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The Classic Series

The Classic Latin Dictionary

LATIN-ENGLISH *and* ENGLISH-LATIN

Compiled from the best Authorities of both Languages
with a Glossary of Geographical Names

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EXPLANATION OF SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>ablat.</i> ablative.	<i>etc.</i> et cetera.
<i>absol.</i> absolute, absolutely, i. e. without dependent case or adjunct.	<i>eth. dat.</i> ethic dative.
<i>abstr.</i> abstract.	<i>etym.</i> etymology.
<i>accus.</i> accusative.	<i>euphem.</i> euphemism or euphemistical.
<i>act.</i> active.	<i>euphon.</i> euphonic, euphonically.
<i>adj.</i> adjective.	<i>ex. exs.</i> example, examples.
<i>adv.</i> adverb.	<i>f.</i> feminine.
<i>al. l.</i> alia lectio or alii legunt (a different reading).	<i>fig.</i> figurative or figure.
<i>ap.</i> followed by a proper noun, e. g. ap. Cic. = in the works of.	<i>fin.</i> or <i>ad fin.</i> at the end.
<i>appellat.</i> appellative (when a proper noun is used as a common noun, e. g. when Achilles = a brave, handsome man).	<i>foll.</i> followed by.
<i>attrib.</i> attribute or attributive.	<i>follg.</i> following.
<i>a. Aug.</i> ante-Augustan.	<i>fr.</i> from.
<i>Aug.</i> Augustan.	<i>Fr.</i> French.
<i>c.</i> common.	<i>freq.</i> frequently or frequentative.
<i>conj.</i> conjunction.	<i>fut.</i> future.
<i>collect.</i> collective.	<i>gen.</i> general or generally.
<i>compar.</i> comparative.	<i>genit.</i> genitive.
<i>concr.</i> concrete.	<i>geogr.</i> geographical.
<i>conn.</i> connected.	<i>Germ.</i> German.
<i>correl.</i> correlative.	<i>Gr.</i> Greek.
<i>constr.</i> construction.	<i>gram.</i> grammatical.
<i>contr.</i> contraction or contracted.	<i>heterocl.</i> heteroclite.
<i>cp.</i> compare.	<i>heterog.</i> heterogeneous.
<i>dat.</i> dative.	<i>ib.</i> ibidem.
<i>decl.</i> declension.	<i>id.</i> idem.
<i>defect.</i> defective.	<i>i. e.</i> id est (that is).
<i>demonstr.</i> demonstrative.	<i>imper.</i> imperative.
<i>dep.</i> deponent.	<i>imperf.</i> imperfect.
<i>desider.</i> desiderative.	<i>impers.</i> impersonal.
<i>diff.</i> different.	<i>inanim.</i> inanimate.
<i>dim.</i> diminutive.	<i>inchoat.</i> inchoative, inceptive.
<i>dissyll.</i> dissyllable.	<i>indecl.</i> indeclinable.
<i>distrib.</i> distributive.	<i>indef.</i> indefinite.
<i>dub.</i> doubtful.	<i>indic.</i> indicative.
<i>eccl.</i> ecclesiastical.	<i>infin.</i> infinitive.
<i>ed.</i> edition.	<i>init., in., or ad init.</i> at the beginning.
<i>e. g.</i> exempli gratiā (for example).	<i>intens.</i> intensive.
<i>ellipt.</i> elliptical, elliptically.	<i>interrog.</i> interrogative.
<i>enclit.</i> enclitic.	<i>intr.</i> intransitive.
<i>Eng.</i> English.	<i>i. q.</i> idem quod.
<i>esp.</i> especially.	<i>irreg.</i> irregular.
	<i>It.</i> Italian.
	<i>Lat.</i> Latin.
	<i>lit.</i> literal.
	<i>l.</i> lectio (reading).
	<i>locat.</i> casus locativus.

SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS (*Continued*).

<i>m.</i> masculine.	<i>preced.</i> preceding.
<i>mathem.</i> mathematical.	<i>prep.</i> preposition.
<i>med.</i> medical or medically.	<i>pres.</i> present.
<i>met.</i> metaphorically.	<i>prob.</i> probably.
<i>meton.</i> by metonymy.	<i>pron.</i> pronoun.
<i>mid.</i> middle.	<i>prop.</i> properly.
<i>milit.</i> military.	<i>prov.</i> proverb or proverbially.
<i>MS.</i> manuscript.	<i>q.v.</i> quod or quae vide (which see).
<i>MSS.</i> manuscripts.	<i>refl.</i> reflective or reflectively.
<i>n.</i> neuter.	<i>reg.</i> regular or regularly.
<i>naut.</i> nautical.	<i>rel.</i> relative.
<i>neg.</i> negative.	<i>relig.</i> religious.
<i>neut.</i> neuter.	<i>rhet.</i> rhetoric, rhetorical, or rhetorically.
<i>nom.</i> nominative.	<i>Rom.</i> Roman.
<i>num.</i> numeral.	<i>Sansc.</i> Sanscrit.
<i>object.</i> objective or objectively.	<i>sc.</i> scilicet (that is to say, namely).
<i>onomatop.</i> onomatopoeia or onomatopoeic.	<i>script.</i> scriptor (writer).
<i>opp.</i> opposite to.	<i>sing.</i> singular.
<i>ord.</i> ordinal.	<i>sq.</i> sequens (and the following).
<i>orig.</i> original or originally.	<i>subj.</i> subjunctive.
<i>p.</i> page.	<i>subject.</i> subjective or subjectively.
<i>p. adj.</i> participial adjective.	<i>subst.</i> substantive.
<i>p. Aug.</i> post-Augustan.	<i>suff.</i> suffix.
<i>partic.</i> participle.	<i>sup.</i> supine.
<i>partit.</i> partitive.	<i>superl.</i> superlative.
<i>pass.</i> passive.	<i>s.v.</i> sub voce.
<i>perf.</i> perfect.	<i>syl.</i> syllable.
<i>pers.</i> person, personal, or personally.	<i>syncop.</i> syncope or syncopated.
<i>philosoph.</i> philosophical or philosophy.	<i>synonym.</i> synonymous.
<i>pleonast.</i> pleonastical or pleonastically.	<i>t.t.</i> technical term.
<i>plur.</i> plural.	<i>transf.</i> transferred.
<i>pluperf.</i> pluperfect.	<i>transl.</i> translation or translated.
<i>poet.</i> poetical or poetically.	<i>trisyll.</i> trisyllable.
<i>polit.</i> political or politically.	<i>v.</i> verb, vide, or vox.
<i>posit.</i> positive.	<i>voc.</i> vocative.

LATIN ABBREVIATIONS.

A. Aulus, Augustus, absolvo, antiquo, annus.	B.M. Bene merenti.
a.d. Ante diem (in dates).	B.V.V. Bene vale, vale!
A.U.C. Anno urbis conditae, ab urbe condita.	C. Cajus, conjux, condemno.
B. Bonus or bene.	C. As num. sign = centum.
B.D. Bona Dea, bonum datum.	Cal. Calendae.
B.L. Bona lex.	Cn. Cnaeus.
B.O. Bono omine, bona omina.	Corn. Cornelius.
B.P. Bono publico, bona possessio.	D. Decimus, Divus, deus, dominus, decurio, dies, dabam.

LATIN ABBREVIATIONS (*Continued*).

D.D. *Dono dedit.*
D.D.D. *Dat donat dedicat.*
D.M. *Diis manibus.*
D.O.M. *Deo optimo maximo.*
D.P.S. *De pecunia sua.*
D.S. *De suo.*
D.N. *Dominus noster.*

E. *Emeritus, evocatus.*
E.M.V. *Egregiae memoriae vir.*
E.P. *Equo publico.*
E.Q.R. *Eques Romanus.*

F. *Filius, fecit, fidelis, felix.*
F.C. *Faciendum curavit.*
F.I. *Fieri jussit.*
Fl. *Flavius.*
Fl. P. *Flamen perpetuus.*

G. *Gajus, Gallica, Gemina.*
G.I. *Germania Inferior.*
G.S. *Germania Superior.*

H. *Hic, etc., habet, hastata (cohors), heres, honos.*

Har. *Haruspex.*
H.C. *Hispania citerior.*
Hor. *Horatiâ tribu.*
H.S. *Hic situs est.*
H.S. *(Mistake for IIS.), sestertius, sestertium.*
H.S.S. *Hic siti sunt.*

I. *In, infra, ipse.*
I.D. *Idus.*
I.H.F.C. *Ipsius heres faciendum curavit.*

Im. *Immunis.*
Imp. *Imperium, imperator.*

K. *Kaeso.*
Kal. *Kalendae.*

L. *Lucius, libra.*
L. *As num. sign = 50.*

M. *Marcus.*
M'. *Manius.*
M. *As num. sign = mille.*

N. *Numerius.*
Non. *Nonae.*

O. *Optimus, omnis.*

P. *Publius.*
P.C. *Patres conscripti.*
P.M. *Pontifex Maximus.*
P.R. *Populus Romanus.*
P. VIII. *Pedum octo.*
Prid. *Pridie.*

Q. *Quintus, que.*

R. *Rufus, Romanus, recte, regaum, reficiendum.*
R.P. *Respublica.*
R.R. *Rationes relatae.*

S. *Sextus, Senatus, semissis.*
S. or Sp. *Spurius.*
S.C. *Senatus consultum.*
S.P.Q.R. *Senatus populusque Romanus.*

T. *Titus tribunus.*
Ti. *Tiberius.*
Tr. pl. *Tribunus plebis.*

U. *Urbs (Roma).*

V. *Valeo, vir, vivus, vivens, votum.*

X. = 10, and also in coins denarius.
X.V. *Decemvir.*
XV.V. *Quindecimvir.*

ABBREVIATIONS OF THE NAMES OF LATIN AUTHORS.

- App. Lucius Appuleius, philosopher, born about 130 B.C.
- Auct. b. Afr. Auctor belli Africani.
- Auct. b. Alex. Auctor belli Alexandrini.
- Auct. b. Hisp. Auctor belli Hispani.
- Caes. Caius Julius Caesar, historian, died 44 B.C.
- Cat. C. Valerius Catullus, poet, born 87 B.C.
- Cato. M. Porcius Cato, orator and historian, died 147 B.C.
- Cic. M. Tullius Cicero, orator and philosopher, died 43 B.C.
- Col. L. Jun. Moderatus Columella, writer on husbandry, of the 1st cent. A.D.
- Enn. Q. Ennius, poet, died 169 B.C.
- Eutr. Flavius Eutropius, historian of the 4th cent. A.D.
- Hirt. Aulus Hirtius, historian, died 43 B.C.
- Hor. Q. Horatius Flaccus, poet, died 8 B.C.
- Juv. D. Junius Juvenalis, poet of the 1st cent. A.D.
- Liv. T. Livius Patavinus, historian, died 16 B.C.
- Lucan. M. Annaeus Lucanus, poet, died 65 A.D.
- Lucr. T. Lucretius Carus, poet, died about 50 B.C.
- Mart. M. Valerius Martialis, poet of the 1st cent. A.D.
- Nep. Cornelius Nepos, writer of biographies of the 1st cent. A.D.
- Ov. P. Ovidius Naso, poet, died 16 A.D.
- Pers. A. Persius Flaccus, satirist, died 62 A.D.
- Petr. T. Petronius Arbiter, satirist, died 67 A.D.
- Phaedr. Phaedrus, fabulist of the 1st cent. A.D.
- Plaut. M. Accius (or T. Maccius) Plautus, died 184 B.C.
- Plin. C. Plinius Secundus (major), naturalist, died 79 A.D. C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus (minor), died about 100 A.D.
- Prop. Sex. Aurelius Propertius, poet, died 15 B.C.
- Q. Cic. Quintus Cicero, brother of M. Tullius.
- Quint. M. Fabius Quintilianus, rhetorician of the 1st cent. A.D.
- Sall. C. Crispus Sallustius, died 34 B.C.
- Sen. L. Annaeus Seneca, philosopher, died 65 A.D.
- Stat. P. Papinius Statius, poet of the 1st cent. A.D.
- Suet. C. Suetonius Tranquillus, writer of biographies of the 1st and 2nd cent. A.D.
- Tac. C. Cornelius Tacitus, historian, born between 50 and 60 A.D.
- Ter. P. Terentius Afer, writer of comedies of the 2nd cent. B.C.
- Tib. Albius Tibullus, poet, died 18 B.C.
- Varr. M. Terentius Varro, writer on husbandry, etc., born 82 B.C.
- Vell. P. Velleius Paterculus, historian of the 1st cent. A.D.
- Verg. P. Vergilius Maro, poet, died about 19 B.C.
- Vitr. Vitruvius Pollio, writer on architecture, died about 14 B.C.

TABLE OF THE ROMAN CALENDAR.

Days of the Month,	January, August, December—31 days.	March, May, July, October—31 days.	April, June, Sept., November—30 days.	February—28 days, in leap year, 29.
1	Kal. Jan. Aug. Dec.	Kal. Mart. Mai. Jul. Oct.	Kal. Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.	Kal. Febr.
2	a.d. (ante diem) iv. Non. (Jan., Aug., Dec.)	a.d. vi. Non. Mart. Mai. Jul. Oct.	a.d. iv. Non. Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.	a.d. iv. Non. Febr.
3	a.d. iii. " "	a.d. v. " "	a.d. iii. " "	a.d. iii. " "
4	Pridie " "	a.d. iv. " "	Pridie " "	Pridie " "
5	Non. Jan. Aug. Dec.	a.d. iii. " "	Non. Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.	Non. Febr.
6	a.d. viii. Id. Jan. Aug. Dec.	Pridie " "	a.d. viii. Id. Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.	a.d. viii. Id. Febr.
7	a.d. vii. " "	Non. Mart. Mai. Jul. Oct.	a.d. vii. " "	a.d. vii. " "
8	a.d. vi. " "	a.d. viii. Id. Mart. Mai. Jul. Oct.	a.d. vi. " "	a.d. vi. " "
9	a.d. v. " "	a.d. vii. " "	a.d. v. " "	a.d. v. " "
10	a.d. iv. " "	a.d. vi. " "	a.d. iv. " "	a.d. iv. " "
11	a.d. iii. " "	a.d. v. " "	a.d. iii. " "	a.d. iii. " "
12	Pridie " "	a.d. iv. " "	Pridie " "	Pridie " "
13	Id. Jan. Aug. Dec.	a.d. iii. " "	Id. Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.	Id. Febr.
14	a.d. xix. Kal. Febr. Sept. Jan. "	Pridie " "	a.d. xviii. Kal. Mai. Jul. Oct. Dec.	a.d. xvi. Kal. Mart.
15	a.d. xviii. " "	Id. Mart. Mai. Jul. Oct.	a.d. xvii. " "	a.d. xv. " "
16	a.d. xvii. " "	a.d. xvii. Kal. Apr. Jun. Aug. Nov.	a.d. xvi. " "	a.d. xiv. " "
17	a.d. xvi. " "	a.d. xvi. " "	a.d. xv. " "	a.d. xiii. " "
18	a.d. xv. " "	a.d. xv. " "	a.d. xiv. " "	a.d. xii. " "
19	a.d. xiv. " "	a.d. xiv. " "	a.d. xiii. " "	a.d. xi. " "
20	a.d. xiii. " "	a.d. xiii. " "	a.d. xii. " "	a.d. x. " "
21	a.d. xii. " "	a.d. xii. " "	a.d. xi. " "	a.d. ix. " "
22	a.d. xi. " "	a.d. xi. " "	a.d. x. " "	a.d. viii. " "
23	a.d. x. " "	a.d. x. " "	a.d. ix. " "	a.d. vii. " "
24	a.d. ix. " "	a.d. ix. " "	a.d. viii. " "	a.d. vi. " "
25	a.d. viii. " "	a.d. viii. " "	a.d. vii. " "	a.d. v. " "
26	a.d. vii. " "	a.d. vii. " "	a.d. vi. " "	a.d. iv. " "
27	a.d. vi. " "	a.d. vi. " "	a.d. v. " "	a.d. iii. " "
28	a.d. v. " "	a.d. v. " "	a.d. iv. " "	Pridie " "
29	a.d. iv. " "	a.d. iv. " "	a.d. iii. " "	
30	a.d. iii. " "	a.d. iii. " "	Pridie " "	
31	Pridie " "	Pridie " "		

SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS PECULIAR TO THE ENGLISH-LATIN SECTION.

I.—(a) Brackets () enclosing the first syllable of a compound verb, denote that both the simple and compound forms of the verb are in use, as (*de*)*currere*. Lack of space, as a rule, has prevented the explanation of the difference in shades of meaning between the two forms. Where the student finds this a difficulty, a reference to the Latin-English section will at once relieve him. An English-Latin Dictionary serves its best purpose when it encourages the beginner to consult quotations from Roman authors in a good Latin Dictionary.

(b) Brackets enclosing a single letter denote that the word was written sometimes with and sometimes without that letter. Thus, *ex(s)pectare* shows that the two forms *expectare* and *expectare* were both in use. The table at the beginning of Messrs. Lewis and Short's Latin Dictionary has frequently been consulted in respect to the spelling of doubtful words.

(c) Brackets enclosing a whole word denote that the word may be inserted or omitted according to the context. Thus for "tide," *aestus (maritimus)* implies that *aestus maritimus* is the full phrase, for which *aestus* alone may sometimes serve.

II.—Space has not allowed the insertion of much help in the way of declensions and conjugations, but the genitive of nouns in the fourth declension is given to distinguish them from those of the first. Where such a genitive occurs in a phrase, it is given thus, *aestus, -ūs, maritimus*. In a few other instances of doubtful words, genitives are also given.

III.—* prefixed to a word denotes that it is of modern or very late Latin origin. † appended to a word denotes that it is only used, in the Classical period, by poets.

IV.—

<i>alqs</i> = <i>aliquis</i>	<i>alqm</i> = <i>aliquem</i>
<i>alqd</i> = <i>aliquid</i>	<i>alqm</i> = <i>aliquam</i>
<i>alcjs</i> = <i>alicujus</i>	<i>alqo</i> = <i>aliquo</i>
<i>alci</i> = <i>alicui</i>	<i>alqâ</i> = <i>aliquâ</i>

Ante and Post Aug. = used by writers before and after the time of Augustus.

Circumloc. = circumlocation.

Class. = Classical, *i.e.* belonging to the best period of Latin literature.

Com. = used by the comic poets. /

Comb. = in combination.

Eccl. = used by the ecclesiastical writers. The asterisk (*) is sometimes used to prevent a repetition of Eccl. after each of the derivatives in a single paragraph.

Gram. = used by the Latin grammarians.

Inscrip. = found in inscriptions.

Jct. = used by the Jurisconsults, or lawyers.

Late ; very late = used by authors after the Classical period.

Med. Lat. = Latin of the Middle Ages. /

Opp. = in opposition to.

V.—Abbreviations of the names of authors peculiar to the English-Latin section of the Dictionary.

Ammian. Ammianus Marcellinus, historian, 4th cent. A.D.

Cels. A. Cornelius Celsus, writer on medicine, 1st cent. A.D.

Curt. Q. Curtius Rufus, historian, probably 1st cent. A.D.

Linn. Karl von Linne, or Linnaeus, modern botanist, 18th cent.

Prisc. Priscianus, grammarian, 5th cent. A.D.

Veget. Flavius Renatus Vegetius, military writer, 4th cent. A.D.

Val. Max. Valerius Maximus, compiler of anecdotes, 1st cent. A.D.

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A

A a, the first letter of the Latin Alphabet.
a as an abbreviation, see the Table:

a, ah, interj. *Ah!* Verg.

ā, ab, abs, prep. with abl. (*a* stands before consonants except *h*; *ab* before vowels, *h*, and consonants; *abs* only before *c, q, t*). *Ab* denotes motion in any direction from a fixed point (opp. *ad*). **I. Lit.**, in space. **A.** Of motion, **1**, away from; fuga ab urbe, Cic.; **2**, *a, from* . . . to; ad carceres a calce revocari, Cic.; *ab aliquo* (esp. *a me, a te, a se, a nobis, a vobis*), from the house of, Cic. With verbs of taking, hearing, etc., such as accipio, emo, audio, cognosco, comperio; *a me, from my purse*, Cic.; of dependents or disciples, Zeno et qui ab eo sunt, Zeno and his school, Cic.; **b**, down from; suspendere columbam a malo Verg.; **c**, usque ab, right away from; plausus usque ab capitolio excitatus, Cic. **B. 1**, of direction, from; a superno mari Flaminia (via), ab infero Aurelia, Cic.; **2**, on the side of; a septentrionibus, on the north, Caes.; a fronte, a tergo, a latere, a dextro cornu, Cic.; *ab novissimis, in the rear*, Caes. **C.** Of distance, from; **1**, Lit., from a point, with such verbs as abesse, distare, and with procul, longe, prope; *ab millibus passuum, a thousand paces distant*, Caes.; **2**, Transf., to express difference, with such verbs as differre, discrepare, quantum mutatus ab illo, Verg., **3**, of number or position, after; quartus ab Arcesila, Cic. **II. Transf. A.** Of time, **1**, with reference to duration, from; ab hora tertia bibebatur, Cic.; a pueris, from boyhood, Cic.; **2**, with reference to distance of time, from; cuius a morte hic tertius et tricesimus annus, Cic. **B.** Of various relations implying the notion of starting from a point; **1**, of agency, with pass. and intrans. verbs, by; reprehendi ab aliquo, Cic.; interire ab aliquo, Cic., **2**, of origin, from; *a*, id facinus natum a cupiditate, Cic.; **b**, of naming, puero ab inopia Egerio inditum nomen, Liv.; **3**, in relation to; imparati quum a militibus tum a pecunia, Cic.; **4**, from, out of (of part of a number), nonnulli ab novissimis, Caes.; **5**, in relation to the part of the body with which a person serves; servus a pedibus, footman, Cic.; a manu servus, amanuensis, Suet.

ābaetus -a -um, partic. of abigo.

ābācus -i, m. (ἀβάξ), **1**, a counting-board, Pers.; **2**, a gaming-board divided into compartments, Suet.; **3**, a sideboard, Cic.; **4**, in architecture, *a, mosaic panelling*; *b*, the square slab on the top of a column.

ābālīenātio -ōnis, f. alienation of property, Cic.

ābālīēno, **1**, to separate. **A. Lit.**, **1**, to separate, Plaut.; **2**, to alienate (property); agros populi, Cic. **B. Transf. 1**, to deprive; abalienati jure civium, Liv.; **2**, to estrange; aliquem

abe

Ābās -antis, m. king of Argos, father of Acrisius; hence, *a*, adj., **Ābantēus** -a -um; **b**, **Ābantiādes** -ae, m. a descendant of Abas, Acrisius (son of Abas), Perseus (great-grandson of Abas).

ābāvus -i, m. a great-great-grandfather, Cic.; and in general, forefather, Cic.

Abdera -orum, n. plur. (Ἀβδῆρα, τὰ). **I.** a town in Thrace (now Polystilo or Asperosa), birth-place of Protagoras and Democritus, noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants; hic Abdera, here reigns stupidity, Cic.; also **Abdera** -ae, f. **Ov. II.** a town in Spain (now Adru). **Abdēritēs** -ae (abl. -a), m. an inhabitant of Abdera, Cic.

abdicatio -ōnis, f. **1**, disowning of a son, Plin.; **2**, renouncing of an office, dictaturae, Liv.

1. abdicō, **1**, to renounce, disown; aliquem patrem, Liv., **2**, to abdicate (a magistracy by a formal declaration), se non modo consulatu sed etiam libertate, Cic., in Sall and Liv with simple accusative, magi-tratum, Sall., dictaturam, Liv.; absol., ut abdicarent consules, Cic.

2. abdicō -dixi -dictum, **3. t. t.** of augury, to refuse assent to, disapprove of (opp. *adicio*); quum tres partes (vineae) aves abdisissent, Cic.

abditē, adv. secretly, Cic.

abditivus -a -um, removed, separated, Plaut.
abditus -a -um, p. adj. (of abdo), concealed secret. **I. Lit.**, vis abditā quaedam, Lucr. **II. Transf.**, res abditae et obscurae, Cic., neut. plur., abditā rerum, deep thoughts, Hor.

abdo -didī -ditum, **3. A. Gen.**, to put away, withdraw, remove, copias ab eo loco abditas, Caes.; hence, **1**, of a weapon, to drive in, lateri capulo tenus ense, Verg., **2**, reflex., abdere se in aliquem locum, to withdraw oneself, to retire; in intimam Macedoniam, Cic., in bibliothecam; in litteras (or letters), Cic. **B.** to secrete, to hide; ferum veste, Liv.; se in scalarum tenebras, Cic.

abdomēn -inis, n. the belly, Plaut.; especially as seat of the appetite, gluttony, manebat insaturabile abdomen, Cic., natus abdomini suo, whose god is his belly, Cic., abdominis voluptates, pleasures of appetite, Cic.

abducō -duxi -ductum, **3. to lead or take away. I. A. Lit.**, **1**, aliquem e foro, Cic.; **2**, to take away for punishment, collegam vi de foro, Liv., in lautumias, Cic.; **3**, to elope with; filiam mimi Isidori, Cic.; **4**, to steal; mancipia, Cic.; armenta, Ov. **B. Transf.**, to seduce a person from his allegiance, equitatum Dolabellae ad se, Cic. **II.** In a wider sense, **A. to relieve**; animum a sollicitudine, Cic. **B. to bring down, to lower**; artem ad mercedem atque quaestum Cic.

Ābella -ae, f. town in Campania (now Avella Vecchia). Adj., **Ābellānus** -a -um.

ābēo -ī itum -īre, to go away. **I. A.** Lit., 1, Gen., ex agris atque turribus, Cic.; ab turbe, Liv.; de Sicilia, Cic.; comitio, Liv.; si abis periturus, if you go to death, Verg.; imper-, abi, **A**, good, very well; non es avarus, abi, Hor.; **B**, be off with you, so abin (for abisne); abi in malam rem, go to the devil, Plaut.; abi hinc cum tribunatibus ac rogationibus tuis, Liv. Of things, abeuntia vela, Ov.; sol abit, Plaut.; cornus sub altum pectus abit, Verg.; **2**, Esp., **a**, to come off (e.g. from a battle); Romani semper victores certamine abire, Liv.; nemo non donatus abibit, Verg.; absol., abiturum eum non esse, si accessisset, he could not have got off unpunished, Cic.; **B**, to retire from a public office; consulatu, Cic.; **C**, of the dying, to depart; ad deos, Cic.; ad plures, to "the great majority," Petr.; e vita, Cic.; **d**, in auctions, not to be knocked down to; si res abiret a manipe, Cic. **B. Transf.**, 1, Gen., non longe aberis, you have not far to go (for an example), Cic.; quorsum abeant, on which side will they range themselves? Hor.; **2**, Esp., of a discussion, to digress; illuc, unde abii, redeo, Hor.; quid ad istas ineptias abis? Cic.; etiam tu hinc abis, will you also go away? Cic. **II.** With notion of disappearing; 1, of time, to pass away; abiit ille annus, Cic.; **2**, of diseases, jam abiit pestilentia, Cic.; **3**, of other things, to disappear, vanish; sensus abit, Cic.; timor, fides abiit, Liv.; **4**, of the consequences of an action, non posse istaec sic abire, de without consequences, Cic. **III.** With notion of transference from one person or thing to another, 1, to go over; **a**, to a person, ad sanos abeat tutela propinquos, Hor.; **b**, to a thing, viger ingenii velocis in alas et pedes abiit, Ov.; **2**, to change into; sic deus in flammam abiit, Ov.

ābēquīto, 1, to ride off, Liv.

āberrātio, -ōnis, f. an escape or relief from anything irksome, Cic.

āberro, 1, to wander, lose one's way. **I.** Lit., pecore, Liv.; aberrantes ex agmine naves, Liv. **II. Transf.**, 1, to deviate from; a proposito, Cic.; **2**, to free oneself from something irksome; a miseria quasi aberrare, Cic.

ābhinc, adv. from hence. **I.** Of space, aufer abhinc lacrimas, Lucr. **II.** Of time, reckoned from the present moment backward; annos tres, triennium, annis tribus abhinc, three years ago, Cic.

ābhorrēo, 2. **I.** Lit., to shrink back from, to be disinclined to; a pace, Caes.; a dacenda uxore, Cic.; with abl. alone, spectaculorum oblectamentis, Tac.; absol., omnes aspernabantur, omnes abhorrebant, Cic. **II. Transf.**, to be inconsistent with or opposed to; oratio abhorret a persona hominis gravissimi, Cic.; a fide, to be incredible, Liv.; spes ab effectu haud abhorrens, hope capable of being realised, Liv.; orationes abhorreat inter se, are inconsistent with one another, Liv.; with simple abl., neque abhorret vero, Tac.; with dat., huic tam pacatae profectio abhorrens mos, Liv. Pres. part., as an adjective, unseasonable, inappropriate; absurdae atque abhorrentes lacrimae, Liv.

ābiēgnus -a -um (abies), made of fir wood or deal, Cic.

ābiēs -ētis, f. **I.** the fir-tree (Pinus picea, Linn.). Liv. **II.** Meton., anything made of deal; a letter, because formerly written on wood, Plaut.; a ship, Verg.; a spear, Verg. (Abiētis, abiētē, trisyll., Verg.)

ābigo -ēgi -actum, 3, (ab and ago). **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., to drive away; volucres atque feras, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, pecus, to steal cattle, Cic.; **2**, partum medicamentis, to procure abortion, Cic.; **3**, uxorem, to divorce, Suet. **II.** Fig., to banish,

get rid of; pauperiem epulis regum, Hor. Abacti oculi, deep-sunk eyes, Stat.

ābitio -ōnis, f. = abitus (q.v.).

ābitō, 3, to go away, Plaut.

ābitus -ūs, m. (abeo), 1, a going away, departure; post abitum huius, Cic.; **2**, place of egress (opp. aditus), Verg.

abjectō, adv. abjectly, in a spiritless and cowardly manner, Cic.; meanly, Tac.

abjectio -ōnis, f. **I.** Lit., a throwing away, rejection. **II.** Transf., animi, despondency, despair, Cic.

abjectus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (abjicio); 1, of position, low, common; familia abjecta atque obscura, Cic.; **2**, of character, cowardly, mean-spirited; animus, Cic.; **3**, despicable; contemptus atque abjectus, Cic.; **4**, without force, prosaic; versus, Cic.; oratio humilis et abjecta, Cic.

abjicio -jēci -jectum, 3, (ab and jacio), to throw down, or away. **I.** Lit., 1, scutum, arma, Cic.; se ad pedes aliciuius, Cic.; **2**, to throw down violently; aliquem ad tribunal, ad pedes tuos, ad terram virgis et verberibus, Cic.; so in battle, to strike to the ground, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, to pronounce carelessly, to break off abruptly; versum, Cic.; ambitus non est abjiciendus, the period must not be broken off abruptly, Cic.; **2**, to get rid of, to dispose of; pecuniam, Cic.; **3**, to give up, to let go; memoriam beneficiorum, Cic.; to abandon; Scaurum, Cic.; **4**, to dash to the ground, to deprive of all power; senatus auctoritatem, Cic.; with reference to character, to dishearten; se perculsum atque abjectum esse sentit, Cic.; abjecta metu filia, desponding, Cic.; **5**, Fig., to throw away; cogitationes in rem tam humilem, Cic.; se abjicere, to degrade oneself, Cic.

abjūdo, 1, (opp. adjudico), as a judge, to give sentences against any one; to take away by a judgment; aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.; sibi libertatem, Cic.

abjungo -jungi -junctum, 3. **I.** to unharness; juvenum, Verg. **II.** Transf., to estrange, detach; abjuncto Labieno, Caes.; se ab hoo dicendi genere, to keep from, Cic.

abjūro, 1, to abjure, deny on oath; pecuniam, Cic.; creditum, Sall.

ablātivus -i, m. (sc. casus), the ablative, the sixth case of the Latin noun, Quint.

ablātio -ōnis, f. **I.** Gen., a sending away; juvenutis ad bellum, Liv. **II.** Esp., banishment, = relegatio, Plin.

ablēgo, 1. **I.** Lit., to send away, remove to a distance; honestos homines, Cic.; pueros venatum, Liv.; aliquem a penetibus suis, Liv. **II.** Fig., 1, haec (legatio) a fratris adventu ne ablegat, prevents me from being present on my brother's arrival, Cic.; **2**, milit. t. t., to dislodge; aliquem, Liv.

abligurio, 4, to consume in luxury; patria bona, Ter.

ablōco, 1 to let on lease, Suet.

ablūdo, 3. Lit. to be out of tune with, hence to be unlike; haec a te non multum abludit imago, Hor.

ablūo -lūi -lūtum, 3, to wash. **I.** In the sense of cleansing, pedes aliciuius, Cic.; pass., ablui, to be washed clean, Cic. **II.** In the sense of removing, to wash away. **A.** Lit., maculas e veste, Plin.; lacrimas, Tac.; poet., sitis de corpore abluitur, is quenched, Lucr. **B.** Transf., omnis perturbatio animi placatione abluitur, Cic.

ablūtio -ōnis, f. a washing away, ablution, Plin.

abnēgo, 1. to deny, refuse; alicui conjugium et dotes, Verg.; nec comitem se abnegat, Hor.; absol., abnegat, Verg.

abnēpos -ōtis, m. great-great-grandson, Suet.

abneptis -is, f. a great-great-granddaughter, Suet.

Abnōba -ae, m. a range of mountains in Germany, where the Danube rises.

abnocto, 1. to stay out all night, Sen.

abnormis -e (ab and norma), irregular, unconventional; abnormis sapiens, one of Nature's philosophers, Hor.

abnūo -nūi -nūcturus, 8. to refuse by a motion of the head or eye, deny; manu abnuit quidquam opis in se esse, gave a sign with his hand that he could not help, Liv.; regi pacem, Sall.; nemo abnuit a se commissum esse facinus, Cic.; spes abnuit, it does not admit of hope, Tib.; of soldiers, to refuse to fight, Liv.

abnūto, 1. to deny (by a nod) repeatedly, Plaut.

Abōlēo -ēvi -itum, 2. to destroy. I. Lit., Pop-paeae corpus non igni abolitum, Tac.; viscera undis, to cleanse, Verg. II. Fig., to do away with; magistratum, Liv.; dedecus armis, Verg.; ritus, sacrificandi disciplinam, Liv.

Abōlesco -ēvi, no sup. 3. to perish; non abolescet gratia facti, Verg.; nomen vetustate abolēvit, Liv.

Abōlītio -ōnis, f. a removing; abrogating, annulling, abolition; legis, repeal, Suet.; tributum, Tac.; facti, amnesty, Suet.

Abōlla -ae, f. cloak of thick woollen cloth, worn by soldiers; prov., factus majoris abollae, a crime on a larger scale, Juv.

Abōmīno = abominor (q.v.).

Abōminor -atus sum, 1. dep. (ab and omen), 1. to deprecate an unfavorable omen; aliquid, Liv.; quod abominor, God forbid, Ov.; 2, to hate, detest, abominate (opp. optare), Liv.; abominandus, detestable, Liv.; abominatus, detested, Hor.

Abōrigīnes -um, m. (Ἀβοριγίνες), the Aborigines, an Italian tribe from whom the Latins were said to be descended; hence original inhabitants of a country (= αὐτόχθονες), Plin.

Abōrior -ortus sum, 4. dep. (opp. exorior), 1. of the heavenly bodies, to set, to disappear, Varr.; 2, to perish by untimely birth, Plin.; 3, poet., of the voice, to fail, Lucr.

Abōrisco = aborior (q.v.).

Abōrtio -ōnis, f. an untimely birth, miscarriage, Cic.

Abōrtivus -a -um, prematurely born; Sisyphus, Hor.; ovum, addled, Mart. Subst., **Abōrtivum** -i, n. (sc. medicamentum), drug for procuring abortion, Juv.

Abōrtus -ūs, m. a miscarriage, Cic.

abrādo -rasi -rasum, 3. I. Lit., to scrape off, shave; supercilia, Cic. II. Transf., to squeeze money out of a person, to extort; nihil se ab A. Caccina posse litium terrore abraderi, Cic.

abripio -rīpi -reptum, 3. (ab and rapio), to snatch away, tear off, drag off. I. A. Lit., abripi vi fluminis, Caes. B. Transf., Romulum si natura ad humanum exitum abripuit, Cic. II. A. to rob; non dona tantum sed simulacra numinum, Tac. B. 1. to drag away; Cappadocem de grege venalium, Cic.; 2, to drag away to punishment; aliquem de convivio in vincula, Cic.; 3, to take away by force; filios e complexu parentum, Cic.

abrōdo -si -stum, 3. to gnaw off, away, Pers. **abrogātio** -ōnis, f. an annulling or repealing; legis, Cic.

abrōgo, 1. A. 1. to repeal a law wholly, to annul; legem, Cic.; huic legi nec abrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet neque tota abrogari potest, Cic.; 2, to deprive (a magistrate of his office); si tibi magistratum abrogasset, Cic. B. Transf., to take away; fidem, to take away a man's credit, Cic.

abrotōnum -i, n. and **abrotōnus** -i, f. (Ἀβροτονον), southern-wood, an aromatic herb, Lucr., Hor.

abrumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. I. to break off, loosen, separate. A. Lit., ramos, Ov.; vincula, Liv. B. Transf., se latrocinio Antonii, to break away from, Cic. II. to tear off, to separate forcibly, to sever. A. Lit.; pontem, Tac. B. Transf., 1, to violate; fas, Verg.; 2, to break off prematurely, to destroy; vitam, Verg.; inedium sermonem, to break off in the middle of a speech, Verg.

abruptio -ōnis, f. (abrumpo). I. a tearing away; corrigiae, of a shoe-latchet, Cic. II. Transf., divorce, Cic.

abruptus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (abrumpo), torn off; hence, I. steep, precipitous. Subst., **abruptum** -i, n. a steep ascent or descent; sorbet in abruptum fluctus, Verg. II. Transf., A. Gen. only subst., abruptum -i, n. a precipice, the precipice of danger, the road to ruin; in abruptum tractus, Tac. B. Of character, rough; contumacia, Tac.

abscedo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go away, depart. I. Lit., A. Of persons, a curia, e foro, Liv.; as milit. t. t., to withdraw, retire; a Capua, Liv.; imperi, Regio abscessum est, Liv. B. Of things, to retire; quantum mare abscedebat, Liv. II. Transf., A. of persons, 1, to retire from an office or employment; non militariis modo sed civilibus quoque muneribus, Liv.; 2, to desert one; Pallada abscessisse mihi, Ov. B. Of things, 1, to go away; somnus ut abscebat, Ov.; 2, to desert; cives earum urbium quas regno abscedunt, Liv.

abscessio -ōnis, f. (abscedo), a going away, a separation, Cic.

abscessus -is, m. (abscedo), a going away; 1, of persons, going away (especially in battle), withdrawal; Rutulum, Verg.; continuus abscessus, Tac.; 2, of inanimate objects, solis, Cic.

abscido -cidi -cisum, 3. (abs and caedo), to cut off. I. Lit., funes, Caes.; aquam, Liv.; caput, Liv. II. A. Transf., to separate; intersaeptis munimentis hostis pars parti abscesa erat, Liv.; absceissus in duas partes exercitus, Caes. B. to take away; regibus spem auxilii sui, Liv.

abscondo -seidi -scissum, 3. to tear off, wrench away. I. Lit., tunicam a pectore, Cic.; vestem humeris, Verg.; venas, to open the veins, Tac.; poet., abscessa comas, with her hair torn, Verg. II. Transf., A. to divide; verris Oceano, Hor. B. to separate; inane soldo, Hor. C. to take away; reditus dulces, Hor.

absclusus -a -um, p. adj. (from abscido), cut off, hence precipitous; rupes, Liv.

abscondite, adv. obscurely, abstrusely, Cic.

abscondo -condi (-condidi) -conditum (-consum), 3. I. to conceal; gladios, Cic. II. A. to obscure; galea frontem abscondit, Juv.; hence pass. of stars, to set, Verg. B. to lose sight of; Phaeacum arces, Verg. C. to keep out of sight; quod quo studiosius ab istis opprimitur et absconditur eo magis eminet et apparet, Cic.

absens -entis (absum), p. adj. absent, Cic.

absentia -ae, f. (absum), *absence*, Cic.

absillo, 4. (ab and salio), *to spring forth*, or *away*, Lucr.

absimilis -e, *unlike*; non absimili forma, Caes.

absinthium -i, n. (ἀψίνθιον), *wormwood*; Lucr.

absisto -stiti, -stitum, 3. **1.** *to go away*, followed by ab or the abl. alone; limiue, Verg.; ab aignis, Caes.; absol., tandem abstiterunt, Liv.; of things, ab ore scintillae absistunt, Verg.; **2.** *to desist from*; with abl., obsidione, spe, Liv.; with infin., absiste moveri, *cease to be moved*, Verg.; with gerund, sequendo, *from following*, Liv.; accusator abstittit, *the accuser withdrew* (i.e. from his accusation), Tac.

absolūtē, adv. *perfectly, completely*; vivere feliciter, *absolute*, Cic.

absolūtio -ōnis, f. (absolvo), **1.** *acquittal*; majestatis, *on the charge of treason*, Cic.; **2.** *perfection*; virtus quae rationis absolutio definitur, Cic.

absolūtōrius -a -um, *relating to acquittal*; tabella, *the voting-tablet that acquits*, Suet. Subst., **absolūtōrium** -ii, n. (sc. remedium), *means of escape from*, Plin.

absolūtus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (absolvo). **I.** *perfect, complete*; vita, Cic. **II.** *unfettered, unconditional, absolute*; causa, Cic.

absolvo -solvi -solutum, 3. **A.** Lit., *to loosen*. **B.** Transf., **1.** *a, to free*; se a Fannio judicio, Cic.; aliquem regni suspicione, Liv.; **2.** *a, to acquit*; improbitatis, Cic.; capitis, Nep.; reos culpa, Ov.; de praevaricatione, Cic.; **2.** *to dispose of in narration, to relate*; de Catilinae conjuratione paucis absolvam, Sall.; **3.** *to complete, to finish*; tectum, Cic.; opera, Caes.; absolvo beneficium tuum, Liv.

absōnus -a -um, **I.** Lit., *inharmonious*; vox, Cic. **II.** Transf., *disagreeing with, not correspondent with*; absōni a voce motus, Liv.; with dat., nihil absōnum fidei divinae originis fuit, Liv.

absorbēo -ūi, 2. *to swallow, to gulp down*. **I.** Lit., *placentas*, Hor.; Oceanus vix videtur tot res absorbere potuisse, Cic. **II.** Transf., hunc absorbit aestus gloriae, *carried him off*, Cic.; tribunatus absorbet meam orationem, *absorbs, engrosses*, Cic.

absque, prep. with abl. *without*; absque argumento, Cic.

abstēmius -a -um (abs and temum = tementum), *one who abstains from intoxicating liquors, temperate, abstemious, moderate*, Ov., Hor.

abstergēo -tērsi -tersum, 2. *to wipe off, to dry by wiping*. **I.** Lit., *cruorem*, Liv. **II.** Transf., *to remove something disagreeable*; omnes senectutis molestias, Cic.

absterrēo -terrui -territum, 2. *to frighten away, to drive away by fear*. **I.** Lit., *hostes saxi*, Liv.; *neminem a congressu meo*, Cic. **II.** Transf. *to frighten from, keep off from*; eos a tam detestabili consilio, Liv.; *animos vitiiis, from vices*, Hor.; *aliquem bello*, Tac.

abstinens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (abstineo), *abstinent, continent, temperate*, Cic.; with genit., *pecunia*, Hor.

abstinentēr, adv. *abstinently, continently*, Cic.

abstinentia -ae, f. **I.** *abstinence, continence, self-denial, temperance*; absol., *fasting*; abstinentia vitam finire, Tac. **II.** *uprightness*, Cic.; *freedom from avarice*, Cic.

abstinēo -tīnui -tentum, 2. (abs and teneo), *to hold back, to keep away from*. **I.** Transf., *manus*, Liv.; *gen with a and the abl. or with the abl. alone, milit'em a praeda*, Liv.; *manus a se, to abstain from satire*, Cic. **II.** Reflex., *abstinere se, or simply abstinerere*; a, *with the abl. or with ab and the abl., se scelere*, Cic.; a *legatis violandis*, Liv.; *publico, not to go out*, Tac.; **b**, *with genit., irarum*, Hor.; **c**, *with acc., liberae urbes*, Liv.; **d**, *with acc. of thing and dat. of person, Aeneas Antenorique omne jus belli*; **e**, *with ne and the subj.*, Liv.; **f**, *absol., non tamen abstinuit*, Verg.

absto, 1. *to stand at a distance, stand aloof*, Hor.

abstrāho -traxi, -tractum, 3. **I.** Lit., *to drag away*; *aliquem de matris complexu*, Cic.; *naves e portu*, Liv.; *aliquem a penetralibus*, Liv.; *liberos in servitute*, Caes. **II.** Transf., **A.** *aliquem ex tanto comitatu clarissimorum virum, to exclude*, Cic.; *animus a corpore abstractus*, Cic.; a *bono in pravum*, Sall. **B.** **1.** *to estrange*; *copias a Lepido*, Cic.; **2.** *to restrain*; *ingressos in castra ab direptione abstrahere non poterat*, Liv.; a *rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit*; **3.** *to draw away from*; a *bonis*, Cic.; se a *sollicitudine*, Cic.

abstrūdo -trūsi -trūsium, 3. *to push away from any place, to hide*. **I.** Lit., *se in silvam densam*, Cic.; *semina flammae abstrusa in venis silicis*, Verg. **II.** Transf., *penitus abstrusus animi dolor, deep-seated grief*, Cic.

abstrusus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from abstrudo). **A.** Lit., *concealed, secret*, Plin.; **B.** Transf., **1.** *abstruse*; *disputatio abstrusior*, Cic.; **2.** *of character, reserved*, Tac.

absum (abfui, ābesse, āfui, āfutūrus, āfōrem, āfōre, etc., also occur). **I.** With regard to motion, *to be away, to be absent*. **A.** Gen., *ab urbe or ex urbe*, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1.** *to take no part in*; *ab hoc concilio*, Caes.; *ab his studiis*, Cic.; *toto bello*, Caes.; **2.** *not to help*; *quo plus intererat, eo plus aberas a me, the more I needed you, the less you helped me*, Cic.; *longe iis paternum nomen populi Romani: āfuturum, would be of no avail*, Caes.; **3.** *to be wanting*; *studium semper sit, cunctatio absit*, Cic.; *semper aves quod abest, Lucr.*; *neque corpus neque animus a vobis aberit*, Sall.; *abest historia nostris litteris*, Cic. **II.** As regards position, **A.** Lit., *to be distant*; *ab urbe milia passuum ducenta*, Cic.; *quadruidi iter Laodicea*, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** *to be far from*; *longe a spe*, Cic.; *so the imper. phrase, tantum abest ut — ut, e.g. tantum abest ab eo ut malum sit mors ut verear, so far is death from being an evil that I fear, etc.*, Cic.; *so haud multum, or procul abest, or paulum abest, or minimum abest quin, etc.*; *haud multum afit quin interficeretur, he was nearly killed*, Liv.; **2.** *to be free from (a fault)*; a *culpa*, Cic.; a *cupiditate pecuniae*, Nep.; **3.** *to be far removed (especially in phrases expressing a wish)*; *procul absit gloria vulgi*, Tib.; *nomen ipsum crucis absit non modo a corpore civium Romanorum, etc.*, Cic.; **4.** *to be firmly opposed to*; a *consilio fugiendi*, Cic.; **5.** *to be inconsistent with*; *quod certe abest a tua virtute et fide*, Cic.

absumēdo -inis, f. *consumption*, Plaut.

absumo -sumpsi -sumptum 3. *to take away*. **I.** **A.** *to lessen, destroy, consume*; *res maternas atque paternas*, Hor.; *absumptis frugum alimentis*, Liv. **B.** Of time, *to waste*; *tempus dicendo*, Cic. **II.** *to destroy utterly*. **A.** Of things, *incendium domos absumpsit*, Liv. **B.** Of living beings, *to kill*; *multos pestilentia absumpsit*, Liv.

absurdē, adv. **1.** *harshly, discordantly*;

asere, Cic.; 2, *in bad taste*; absurde et aspere respondere verbis vultuque, Cic.

absurdus -a -um. **I.** Lit., *that which offends the ear, unmelodious, harsh*; vox, Cic. **II.** Transf., *foolish, unreasonable*. **A.** Of things, vestrae istae absurdae atque abhorrentes lacrimae, Liv.; haud absurdum est, it is not out of place, Sall. **B.** Of persons, incapable; homo, Cic.; ingenium haud absurdum, Sall.; absurdus ingenio, Tac.

absyrtus -i, m. (Ἀψυρτος), brother of Medea, killed by his sister on her flight from Colchis.

abundans -antis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (abundo). **I.** Lit., of rivers, overflowing; amnis abundantissimus, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** abundant, rich; with abl., locus fontibus abundans, Cic.; with genit., lactis, Verg. **B.** 1, *abounding in* (thoughts, devices, etc.); abundantior consilio, Cic.; 2, *in a bad sense, overloaded*; non erat abundans, non inops tamen oratio, Cic. **C.** numerous; abundante multitudine freti, Liv.; abundantes voluptates, Liv.

abundanter, adv. 1, *abundantly*; abundanter occurrere, Cic.; 2, of discourse, copiously; loqui, Cic.

abundantia -ae, f. 1, *abundance, richness, plenty*; omnium rerum quas natura desiderat, Cic.; voluptatum, Cic.; 2, *riches, wealth*, Tac.

abundē, adv. copiously, excessively, extravagantly; promittere, Lucr.; satisfacere, Cic.; with adj., abunde magnus, Sall.; tibi abunde est, you are more than satisfied, Plin.; abunde libertatem ratus, thinking liberty more than enough, Sall. Subst. with genit., tergoreum ac fraudis abunde est, Verg.

abundo, 1, *to overflow*. **I.** Lit., flumina, Lucr.; abundat aqua, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** to grow in abundance; de terris abundat herbarum genera, Lucr. **B.** to abound; porco, Cic.; ingenio et doctrina, Cic.; absol., to be rich; quum ex reliquis vel abundare debeam, cogor inutuari, Cic.

abūso -ōnis, f. (abutor), in rhetoric, a false use of words, Cic.

abusque, prep. with abl. = usque ab, from; 1, as regards position, Oceano-abusque, Tac.; 2, as regards time, Tiberio abusque, Tac.

abūsus -ūs, m. (abutor), using up, wasting, Cic.

abūtor -ūsus sum, 3. dep., with abl. **I.** to use; nisi omni tempore, quod mihi lege concessum est, abusus ero, Cic. **II.** to make full use of, to use fully. **A.** In a good sense, sagacitate canum ad utilitatem nostram, Cic. **B.** In a bad sense, to waste; militum sanguine, Cic.; insolenter et immodice indulgentia populi Romani, Liv. **C.** to use a word wrongly; verbo, Cic.

Abūdus (Abydos) -i, f. and **Abūdum** -i, n. (Ἀβυδος). **I.** a town in Asia Minor, on the Hellespont (modern Aidos or Avido). **II.** a town in Egypt. Adj., **Abydenus** -a -um; juvenis or absol., Leander, Ov.; plur., **Abydeni** -orum, the inhabitants of Abydos, Liv.

Abūla -ae, f. (Ἀβύλα), a mountain on the African side of the Straits of Gibraltar, forming one of the so-called Pillars of Hercules (now Sierra Zimiera).

ac, v. atque.

Academia -ae, f. (Ἀκαδημία), the Academy, a grove near Athens where Plato taught; hence, meton., the Academic school of philosophy, Cic.; hence, too, a gymnasium on Cicero's estate at Tusculum, called after the Athenian Academy.

Academicus -a -um (Ἀκαδημικός). **I.** belonging to the Academy at Athens; philosophi,

Cic.; hence plur. subst., **Academici** -orum, m. the Academic philosophers. **II.** belonging to Cicero's gymnasium, called the Academy; hence plur. subst., **Academica** -orum, n. a treatise of Cicero on the Academic philosophy.

Acadēmus -i, m. (Ἀκαδημος), a Greek hero, after whom the Academia was named.

ācalanthis -idis, f. (ἀκαλάνθις) = acanthis, q. v.

Acāmās -antis, m. (Ἀκάμας), 1, son of Theseus and Phaedra, Verg.; 2, promontory in Cyprus, Plin.

ācanthis -idis, f. (ἀκανθίς), a small dark green bird, the thistle-finch, Plin.

1. **acanthus** -i, m. (ἀκανθος), 1, bear's foot, a plant, Verg.; 2, a thorny evergreen Egyptian tree, Verg.

2. **Acanthus** -i, f. (Ἀκανθος), a town in the Macedonian peninsula—Chalcidice.

ācapnōs -ōn (ἀκαπνος), without smoke; ligna, burning without smoke, Mart.

Acarnānes -um, m. (Ἀκαρνανές), Acarnanians; Acarnanum amnis, the Achelous, Ov.; sing., **Acarnān** -anis, an Acarnanian, Verg.; hence **Acarnānia** -ae, Acarnania, a country on the west of Greece, between Epirus and Aetolia. Adj., **Acarnānicus** -a -um.

Acastus -i, m. (Ἀκάστος). **I.** son of the Thessalian king Pelias, father of Luodamia, brother of Alceus. **II.** a slave of Cicero.

Acca Lārentia, a Roman goddess of the fields, according to the legend, the wife of the herdsman Faustulus, and the nurse of Romulus and Remus. **Lārentalia** or **Accālia** -ium, n. her festival at Rome in December.

accēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. (ad and cedo); to approach, to come near. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., 1, of persons, with the accusative and ad; ad urbem, Cic.; alicui ad aurem et dicere, to approach any one to whisper, Cic.; with in, in aedes, Cic.; in funus, to join the funeral procession, Cic.; with simple accusative, scopulos, Verg.; Jugurtham, Sall.; absol., to approach, Cic.; 2, of lifeless subjects, febris accedit, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to come as a suppliant; senatus supplex accedit ad Caesarem, Cic.; quo accedam aut quos appellem, Sall.; 2, to come as an enemy; usque ad castra, Caes.; with simple acc., loca hostiliter, Sall.; 3, to come to an auction to bid; ad illud scelus sectionis, Cic.; ad hastam, Liv.; 4, to approach the city (Rome) as a candidate for a triumph; ad urbem, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., 1, of persons, ad amicitiam Philippi, Nep.; sed propius accedam, de his nostris testibus dicam, Cic.; 2, of lifeless subjects, accedit manus extrema operibus, Cic.; fervor accedit capiti, the wine mounts to his head, Hor. **B.** Esp., 1, of time, to approach; quo propius ad mortem accedam, Cic.; 2, to enter upon some work; ad rem publicam, to begin public life, Cic.; ad vectigalia, to engage in the collection of the taxes, Cic.; 3, to assent to; ad conditiones, Cic.; 4, to be added, to increase; ad eas (naves) captivae Massiliensium accesserunt sex, Caes.; quo plus aetatis ei accedret, the older he became, Cic.; iis tantum fiducia accessit ut, etc., Caes.; hence the phrases, huc accedit, eo accedit, huc accedit summus timor, Cic.; often followed by ut and quod, with the meaning of simply moreover; 5, to fall to one's share, to come to one; num tibi stultitia accessit, Plaut.; about animus accedit, Cic.; 6, to approach, to become like; propius ad deos, Cic.

accēléro, 1. **I.** Trans., to quicken, to accellerate; iter, Caes.; consilium alicui, Tac. **II.**

Intrans., to hasten; si accelerare volent, Cic.; accelerata, signifer, Liv.

acceldo -cendi -censum 3. (ad and *cando, causat. of cando), *to kindle, to set on fire.* **I.** A. Lit., faces, Cic.; tus, Liv. **B.** Met., *to lighten up; luna radiis solis accensa, Cic.* **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., *to kindle as a light; virtutum quasi scintillulae e quibus accendi philosophi ratio debet, Cic.* **B.** Esp., *1, to inflame; plebis animum, Sall.; animos bello, to excite to war, Verg.; ira accensus, Liv.; 2, to provoke; spei invidiam, Liv.; studia Numidarum in Jugurtham accensa, the enthusiasm of the N. for J., Sall.; 3, to increase; quum eo magis vis venti accensa esset, Liv.*

accensio -censum, 2. *to reckon in addition; accensor illi, I am his comrade, Ov.*

1. accensus -a -um, part. of accenso. **I.** Generally used in plural, **accensi** -orum, lit. *those numbered with; originally, the fifth class of Roman citizens, who in battle stood in the last ranks, and were also employed in constructing public roads, hence the supernumeraries, Liv.* **II.** **accensus** -i, m. *a subordinate public officer (in the service of the decemviri, consuls, and praetors), Cic.*

2. accensus -a -um, partic. of accendo.

acceptio -ōnis, f. *a reception, acceptance, Cic.; frumenti, receipt, Sall.*

accepto, 1. (intens. of accipio), *to receive, Plant.*

acceptor -ōris, m. *one who approves, Plant.*

acceptrix -icis, f. *she who receives, Plant.*

acceptus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from accipio), *welcome, pleasant, agreeable; 1, of persons, with the dat., qui maxime plebi acceptus erat, Caes.; 2, of things, nihil est deo acceptius quam, etc., Cic.*

accereso = **acresco** (q.v.).

accessio -ōnis, f. (accedo), *a going or coming to.* **I.** Lit., suis accessionibus, *by the audiences which he gave, Cic.* **II.** Transf., **A.** *increase; dignitatis, Cic.; pecuniae, Nep.* **B.** *addition, appendage; accessionem adjunxit aedibus, Cic.; minima accessio semper Epirus regno Macedoniae fuit, Liv.* **C.** *addition to a tax; decumae, Cic.*

accessus -ūs, m. (accedo), *an approach to.* **I.** Lit., **A.** *ad urbem nocturnus, Cic.; accessus stellarum et recessus, Cic.; accessus et recessus aestuum, ebullit et flux, Cic.* **B.** *admittance to a person; dare alicui accessum, Ov.* **C.** *means of approach, entrance; omnem accessum lustrare, Verg.* **II.** Transf., *ad res salutes, inclination to, Cic.; ad causam, leading up to a subject, Cic.*

1. accido -cidi -clsum, 3. (ad and caedo), **1.** Lit., *to hew or hack at; aut ab radicibus subruere aut accidere arbores, Caes.; 2, Transf., to weaken, ruin; Latinorum etsi pariter accisae copiae sint, Liv.; res accisae, Cic.*

2. accido -cidi, no sup. 3. (ad and cado), *to fall down, to fall to.* **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *ad terram, Plant.* **B.** Esp., **1.** *of missiles, tela ab omni parte accidebant, Liv.; 2, to fall at the feet of, to ask assistance; ad pedes omnium, Cic.; 3, to come to the ears or notice of; vox accidit ad hostes, Liv.* **II.** Transf., **A.** *to happen (generally of misfortunes, opposed to evenio); si quid adversi accidisset, Caes.; impers., 1, accidit, followed by ut, casu accidit ut id primus nuntiaret, Cic.; by quod, accidit perincommode quod eum inquam vidisti, Cic.; by infinitive, nec acciderat nisi opus esse, Cic.; 2, si quid alicui accidat, if anything happens, i.e. if he dies, Cic.* **B.** *to fall out; ut omnia contra opinionem acciderent, Caes.*

accipio, 2. obs. form of accio (q.v.).

accingo -cinxī -cinctum 3. **I.** Lit., *to gird, to or on; ensei lateri, Verg.; miles non accinctus, unarmed, Tac.* **II.** Transf., *to equip, to arm; reflex., se accingere, and pass. accingi; a, to arm one's self; studio popularium accinctus, Tac.; magicas accingier artes, Verg.; b, to make one's self ready; accingi ad consulatum, to strive for the consulship, Liv.; accingunt operi = se accingunt, Verg. (Infinit. pass., accingier, Verg.)*

accio -ivi (-li)-itum, 4. *to call to, summon, fetch; haruspices ex Etruria, Cic.; aliquem in adoptionem, Tac.; with double acc., aliquem doctorem filio, Cic.*

accipio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (ad and capio). **1.** *to take, receive.* **A.** Gen., **1.** *accipere pecuniam, Cic.; 2, of business transactions, aliquid (alicui) acceptum referre, to enter on the credit side of an account book, Cic.; hence subst., acceptum -i, what is received; codex accepti et expensi, an account book, Cic.; 3, where the thing received is a person, ejus abavi manibus esset accepta (Mater Idaea), Cic.; 4, to receive in or on a part of the body; alvus omne quod accipit cogit atque confundit, Cic.; aliquem gremio, Verg.; 5, to receive in a friendly manner; a, Romanos in arcem, Liv.; in amicitiam, Cic.; in deditionem, Caes.; b, of places, pavidos Samnites castra sua accipere, Liv.; c, to receive as a guest; hospitio, Cic.; d, to treat, a, in a friendly way; aliquem leniter clementerque, Cic.; b, in a hostile way; aliquem verberibus ad necem, Cic.; 7, with reference to the senses, to hear; orationem, Cic.; pronis auribus accipi, to be willingly listened to, Tac.; of the understanding, to grasp; quae parum accipi, Cic.; of the judgment, to take; aliquid in bonum partem, to take in good part, Cic.; verisimilia pro veris, Liv.; with double acc., beneficium contumeliam, to take a kindness for an insult, Cic. **B.** *to accept, not to reject; pacem, Liv.; omen, Cic.; legem, Cic.* **II.** *In a wider sense, to get, receive, obtain; 1, lucrum, Cic.; adulteros numinos pro bonis, Cic.; 2, to feel; dolorem, Cic.; 3, to hear; multa auribus accepisse, multa vidisse, Cic.; ut accipi a senibus, Cic.; 4, to learn; primas artes ab iisdem magistris, Ov.; usum ac disciplinam ab aliquo, Caes.**

accipiter -tris, m. **I.** Lit., *a hawk, Cic.* **II.** Transf., *pecuniae, an avaricious person, Plant.*

accitus -ūs, m. *a summons, Cic.*

Accius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was Accius, a celebrated dramatic poet (born a.c. 170). Adj., **Accianus** -a -um, of Accius; versus, Cic.

acclāmatio -ōnis, f. *a loud cry; 1, an outcry against; non modo ut acclamationes sed ut convicio et maledictis impeditur, Cic.; 2, a cry of approbation, Liv., Cic.*

acclāmo, 1. (ad and clamo), **1.** *to cry out at (in derision or disapproval); alicui, Cic.; populus eum risu acclamavit ipsa esse, Cic.; 2, to cry out in approval; omnes acclamarunt gratias se inter cetera etiam ob hoc agere, quod, etc., Liv.; 3, with acc. of person, to name by acclamation; aliquem servatorem libertatoremque, Liv.; si nocentem acclamaverant, Tac.*

acclāro, 1. *to make clear, to reveal (of omens), Liv.; uti tu signa nobis certa acclarassis (for acclaraveris), Liv.*

acclinis -e. **I.** Lit., *leaning on anything; truncus arboris, Verg.* **II.** Transf., *inclined to; acclinis falsis animus, Hor.*

acclino, 1. (ad and *clino). **I.** Lit., *to lean on anything; se in illum, Ov.; castra tumuli sunt acclinata, Liv.* **II.** Transf., *to incline to; haud gravate se acclinatos ad causam senatus, Liv.*

acclivis -e (ad and clivus), *gently inclined upwards*; pars viae, Cic.; collis leniter ab insino acclivis, Caes.

acclivitas -ātis, *f. acclivity, gentle inclination upwards*, Caes.

acclivus -a -um, *v. acclivis*.

accōla -ae, *m. (ad and colo), one who lives near, a neighbour*; Oceani, Liv.; Ceresis, near the temple of Ceres, Cic.; as adj., pastor accola ejus loci, dwelling near that place, Liv.; accolae fluvii, neighbouring rivers, Tac.

accōlo -cōlūi -cultum, *3. to live near*; locum, Cic.; gentes quae Macedoniam accolunt, Liv.

accommodātē, *adv. agreeably to*; ad veritatem, Cic.

accommodatio -ōnis, *f. 1. a proportion or adjusting of one thing to another*; verborum et sententiarum ad inventionem acc., Cic.; 2, *comitiveness, complaisance*; ex liberalitate atque accommodatione magistratum, Cic.

accommodātus -a -um, *p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from accommodo), adapted, suitable to*; 1, of things, with ad and the acc., puppes ad magnitudinem fluctuum tempestatisque accommodatae, Caes.; with dat., oratio hominum sensibus ac mentibus accommodata, Cic.; 2, of persons, with ad and the acc., homo ad Verris flagitia libidinesque accommodatus, Cic.; with dat., servus vilissimus nec cuiquam serio ministerio accommodatus, Tac.

accommodo, *1. (ad and commodo), to fit, put on*. **I. Lit.**, insignia, Caes.; coronam sibi ad caput, Cic.; lateri ense, Verg. **II. Transf.**, to make suitable, to adjust; testes ad crimen, Cic.; orationem auribus auditorum, Cic.; in omnem eventum consilia, Liv.; se accommodare or accommodari, to adapt oneself; ad voluntatem alicuius et arbitrium et unum totum se fingere et accommodare, Cic.

accommodus -a -um, *fit, adapted to*, Verg.

acerēdo -didi -ditum, *3. (ad and credo), to believe, give credence to*; alicui, Hor.; absol., vix accedens, Cic.

acresco -crevi -cretum, *3. (ad and cresco), to grow, to increase*. **I. Lit.**, flumen subito creverit, Cic. **II. Transf.**, quum dictis factisque omnibus ad fallendum instructis varia accresceret fides, Liv.; trimetris accrescere jussit nomen iambeis, ordered to be joined to, Hor.

accretio -ōnis, *f. (acresco), increase*; luminis, Cic.

accubitio (accubatio) -ōnis, *f. the act of reclining at table*, Cic.

accubitus -ūs, *m. = accubitio (q.v.)*.

accūbo, *1. (ad and cubo), to lie by the side of*. **I. Gen.**, humi, Liv.; of wine, Sulpicii horreis, Hor. **II. Esp.**, to recline at table; in convivio, Cic.; cum aliquo, next to, Plaut.; apud aliquem, at the house of (as a guest), Cic.; accuba, take your place, Plaut.

accūdo, *3. to hammer together*, Plaut.

accumbo -cūbui -cūbitum, *3. (ad and *cumbo), to lie down*; 1, in via, Plaut.; 2, especially used of the Romans at the dinner table, where each person lay upon a sofa, supported on his left elbow; in sinu alicujus, to sit next to any one at table, Liv.; cum aliquo, next to, Mart.; apud aliquem, at the house of (as a guest), Cic.

accumulātē, *adv. abundantly, copiously*, Cic.

accumulātor -ōris, *m. one who heaps together*; opum, Tac.

accūmulo, *1. (ad and cumulo), to heap up, to accumulate*. **I. Lit.**, auget, addit, accumulat,

Cic. **II. Transf.**, 1, to heap on a person, give in abundance; alienas res, Liv.; alicui summum honorem, Ov.; 2, to overwhelm; animam nepotis his donis, Verg.; 3, to increase; caedem caede, Lucr.; curas, Ov.

accūrātē, *adv. carefully, exactly, accurately*; aliquid studiose accurateque facere, Cic.; perscribere, Cic.; aedificare, Caes.

accūratiō -ōnis, *f. accuracy, carefulness*, Cic.

accūrātus -a -um, *p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from accuro), careful, exact, accurate*; oratio, Cic.; accuratorem delectum habere, Liv.; accuratissima diligentia, Cic.

accūro, *1. (ad and curo), to take care of, to prepare with care*; victum et cultum, Cic.

accuro -curri and -cucurri -cursum, *3. (ad and curro), to run to, to run up, to hasten up*; ad praetorem, Cic.; equo admisso ad aliquem, Caes.; of things, to occur; istae imagines ita nobis dicto audientes sunt, ut, simulatque velimus, accurrant, Cic.

accursus -ūs, *m. a running to, concourse*, Tac.

accūsābils -e, *blameworthy*, Cic.

accūsatiō -ōnis, *f. 1. an accusation*; accusationem facitare, Cic.; comparare atque constituere, to prepare with evidence, Cic.; plur., acres accusationes, Cic. **II. Met.**, the indictment; accusationis quinque libri, of the orations against Verres, Cic.

accūsātor -ōris, *m. 1. an accuser (strictly only in regard to state offences, while petitor is a plaintiff in a private suit)*; petitoris personam cupere, accusatoris deponere, Cic.; 2, an informer, Juv.

accūsātorē, *adv. after the manner of an accuser*; loqui, Cic.

accūsātorius -a -um, *pertaining to an accuser*; lex, Cic.

accūsātrix -icis, *f. a female accuser*, Plaut.

accūsito, *1. (freq. of accuso), to accuse frequently*, Plaut.

accūso, *1. (ad and causa), to accuse (generally in public cases)*; 1, aliquem ad populum (of the tribunes), Liv.; a, with genit., of the offence, aliquem ambitus, Cic.; b, with abl., de beneficiis, Cic.; c, with propter, propter injurias, Cic.; d, with inter, inter scarios, of assassination, Cic.; e, with genit., of the punishment, capitis, on a capital charge, Cic.; 2, to blame, find fault with; aliquem aspere et asperbe in senatu, Cic.; followed by quod and the subj., and by cur with the subj., Cic.

1. **ācer** -ēris, *n. the maple tree*, Ov.

2. **ācer** -cris -cre (from root AC, as acuo, acies, etc.), *sharp, cutting*. **I. Lit.**, of sharp tools, hastas acri ferro, Tac. **II. Transf.**, A. Of the senses; 1, of taste, biting; rapula, Hor.; 2, of touch, sharp; dolor corporis ejus morsus est acerrimus, Cic.; 3, of hearing, shrill; vox, Lucr.; flammæ sonitus, crackling, Verg.; 4, of smell, penetrating; unguenta summa et acerrima suavitate condita, Cic.; 5, of sight, keen; acerrimus sensus videndi, Cic. B. Relating to the feelings; 1, of emotions, painful; cura, Lucr.; 2, of the understanding, vigorous; judicium acris et certius, Cic.; 3, of the character, a, energetic; homo ad perdiscendum acerrimus, Cic.; in ferro, brave in fight, Cic.; b, passionate; acerrima uxor, Plaut.; so of the passions themselves, amor gloriæ, Cic.; c, hence of abstractions, supplicium, Cic. Subst., **ācre** -is, *n. acrimony, severity* (opp. to ridendum), Hor.

acerbō, adv. **I.** bitterly, harshly; accusare, Cic.; acerbius invehi in aliquem, Cic.; acerbissime dicere, Caes. **II.** with difficulty or pain, aliquid ferre, Cic.

acerbitas -ātis, f. **I.** Lit., bitterness of taste, Cic. **II.** Transf., harshness; morum, Cic.; painfulness; temporis Sullani, Cic.; in plur., calamities, Cic.

acerbo, l. to make bitter, to aggravate or heighten; crimen, Verg.

acerbus -a -um. **I.** A. Lit., bitter in taste, sour; used especially of unripe fruit; hence = raw, unripe, immature; uva, Phaedr.; partus, premature, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, of the voice, harsh; stridor, Plin.; acerba sonans, Verg.; 2, of the touch, rough; frigus, Hor.; 3, of the look, dark, gloomy; vultus acerbi, Ov.; acerba tuens, with angry look, Verg. **II.** Fig., A. Of persons, morose; acerbos e Zenonis schola exire (of the Stoics), Cic. **B.** Of things, 1, painful, severe, harsh; acerbissima tributa, Cic.; 2, of speech or writing, bitter; minaces et acerbæ litteræ, Cic.; 3, of events, painful; incendiū, Cic.

acerūnus -a -um (l. acer), made of maple wood, Verg., Hor.

acerra -ae, f. a casket for keeping incense, Cic.

Acerræ -arum, f. town in Campania, on the river Clanus (now Acerra).

acersecōmēs -ae, m. (ἀκέρσεκόμες), having unshorn hair, Juv.

acervālis -e, that which is heaped up = superfluous, an argument by accumulation, Cic.

acervātīm, adv. **I.** Lit., in heaps, Lucr. **II.** Transf., dicere, to sum up, to speak comprehensively, Cic.; multa acervatim frequentans, crowding together a number of thoughts, Cic.

acervo, l. to heap up; promiscue acervati cumuli hominum, Liv.

acervus -i, m. (connected with ἀείρω), a heap. **I.** Lit., tritici, Cic.; inseculi acervi civium, Cic. **II.** Transf., A. a multitude; facinorum, Cic. **B.** Logical term, argument by accumulation, Cic.

acesco acui, 3. (aceo), to grow sour, Hor.

Acesta -ae, f. (Ἀκίστη), an old town in the north of Sicily, also called Egesta and Segesta (now Castel a Mare di Golfo); hence **Acestenses** -um, inhabitants of Acesta.

Acestes -ae, m. king in Sicily, of Trojan descent.

acētum -i, n. (aceo). **I.** Lit., vinegar, Cic. **II.** Transf., acuteness, wit; Italo perfusus aceto, Hor.

Achaē -ōrum, m. (Ἀχαιοί). **I.** the Achaeans, inhabitants of the Greek country of Achaia, Liv.; also, a, the Greeks in general, Plin.; b, the inhabitants of the Roman province of Achaia, Cic.; c, inhabitants of a Greek colony on the Euxine, Ov. **II.** Hence, 1, **Achaeus** -a -um, a, belonging to the Greek country of Achaia, Lucr.; b, Greek, belonging to the Roman province of Achaia, Cic.; 2, **Achāia** -ae, f. (Ἀχαια), or **Achāja** -ae, f. a, the Greek country of Achaia, in the north of the Peloponnese, Ov.; b, after 146 B.C., the Roman province of Achaia (including the whole of Greece except Thessaly), Cic.; 3, **Achāiās** -adis, f. a Greek woman, Ov.; 4, **Achāicius** -a -um, Greek, Cic.; 5, **Achāis** -idos, an Achaeian woman, Ov.; poet. = Greece, Ov.; 6, **Achāius** -a -um, Greek, Verg.; 7, **Achivi** -ōrum, m. the Homeric Greeks (genit. plur., Achivōi and Achivāi). Adj., **Achivus** -a -um, Greek, Ov.

Achaemenēs -is, m. (Ἀχαιμένης), grandfather of Cyrus, and founder of the Persian line of the Achaemenidae. Hence adj., **Achae-**

mēnius -a -um, Persian, Ov.

Ācharnē -ōrum, f. (Ἀχαρναί), a town in Attica. Hence adj., **Acharnanus** -a -um, born at Acharnae.

Āchates -ae, m. (Ἀχάτης), 1, river in Sicily; 2, friend of Aeneas.

Āchēlōus -i, m. (Ἀχελώος), a river between Acarnania and Aetolia; hence, **A. Achēlōiās** -adis, f. daughter of the river-god Achelous, Paphlagon, Ov. **B.** **Achēlōius** -a -um, belonging to the river-god Achelous, Ov. **C.** **Achēlōides** -um, f. the Sirens, Ov.

Āchēron -ontis, m. (Ἀχέρων), 1, a river in Thesprotia, flowing through the swamp Acherusia (now Gurla, or river of Suli); 2, a river in Bruttii (now Mucone or Lese); 3, Mythol., river in the lower world, hence the lower world itself; Acheronta movebo, Verg.; fugere Acheronta, to become immortal, Hor.

Āchērontia -ae, f. a small town in Apulia, Hor.

Āchērūns -untis, m. and f. Latin form of Acheron, the lower world. Hence adj., **Āchērūsius** -a -um. Subst., **Acherusia** -ae, f. a, a swamp in Thesprotia; b, a lake in Campania; c, a cavern in Bithynia.

Āchilles -is, m. (Ἀχιλλεύς), and **Āchillēus** -ēi, m. a Greek hero, son of Pelene and Thetis; appell., a brave handsome man, a hero, Verg.; hence, 1, **Achillēus** -a -um, relating to Achilles; 2, **Achillides** -ae, m. (Ἀχιλλεύδης), a descendant of Achilles.

Achivus -a -um = Achaean (q.v.).

Achradina -ae, f. (Ἀχραδίνη), the most important part of the city of Syracuse, Cic.

Ācidālia -ae, f. (Ἀκιδάλια), a surname of Venus, from the fountain Acidalia in Boeotia, where the Graces, daughters of Venus, bathed. Adj., **Acidālius** -a -um, belonging to Venus; nodus, the girdle of Venus, Mart.

Ācidus -a -um (aceo), sharp. **I.** Lit., sour in taste, acid, Hor. **II.** Transf., disagreeable, unpleasant, Hor.

Āciēs -ēi, f. (AC, root of aceo), keenness, edge. **I.** Lit., of a sharp instrument, securis, Cic.; fig., patitur hebescere aciem horum auctoritatis, Cic. **II.** Transf., A. Of the eye, 1, piercing look; ne vultum quidem atque aciem oculorum ferre potuisse, Caes.; 2, vision; bonum incolum acies, malum caecitas, Cic.; poet.; the twinkling of the stars, Verg.; 3, the pupil of the eye, Cic.; met., the eye itself, Verg.; hence, 4, of the mind, insight, keenness; animi, ingenii, mentis, Cic. **B.** Milit. st., 1, an army drawn up in line of battle, a, a single line; prima, Caes.; novissima, Liv.; and b, the whole army; aciem instruere, Cic.; 2, battle; Pharsalica, Cic.; in acie vincere, Caes.; poet., Vulcanica, mass of fire, Verg. Transf., a battle in words, Cic.

Ācilius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: 1, Man. Acil. Glabrio, Consul A.C. 192, conqueror of Antiochus and the Aetolians; 2, C. Acil. Glabrio, author of a Roman history in Greek.

Ācilia, and **Ācylia**, and **Ācholla** -ae, f. town of the Carthaginians in Byzantium (near modern Elatia).

Āciniāces -is, m. (ἀκινάκης), a short Persianus sabre, Hor.

ācinus -i, m. and **ācinum** -i, n. a berry (esp. grape), Cic.

ācipsenser -ēris (ācipensis -is), m. a fish, highly prized by the Romans, the sturgeon according to Cuvier, Cic.

Æcis -Idis, m. (Ἄκτις), 1, a river in Sicily, near Aetna, famous for its cold water (now *Fiume di Jaci*), Ov.; 2, Mythol., a beautiful shepherd, lover of Galatea, Ov.

Æclys -ydis, f. (perhaps shortened from ἀγκυλίς), a small javelin, Verg.

Acmonia -ae, f. a town of Phrygia, on the road from Dorylaeum to Philadelphia (now *Ahatkoi*); hence **Acmonensis** -e, relating to Acmonia.

Acmonides -ae, m. (Ἀκμωνίδης), one of the workmen of Vulcan.

Acōnītum -i, n. (ἀκόνιτον), a poisonous herb, monk's hood, acornit, Plin.; poet. = poison, Verg.

acquiesco -quiesvi -quiescētum, 3. (ad and quiesco), to rest, repose; 1, physically, a, of persons, tres horas, Cic.; euphem., to die; anno acquievit sexagesimo, Nep.; b, of things, aures in eo acquiescant, Cic.; rem familiarem acquiescere, not to be seized, Liv.; 2, mentally, a, mentis agitatio quae numquam acquiescit, Cic.; b, to find rest or comfort in; in his (litteris tuis) acquiesco, Cic.; c, to be satisfied or pleased with; in adolescentium caritate, Cic.; Clodii morte, Cic.

acquiro -quisivi -quisitum, 3. (ad and quaero). 1, to add to, acquire, as an increase to what is already possessed; dignitatem, Cic.; vires acquiritundo, Verg. II. A. Gen., to acquire, get; triumphos de populis, Tac. B. Absol., to amass money; acquirendi insatiabile votum, Juv.

acra -ae, f. (ἀκρα), a summit, height, promontory, Plin.

Acræus -a -um (ἀκραίος), that which is upon a height, surname of Jupiter and Juno, Liv.

Acrotaphoron -i, n. (ἀκροτάφρον), a vessel for holding unmixed wine, Cic.

Acrothūla -ae, f. a bird (variously explained as the thrush, the owl, or the nightingale), Cic.

acriolus -a -um (2. acer), somewhat sharp, violent; ille acriculus, Cic.

acrimonia -ae, f. 1, sharpness of taste or pungency of smell, Plin.; 2, energy of speech and demeanour, Cic.

Acrisius -ii, m. (Ἀκρίσιος), a king of Argos, father of Danaë. Hence, 1, **Acrisiōnē** -es, f. Danaë; 2, **Acrisiōniades** -ae, m. Perseus, son of Danaë; 3, adj., **Acrisiōneus** -a -um, arces, Argos, Ov.

acritēr, adv. (2. acer), sharply, violently, strongly; 1, of the senses; a, of the sight, acriter intueri solem, steadfastly, without being dazzled, Cic.; b, of touch, painfully; caedunt acerrime virgis, Cic.; c, of hearing, penetratingly, Plin.; 2, of the mind, etc.; a, of the understanding, with sharp insight; videre vitia, Cic.; b, of action, courageously; se morti offerre, Cic.; c, of the passions, passionately; acerrime expectare, longingly, Cic.; in speech, violently; vituperare, Cic.

acrodāma -ātis, n. (ἀκρόδαμα), that which is heard with pleasure; Esp., 1 an entertainment at table of reading or music, Cic.; 2, Meton., the person who conducts such an entertainment, a reader, actor, or singer, Cic.

acrodāsīs -is, f. (ἀκρόδασις), an assembly of persons to listen to reading aloud, Cic.

Acrocēraunia -orum, n. 1, part of the Ceraunian mountains, v. Ceraunius; 2, appell., a dangerous place; haec Acroceraunia vita, Ov.

Acrocōrinthus 4. f. (Ἀκροκόρινθος), the citadel of Corinth, Liv.

1. **acta** -ae, f. (ἄκτις), the sea-shore, the beach, especially as a place of recreation, Cic.; hence, meton., the pleasures of life at the seaside, Cic.

2. **acta** -drum, n. (part. of ago), 1, actions; Caesaris non modo acta verum etiam cogitata, Cic.; 2, public acts, ordinances; servare, Cic.; especially the register of these acts; a, of the senate, Tac.; b, of the people, Cic.; c, of courts of justice, Cic.; acta diurna, a kind of official gazette published daily in Rome, Tac.

Actaeōn -ōnis, m. (Ἀκταίων), son of Aristaeus, a hunter, who for seeing Diana while bathing was turned into a stag, and torn to pieces by his dogs.

Actē -ēs, f. (Ἀκτῆ), coast land, an old name of Attica; hence, a, **Actaeus** -a -um, belonging to Attica or Athens; subst., **Actaei** -orum, the people of Attica; b, **Actias** -adis, f. Attica, Verg.

Actiācus -a -um, v. under Actium.

actio -ōnis, f. (ago). I. motion, hence the action of the body; 1, of an orator, gesture, Cic.; 2, of an actor, action, Cic. II. A. Gen., doing, action; gratiarum, giving of thanks, Cic.; primas eius actiones horreo, Cic. B. Esp., public action; 1, the action of any magistrate, proposal; consularis, Cic.; actio de pace sublata est, Liv.; 2, action in a court of justice; a, the bringing of an action; iniquita urbs actionibus, Tac.; b, the action itself; actionem instituere, constituere, intendere, Cic.; and so, c, the formula used in bringing an action; actiones componere, to draw statements of claim, Cic.; and gen., a legal formula; actiones Hostilianae, Cic.; d, the speech on an indictment; actiones Verrinae, Cic.; e, the permission or right to bring an action; actionem habere, postulare, dare, accipere, restituere, Cic.; f, the hearing of an action; altera, tertia, Cic.

actito, 1. (freq. of ago), to be busy in pleading or acting, used of the theatres and courts of law; causas multas, Cic.; tragoedias, Cic.

Actium -ii, n. (Ἀκτιον). I. a promontory in Acarnania, on which stood a temple of Apollo; hard by was fought the naval battle (A.C. 31) in which Augustus conquered Antony and Cleopatra. II. a roadstead near Coreyra. Hence adj., 1, **Actiācus** -a -um; frondes, the leaves of the bay tree, sacred to Apollo, Ov.; legiones, those that fought at Actium, Tac.; 2, **Actius** -a -um; bella, the battle of Actium, Verg.

actor -ōris, m. (ago), 1, a driver; pecoris, Ov.; 2, an actor; secundarum et tertiarum partium, Cic.; 3, a, one who accomplishes anything; rerum, Cic.; b, a public speaker, Cic.; c, the plaintiff in an action, Cic.; d, the manager of property or finances; actor publicus, one who manages public property, Tac.

Actōridēs -ae, m. (Ἀκτορίδης), a descendant of Actor, e.g. Menoetius (son of Actor), or Patroclus (grandson of Actor), Ov.

actuāriōla -ae, f. (dim. of actuaria), a small skiff, Cic.

actuārius -a -um (ago), easily moved, swift; actuaria navis, a swift-sailing vessel, Caes.; navigium actuarium, Caes. Subst., **actuaria** -ae, f. Cic.

actuōsē, adv. actively, with energy, Cic.

actuōsus -a -um, active; virtus, Cic.; of a speech, effective, Cic.

actus -ūs, m. (ago). I. motion; fertur magno mons improbus actu, Verg. II. putting in motion. A. 1, driving of cattle; levi admonitu, non actu, infectit illam feram, Cic.; 2, Meton., right of way for driving cattle, carts, etc., Cic. B. movement of the body; of an actor or orator, gesture, Liv. C. 1, esp., presentation of a piece on the stage; fabellarum, Liv.; 2, division of a piece, an act; in extremo actu corruere, Cic.; 3, Transf., extremus actus aetatis, Cic.

actūtum, adv. immediately, directly, Liv.

aculeatus -a -um (aculeus). **I.** Lit., of plants and animals, provided with prickles or stings, Plin. **II.** Transf., sharp pointed, stinging; litterae, Cic.; sophisma, hair-splitting, subtle, Cic.

aculeus 4, m. (dim. of acus), sting. **I. A.** Of animals, apis, Cic. **B.** Of missiles, point; sagittae, Liv. **II.** Transf., especially in plur., **A.** sarcasm; aculei in C. Caesarem, Cic. **B.** sting; sollicitudinum, Cic. **C.** deep impression (of a speech); orator cum delectatione aculeos relinquunt in animis, Cic.

acumen -inis, n. (acuq), the sharp point of anything. **I.** Lit., still, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** point (of something witty); etiam interpretatio nominalis habet acumen, Cic. **B.** sharpness of understanding; ubi est acumen tuum? Cic. **C.** cunning, trickery; argutiae et acumen ejus, Cic.

acūo -di -ūtum, 3. (AO, root of acus and acies), to sharpen to a point. **I.** Lit., to whet (a cutting instrument); gladios, Liv. **II.** Transf., to sharpen, practise. **A.** linguam exercitatione dicendi, to make more fluent, Cic.; ingenia adolescentium, Cic. **B.** to inflame; iram hostis ad vindicandas injurias, Liv. **C.** to encourage, incite; juventutem ad dicendum, Cic.

acus -us, f. (AO, root of acuo and acies), a needle, a bodkin; vulnus, quod acu punctum videtur, Cic.; acu pingere, to embroider, Verg.; acu rem tetigisti, you have hit the right nail on the head, Plaut.

acūtē, adv. (acutus), keenly. **I.** Of the senses, cernere, Lucr.; of the voice, shrilly; sonare, Cic. **II.** Of the understanding, keenly; acutē argutēque respondere, Cic.

acūtulus -a -um (dim. of acutus), somewhat subtle, Cic.

acūtus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from acuo), sharpened, pointed, acute. **I.** Lit., sagitta, Ov.; of anything pointed, cornua lunae, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of physical sensations, **I.**, referring to particular senses; a, of hearing, shrill; vox, Cic.; acc. neut. as adv., resonare triste et acutum, Hor.; b, of touch, piercing; gelu, Hor.; 2, of the whole body, painful; morbus, Hor.; poet., acuta belli, the hardships of war, Hor. **B.** Of mental perceptions, **1**, sharp, keen; populi Romani oculos esse acres atque acutos, Cic.; acc. neut. as adv., cernis acutum, you have keen sight (for the failings of others), Hor.; 2, of persons, keen-sighted, vigorous; homo acutus magis quam eruditus, Cic.; of orators, effective; orator, Cic.

ad, prep. with acc., expressing direction, towards, to. **I.** Of space, **A.** Lit., **1**, of motion, towards; concurrere ad curiam, Cic.; ad Dianae venire, to the temple of Diana (sc. aedem), Ter.; ad me, ad te, etc., to my house, Cic.; so of extension, ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic.; 2, of rest, in the direction of, near: sedere ad latus ejus, Cic.; esse ad portas (Of Roman generals waiting outside Rome for a triumph), Cic.; esse ad aliquem, to be on a visit to a person, Cic.; ad iudicem, before a judge, Cic.; ad tibiam, to the sound of the flute, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, to express direction or extent; a, of direction (a) esp. with verbs implying motion, as movere, ducere, etc.; (β) of striving after an object, with such nouns as cupiditas, aviditas, etc., and such adjectives, as acer, propensus, etc.; (γ) of aim or purpose, to, for; adnotorem ad injuriam, Cic.; so with adj. like natus, aptus, etc., and verbe as adjuvare, etc.; ad id, for that object, Liv.; quid ad rem? what is the object of this? Cic.; quid ad me, what has this to do with me? Cic.; so (aa) of medicines, for,

against; radicam genera ad (to cure) morbum bestiarum, Cic.; (ββ) of occupation, to, for; servos ad remum dare, Liv.; (δ) in relation to; impiger ad labores belli, Cic.; (ε) in comparison with; acuta ad amplitudinem corporum parum lata, Liv.; b, of extent, to, up to; (a) virgis ad necem caedi, Cic.; ad extremum, ultimum, entirely; homo non ad extremum perditus, Liv.; ad summum, on the whole, Cic.; (β) of numbers, to the amount of, etc.; ad unum omnes, all to a man, Cic.; ad assem perdere, to lose your last farthing, Hor.; (γ) near to, about; (suimus) omnino ad ducentos, Cic.; 2, a, in addition to; ad cetera hanc quoque plagam infligere, Cic.; ad hoc, besides, Sall.; b, in consequence of; ad famam belli novas legiones scribere, Liv.; c, according to (some standard); ad istorum normam, Cic.; ad verbum, literally, Cic. **II.** Of time, **1**, a, of extent, up to; ab hora octava ad vesperum, Cic.; ad hoc tempus, till now, Cic.; quem ad finem? how long? Cic.; b, of duration; ad paucos dies, for a few days; 2, of point of time, a, at, towards; nos te hic ad mensem Januarii expectamus, Cic.; ad lucem, in the morning, Cic.; ad tempus, in due time, Cic.; b, within; ad annum tribunalum plebis fore, Cic.

adactio -ōnis, f. (adigo), a driving to, compulsion; jurisjurandi (obligation), Liv.

adactus -us, m. (adigo), a bringing to; dentis, a bite, Lucr.

adaequo, adv. in like manner, Liv.

adaequo, 1. **A.** Lit., to make equal with; moles moenibus, Caes. **B.** Transf., **1**, to equalise; a, with cum and the abl., cum virtute fortunam, Cic.; b, with dat., se virtute nostris, Cic.; so to compare; formam, aetatem, genus mortis magni Alexandri fatis, Tac.; 2, to come near to; altitudinem muri, Caes.; deorum vitam, Cic.

adamantēus -a -um, hard as steel, Ov.

adamantinus -a -um (ἀδαμαντινός), made of hard steel, adamantina, Hor.

adamas -antis, m. (ἀδάμας), **1**, the hardest steel, adamant; nexae adamante caenae, Ov.; poet., anything that is firm, unyielding, and durable; in pectore ferrum aut adamanta gerit, Ov.; voce sua adamanta movere, a heart of steel, Mart.; 2, the diamond, Plin.

adambulo, 1. to walk by or near anything, Plaut.

adamo, 1. **I.** to fall in love with; aliquem, Liv. **II.** to find pleasure in; equos, Cic.; gloriam, Cic.

adamussim, v. amussim.

adapērio -pēriū -pertum, 4. to open fully; adapertae fores portae, Liv.

adapertilis -e, that which is capable of being opened; latus tauri, Ov.

adapto, 1. to fit to, adapt, Suet.

adāquo, 1. to supply with water, to give a drink, Plin.

adāquor, f. dep. to fetch water; of soldiers, Caes.

adauctus -us, m. (adaugeo), an increase, Lucr.

adaugēo -auxi -auctum, 2. **1**, to increase, to augment; bonum, Cic.; 2, of sacrifices, to devote, Plaut.

adaugescō, 3. to begin to increase, Cic. poet.

adbibo -bibī -bibitum, 3. **1**, Lit., to drink, drink in, Ter.; 2, Transf., of the ears; verba puro pectore, Hor.

adbito, 3. to go near, Plaut.

addēcet, v. imperā, it becomes, suite, Plaut.

addensēo, 2. and **addensō**, 1. to make thick, or compact; extremi addensent acies, Verg.

addico -dixi -dictum, 3. to assent to; 1, f. t. in augury, to promise favourably of the omens of birds, Liv.; 2, to award; a, of a judge, especially the praetor (whose formula was *do, dico, addico*); alicui bona, Cic.; liberum corpus in servitutem, Liv.; esp., to award a debtor as a slave to his creditor; ob creditam pecuniam addici, Liv.; adductus, a debtor thus adjudged a slave, Liv.; b, of an auctioneer, to knock down to a bidder; fundum alicui, Cic.; alicui aliquid nummo sestertio, or simply nummo, to give (by a fictitious sale), Cic., Hor.; to put up for sale (of the vendor); adeas, Cic.; transf., regna pecunia, Cic.; 3, to give up or over, alienius bona in publicum, to confiscate, Cic.; aliquem perpetuae servituti, Caes.; go adductus, bound, pledged; nullius adductus jurare in verba ministri, Hor.; se alicui, in a bad sense, to give oneself up to slavishly; se senatui, Cic.

addictio -ōnis, f. (addico), the judge's award; bonorum possessionumque, Cic.

addictus -a -um, v. addico.

addisco -didici, no sup. 3. to learn in addition; artem, Cic.

additamentum -i, n. an addition; Ligus, additamentum inimicorum meorum, Cic.

addo -didi -ditum, 3. 1. to give to, to give, to place. A. Lit., epistolas in fasciculum, Cic.; soleam pedi, Ov.; of persons, alicui comitem, Verg. B. Transf., to inspire, to cause, produce; alicui alacritatem scribendi, Cic. II. to add, increase, Liv. A. Lit., 1, unum gramum, Cic.; gradum, to hasten, Liv.; 2, of writing, to add; in orationem quaedam, to make some additions, Cic.; 3, of reckoning, to add; addendo deducendoque, by addition and subtraction; videre quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. B. Transf., 1, hunc laborem ad quotidiana opera, Caes.; sceleris scelus, Liv.; 2, to give as a respite (of time); paucos dies ad rem publicam gerendam, Cic.; 3, to add to something said, to say in addition; addunt etiam de Sabini morte, Caes.; with acc. and infin., addit etiam illud, equos non optimos fuisse, Cic.; adde, or adde huc, or eo, with acc. subst. or quod, add to this; adde eo exsilia, luctus, Cic.

addōcō, 2. to teach in addition, to teach, Hor.

addūbō, 1. to incline to doubt, to begin to doubt; followed by de, in, num, an, utrum, quid; res addubitata, a question undecided, Cic.

addūco -duxi -ductum, 3. 1. to draw to oneself. A. Gen., parvis colla lacertis (of children embracing their mother), Ov. B. Esp., 1, to draw tight to oneself; balistae et reliqua tormenta contenta atque adducta vehementius, Cic.; 2, to draw together, to wrinkle; adducit cutem macies, Ov. II. to bring (as a guide), or lead a thing or a person. A. Lit., 1, of persons, aliquem in conspectum populi, Liv.; aliquem in jus or iudicium, or simply aliquem, to bring to justice, Cic.; 2, of things, aurum secum, Liv.; esp. of bringing water (by an aqueduct, etc.), aquam, Cic. B. Transf., 1, to bring to a certain condition; aliquem in vituperationem, invidiam, Cic.; eo adduxit eos ut, etc., Cic.; se suumque regnum in ultimum discrimen, Liv.; 2, to bring a person to a certain state of mind; in fletum, in metum, Cic.; adduci ad suspicandum, Cic.; followed by ut and the subj., adducis me ut tibi assentiar, Cic.; with infin., in spem adduci, hunc ipsum annum salutare civitati fore, Cic.; with genit., in spem adductus conficiendi belli, Sall.; so adductus, influenced; spe mercedis, Cic.; absol., adducor igitur et prope modum assentior, Cic.

adductus, adv. compar. (adductus), more severely, Tac.

adductus -a -um, p. adj. (from adduco), of persons, severe, Tac.

Adēdo -ēdi -ēsum, 3. to nibble, to gnaw. I. A. Lit., adesi favi, Liv. B. Transf., scopulus adesus aquis, Ov. II. to consume, waste away; non adesa jam sed abundanti etiam pecunia, Cic.

Ademptio -ōnis, f. (adiimo), a taking away; civitatis, Cic.

1. **Adēō**, adv. (ad and eōi, old dat. of is), to that point, so far. I. Lit., A. Of space, so far, Ter. B. Of time, so long, used with usque and followed by dum, donec, quoad, Cic. II. Transf., of degree, a, so much, so, followed by ut, Cic.; b, even, what is more; ducem hostium intra moenia atque adeo in senatu videmus, Cic.; c, used enclitically with pron., just; id adeo, Cic.; with conj., si, nisi, sive, aut, vel, Cic.; d, to such an extent, so; adeo prope omnis senatus Hannibalis fuit, Liv.; e, with non, much less, Tac.

2. **Adēō** -II -Itum, 4. to go or come to, approach. I. Lit., A. Gen., ad istum fundum, Cic.; curiam, Liv. B. Esp., 1, adire in praetorem in jus; or simply in jus, to go to law, Cic.; 2, to travel to, to visit; casas aratorum, Cic.; 3, to go to some one for counsel or help; praetorem, Cic.; or for consulting about the future; inagos, Cic.; or for prayer for help; aras, Cic.; 4, to approach as an enemy; ad quem vis numerum ephippiatorum equum adire audere, Cic. II. Transf., 1, to undertake some business; ad causas privatas et publicas, Cic.; ad rempublicam, to enter public life, Cic.; 2, to come to some condition, to undergo, incur; periculum capitis, Cic.; 3, legal t. t., adire hereditatem, to enter on an inheritance, Cic.

Adēps -īpis, c. (connected with ἀλείφω); the soft fat of animals; meton., Cassii adipem, the corpulent Cassius, Cic.

Adēptio -ōnis, f. (adipiscor), attainment, obtaining; filii; commodi, Cic.

Adēquīto, 1. to ride to; with dat., ipsiis portis, Liv.; with ad, ad nostros, Caes.; absol., Liv.

Adesdum, or ades dum, come hither, Ter.

Adēsūrio, 4. to hunger after anything, Plaut.

adf, v. under aff . . .

adg, v. under agg . . .

Adhaerēo -haesi -haesum, 2. to hang to, stick to, adhere. A. Lit., manus oneri adhaerentes, frozen to, Tac.; saxia, Liv. B. Transf., 1, to border on, to be near; modica silva adhaerebat, Tac.; 2, to keep close to a person, to be always at the side of; lateri adhaerere gravem dominum, to sit on the neck of, Liv.; so nulli fortunae adhaerebat animus, depended upon, Liv.; of things, cui canis cognomen adhaeret, the nickname clings to him, Hor.; of an appendage, summusque in margine versus adhaesit, was written on the edge for want of room, Ov.; so, of persons, te vix extremum adhaesisse, Cic.

Adhaeresco -haesi -haesum, 3. to hang to, to adhere. A. Lit., gravis lateri craterae limus adhaesit, Hor.; of burning missiles, ad turrim, Caes.; fig., in me uno consulares faces . . . in me omnia conjunctionis tela adhaeserunt; of shipwrecks, ad saxa sirenum, Cic.; fig., ad quancumque sunt disciplinam quasi tempestate delati, ad eam tam quam ad saxum adhaerescunt, Cic. B. Transf., 1, to cling to, to remain; in hic locis adhaerescere, Cic.; justitiae honestatique, not to swerve from, Cic.; ad omnium vestrum studium, sympathise with, Cic. 2, of an orator, to stick-fast, stop, Cic.

Adhaesio -ōnis, f. (adhaereo), *clinging to; atomorum*, Cic.

Adhaesus -ūs, m. (adhaereo), *an adhering*, Lucr.

Adhibeo -ti -itum, 2. (ad and habeo), *to bring one thing to another, to apply to*. **I.** Gen., manus genibus, Ov.; manus vetricibus, *to lay hands on, to seize*, Cic.; adhibete animos et mentes vestras, non solum aures, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** *to join, associate, add; studio adhibito atque usu*, Cic. **B.** *1, to apply something to some particular end or object; orationem ad vulgus*, Cic.; alicui vim, Cic.; morbis remedia, Cic.; iambum in fabulis, Cic.; fidem, Cic.; **2, to employ or call a person to help or advise, etc.; aliquem in consilium, Cic.; aliquem in convivium, *to invite*, Cic.; medicum, Cic.; with double acc., aliquem patronum, Cic.; Siciliam testem, Cic.; with adv., *to treat; aliquem liberaliter*, Cic.**

Adhinnio, 4. *to neigh after*. **I.** Lit., Ov. **II.** Transf., sic ad illius orationem adhinnivit, *neighed with joy at*, Cic.

Adhortatio -ōnis, f. *an exhortation*, Cic.

Adhortator -ōris, m. *one who exhorts; operis*, Liv.

Adhortor, 1. dep. *to exhort, encourage* (especially of soldiers); omnes cohortes ordinesque, Caes.; in bellum, Tac.; ad defendendam rem publicam, Cic.

Adhuc, adv. (ad and huc, shortened to huc), *thus far, hitherto; properly of place, but generally used of time, hitherto; 1, up to the present time, till now; a, of the actual present, usque adhuc, adhuc semper, adhuc dum*, Cic.; used with unus, non, neque, nihil, nullus, Cic.; **b**, of the historic present, fluctuans adhuc animo, Liv.; **2**, of something which is continuing, still; adhuc de consuetudine exercitationis loquor; nondum de ratione et sapientia, Cic.; followed by ut or qui with the subj. = *so far that*, Cic.

Adiābenē -ēs, f. (Ἀδιᾱβηνή), *a province of Assyria* (now Kurdistan). Adj., **Adiābenus** -a -um, *Adiabentian*.

Adicio = adjicio (q.v.).

Adigo -ēgi -actum, 3. (ad and ago), *to drive to*. **A.** Lit., 1, of cattle, pecus e vicis longinquoibus, Caes.; **2**, of men, aliquem fulmine ad umbras, Verg.; so legal t. t., arbitrum (old Lat. for ad arbitrum), adigere aliquem, *to summon before an arbiter*, Cic.; **3**, of things, triremes per aestuaria, Tac.; quodam loco turri adacta, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, *to drive to, to compel to; ad mortem*, Tac.; absol., adigit ita Postumia et Servius filius, Cic.; legal and milit. t. t., aliquem ad iurandum, Caes.; or iurandum, Cic.; or iurejurandum, or sacramento, Liv., *to put a man on his oath, to swear in; 2, to fashion; in faciem prorae pinus adacta novae*, Prop.

Adimo -ēmi -emptum, 3. (ad and emo), *to take away; 1, something painful; vincula canibus*, Ov.; dolores, Hor.; **2, to take away (properly); alicui pecuniam, vitam, Cic.; with a and the abl., Cic.; **3, to take away (a person), aliquem alicui, Cic.; esp. of death, hence adeptus, poet. dead, Hor.****

Adipatus -a -um (adepts). **I.** Lit., *fatty, greasy*. Subst., **adipata** -orum n. *pastry made with grease*, Juv. **II.** Transf., of style, bombastic; adipatae dictionis genus, Cic.

Adipiscor -eptus, 3. dep. (ad and apiscor). **I.** *to come up to, to overtake; fugientem*, Liv. **II.** Transf., *to obtain; laudem, Cic.; gloriam ex aliqua re*, Nep.; quod adeptus est per scelus, Cic.; with genit., rerum adeptus, Tac.; part., adeptus, used passively, eandem accusant adeptam, when reached, Cic., De Sen. ii. 4.

Aditio -ōnis, f. *a going to, an approach*, Plant.

Aditus -ūs, m. (2; adeo), *a going to, an approach, access*. **I.** A. Lit., 1, *difficultes aditus habere ad pastum*, Cic.; **2, right or possibility of entrance to; aditus in id sacrum non est viris, Cic.; of audience of a person, homo rari aditus, *difficult of access*, Liv.; faciles aditus ad eum privatorum, Cic.; aditus ad aliquem intercludere, Cic.; petentibus non dare, Nep.; ad aliquem postulare, Tac. **B.** Meton., *entrance to a place, approach; aditus insulae muniti*, Cic.; aditus templi, Cic.; ad castra, Caes.; in Siciliam, Cic.; omnes aditus claudere, or intercludere, Cic. **II.** Transf., *opportunity of obtaining; ad honorem*, Cic.; laudis, Cic.**

Adiaceo, 2. *to lie by the side of, to be adjacent; ad ostium Rhodani*, Caes.; with acc. alone, Etruriam, Liv.; with dat., agro Romano, Liv.; absol., adiacente Tibri, Tac. Subst., **adiacēntia** -ium, n. *the neighbourhood*, Tac.

Adiectio -ōnis, f. (adjicio), *an adding to; adjectione populi Albani*, Liv.; illiberali adiectione, *a patry advance*, Liv.; Hispaniensibus familiarum adiectiones dedit, *incorporated new families*, Tac.

Adiectus -ūs, m. (adjicio), *an adding to*, Lucr.

Adjicio -jēcī -jectum, 3. (ad and jacio), *to throw to*. **I.** A. Lit., telum, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, *to cast a longing look upon; oculum hereditati*, Cic.; **2, to direct the thoughts to; dictis mentem, Ov. **II.** A. *to apply; stimulos frementi*, Ov. **B.** *to add; 1, Lit., aggerem ad munitiones*, Caes.; **2, Transf., a, ad belli laudem doctrinae et ingenii gloriam, Cic.; **b, to add to what has been said, Liv.; **3, to outbid at an auction; supra adiecit Aeschrio, Cic.********

Adjūdicō, 1. *to award as a judge, adjudicate, to decide as a judge*. **I.** Lit., causam alicui, in favour of any one, Cic.; regnum Ptolemaeo, *to assign the kingdom to Ptolemy*, Cic. **II.** Transf., Italiam adjudicat armis, *assigns to the Roman power*, Hor.; alicui salutem imperii hujus atque orbis terrarum, Cic.

Adjumentum -i, n. (adjuvo), *help, assistance; alicuius rei, ad aliquid, alicui rei, in aliqua re*, Cic.

Adjunctio -ōnis, f. (adjungo), *a joining to*. **I.** *addition to, union; a, naturae ad hominem*, Cic.; **b, a rhet. figure = συνεγγυμένον**, where the predicate stands either at the beginning or the end of a clause. **II.** *a joining to, adding to, connexion, union; a, verborum*, Cic.; **b, in rhet., a limitation, restriction, Cic.**

Adjunctor -ōris, m. (adjungo), *one who joins, connects; ille Galliae ulterioris adjunctor* (i.e., Pompeius, who caused Gallia Ulterior to be added to Caesar's province), Cic.

Adjunctus -a -um, p. adj. (from adjungo), *bound to, belonging to; propiora hujus causae et adjunctiora*, Cic. Subst., **adjuncta** -ōrum, n. *things closely connected with, or suitable to, anything*, Cic.

Adjungo -juxi -junctum, 3. *to join to, bind to*. **I.** Lit., 1, of animals, plostello mures, Hor.; 2, of vines, ulmis vites, Verg. **II.** Transf., *to join, add*. **A.** 1, of space; **a**, of things, parietem ad parietem communem, Cic.; adjunctus fundus, *neighbouring*, Cic.; **b**, of persons, beluis adjuncto humano corpori, Cic.; juris scientiam eloquentiae tamquam ancillulam pedisequamque, Cic.; **2**, of time, pass., *to be near in age; ei proxime adjunctus Drusus frater fuit*, Cic. **B.** *to express any connection or relation; 1, of things, a, in 'speaking, to join; verba ad nomen adjuncta, epithets*, Cic.; similitudines adiungent,

Cic.; **b.**, in argument, to connect; rebus praesentibus adiungere atque annectere futuras, **Cic.**; **c.**, of territory, to add; Ciliciam ad imperium populi Romani, **Cic.**; agros populo, **Cic.**; **d.**, to connect in any kind of relation, to give, to attribute; fidem visis, **Cic.**; sibi auxilium, **Cic.**; insolentiam honestati, **Cic.**; animum ad aliquod studium, **Ter.**; **2.**, of persons, **a.**, to bring in as a participator; aliquem ad suos sermones, **Cic.**; **b.**, to bind, unite; urbem ad amicitiam, **Liv.**; aliquem sibi socium, or simply socium, **Cic.**; with double acc., se comitem fugae, **Cic.**.

adjūro, **1.** **1.**, to swear in addition, **Liv.**; **2.**, to swear, to promise on oath; qui omnia adiurant, **Cic.**; **a.**, with acc. and infin., adjuras id te invito me non esse facturum, **Cic.**; **b.**, with per and the acc., per Jovem, **Plaut.**; **c.**, with the simple acc., adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, **Verg.**.

adjūtābilis -e, full of help, serviceable, **Plaut.**.

adjūto, **1.** to be serviceable, to help, **Plaut.**, **Ter.**.

adjutor -ōris, m. (adjuvo), a helper; **1.**, victoriae populi Romani, **Cic.**; **a.**, with in and the abl., in re gerenda, **Cic.**; **b.**, with ad and the acc., adjutores ad injuriam, **Cic.**; **c.**, with contra and the acc., his adjutor contra patriam inventus est nemo, **Cic.**; **2.**, a regular assistant; one who played secondary parts on the stage, **Hor.**; esp., the assistant of a public officer, deputy; P. Manlius in Hispaniam citeriorem adjutor consuli datus, **Liv.**.

adjūtrix -icis, f. (adjutor), **1.**, of persons, she that helps, a female assistant, a helper; Minerva adjūtrix consiliorum meorum, **Cic.**; **2.**, of things, aid; quae res Plancio in petitione fuisset adjūtrix, **Cic.**; **3.**, name of reserve legions under the empire, **Tac.**.

adjūvo -jūvi -jūtum, **1.** to help, assist, support, **1.** aliquem in aliqua re, **Cic.**; ad bellum, **Liv.**; followed by ut with the subj., **Cic.**; maerorem nationis lacrimis suis, **Cic.** **II.** to be of service, to avail; jam nihil te Neronis judicium adjuvat, **Cic.**; philos. t. t., causae adjuvantes, mediatē, **Cic.**; impers., followed by the infin., nihil igitur adjuvat procedere et progredi in virtute, **Cic.**.

adl, v. under all . . .

admātūro, **1.** to hasten; admatuari desectionem, **Caes.**.

admētor -mensus, **4.** dep. to measure out to; frumentum alicui, **Cic.**.

Admētus -i, m. (Ἀδμητος), **1.**, ruler of Pherae, in Thessaly, husband of Alcestis, who died for him; **2.**, king of the Molossi, friend of Themistocles.

admigro, **1.** to wander to, to come to, **Plaut.**.

adminicūlo, **1.** to support, ὥρῳ; vitem, **Cic.**.

adminicūlum -i, n. (ad and *mineo). **I.** Lit., a prop, a support, the pole on which a vine is trained, **Cic.** **II.** Transf., aid, help; ad aliquod tamquam adminiculum anniti, **Cic.**; egere adminiculis, **Tac.**.

administer -stri, m. an attendant, an assistant; Jovi se consiliarium atque administrum datum, **Cic.**; in a bad sense, audaciae satellites atque administer tuae, **Cic.**.

administra -ae, f. (administer), she that helps; artes hujus administræ comitesque virtutis, **Cic.**.

administratio -ōnis, f. **1.**, the giving of help; sine hominum administratione, **Cic.**; **2.**, direction, government; navis, **Caes.**; belli, **Cic.**; mundi, rerum, reipublicae, **Cic.**.

administrātor -ōris, m. an administrator, manager; quidam belli gerendi, **Cic.**.

administro, **1.** **1.**, to help, assist, **Plaut.**; **2.**, to manage, direct, administer; reipublicam,

Cic.; navem, to steer, **Caes.**; of war, bellum cum Cimbris, **Cic.**; exercitum, **Cic.**; of other things, provinciam, **Cic.**; leges et judicia, **Cic.**; omnem mundum, **Cic.**.

admirābilis -e, worthy of admiration, admirable; **1.**, admirabilis et singularis sapientia, **Cic.**; **2.**, astonishing, strange (to translate παραδοξα), **Cic.**.

admirābilis -ātis, f. admirableness, **Cic.**; haec animi desipientia magnam admirabilitatem facit, excites wonder, **Cic.**.

admirābīliter, adv. **1.**, admirably, wonder fully; laudari, **Cic.**; **2.**, strangely (Gr. παραδόξως), **Cic.**.

admirandus -a -um (admiror) = admirabilis, worthy of admiration; homo, **Cic.**.

admiratio -ōnis, f. **1.**, admiration; summam hominum admirationem excitare, **Cic.**; habere, **Cic.**; in magna admiratione esse, **Cic.**; plur., admirationes, outbursts of admiration; clamores et admirationes efficere, **Cic.**; **2.**, wonder, astonishment; tam atrocis rei, at so cruel a deed, **Cic.**; admiratio consulem incessit quod, **Liv.**; admiratio orta est, followed by acc. with infin., **Liv.**; sit clamor et admiratio populi, followed by acc. with infin., **Cic.**.

admiror, **1.** dep. **1.**, to admire; res gestas, **Cic.**; **2.**, to be astonished at; with adv., leviter, vehementer, magnopere, etc., aliquid, **Cic.**; nihil, **Cic.**; in aliqua re, de aliquo, **Cic.**; with acc. and infin., **Cic.**; with quod, cur, quo pacto, unde, **Cic.**.

admisceō -miscēi -mixtum (-mistum), **2.** **I.** to mix with, to add to by mixing. **A.** Lit., aquae admixtus calor, **Cic.** **B.** Transf., to join; admisceantur plebei, **Liv.**; ad id consilium admisceat, **Cic.** **II.** to mix with something. **A.** Lit., aer multo calore admixtus, **Cic.** **B.** Transf., urbes maritimae admiscuntur novis sermonibus ac disciplinis, become familiar with, **Cic.**.

admissarius -i, m. (admitto), a stallion; fig., a lascivious man, **Cic.**.

admissio -ōnis, f. an audience, esp. of a royal person, **Plin.**.

admissum -i, m. a crime, **Cic.**.

admitto -misi -missum, **3.** to send to. **I.** to let go. **A.** Lit., **1.**, to let a horse go at full speed, to urge on, to put to a gallop; equo admisso, **Cic.**; **2.**, to hurry; admissu passu, with hurried step, **Ov.** **B.** Transf., to let go; quod semel admissum coerceri reprimique non potest, **Cic.** **II.** to let in, to give access to. **A.** Lit., **1.**, aliquem ad capsas, **Cic.**; **2.**, to give audience to; aliquem, **Cic.**; **3.**, to admit a person to share in an undertaking, etc.; aliquem ad consilium, **Cic.** **B.** Transf., **1.**, of words, entreaties, etc., to allow to reach; eas condiciones vix auribus, **Liv.**; **2.**, of an act, to allow; item, **Cic.**; of omens, admittunt aves, the auguries allow it, **Liv.**; **3.**, to commit a crime; in te tantum facinus, **Cic.**.

admixtio -ōnis, f. (admisceo), a mingling, an admixture; corporis, **Cic.**.

admōderatē, adv. appropriately, **Lucr.**.

admōdēror, **1.** dep. to moderate, **Plaut.**.

admōdum adv. (ad and modum), up to the measure, up to the mark; hence, **I.** With numbers, about; turres admōdum CXX., **Caes.** **II.** Of degree, completely, quite; **A.** Gen., **1.**, with adjectives or adverbs, forma admōdum impolita et plane rudis, **Cic.**; admōdum raro, **Cic.**; with nihil and nullus, litterarum admōdum nihil sciebat, entirely ignorant of, **Cic.**; of age, puer admōdum, a mere boy, **Liv.**; non admōdum grandis natu, **Cic.**; **2.**, with verbs, me admōdum diligunt, **Cic.** **B.** In affirmative answer, certainly, **Ter.**.

admoenŏ, 4. *to besiege*, Plaut.

admŏliŏr, 4. *dep. to move to*, Plaut.

admŏnĕŏ -ŏi -ŏtum, 2. *to admonish, remind, call the attention to*; 1, aliquem alicuius rei, or de aliqua re, Cic.; aliquem haec, eam rem, multa, Cic.; followed by acc. and infin., Liv.; or relative sentence with quantus, qui, Cic.; 2, in business language, *to remind of a debt*; aliquem aeris alicui, Cic.; 3, a, *to advise to do something*; followed by ut or ne and the subj., or by the simple subj., by ad or in and the acc., or by the infin., Cic.; ad thesaurum reperendum admoneri, Cic.; b, *to urge or incite*; telo bijugos, Verg.

admŏnitiŏ -ŏnis, f. *a reminding*; 1, Gen., Cic.; 2, *friendly admonition*; admonitio in consilio dando familiaris, Cic.; in plur., nec precibus nec admonitionibus nostris reliquit locum, Cic.

admŏnitor -ŏris, m. *one who reminds*, Cic.

admŏnitum -i, n. *an admonition, a calling to mind*, Cic.

admŏnitus -ŏis, m. *a reminding*; 1, locorum admonitio, Cic.; 2, *admonishing, warning*; amici tali admonitu, Cic.; mortis, Ov.

admordĕŏ -morsum, 2. 1, *to bite at, to gnaw*, Prop.; 2, *to fleece*, Plaut.

admŏtiŏ -ŏnis, f. *a moving to*; digitorum, *playing on the harp*, Cic.

admŏvĕŏ -mŏvi -mŏtum, 2. *to move, bring to*. A. Gen., 1, fasciculum ad nares, Cic.; alicui stimulus, Cic.; manum operi, *to engage in a work*, Ov.; manus nocentibus, *to lay hands on the guilty*, Liv.; so manus vectigalibus, Cic.; aspidem ad corpus, Cic.; angues curribus, *to choke*, Ov.; with acc. alone, ignem, Cic.; aurem, Cic.; 2, *to direct, devote*; mentes suas, non solum aures, ad haruspicum vocem, Cic.; 3, milit. t. t., *to bring up war-machines*; opus ad turrim hostium, Caes.; *to bring up soldiers*; armatos muris, Liv.; 4, of sacrifices, *to bring to the altar*; filiam victimam aris, Liv.; 5, *to bring near, place near*; urbem ad mare, Cic. B. 1, *to apply*; curationem ad aliquem, Cic.; orationem ad sensus animorum atque motus inflammandos, Cic.; 2, of time, in the pass., *to draw near*; admotus supremis, *drawing near to death*, Tac.; se adinovere, *to draw near*; se applicare et proprius adinovere, Cic.

admŏgiŏ, 4. *to bellow after*, Ov.

admurmŏratiŏ -ŏnis, f. *a murmuring* (either of approbation or disapprobation), Cic.

admurmŏro, 1. *to murmur at* (in approval or disapproval), Cic.

admŏtilŏ, 1. *to shear, shave*; hence, transf., *to fleece*, Plaut.

adn, v. agn or ann . . .

ădŏlĕŏ -ŏi, 2. 1, Intrans., *to smell*, Plaut.; 2, Trans., *to make to smell, to set on fire, to burn* (of sacrifices); viscera tauri flammis, Ov.; honores Junoni, *to honour by burning sacrifices to*, Verg.; so of the altar itself, *to light up with sacrificial fire*; altaria flammis, Lucr.; flammis Penates (= focos), Verg.; cruro captivo aras, *to feed the altars with*, etc., Tac.

ădŏlescens (ădŏlescens) -entis (part. of adolesco). A. Adj. (with compar.), *young*; admodum adulescens, Cic.; adulescentior academia, Cic. B. Subst., 1, -masc., *a young man* (without reference to any particular age); puer sive jam adulescens, Cic.; adulescens vel puer potius, Cic.; used (like junior in English) to distinguish a person from some one of the same name, but older; P. Crassius adol., Caes.; 2, fem., *a girl*, gen. as an attribute; filia adol., Cic.

ădŏlescentia -ae, f. *youth*; citius adulescentiae senectus quam pueritiae adulescentia obrepit, Cic.; ineunte adulescentia, Cic.; ab adulescentia, a prima adol.; ab ineunte adol., from youth upward, Cic.; meton., the young, Cic.

ădŏlescentŭla -ae, f. *a very young girl*, used as a term of endearment, Plaut.

ădŏlescentŭlus -i, m. *a very young man*; applied by Cic. to himself in his 27th year, and by Sallust to Caesar when Caesar was about 33 or 35; ab adolescentulo, from youth upward, Cic.

1. **ădŏlesco** -ŏlĕvi -hitum, 3. *to grow, to grow up to maturity*. A. Lit., 1, of men, is qui adoleverit, Cic.; 2, of plants, viriditas herbescentis quae sensim adolecit, Cic. B. Transf., to grow, increase; of time, to advance; cum matura adoleverit aetas, Verg.; ver donec adoleceret, Tac.; of the mind, to be developed, to come to maturity; ratio quum adolevit atque perfecta est, Cic.; ea cupiditas adolecit una cum aetatibus, Cic.

2. **ădŏlesco** -ĕre (adoleo), *to blaze*; adolescunt ignibus arae, Verg.

Adŏneus -ŏi, m. = Adonis (q.v.).

Adŏnis -idis (Adonis), and **Adŏn** -ŏnis, m. (Adon), a beautiful youth, son of Ginyras, king of Cyprus, beloved of Venus, slain by a wild boar, but changed after death by Venus into a flower (adonium).

ădŏpĕriŏ -pĕrŭi -pertum, 4. 1, *to cover*; capite adoperto, Liv.; humus floribus adoperta, Ov.; 2, *to close, adoperta lumina somno*, Ov.

ădŏpĕrŏr, 1. *dep. to guess*, Lucr.

ădŏptăciŭs -a -um, *adopted as a child*, Plaut.

ădŏptătiŏ -ŏnis, f. = adoptio (q.v.).

ădŏptiŏ -ŏnis, f. *the adoption of a child*; emancipare filium alicui in adoptionem, *to give in adoption*, Cic.; ascire aliquem in or per adoptionem, *to adopt*, Tac.

ădŏptivus -a -um. I. relating to adoption; filius, pater, frater, soror, adopted son, etc., Suet.; sacra, the rites of the family into which the person was adopted, Cic.; nobilitas, Ov. II. Transf., of plants, grafted, Ov.

ădŏpto, 1. I. Gen. *to choose for one's self*; sibi aliquem patronum, Cic.; of things, Etruscas opes, *to take to one's aid*, Ov. II. Esp., A. Lit., *to adopt as child or grandchild* (per aes et libram, by a fictitious sale, or testamento, by will); sibi filium, Cic.; aliquem ab aliquo, from the natural father, Cic.; in regnum, Sall. B. Transf., 1, in jest, C. Stalenus qui ipse se adoptaverat et de Staleno Aelium fecerat, had changed his name by adopting himself, Cic.; frater, pater adde; ut cuique est aetas, ita quinque facetus adopta, adopt him by calling him brother, father, etc., Hor.; nomen or cognomen adoptare, Mart.; 2, of plants, *to graft*; fac ramus ramum adoptet, Ov.

ădŏr -ŏris, n. *a species of grain, spelt* (Triticum spelta, Linn.), Hor.

ădŏrătiŏ -ŏnis, f. *a praying to, adoration*, Plin.

ădŏrĕa (ădŏrĕa) -ae, f. (adoro), *revel of valour, glory*; ille dies . . . qui primus alma risit adorea, Hor.

ădŏrĕus -a -um (ador), *relating to spelt*; liba, Verg.

ădŏrior -ortus, 4. *dep. to rise up*. I. *to attack*; a, aliquem fustibus, gladiis, Cic.; a tergo, Cic.; pagum, Caes.; b, *to besiege with entreaties, threats, etc.*; aliquem minis, Tac.; aliquem tumultuosissime, Cic. II. *to attempt, undertake*; hoc ipsum, Cic.; majus nefas, Verg.; followed by infin., convellere ea, etc., Cic.

Adorno, 1. to prepare, furnish, provide. **I.** Gen., naves onerarias, Caes.; Italiae duo maria maximis classibus firmissimisque praesidiis, Cic.; accusationem, Cic. **II.** to adorn. **A.** Lit., forum magno ornatu, Cic.; aliquem insigni veste, Liv. **B.** Transf., justi honores aliquem adornant, Liv.

Adoro, 1. **A.** Gen., to speak to. **B.** Esp., 1, to address a deity, to entreat, to ask for, 2, with acc. of person and acc. of thing; pacem deum, Liv.; 2, followed by ut and the subj., Liv.; 3, to honour; Phoebum, Ov.

adp, v. under app.

adq, v. under acq.

adr, v. under arr.

adrado -rasi -râsum, 3. to scrape, shave; adrasum quendam, Hor.

Adramyttëum -i, n. (Ἀδραμύττειον), town on the coast of Mysia, not far from the foot of Mount Ida (now Adramiti or Eliremit). Hence **Adramyttëus** -i, m. a native of Adramyttëum.

Adrastus -i, m. (Ἀδραστος), king of Argos, father-in-law of Polyneices and Tydeus, one of the Seven against Thebes, and the only one who escaped, afterwards one of those who destroyed Thebes in the war of the Epigoni. **Adj.**, **Adrastëus** -a -um.

Adria = Hadria (q.v.).

Adrūmētum (Hadrūmētum) -i, n. town on the coast of the Roman province of Africa.

ads, v. under ass.

adsc, v. under asc.

adsp, v. under asp.

adst, v. under ast.

adt, v. under att.

Adūātūci -ōrum, m. people in Gallia Belgica, in modern South Brabant, Caes.

Adulatio -ōnis, f. **I.** fawning (of dogs), Cic. **II.** cringing, flattery, Cic., Liv.; so of oriental prostration, humi jacentium adulationes, Liv.; used with adversus or in and the acc.; adversus superiores, Tac.; patrum in Augustum, Tac.

Adulātor -ōris, m. a base flatterer, Suet.

Adulātōrius -a -um, flattering; dedecus, Tac.

Adulescens, etc., v. adolescens.

Adūlo, 1. to fawn; pinnata cauda nostrum adulat sanguinem, wipes off our blood fawningly (of a dog), Lucr.

Adūlor, 1. dep. **A.** Lit., to fawn (of dogs and other animals); ferae adulantes, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, to greet with servile prostrations; more adulantium procumbere, Liv.; 2, to flatter, to cringe before; a, with acc., omnes, Cic.; plebem, Liv.; fortunam alterius, Cic.; b, with dat., plebi, Liv.; c, absol., aperte adulans, Cic.

Adulter -ēri, m., **Adultēra** -ae, f. an adulterer, adulteress. **I.** Subst., sororis, Cic.; in nepti Augusti, Tac.; Dardanius adulter, Paris, Verg.; Lacæna adultera, Helen, Hor.; poet., a gullant, Hor. **II.** Adj., adulterous; virgo, Ov.; crines, the locks of an adulterer, Hor.; mens, Ov.; clavis, Ov.

Adulterīnus -a -um (adulter), 1, adulterous, Plin.; 2, not genuine, forged; nummus, Cic.; signum, a forged seal, Cic.; clavis, a double key, Sall.

Adulterīum -ii, n. adultery; in adulterio deprehendi, Cic.; Mutillæ, adultery with, Tac.

Adultēro, 1. **I.** Intrans., to commit adultery, Cic. **II.** Trans., **A.** Of animals, adulteretur et columba miluo, let the kite wed the dove, Hor.;

adulteratus nidus (of a nest where the cuckoo has laid its eggs), Plin. **B.** Transf., to falsify, corrupt; jus civile pecuniæ, Cic.; faciem arte (of Proteus), changes his form, Ov.

Adultus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (adolesco). **I.** grown up, adult; virgo, Cic. Plur. subst., **adulti**, adults, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, puer ætate adulta, near manhood, Cic.; æstas, midsummer, Sall., Tac. **B.** Fig., of growth; 1, in power, Athenæ, Cic.; pestis (of Catilina), Cic.; Parthi nondum adulti, Tac.; 2, of mental development, populus, Cic.

Adumbrātīum, adv. in outline, Lucr.

Adumbrātiō -ōnis, f. a sketch, Cic.

Adumbrātus -a -um, p. adj. (adumbro), 1, sketched, imperfect; imago gloriæ, Cic.; adumbratæ intelligentiæ rerum, imperfect, confused notions, Cic.; 2, shadowy, unreal; opinio, Cic.; lætitia, Tac.

Adumbro, 1. to shade, esp. to sketch, to sketch in words; fictos luctus dicendo, Cic.

Aduncitas -ātis, f. a bending inwards; rostrorum, Cic.

Aduncus -a -um, bent inwards, crooked; unguis, Cic.; nasus, an aquiline nose, Ter.

Adurgēo, 2. to press to, or against; poet., to pursue closely; aliquem remis, Hor.

Adūro -ussi -ustum, 3. to set fire to, to kindle, consume by burning; sine genitu aduruntur, Cic.; candente carbone sibi capillum, to singe, Cic.; panis adustus, burnt bread, Hor.; of frost or wind, to nip, Verg.; fig., of love, Venus non erubescendis adurit ignibus, Hor.

Adusquē = usque ad; 1, prep. with acc. as far as; Verg.; 2, adv. = usque, thoroughly, entirely, Ov.

Adustus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from aduro), burnt by the sun, brown; hominum color, Liv.

advectitius -a -um, that which is brought from a distance, foreign; vinum, Sall.

advecto, 1. (intens. from adveho), to convey often; rei frumentariæ copiam, Tac.

advectus -ūs, m. a conveying, carrying, Tac.

advēho -vexi -vectum, 3. 1. to carry, bring, convey to a place. **I.** Act., frumentum ex agris Romam, Cic.; ultrices unda advehit rates, Ov.; frumentum Romam, Cic. **II.** Pass., advehi, to be borne to a place (on horseback, in a chariot, on a ship, etc.); advecta classis, Verg.; ex Pompeiano navi in Luculli hospitium, Cic.; citato equo in eam partem, Liv.; Coreyram insulam advehitur, reaches, Tac.; with dat. of person, quum tibi tota cognatio serraco advehatur, Cic.; with acc. of person, Dardanos, Verg.; so ut quosque advectus erat, Tac.

advēlo, 1. to draw a veil over; poet., to crown; tempora lauro, Verg.

advēna -ae, c. (advenio), 1, of men, a stranger, foreigner (opp. indigena), Cic.; indigenæ advenæque, Tac.; dei advenæ, foreign gods, Cic.; 2, of birds, a bird of passage; grus, Hor.; 3, of things, Tiberis, Ov.; amor, love for a foreigner, Ov.

advēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. to come to. **A.** Lit., 1, of men, advenis modo? Cic.; ex Hyperboreis Delphos, Cic.; in provinciam belli gerendi causa, Cic.; with acc. only, Tyriam urbem, Verg.; with dat., Tac.; 2, of things, esp. of ships, a quibus adveniat navis Miletia sospes ad urbem, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, of time, to come; interea dies advenit, Cic.; 2, of events, to happen, to come near to break out; urbi periculum advenit, Sall.; morbi advenientes, Cic.; 3, of

acquisitions, to come to; res sua sponte mox ad eum adventit, Liv.

adventicius -a -um (advenio), coming from without. **A.** Gen., outward; externus et adventicius tepor, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, coming from a foreign country, foreign; auxilia, Cic.; doctrina transmarina atque adventicia, Cic.; 2, casual, extraordinary, accidental; pecunia, money not inherited, Cic.

advento, 1. (intens. of advenio), to approach, arrive at, gen. with notion of haste; ad Italiam, Cic.; with dat. of person, Parthis, Tac.; in subsidium, Tac.; of things and abstractions, quod fere jam tempus adventat, Cic.

adventor -ōris, m. (advenio), one who arrives, a visitor, Plaut.

adventus -ūs, m. (advenio). **I.** an arrival; nocturnus ad urbem, Cic.; in plur., invitationes adventusque nostrorum hominum, Cic.; of things, veris, Hor.; in animos et introitus imaginum, Cic. **II.** Transf., malorum, Cic.

adversarius -a -um (adversus), turned towards. **I.** Subst., **adversaria** -orum, n. (that which is always open, or lying in front of one), a day-book, journal, memorandum; adversaria negligenter scribere, Cic. **II.** Adj., opposed, contrary; with dat., Cic.; factio, Nep. Subst., **adversarius** -ii, m. adversary, rival, antagonist, Cic.; plur., enemies, Cic.; **adversaria** -orum, n. the assertions of an opponent; adversaria evertere, Cic.

adversor, 1. dep. (adversus), to oppose, resist; absol., of persons, non adversante collega, Cic.; of things, adversante fortuna, Cic.; with dat., alicui infestius, Cic.; legi, Cic., Liv.; cum duae causae perspicuis et evidentibus rebus adversentur, Cic.

1. **adversus** -a -um, p. adj. (advorto), turned towards. **A.** Lit., fronting, opposite; dentes, the front teeth, Cic.; adversa vulnera, wounds in the front, Cic.; solem adversum intueri, to look straight at the sun, Cic.; adversos concitare equos, to ride towards, Liv.; adversis hostibus occurrere, to meet the enemy, Caes.; adverso colle, on the front of the hill, Caes.; adverso flumine, against the stream, Caes.; venti adversi, contrary winds, Liv.; with prep., in adversum, against, Verg., Liv.; ex adverso, over against, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, of persons, opposed, adversus alicui, Cic., adverso Marte, Verg.; adverso senatu, against the will of the senate, Liv.; 2, of things, a, unfavourable, unpropitious; adversis auribus, Liv.; valetudo, ill health, Liv.; bellum, cruel, Hor.; proelium, unsuccessful, Caes.; res adversae, Cic., fortuna adversa, Verg., misfortune; with dat., res plebi adversa, Liv.; b, hated, quis omnia regna adversa sunt, Sall. Subst., **adversum** -i, n. misfortune; si quid adversi acciderit, Cic.

2. **adversus, adversum** (advorto), opposed to. **I.** Adv., against; nemo adversus ibat, Liv.; adversus arma ferre, Nep. **II.** Prep. with acc. **A.** Of direction, 1, as regards place, towards; adversus clivum, Caes.; 2, of action, etc., against; adversus quem ibatur, Liv.; adversus rempublicam facere, Caes.; respondere adversus ea, to answer to, Liv.; adversus legem, Cic.; adversus quod . . . convenisset, against the agreement, Liv.; adversus blanditias incorruptus, Tac.; munitus adversum alicum or aliquid, Sall. **B.** Of position, 1, as regards place, over against; adversus aedes publicas, Liv.; 2, of comparison, quid autem esse duo prospera in tot saeculis bella Samnitium adversus tot decora populi Romani, compared with, Liv.; 3, of behaviour, in the presence of; quonam modo me gererem adversus Caesarem, Cic.; so of respect to, towards; reverentia adversus homines, Cic.

advorto (advorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. to turn towards. **A.** agmen urbi, Verg.; esp. used of ships, to steer; classem in portum, Liv.; pass., notae advertuntur aeneae, they steer to, Verg.; Scythicas advertitur oras, Ov. **B.** Of the senses and thoughts, etc., to direct; 1, of the senses, especially the eyes, lumina in quaecunque aedis partem, Ov.; of the gods, malis advertite numen, direct your powers to, Verg.; aures ad vocem, Ov.; 2, of the mind, animum, and (sometimes) mentem advertere; a, to direct one's attention to; animos ad religionem, Lucr.; with dat., animos monitis, Ov., followed by ne and the subj., animum animadvertant, ne quos offendant, take care not to, etc., Cic.; absol., Cic.; b, to perceive; alicui in cognitione stantem, Cic.; followed by acc. and infin., Cic.; or relative clause, Cic.; with animo or animis, animis advertite vestris, Verg.; c, to punish; in alicum, Tac.; d, to draw the attention of some one else; gemitus et plancus etiam militum aures oraque advertere, roused the attention of Tac.

advesperascit -āvit, 3. (impers. and incept.), evening approaches, Cic.

advigilo, 1. to watch by, to guard. **I.** Lit., parvo nepoti, Tib.; ad custodiam ignis, Cic. **II.** Fig., to be vigilant, Plaut.

advocatio -ōnis, f. calling to one's aid. **I.** summoning persons to advise; maximarum rerum, on the most important points, Cic.; frequentissimae advocaciones, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, legal advice; advocacionem postulare, petere; dare, consequi, Cic.; 2, concr., the bar, Cic.

advocatus -i, m. one who is called in to help in a legal process, whether as advocate or as witness, Cic.

advoco, 1. to summon, to call. **I.** Gen., contionem populi, Cic.; alicum in consilium, Cic.; advocare ad obsignandum, Cic.; with dat., advocari aegro, Ov.; gaudiis, Hor.; non desiderat fortitudo iracundiam advocatam, called to its aid, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** Legal t., of a judge, to ask the opinion of a jurist, Cic.; of the parties to an action, to consult an advocate; alicum contra alicum, Cic.; with dat., alicum sibi, Plaut.; absol., aderat frequens, advocabat, Cic. **B.** Of the gods, to ask for help; deum sibi, Cat.; deos, Liv.

advolatus, abl. -ū, m. a flying to, Cic. poet.

advolo, 1. to fly to. **I.** Lit., of birds and insects, ad eas aves quae, etc., Cic. **II.** Transf., to hasten towards, to fly to; 1, of persons, absol., advolone an maneo, Cic.; ad urbem, Cic.; rostra, Cic.; 2, of things, fama malitanti advolat Aeneae, flies to the ears of, Verg.

advolve -volvi -volutum, 3. to roll to; robor a focus, to the hearth, Verg.; ornos montibus, from the mountains, Verg.; hence advolvi, or se advolvere, to throw oneself at the feet of; ge alicuius, Liv.; genua alicuius, Sall.

advorsum, advorsus, advorto = adversum, adversus, advorto (q.v.).

adytum, -i, n. (ἀδύτων = not to be entered). **I.** Lit., gen. in plur., the inmost and holiest portion of a temple; the shrine, Verg., Hor.; adytis ab imis, from the bottom of a grave, Verg. **II.** Transf., ex adyto tamquam cordis, from the bottom of the heart, Lucr.

Aeacus -i, m. (Αἰακός), a mythical king of Aegina, father of Peleus and Telamon, grandfather of Ajax and Achilles; after his death judge in the infernal regions; hence **Aeacides** -ae, m. a descendant of Aeacus, one of his sons; as Peleus or Phocus, Ov.; his grandson, Achilles, Verg.; his great-grandson, Pyrrhus (Neoptolemus), Verg.; one of his remote descendants, Pyrrhus (king of Epirus), Enn.,

Perseus, king of Macedonia, Verg. **B. Aeaçî-dîus** -a -um; regna (Argina), Ov. **C. Aeaçî-dinus** -a -um.

Aeaçê -ês, f. (Aiaîn νῆσος), the island of the sorceress Circe, or of Calypso; hence **Aeaçeus** -a -um; **a**, surname of Circe, Verg.; Aeaçae artes, Aeaça carmina, sorceries, Ov.; Aeaçeus Telegonus, son of Circe, Prop.; **b**, surname of Calypso; puella, Prop.

Aeas -antis, m. (Aïas), a river in Greece, flowing by Apollonia.

Aebura -ae, f. a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Cuerva, Liv.

Aeoulânium -i, n. town of the Hirpini in Samnium, Cic.

aedês (aedis) -is, f.; originally, a building.

I. Sing., **A.** a room, Plaut. **B.** a temple; gen., where the context is not clear, with the name of some god, or with sacra; aedes sacra, Cic.; aedes Minervae, Cic.; in plur., complures aedes sacrae, Cic.; aedes alone, the temple of the Palatine Apollo, Hor. **II. Plur.**, **A. Lit.**, a house, Cic.; aedes liberae, empty, Liv. **B. Meton.**, 1, the family, Plaut.; 2, Transf., a, the cells of bees, Verg.; b, the chambers of the ears, the ears, Plaut.

aediciûla -ae, f. (dim. of aedes), a small building; 1, a small temple; Victoriae, Liv.; also a niche, or shrine for the image of a god, Cic.; 2, in plur., a little house, Cic.

aedificatiô -onis, f. (aedifico), building; 1, Abstr., the act of building; consilium aedificatiônis, Cic.; aedificatiônem deponere or abicere, to give up building, Cic.; 2, Concr., the building itself; domus tua et aedificatio omnis, Cic.

aedificatiuncûla -ae, f. (dim. of aedificatio), a small building, Cic.

aedificâtor -oris, m. (aedifico), 1, a builder, architect; fig., mundi, Cic.; 2, one who has a passion for building, Juv.

aedificium -i, n. (aedifico), a building; aedificia publica privata, sacra profana, Cic.; opposed to inhabited houses, aedes aedificiaque, Liv.; opposed to a number of houses together, vicis aedificisque incensis, Caes.; opposed to the site, cuius (domus) amoenitas non aedificio sed silva constabat, Nep.; opposed to a palace, plebis aedificiis obseratis, patentibus atris principum, Liv.

aedifico, I. (aedes and facio). **I. Lit.**, to build, erect, establish; villam, porticum, domum, urbem, navem, hortos, Cic. **II. Fig.**, aedificare mundum, to create, Cic.; rempublicam, to frame, Cic.

aediliciûs -a -um (aedilis), relating to the aediles; munus, Cic.; vectigal, tax paid by the provinces for the shows of the aediles, Cic. Subst., **aediliciûs** -i, m. one who has been aedile, Cic.

aedilis -is, m. (aedes), an aedile, a public officer at Rome who had the superintendence of the buildings of the city, the roads, markets, theatres, dramatic performances, and police; under the Republic there were four, two aediles curules (originally patricians, but afterwards patricians and plebeians), and two aediles plebis, or plebei, or plebeii.

aedilitas -âtis, f. (aedilis), the aedileship; aedilitate fungi, Cic.

aeditûmus (aeditumus) -i, m. an old form of aedituus (q.v.).

aeditûens -entis, m. = aedituus (q.v.).

aeditûs -i, m. (aedes), the keeper or guardian of a temple, Cic.

Aedûl (Haedûl) -ûrum, a Gallic people between the Arar (Saône) and the Liger (Loire), whose chief town was Bibracte.

Aeëta -ae, m., and **Aeëtês** -ae, m. (Aïητης),

king of Colchis, father of Medea; hence, **A. Aeëtias** -âdis, f. Medea, Ov. **B. Aeëtinë** -ês, f. Medea, Ov. **C. Aeëtaus** -a -um, belonging to Colchis; fines, Colchis, Cat.

Aefûla -ae, f., and **Aefûlum** -i, n. town in Latium, north of Praeneste; hence **Aefûlânus** -a -um, belonging to Aefûla.

Aegae (Aegaeae, Aegêae, Aegîae) -ârûm, f. (Aiyai, Aiyetai), 1, town in Macedonia; 2, town in Aetolia; 3, town in Cilicia, now Castle of Asas Kala.

Aegaeôn -ônis, m. (Aiyaiôn), another name for Briareus, Verg.; a sea-god, Ov.

Aegaeus -a -um (Aiyafos), Aegaeae; mare, the Aegaeae Sea, the Archipelago, Cic. Subst., **Aegaeum** -i, n. the Aegaeae Sea, Hor.

Aegâtes -um, f., and **Aegâtae** -ârûm, f. (with or without insulae), a group of three islands on the west coast of Sicily, near which the decisive battle of the first Punic war was fought (241 B.C.).

aeger -gra -grum, sick, ill. **A.** Of physical illness; 1, of persons; a, of persons themselves, homines aegri gravi morbo, Cic.; ex vulnere, Cic.; pedibus, Sall.; oculis, Liv.; manum, Tac. Subst., **aeger** -gri, m. an invalid, Cic.; b, of bodies or parts of the body, corpus, Cic.; dens, Mart.; so of states regarded as bodies; pars reipublicae, Cic.; civitas, Liv.; c, of bodily conditions, valetudo, Cic.; anhelitus, Verg.; 2, of plants, seges, Verg.; 3, of things, quid in toto terrarum orbe validum, quid aegrum, sound, Tac. **B.** Of ailments of the mind, ill from any cause, love, hope, fear, sorrow, etc.; 1, of persons, mortales aegri, Verg.; aegra amans, Verg.; aegra municipia, mutinous, Tac.; animo magis quam corpore aeger, Liv.; amore, Liv.; animi, in mind, Liv.; consilii, Sall.; 2, of conditions, or relations, or abstractions, painful; amor, mors, Verg.; aegris oculis, with envious eyes, Tac.

Aegeus -êi, m. (Aiyêús), king of Athens, father of Theseus; hence **Aegides** -ae, m. Theseus, or any one of the descendants of Aegeus.

Aegimûrus -i, f., and **Aegimôrôs** -i, f. (Aiyimovpos and Aiyimopos), an island near Carthage, now Al Djumur or Zimbira.

Aegina -ae, f. (Aiyiva), an island near Athens; hence **Aeginensis** -e, belonging to Aegina; **Aeginenses** -um, m. Aeginetae -ârûm, m. natives of Aegina.

Aeginium -ii, n. (Aiyivov), town in Macedonia, on the borders of Epirus, now Erkinia; hence **Aeginienses** -um, m. the inhabitants of Aeginium.

Aegion (Aegium) -ii, n. (Aiyiov), one of the twelve Achaean towns on the Corinthian Gulf, now Vostiza.

aegis -idis, f. (aiyís). **A.** the aegis, or shield; 1, of Jupiter, Verg.; 2, of Minerva with the Medusa's head, Ov. **B. Transf.**, a protection, bulwark, Ov.

Aegisos -i, f. (Aiyissos), an old town in Moesia, on the banks of the Danube, now Isauca.

Aegisthus -i, m. (Aiyisthos), son of Thyestes, murderer of Agamemnon, afterwards husband of Clytemnestra, himself murdered by Orestes, Cic.

Aegium = Aegion (q.v.).

Aegîê -ês, f. (Aiyîê), name of one of the Naiads.

Aegocôrôs -ôtis, m. (aiyokopws), a sign of the zodiac, Capricorn, Lucr.

aegrê, adv. with compar. and superl. (aeger). **I.** painfully; aegre est mihi or meo animo, I am grieved, Plaut.; aegre ferre, to be distressed. **II.** 1, with difficulty; aegre divelli, aegrius depelli, Cic.; 2, hardly, scarcely (by itself and with vix);

se tenere, Cic., **3**, *unwillingly*; **ferre aliquid**, Cic.; **agere ferre**, foll. by acc. and infin., *to take if ill that*, etc., Cic.

aegréo, 2. (aeger), *to be sick*, Lucr.

aegresco, 8. (aegroto), *to fall ill*. **I. Lit.**, Lucr. **II. Transf.**, **A.** *to become worse, more violent*; violentia Turni aegrescit medendo; Verg. **B.** *to be disturbed in mind, to trouble one's self*; longiore sollicitudine, Tac.

aegrimônia -ae, f. (aeger), *grief, trouble-of-mind*, Cic.

aegritudo -inis, f. (aeger), *sickness*. **I. Of body**, Plaut., Tac. **II. Of mind, grief**; se totum aegritudini dedere, Cic.; aegritudine emori, Cic.; in aegritudinem incidere, Cic.; aegritudinem levare, lenire, sedare, adimere alicui, depellere, efficere, Cic.; plur., aegritudines leniores facere, Cic.

aegror -oris, m. (aeger), *sickness*, Lucr.

aegrôtatio -onis, f. (aegrotō), *sickness*. **I. Of body, Cic. II. Of the mind, Cic.**

aegrotō, 1. (aegrotus), *to be sick or ill*. **I. Lit.**, **A.** *Of the body, gravior, vehementer diuque, leviter, periculose*, Cic.; of cattle, Hor.; of plants, Plin. **B.** *Of the mind, ea res ex qua animus aegrotat*, Cic. **II. Of abstractions, aegrotat fama vacillans, Lucr.**

aegrôtus -a -um (aeger), *sick, ill*; **1**, in body, Cic.; **2**, in mind, Ter.; of abstract things, res publica, Cic.

Aegyptus -i (Αἴγυπτος). **A.** Mythol., m. son of Belus, brother of Danaus. **B.** Geogr., f. Egypt. Adj., **1**, **Aegyptiacus** -a -um; **2**, **Aegyptius** -a -um, Egyptian, Cic. Subst., **Aegyptius** -i, m. an Egyptian, Cic.

aelinos -i, m. (αἰλινός), *a dirge*, Ov.

Aemilianus -a -um, *relating to the gens Aemilia*, a surname of Scipio Africanus minor, the son of L. Aemilius Paulus, adopted by the elder Scipio Africanus.

Aemilius -a -um, gens, name of one of the oldest and most distinguished patrician families of Rome; Aemilia via, and simply Aemilia, a road made by the consul M. Aem. Lepidus, leading from Ariminum to Placentia; pons, a bridge near the pons subclivus, Juv.; ratis, the ship in which the spoils of Perseus were brought home by Aem. Paulus, Prop.; ludus, a gladiatorial school founded by P. Aemilius Lepidus, Hor.

Aemônia, etc., v. Haemônia.

aemulatio -onis, f. (aemulor), *a striving after or up to, emulation*. **I.** In a good sense, laudis, Nep.; gloriae, Liv. **II.** In a bad sense, jealousy, envy, ill-natured rivalry, Cic.; plur., rivalries, Cic.

aemulátor -oris, m. (aemulor), *a rival*; Catonis aemulator, an imitator, Cic.

aemulátus -us, m. (aemulor) = aemulatio (q.v.).

aemulor, 1. dep. (aemulus), *to rival, emulate, strive to attain to*. **I.** In a good sense, aliquem, Nep.; ejus instituta, Cic.; Albanum vinum, to come near to, Plin. **II.** In a bad sense, to envy; with dat., alicui, Cic.; cum aliquo, Liv.; inter se, Tac.

aemulus -a -um, *emulous, vying with, rivaling*. **I.** In a good sense. **A.** Lit., gen. with genitive, mearum laudium, Cic.; with dat., dictator Caesar summis oratoribus aemulus, Tac. Subst., **aemulus** -i, m.; alicuius, Cic.; esp., *a zealous follower of a philosophical system*; cuius (Zenonis) inventorum aemuli Stoici nominantur, Cic. **B.** Transf., *coming near to, approaching to* (in excellence, etc.); tibia tubae aemula, Hor. **II.** In a bad sense, *zealous, rivaling*; Carthago aemula

imperii Romani, Sall.; aemula senectus, *jealous*, Verg. Subst., **aemulus** -i, m. and **aemula** -ae, f. *a rival in love*, Cic. and Ov.

Aemus = Haemus (q.v.).

Aenária -ae, f. *a volcanic island on the west coast of Italy, opposite Campania* (now Ischia).

Aenēa -ae, f. (Aiveia), *a town in Chalcidice*; hence, **Aenēates** -um, m. (Aiveatai), *inhabitants of Aeneas*.

Aenēas -ae, m. (Aiveias), son of Venus and Anchises, hero of Vergil's Aeneid, myth. ancestor of the Romans; Aeneas mater, Venus, Ov.; Aeneas urbs, Rome, Ov.; hence **A. Aenēades** -ae, m. descendant of Aeneas; **a**, his son Ascanius, Verg.; **b**, Augustus, Ov.; plur., Aenēadae -arum, m.; **a**, the companions of Aeneas, Verg.; or the Trojans, Verg.; **b**, the Romans, Verg., Ov. **B. Aenēis** -idos, f. Vergil's Aeneid. **C. Aenēius** -a -uni, relating to Aeneas. **D. Aenīdes** = Aenēades.

āenēātor -oris, m. (aeneus), *a trumpeter*, Suet.

āenēus and **āhēnēus** -a -um (aenum, ahenum). **I. Lit.**, **1**, made of brass, copper, or bronze, Cic.; **2**, of a bronze colour, Suet. **II. Transf.**, **1**, hard as metal; murus, Hor.; **2**, aeneas proles, the brazen age, Ov.

Aenīanes -um, m. (Aivānes), *a Greek race in the south of Thessaly*.

aenigma -ātis, n. (αἰνύμα), *a riddle*. **I. Quint.** **II. Transf.**, *what is obscure, mystery*; somnium, Cic.

āenīpes (āhēnīpes) pēdis (āenēus and pes), *brazen-footed*, Ov.

1. āenus (āhēnus) -a -um (aes), **1**, made of brass, copper, or bronze, Verg. Subst., **āenum** -i, n. a brazen vessel, Verg.; **2**, firm, inexorable; manus, Hor.

2. Aenus -i. **I. Aenus** (Aenōs) -i, f. (Αἶνος), a town in Thrace, at the mouth of the Hebrus, now Enos; hence **Aenī** -orum, m. its inhabitants. **II. Aenus** -i, m. a river between Vindelicia and Noricum (now the Inn).

Aeōles -um, m. the Aeolians, one of the chief races of the Greeks, the most important settlements of whom were in Boeotia and Lesbos; hence, **a. Aeōlicus** -a -um, and **b. Aeōliua** -a -um, Aeolic, with especial reference to Sappho, the Lesbian poetess.

Aeōlia -ae, f. (Αἰολία), **1**, the north part of the coast of Asia Minor, opposite to Greece, Cic.; **2**, plur., **Aeōliae insulae**, a group of volcanic islands on the north coast of Sicily (the Lipari Isles); myth. seat of Aeolus and Vulcan.

Aeōlis -idis, f. (Αἰολίς), *a part of Mysia, in Asia Minor, north of the Hermus*, Liv.

Aeōlus (Aeōlōs) -i, m. (Αἰόλος). **I.** son of Helen, myth. founder of the Aeolian race. **II.** son or grandson of Hippotas, ruler of the Aeolian islands and of the winds. **III.** a Trojan, Verg.; hence, **A. Aeōlides** -ae, m. a descendant of Aeolus; **1**, his sons, Sisyphus, Ov.; Athamas, Ov.; Salmoneus, Ov.; his grandsons, Cephalus, Ov.; Ulysses, Verg. **B. Aeōlis** -idos, f. female descendant of Aeolus; **1**, his daughters, Canace, Ov.; Alcypone, Ov. **C. Aeōlius** -a -um, belonging to Aeolus; **1**, belonging to Aeolus (**I.**); postes (of Athamas), Ov.; pecus, the golden fleece, Mart.; **2**, belonging to Aeolus (**II.**); virgo, his daughter Arne, Ov.; tyrannus, Aeolus, Ov.; antra, the caves where the winds were kept, Ov.; procellae, Verg.

aequābilis -e (aequo), *like, similar, equal*; **1**, praedae partitio, Cic.; **2**, that which is equal to itself, uniform, equable; amnis, Cic.; **3**, fair, just; nihil ea jurisdictione aequabilis, Cic.; of persons, cunctis vitae officiis aequabilis, Tac.; in suos, affable, Tac.

aequabilitas -ātis, f. (aequalis), uniformity, equality; motus, Cic.; hence, a, juris, impartiality, Cic.; b, equality of political rights, Cic.; c, equanimity, Cic.

aequalitē, adv. with compar. (aequalis), equally, uniformly, fairly; praedam disperit, Cic.; aequalibus provinciis regentur, Tac.

aequaeus -a -um (aequus and aevum), of equal age, Verg.

aequalis -e (aequo), equal. **I.** level; loca, Sall. **II.** equal in height, size, etc.; 1, corresponding to; with dat., pars pedis aequalis alteri parti, Cic.; with inter, virtutes sunt inter se aequales et pares, Cic.; 2, of the same age with; with dat., exercitus aequalis stipendiis suis, that had served as many campaigns as he himself, Liv.; with genit., calo quidam aeq. Hieronymi, Liv.; of things, aequali corpore nymphe, of the same age and growth, Verg.; with genit., sacrificium aequale huius urbis, contemporary with, Cic.; with dat., cui (Ennio) ei aequalis fuerit Livius, Liv.; with genit., Philistus aequalis temporum illorum, Cic.; memoria aequa illius aetatis, Cic. Subst., **aequalis** -is, c. a comrade, person of the same age; P. Orbis meus fere aequalis, Cic.; 3, uniform; imber lentior aequaliorque accidens auri-bus, Liv.; nihil aequale homini fuit illi, Hor.

aequalitas -ātis, f. (aequalis), 1, evenness, smoothness, Plin.; 2, equality; similitudo aequalitasque verborum (of a pun), Cic.; paterna, complete harmony in thought, etc., Cic.; equality of age, Cic.; 3, equality of political privileges, Tac.

aequalitē, adv. (aequalis), 1, evenly; collis ab summo aequaliter declivis, gently sloping, Cic.; 2, equally; distribuere, Cic.; 3, uniformly; oratio aequaliter constanterque ingreditur, symmetrically, Cic.

aequanimitas -ātis, f. (aequanimus, from aequus and animus), 1, impartiality, Ter.; 2, calmness, Plin.

aequatō -ōnis, f. (aequo), a making equal; bonorum, communism, Cic.; juris, Liv.

aequē, adv. (aequus), in like manner, equally. **I.** 1, duae traves aequae longae, Caes.; aequae dolere, Cic.; with adv., aequae libenter, Cic.; 2, in comparison, just as, equally with; a, foll. by et, atque, acsi, quam, quam ut, etc.; eosdem labores non esse aequae graves imperatori et militi, Cic.; hi coluntur aequae atque illi, Cic.; with cum and the abl., ut aequae mecum haec scias, Plaut.; with abl. alone, Plaut.; with compar., homo me miserior nullus est aequae, Plaut.; b, when the object of the comparison is to be understood, pauci quibuscum essem aequae libenter (sc. ac tecum), Cic. **II.** fairly, justly; societas conditionis humanae munificet et aequae tuens, Cic.

Aequi (Aequicūlī, Aequicōlī, Aequicūlāntī) -ōrum, m. a people in Latium, with whom the Romans waged frequent wars; hence, a, Aequius -a -um, Aequian; b, Aequicūlus -a -um, Aequian.

aequilibras -ātis, f. the equal distribution of natural forces = *isostasia*, Cic.

Aequimaelum -ii, n. an open space in Rome, on the west side of the Capitol, where the cattle for the sacrifices were kept, Cic.

aequinoctialis -e (aequinoctium), equinoctial, relating to the equinox, Cat.

aequinoctium -ii, n. (aequus and nox), the equinox, Cic.

aequipāro (aequipēro), 1. (aequus and paro), 1, to compare; with ad and the acc., suas virtutes ad tuas, Plaut.; with dat., mari tranquillo quod ~~venia~~ concitatur multitudinem Aetolorum,

Liv.; 2, to equal, aliquem, Liv.; nec calamitas solum sed voce magistrum, Verg.

aequitas -ātis, f. (aequus), 1, uniformity, symmetry; membrorum, Suet.; 2, equanimity (with or without animi), Cic.; 3, impartiality, equity, fairness, justice; causae, Cic.; conditio-num, Caes.; servare aequitatem, Cic.

aequo, 1. (aequus). **I.** to make level; focum, Caes.; aequata agri planities, Cic.; aequare frontem, milit. t.t., to form a line, Liv. **II.** to make equal with something else. **A.** 1, to distribute equally; sortes, to shake up the lots, Cic.; pecunias, Cic.; aequato omnium periculo, Cic.; 2, to make things of different kind equal; a, of height, solo, to level with the ground, Suet.; fig., solo aequandae sunt dictaturae consulatusque, must be abolished, Liv.; machina aequata caelo, as high as the heavens, Verg.; fig., aliquem caelo laudibus, to extol to the heavens, Verg.; b, of number, qui (libri) se iam illis aequarunt, Cic.; per somnum vinumque dies noctibus, to turn day into night by sleeping and drinking, Liv.; nocti ludum, to spend the whole night in play, Verg.; c, of rights, to make equal; inventum est temperamentum quo tenet ores cum principibus aequari se putarent, Cic.; d, to compare; Hannibali Philippum, Liv. **B.** to equal, to come up to; Appii odium, Liv.; sagitta aequans ventos, Verg.; aliquem passibus, Verg.; aliquem equestri gloria, Liv.

aequor -ōris, n. (aequus), a flat surface. **I.** Gen., speculorum, Lucr. **II.** Esp., 1, the flat surface of a plain (with campi), camporum patetium aequor, Cic.; poet. (without campi), immensum aequor, of a desert, Verg.; 2, poet., the flat surface of the sea, the sea; with ponti or maris, vastum maris aequor, Verg.; oftener without maris, etc., Ionium, Lucr.; vastum, Verg.; plur., saeva aequora, Verg.; meton., the sea-water in a ship; aequor refundere in aequor, Ov.; rarely, the surface of a river, as the Tiber, Verg.

aequorēus -a -um (aequor), belonging to the sea; genus, fishes, Verg.; rex, Neptune, Ov.; Britanni, sea-girt, Ov.; Achilles, a son of Thetis, Lucan.

aequus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. equal. **I.** equal in itself. **A.** Lit., 1, of the surface of the ground, level; aequus et planus locus, Cic.; ex aequo loco loqui, to speak in the senate (opp. to ex inferiore loco, in the presence of the judges, and ex superiore loco, in the presence of the people), Cic.; ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habito, public and private conversations, Cic. Neut. subst., **aequum** -i, n. level ground; facile in aequo campi victoriam fore, Liv.; 2, of other things, level; aequa frons, milit. t.t., a straight line, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, of places, favourable, advantageous; locum se aequum ad dimicandum dedisse, Caes.; et tempore et loco aequo instructos, Liv.; 2, of character, quiet, contented; concedo et quod animus aequus est et quia necesse est, Cic.; aequum rebus in arduis servare mentem, Hor.; esp. in the phrase aequo animo, patiently, with resignation; pati or ferre with acc., and acc. with infin., Cic.; tolerare, Sall.; accipere, Sall.; spectare, Cic.; animo aequissimo mori, Cic.; in plur., animis libentibus aut aequis aliquid remittere, Cic. **II.** equal to something else. **A.** Lit., equal, in breadth, height, etc.; aequo fere spatio abesse, Caes.; sequitur patrem non passibus aequis, with shorter steps, Verg.; urbs nubibus aequa, as high as the clouds, Ov.; aequis portionibus or pensionibus (equal payments), dare, solvere, etc., Liv.; foll. by atque, quam, cum; aequo et pari cum civibus jure vivere, Cic.; quum aequam partem tibi sumpseris atque populo Romano miseris, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, in aequal laude ponere, Cic.; aequa pugna, an indecisive battle, Liv.; no

aeruo proelio or **marte discedere**, to fight an indecisive battle, Caes.; **so aequa manu**, or **aequis manibus**, Tac. and Liv.; **adv.**, **ex aequo**, equally; **sol ex aequo meta distabat utraque**, was equally distant, Ov.; **2**, of behaviour, etc., **equal, impartial**; **a**, of persons, **fair**; **se alicui aequum praebere**, Cic.; **praetor, iudex, testis**, Cic.; **b**, of things, **judicia**, Cic.; **lex**, Cic.; **aequum est**, it is just; **with the aeo**, and **infin.**, **aequum esse eum et officio meo consulere et tempori**, Cic. Subst., **aequum** -i, n. **fairness**; **quid in iure (strict law) aut in aequo (equity) verum aut esset aut non esset**, Cic.; **per aequa per iniqua**, by fair means or foul, Liv.; **gravius aequo**, than is right, Sall.; **aequum et bonum**, what is right, fit; **reus magis ex bono aequoque quam ex jure gentium Bomilcar**, Sall.; as a legal formula, **quod or quantum aequius melius**, as is more equitable, Cic.; **so aequi bonique facere aliquid**, not to find fault with, Cic.; **3**, favourable to others, **propitious**; **nobilitate inimica**, non aequo senatu, Cic.; **non aequa Pallas**, Verg.; **minus aequis animis auditus est Scipio**, Liv.; **meis aequissimis utuntur auribus**, I hear them with the greatest pleasure, Cic.; **with dat.**, **aequa Venus Teucris**, Ov.; **ipsis est aer avibus non aequus**, harmful to, Verg. Plur. subst., **aequi**, friends in the phrase **aequi iniquique**, friends and enemies, Cic.

aër, **äëris**, m. (**ἀήρ**), the lower air, the atmosphere around us; **crassus**, Cic.; **purus et tenuis**, Cic.; **temperatur**, Cic.; **aer summus arboris**, the airy summit of a tree, Verg.; **aere septus obscuro**, surrounded by a cloud, Verg.

aëra -ae, f. (**ἀλπα**), a weed growing among grain, darnel, tares, Plin.

aeramentum -i, n. **bronze or copper ware**, Plin.

aeraria -ae, f., v. **aerarius**, I. B. 2.

aerarium -ii, n., v. **aerarius**, II. B. 2.

aerarius -ii, m. (aes). **I. belonging to brass or copper**. **A. Adj.**, lapis, copper, Plin.; **structurae**, copper mines, Caes. **B. Subst.**, **1**, **aerarius** -ii, m. **a worker in brass**, Plin.; **2**, **aeraria** -ae, f. **smelting-works**, Plin. **II. belonging to money**. **A. Adj.**, ratio, standard of the copper coinage, Cic.; **milites, mercenarii**, Varr.; **illa vetus aeraria fabula**, the old tale about the copper coin that Vettius gave to Clodia, Cic. **B. Subst.**, **1**, **aerarius** -ii, m. **gen. in plur.**, **aerarii**, the citizens of the lowest class in Rome, who had no votes, but had to pay a certain sum for the expenses of the state, a class to which citizens of the higher ranks might be degraded by the censors for punishment; **aliquem in aerarios referri jubere**, Cic.; **2**, **aerarium** -ii, n. **a**, the **exchequer, treasury**, at Rome, under or behind the temple of Saturn, where the treasures and archives of the state were kept; **pecuniam in aerarium referre**, inferre, deferre, redigere, Cic.; **decreta patrum ad aerarium deferre**, Tac.; **meton.**, the money in the treasury, Cic.; **b**, any public treasury, Cic.

aeratus -a -um (aes). **I. 1**, covered or fitted with brass or bronze; **navis**, Caes.; **lecti**, with bronze feet, Cic.; **poet.**, **acies**, an armed line of troops, Verg.; **2**, provided with money, rich, **tribuni non tam aerati**, quam ut appellatur aerarii (with a play on the words, vide aerarius II. B. 1), Cic. **II. made of brass or bronze**; **securis**, Verg.; **transf.**, as firm as brass; **nodi**, Prop.

aeratus -a -um (aes). **1**, made of brass or copper, **signa aerea et marmorea**, Liv.; **2**, covered with brass; **puppis**, Verg.

aerifer -fera -ferum (aes and fero), bearing brazen cymbals, Ov.

aerificus, adv. (aes and facio), skilfully (of work in brass), Varr.

aerinus -a -um (**αἰρινός**), made of darnel or tares, Plin.

aeripes -pēdis (aes and pes), brazen-footed, Verg., Ov.

āërius (**āëreus**) -a -um (aer), **1**, belonging to the air, airy; **alterum (animantium genus)**, pennigerum et aerum, living in the air, Cic.; **domus, the heavens**, Hor.; **aerias vias carpere**, to fly through the air, Ov.; **mel (from the belief that honey fell in dew from the sky)**, Verg.; **2**, high in the air, lofty; **Alpes**, Verg.

aero -ōnis, a wicker basket, Plin.

Āëropē -ēs, f. and **Āëropa** -ae, f. (**Ἀερόπη**), mother of Agamemnon and Menel.

aerōsus -a -um (aes), rich in: **per**; **aurum**, mixed with copper, Plin.

aeruginōsus -a -um (aerugo), covered with verdigris or copper-rust, Sen.

aerūgo -inis, f. (aes). **I. A**, the rust of copper, ventrigis, Cic. **B. Meton.** = rusty money, Juv.

II. Transf., **1**, envy, Hor.; **2**, avarice, Hor.

aerumna -ae, f. **hard labour, toil, hardship**; **Herculis perpeti aerumnas**, Cic.

aerumnābilis -e (aerumna), calamitous, pitiablis, Lucr.

aerumnōsus -a -um (aerumna), full of hardship and calamity; **Regulus**, Cic.

aes, aeris, n. **copper**. **I. Lit.**, copper ore, and the alloy of copper, brass, or bronze; **pedestris ex aere statua**, Cic.; **poet.**, of the brazen age, ut **inquavitaere tempus aureum**, Hor. **II. Meton.**, something made of bronze, etc. **A. Gen.** (esp. in poets), a vessel, statue, etc., made of bronze, etc.; **aes cavum**, kettle, Ov.; **aera aere repūsa**, cymbals, Ov.; **Corybantia**, cymbals used in the service of Cybele, Verg.; **elias aera refigere**, the brazen tablets on which the laws were engraved, Cic.; **aes publicum**, public inscriptions, Tac.; **aere ciere viros**, with the trumpet, Verg.; **dempto aere**, the helmet, Ov. **B. Esp. money**, **1**, copper or brass money; **aes grave**, the as (of a pound weight), which was weighed instead of counted; **denis millibus aeris gravis reos condemnavit**, Liv.; **quinquaginta millia aeris** (for assium), Liv.; **argentum aere solutum est**, three-fourths of the debts were remitted by payment of a (copper) as for a (silver) sesterce, Sall.; **small change** (cf. Engl. coppers); **aera dabant ohm**, Ov.; **2**, money generally, **gravis aere dextra**, Verg.; **pueri qui nondum aere lavantur** (= boys under four years, who use the baths without paying), Juv.; **esp.**, **a**, **aes meum**, my property; **est aliquis in meo aere**, he is bound to me, Cic.; **aes alienum**, debt; **facere**, contrahere, in aes alienum incidere, esse in aere alieno, Cic.; **solvere**, Cic.; **so aes mutuum**, Sall.; **b**, pay, Juv.; **esp. soldiers' pay**; **aera militibus constituere**, dare, Liv.; **c**, **aes circumforaneum**, money borrowed from the money-changers, who had their booths round the forum, Cic.; **3**, plur., **aera**, counters, Cic.

Aēsāōs and **Aēsācus** -i, m. (**Αἰσάκος**), son of Priam, husband of Asterope or Hesperia.

Aēsār -āris, n. a river in Brutii, now Esaro; hence adj., **Aēsāreus** -a -um, belonging to the river Esar.

Aeschines -is and -i, m. (**Αἰσχίνης**), **I.** an Athenian philosopher, disciple of Socrates. **II.** a Neapolitan philosopher, pupil of Carneades. **III.** the celebrated Athenian orator, opponent of Demosthenes. **IV.** an orator of Miletus, contemporary with Cicero.

Aeschylus -i, m. (**Αἰσχύλος**). **I.** an Athenian tragic poet (born about A.C. 525); hence **Aeschylus** -a -um, belonging to Aeschylus; **cithurnus**, Prop. **II.** a rhetorician of Cnidos, contemporary with Cicero.

Aesculāpium -ī, n. a temple of Aesculapius.

Aesculāpius -ī, m. (Ἀσκληπιός), the god of medicine, son of Apollo and Coronis, worshipped at Epidaurus.

aesculētum -ī, n. (aesculus), an oak forest, Hor.

aesculēus -a -um (aesculus), relating to the winter oak, Ov.

aesculus -ī, f. the winter or Italian oak, Verg.

Aesernia -ae, f. town in Samnium, now Isernia; hence **Aeserninus** -a -um, belonging to Aesernia; surname of M. Marcellus, who was taken prisoner at Aesernia; name of a celebrated gladiator, Cic.

Aesis -is, m. river in Picenum, now Esino or Fiumesino; hence adj., **Aesinas** -ātis.

Aeson -ōnis, m. (Αἰών), a Thessalian prince, father of Jason; hence, a, **Aesonides** -ae, m. a descendant of Aeson (Jason), Prop.; b, **Aesonius** -a -um, relating to Aeson; heroes, Jason, Ov.

Aesopus -ī, m. (Αἰσώπης). **I.** a celebrated Greek fabulist of Phrygia, supposed to have lived in the 6th cent. B.C. **II.** Claudius (Clodius) Aesopus, a tragic actor in Rome, contemporary and friend of Cicero.

aestas -ātis, f. (connected with αἶθρα = to burn, and aestus), summer. **I.** Lit., ineunte, Cic.; nova, at the beginning of summer, Verg.; mediā, Cic.; adultā, Tac.; summā, Cic.; exactā, at the end of, Sall.; esp. used of the summer as the time for military operations; unis litteris totius aestatis (summer campaign) res gestas ad senatum describere, Cic.; so quae duabus aestatibus festa, Tac. **II.** Meton., clear summer weather, Verg.; summer heat, Hor.

aestifer -fēra -fērum (aestas and fero), heat-bringing, Verg.; ignis, Lucr.

aestimābills -e (aestimo), valuable, Cic.

aestimatio -ōnis, f. (aestimo). **I.** Lit., an appraising according to value in money; aequum aestimationem facere, Caes.; census, the valuation of the census, Cic.; frumenti, valuation of the corn allowance for the governor of a province, or the amount to be paid by the aratores of the province instead of this allowance, Cic.; litis, assessment of damages, Cic.; so, multae, Liv.; possessionis, valuation of property, Cic.; praedia in aestimatione ab aliquo accipere, to take estates at the higher valuation that prevailed before the civil war, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, the valuation of a thing, a person, according to its true value; honoris, Liv.; 2, as a philosopher, t. t. (Gr. αἶψα), propria aestimatio virtutis, the absolute worth of virtue, Cic.

aestimātor -ōris, m. (aestimo), 1, one who estimates, an appraiser; frumenti, Cic.; 2, one who values a thing according to its worth; ildei, Liv.

aestimātus -ūs, m. = aestimatio (q.v.).

aestimo (aestūmo), 1. (aes), to appraise, estimate the value of anything. **I.** to estimate pecuniary value; frumentum (vid. aestimatio frumenti), Cic.; with abl. or gen., of value; aliquid ternis denariis, Cic.; ut liceat, quanti quisque velit, tanti aestinet, Cic.; with adv., tenuissime, at a very low rate, Cic.; with ex and abl., aliquid ex artificio, according to the standard of workmanship, Cic.; item alicui or alicuius, legal t. t., to assess the damages in a law-suit, Cic.; pugnatum est ut lis haec capitis aestimaretur, should be held a capital charge, Cic. **II.** In a wider sense, 1, to value according to any standard; with abl. or gen., magno, Cic.; magni, Cic.; with adv., carius, Cic.; levius tempestatis quam

classis periculum, Caes.; with ex and abl., vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimāt, Cic.; virtutem annis, Hor.; satis aestimare, to estimate at full value, with acc. and infin., Tac.; 2, to judge, sicuti ego aestimo, Sall.

aestiva -ōrum, n., v. aestivus.

aestivē, adv. (aestivus), as in summer, Plaut.

aestivo, 1. (aestivus), to pass the summer, Plin.

aestivus -a -um (aestus), relating to summer; tempora, Cic.; aura, Hor.; saltus, summer pasturage of cattle, Liv.; aurum, the gold ring of the military tribunes, worn for six months, Juv.; aestivum tonat, it thunders as in summer, Juv. Plur. subst., **aestiva** -orum, n.; a, (sc. castra), a summer camp, Cic.; meton. (because the ancients generally waged war only in the summer), a campaign, Cic.; b, summer pastures for cattle, Varr.; meton., the cattle in summer pastures, Verg.

aestuariū -ī, n. (aestus). 1, low ground covered by the sea at high water, morass; itinera aestuariis concisa, Caes.; 2, a fifth, creek, or part of the river up which the tide flows; in aestuario Tamesae, Tac.

aestūo, 1. (aestus), to boil, to be hot. **I.** Of fire, aestuat ignis, Verg.; or the results of fire; ventis pulsa aestuat arbor, is heated, Lucr.; si dixeris "aestuo" (I am warm) sudat, Juv. **II. A.** Lit., of liquids, to boil, or (of the sea) to rage; gurgies aestuat, Verg. **B.** Fig., of the passions, to be inflamed or excited; ut desiderio te nostri aestuare putarem, Cic.; nobilitas invidia aestuabat, Sall.; so of love, rex in illa aestuat, burns with love for, Ov.; aestuabat dubitatione, Cic.

aestuosē, adv. with compar. (aestuosus), hotly, Hor.

aestuosus -a -um, adj. with superl. (aestus), 1, hot; via, Cic.; 2, agitated; freta, Hor.

aestus -ūs, m. (αἶθρα). **I.** heat; 1, of fire, propiusque aestus incendia volunt, Verg.; 2, of the sun, meridei aestus, Liv.; plur., hot days, Verg.; 3, of fever, aestu febrique jactari, Cic. **II. I.** seething and raging, of the sea; ferventes aestibus undae, Ov.; minuente aestu, the storm lessening, Caes.; 2, Transf., a, rage; civilis belli, Hor.; of love, pectoris, Ov.; b, fervour; ne aestus nos consuetudinis absorbeat, Cic.; c, unrest, anxiety; qui tibi aestus, qui error, quae tenebrae erant, Cic.; magno curarum fluctuat aestu, Verg.

aetas -ātis, f. (contr. from aevitas, from aevum), age. **I. A.** lifetime; a, breve tempus aetatis, Cic.; aetatem agere, degerē, contere, consumere, Cic.; aetas mea, tua = I, you, Plaut.; b, a generation (gen., 30 years; sometimes, in poets, 100); tertiam jam aetatem hominum vivebat, Cic. **B.** the age of a man; 1, Lit., a, filius id aetatis, of that age, Cic.; sometimes, youth; qui aliquid formae aetatis artificique habebant, Cic.; carus eris Romae donec te deseret aetas, Hor.; sometimes, old age; nusquam tantum tribuitur aetati, nusquam senectus est honorator, Cic.; sometimes, manhood; in aetatem pervenire, Liv.; b, with narrower meaning, iniens aetas, youth, Cic.; so flos aetatis, bona aetas, Cic.; ad petendum (magistratum) legitima aetas, Cic.; aetas militaris, the seventeenth year, Sall.; quaestoria, the twenty-fifth, Quint.; senatoria, the twenty-fifth, Tac.; consularis, the forty-third, Cic.; adulta, Cic.; ingravescent, Cic.; aetate jam affecta, far advanced in years, Cic.; 2, Meton., the persons of a particular age; vestra, Cic.; puerilis, boys, Cic.; senilis, old men, Cic. **II.** the time at which a person lives; clarissimus imperator suae aetatis, Liv.; 1, nostra aetas, the men of our time, Liv.; verborum vetus aetas, obsolete words, Hor.; 2, used gen. for time; aurea, the golden age, Ov.; omnia fert aetas, Verg.

aetātula -ae, f. (dim. of *aetas*), *youthful age*; *prima illa aetātula aua*, Cic.

aeternitas -ātis, f. (*aeternus*). **I.** *eternity*; *ex omni aeternitate verum esse*, Cic. **II.** *a, immortality; animorum*, Cic.; *alicui aeternitatem immortalitatemque donare*, Cic.; **b**, in imperial times, *a title of the Emperor*, similar to *majestas*, *divinitas*, etc., Plin.

aeterno, l. (*aeternus*), *to make eternal*, *to immortalize*, Hor.

aeternus -a -um, adj. with compar. (contr. from *aeviternus*), *eternal*, *immortal*. **I.** *deus*, Cic. **II.** *everlasting*, *lasting*, *undying*; *bellum*, Cic.; *urbs*, Rome, Tib.; *amore aeterno*, Cic.; in *aeternum*, *for ever*, Liv.; *so aeternum*, Verg.; *aeterno*, *everlastingly*, Plin.; neut. plur. subst., *aeterna moliri*, *to do deathless deeds*, Cic.

aether -ēris, acc. -ēra, m. (*aithēr*). **I. A.** *the upper air*; *poet*, *heaven*; *Jupiter aethere summo despicens*, Verg.; *meton.*, *the gods*; *oneravit aethera votis*, Verg. **B.** *Poet.* (= aer), *the lower air*; *verberare aethera pennis*, Verg.; *the upper world* (opposed to the infernal regions); *aethere in alto*, Verg. **II.** Proper name, **Aether**, son of **Erebus** and **Night**, identified with **Jupiter**.

aethērīus (**aethērēus**) -a -um (*aithēros*). **I.** *ethereal*, *relating to the ether*; *natura*, Cic.; esp., *relating to the heavens as the abode of the gods*, *heavenly*; *domus*, *heaven*, Hor.; *ignes*, *heavenly inspiration*, Ov.; *equi*, *the horses of the sun*, Ov. **II.** **1.**, *belonging to the air*; *aqua*, *rain*, Ov.; **2.**, *belonging to the upper world* (as opposed to the lower world); *vesci aura aethera*, *to live*, Verg.

Aethiōpes -um, acc. -as, m. (*Aithiōnes*), *the inhabitants of Aethiopia*, Cic.; sing., **Aethiops** -ōpis, m. *a black man*, Juv.; *cum stipite Aethiops*, *stupid*, Cic.; hence, **1.** **Aethiōpia** -ae, f. in wider sense, *all the land to the south of the world as known to the ancients*; in narrow sense, *the country south of Egypt*; **2.** **Aethiōpius** -a -um, *Aethiopian*; **3.** **Aethiōpis** -idis, f. *a plant*, *a kind of sage*, Plin.

1. Aethra -ae, f. (*Aithra*). **I.** *daughter of king Pitheus of Troezen*, *mother of Theseus by Aegeus. **II.** *daughter of Oceanus*, *mother of the Hyades and of Hyas*.*

2. aethra -ae, f. (*aithra*), *the upper air*, *the clear sky*, Verg.

Aetna -ae, f. (*Aithnā*). **I.** **Aetna**, *a volcano in Sicily*, according to one legend, *the mountain that Jupiter cast on the giant Typhoeus (or Typhon)*, or *Euceladus*; so proverb, *onus Aetna gravius*, Cic.; according to another legend, *the interior was the workshop of Vulcan and the Cyclopes, who there forged Jupiter's thunderbolts*; hence **Aetnaeus** -a -um, *belonging to Aetna*; *fratres*, *the Cyclopes*, Verg.; *pastor*, *the Cyclops Polyphemus*, Ov.; *meton.*, *tellus*, *Sicily*, Ov. **II.** *a town at the foot of Mount Aetna*, also called *Inessa*; hence **Aetnensis** -e, *belonging to the town of Aetna*.

Aetōli -ōrum, m. (*Aitolioi*), *the Aetolians, the inhabitants of Aetolia*. Adj. **Aetolus** -a -um, *Aetolian*; *plagae* (alluding to *Meleager and the hunt of the Calydonian boar*), Hor.; *arma*, *cuspid* (of the Aetolian *Diomedes*), Verg.; *urbs* or *Arpi*, *a town in Apulia*, said to have been founded by *Diomedes*, Verg.; hence, **1.** **Aetolia** -ae, f. *Aetolia*, *a country in the west of Greece, between Ozolian Locris and Acarnania*; **2.** **Aetolicus** -a -um, *Aetolian*; *bellum*, Liv.; **3.** **Aetolis** -idis, f. *an Aetolian woman*, *Deianira*, *daughter of Oeneus king of Aetolia*, Ov.; **4.** **Aetolius** -a -um, *heros*, *Diomedes*, Ov.

aevitas -ātis, f. *old form of aetas*.

aevum -i, n. (*aiōv*). **I.** *eternity*; in *aevum*, *for ever*, Hor. **II.** *time*. **A.** **1.**, *time of life*; *degere*, Cic.; *perbrevis aevi Carthaginem esse*, Liv.; **2.**, *a generation* (thirty years); *ter aevo factus*, Hor.; **3.**, *age*; *a*, *flos aevi*, *youth*, Lucr.; *integer aevi*, *in the bloom of youth*, Verg.; *primo extingui in aevo*, *in early youth*, Ov.; **b**, esp., of old age, *aevo macieque senescunt*, Lucr.; *aevi maturus*, *far advanced in years*, Verg. **B.** **1.**, *time at which a person is living*; *omnis aevi clari viri*, of every age, Liv.; **2.**, *time in gen.*, *veteris non inscius aevi*, Ov.

Afer, v. **Afri**.

affābilis -e, adj. with compar. (*affor*), *easy to be spoken to*, *affable*; in *omni sermone affabilem et jucundum esse velle*, Cic.

affābilitas -ātis, f. (*affabilis*), *affability*; *comitas affabilitate sermonis*, Cic.

affābrē, adv. (ad and *faber*), *in a workman-like way*, *skillfully*; *factus*, Cic.

affātim, adv. (ad and *fatim*), *sufficiently*, *enough*; *satisfacere alicui*, Cic. Subst. with *genit.*, *copiarum affatim esse*, Liv.

affātus -ūs, m. (*affor*), *an address*, *speech*, *addressing*, Verg.

affectātiō -ōnis, f. (*affecto*), *a violent desire and striving*; *quietis*, Tac.; *Germanicae originis*, *eagerness to pass for Germans*, Tac.

affectātor -ōris, m. (*affecto*), *one who strives after anything*, Quint.

affectātus -a -um, p. adj. (*affecto*), in rhet., *elaborate*, *studied*, Quint.

affectiō -ōnis, f. (*afficio*). **I.** *Active*, *influence*; *praesentis mali sapientis affectio nulla est*, *the wise man is not affected by evil*, Cic. **II.** *Passive*, *condition*; **1.**, *relation*; *quaedam ad res aliquas affectio*, Cic.; **2.**, *state*; *caeli*, Cic.; **3.**, *condition*; *a*, of the body, *firma corporis affectio*, *good health*, Cic.; *b*, of the mind, with or without animi, *favourable disposition of the mind*, Cic.; *nulla affectione animi*, *without predilection*, Tac.

affecto (*adfecto*), **I.** (*afficio*). **I.** *to grasp*; *ubi nulla datur dextra affectare (navem) potestas*, Verg.; *viam*, *to aim after*, Plaut.; *eam regn*, *to meddle with*, Liv.; *regnum*, *to obtain*, Liv. **II.** *to strive after*; **1.**, *munditiam*, *non affluentiam*, Nep.; *spes potiendae Africae*, *to criterion hopes*, Liv.; *bellum Hernicum*, *to try to get the command of the war*, etc., Liv.; *imperium*, Liv.; **2.**, *to affect*; in *verbis effusiolem cultum*, Quint.

1. affectus -ūs, m. (*afficio*), *a condition*, *disposition*; of the mind, **1.**, *animi*, Cic.; *absol.*, *feeling*; *veri affectus*, Tac.; **2.**, *emotions*, *passions*; *anoris*, *avaritiae*, *metus*, Quint.; *desire*, Tac.; **3.**, *affection*, Plin.

2. affectus -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (*afficio*). **A.** *provided*, *furnished with*; *virgibus*, Plaut.; *virtutibus*, *vitiis*, Cic. **B.** *disposed in any way as to mind or body*; **1.**, of the body, *a*, *num manus recte affecta est quum in tumore est*, Cic.; *transf.*, *quomodo affecto caelo compositisque sideribus quodque animal oritur*, *under what disposition of the stars*, Cic.; **b**, *indisposed*, *disordered*; *Caesarem graviter affectum jam videram*, Cic.; *valeudine affectus*, Caes.; *transf.*, *civitas aegra et affecta*, Cic.; *c*, *near completion*; *bellum affectum videmus et ut vere dicam, paene confectum*, Cic.; **2.**, of the mind, *disposed*; *eodem modo erit sapiens affectus erga amicum*, *quo in se ipsum*, Cic.

affēro, *attūli*, *allātum*, *afferre* (ad and *fero*), *to carry*, *or bring to*. **I.** Lit. **A.** Of persons, *aliquid domum*, Cic.; *epistolam*, *litteras*, *to*

bring a letter, Cic.; *is qui litteras attulit, the bearer of this letter, Cic.* **B.** Of things, si tantum notas odor attulit auras, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., *to bring*; animum vacuum ad res difficiles scribendas, Cic.; manus afferre alicui ad alicui rei, *to seize, Cic.*; manus sibi, *to commit suicide, ap. Cic.*; manus suis vulneribus, *to tear open, Cic.*; alicui vim, *to offer violence to, Cic.* **B.** Esp., **I.**, *to bring news*; alicui non jucundissimum nuntium, Cic.; eo de Hortensii morte mihi esse attatum, *news was brought me, Cic.*; foll. by acc. and infin., Caelium ad illum attulisse se quaerere, etc., Cic.; **2.**, *to bring as an excuse or reason*; rationes, cur hoc ita sit, Cic.; aetatem, *to allege in excuse, Cic.*; **3.**, *to produce, cause*; alicui mortem, Cic.; **4.**, *to bring as a help*; ad bene vivendum attulit, Cic.; **5.**, *to bring as an addition*; quis attulerit, *who added the clause to the bill, Cic.*

afficō -feci -fectum, **3.** (ad and facio). **I.** *to do something to*, in rhet., *to connect*; eae res quae quodammodo affectae sunt ad id de quo quaeritur, Cic. **II.** *to influence*. **A.** aliquem aliqua re, *to affect in any way*; aliquem maxima laetitia, Cic.; quanta me molestia affecterit, Cic.; cives Romani morte, cruciati, cruce, Cic.; aliquem sepultura, *to bury, Cic.*; aliquem capitali poena, *to punish, Liv.*; so in passive, morbo gravi et mortifero affectum esse, Cic.; magna difficultate affici, *to be placed in a difficult position, Caes.*; beneficio affici, *to be benefited, Cic.*; pio dolore affectum, Cic. **B.** aliquem, *to affect the body or mind*; **1.**, the body, exercendum corpus et ita afficiendum est ut, etc., Cic.; aestus, labor, fames, sitis afficiunt corpora, *weaken, Liv.*; **2.** of the mind, litterae tuae sic me affecerunt ut, etc., Cic.

affictio -ōnis, *f. an adding to, Phaedr.*

affigo -fixi -fixum, **3.** (ad and figo), *to fasten to, affix*. **I.** Lit., litteram illam (κ) ita vehementer ad caput ut, etc., *to brand, Cic.*; Prometheum Caucaso, Cic.; cruci, Liv.; of trophies of war, signa affixa delubris, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** Ithaca illa in asperrimis saxis tanquam nidulus affixa, Cic.; alicui affixum esse tanquam magistro, *not to leave the side of, Cic.*; **b.** of the mind, *to imprint, ea maxime affigi animis nostris, Cic.*

affingo -finxi -fictum, **3.** (ad and fingo), *to form, feign, invent in addition, to add to*. **I.** Lit., of artists, partem corporis, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to invent*; qui nihil opinione affingat assumptaque ad aegritudinem, Cic.; multa rumore affingebantur, Caes.

affinis -e (ad and finis). **I.** Lit., *neighbouring*; gens affinis Mauris, Liv. **II.** Transf., **I.** related by marriage; alter mihi affinis erat, Cic. Subst., **affinis** -is, *m. brother, sister, father, mother-in-law*; cognati et affines, blood relations and connections by marriage, Cic.; **2.**, connected with, *privity to*; huius suspicionis, Cic.; huic facinorosi, Cic.

affinitas -ātis, *f. (affinis)*. **I.** *neighbourhood*, Varr. **II.** *a relationship by marriage*; affinitate sese devincire cum aliquo, Cic.; in affinitatem allicuius pervenire, Cic.; plur., conjunctio hominum inter homines serpit sensim foras, cognitionibus primum, deinde affinitatibus, deinde amicitias, Cic.; meton., relations by marriage, Plant. **B.** union of any kind; litterarum, Quint.

affirmatē, adv. with superl. (affirmatus); *certainly, positively, promittere aliquid, Cic.*

affirmatio -ōnis, *f. asseveration, positive assertion, Cic.*

affirmo, **I.** (ad and firmo). **I.**, *to strengthen*; societas iurejurando affirmatur, Liv. **II.** **a.**, *to support a statement, to prove*; quod breviter dictum est rationibus affirmatum, Cic.; **b.**, *to assert*

as true; quis rem tam veterem pro certo affirmet, Liv.; omni asseveratione tibi affirmo (followed by acc. and infin.), Cic.; with de and the abl., quid opus est de Dionysio tam valde affirmare.

affixus -a -um (p. adj. from affigo), *fixed to, closely joined to, affixed*; Pyrenaeo, closely adjacent to, Plin.

afflatus -flis, *m. (afflo)*. **I.** *a blowing or a breathing on*; maris, sea breeze, Plin.; denegat afflatus ventus et aura suos, Ov.; used of the breath of men and animals, Ov. **II.** *inspiration*; ratione aliquo afflatu divino, Cic.

affleo -flevi -fletum, **2.** (ad and fleo), *to weep at, Plaut.*

afflictatio -ōnis, *f. (afflicto)*, bodily pain, torture, Cic.

afflicto, **1.** (intens. of affligo). **I.** *to strike or beat*. **A.** Lit., afflictare se, *to beat one's breast in grief, Sall.* **B.** Transf., afflictare se, or afflicti, *to be troubled*; de quibus vehementer afflictor, Cic. **II.** *to damage by striking*. **A.** Lit., onerarias (naves) tempestas afflictabat, Caes. **B.** Transf., *to harass, to torment*; gravior vehementiusque afflicti (morbo), Cic.

afflictor -ōris, *m. (affligo)*, a destroyer; dignitatis et auctoritatis, Cic.

afflictus -a -um, p. adj. (affligo), **1.**, *damaged, shattered*; fortuna, amicitia, Cic.; **2.**, *broken down, spiritless, desponding*; aegritudine afflictus, debilitatus, jacens, Cic.; **3.**, *vile, contemptible*; homo afflictus et perditus, Cic.

affligo -fixi -fictum, **3.** **I.** **A.** *to strike, dash against*; vasa parietibus, Liv. **B.** *to dash to the ground*; statuum, Cic.; equi virique afflicti, struck down in battle, Sall. **II.** *to ill-treat, damage*. **A.** fusti caput alicuius, Tac.; naves quae gravissime afflictae erant, Caes. **B.** Transf., *to weaken, discourage, injure*; non vitium nostrum sed virtus nostra nos afflixit, Cic.; non plane me enervavit nec afflixit senectus, Cic.; causam suspectam, *to drop a law suit, Cic.*; vectigalia bellis affliguntur, suffer through war, Cic.; animos affligere et debilitare metu, Cic.

afflo (ad-flo), **1.** **I.** *to blow on*. **A.** Lit., afflabat acrior frigoris vis, Liv.; odores qui afflarentur e floribus, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.**, *Intrans.*, *to blow propitiously*; felix cui placidus leniter afflat amor, Tib.; **2.**, *Trans.*, *to bring*; rumoris nescio quid afflaverat commissione Graecorum frequentiam non fuisse, Cic.; **3.**, *to breathe, to communicate secretly*; laetos oculus afflaret honores, Verg. **II.** **A.** *to breathe on*; velut illis Candida afflasset, Hor.; nosque ubi primus equis Oriens afflavit anhelis, Verg.; of fire and heat, sauci afflatuque incendio, scorched, Liv. **B.** *to inspire*; afflata est numine quando jam propiore dei, Verg.

affluens -entis (p. adj. of affluo), *rich, affluent, abundant, plentifully provided with, full of*; opibus et copiis, Cic.; omni scelere, Cic.; ex affluentibus, in abundance, Tac.

affluenter, adv. with compar (affluens), *richly, abundantly, voluptate affluentius haurire, Cic.*

affluentia -ae, *f. (affluens)*, overflow, abundance; omnium rerum, Cic.

affluo (ad-fluo) -fluxi -fluxum, **3.** *to flow to*. **A.** Lit., **1.**, of rivers, Ausidus amnis utriusque castris affluens, Liv.; **2.**, **a.**, of the concourse of atoms in the Epicurean philosophy, Lucr.; **b.**, of men, *to flock together*; affluente quotidie multitidine ad famam belli spemque praedae, Liv.; **B.** Transf., **1.**, *to come*; nihil ex istis locis non modo litterarum, sed ne rumoris quidem affluxit, Cic.; **2.**, *to abound*; quum domi otium et divitiae affluerent, Sall.; unguentis affluens, dripping with unguents, Cic.; voluptatibus, Cic.

affor (ad-for), 1. dep., to accost, address; versus aliquem, Cic.; esp., to say farewell to the dead; affari extremum, Verg.; to pray to; deos, Verg. (1st pers. of pres. indic. not found; only used in the other persons of the pres. indic., the 1st pers. imperf. indic., the 2nd pers. imperf., the infin., and partic.).

afformido, 1. to be in fear, Plant.

affricco -fricui -fricatum, 1. to rub, Plin.

affricus -ūs, m. (affricco), a rubbing on, Plin.

affulgēo -fulsi, 2. to shine, glitter. **A.** Lit., Venus (the planet), affulsit, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1. of a deity, to look favourably upon; vultus ubi tuus affulsit, Hor.; 2. of hope, to appear; consuli rei majoris spes affulsit, Liv.

affundo -fudi -fusum, 3. to pour into. **I.** Lit., venenum vulnere, Tac.; colonia annē affusa, washed by a river, Plin. **II.** 1. of men, to add; ut equitum tria millia cornibus affunderentur, Tac.; 2. affundere se or affundi, to prostrate oneself on the ground; affusaque poscere vitam, Ov.

Āfrānīus -a -um, name of a Roman plebeian gens, the most famous of which were **I.** Āfrānīus, a Roman comic poet (born probably about 180 A.C.), contemporary of Terence. **II.** Āfrānīus, dependent and legate of Gn. Pompeius, killed after the battle of Thapsus.

Āfri -ōrum, m. the dwellers in Africa, especially in the narrow sense of the district round Carthage; sing., dirus Āfer, Hannibal, Hor. Adj., **Āfer** -fra -trum; aqua, sea between Sicily and Africa, Ov.; avis, guinea-fowl, Hor.; sōcores, the Hesperides, Juv. Hence **A. Āfrica** -ae, f. 1. in wider sense, the continent of Africa, Sall.; 2. in narrower sense, Africa propria or Āfrica provincia, the country around and formerly belonging to Carthage; and in a narrower sense still, the district of Zeugis with its capital Carthage. **B. Āfricānus** -a -um, belonging to Africa; bellum, Caesar's war against the Pompeians in Africa, Cic.; gallinae, guinea-fowl, Varr. Subst., **Āfricanae** -arum, f. (sc. bestiae), African wild beasts, lions, etc., used in the circus at Rome, Liv. As a surname, Africanus, see Cornelius. **C. Āfricus** -a -um, African; bellum, the second Punic war, Liv.; Caesar's war against the Pompeians, Caes.; mare, south-west part of the Mediterranean sea, Sall.; ventus Āfricus or Āfricus alone, the S.W. stormy rain-wind; praiceps, Hor.

Āgāmēmnōn -ōnis, m. (Ἀγαμέμνων), a king of Mycenae, leader of the Greek expedition to Troy; hence, **I.** Āgāmēmnōnides -ae, m., a son or descendant of Āgāmēmnōn, Orestes, Juv.; 2. **Āgāmēmnōnius** -a -um, relating to Āgāmēmnōn; puella, Iphigenia, Prop.

Āgānippē -ēs, f. (Ἀγανίπη), a fountain in Boeotia, sacred to the Muses, Verg.; hence, **1.** **Āgānippis** -idis, f. Aganippean, Ov.; 2. **Āgānippēus** -a -um, relating to Aganippe, sacred to the Muses; lyra, Prop.

āgāso -ōnis, m. (ago), a horse-boy, groom, Liv.; donkey-driver, Liv.; awkward servant, Hor.

Āgāthoclēs -is and -i, m. (Ἀγαθόκλης), **1.** a tyrant of Syracuse, born 361 A.C.; 2. a Greek philosopher and writer on husbandry; 3. a Greek historian.

Āgāthyrna -ae, f. (Ἀγάθυρνα), or **Āgāthyrum** -i, n. (Ἀγάθυρον), a town on the N. coast of Sicily, now S. Agatha.

Āgāthyrsi -ōrum, m. (Ἀγάθυρσοι), a Scythian people living on the Maris, in modern Hungary, who tattooed themselves blue; picti, Verg.

Āgāvō -ēs, f. (Ἀγανή), daughter of Cadmus, mother of Pentheus, whom she killed in a Bacchic frenzy.

Agēdicum -i, n. capital of the Senones, in Gallia Lugdunensis, now Sens.

Āgēlastus -i, m. (Ἀγέλαστος, never laughing), surname of M. Crassus, grandfather of the triumvir, said to have laughed only once in his life.

āgellus -i, m. (dim. of ager), a little field, Cic.

āgēmā -ātis, n. (ἄγμα), a corps in the Macedonian army, Liv.

Āgēnor -ōris, m. (Ἀγνώρ), a king of Phoenicia, father of Cadmus and Europa; ūrus Āgēnoris, Carthage, Verg.; Agēnore natus, Catullus, Ov.; hence, **1.** **Āgēnorides** -ae, m., a son or descendant of Agēnor, Cadmus, Ov.; Perseus, as descendant of Danaus, nephew of Agēnor, Ov.; 2. **Āgēnorēus** -a -um, relating to Agēnor; domus, house of Cadmus, Ov.; bos, the bull that bore away Europa, Ov.; aenium, the kettle used for the Phoenician purple dye, Mart.

āgens -entis (partic. of ago), lively, active; acer orator, incensus et agens, Cic.

āger, agri, m. (ἄγρος). **I.** 1. land in cultivation, a field, piece of land; colere, Cic.; homo ab agro remotissimus, knowing nothing of agriculture, Cic.; 2. open country in opposition to the town; vastati agri sunt, urbs assiduis exhausta funeribus, Liv.; 3. the land opposed to the sea; ara Crotonis una parte imminens mari, altera parte vergente in agrum, Liv.; 4. in agrum, in depth (opp. in frontem, in length), Hor. **II.** the territory of a state, Tusculanum, Cic.

Āgēsilaus -i, m. (Ἀγσιλάος), a king of Sparta who conquered the Persians on the Pactolus in Asia Minor (A.C. 395), and the Boeotians, Athenians, and other Greeks at Coronea in Boeotia.

Āgesimbrōtus -i, m. (Ἀγσιμβρότος), commander of the Rhodian fleet against Philip of Macedon.

Āgesipōllis -pōllidis, m. (Ἀγσιπώλης), son of Cleombrotus and king of Sparta about 195 A.C.

aggēmo (ad-gemo), 3. to groan at, to weep at, Ov.

agger -ēris, m. (2. aggero). **I.** material brought together to form a heap or mound; aggerem coimportare, petere, Caes.; paludem aggere explere, Caes.; poet. moliri aggere tecta, to build and fortify with a mound, Verg. **II.** 1. a mound, rampart; apparare, jacere, facere, instruere, Caes.; agger Tarquinii, or simply agger, a rampart said to have been built by Tarquinius Superbus to protect Rome; 2. a rampart to protect a harbour, Verg.; the bank of a river, gramineus ripae agger, Verg.; the causeway of a road; agger viae, Verg.; 3. poet., any kind of elevation; tumuli ex aggere, Verg.; aggeres Alpini, Verg.; arenae, Verg.; a funeral pile, Ov.

1. aggerō, 1. (agger), to form a mound, to heap up. **I.** Lit., Tac.; cadavera, Verg. **II.** Fig., to increase; dictis iras, Verg.

2. aggerō (ad-gero) -gessi -gestum, 3. (ad and gero). **I.** Lit., to carry to, bring to; luta et limum, Cic.; with dat., aggeritur tumulo tellus, Verg. **II.** Fig., to load, heap on; probra, Tac.

aggestus -ūs, m. (2. aggero), a carrying to, accumulation; pabulae, materiae, lignorum, Tac.

agglōmēro (ad-glomero), 1. Lit. to wind on a ball, to add; addunt se socios et lateri agglomerant nostro, throng to our side, Verg.

agglūtino (ad-glutino), 1. to glue to, to fasten to, Cic.

aggrāvesco (ad-gravesco), 3. to become severe, to grow worse (of sickness), Ter.

aggrāvo (ad-gravo), 1. I. Lit., to make heavier, Plin. II. Transf., to make worse; inopinā sociorum, Liv.; to heighten; summam invidiae ejus, Liv.

aggrēdiō, 3. active form of aggrēdiōr (q.v.).

aggrēdiōr-gressus sum, 3. dep. (ad and gradior). A. 1, to go to, approach; ad aliquem, Plaut.; non repellitur quo aggrēdi cupiet, Cic.; 2, to approach a person; a, in a friendly manner, quem ego Romae aggrēdiar, Cic.; aliquem pecunia, Sall.; Venerem dictis, to address, Verg.; b, in a hostile manner, to attack; eos impeditos et inopinantes, Caes.; murum, Sall. B. Transf., to begin, to undertake, to attempt; incipitem causam, Cic.; facinus, to begin, Liv.; with ad and the acc., ad causam, ad crimen, ad disputationem, ad historiam, Cic.; with ad and the gerund, ad dicendum, Cic.; followed by the infin., oppidum altissimis moenibus oppugnare, Caes.

aggrēgo (ad-grego), 1. to add to, join with; a, with adv., eodem ceteros undique collectos naufragos, Cic.; b, with in and the acc., ego te in nostrum numerum aggregare soleo, Cic.; c, with ad and the acc., de ad eorum amicitiam, Caes.; d, with dat., se Romanis, Liv.; e, absol., alius alia ex navi, quibuscumque signis occurrerat, se aggregabat, Caes.

aggrēsiō-ōnis, f. (aggrēdiōr), the introduction to a speech; prima aggrēsiōne animos occupare, Cic.

āgilis-e (ago). A. Of things, 1, easily moved, light; classis, Liv.; 2, quick; rivus agilior, Plin. B. Of persons, 1, light, nimble; dea, Diana, Ov.; Cypellus, Mercury, Ov.; 2, active; oderunt āgilē gnavumque remissi, Hor.; nunc āgilis flo, busy, Hor.

āgilitas-ātis, f. (āgilis), the power of being easily moved, quickness, agility, lightness; nativum, Liv.; naturae, Cic.

āgis-īdis, m. (Ἄγες), name of three kings of Sparta.

āgitābills-e (agito), easily moved, light; aer, Ov.

āgitātiō-ōnis, f. (agito). I. Act., A. Lit., motion; anceps telorum armorumque, Liv. B. management; rerum magnarum agitatio atque administratio, Cic. II. Pass., state of motion. A. Lit., agitatio et motus linguae, Cic.; tantas agitationes fluctuum, Cic. B. Transf., activity; nunquam anipus agitatione et motu esse vacuus potest, Cic.

āgitātor-ōris, m. (agito), 1, one who sets in motion, a driver; aselli, Verg.; 2, a charioteer, who contended for the prize in the circus, Cic.

āgitātus-ūs, m. = agitatio (q.v.).

āgito, 1. (intens. of ago), to put in constant motion, to drive about. I. Lit., 1, of animals, to drive; spumantem equum, Verg.; or to hunt; aquila insectans alias aves et agitans, Cic.; 2, of the wind on the sea, to agitate, toss up and down; inare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic.; 3, to stir up in any way, to move hastily; quod pulsu agitatur externo, Cic.; corpora huc illic, Sall. II. Transf., 1, to vex, agitate, harass; ut eos agitent insecteturque furiae, Cic.; Tyrrenam fidem aut gentes agitare quietas, to trouble, Verg.; seditionibus tribuniciis atrociter res publica agitabatur, Sall.; to ridicule, quas personas agitare solenus, non sustinere, Cic.; 2, in speech, to handle, treat of, argue, discuss; agraria lex vehementer agitabatur, Cic.; 3, in thought, to think about, consider (with or without in corde, in mente, in animo, or simply

animō or mente); in animo bellum, Liv.; rem mente, Cic.; a, with infin., aliquid invadere inagnum mens agitat mihi, Verg.; b, with de, de inferendo bello, Liv.; c, with rel. sent., id plebes agitabat quoniam modo, etc., Liv.; 4, to practise, exercise; quibus agitatus et exercitatus animus, Cic.; 5, of festivals, to keep; dies festos, Cic.; 6, to manage, observe, keep; imperium, Sall.; gaudium atque laetitiam, to express, Sall.; praecepta parentis mei, to observe or practise, Sall.; 7, of time, to live; sub legibus aevum, Verg.; 8, (sc. se), to pass time, stay; laeti neque procul Germani agitant, Tac.; Libyes propius mare agitant, Sall.; 9, to act (on the stage), Plaut.

Āglāyē-ēs, f. (Ἀγλαΐα and Ἀγλαΐη), the oldest of the graces, Verg.

aglaspiis-īdis, m. (ἀγλαΐη ἀσπίς, a bright shield), soldiers with bright shields, name of a division in the Macedonian army, Liv.

agmēn-inis, n. (ago), something driven or moved, a mass in movement. I. Gen., A. Of things with life, 1, of men, a band, a throng; stipatus agmine patriciorum, Liv.; Eumenidum agmina, Verg.; 2, of animals, agmen, ferarum, Ov.; aligerum agmen, swans, Verg.; graniferum agmen, ants, Ov. B. Of things without life, 1, a large stream of water, leni fluit agmine flumen, Verg.; so of rain, immensum agmen aquarum, Verg.; 2, of the atoms, Lucr.; 3, of the clouds, Lucr.; 4, of the movement of oars, Verg.; 5, of the gliding of snakes, extremae agmina caudae, Verg. II. As milit., t. t., an army. A. Abstr., the march of an army; citato agmine, Liv.; rudis agminum, Hor. B. Concr., 1, the army on march; a, of infantry, phalanx agmen magis quam acies (acies, the army in line of battle), Liv.; agmine ingredi, ire, Liv.; agmine instructo, ready for march, Liv.; agmine facto, in close marching order, Verg.; tripartito agmine, a march in three columns, Tac.; agmen pilatum, Verg., or justum, an army in close marching order, Tac.; quadratum, a march in a hollow square, Sall.; primum, the vanguard, Caes.; medium, the centre, Caes.; extremum or novissimum, the rear, Cic.; ducere, to lead, Cic.; cogere, to act as rearguard, Caes.; so fig., ut nec duces sumus nec agmen cogamus, Cic.; b, of cavalry, equitum, Liv.; 2, of a fleet, Liv.; 3, of the baggage of an army, impedimentorum, Tac.; rerum captarum, Liv.; 4, Transf., of animals marching in order, decedens agmine magno corvorum exercitus, Verg.; and so of things personified, venti velut agmine facto, qua data porta, ruunt, Verg.; stellae quarum agmina cogit Lucifer, Ov.

agna-ae, f. (agnus), a female lamb, Hor.

Agnālia-ium = Agonalia (q.v.).

agnascor (ad-gnascor)-nātus, 3. to be born in addition to, legal t. t. of children born after their father's will, either in his lifetime or after his death, Cic.

agnātiō-ōnis, -f. (agnascor), relationship reckoned through males only, Cic.

agnātus-i, m. (agnascor), 1, a relation descended from a common ancestor in the male line, Cic.; 2, a child born into a family where a regular heir already exists, Tac.

agnellus-i, m. (dim. of agnus), a little lamb, Plaut.

agninus-a -um (agnus), relating to a lamb, Plaut. Subst., **agnina**-ae, f. (sc. caro), lamb's flesh, Hor.

agnitiō-ōnis, f. (agnosco). 1, recognition; cadaveris, Plin.; 2, knowledge; animi, of the nature of the mind, Cic.

agnōmen (ad-nomen)-inis, n. *surname, name given to a man for some service, e.g. Africanus, Asiaticus.*

agnosco (ad-gnosco)-nōvi-nitum, 3. (ad and gnosco = nosco). **I.** to perceive (in its true character), to recognise; deum ex operibus suis, Cic.; veterem Anchisen agnoscit amicum, Verg.; parvam Trojā, Verg. **II.** to recognise as true or genuine, to acknowledge; filium quem ille natum non agnorat, eundem moriens suum dixerat, Nep.; aliquem non duces, Liv.; of things, crimen, Cic.; quod meum quoddammodo agnosco, Cic.; with acc. and infin., et ego ipse me non esse verborum admodum inopem agnosco, Cic.

-agnus -i, m. a lamb; collect., abundare agno, Cic.; prov., agnum lupo eripere velle, to wish for the impossible, Plaut.

āgo, āgi, actum (āvo), 3. to set in motion. **I.** Lit., **A.** to drive, **1.** cattle, etc.; boves Romam, Liv.; **2.** to lead or drive men, agmen agere, to set an army in motion, Liv.; se agere, to go, Plaut.; **3.** to ride a horse or drive a carriage, to set a ship in motion; equum, Tac.; carpentum, Liv.; naves, Liv.; **4.** of things, to put in motion, drive, vineas tatesque, Caes.; nubes ventus agens, Lucr. **B.** **1.** to drive with force or violence; turba fugientium, actus, Liv.; animam agere, to give up the ghost, Cic.; glebis aut fustibus aliquem de fundo, Cic.; **2.** Esp., to plunder, to drive away cattle, often with ferre or portare, res quae ferri agique possunt, Liv.; **3.** to construct, build, lay; fundamenta, Cic.; **4.** of plants, to strike root, Plin.; fig., vera gloria radices agit, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., as regards actions, to drive, incite; in arma, Liv.; aliquem in fraudem, Verg.; se agere or agere absol., to live; multo et familiariter cum aliquo, Sall. **B.** **1.** of time, to pass; quantum annum ago et octogesimum, I am in my eighty-fourth year, Cic.; aetatem in litteris, Cic.; **2.** to act, to do; quid vos agitis? Cic.; quid agam? Ter.; absol., industria in agendo, Cic.; male, bene, praecare agere cum aliquo, to treat a person well or badly, Cic.; nihil agere, Cic.; id agere ut or me, to give attention to, to do one's best; id agunt ut viri boni esse videantur, Cic.; **3.** of outward expression, a, of orators, to declaim, agere cum dignitate ac venustate, Cic.; b, of actors, to play, represent, deliver, nunquam agit Roscius hunc versum eo gestu quo potest, Cic.; fabulam, to play in a piece (comedy), Cic.; primas partes, to play leading parts, Ter.; agere aliquem, to represent some character; ministrum imperatoris, Tac.; c, to express gratitude; grates, Cic.; **4.** a, of a festival, to keep; festos dies anniversarios, Cic.; b, to keep, observe, pacem, Sall.; c, to keep watch, Sall.; vigilias, Cic.; d, to hold a meeting, to execute some function, to transact; forum or conventum, to hold the assizes, Cic., Caes.; esp., agere bellum, to have the conduct of a war, Liv.; **5.** a, to treat with; ut agerem cum Luccio de vestra vetere gratia reconcilianda agente Servilia, through the agency of Servilia, Cic.; b, in politics, to bring questions before the senate or people for decision; in senatu de aliqua re, Ov.; cum populo, Cic.; nihil omnino actum est de nobis, Cic.; agere causam aliquis, to take the side of some politician, Cic.; c, in law, agere causam, to plead some one's cause, Cic.; absol., agere, to bring an action, to sue; ex syngrapha, Cic.; non enim gladiis tecum sed litibus agetur, Cic.; used esp. with iure and lege, agere lege in hereditatem, Cic.; with genit. of accusation, furti, to indict for theft, Cic.; qua de re agitur, the point at dispute, Cic.; in quo agitur populi Romani gloria, is at stake, Cic.; acta res est or actum est, the transaction is finished, so followed by de, it is all over with; acta ne agamus, act when it is too late, Cic. Im-

perat., age, agite, used with dum, as an interjection, come! well! good! Cic.

agōn-ōnis, m. (ἀγών), a contest in the public games, Plin., Suet.

Agōnalia-ium and -ōrum, n. the festival of Janus; hence adj., **Agōnālis**-e, relating to the Agonalia; Agonalis lux, the day of the Agonalia, Ov.

Agōnīa-ōrum, n. **1.** the animals for sacrifice; **2.** = Agonalia, Ov.

āgorānōmus-i, m. (ἀγορανόμος), a market inspector in Greece, Plaut.

āgrārius-a -um (ager), relating to land; lex, law relating to the division of the public land, Cic.; res, the division of public lands, Cic.; triumph, the officer who presided over the division, Liv. Subst., **āgrārī**-ōrum, m. the agrarian party, who proposed to distribute the public land among the people, Cic.; **āgrāria**-ae, f. (sc. lex), an agrarian law, Cic.

agrestis-e (ager), relating to the fields or country: **A.** **1.** wild; taurus, Liv.; **2.** savage; vultus, Ov. **B.** **1.** belonging to the country, rustic; hospitium, Cic.; homo, Cic. Subst.,

agrestis-is, m. a countryman, Cic.; **2.** rough, boorish, clownish; servi agrestes et barbari, Cic.; rustica vox et agrestis, Cic.; agrestiores Musae, the muses of the coarser, practical arts, e.g. eloquence, opposed to manuetiores Musae, e.g. philosophy, Cic.

1. agricōla-ae, m. (ager and colō), a tiller of the fields, farmer; agricola et pecuarius, Cic.; deus agricola, Silvanus, Tib.; caelites agricola, the gods of the country, Tib.

2. Agricōla-ae, m. Gnaeus Julius (40-93 A.D.), father-in-law of Tacitus, governor of Britain.

agricultio-ōnis, f. = agricultura (q.v.).

agricultor-ōris, m. = agricola (q.v.).

agricultura-ae, f. agricultura, Cic.

Agriētum-i, n. (Gr. Ἀκράγας and Λατ. Ἀκράγας), a flourishing Greek town on the south coast of Sicily. Adj., **Agriētinus**-a -um, and **Acrāgātinus**-a -um, Agrigentine.

agripēta-ae, m. (ager and peto), a land-grabber, Cic.; a settler or squatter, Cic.

Agrippa-ae, m. **I.** Roman family name. **A.** Menenius Agrippa, the author of the fable of the belly and the members, by which he was said to have reconciled the plebeians and patricians, Liv. ii. 32. **B.** **1.** M. Vipsanius Agrippa, (63-12 B.C.), the friend and adviser of Augustus, whose niece, Marcella, and daughter, Julia, he successively married, a celebrated general and statesman, who adorned Rome with many large buildings. **2.** Agrippa Postumus, son of the above, banished to Pandasia by Augustus, said to have been murdered there at the beginning of Tiberius's reign. **II.** Name of two kings of the Herod family in Judaea, Herodes Agrippa I. and Herodes Agrippa II.

Agrippina-ae, f. the name of several Roman women. **I.** A. daughter of M. Vipsanius Agrippa, by his first wife, wife of Tiberius. **B.** daughter of Agrippa by Julia, and wife of Germanicus, banished to Pandataria after her husband's death. **II.** The granddaughter of Agrippa, daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina (I. B.), gen. known as the Younger Agrippina, wife of her uncle, the Emperor Claudius, murdered by order of her son, the Emperor Nero; hence **Colonia Agrippinensis**, a town of Germany (now Cologne), named in honour of Agrippina (II.).

Aggyeus-ēi or -eos, m. (Ἀγυεύς), surname of Apollo, as protector of streets, Hor.

Agylia-ae, f. (Ἀγύλλα), Greek name of the

Etruscan town Caere. Adj., **a, Agyllinus** -a -um, relating to Agylla, urbs = Agylla, Verg.; **b, Agylleus** -eos, m. epithet of Apollo, who had a temple at Agylla, Hor.

Aggyrium -ii, n. (Ἀγγύριον), a town in Sicily, birth-place of the historian Diodorus, now S. Filippo d'Argiro; hence **Aggyrinensis** -e, relating to Aggyrium.

ah, interj., **ah!** / **oh!**

Ahala -ae, m., C. Servilius, the master of the horse under the dictator Cincinnatus, B.C. 439, who slew Sp. Maelius.

Aharua -ae, f. a town in Etruria, now Bargiano.

Ahenobarbus, v. Donatius.

ai (aī), **ah!** / an interjection of grief, Ov.

Alax -aeīa, m. (Ἀίας), the name of two Homeric heroes: **1, Aīax Telamonius**, son of Telamon, king of Salamis, who committed suicide because he failed in the contest with Ulysses for the arms of Achilles; **2, Aīax Oileus**, king of the Locri.

aiens -entis (partic. of aio), affirmative, Cic.

āio, defective verb. **I** to say yes, to affirm (opp. nego), Plaut. **II**, to say, to assert, to state, Cic.; ut aiunt, as the people say, Cic.; quid ais? what is your opinion? Ter.; ain', ais-ne, do you really mean it? is it possible? Cic.

Aīus Lōquens or **Aīus Locūtus**, m. (aio and loquor), the speaker saying, i.e. the voice which is said to have warned the Romans of the coming of the Gauls, afterwards honoured as a god in a temple erected to it, Cic.

āla -ae, f. (for ag-la, from ago). **I** a wing; of birds, galli plausu premutat alas, Cic.; of gods, hic paribus nitens Cyllenius alis constitit, Verg.; poet., of the oars of a ship, classis centenis remiget alis, Prop.; or the sails, velorum pandimus alas, Verg.; and to express anything swift, fulminis oclor alis, Verg.; used of death, Hor.; of sleep, Tib. **II** Transf., **A**, the shoulders and arms of a man; sub ala fasciculum portare librorum, Hor. **B**, Milit. t. t., the cavalry (originally disposed on both sides of the legions like wings); a squadron (generally composed of allied troops), Cic.

Alābanda -ae, f. and -orum, n. (ἡ and τὰ Ἀλάβανδα), a town in Caria, near the Maeander, famous for its wealth and luxury, founded by Alabandus, son of Eurippus and Callirhoe; hence, **1, Alābandensis** -e, belonging to Alābanda; **2, Alābandeus** -eos, m. born at Alābanda. Plur. Gr. nom., **Alabandis** (Ἀλαβανδεῖς), the inhabitants of Alabanda, Cic.

Alābarches (Arabarches) -ae, m. (Ἀλαβάρης), a magistrate of Arabia, a tax-gatherer, a nickname applied to Pompey, who largely increased the revenue by his Eastern conquests, Cic.

ālābaster -stri, m., and **ālābāstrum** -i, n. (ἀλάβαστρος and -ον), **1**, a pear-shaped perfume casket, Cic.; **2**, a rose-bud, Plin.

ālācer -cris -ore and (rarely) **ālācris** -e, adj. with compar. **I**, Gen., excited; multos alacres expectare quid statueret, Cic. **II**, quick, cheerful, lively; a, of men, Catilina alacer atque laetus, Cic.; with ad and the gerund, ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer et promptus est animus, Caes.; voluptas, Verg.; b, of animals, equus, Cic.

ālācritas -ātis, f. (alacer), quickness, briskness, eagerness, alacrity; **1**, of men, quae alacritas civitatis fuit? Cic.; with genit., reipublicae defendendae, Cic.; ad and gerund, mira alacritate ad litigandum, Cic.; **2**, of animals, canum tanta alacritas in venando, Cic.

Alāmanni (Alāmāni, Alēmāni) -ōrum, m., name of a German confederacy between the Danube and the Rhine.

Alāni -ōrum, m. a Scythian race, originally from the Caucasus.

ālāpa -ae, f. a box on the ear, Juv.; given by a master to his slave on the manumission of the slave; hence, multo majoris alapae mecum veniunt, I sell freedom at a much higher price, Phaedr.

ālārius -a -um, and **ālāris** -e (ala), belonging to the wings of an army; equites, Liv.; cohortes, Cic.; hence **ālārii**, allied troops, Caes. See ala II. B.

ālātus -a -um (ala), winged, Verg.

ālānda -ae, f. (a Celtic word), a lark, **I**, Lit., Plin. **II** Transf., the name of a legion formed by Caesar in Gaul, Suet.; hence, the soldiers of the legion; Alaudae, Cic.

ālāzōn -ōnis, m. (ἀλάζων), a braggart, boaster, Plaut.

Alba -ae, f. (connected with albus, ἀλφός, alp, a high mountain). **A**, Alba Longa, the oldest Latin town, according to the legend built by Ascanius on a ridge of the Mons Albanus, the mother city of Rome, said to have been destroyed by Tullus Hostilius; hence, **a, Albanus** -a -um, Alban; mons, a holy mountain of the Latins (now Monte Cavo); lacus, the lake at the foot of mons Albanus (now Lago di Albano); municipium, a later town, not far from the site of Alba Longa; **Albanum** -i, n. (sc. praedium), name of the villa of Pompeius, and afterwards of Nero and Domitian; **b, Albenses** populi, the people of Latium, who kept the feriae Latinae. **B**, Alba Fuentis or Albensium Alba, a town of the Mursi, afterwards a Roman colony, in Samnium; hence **Albensis** -e, belonging to Alba F.

1. Albāni, sc. Alba.

2. Albāni -ōrum, m. the Albanians, inhabitants of Albania; hence, **a, Albanīa** -ae, f. a country on the west of the Caspian sea (now Daghestan); **b, Albanus** -a -um, Albanian.

albātus -a -um (albus), clothed in white, Cic.

albēo, **2** (albus), to be white; membra in eum pallorem albeant ut, etc., Tac.; albente coelo, at daybreak, Caes.

albesco, **3** (albeo), to become white; albescent capillus, Hor.; lux albecit, day dawns, Verg.

albicērātus -a -um, or **albicēris** -e, or **albicērus** -a -um, whitish yellow, Plin.

albīco, **1** (albus), **1**, to make white, Varr.; **2**, to be white; prata canis albicant pruinis, Hor.

albīdus -a -um (albus), whitish, Ov.

Albīnōvānus -i, m. **I**, C. Peto Albīnovanus, an epic poet, contemporary and friend of Ovid. **II**, Celsus Albīnovanus, a secretary in the retinue of Tiberius, to whom Horace addressed one of his Epistles.

Albinus -i, m. the name of a family of the gens Postumia. - Aulus Postumius Albinus, consul 151 B.C., writer of a Roman history in Greek.

Albīōn -ōnis, f. (from alb, i.e. high), the "high" country, old name of Britain, from its cliffs, Plin.

Albis -is, m. the Elbe, Tac.

albītudo -inis, f. (albus), whiteness, Plaut.

Albūs -ii, m. name of a Roman gens; **1**, Albius Tibullus, the celebrated Roman elegiac poet; **2**, Statius Albius Oppianicus, of Laturnum, whom Cluentius was accused of murdering; hence adj., **Albiānus** -a -um, relating to Albius.

albōr -ōris, m. (albus), the white of an egg; Plin.

albūlus -a -um (dim. of albus), whitish; columbus, Cat.; freta, foaming, Mart.; hence as proper name. **I.** **Albula** -ae, f. (sc. aqua), old name of the Tiber; fluvius Albula quem hunc Tiberin vocant, Liv. **II.** **Albula** -ae, m. and f., or **Albulae** aquae, or **Albulae** -arum, f. medicinal springs near Tiber (Tivoli), now Solfatara di Tivoli, or Aqua Zolfia.

album -i, n., v. albus.

Albūnea -ae, f. a prophetic nymph to whom was dedicated a fountain and grotto at Tibur.

Alburnus -i, m. a high mountain of Lucania, near Paestum (now Monte di Postiglione).

albus -a -um (root ALB, connected with ἄλβος), white, dead white (opp. candidus = glittering white). **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., **1.** white; equi, Liv.; nuper in hanc urbem pedibus qui venerat albis, slaves who came to Rome with feet chalked to show they were for sale, Juv.; prov., alba avis, a white bird, a rarity, Cic.; albis dentibus deridere, to laugh so as to show the teeth, i.e. heartily, Plaut.; filius albae gallinae, a lucky fellow, Juv.; albis equis praecurrere, to surpass greatly (referring to the triumphal general whose car was driven by a white horse), Hor.; **2.** grey; barba, Plaut. **B.** Esp., **1.** pale; albus ora pallor inficit, Hor.; **2.** bright; admissio Lucifer albus equo, Ov.; so making bright; notus, Hor.; and fig., fortunate; stella, Hor. **II.** Subst., **album** -i, n. **A.** white colour; alba discernere et atra non posse, Cic.; esp., **1.** white paint or cement; columnas albo polire, Liv.; **2.** a white spot in the eye, Col.; **3.** album oculi, the white of the eye, Cels.; **4.** album ovi, the white of an egg, Cels. **B.** a white tablet, esp., **1.** the tablet on which the pontifex maximus at Rome published the events of the year, Cic.; **2.** album (praetoris), the tablet on which the praetor published his edict; **3.** album senatorium, the list of senators, Tac.; album iudicium, the jury-list, Suet.

Alcaeus -i, m. (Ἀλκαῖος), a Greek lyric poet of Mytilene, flourishing about 610-602 B.C.; hence **Alcaicus** -a -um, metrum, a metre named after him.

Alcāmēnēs -is, m. (Ἀλκαμένης), a sculptor, scholar of Phidias.

Alcāthōē -ēs, f. (Ἀλκαθῶη), a mountain in Megara named after Alcathous, poet, for the whole district of Megaris, Ov.

Alcāthōūs -i, m. (Ἀλκαθῶος), son of Pelops, rebuilder of Megara after it had been destroyed by the Cretans; hence urbs Alcathoi, Megara, Ov.

Alcē -ēs, f. (Ἀλκή), town of the Carpetani in Hispania Tarraconensis.

alcēdo -īnis, f. (= aleyon, ἄλκυον), the kingfisher, Plaut.; hence **alcedonia** -orum, n. (sc. tempora). **I.** the fourteen days of winter, during which the kingfisher is hatching its eggs, and the sea was believed to be calm. **II.** Transf., quietness, calm, Plaut.

alces -is, f. the elk, Caes.

Alcestis -tidis, f. and **Alcestē** -ēs, f. (Ἀλκίστις or Ἀλκήστις), wife of Admetus, king of Phœae, whose life she was said to have saved by dying for him, sent back to life by Proserpina, or, as in another legend, rescued from Hades by Hercules.

Alcēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Ἀλκῆύς), son of Perseus, father of Amphitryon, grandfather of Hercules; hence **Alcides** -ae, m. a descendant of Alcēus, Hercules, Verg.

Alcibiādes -is, m. (Ἀλκιβιάδης). **I.** an Athenian, son of Cleinias, cousin of Pericles, pupil of Socrates. **II.** a Laedaemonian living at the time of the war of the Romans with the Achaeans.

Alcīdāmas -antis, m. (Ἀλκιδάμας), a Greek rhetorician of Elaea in Aeolis, pupil of Gorgias.

Alcīmēdē -ēs, f. (Ἀλκιμέδη), daughter of Autolycus, wife of Aeson, mother of Jason.

Alcīnōus -i, m. (Ἀλκίνοος), king of the Phaeacians, the host of Odysseus, noted for his gardens and orchards, hence poma dare Alcīnoo, to carry coals to Newcastle, Ov.; Alcīnoi sylvae, orchards, Verg.; juvenus, luxurious young men, Hor.

Alcmaeo and **Alcmaeōn**, lengthened to **Alcūmaeo** (Alcūmēo, Alcīmēo) -ōnis, m., and **Alcūmēus** -i, m. (Ἀλκμαίων). **I.** son of Amphiarus and Eriphyle, who murdered his mother at the wish of his father and with the approval of the oracle, and was afterwards driven mad; hence adj., **Alcmaeonius** -a -um. **II.** a Greek philosopher and physician of Crotona, pupil of Pythagoras.

Alcmān -ānis, m. (Ἀλκμάν), an old Greek poet of Sardis, in Lydia (circ. 670-640 B.C.).

Alcmēna -ae, f., and **Alcmēnē** -ēs, f., lengthened to **Alcūmēna** -ae, f. (Ἀλκμήνη), wife of the Theban Amphitryon and mother of Hercules by Jupiter.

Alco and **Alcōn** -ōnis, m. (Ἀλκων). **I.** a son of Atreus, Cic. **II.** a sculptor of Sicily, Ov.

III. a shepherd, Verg. **IV.** a slave's name, Hor.

V. a Sanguine, Liv.

alcōn, **alcōnīa** = alcedo, alcedonia (q. v.).

Alcōnē -ēs, f. (Ἀλκυνών), daughter of Aeolus, who jumped into the sea on seeing her husband, Ceyx, drowned, and was changed with her husband into a kingfisher.

alēa -ae, f. **1.** a game with dice, hazard; ludere alea, Cic.; aleam exercere, Tac.; de alea condemnatus (dice-playing being forbidden at Rome by the Lex Titia et Publicia et Cornelia, except during the Saturnalia), Cic.; **2.** Transf., chance, risk, uncertainty; rein in aleam dare, to risk, Liv.; subire, Cic.; in dubium imperii servitique aleam ire, Liv.

alcātor -ōris, m. (alea), a dicer, hazard-player, Cic.

alcātōriūs -a -um (aleator), relating to a dicer; damna, losses at play, Cic.

alec (altec) -ēcis, n. a sauce prepared from fish, Hor., Plin.

Alēctō (Allecto), acc. -ō, f. (Ἀλκτω), or Ἀλκτω), one of the three furies. (Only found in nom. and acc.)

āles, ālītis (gen. pl. alituum, Verg.) (ala). **I.** Adj., winged. **A.** Lit., winged; Pegasus, Ov.; deus, Mercury, Ov.; puer, Cupid, Hor. **B.** Transf., swift, quick; auster, Verg.; passu alite, Ov. **II.** Subst., f. bird (m. only in poetry), mostly of large birds; regia, the eagle, Ov.; Phoebeus, the raven, Ov.; Dauias, the nightingale, Ov.; Junonia, the peacock, Ov.; imitatrix, rara, the parrot, Ov.; sacer, the hawk, Verg.; cristatus, the cock, Ov.; Palladis, the owl, Ov.; Caystrius, the swan, Ov.; ales Maconii carminis, a poet of Homeric strain, Hor. In augury, birds whose flight was examined (while oscines = birds whose note was observed), Cic.; hence, poet., a sign, an omen; so bona or secunda alite, with favourable omen, Hor.

ālesco, 3. (alo), to grow up, Lucr.

Alēsia -ae, f. town of the Mandubii in Gallia Lugdunensis, now St. Reine d'Alise.

Alēsus, v. Halesus.

Aletrium (Alatrium) -ii, n. an old town of the Hernici in Latium, afterwards a Roman colony and municipium, now Alatri; hence **Aletrinās** -ātis, relating to Aletrium.

Ālōvās -ae, m. (Ἀλέως), a descendant of Heracles who ruled in Larissa.

Alexander -dri, m. (Ἀλέξανδρος). **I.** Mythol., Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy. **II.** Hist., 1, Alexander of Phœria, tyrant in Thessaly from 370-357 B.C.; 2, Alexander, son of Neoptolemus, prince of the Molossi, uncle of Alexander the Great; 3, Alexander the Great (b. 356, d. 323 B.C.), king of Macedonia, who conquered the Persians and extended the Macedonian empire to the Indus; hence **A. Alexandria** or -ea -ae, f. (Ἀλεξάνδρεια), name of several cities founded by Alexander, the most famous of which was the Egyptian city, at the Canopic mouth of the Nile, capital of the kingdom of the Ptolemies. **B.** **Alexandrus** -a -um. **C.** **Alexandrinus** -a -um, belonging to Alexandria.

alga -ae, f. 1, sea-weed, Hor.; used for a thing of little worth; villior algæ, Hor.; 2, the sea-coast, Juv.

algens -tis (partic. of algeo), cold, cool, Plin. **algēo**, alsi, 2, to be cold, Juv.; transf., probitas laudatur et alget, i.e. is neglected.

algescō, alsi, 3. (inch. of algeo), to become cold, Ter.

1. **algidus** -a -um (algeo), cold, Cat.

2. **Algidus** -i, m. (sc. mons), a range of mountains in Latium, from Tusculum to Praeneste (now Monte Compatri); hence, a, **Algidum** -i, n. a town of the Aequi on one of the mountains in this range; b, **Algidus** -a -um, belonging to Algidus.

algor -ōis, m. (algeo). **I.** the sensation of cold, Sall. **II.** that which causes cold, frost, Lucr.

algōsus -a -um (alga), abounding in sea-weed, Plin.

algus -ūs, m. = algor (q.v.).

aliā, adv. (alius), sc. via, by another way, Liv.

aliās (sc. vices), adv. **I.** at another time, Cic.; alias . . . alias, at one time . . . at another time, Cic.; alius alias, one person at one time, another at another, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, elsewhere, Cic.; 2, non alias quam, on no other condition than, Tac.; non alias nisi, not otherwise than, as if, Tac.

alibi, adv. (alius), 1, elsewhere, at another place, Cic.; alibi . . . alibi, here . . . there, Liv.; alibi alius, one here, the other there, Liv.; alibi atque alibi, now here, now there, Plin.; 2, in other respects, Liv.

ālīca (hālīca) -ae f. 1, spelt, a kind of grain, Plin.; 2, a drink prepared from spelt, Mart.

ālīcārius (hālīcārius) -a -um, belonging to spelt. Subst., a, **ālīcārius** -ii, m. one who grinds spelt; b, **ālīcāria** -ae, f. a prostitute; one who sits before the spelt-mills, Plant.

ālīcūbī, adv. (aliquis and ubi), anywhere, somewhere, Cic.

ālīcūla -ae, f. (ἀλλή), a light upper garment, Mart.

ālīcundē, adv. (aliquis and unde), from anywhere, from somewhere, Cic.

ālīenatio -ōnis, f. (alieno). **I.** Active, a transference or alienation of property; sacrorum, transfer of the sacra gentilitia from one gens to another, Cic. **II.** Middle, 1, mentis, mental alienation, loss of reason, Plin.; 2, a separation between persons, a desertion, enmity, alienation of feeling; tua a me alienatio, Cic.

ālīenīgēna -ae, m. (alienus and gigno), strange, foreign; hostis, Cic. Subst., a foreigner; quid alienigenae de vobis loqui soleant, Cic.

ālīenīgēnus -a -um (alienus and geno = gigno), of different elements, heterogeneous, Lucr.

ālīēno, 1. (alienus), to make something another's. **I.** Lit., **A.** to take away; usus fructus jam mihi harum aedium alienatus est, Plaut. **B.** 1, legal term, to transfer property; vectigalia, Cic.; 2, to sell a child or slave to a new family, Liv.; 3, aliquid mentem, to cause a person to lose his reason; Junonis iram ob spoliatum templum alienasse mentem ferebant, Liv.; oftener in pass., alienari, to go out of one's mind; mente alienata, Caes.; velut alienatis sensibus, Plin. **II.** Transf., **A.** to remove from the mind, to banish; alienatis a memoria periculi animis, having forgotten danger, Liv. **B.** to estrange, put at variance; omnes a se bonos, Cic.; with dat., alienati Romanis, Liv.; alienari ab interitu, to have a repugnance to, to shun, Cic.

ālīēnus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (alius), that which belongs or relates to another (opp. meus, tuus, suus, proprius). **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., domus, Cic.; aes, debi, Cic.; nominina, debts contracted in the names of others, Sall.; alienis mensibus aestas, the winter months, Verg.; alieno vulnere, a wound meant for another, Verg. Subst., **ālīēnum** -i, n. another man's property, Cic. **B.** 1, not related (opp. propinquus); with dat., non alienus sanguine regibus, Liv.; with a and the abl., alienissimus a Clodio, Cic.; 2, foreign; domi atque in patria mallem, quam in externis atque alienis locis, Cic. Subst., **ālīēnus** -i, m. a, a stranger, cives potiores quam peregrini, propinqui quam alieni; b, a foreigner, Plin. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of persons, 1, not at home in, not acquainted with, strange to; in physicis totus alienus est, Cic.; 2, estranged, unfriendly; with ab and the abl., ab aliquo or ab aliqua re, Cic.; with dat., homo mihi alienissimus, Cic. **B.** Of things, unfavourable; alieno loco proelium committere, in a disadvantageous place, Caes.; aliena verba, unsuitable, Cic.; non alienum est, followed by the infin., it is not out of place to, etc., Cic.; aliena loqui, to talk nonsense, Ov.; with ab and the abl., labor alienus non ab aetate solum nostra, verum etiam a dignitate, Cic.; with simple abl., dignitate imperii, Cic.; with dat., quod maxime huic causae est alienum, Cic.; with genit., aliena firmæ et constantis assensionis, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad committendum proelium tempus alienum, Cic.

ālīgēr -gēra -gērūm (ala and gero), winged; amor, Verg.

ālīmētārius -a -um, relating to food; lex, with regard to a distribution of bread among the poor, ap. Cic.

ālīmētum -i, n. (alo), 1, food (gen. used in the plural); alimenta corporis, Cic. alimenta arce expedire, to get food by the bow, Tac.; used of fire, ignis, Liv.; transf., seditio, Tac.; 2, maintenance, hence (like Gr. τροφή), the returns due by children to their parents for their bringing up, Cic.

ālīmōnīum -ii, n. (alo), nourishment, Tac. **ālīō**, adv. (alius), to another place. **I.** Lit., si offendet me loci celebritas, alio me conferam, Cic.; alius alio, one in this direction, the other in that, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to another person; quo alio nisi ad nos socios confugerent, Liv.; 2, for another end; nusquam alio natus quam ad serviendum, bonu only for slavery, Liv.; 3, to another object; si placet sermonem alio transferemus, to another topic, Cic.

ālīōquī (ālīōquīn), adv. (alius and quoi or qui, alius and quoin pr. quine). **I.** 1, otherwise, in other respects, introducing an exception; nunc pudore a fuga contineri, alioquin pro victis haberi, Liv.; 2, concessive, triumphatum de Tiburtibus, alioquin mitis victoria fuit, Liv. **II.**

get, besides, moreover, else, in general; *Caes. validus aliquin spernendis honoribus, Tac.*

āliorsum and **āliorsus**, adv. (contr. from *alioversum* (*alioversum*) and *alioversus* (*alioversus*), 1, in another direction, elsewhere; *mater ancillas jubet aliam aliorsum ire, in different directions, Plaut.*; 2, in another manner, *Ter.*

ālīpēs -pēdis (ala and pes), 1, having wings on the feet; *deus, or absol., Mercury, Ov.*; 2, swift of foot; *equi, Verg.* Subst., **ālīpēdes**, horses, *Verg.*

Aliphēra -ae, f. (Ἀλῖφῆρα or Ἀλῖφειρα), a town of Arcadia not far from the border of Elis.

ālīpta -ae, m., and **ālīptēs** -ae, m. (ἀλείπτῃς), the wrestler in the wrestling-school or the baths; hence the master of the wrestling school, *Cic.*

ālīquā (aliquis), adv. 1. by some road; *evolare, Cic.* II. in some way; *nocere, Verg.*

ālīquamdiū, adv. (aliqui and diu), for a moderately long time, *Cic.*

ālīquammultus or **aliquam** (sc. par-tem) **multus** -a -um (aliqui and multus), considerable in number or quantity, a pretty good many; *vestrum aliquam multi, Cic.*

ālīquando, adv. (aliquis). I. 1, at any time, at some time, once; *sero, verum aliquando tamen, Cic.*; si forte aliquando, if by chance ever, *Cic.*; 2, once; *dicendum aliquando est, Cic.*; 3, sometimes, occasionally; *scribe aliquando ad nos quid agas, Cic.* II. at times, on some occasion; *aliquando . . . aliquando, at times . . . at times, Cic.*

ālīquantillus -a -um (dim. of *aliquantus*), a very little, *Plaut.*

ālīquantispēr, adv. (aliquantus and per), a moderately long time, *Plaut.*

ālīquanto, **ālīquantum**, v. *aliquantus*.

ālīquantulus -a -um (dim. of *aliquantus*), little, small. Adv., **ālīquantulum**, a little, *Cic.*

ālīquantus -a -um (alius and quantus), moderate, not small; *timor aliquantus, spes amplior, Sall.* Subst., **ālīquantum** -i, n. a good deal; *nummorum, Cic.*; *temporis, Liv.*; acc. *aliquantum* and abl. *aliquanto, considerably, somewhat*; *qui processit aliquantum ad virtutis aditum, had made considerable progress towards, Cic.*; *epulatur intra legem et quidem aliquando, not sparingly, Cic.*; esp. with comparative, *aliquanto majorem locum occuparis, Cic.*; *aliquanto post or ante, some time after or before, Cic.*

ālīquātēnus, adv. (sc. parte; from *aliquis* and *tenus*), to a certain degree, in some measure, *Sen.*

ālīqui, *aliquae*, *aliquod* (alius and qui), some, any; 1, masc., *dolor aliqui, Cic.*; *aliqui ex nostris, Caes.*; 2, fem., *aliquae res, Lucr.*; 3, neut., *simulacrum aliquod, Cic.* (For other cases see *aliquis*.)

ālīquis, *aliqua*, *aliquid*, pron. indef. (alius-quis), some one, something, any one, anything. I. Gen., 1, used by itself, a, subst., *quisquis est ille, si modo aliquis, if he be any one at all, Cic.*; b, adj., *aliquis deus, Cic.*; *aliquā republicā, if only the state is in existence at all, Cic.*; 2, strengthened by *alius*, *aliquid alii videbimus, Cic.*; 3, by *unus*, *aliquis unus pluresque divitiores, Cic.*; 4, partitive with *ex*, *aliquis ex vobis, Cic.*; 5, like the Gr. *τις* (Engl. *some*), to express an unascertained number, *tres alii aut quatuor, Cic.*; 6, *aliquid* with genit. of a subst. or adj., *aliquid virum, Cic.*; *falsi aliquid, Cic.*; 7, with adj., *aliquid divinum, Cic.*; 8, with *si* or *nisi*, acc. *aliquid, in any respect*; *si in me*

aliquid offendistis, Cic. II. Esp., 1, *some person or other*; *dixerit hic aliquis, Cāt.*; 2, *somebody or something great or significant*; *si nunc aliquid assequi se putant, Cic.*; hence, a, *esse aliquem or aliquid, to be somebody, to be something, Cic.*; *est aliquid nupsisse Jovi, Ov.*; b, *dicere aliquid, to say something weighty, Cic.*; *Vestrio aliquid significat, say something agreeable, Cic.*

ālīquō, adv. (aliquis), *some or any whither*; *aliquem secum rus aliquo educere, in some direction or other, Cic.*; *aliquo concedere ab eorum oculis, Cic.*

ālīquōt, numer. indef. indecl., *some, several*; *aliquot epistolae, Cic.*; *aliquot diebus ante, Cic.*

ālīquōtīēs, adv. (aliquot), *several times*; *aliquoties ex aliquo audis, Cic.*

ālīs, *alid*, old form of *alius*, *alid*.

ālītēr, adv. (from *alīs* = *alius*), 1, *otherwise, in another way*; *non fuit faciendum aliter, Cic.*; *alius aliter, in different ways, Cic.*; in comparisons, *aliter . . . atque, aliter rem cecidisse atque opinatus sis, in a different way from what you expected, Cic.*; so *aliter . . . quam, Cic.*; *aliter, atque ut, Cic.*; *non (or haud) aliter . . . quam si, quam quum, ac si, just as, Ov.*; *non aliter . . . nisi, Cic.*; *quod certe scio longe alitēr esse, is far from being the case, Cic.*; *aliter evenire, to happen differently, Sall.*; 2, *otherwise, else*; *jus semper est quaesitum aequabile neque enim aliter jus esset, Cic.*

ālīūbi, adv. (alius and ubi), *elsewhere, Plin.*

ālīundē, adv. (alius and unde), *from some other direction*; *alii aliunde coibant, from different directions, Liv.*; *aliunde quam, from a different direction from, Cic.*; *aliunde . . . aliunde, Liv.*

ālīus -a -ud (génit. *alīus*), *another, other*. I. Lit. A. Gen., 1, distributively, *one, another*; *aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, Cic.*; *alii . . . alii, some . . . others, Cic.*; also, *alii . . . reliqui, Cic.*; *alii . . . quidam, Liv.*; *alii . . . pars, Sall.*; *alii . . . alii quidam, Cic.*; *aliud alio melius, one is better than the other, Cic.*; *aliud alia via, the one in this way, the other in that, Liv.*; *alius ex alio, Cic.*; *super alium, Liv.*; *post alium, one after another, Sall.*; *alius atque alius, now this, now that, Cic.*; 2, followed by *ac*, *atque*, *et*, after a negative by *nisi*; *quam, praeter, or the abl.*; *lux longe alia est solis et lychnorum, there is a great difference between the light of the sun and of lamps, Cic.*; *alius essem atque nunc sum, Cic.*; *nec quidquam aliud philosophia est praeter stūdiū sapientiae, Cic.*; *nec quidquam aliud libertate quaesies, anything else but liberty, Cic.*; *tribunatus Sestii nihil aliud nisi meum nomen causamque sustinuit, Cic.*; 3, *plur.*, *alia*, subst., *si alia desint, Liv.*; acc. plur., *alia, in other respects*; *alia clarus, Tac.*; 4, *alīd*, subst. with genit., *aliud commodi, Cic.* B. Esp., 1, of auguries, *alio die, si unus augur alio die dixerit, if an augur pronounces the word "on another day," i.e. postpones the comitia on the ground of unfavourable omens, Cic.*; 2, of another nature, different; *alium facere, to change, transform, Plaut.*; *alium fieri, to be transformed, Cic.*; in *alia omnia ire, discedere, transire, to dissent from a proposition, be of a contrary opinion (in the Roman senate), Cic.* II. Transf., 1, *the rest*; *Divitiaco ex aliis (Gallis) maximam fidem habebat, Caes.*; 2, = *alter, one of two*; *alius Ariovistus, a second Ariovistus, Tac.*; *duo Romani super alium alius corruerunt, Liv.*

ālīusmōdī (alius and modus), *of another kind, Cic.*

allābōr -lapsus, 3. *to glide to, come to, flow to*; *angues duo ex occulte allapsi, Liv.*; *with*

lat and **acc.**, antiquis allabimur oris, *we land m.*, Verg.; fama allabitur aures, Verg.

allābōre (ad-lābōre), 1. *to labour at*, Hor.

allācrīmo (ad-lācrīmo), 1. *to weep at*, Verg.

allapūs -ūs, m. (allabor), a *gliding approach*, Hor.

allātro (ad-lātro), 1. *to bark at*; fig., *to rail at*; magnitudinem Africani, Liv.

allaudābilis (ad-laudābilis) -e, *praiseworthy*, Lucr.

allaudo, 1. *to praise*, Plaut.

allec, v. **alec**.

allecto (allicio), 1. *to entice*, Cic.

allectus -s -um (partic. of 2. **allego**), plur.; *members elected into any collegium*, Varr.; *under the empire, persons raised by the emperor to a higher rank*, Plin.

allēgatio -ōnis, f. (1. **allego**), a *sending of a person on a mission*; quum sibi omnes ad istum allegationes difficiles viderent, Cic.

allēgatus, abl. -ū, m. (1. **allego**), *instigation*, Plaut.

1. **allego** (ad-lēgo), 1. **I. A.** *to send on private business, to commission* (lego of state business); aliquem ad aliquem or alicui, Cic.; patrem allegando fatigare, by sending messages, Cic.; allegati, deputies, Cic. **B.** *to instigate, to suborn*, Ter. **II.** *Transf.*, *to adduce or allege in excuse*; munera, preces, mandata regis sui Scyrothemidi allegant, Tac.

2. **allego** (ad-lēgo) -lēgi -lectum, 3. *to choose, to elect*; de plebe omnes, Liv.; *with in and the acc.*, aliquem in senatum, Suet.

allēvamentum -i, n. (**allevo**), a *means of alleviation*, Cic.

allēvatio -ōnis, f. **A.** Lit., a *lifting up*, Quint. **B.** *Transf.*, *alleviation*; doloris, Cic.

allevō (ad-lēvō), 1. **A.** Lit., *to lift up, to erect*; circumstantiam humeris, Tac. **B.** *Transf.*, *to lighten, to alleviate*; sollicitudines, Cic.; pass., *allevari, to be cheered*; allevor, quum loquor tecum absens, Cic.

Alliā (Alīa) -ae, f. *river in Latium, flowing into the Tiber, near which the Romans were defeated by the Gauls, B.C. 389; infastum Alliae nomen*, Verg. Adj., **Alliensis** -e.

allicēfācio, 3. *to entice*, Sen.

allicio -lexi -lectum, 3 (ad and *lacio), *to allure, entice, draw to oneself*; ad se allicere et attrahere ferrum (of the magnet), Cic.; fig., oratione benigna multitudinis animos ad benevolentiam, Cic.

allido -lisi -lissum, 3. (ad and laedo). **A.** Lit., *to strike against, dash against*; allidi ad scopulos, Caes. **B.** *Transf.*, *allidi, to suffer damage*; in quibus (damnationibus) Servius allisus est, Cic.

Allifae -arum, f. *a town of the Samnites on the left bank of the Volturnus, now Alfi in the Terra di Lavoro*; hence **Allifanus** -a -um, relating to Allifae. Subst., **Allifana** -orum, n. (sc. pocula), *earthenware drinking-vessels of some size*, Hor.

alligo (ad-ligo), 1. *to tie to, bind to*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *aliquem ad patrum, bind a criminal to the stake for punishment*, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1. *to make fast*; unco dente velut manu ferrea in-jecta alligavit alterius proram, Liv.; unco non alligat (naves) ancora morsu, Verg.; 2. *to bind by a fastening*, a, of a wound, vulnus, Cic.; b, of fetters, Tac. **II.** *Transf.*, **A.** Gen., *to fetter, bind*; videas civitatis voluntatem solutam, virtutem alligatam, Cic.; tristi palus iniquabilis unda alligat, confines, imprisons, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1. *to bind by friendship or obligations*; non modo

beneficio sed etiam benevolentia alligari, Cic.; 2, in rhet., of the constraints of metre, ut verba neque alligata sint quasi lege versus, Cic.; 3, *to bind by promise, oath, etc.*; lex omnes mortales alligat, Cic.; sacris alligari, to pledge oneself to perform the sacra gentilitia, Cic.; alligare se scelere, to become an accomplice in a crime, Cic.; alligatus, implicated or involved in a crime, Cic.

allino (ad-lino) -lēvi -lissum, 3. *to smear on, or ope*, to bedaub, Cic.

allium -i, n. *garlic*, Plin.

Allōbrōges -um, m. the *Allobroges*, a Gallic people between the Rhone and the Isère; nom. sing., **Allōbrox**, Hor.; Ciceronem Allobroga (i.e. speaking bad Latin) dixit, Juv. Adj., **Allōbrōgicus** -a -um, as a surname of Q. Fabius Maximus, conqueror of the Allobroges.

allōcūtio -ōnis, f. (alloquor), an *address*, speaking to, Plin.

allōquium -i, n. (alloquor), *exhortation, encouragement, consolation*; benigni vultus et alloquia, Liv.; alloquio firmare militem, Tac.

allōquor -lēcūtus sum, 3. *to address, exhort, encourage*, Cic.; aliquem benigne, leniter, Liv.; patriam maesta voce ita miseriter, Cat.

allūbesco, 3. *inch.* (ad and lubet), *to begin to please*, Plaut.

allūcēo -luxi, 2. *to shine at, or upon*; Fortuna faculam tibi allucet, offers thee a favourable opportunity, Plaut.

alludo (ad-lūdo) -lūsi -lūsum, 3. **I.**, *to jest at, to sport with*; Galba alludens varie et copiose, Cic.; 2, of waves, *to play or dash upon*; alludentibus undis, Ov.; quae fluctus salis alludebant, Cat.

allūo (ad-lūo) -ūi, 3. *to wash*; used of the sea; alluuntur a mari moenia, Cic.; fig., Massilia quum barbariae fluctibus alluatur, exposed to barbarians, Cic.

allūvies -ei, f. (alluo), a *pool caused by the overflow of a river*, Liv.

allūvio -ōnis, f. (alluo), *alluvial land, earth deposited by water*, Cic.

Almo -ōnis, m. a *small brook on the south side of Rome, now Aquataccio*.

almus -a -um (alo), *nourishing*; ager, Verg. *fatr*, gracious, propitious, kind; Venus, Hor.

alnus -i, f. the *alder*. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Meton., a *ship of alderwood*, Verg.

ālo, ālūi, ālūm and ālūtum, 3. *to nourish, support*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Of living things, 1, *to rear*; altus educatusque inter arma, Liv.; 2, *to keep*; anseres in Capitolio, Cic.; inagnum numerum equitatus suo sumptu, Caes.; se alere or ali, with abl., or ex and the abl., *to support oneself*; se suosque latrocinis, to live by brigandage, Caes. **B.** Of things, 1, of land, etc., *to provide means of existence*; cum agellis euni non satis aleret, Cic.; venatus viros pariter ac feminas alit, Tac.; 2, of the earth, *to nourish*; tellus humida majores herbas alit, Verg.; 3, *to support*; a, plants, gramen erat circa quod proximus humor alebat, Ov.; b, of rivers, amnis imbres quem super notas aliere ripas, have swollen, Hor.; idem (Ibanus mons) amnem Jordaneum alit funditque, Tac.; c, of fire, flammis, Ov.; 4, of the means that support the body, *to give strength to*; otia corpus alunt, Ov. **II.** *Transf.*, *to increase, promote, advance*; honos alit artes, Cic.; hos successus alit, encourages, Verg.; civitatem, promote the good of the state, Caes.; alere spem molibus sententiis, Cic.

ālōē -ēs, f. (ālōn), the *aloe*; transf., *bitterness*; plus aloes quam mellis habet, Juv.

Alōeus -ēi, m. (Ἀλωεύς), a giant, son of Neptune. **Alōidae** -arum, m. sons of Aloeus (Otus and Ephialtes), giants who tried to storm heaven.

Alōidae -arum, m. (Ἀλωεῖδαι), v. Aloeus.

Alōpē -ēs, f. (Ἀλόπη), a town in Opuntian Locris.

Alpēs -ium, f. (Keltic alb, alp = height, high mountain), the Alps; hence **A. Alpinus** -a -um. **B. Alpicus** -a -um, Alpine.

alpha, indecl. n. (ἄλφα), the name of the first letter in the Greek alphabet, Juv.; prov., the first, Mart.

Alphēus -i, m. (Ἀλφειός), the principal river of the Peloponnesus flowing through Elis to the sea; the river-god Alpheus was said to have dived under the sea in pursuit of the nymph Arethusa, and to have come up in Sicily; hence **Alpheias** -adis, f. surname of the nymph Arethusa. Adj., **Alpheus** -a -um, belonging to the river Alpheus, Verg.

Alsiūm -ii, n. one of the oldest towns in Etruria (now the village Palo), near which Pompeius had an estate; hence adj., **Alsiensis** -e, belonging to Alsiūm, villa (of Pompeius), Cic. Subst., **Alsiense** -is, n. (sc. praedium), the estate of Pompeius, Cic.

alsius (alsus) -a -um, frosty, cold, Lucr., Cic.

altānus -i, m. a S.W. wind, Suet.

altāria -ium, n. (altus). **I.** the slab upon the altar (ara), on which the fire is lighted, Quint. **II.** a high altar; ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duas altaria Phoebo, Verg.; an altar, Cic.

altē, adv. (altus). **I.** on high, highly. **A. Lit.**, cadere, from a height, Cic. **B. Transf.**, spectare, to have high aims, Cic. **II.** deeply. **A. Lit.**, sulcus altius impressus, Cic. **B. Transf.**, quod verbum in Jugurthae pectus altius quam quisquam iatus erat descendit, Sall.; petere, to seek far and wide, Cic.; altius perspicere, to see farther, Cic.

alter -tēra -tērum (genit., altērius, in poetry also altērius; dat., alteri), one of two, the one, the other. **I. Lit.**, **A. Gen.**, consulum alter, Liv.; alter . . . alter, the one . . . the other; so alter . . . ille or hic or iste, or a subst.; in plur., alteri dimicant, alteri victorem timent, Cic.; with the second alter in a different case, alter alterius ova frangit, Cic. **B. Esp.**, **I.**, alter ambove, S. E. V., a form in the senate, one of the consuls, or both, si esse videbitur, Cic.; **2.**, the second; fortunate puer, tu nunc eris alter ab filio, you will be second to him, Verg.; unus et alter dies, one or two, Cic.; **3.**, used appellat., another, a second; me sicut alterum parentem diligam, a second self, Cic.; **4.**, the other, i.e. the opposite; ripa, Caes.; pars, the opposite faction, Cic.; quoties te speculo videris alterum, changed, Hor. **II. Transf.**, another, in the sense of your neighbour, fellow creature; qui nihil alterius causa facit, Cic.

altercātiō -ōnis, f. (altercor), **I.**, a dispute, wrangling, debate; magna non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio, Liv.; **2.**, legal t. t., cross-examination in a court of justice, Cic.

altercātor -ōris, m. (altercor), a disputant, Quint.

altercor, **I.**, dep. (alter), to dispute, contend in words, quarrel. **I. Gen.**, **A. Lit.**, altercari cum aliquo, Caes. **B. Transf.**, poet., altercante libidinibus pavore, contending with, Hor. **II.** Legal t. t. to cross-examine, for cross-question; in altercando invenit parem neminem, Cic.

alterno, **I.** (alternus). **I. Trans.**, to do first one thing, then another; fidem, make at one time credible, at another not, Ov.; vices, Ov. **II.**

Intrans.; **A. Lit.**, to change; illi alternantes magna vi proelia miscens, changing sides, Verg. **B. Transf.**, to hesitate; haec alternanti potior sententia visa est, Verg.

alternus -a -um (alter). **I.** one after the other, by turns, alternate, interchanging; sermones, dialogue, Hor.; versibus, in alternate song, Verg.; alterni metus, mutual fear, Liv.; alterno pede terram quatiunt, first with one foot then with another, Hor.; alterna loqui cum aliquo, to hold a conversation with, Hor. **II.**, **A.** Of metre, elegiac verse, where hexameter and pentameter alternate; pedes alternos esse, oportebit, Cic.; canere alterno carmine, Ov. **B. Legal t. t.**, rejicere alterna consilia or alternos judices (of plaintiff and defendant), to challenge a number of jurors, Cic.

altērūter, **altērutra** (altera utra), alterutrum (alterum utrum); genit., altērutrius, one of two, Cic.

Althaea -ae, f. (Ἀλθαία), wife of Oeneus, King of Calydon, mother of Meleager.

alticinctus -a -um (altus and cingo), high girt; hence busy, Phaedr.

altilis -e (alo). **A.** Of domestic animals, fastened, fed up; hence subst., **altillis**, f. (sc. avis), a fowl, Hor. **B. Transf.**, rich, Plaut.

altisonus -a -um (alte and sono). **I.** sounding from on high; Juppiter, Cic. **II. Transf.**, high-sounding, sublime; Maronis altisoni carmina, Juv.

altitōnans -tis, thundering from on high, Lucr.

altitūdo -inis, f. (altus). **I.** height, **A. Lit.**, montium, Cic. **B. Transf.**, sublimity; orationis, Cic. **II.** depth. **A. Lit.**, fluminis, Caes. **B. Transf.**, altitudo animi, secrecy, reserve, Cic.

altiusculus -a -um (dim. of altius), a little too high, Suet.

altivōlans -antis (altus and volo), flying high, Lucr.

altor -ōris, m. (alo), a nourisher, a foster-father; omnium rerum seminator et sator et parens, ut ita dicam, atque educator et altor est mundus, Cic.

altinsecūs, adv. (alter and secus), on the other side, Plaut.

altrix -icis, f. (altor), a nurse, foster-mother; terra altrix nostra, Cic.

altrovorsum, adv. (alter and versus), on the other side, Plaut.

altus -a -um (alo). **I.** high. **A. Lit.**, Cic., Caes.; with acc. of measure, signum septem pedes altum, Liv. Subst., **altum** -i, n. height; a, aedificia in altum edita, Tac.; b, esp., the height of the heavens; ab alto, Verg. **B. Transf.**, **1.** of position, altior dignitatis gradus, Cic.; **2.** of the voice, shrill; altiore voce, Quint.; **3.** of gods and exalted persons, Apollo, Verg.; Caesar, Hor.; Aeneas, high-born, Verg.; **4.** of speech, elevated; nimis altam et exaggeratam (orationem), Cic.; **5.** of character or intellect, lofty; te natura excelsum quendam et altum genuit, Cic.; vultus, a lofty mien, Hor.; **6.** ancient; altior memoria, Cic.; aliquid ex alto petere, Verg. **II.** deep. **A. Lit.**, flumen, Caes.; with acc. of measure, quinquaginta cubita altum mare, Plin. Subst., **altum** -i, n. depth, esp. the deep sea; in portum ex alto proveni, Cic. **B. Transf.**, **1.** of quiet, etc., deep; somnus altus, Liv.; **2.** deep-seated; pavor, Tac.; **3.** secret; si altior istis sub precibus venia alia latet, Verg.; **4.** depth (of mind); ex alto dissimulare, to dissimulate profoundly, Ov.

alucinatiō -ōnis, f. (alucinor), hallucination, delusion, Sen.

ālūcīnor, 1. dep. (connected with *ālūo*), to wander in mind, dream, to talk idly; ego tamen auspicor, hunc, ut solet, alucinari, Cic.

ālūmna -ae, f., v. *alumnus*.

ālūmnus -a -um (alo), a nursing, a foster-son. **I.** Masc., **A.** Lit., child of a country, inhabitant, Verg.; Italia alumnus suum videret, Cic.; sutrinae tabernae, a cobbler, Tac.; legionum, brought up in the camp, Tac.; of animals, parvi alumni, the young of the flock, Hor. **B.** Transf., pupil, disciple; Platonis, Cic.; fig., ego, ut ita dicam, pacis alumnus, Cic. **II.** A. Fem., foster-child; nostra haec alumna et tua profecto filia; Plant.; aquae dulcis alumnae, frogs, Cic. poet. **B.** Transf., bene constitutae civitatis quasi alumna quaedam eloquentia, Cic. **III.** Neut., nomen alumnum, Ov.

Aluntium (Haluntium) -ii, n. (Ἀλούντιον), a town on the north coast of Sicily, now Caronia. Adj., **Aluntinus** -a -um.

ālūta, -ae, f. a kind of soft leather, Caes.; hence, meton., 1, a shoe, Ov.; 2, a purse, Juv.; 3, an ornamental patch, Ov.

alvēārīum -ii, n. a beehive, Verg.

alvēātus -a -um (alveus), hollowed like a trough, Cato.

alvēolus -i, m. (dim. of alveus), 1, a little hollow, a tray, trough, bucket, Juv., Liv.; 2, a gaming board, Cic.

alvēus -i, m. (connected with alo), a hollow, an excavation; 1, a trough, Liv.; 2, a boat, Verg.; the hold of a ship, Sall.; 3, a bathing-tub, Ov.; 4, the bed of a stream; quia sicco alveo transiri poterat, Liv.; 5, a beehive, Tib.; vitiosae illicis alveo, the hollow of a tree in which bees settled, Verg.; 6, a gaming-table, Plin.

alvus -i, f. (alo). **I.** the belly. **A.** Lit., purgatio alvi, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, the womb, Cic.; 2, the stomach, Cic. **II.** the hold of a ship, Tac. **III.** a bee-hive, Plin.

Al'yattēs -is or -ēi, m. (Ἀλ'αττης), king of Lydia, father of Croesus.

Alyzia -ae, f. (Ἀλυσία), a small town of Acarnania, with a temple of Hercules, now Porto Candello.

āmābilis -e (amo), amiable, lovable; amabilior mihi Velia fuit, quod te ab ea amari sensi, Cic.; amabile carmen, lovely, Hor.

āmābilitas -ātis (amabilis), amiableness, Plaut.

āmābilitēr, adv. (amabilis), 1, amiably, Hor.; 2, lovingly, Cic.

Amalthea -ae, f. (Ἀμάλθεια), a nymph, the nurse of Jupiter in Crete, according to others, the goat on the milk of which Jupiter was reared; the cornu Amaltheae or Copiae was placed among the stars; hence **Amalthea** -ae, f., and **Amalthēum** or **Amalthium** -i, n. a sanctuary of Amalthea, in Epirus, near to the estate of Atticus.

āmāndātio -ōnis, f. (amando), a sending away, Cic.

āmādo, 1. to send away, to send to a distance; aliquem Lilybaeum, Cic.; transf., natura res similes procul amandavit a sensibus, Cic.

āmāns -antis, p. adj. (amo), 1, loving, fond, affectionate. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., pater amantissimus, Cic.; with gen., amantissimus reipublicae, Cic. **B.** Transf., of things, mea fidelissima atque amantissima consilia, Cic. **II.** Subst., c. a lover, Cic.

āmāntēr, adv. (amans), lovingly, Cic.

Amantia -ae, f. (Ἀμαντία), a town in Illyria, now Nivizza; hence **Amantiani** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Amantia.

āmānūēnsis -is, m. = a manu servus, a secretary, clerk, Suet.

Amānus -i, m. (Ἀμᾶρος), a range of mountains in Asia Minor, dividing Cilicia from Syria (now Alma Dagh); hence **Amānienses** -i-um, m. the mountaineers of Mount Amanus.

āmārācīnus -a -um, made of marjoram. Subst., **āmārācīnum** -i, n. (sc. unguentum), marjoram ointment, Lucr.

āmārācus -i, c., and **āmārācum** -i, n. (ἀμάρᾱκος), marjoram, Verg.

āmārantus -i, m. (ἀμάρᾱτος, unfading), the amaranth, Ov.

āmāre, adv. (amarus), bitterly, Sen.

āmāritūdo -inis, f. (amarus). **I.** Lit., bitterness of taste, Varr. **II.** Transf., a, that which is bitter, unpleasant, Plin.; b, in rhet., vocis, an excessive vehemence, harshness of voice, Quint.

āmārōr -ōris, m. (amarus), bitterness, Lucr., Verg.

āmārus -a -um, bitter. **A.** Lit., 1, of taste, Cic.; 2, of smell, pungent; fumus, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, disagreeable, unpleasant; historiae, tedious, Hor.; curae, Ov. Neut. plur., **āmāra** -ōrum, what is unpleasant, Hor.; 2, irritable, susceptible; amariorem me senectus facit, Verg.; 3, of speech, biting, acrimonious; lingua, Ov.

Amāryllis -idis, acc. -īdā, f. (Ἀμαρυλλίς), name of a shepherdess.

Amārynthus -idis, f. surname of Diana, from Amarynthos, a place in Euboea where Diana was worshipped.

Amāsēnus -i, m. a river in Latium, now Amaseno.

Amāsīus, acc.-im, abl. -ī, -e, or -īdē, m. (Ἀμασις), one of the Egyptian Pharaohs.

āmāsīus -ii, m. (amo), a lover, Plaut.

Amāstris -idis, f. (Ἀμαστρίς), a town in Paphlagonia, now Amasserah; hence **Amāstriacus** -a -um, belonging to Amāstris; ora, coasts of Pontus, Ov.

Amāta -ae, f. myth, wife of king Latinus, mother of Lavinia.

Amāthūs -untis, f. (Ἀμαθοῦς), a city of Cyprus, famous for the worship of Venus; hence **Amāthūsia**, Venus; **Amāthūsīacus** -a -um, Amathusian.

āmātio -ōnis, f. (amo), love-making, intrigue, Plaut.

āmātor -ōris, m. (amo), 1, one who loves, a friend; vir bonus amatorem noster, Cic.; amatores huic (Catoni) desunt, admirers, readers of his works, Cic.; so of a thing, puri sermonis, Caes.; sapientiae, pacis, Cic.; 2, lover of a woman, paramour; virginem ab amatorum impetu prohibere, Cic.

āmātorcūlus -i, m. (dim. of amator), a little lover, Plaut.

āmātorīe, adv. (amatorius), amorously, Cic.

āmātorīus -a -um (amator), loving, amorous; sermo, Cic.; poesis (Anacreontis), Cic.; frui voluptate amatoria, Cic.

āmātrix -icis, f. (amator), a mistress, sweetheart, Plaut.

Amāzōn -ōnis, f., gen. in plur., **Amāzōnes** -um (Ἀμαζόνες), myth, nation of female warriors; hence, 1, **Amāzōnis** -idis, f. = Amazon, Verg.; 2, **Amāzōnicus** -a -um, Amazonian; 3, **Amāzōnius** -a -um, Amazonian; vir, Hippolytus, son of an Amazon by Theseus, Ov.

amb, **ambi**, and **ambe**, an inseparable preposition, entering into the composition of words, around, round about (as in ambedo, etc.)

ambactus -i, m. a vassal, Caes.

ambādēdo, 3. to eat round, consume utterly, Plaut.

ambāges, abl. -e, f. (of sing. only abl. found, complete in the plur.), going round, roundabout way, winding. **I.** Lit. variarium ambage viarum, of a labyrinth, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** circumlocution; missis ambagibus, without circumlocution, Hor. **B.** obscurity, ambiguity; ambages canere, of the Sibyl, Verg.; immemor ambagum, of the Sphinx, Ov.; **C.** shifts, prurition; falsi positis ambagibus oris, Ov.

Ambarri -ōrum, m. a Gallic people east of the Aedui, with whom they were related.

ambēdo -ēdi -ēsum, 3. to eat round, consume, Verg.

Ambiāni -ōrum, m. people in North Gaul, on the Somme.

Ambibarū -ōrum, m. Gallic people in Normandy (whence the modern Ambières).

ambigo, 3. (amb and ago). **I.** Lit., to go about or round. **II.** Transf., **A.** to doubt, hesitate, be uncertain; jus quod ambigitur, Cic.; ambigitur, impers., followed by de and the abl., or with relative or infinitive clause, or with negative followed by quin and the subj., quum de vero ambigitur, Cic. **B.** to dispute, contend, at law or otherwise; cum eo qui heres est, Cic.; de hereditate, Cic.

ambigūe, adv. (ambiguus), 1, ambiguously; scribere, Cic.; 2, indecisively; equites ambigue certavere, Tac.

ambiguitas -ātis, f. (ambiguus), ambiguity; verborum, Cic.

ambigūus -a -um (ambigo). **I.** moving from side to side, of doubtful nature; Proteus, Ov.; virgo, Siren or Sphinx, Ov.; viri, Centaurs, Ov.; ambiguum promisit Salamina, a second Salamis, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** uncertain, doubtful; ambiguis tanti certaminis heres, Ov.; imperandi, not resolved on, Tac. Subst., **ambiguum** -i, n. uncertainty; non habui ambiguum, I had no doubt, Cic.; relinquere in ambiguo, Lucr. **B.** Of speech, ambiguous, obscure; oracula, Cic. Subst., **ambiguum** -i, n. ambiguity; ex ambiguo dicta, Cic. **C.** uncertain, untrustworthy; fides, Liv.; tribuni, Tac.; res possessionis hand ambigua, with a clear title, Liv.; res, insecure, Tac.; aquae, changing, Ov.

Ambiliati -ōrum, m. a Gallic people on the Somme.

ambio -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. (amb and eo, but conjugated regularly acc. to the 4th conj. except imperf. ambibat, Liv.). **I.** to go round. **A.** Lit., ut terram lunae cursus proxime ambiret, Cic. **B.** Transf., to surround; silvas profunda palus ambibat, Tac.; vallum armis, Tac. **II.** **A.** to go round canvassing for votes, or help; ad id quod agi videbatur ambientes, Liv.; pass., populus facit eos a quibus est maxime ambitus, Cic.; **B.** to address individuals; reginam affatu, Verg.; te pauper ambit sollicita prece ruris colonus, approaches with prayer, Hor.

Ambiōrix -rigis, m. prince of the Eburones in Gallia Belgica.

ambitio -ōnis, f. (ambio). **A.** a canvassing for office in a lawful manner; opp. ambitus (q.v.); me ambitio et forensis labor ab omni illa cogitatione abstrahēbat, Cic. **B.** Transf., striving after honours; 1, after public office, desire for office; me ambitio quaedam ad honorum studium duxit, Cic.; 2, desire for fame, display, pomp; funerum nulla ambitio, no empty pomp, Tac.; 3, facticousness; non puto existimare te ambitione me labi, Cic.; 4, striving after something; conciliandae provinciae ad novas spes, Tac.

ambitiōsē, adv. (ambitiosus), 1, aspiringly; petere regnum, Liv.; 2, with a view to one's interest, selfishly; non vulgariter nec ambitiosē scribere, Cic.

ambitiōsū -a -um (ambitio). **I.** twisting around; lascivis hederis ambitiosior, Hor.; ambitiosa ornamenta, excessive, Hor.; 2, a, eager for public office, ambitious; patres mollem consulenti et ambitiosum rati, Liv.; b, vain, ostentatious, pretentious; amicitiae, interested, Cic.; mors, ostentatious, studied, Tac.; c, eager to win favour, seeking after popularity; dux indulgens ambitiosusque, Liv.; rogationes, meant to win popularity, Cic.; d, striving after anything; Musā nec in plausus ambitiosa mea est, Ov.; amor, Ov.

ambitus -ūs, m. (ambio), a going round. **I.** Gen., **A.** Abstr., circuit, revolution; siderum, Cic. **B.** Concr., 1, course, orbit; stellarum rotundi ambitus, Cic.; transf., circumlocution; multos circa unam rem ambitus facere, Liv.; 2, circle, edge; extremus ambitus campi, Tac.; esp., the space left round a house, Cic.; 3, extent, castrato ambitu, Tac. **II.** going round to entreat. **A.** Lit., illegal canvassing for office, bribery; lex de ambitu, Cic.; ambitus aliquem accusare, damnare, Cic. **B.** Transf., striving after honours, Plin.; popularity-hunting, Tac. **C.** striving for, with genit., ambitu remanendi aut eundi, Tac.

Ambivareti -ōrum, m. a Gallic people, allies of the Aedui.

Ambivariti -ōrum, m. a Gallic people on the Maas, near modern Breda.

Ambivius, l. Ambivius Turpio, a celebrated actor in Rome, contemporary of Terence.

ambo -ae -ō (ἀμφω), both, two together (utrumque, two considered separately); hic qui utrumque probat, ambobus debuit uti, Cic.

Ambrācia -ae, f. (Ἀμβρακία), town on the south border of Epirus, near the sea, now Arta; hence, 1, adj., **Ambrāciensis** -e, Ambracian; 2, **Ambrācius** -a -um, Ambracian; 3, subst., **Ambrāciōtēs** -ae, m. inhabitant of Ambracia.

Ambrōnes -um, m. a Celtic people defeated by Marius in the war with the Cimbri.

ambrosia -ae, f. (Ἀμβροσία), 1, ambrosia, the food of the gods, Cic.; orator ambrosia alendus, of a distinguished orator, Cic.; 2, a miraculous unguent, giving divine beauty and making immortal, Verg.

ambrosius -a -um (Ἀμβρόσιος), divine; immortal, ambrosial; dapes, Mart.; coinae, anointed with ambrosia, Verg.

Ambr̄sus -i. f. a town in Phocis, now Dystomo.

ambūbājae -arum, f. (Syrian abub, anub, the flute), Syrian music women and prostitutes in Rome, Hor.

ambūlācrum -i, n. a walk shaded with trees, Plaut.

ambūlātiō -ōnis, f. (ambulo), 1, a walk, Cic.; 2, a place for walking, a promenade, Cic.

ambūlātiōneūla -ae, f. 1, a little walk, Cic.; 2, a little promenade, Cic.

ambūlātōr -ōris, m. (ambulo), one who walks about, a lounge, Cato; psallar, Mart.

ambūlātōrius -a -um (ambulo), movable, Plin.

ambūlātrix -icis, f. a gadding woman, Cato.

ambūlo, l. (dim. of ambio). **I.** to go backwards and forwards, to walk, Cic.; defessus sum ambulando, Ter.; bene ambula, bon voyage, Plaut.; ergo ambula, be off with you, Plaut.; ambulare in ius, to go to law, Plaut.; of soldiers, to march; eodem modo ambulat

Cæsar ut, etc., Cic.; to travel over, to traverse; with acc., quum (Xerxes) maria ambulavisset, Cic. **II.** Transf., A. Of things, Nilus immenso longitudinis spatio ambulans, Plin. **B.** to go for a walk, in hortis cum Galba, Cic.

ambūro -ussi -ustum, 3. **I. A.** to burn round, to scorch, to burn up; ille domi suae vivus exustus est; hic sociorum ambustus incendio tamen ex illa flamma periculoque evasit, Cic.; ambusta tigna, Liv.; of lightning, to scorch; ambustus Phaethon, Hor. Subst., **ambustum** -i, n. a burn, Plin. **B.** Of cold, to nip, numb; ambusti multorum artus vi frigoris, Tac. **II.** Transf., to injure; ambustas fortunarum mearum reliquias, Cic.; damnatione collegae et sua prope ambustus evaserat, Liv.

ambustus -a -um, partic. of amburo.

Amellus -i, m. the purple Italian starwort, Verg.

Amēnānus -i, m. (Ἀμηνάος), a river of Sicily, now Indicollo; also used as an adjunct, Amenana flumina, Ov.

āmēns -entis, mad, insane, senseless; metu, Liv.; animi, in mind, Verg.; homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic.; consilium amentissimum, Cic.

āmēntia -ae, f. (amēns), insanity, madness, folly; in istam amēntiam incidere, Cic.

āmēnto, 1. (amentum), to furnish with a strap; hastae, Cic.; and in a figure) hastae amentatae, ready-made arguments, Cic.

āmēntus -i, n. (for agimentum). **I.** a strap, thong, Caes. **II.** a shoe-lic, Plin.

Amēria -ae, f. a town in Umbria, now Amelia; hence adj., **Amērinus** -a -um, denoting to America.

Amēriola -ae, f. a town in the Sabine country.

āmērs -itis, m. a forked pole, for suspending fowlers' nets, Hor.

Amēstrātus -i, f. (Ἀμείστρατος), a town on the north coast of Sicily, on the Halaeus, now Messtrelta; hence **Amēstrātinus** -a -um, belonging to Amēstratus.

āmēthystinus a -um, 1. amethyst-coloured; vestes, Mart. Subst., **āmēthystina** -orum, n. (acc. vestimenta), dresses of that colour, Juv.; 2, set with amethysts, Mart.

āmēthystus -i, f. (ἀμέθυστος), an amethyst, Plin.

amfractus = anfractus (q.v.).

āmica -ae, f. (v. amicus).

āmiceē, adv. (amicus), in a friendly manner; amicē facis, Cic.; amice pauperem pati, willingly, Hor.; with dat. vivere vitae hominum amice, as the friend of man, Cic.

āmicio -seui and -ixi -ictum; 4. 1. to clothe, wrap round; amictus toga, laena, pallio, Cic.; 2, Transf., to cover, conceal; nube cava amictus, Verg.; piper et quidquid chartis amicitur inceptis, wrapped up in, Hor.

āmicitēr = amice (q.v.).

āmicitia -ae, f. (amicus), friendship. **I.** Lit., A. friendship between persons; est mihi amicitia cum aliquo, Cic.; amicitiam facere, jungere, gerere, dimittere, dissoculare, dissolvere, Cic. **B.** In politics, friendship between states; omni tempore in fide atque amicitia civitatis Aednae fuisse, Caes.; in amicitiam populi Romani venire, Liv.; C. Of inanimate things, sympathy, Plin. **II.** Meton., friends; parcat amicitias et dignitates, Cic.

āmicitēs ēi, f. = amicitia (q.v.).

āmictus -ūs, m. (amicio). A. putting on of

a garment, Cic.; esp., the manner of wearing the toga; nihil est facilius quam amictum imitari alicuius aut statum aut motum, Cic. **B.** Meton., 1, a garment, Verg.; 2, covering; nebulas amictus, Verg.

āmīcūla -ae, f. v. amicus.

āmīcūlum -i, n. (amicio), a mantle, cloak, Cic.

āmīcūlus -i, m., and **āmīcūla** -ae, f. (dim. of amicus), a little friend, Cic.

āmīcus -a -um (amo). **I.** friendly, well-wishing, inclined, favourable to. **A.** Absol., amicus amicissimus animus, Cic.; homines sibi conciliare amiciores, Cic. **B.** With inter se, or erga aliquem, or dat., velin ut tibi amicus sit, Cic.; amica luto sus, Hor.; of things, silentia lunae, Verg.; amicum est mihi, it pleases me; secundum te nihil est mihi amicus solitudine, Cic. **II.** Subst., **A.** **āmīcus** -i, m., a, a friend; intimus, Cic.; veritatis, Cic.; of states, socius atque amicus, Cic.; b, in plur., the retinue of a Roman governor, Suet.; the courtiers of the emperor, Suet. **B.** **āmīca** -ae, f. a friend or a mistress, Cic.

Amīnaeus -a -um, belonging to Amīnaea, a district of Picenum, famous for its wine, Verg.

Amīsia -ae. **I.** m. (ὁ Ἀμισίας), a river in North Germany, now the Ems. **II.** f. a place at the mouth of the Ems.

āmīssio -ōnis, f. (amitto), a loss; oppidorum, Cic.; esp. of a loss through death; liberorum, Cic.

āmīssus -ūs, m. = amissio (q.v.).

Amīsus (Amīsós) -i, f. (Ἀμισός), and **Amīsum** -i, n. a town in Pontus, now Samsun.

āmīta -ae, f. a father's sister (opp. matertera, q.v.), an aunt, Cic.

Amīternum -i, n. a town in the Sabine country, birthplace of the historian Sallust; hence adj., **Amīterninus** -a -um, and **Amīternus** -a -um, Amīternian.

āmīto -misi -missum, 3. to send away, to let go. **I. A.** Lit., Plaut. **B.** Transf., to give up; omnes has provincias, Cic. **II.** to let go, to let slip. **A.** Lit., praedam de manibus, Cic.; occasionem, Cic.; tempus, Cic. **B.** to lose; vitam, Cic.; litem, Cic.; mentem, Cic.; fidem, credit, Phaedr.; esp. to lose by death; alium consularem, Cic.

Amītiānus Marcellīnus -i, m. historian of the fourth century A.D., who wrote a history of Rome from Nerva to Valens (91-378 A.D.), the first books of which are lost.

Ammon (Hammon) -ōnis, m. (Ἄμμων), a Libyan deity, with a temple in the Oasis of Siwah, worshipped in Rome under the name of Jupiter, Ammon, Cic. Adj., **Ammoniācus** -a -um.

amnicōla -ae, c. (amnis and colo), dwelling by the river-side; salix, Ov.

amnicūlus -i, m. (dim. of amnis), a little river, Liv.

amnis -is, m. (orig. apnis, from saug-root as Lat. aqua, Skr. ap.). **A.** a stretch of water, a river; non tenuis rivulus sed abundantissimus amnis, Cic. **B.** Poet., the stream; secundo amni, down stream, Verg.; the ocean, Verg.; a torrent; ruit de montibus amnes, Verg.; water, Verg.

āmo, 1. to love from inclination or passion (diligere, to love from esteem); me non diligis solum, verum etiam amari, Cic.; 1, a, aliquem mirifice, Cic.; b, amare se, to love oneself selfishly, Cic.; c, aliquem de, or in aliqua re or quod, to feel obliged or bound to a person; te multum amamus, quod ea abs te diligenter parvoque curata sunt, Cic.; amabo te, or

amāo, *please, be so good; amabo te, advola, Cic.; d., to love something; amavi amorem tuum prout ipse amabat litteras, Cic.; amat janua limen, clings to, Hor.; with infin., hic ames dici pater atque princeps, Hor.; e., to be wont, accustomed; quae ira fieri amat, Sall.; 2, to love passionately, sensually; ibi primum insuevit exercitus populi Romani amare, to lust, Sall.*

āmoenē, adv. (amoenus), *pleasantly, Plant.*

āmoenitas -ātis, f. (amoenus). **I.** Gen., *pleasantness*. **II.** Esp., a, of situation, hortorum, Cic.; urbium, Liv.; plur., amoenitates orarum ac litorum, Cic.; absol., *pleasant situation, Cic.; b., of other things, vitae, Tac.; as a term of endearment, mea amoenitas, Plant.*

āmoenus -a -um. **I.** Gen., *pleasant, delightful*. **II.** Esp., a, of place; locus, Cic. Subst., **āmoena** -orum, n. *pleasant places, Tac.; b., of other things, vita, Tac.; cultus, luxuriosus, splendid, Liv.; c., of persons, Venus, Plant.*

āmōlior, 4. dep. *to remove*. **I.** Lit., *objecta onera, Liv.; se, to take oneself off, Plant.* **II.** *to get rid of*. **A.** Of persons, Octaviam uxorem, Tac. **B.** Of something unpleasant, *to remove; dedecus, Tac. C.* In speech, *to pass over; amolior et amoveo nomen meum, Liv.*

āmōmum -i, n. (āmum), *a shrub, from which a costly balsam was prepared, Verg.*

āmōr (amos) -ōris, m. (amo), *love from inclination (caritas, love from esteem)*. **I. A.** Lit., *noster in te amor, Cic.; amplecti or prosequi aliquem amore, Cic.; habere aliquem in amore, Cic.; habere amorem erga aliquem, Cic.; in amore esse alicui, to be loved by some one, Cic.; in a bad sense, passion; amore perdit aet, Plant.; plur., amores heminum in te, Cic.; mihi est in amoribus, he is loved by me, Cic.; in a bad sense, amores et has delicias quae vocantur, Cic.; personif., the god Cupid, Verg. B. Meton., the object of love, darling; amor et deliciae generis humani (Titus), Suet.; esp. in plur., amores et deliciae tuae, Cic. II. love for something, desire; consulatus, Cic.; cognitionis, Cic.; scribendi, Hor.*

āmōtio -ōnis, f. (amoveo), *a removing; doloris, Cic.*

āmōveo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. *to move away, remove*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., 1, of things, neque in amovendo neque in exportando frumento, Cic.; 2, of persons, aliquem ex istis locis, Cic.; aliquem ab altaribus, Liv.; amoto patre, in the absence of the father, Tac.; se amovere, to depart, Ter. **B.** Esp., 1, euphem., *to steal; boves per dolum amotae, Hor.; 2, to banish; in insulam, Tac. II.* Transf., **A.** Gen., *to remove something unpleasant; ab se culpam, Liv. B. Partic., 1, of things, sensum doloris mei a sententia dicenda amovebo, Cic.; 2, of persons, to remove from a post; Saturnium quaestorem a sua frumentaria procuratore, Cic.*

Amphiarāus -i, m. (Ἀμφιάραος), *a celebrated Argive soothsayer, son of Oicles (or Apollo) and Hypermnestra, husband of Eriphyle, father of Alcmaeon and Amphilochus, participant against his will in the expedition of the Seven against Thebes; when flying from Polyclymenus he was, by the order of Zeus, taken up from the earth and made immortal; hence, a, Amphiarāeus* -a -um, *belonging to Amphiaras; b, Amphiarēiades* -ae, m. *son of Amphiaras = Alcmaeon, Ov.*

amphibōlia -ae, f. (ἀμφιβολία), *ambiguity, double meaning, Cic.*

Amphictyōnes -um, m. (Ἀμφικτύονες), *the Amphictyons, a religious assembly of representatives of the Greek states, held first at Thermopylae and afterwards at Delphi.*

Amphilōchi -ōrum, m. *a people in Acarnania; hence Amphilōchia* -ae, f. *their country; and Argos Amphilōchium, or Amphilōchicum* -i, n. *its chief town, now Philakia.*

Amphion -ōnis, m. (Ἀμφίων), *king of Thebes, and husband of Niobe; said to have raised the walls of Thebes by the magical power of his lyre; hence arces Amphionis, i.e. Thebes, Ov. Adj., Amphioniūs* -a -um, *belonging to Amphion.*

Amphipōlis, acc. -im, f. (Ἀμφίπολις), *Athenian colony in Macedonia, on the Strymon.*

amphisbaena -ae, f. (ἀμφίσβανα), *a kind of African snake, Plin.*

Amphissa -ae, f. (Ἀμφίσσα), *a town of the Ozolian Locrians, near modern Salona; hence Amphissius* -a -um.

amphithēātrālis -e (amphitheatrum), *belonging to the amphitheatre; spectaculum, Plin.*

amphithēātricus -a -um = *amphitheatralis* (q.v.).

amphithēātrum -i, n. (ἀμφιθέατρον), *an amphitheatre, an oval building for gladiatorial shows and public spectacles, Tac.*

Amphitrītē -ēs, f. (Ἀμφιτρίτη), *the wife of Neptune, goddess of the sea; hence, the sea, Ov.*

Amphitrýōn and **Amphitrúō** -ōnis, m. (Ἀμφιτρίων), *king of Thebes, and husband of Alcmena, the mother of Hercules by Jupiter; hence Amphitrýoniādes* -ae, m. *the son of Amphitryon, i.e. Hercules, Verg.*

amphōra -ae, f. (ἀμφορεύς). **A.** *a two-handled vase, pitcher, or jug, generally made of clay or glass, chiefly used for wine, Hor.; hence, meton., wine, Hor.; used also for honey, Cic., oil, Cato. B. 1, a measure for liquids, 2 urnae or 8 congi or 48 sextarii, about 5½ gallons; 2, measure of the tonnage of a ship, as we use ton, about 80 Roman pounds; naves onerariae quarum minor nulla erat duum millium amphorum, Cic.*

amphōrālis -e (amphora), *containing an amphora, Plin.*

Amphrýsōs -i, m. (Ἀμφρύσιος), *a stream in Phthiotis, near which Apollo kept the flocks of Admetus; pastor ab Amphrýso, Avollo, Verg. Adj., Amphrýsius* -a -um; *Amphrysia vates, the Sibyl (beloved by Apollo), Verg.*

amplē, adv. (amplus). **I.** *richly, amply; amplissime dare agrum, most liberally, Cic. II. magnificently, splendidly, exornare triclinium, Cic.; of oratory, elate et ample loqui, with dignity and weight, Cic. Esp. in compar., amplius, I. more; amplius aequo lamentari, Lucr. II. A.* Of space or time, *more, further; non luctabor tecum amplius, Cic.; a, amplius pronuntiare, a judicial formula, to adjourn the hearing of a case; quum consules re audita amplius de consilii sententia pronuntiavissent, Cic.; b, a formula in contracts, sales, etc., amplius non peti, that no further claim is made, Cic.; c, esp. of definite measures of time, with nom., acc., abl., genit., generally without quam; amplius centum cives Romani, Cic.; non amplius pedum DC., Caes.; triennio amplius, Cic.; absol., xvi. non amplius legiones, 16 legions and no more, Liv. B. further, more, in addition; quid est quod jam amplius expectes, Cic.; hence the formulae, a, non dico amplius, I say nothing further, Cic.; b, hoc or eo amplius; besides, moreover; esp. t. t. in the senate, Servilius assentior et hoc amplius censeo, I give my adhesion to Servilius' proposal, but make an addition to it, Cic.*

amplector -plexus sum -plecti, 3. dep. (amb and plecto). **I.** Lit. *to surround, encircle. A.* with the arms or hands, *to embrace; 1, arm,*

Tac.; dextram, Verg.; **2**, to embrace lovingly, Ov. **B.** to surround; tellurem alis (of night), to cover, Verg.; hostium aciem, Liv.; of fire, ignis proxima quaeque et deinceps continua amplexus, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** to welcome, receive; libenter talem amicum, Cic. **B. 1**, to love, esteem; aliquem amore, Cic.; **2**, to prize; tanto amore suas possessiones, Cic.; **3**, to embrace in thought, to consider; si iudex non omnia amplectetur consilio, Cic.; **4**, to embrace, in the sense of to include or comprise; quod idem interdum virtutis nomine amplectimur, Cic.; **5**, to embrace or touch on in discourse; argumentum pluribus verbis, Cic.; omnia communiter, Liv.

amplexor, *1.* dep. (intens. of amplexor); **1**, to surround, encircle, embrace, Cic.; transf., Appius totum me amplexator, Cic.; **2**, to honour, esteem; aequabilitatem juris, Cic.

amplexus -ūs, *m.* (amplector). **A.** a surrounding, encircling, embrace; draconis or serpentis, Cic.; aliquem amplexibus necare (of a snake), Ov. **B.** Transf., terrarum-amplexu, the circuit of the earth, Liv.

ampliatio -ōnis, *f.* (amplio), the adjournment of a suit, Sen.

amplificatio -ōnis, *f.* (amplifico), an enlarging, increasing. **I.** Lit., rei familiaris, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a**, an enlarging, heightening; honoris et gloriae, Cic.; **b**, in rhetoric, enlargement, amplification, Cic.

amplificator -ōris, *m.* (amplifico), one who enlarges; dignitatis, Cic.

amplifico *1.* (amplius and facio), to enlarge. **A.** Lit., civitatem, Cic.; divitias, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, to increase; voluptatem, Cic.; **2**, in rhetoric, to dilate upon, magnify; aliquid dicendo amplificare atque ornare, Cic.

amplio, *1.* (amplius), to make wide, enlarge, increase. **I.** Lit., civitatem, Plin.; equitum centurias, Liv. **II.** Transf., **a**, to glorify; nomen, Mart.; **b**, legal t.t., to adjourn the hearing of a case (see under amplex II. A.); causam, Cic.

ampliter, *adv.* = ample (q.v.).

amplitudo -ōnis, *f.* (amplius), breadth, size. **A.** Lit., simulacrum modica-amplitudine, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, amplitudines quaedam bonorum, increase of property, Cic.; **2**, greatness; nominis, Cic.; **3**, dignity, grandeur; maxima cum gloria ad summam amplitudinem pervenire, Cic.; **4**, dignity of expression; Platonis, Cic.

amplus -a -um, *adj.* with compar. and superl., large, spacious, ample. **A.** Lit., **1**, of space, size, etc.; domus, Cic.; **2**, of number, height, quantity, etc.; pecunia amplissima, Cic.; ampliores copiae, Caes. Neut. subst., **amplius**, imponebat amplius quam ferre possent, Cic.; with genit., si amplius obsidum dare vellet, Caes. **B.** Transf., **1**, great, important; occasio, Cic.; ampla spes, Sall.; **2**, honourable; praemia, Cic.; amplum Tuscis ratus, thinking it an honour for the Etruscans, Liv.; **3**, excellent, highly esteemed; amplae et honestae familiae, Cic.; amplissimi viri, men of the highest position, Cic.; especially of public offices, amplissimus honor, the consulship, Cic.

Ampsancti (sc. lacus), or **Ampsanctus** -i, *m.* a lake in the country of the Hirpini, said to be one of the entrances to the lower world.

ampulla -ae, *f.* (dim. of amphora; amp(h)-orula, ampolla, ampurla, ampulla). **A.** a flask, bottle, Cic. **B.** Transf., bombast; projecit ampullas, Hor.

ampullaceus -a -um (ampulla), bottle-shaped, Plin.

ampullarius -i, *m.* (ampulla), a bottle-maker, Plaut.

ampullor, *1.* dep. (ampulla, B.), to speak bombastically, Hor.

amputatio -ōnis, *f.* (amputo), a cutting off, pruning, Cic.

amputo, *1.* to cut off. **A.** Lit., **1**, of plants or trees, to lop or prune; ramos inutiles, Hor.; fig., non solum ramos amputare miseriarum, Cic.; **2**, to cut off a part of the body; caput, Tac.; as medical t. t., to amputate; in corpore quidquid est pestiferum, Cic. **B. 1**, to shorten, diminish; multitudinem sententiarum, Cic.; **2**, amputata loqui, to speak disconnectedly, Cic.

Ampycus -i, *m.* ("Αμυκος). **I.** son of Iapetus, a singer and priest of Ceres, killed at the wedding of Perseus by Pettalus. **II.** one of the Lapithae, father of Mopsus; hence, **Ampycides** -ae, *m.* a descendant of Ampycus, i.e. Mopsus.

Ampyx -p̄ycis, *m.* ("Αμυξ). **I.** a comrade of Phineus, turned into stone by the Medusa's head at the wedding of Perseus. **II.** one of the Lapithae, killed by the centaur Oiclus at the wedding of Pirithous.

amuletum -i, *n.* (Arab. hamalet = a pendant), a charm, amulet, Plin.

Amulius -ii, *m.* king of Alba Longa, who drove his elder brother, Numitor, from the throne, and exposed in the Tiber Numitor's grandsons, Romulus and Remus.

amura -ae, *f.* (ἀμύρα), the oil-leaf, Plin.

amussis (acc. -im), *f.* a carpenter's rule; ad amussim, exactly, Varr.

Amyclae -arum, *f.* ("Αμύκλαι). **I.** a town in Laconia, south-east of Sparta; myth., home of the Dioscuri and of Helena. **II.** an old town in Latium (said to have been founded from Amyclae I.). Adj. **Amyclaeus** -a -um, belonging to Amyclae, Amyclaeian; pluma, of the swan, in allusion to the story of Juppiter and Leda, Mart.; fratres, the Dioscuri, Verg.; hence poet., Laconian; canis, Verg.

amygdalum -i, *n.* (ἀμύγδαλον), an almond, Ov.

Amymonē -ēs, *f.* ("Αμύμων), daughter of Danaus, beloved by Neptune, who in her honour caused a fountain to spring out of the rock near Argos.

Amyntas -ae, *m.* (Αμύντας), name of several Macedonian kings, the most famous of whom was Amyntas II., father of Philip of Macedon, and grandfather of Alexander the Great; hence **Amyntiades** -ae, *m.* Philip.

Amyntor -ōris, *m.* (Αμύντωρ), king of the Dolopes, father of Phoenix; hence **Amyntorides** -ae, *m.* a son of Amyntor = Phoenix, Ov.

amystis -idis, *f.* (ἀμυστις), the emptying of a goblet at a draught, Hor.

Amynthāon -ōnis, *m.* (Αμυνθών), father of Melampus, Bias, and Aeolia; hence, **Amynthāonius** -a -um, son of Amynthāon.

an, *conj.* or, whether, introduces the second clause of a direct or indirect double question, or of a sentence implying doubt. **I. A.** Of sentences implying doubt; **1**, after utrum, utrumne and ne, honestumne factu sit an turpe, dubitant, Cic.; **2**, without a verb of doubt, or rather; non plus dubios an tribus mensibus, Cic. **B.** Elliptically, where the first clause is to be understood, dubito an, haud scio an, or nescio an, I don't know whether it is not, perhaps, possibly; haud scio an satis sit, eum qui lacesserit, injuriae suae poenitere, Cic.; with a negative, I don't know whether it is; dubitet an turpe non sit, whether it is base, Cic. **C.** Like num, whether,

(poet. or in post-Augustan prose), quis scit an adjuvant hodiernae crastina summae tempora di superi, Hor. **II.** In direct or indirect questions. **A.** Where both sentences are expressed; **1.** in direct questions, utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa est, Cic.; **2.** in indirect questions, id utrum Romano meo locutus sit an quo modo Stoici dicunt, postea video, Cic. **B.** Elliptically, where the first part of the question is suppressed, often to express irony or astonishment, or then **1.**; an etiam id dubium est? Cic.; an censes nihil inter nos convenire? Cic.

anābathrum -i, n. (ἀνάβαθρον), a raised seat. Juv.

Anācharsis -idis, m. (Ἀνάχαρις), a Scythian who, it was said, visited Athens in the time of Solon.

Anacrēōn -ontis, m. (Ἀνακρέων), a lyric poet of Teos in Ionia (559—478 B.C.). Adj., **Anacrēontius** -a -um, Anacreontic.

anādēma -ātis, n. (ἀνάδημα), an ornament or fillet for the head, Lucr.

Anagnia -ae, f. (Ἀγανία), a town in Latium, capital of the Hernici, now Anagni. Adj., **Anagninus** -a -um, belonging to Anagnia.

anagnostēs -ae, m. (ἀναγνώστης), a reader, Cic.

anālecta -ae, m. (ἀνάλεκτα), a slave whose duty it was to collect and remove crumbs after a meal, Mart.

anālōgia -ae, f. (ἀναλογία), proportion, comparison, analogy, Varr., Quint.

anancaeum -i, n. (ἀναγκαῖον, unavoidable), a large drinking cup, bumper, Plaut.

anapaestus -a -um (ἀνὰπαιστος), pes, or simply anapaestus, a metrical foot, an anapaest (v - -), Cic. Subst., **a, anapaestus** -i, m. a verse composed of anapaests, Cic.; **b, anapaestum** -i, n., a poem in anapaestic verse, Cic.

anāphorā -ae f. (ἀναφορά), **1.** the rising of the heavenly bodies, Plin.; **2.** in rhetoric, the repetition of a word at the beginning of several sentences (as in Cic. Verr. ii. 26).

Anāphē -ēs, f. (Ἀναφή), an island east of Thera, one of the Sporades, now Naxos, or Anafi.

Anapus -i, m. (Ἀναπός), a river in Sicily, near Syracuse, now Anapo.

Anartes -ium, m. (Ἀναρτοί), a people in Dacia.

1. Anās -ae, m. (Ἄνας), a river in Spain, now Wadi-ana or Guadiana.

2. ānas, ānātis, f. a duck, Cic.

anātiōula -ae, f. (dim. of anas), a little duck, Cic.

anātōcismus -i, m. (ἀνατοκισμός), compound interest, Cic.

Anaxāgōras -ae, m. (Ἀναξαγόρας), a philosopher of the old Ionian school, friend and teacher of Pericles and Euripides.

Anaxarchus -i, m. (Ἀναξαρχος), a philosopher of Abdera.

Anaximander -dri, m. (Ἀναξίμανδρος), a philosopher of Miletus, pupil of Thales.

Anaximēnes -is, m. (Ἀναξίμενης), a philosopher of Miletus, pupil of Anaximander.

anceps -cipitis, abl. sing. -cipiti (an and caput). **I.** Lit., two-headed; Janus, Ov.; acumen montis, two-peaked, Ov. **II.** Transf., with two sides. **A.** Two-edged; securis, Ov. **B. 1.** coming on both sides, behind and before; quum anceps hostis et a fronte et a tergo urgetur, Liv.; anceps proelium, a battle where the enemy attack on both sides, Caes.; anceps metus et ab cive et ab hoste, Liv.; **2.** of two natures; bestiae quasi

anceps, amphibious, Cic.; anceps faciendi dicendique sapientia, Cic. **C. 1.** ambiguous; oraculum, Liv.; **2.** uncertain, undecided; belli fortuna, Cic.; proelium, Liv.; **3.** unsettled; Lucanus an Apollus anceps, uncertain whether a Lucanian or an Apulian, Hor.; **4.** dangerous, hic locus tam anceps, Cic.

Anchiālos (ūs) -i, f. (Ἀγχιάλος), a small town of Thrace on the Pontus Euxinus, now Akiati.

Anchisēs -ae, m. (Ἀγχίσης), son of Cērys and father of Aeneas; hence **1.** adj., **Anchisēus** -a -um, belonging to Anchises; **2.** **Anchisiādēs** -iae, m. a descendant of Anchises, i.e. Aeneas, Verg.

ancile -is, n. (connected with *ancus, curved), **1.** a shield which fell from heaven in the time of Numa, on the preservation of which the safety of the Roman empire was supposed to depend, Liv.; **2.** any oval shield, Verg. (heterocl. genit. plur. anciliorum, Hor.).

ancilla -ae, f. a maid-servant, female slave, Cic.; used as an attrib., mulier ancilla, Sall.

ancillārīolus -i, m. (ancilla), a lover of maid-servants, Mart.

ancillāris -e (ancilla), relating to a maid-servant; artificium, Cic.

ancillor, **1.** dep. (ancilla), to serve as a maid-servant; hence, to serve slavishly, Plin.

ancillula -ae, f. (dim. of ancilla), a little maid-servant, Liv.; fig., ideoque istam juris scientiam tamquam ancillulam pedisequaque adjunxisti, Cic.

ancus -a -um (amb and caedo), cut round, Lucr.

Ancōn -ōnis, f. (Ἀγκών, elbow), and **Ancōna** -ae, f. a town in Picenum, on the Adriatic Sea; hence **Ancōnitānus** -i, m. an inhabitant of Ancōna.

ancōra -ae, f. (ἄγκυρα), an anchor; ancoram jacere, Caes.; figere, pangere, to cast anchor, Ov.; tollere, to weigh anchor, Caes.; consistere ad ancoram, in ancoris, to lie at anchor, Caes.

ancōrāle -is, n. (ancora), a cable, Liv.

ancōrārius -a -um (ancora), belonging to an anchor; funis, Caes.

Ancus (see Marcus).

Ancōra -ae; f. (ἄγκυρα). **I.** the chief town of the Tectosages, capital of Galatia, now Angora; hence, **Ancyranus** -a -um, belonging to Ancyra; Ancyranum monumentum, an inscription put up by Augustus at the entrance to his temple at Ancyra, relating the chief events of his life. **II.** a town in Phrygia, on the borders of Mysia and Lydia.

andābātā -ae, m. a kind of gladiator who fought with a helmet that had no openings for the eyes, Cic.

Andanīa -ae, f. (Ἀνδανία), an old town in Messenia, between Megalopolis and Messene; now Andorossa.

Andecavi -ōrum, m. and **Andes** -iūm, m. a Gallic people on the Loire with a town of the same name, now Angers.

1. Andes, v. Andecavi.

2. Andēs -iūm, f. town in the Mantuan country, birthplace of Virgil, now Pietola.

Andraemōn -ōnis, m. (Ἀνδραίμων). **I.** father of Amphissus, husband of Dryope. **II.** (also Andremon) king of Calydon, father of Thoas.

Andriscus -i, m. (Ἀνδρίσκος), a slave who gave himself out to be the son of the Macedonian king Persens, and caused the Third Macedonian War, which ended with the reduction of Macedonia into a Roman province by Metellus.

Andrōgēōs, or **-gēus** -i, m. (Ἀνδρόγεως), son of Minos and Pasiphaë, killed by the Athenians, who were consequently attacked and subdued by Minos, and forced to pay a tribute of youths and maidens to the Minotaur.

andrōgynus -i, m. (ἀνδρόγυνος), a hermaphrodite, Liv., Cic.

Andrōmachē -ēs and **-cha** -ae, f. (Ἀνδρομάχη), wife of Hector, and, after the capture of Troy, the captive of Pyrrhus; and subsequently wife of Helenus; appell., a young and beautiful wife, Mart.

Andrōmedē -ēs, f., and **-da** -ae, f. (Ἀνδρομέδη), daughter of the Aethiopian king Cepheus and of Cassiopeia, exposed to a sea-monster, but rescued by Perseus (acc. -an, Ov., Met. iv. 671, and Ars Am. i. 53.)

Andronicus -i, m. (Ἀνδρονίκος), L. or T., Livius, the earliest of the Roman tragic poets, a native of Magna Graecia, the slave of M. Livius Salinator (about 240 B.C.).

Andrōs and **Andrus** -i, f. (Ἀνδρος), the most northerly of the Cyclades, now Andro; hence adj., **Andrius** -a -um, *Andrian*; subst., **Andria** -ae, f. the Woman of Andros, name of one of Terence's comedies.

anellus -i, m. (dim. of anulus), a little ring Hor.

anōthum -i, n. (ἀνθον), dill, anise, Verg.

anfractus -ūs, m. (an and frango). **A.** a turning, bending; solis, revolution, Cic.; anfractus curvus vallis, winding, Verg.; recta regione, si nullus anfractus intercederet, no tortuous windings, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, legal intricacies; judiciorum, Cic.; b, prolixity, Cic.

angellus -i, m. (dim. of angulus) a little corner, Lucr.

angina -ae, f. (ἀγχόνη), the quinsy, Plaut.

angiportum -i, n. and (rarely) **angiportus** -ūs, m. (ango and portus), a narrow street, Cic.

Angitia (Ancitia, Anguitia) -ae, f. a goddess of the dwellers round the lake Fucinus (now Lago di Celano), of the Marsi and Marrubii; nemus Angitia, a grove on the west bank of lake Fucinus (now Selva d'Albi).

Angli -ōrum, m. a branch of the Suevi, living in modern Althmark.

ango, 3. (root ANG, Gr. ΑΓΧ, whence angulus, angustus, ἀγχω). **I.** to press together, to throttle; a, guttur, Verg.; b, to distress; ea collisio mistorum omnis generis animantium odore insolito urbanos et agrestem confertum. In arcta tecta aestu ac vigiliis angebat, Liv. **II.** to torment, make anxious; alieuius animum and aliequem, Cic.; angebant ingentis spiritus virum Sicilia Sardiniaque amissa, Liv.; pass., angini-ant, or animo or simply angeli, to be grieved or troubled; alieuius decessu, Cic.; de Statio marumisso et nonnullis aliis rebus, Cic.; me angit or angor, followed by quod, or the acc. and the infin., Cic.

angor -ōris, m. (ango). **I.** 1, a pressing together of the gullet, throttling, Plin.; 2, physical distress; aestu et angore vexata, Liv. **II.** mental distress; anguish, trouble; confici angoribus, Cic.

Angrivarii -ōrum, m. a German tribe on the Weser.

anguloōmus -a -um (anguis and coma), having snaky hair, Ov.

anguliculus -i, m. (dim. of angulus), a little snake, Ov.

anguifer -fēra -fērum (anguis and fero), snake-bearing; Gorgo, Prop.

angūigēna -ae, c. (anguis and geno = gignō), snake-born, Ov.

anguilla -ae, f. an eel, Plaut.

angui mānus -ūs, m. snake-handed; elephantus (so called from the snake-like movements of its trunk), Lucr.

angui nēus -a -um (anguis), pertaining to a snake, snaky, Ov.

angui nus -a -um = anguineus (q.v.).

angui pes -pēdis (anguis and pes), snake-footed, Ov.

anguis -is, c. (ango). **I.** a snake, Cic.; prov., frigidus latet anguis in herba, there is danger, Verg. **II.** 1, the constellation Draco, Verg.; 2, the constellation Ophiuchus, Ov. (abl. angue, rarely—but sometimes in Cicero—angui).

Anguitēnis -entis, m. (anguis and teneo), translation of Gr. ὀφιοῦχος the Snake-holder; the constellation Ophiuchus, Cic.

Anguitia, v. Angitia.

angulātus -a -um (angulus), angular, cornered, Cic.

angulōsus -a -um (angulus), full of corners, Plin.

angūlus -i, m. (root ANG, Gr. ΑΓΧ, whence ago, angustus, ἀγχω). **A.** a corner, angle, Caes. **B.** 1, an angle in mathematics, Cic.; 2, the extremity or corner of a country; extremus angulus agri Bruttii, Liv.; 3, a bastion, Liv.; 4, a retired spot; in ullo angulo Italiae, Cic.; fig., ad istas verborum angustias et ad omnes litterarum angulos, Cic.

angustē, adv. with compar. and superl. (angustus), narrowly, in a confined manner. **I.** Lit., **A.** of space, sedere, Cic. **B.** Of number or quantity, sparingly; uti re frumentaria, Caes. **II.** **A.** in a narrow, circumscribed manner; angustus apud Graecos valere, Cic. **B.** briefly; dicere, Cic.

angustia -ae, f., gen. pl. angustiae -arum, f. (angustus), narrowness. **A.** Lit., fretor, Cic.; spiritus, shortness of breath, Cic.; absol., defiles, narrow passes, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, obscure or narrow reasoning; tantas angustias et stoicorum dumeta (orationem) compellinus, Cic.; 2, of time, shortness; angustiae temporis, Cic.; 3, of circumstances, straitened condition, poverty; pecuniae, aerarii, rei familiaris, Cic.; absol., poverty, ap. Cic.; 4, difficulty, distress; in angustias adduci, Cic.; 5, of disposition, narrow-mindedness, Cic.

angusticlāvius II, m. (angustus and clavus), wearing a narrow stripe of purple on his tunic; epithet of a plebeian military tribune, Suet.

angustus -a -um (root ANG, Gr. ΑΓΧ, whence ago, ἀγχω, angulus), narrow. **A.** Lit., 1, of space, narrow, strait (opp. latus); pons, Cic.; 2, of other things, habenaē, tightly drawn, Tib.; spiritus angustior, short breath, Cic. Subst., **angustum** -i, n. a narrow space; in angusto tendere, to encamp in a narrow space, Liv.; angusta viarum, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, in angustum deducere perturbationes, to bridle, Cic.; in angustum concludere, to confine, limit, Cic.; 2, of time, short; nox, Ov.; 3, of circumstances, straitened, poor, scarce; res frumentaria, Caes.; angustas civium domos, Tac.; liberalitas angustior, Cic.; 4, of other things, precarious, critical, uncertain; res angustae, Cic.; fides angustior, Caes.; 5, of character, narrow-minded; alii minuti et angusti, Cic.; of perception, sensus, Cic.; 6, of speech, a, concise; disputationes, Cic.; b, petty, narrow, subtle; concertationes, Cic. Subst., **angustum** -i, n. difficulty; res est in angusto, Caes.

Ānhēlātīo -ōnis = anhelitus (q.v.).

Ānhelātor -ōris, m. (anhelo), *one who breathes with difficulty*, Plin.

Ānhēlitus -ūs, m. (anhelo). **A.** *short, quick breathing, puffing, panting*; anhelitum ducere, Plant.; anhelitus moventur, Cic.; asthma, Plin. **B.** Transf., **1**, *breath*, Ov.; **2**, *exhalation, vapour*; terrae, Cic.

ānhēlo, **1**, (am and helo). **I.** Intransit., *to draw a heavy breath, puff, pant*. **A.** Lit., Verg. **B.** Of lifeless objects, *to roar*; fornacibus ignis anhelat, Verg. **II.** Transl., **A.** *to produce with panting*; verba inflata et quasi anhelata gravius, Cic. **B.** *to pant for, desire eagerly*; scelus, Cic.

ānhēlus -ā -um (anhelo) = anhelans. **I.** *puffing, panting*; equi, Verg. **II.** Meton., *causing to pant*; febris, Ov.

āniōula -ae, f. (dim. of anus), *a little old woman*, Cic.

Anien -ēnis, v. Anio.

Aniensis, **Aniēnus**, v. Anio.

Ānigrōs -i, m. (Ἄνιγρος), *a river in Triphylia (Elis)*.

ānilis -e (anus), *belonging to or like an old woman*; vultus, Verg.; rugae, Ov.; esp. with the notion of superstition or folly, superstitio, Cic.; fabellae, *old wives' tales*, Cic.

ānilitas -ātis, f. (anilis), *old age (of women)*, Cat.

ānilitēr, adv. (anilis), *like an old woman*; id dicitur superstitiose atque aniliter, Cic.

ānīma -ae, f. (connected with *ἄω, ἄγω*). **I.** Lit. **A.** *wind*; impellunt animae lintea Thraciae, the north winds, Hor.; quantum ignes animaeque valent, of Vulcan's bellows, Verg. **B.** **1**, *the air as an element*, Cic.; **2**, *the breath*; animam ducere, Cic.; continere, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *the vital principle, the soul (anima, physical; animus, spiritual)*; **1**, Lit., **a**, *neque in homine inesse animum vel animam nec in bestia*, Cic.; *the spirits of the dead*, Suet.; *the vital principle in plants*, Plin.; **b**, *life*; animam edere, *to give up the ghost*, Cic.; animam agere, *to be in the agonies of death*, Cic.; trahere, *to drag on existence*, Liv.; dum anima est, *as long as he is alive*, Cic.; of the blood as the source of life, purpuream vomit animam, *life-blood*, Verg.; **2**, Meton., *a living being*; ova parire, non animam, Enn.; used as a term of endearment, *soul*; vos meae carissimae animae, Cic.; egregiae animae, Verg. **B.** (Like animas), *the rational soul*; anima rationis consilique particeps, Cic.

ānimābilis, -e (animo), *animating, giving life*; natura, Cic.

ānimāversio -ōnis, f. (animadverto). **I.** *perception, observation*; excitare animadversionem et diligentiam ut ne, &c., Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** *punishment*; censoria, Cic.; Dolabellae in audaces sceleratos, Cic.; vitiorum, Cic.; used euphem. for capital punishment, Cic. **B.** *censure, blame*, Cic.

ānimāversor -ōris, m. (animadverto), *an observer*, Cic.

ānimadvorto (ānimadvorto), -verti (-vorti), -versum (-vorsum), **3**, (for animum advorto). **I.** *to take notice of, attend to*; non animadverteri in pace, Cic.; followed by relat. sent.; ut animadverteram quate fiant, Cic.; by ut or ne and the subj., animadverterant ne callida assentatione copiantur, Cic.; t.t., of the lictor, *to clear the road for the consul*; consul animadvertere proxiolum lictorem iussit, Liv. **II.** Transf. **A.** *to perceive*; eequid animadvertis horum silentium, Cic.; with acc. and infin., animadvertit

Caesar unos Sequanos nihil earum rerum facere, Caes.; with rel. sent., animadverterant quid de religione existimandum sit, Cic.; with quum and the subj., animadversum saepe est, quum cor animantis alicuius evulsum palparet, Cic. **B.** **1**, *to take notice of, i.e. to take measures against, to punish*; g. erally followed by in; in iudices quosdam, Cic.; res animadvertenda, Cic.; euphem. *to punish with death*, Tac.; **2**, *to blame*; ea sunt animadvertenda peccata maxime, Cic.

ānimālīs, n. (for animale, from anima); **1**, *a living being, animal*; quum inter inanimatum atque animal hoc maximum intersit, quod animal agit aliquid, Cic.; **2**, *an animal*, as opposed to a man, Cic.; so contemptuously of an animal (like English brute, beast), funestum illud animal, Cic.

ānimālīs -e (anima), **1**, *consisting of air, airy*; natura, Cic.; **2**, *belonging to life, living*; intelligentia, Cic.; exemplum, Cic.

ānimans -antis (p. adj. from animo); *living*. **I.** Adj.; mundus, Cic. **II.** Subst., masc.; fem., and neut., *a living being, animal*; masc., alius animans, Cic.; fem., ceterae animantes, Cic.; neut., animantia omnia, Cic.

ānimatio -ōnis, f. (animo). **I.** Lit., *an animating*. **II.** Meton. (= anima), *a living being*; divinae animationis species, Cic.

1. ānimātus -a -um (p. adj. from animo), **1**, *alive, animated*; anteponanter animata inanimata, Cic.; **2**, *disposed in mind, inclined*; **a**, *morally or politically*, Pompeius animatus melius quam paratus, Cic.; with erga and acc., Cic.; with in and acc., Cic.; **b**, *courageously inclined, courageous*, Cic.

2. ānimātus -ūs, m. (animo), *life, animation*, Plin.

ānīmo, **1**, (anima and animus), **1**, *to animate, give life to*; omnia animat, format, alit, Cic.; animare in, with acc., *to change a lifeless into a living thing*; guttas animant in angues, Ov.; **2**, *to endow with a particular disposition*; pueros orientes animari atque formari, Cic.

ānimōsē, adv. (animosus), *courageously*; animose et fortiter facere aliquid, Cic.

ānimōsus -a -um (animus), *courageous, high-spirited, ardent, passionate, furious*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., fortis et animosus vir, Cic.; equus, Ov. **B.** Transf., of winds, poet., ventus, Ov.; Euri, Verg.; with abl., *proud of*; animosus spoliis, Ov. **II.** Esp., *intent on*; corruptor, a briber who spares no expense, Tac.

ānimūla -ae, f. (dim. of anima). **I.** *a little soul*, ap. Cic. **II.** *a little life*; tuae litterae quae mihi quidquam quasi animulae instillarunt, have refreshed me a little, Cic.

ānimūlus -i, m. (dim. of animus), *a term of endearment*; mi animule, my life, Plaut.

ānimus -i, m. (root AN, connected with anima and ἄνεμος). **I.** *the spiritual principle of life in man*, opposed to corpus, the body, and to anima, the principle of physical life; credo deos immortales sparsisse animos in corpora humana, Cic.; rarely of animals, bestiae quarum animi sunt rationis expertes, Cic. **II.** **A.** *the soul as the seat of feeling*; **1**, animus alius ad alta vitia propensor, Cic.; genit. animi (almost pleonastic) with adj. or subst., aeger animi, Liv.; dubius animi, Verg.; animi metus, Cic.; with animo or animi and a verb, animo tremere, Cic.; animi or animis pendere, *to be anxious*, Cic.; **2**, *character, disposition*; apertus et simplex, Cic.; esse angusti animi atque demissi, Cic.; poet., transf., *nature*; exuerint silvestrem animum, Verg., **3**, *inclination towards some*

one; boſto (or alieno) animo eſſe in aliquem, Caes.; mi anime, "my dear," Plaut.; 4, courage, confidence, ſpirit; fac animo magno fortique ſis, Cic.; neutrū animus eſt ad pugnandum, Liv.; ſo in plur., animi cadunt, courage ſinks, Cic.; tranſf., ſtre or vivacity in a ſpeech, quae viſ, qui animus, quae dignitas illi oratori deſuit, Cic.; poet., of a top, dant animos plagae, Verg.; ſo (eſp. in plural) pride, arrogance, uxor, inflata adhuc regiſ animis et muliebri ſpiritu, Liv.; jam inſolentiam noratiſ hominiſ, norati� animoſ ejus et ſpirituſ tribunicioſ, Cic.; pone animoſ, Verg.; 5, wiſh, deſire; miſſum animiſ expletis, Liv.; animi voluptatiſque cauſa, Caes. **B. the ſoul as the ſeat of the will; ad omnia et animo et conſilio paratuſ, Cic.; eo ad te animo venimur ut, &c., with the reſolve to, &c., Cic.; habeo in animo, with inſin., I am reſolved, Cic.; ſo in animum habeo, Liv.; eſt mihi in animo, Cic.; avert animuſ, with inſin., Cic.; inclinat animuſ, with ut and the ſubj., Liv.; ex animo, willingly, Cic. **C.** the ſoul as the ſeat of the thoughtſ; 1, omniū menteſ animoſque perturbare, Caes.; 2, conſciouſneſſ; deficientibuſ animiſ, Liv.; thought, memor in bene meritoſ animuſ, Cic.**

Anio -ōniſ (or -ēniſ from original Sabine form **Aniēn**), m., poet., **Aniēnuſ** -i, m. the Anio, a river, tributary to the Tiber. Adj., 1, **Anienſiſ** -e, 2, **Aniēnuſ** -a -um, belonging to the Anio.

Aniſuſ -i, m. priet of Apollo, and king of the iſland of Deloſ, friend of Anchieſ and Aeneas.

Anna -ae, f., a, ſiſter of Dido; b, Anna Pērenna, a Roman goddeſſ.

annaliſ -e (annuſ). **I.** Adj., **A.** laſting a year, Varr. **B.** relating to a year; lcx, the law which determined the minimum age for the great officeſ of ſtate, Cic. **II.** Subſt., **annaliſ** -iſ, m. (ſc. liber) and plur., **annaleſ** -ium, m. (libri) yearly recordſ, annalſ, in early timeſ kept by the Pontificēſ (hence annaleſ pontificū or annaleſ maximī), in later timeſ compoſed by the ſo-called annaliſtāſ (aſ Q. Fabiuſ Pictor), Cic.

annāto, 1. (ad-nato), 1, to ſwim to, Plin.; 2, to ſwim by the ſide of, Sen.

annāvigo, 1. (ad-nāvigo), to voyage to, Plin.

annecto (ad-necto) -necſti -necum, 3. to bind to, connect with. **I.** Lit., ſtomachuſ ad linguam annectitur, Cic. **II.** Tranſf., 1, phyſically, animoſ corporibuſ, Lucr.; 2, to connect, in a ſpeech, rebuſ praſentibuſ futuſaſ adjungere atque annectere, Cic.

annexuſ -iſ, m. (annecto), a binding to, a connection, Tac.

Annibal, v. Hannibal.

Anniciōriſ -ōrum, m. (Ἀννικέριος), a ſect of Cyrenaic philoſophēſ.

annicūluſ -a -um (annuſ), one year old; neptiſ, Nep.

annitor (ad-nitor) -niſuſ or -niſuſ, 3. dep. **I.** Lit., to lean upon; ad aliquod tamquam adminiculū, Cic. **II.** Tranſf., to ſtrive after; de triumpho, Cic.; with ad and the acc. of the gerund, ad obtinendū heſternū decuſ, Liv.; ſoll. by ut or ne, with the ſubj., Liv.; alſo by the inſin., Liv.

Anniuſ -a -um, genſ, an old plebeian family at Rome, of which T. Anniuſ Milo waſ a member, v. Milo. Adj. **Annianuſ** -a -um, belonging to an Anniuſ or Annia.

annivēſariuſ -a -um (annuſ and verto), recurring every year; ſacra, Cic.; arma, Liv.

1. **anno** (ad-no), 1. **I.** to ſwim to, or near; with acc., naveſ, Caes.; with dat., veſtriſ oriſ, Verg.; navebuſ, Liv.; generally with ad and

the acc., ad eam urbem, Cic. **II.** to ſwim with, or alongſide of; pediteſ anhanter equiſ, Tac.

2. **Anno**, v. Hanno.

annona -ae, f. (annuſ). **I.** yearly produce, crop; 1, Gen., Col.; 2, means of ſubſiſtence, eſp. grain; annonae caritateſ, dearneſſ, Cic.; vilitateſ, cheapneſſ, Cic. **II.** Meton., price of proviſionſ; annona ſalaria, price of ſult, Liv.; eſp. of corn; annonae varietaſ, fluctuation in the price of corn, Cic.; eſp. high price of corn; ſolatiū annonae, Cic.; annonam queri, to complain of the high price of corn, Liv.; fig., vilis amicoruſ annona, friendſ are to be had cheap, Hor.

annōſuſ -a -um (annuſ), full of yearſ, long-lived; cornix, Hor.

annōtātiō (ad-notatiō) -ōniſ, f. (annoto), mark, annotation, Plin.

annōtātōr -ōriſ, m. (annoto), one who re-marks, an obſerver, Plin.

annōtiūſ -a -um (annuſ), a year old, be-longing to laſt year; naveſ, Caes.

annōto (ad-noto), 1. to note down. **I.** Lit., annotatuſ eſt, with acc. and inſin., Tac.; librum, to make remarkſ on a book, Plin. **II.** Tranſf., to remark, take notice of, Plin.

annūmēro (ad-numero), 1. **I.** to count out, pay; tibi denarioſ, Cic. **II.** to reckon with; with dat., aliquem hiſ duobuſ, Cic.; with m and the abl., aliquem patronorū in grege, Cic.

annuntiō (ad-nuntio), 1. to announce, tell, relate, Plin.

annūo (ad-nuo) -tiſ, 3. **I.** to nod to; ſimul atque ſibi annuiſſet, Cic. **II.** **A.** to aſſent by a nod or ſign; id ſcoto capite, Cic.; with dat., of perſon, petenti, Verg.; of the thing, quibuſ (praemiſ) etiam re ipſe annuerat, Liv.; annue coeptiſ, be favourable to our undertaking, Verg.; with fut. inſin., quum annuiſſet ſc venturū, Liv. **B.** aliquid aliquid, to promiſe; caeli arcem, Verg. **C.** to point out by a ſign; quōſ iſte annuerat, Cic.

annuſ -i, m. (root AN connected with annuſ); revolution of time, hence year. **I.** Lit., exeunte anno, Cic.; anno ſuperiore, Cic.; omnibuſ anniſ, annually, Caes.; tempuſ anni, time of the year, ſeaſon, Cic.; adv. phraſeſ, 1, anno, a whole year, Liv.; in each year, yearly, Liv.; ſo, in anno, in each year, Cic.; annuſ, a full year, Cic.; in annuſ, for a year, Liv.; ad annuſ, next year, Cic.; intra annuſ, within the ſpace of a year, Liv.; 2, of the yearſ of a perſon's life; annōſ LXX natuſ, ſeventy yearſ old, Cic.; Hannibal annorū ferme novem, when nine yearſ old, Caes.; habere annōſ viginti, Cic.; annuſ agere quartuſ et octogēſimuſ, Cic.; hence, like aetāſ, old age, conſectuſ anniſ, Sall.; 3, the year of a perſon's life at which he could ſtand for a magiſtracy; iſ enim erat annuſ, quo per legēſ ei conſulem fieri liceret, Caes.; annuſ meuſ, tuuſ, ſuūſ, Cic.; ſo, the year of office; prorogare annuſ, Cic.; 4, a year with relation to the weather, healthineſſ, &c.; locuplieſ frugibuſ, Hor.; graviffimuſ et peſtilentiſſimuſ, Cic.; 5, annuſ inagnuſ, a cycle of yearſ, Cic. **II.** Tranſf. (poet.), 1, time of year: pomifer, autumn; hibernuſ, winter, Hor.; 2, the growth of a year, Cic.

annūto (ad-nuto), 1. (intēſ. of annuo), to nod to, make a ſign to, Plaut.

annūtriō (ad-nutrio), 4. to nourish at or near to, Plin.

annūuſ -a -um (annuſ). **I.** laſting for a year; magiſtratuſ, Caes. **II.** returning every year, annual; labor agricolarū, Cic.; hence, ſubſt., **annūuſ** -i, n. or **annūa** -ōrum, n. a yearly ſalary, penſion, annuity, Plin.

anquiro -quisivi -quisitum (an and quæro), *3. to search carefully, to inquire after.* **I.** Lit., omnia quæ sunt ad vivendum necessaria anquirere et parare, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Transf., *to investigate*; mens semper aliquid anquirat aut agit, Cic. **B.** Intransit., legal t. t. *to set an inquiry on foot*; de perduellione, Liv.; capite or capitis, *on a charge involving capital punishment*, Liv.

ansa -ae, f. *a handle, haft.* **I.** Lit., ansa poculi, canthari, Verg.; crepidæ, *the eye through which a shoe-tie is passed*, Tib. **II.** Transf., *occasion, opportunity*; habere reprehensionis ansam aliquam, Cic.

Ansanti, v. Ampsancti.

ansatus -a -um (ansa), *provided with a handle*; homo, *a man with handles*; i.e., with arms akimbo, Plaut.

1. anser -ëris, m. *a goose*, Cic.

2. Anser -ëris, m. *a wanton poet, friend of the triumvir Antonius*.

anserinus -a -um (anser), *relating or belonging to a goose*, Plin.

Antaens -i, m. ('Ανταῖος), *a powerful giant, ruler of Libya, who compelled all strangers coming to his country to wrestle with him, at last slain by Hercules, who, observing that each time Antaens fell on the earth he gained new force, held him aloft in the air and so killed him*.

Antandros (us) -i, f. ('Ανταῖδος), *a town of Mysia, now Antandro*; hence adj., **Antandrius** -a -um, *of Antandros*.

antē (old form, anti, whence antidea, antideo; connected with ἀντα, ἀντί, ἀντιπν), prep. & adv. *before.* **I.** Adv., **A.** Of place, ante aut post pugnam, Liv. **B.** Of time, *a, before*; inuitis ante saeculis, Cic.; ante quam, *before that*; ut te ante videret quam a vita discederet, Cic.; anno ante quam mortuus est, Cic.; **B.** very rarely used as adj., neque ignari sumus ante malorum (= τῶν πρὶν κακῶν), *of former sufferings*, Verg. **II.** Prep., *before.* **A.** Of place, **1.** Lit., ante pedes, Cic.; causam ante aliquem dicere, *before a judge*, Cic.; **2.** Transf., *of preference*, quem ante me diligo, *whom I love more than myself*, Cic.; so ante alios, Liv.; ante omnes, Tac. **B.** of time, ante lucem, Cic.; ante me, *before my time*, Cic.; often with a partic., ante urbem conditam, *before the founding of the city*, Cic.; esp. **a.** ante annum, *a year ago*, Plin.; **b.** ante rem, *before the fight*, Liv.; ante tempus, *before the right time*, Liv.; **c.** ante diem, (*a*) *before the day*, Ov., (*β*) *before the day fixed by fate*, Ov.; **d.** ante id tempus, *up to the present time*, Caes.; **e.** ante certam diem, *within a fixed time*; equites ante certam diem decederent, Cic.; **f.** so to mark the date, ante diem quartum Idus Martias (A.D. IV. Id. Mart.), *the fourth day before the Ides of March*, i.e. the twelfth of March, Cic.

antēa (ante and abl. eā), adv., *before, formerly*, Cic.; followed by quam, Cic.

antēambulo -ōnis, m. (ante and ambulare), *a running footman to clear the way*, Mart.

antēcānem (translation of προκύων), *a star, the little dog*, Cic.

antēcāpio -cēpi -ceptum, *3.* **I.** Lit., *to seize beforehand*; pontem Mosæ fluminis, Tac.; locum castris, Sall. **II.** Transf., **a.** *to anticipate, to prepare beforehand*; quæ bello usui forent, Sall. **b.** *to excite, or provoke beforehand*; ea omnia (famem aut sitim, etc.) luxu, Sall.; *to use beforehand*; noctem, *not to wait for*, Sall.; **b.** philosoph. t. t., *anteceptam animo rei quandam informationem, preconceived idea*, Cic.

antēcēdens -entis, p. adj. (from antecedo), *preceding.* **I.** Plin. **II.** Esp., philosoph. t. t.,

causa, the antecedent cause. Subst., **antēcēdens**, *the antecedent cause*; oftener in plur., antecedentes, Cic.

antēcēdo -cessi -cessum, *3. to go before, precede.* **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., in space, agmen, Caes.; absol., stellæ tum antecedunt, tum subsequuntur, Cic. **B.** Transf., in time (with dat. and acc.), alicui ætate paulum, Cic. **II.** Esp., *to hasten before, to overtake.* **A.** Lit., nuntios oppugnatî oppidi famamque, Caes. **B.** Transf., *to excel*; with dat., quantum natura hominîs pœculibus reliquisque bestiis antecedit, Cic.; with acc., aliquem scientia atque usu nauticarum rerum, Caes.; absol., et auctoritate et ætate et usu rerum, Cic.

antēcēlo -ère, *no perf. or sup., to distinguish oneself, excel*; **1.** of persons, with dat. of person and abl. of thing, omnibus ingenîi gloria, Cic.; with acc. of the person and abl. of the thing, omnes fortuna, Tac.; with abl. of thing alone, militari laude, Cic.; **2.** of things, duæ aedes sacrae quæ longe ceteris antecellant, Cic.

antēcēssio -ōnis, f. (antecedo), **1.** *a preceding or going before*; quæ in orbibus conversiones antecessionesque eveniunt, Cic.; **2.** *the antecedent cause*; homo causas rerum videt earumque prægressus et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, Cic.

antēcēssus -ūs, m. (antecedo); *a going before*; in antecessum, *in advance*, Sen.

antēcūrsor -ōris, m. (antecurro), *one who runs before*; plur. pioneers, advance guard of an army, Caes.

antēō -ivi (and gen.) -iī, -ire (old form, antideo), *to go before.* **I.** Lit., alicui, Cic.; aliquem, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to go before in time*; alicui ætate, Cic.; aliquem ætate, Cic.; si anteissent delicta, *had happened before*, Tac. **B.** **1.** *to excel*; alicui sapientia, Cic.; omnes intelligentia, Cic.; absol., *to distinguish oneself*; operibus, *by actions*, Cic.; **2.** *to anticipate*; damnationem veneno Tac. (in poets and post-Augustan prose, the syllable after ante disappears, antēat, Ov.; antibo, Tac.).

antēfero -tūli -lātum, -ferre. **I.** *to carry before*; viginti clarissimarum familiarum imagines, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to prefer*; longe omnibus unum Demosthenem, Cic.; iniquissimam pacem iustissimo bello, Cic. **B.** *to anticipate, consider beforehand*; quod est dies allatura, id consilio anteferre debeamus, Cic.

antēfixus -a -um, *fastened in front*; truncis arborum antefixa ora, Tac. Subst., **antēfixa** -ōrum, n. *ornaments fixed on the roofs and gutters of houses*; antefixa fictilia deorum Romanorum, Liv.

antēgrēdiōr -gressus -grēdi, dep. (ante and gradior), *to go before.* **I.** Lit., stella Veneris antegreditur solem, Cic. **II.** Transf., *causæ antegressæ, antecedent causes*, Cic.

antēhābēo, *2. to prefer*, Tac.

antēhāc (old form, antidhac), adv. (ante and abl. hāc), *before this time, formerly*, Cic.

antēlātus -a -um, v. antefero.

antēlūcānus -a -um (ante and lux), *happening before daybreak*; tempus, Cic.; cena, Cic.

antēmēridianus -a -um, *before noon*, Cic.

antēmīto, *more properly separated, ante and mitto q.v.*

Antemnae -arum, f. *Sabinæ town at the junction of the Anio with the Tiber*; hence, **Antemnates** -ium, m. *the inhabitants of Antemnae*.

antenna (antemna) -ae, f. (an = arā and tendere), *a sail-yard*; antennis ad malos destinare, Caes.

Antenor -ōris, m. (Ἀντίνορ) a Trojan, the legendary founder of Patavium (Padua); hence, **1, Antenorēus** -a -um, belonging to Antenor, Patavian; **2, Antenōrides** -ae, m. (Ἀντινῶριδης), a descendant of Antenor.

antēpagmentum -i, n. the lining of a door or post, a jamb, Cato.

antepēs -pēdis, m. the forefoot, Cic.

antēpilān -drum, m. the soldiers who fought in front of the pilani or triarii, i.e. the hastati and principes, Liv.

antēpōnō -pōsdi -pōstum, 3. **I.** to place before; alicui prandium, Plaut. **II.** to place in front. **A.** Lit., equitum locos sedilibus plebis, Tac. **B.** Transf., to prefer; se alicui, Cic.; amicitiam omnibus rebus humanis, Cic.

antēpōtēs -entis, very powerful, very fortunate, Plaut.

Anterōs -ōtis, m. (Ἀντρέως), **1,** the genius or avenger of slighted love, Cic.; **2,** a kind of amethyst, Plin.

antes -lum, m. rows or ranks, e.g. of vines, Verg.

antēsignānus -i, m. (ante and signum), plur. antesignani, chosen soldiers who fought in front of the line to support the cavalry, skirmishers, Caes.; hence, sing., a leader, Cic.

antesto (antisto) -stīti, 1. to stand before; transp., to surpass; with dat. of person and abl. of thing, multum omnibus (dat.) corporum viribus (abl.), Cic.; absol., to be prominent, Cic.

antestor, 1. dep. (contr. from antetestor), legal t. t., to call to witness, Hor. The formula was "licet antestari" used by the demandant, and the person whose witness was required held up the lap of his ear to express his consent; used once by Cicero without reference to judicial proceedings.

antēvénō -vénī -ventum, 4. **I.** Lit., **A.** to come before, to get the start of; per tramites occultos, exercitum Metelli, Sall. **II.** Transf., **A.** to anticipate, prevent; consilia et insidias hostium, Sall. **B.** to excel; per virtutem nobilitatem, Sall.

antēvértō, **antēvortō** -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. and dep. **antēvortor** -vorti. **I.** Lit., to come or go before, to precede; stella tum antevertens tum subsequens, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to anticipate, hinder by anticipating; atque id ipsum quum tecum agere conaret, Fannius antevertit, Cic. **B.** to prefer; Caesar omnibus consiliis antevertendum existimavit ut Narbonem proficisceretur, Caes.

Anthēdōn -ōnis, f. (Ἀνθηδών), town and state of the Boeotian league on the river Mæsupius, now Lukisi.

Anthēmūsia -ae, f. and **Antāēmūsias** -ias, f. a town in Mesopotamia.

anthiās -ae, m. (ἀνθίας), a sea-fish, Ov.

anthōlōgia, genit. -ōn, n. (ἀνθολογία), anthology, a collection of extracts and small poems, Plin.

Antianus, **Antias**, v. Antinūs.

Anticāto -ōnis, m. the Anticato, a work of C. Jul. Caesar in two books, in answer to Cicero's Cato, Juv.

anticipatio -ōnis, f. (anticipo), a preconception, innate idea, Cic.

anticipo, 1. (ante and capio), 1. to take or receive before, anticipate; quod ita sit informatum anticipatumque mentibus nostris, Cic.; viam, to travel over before, Ov.; ludos, to celebrate before their time, Suet.; 2, to come before, Lucr.

Anticlēa and **-olia** -ae, f. (Ἀντίκλεια),

daughter of Antolycus, wife of Laertes, mother of Ulysses.

anticus -a -um (ante), forward, in front (opp. posticus), pars, Cic.

Antioīra -ae, f. (Ἀντίκυρα), a town in Phocis, famous for its hellebore, now Aspro Spiti, Hor.

antidea, **antideo**, **antidhac**, v. antea, anteo, antelac.

antidōtum -i, n. (Ἀντίδοτον), an antidote, Suet.

Antigēnēs -is, m. (Ἀντιγένης). **I.** a general of Alexander the Great, Nep. **II.** a shepherd, Verg.

Antigēnidas -ās, m. and **-idēs** -ae, m. (Ἀντιγενίδης), name of two celebrated flute-players, one of whom, a Theban, flourished about 440 B.C., the other, a son of Dionysius, about 338 B.C.

Antigōnē -ēs, f. and **Antigōna** -ae, f. (Ἀντιγόνη). **I.** daughter of Oedipus, sister of Polyneices and Electra, put to death for burying her brother against the command of the king of Thebes. **II.** daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, changed into a stork by Hera.

Antigōnea -ae, f. (Ἀντιγόχεια or Ἀντιγονία) name of several towns, the most important of which were—**a,** a town on the Celydnus, in Epirus; hence, **Antigōnensis** -o, belonging to Antigonis; **b,** a town in Macedonia.

Antigōnus -i, m. (Ἀντιγόνης), name of several of the successors of Alexander the Great, the most celebrated of whom was Antigonus I., born 385 B.C., father of Demetrius Poliorcetes, ruler of Phrygia, and, after Alexander's death, of Pamphylia and Lycia, killed at Ipsus 301 B.C.

Antilibānus -i, m. (Ἀντιλίβαρος) a mountain range in Phoenicia, running parallel to Mount Libanus, now Dschebel Escharhi.

Antilōchus -i, m. (Ἀντίλοχος), son of Nestor, friend of Achilles.

Antimāchus -i, m. (Ἀντιμαχος), a Greek poet, contemporary with Plato.

Antinōus -i, m. (Ἀντινός), a beautiful youth, beloved by the emperor Hadrian, who gave him divine honours on his early death.

Antiochia -ae, f. (Ἀντιόχεια), name of several towns. **I.** Antiochia Epidaphnes (ἡ ἐν Δάφνης, Plin.), capital of Syria, on the river Orontes, now Antakia. **II.** town of Caria, on the Maeander; hence, adj., **Antiochensis** -e and **Antiochinus** -a -um, belonging to Antioch.

Antiochus -i, m. (Ἀντίοχος). **I.** name of thirteen Syrian kings, the most important of whom were—**a,** Antiochus III., Magnus, protector of Hannibal in his exile, conquered by L. Corn. Scipio; **b,** Antiochus IV., Epiphanes, who was deterred by the Roman envoy, L. Popilius, from seizing Egypt; **c,** Antiochus X., whose son, Antiochus XIII., came to Rome with his brother to uphold their claims on Egypt. **II.** name of several kings of Commagene.

III. Antiochus of Ascalon, the last philosopher of the Academic school of philosophers, teacher of Varro and Cicero; hence **1, Antiochius** -a -um, belonging to the philosopher Antiochus. Subst., **a,** **Antiochil** -orum, m. the disciples of Antiochus; **b,** ista Antiochia, the dogmas of Antiochus; **2,** **Antiochinus** -a -um, a, belonging to Antiochus III.; **b,** belonging to the philosopher Antiochus.

Antioīpa -ae, f. and **Antioīpē** -ēs, f. (Ἀντιόπη), 1, daughter of Nycteus, mother of Amphion and Zethus; 2, mother of the Pierides.

Antipātēr -tri, m. (Ἀντίπατρος). **I.** name of several kings of Macedonia, the most important of whom was the confidant of Philip and Alexander the Great, king of Macedonia after Alexander.

der's death. **II.** name of several Greek philosophers; **a.** Antipater Cyrenaicus, a disciple of the elder Aristippus; **b.** Antipater of Tarsus, a Stoic, teacher of Panaetius. **III.** L. Caellus Antipater, v. Caellus.

Antipatρία -ae, f. (Ἀντιπατρία), a town in Macedonia, on the border of Illyria.

Antiphátēs -ae, m. (Ἀντιφάτης). **I.** ruler of the cannibal Laestrygones. **II.** a son of Sarpdon, killed by Turnus.

Antiphōn -ontis, f. (Ἀντιφών), **1.** a celebrated Athenian orator, 479-411 B.C.; **2.** a sophist, contemporary and adversary of Socrates; **3.** a freedman and actor.

Antipólis -is, f. (Ἀντιπόλις), town of the Massilians in Gallia Narbonensis, now Antibes.

antiquárius -a -um (antiquus), belonging to antiquity. Subst., **antiquárius** -ii, m. and **antiquaria** -ae, f., an antiquary, Juv., Suet.

antiquē, adv. (antiquus), in an ancient manner, Hor.

antiquitas -ātis, f. (antiquus). **I.** antiquity, ancient times, Cic. **II.** Meton., **1.** the history of ancient times, Cic.; hence plur, the ancients, Cic.; **2.** the good old times, primitive virtue, integrity, Cic.; **3.** great age; generis, Cic.

antiquitās, adv. (antiquus), **1.** formerly, in ancient times, Caes.; **2.** from antiquity, Liv.

antiquo, **1.** (antiquus), to leave in its former state; hence, to reject a bill; legem, rogationem, Cic.

antiquus -a -um (for anticus, from ante). **I.** that which excels all other things in worth; in compar. and superl., more or most weighty, important, preferable; id antiquus consuli fuit, the consul preferred that, Liv.; ne quid vita existimem antiquus, more important, Cic.; nihil ei fuisset antiquus quam (followed by the infin.), Cic.; navalis apparatus ei semper antiquissima cura fuit, Cic. **II.** that which is before in point of time. **A.** Relative, old, ancient previous, once existing; **a.** antiquae munitiones, Caes.; causa antiquior memoria tua, Cic.; subst., nam illa nimis antiqua praetereo, Cic.; **b.** esp. with the notion of what is simple, pure, innocent; antiqui homines, Cic. **B.** Absol., having existed for a long time, old, ancient, venerable; tuus antiquissimus amicus, Cic.; esp. of towns, urbs, Verg. Subst., **antiqui** -orum, m. the people of old time, ancient authors, old statesmen, men of old, Cic.

Antissa -ae, f. (Ἀντίσσα), a town on a small island near Lesbos; hence, **Antissaei** -orum, m. the Antissaean.

antistēs -stātis, c. (antisto). **I.** a presiding priest or priestess; sacerorum, Cic. **II.** Transf., master in any art; artis dicendi, Cic.

Antisthēnēs -is and -ae, m. (Ἀντισθένης), a Greek philosopher, founder of the Cynic school.

antistita -ae, f. (antistes), a presiding priestess, Cic., Ov.

antisto, v. antestor.

antithētōn -i, n. (Ἀντιθετον), a figure of rhetoric, antithesis, opposition, Cic.

Antium -ii, n. (Ἀντίον), an old town of Latium on the sea-coast, now Torre or Porto d'Anzio; hence, **1.** **Antianus** -a -um; **2.** **Antias** -ātis, belonging to Antium.

antlia -ae, f. (ἀντλίον), a pump, Mart.

Antōniaster -tri, m. an imitator of the oratory of Antonius, Cic.

Antoninus -i, m. a name of several Roman emperors, the most notable of whom are, **1.** Antoninus Pius, ruled from 138-161 A.D.; **2.** M. Aurelius

Antoninus Philosophus, son-in-law and adopted son of the former, ruled from 161-180 A.D.; **3.** M. Aurelius Antoninus, v. Heliogabalus.

Antōnius -a -um, gens, the name of a Roman family, the most distinguished members of which were: (1) M. Antonius, surnamed Orator, born B.C. 144, put to death by Marius and Cinna 85; introduced by Cicero as a speaker in the dialogue De Oratore. (2) M. Antonius Creticus, son of (1) despatched against the pirates of the eastern Mediterranean in 74 B.C. (3) C. Antonius, second son of the preceding, the accomplice of Catiline, colleague with Cicero in the consulship, B.C. 63. (4) M. Antonius Triumvir, son of (2), born B.C. 83, the bitter enemy of Cicero, after Caesar's death triumvir with Octavianus and Lepidus, defeated by Octavianus at the battle of Actium (B.C. 31); killed himself shortly after. (5) Iulus Antonius, son of (4), by Fulvia, brought up by the elder Octavia; hence, adj., **Antōnianus** -a -um, of or relating to Antonius.

antrum -i, n. (ἀντρον), a cave, Ov., Verg.; transf., the hollow of a tree; exesae arboris antro, Verg.; of a litter, vehi clauso antro, Juv.

Anūbis -hīdis, m. (Ἀνουβίς, Egyptian Anup, or Anupu), an Egyptian god, represented with a dog's head; latrator A., Verg.

anūlārius -a -um (anulus), belonging to a seal ring; scalae, a place in Rome, Suet. Subst., **anularius** -i, m. a ring maker, Cic.

anūlātus -a -um (anulus), be ringed, ornamented with rings; aures, Plaut.

anūlus, **annūlus** -i, m. (1. anus, a ring, Esp. I. a finger or signet ring; in ejusmodi cera centum sigilla imprimere hoc anulo, Cic.; vilissima utensillum anulo clausa, sealed up, Tac.; anulus equester, the gold ring which was the sign of a knight in Rome, Hor.; anulum invenire, to be raised to the rank of a knight, Cic. **II.** Of objects similar in form, **1.** a curtain ring, Plin.; **2.** the link of a fetter, Plin.; **3.** a ringlet of hair, Mart.

1. ānus -i, m. the fundament, Cic.

2. ānus -ūs, f. an old woman, Cic.; anus Cumaea, the Sibyl, Ov.; in apposition, old; sacerdos, Verg.; of animals and things, cerva, Qv.; amphora, Mart.; Appia via, Prop.

anxiē, adv. (anxius), anxiously, Sall.

anxiētās -ātis, f. (anxius). **I.** anxiety, anxiousness, as a trait in a person's character; while angor is the transitory feeling of anxiety, Cic.; also = angor, grief, anguish, Ov. **II.** Transf. painful accuracy, Quint.

anxifer -fēra -fērum (anxius and fero), causing anxiety, Cic.

anxītūdō -inis, f. (anxius), anxiousness, Cic.

anxius -a -um (ango). **I.** anxious, uneasy; anxii senes, Cic.; anxium habere aliquid, to make anxious, Tac.; anxius animo, Sall.; with abl. of cause, ira et metu, Sall.; with genit., furti, Qv.; with de and the abl., de successore, Suet.; with pro, pro mundi regno, Ov.; followed by ne, Sall.; an . . . an, Tac.; -ne (enclitic) . . . an, Sall.; quoniam modo, Tac.; unde, Hor. **II.** Transf., causing anxiety or anguish; aegritudines, Cic.

Anxūr -ūris, m. and n. **I.** m. Anxur (Axur), and Anxurus, a deity of the Volscians, identified with the Etruscan Veiovis; Anxurus Jupiter, Verg. **II.** n. an old town of the Vols., on the sea-coast, afterwards called Terracina. Adj., **Anxurnas** -ātis, belonging to Anxur.

Āon -ōnis, m. (Ἄων), son of Poseidon, an old Boeotian hero; hence **1.** **Āōnes** -um, acc. -as, m. (Ἀῶνες), Boeotians; **2.** **Āōnia** -ae, f. (Ἀῶνία), mythic name of Boeotia, in which were

the mountain Helicon and the spring Aganippe, the resort of the Muses; 3, **Aōnīdēs** -um, f. the Muses; 4, **Aōnius** -a -um (Ἀώνιος) belonging to Aonia; vertex, Helicon, Verg.; vir, Hercules, born at Thebes, Ov.; juvenis, Hippomenes, Ov.; deus, Bacchus, Ov.; fons and aquae, Aganippe, Ov.; sorores, the Muses, Ov.; vates, a poet, Ov.

Aornos -i, m. and f. (ἄορνος, without birds), the lake of Avernus, Verg.

Aous -i, m. (Ἄωος), a river in Illyria, now Viosa or Vorussa.

āpāgē, interj., away with thee! be off! Ter., Plaut.

Apāmēa and **-ia** -ae, f. (Ἀπάμεια), 1, a town of Syria on the Orontes, now Asfimiāh or Famit; 2, a town of Phrygia on the Maeander; 3, a town of Bithynia. Adj., **Apāmēnsis** -e and **Apāmēnus** -a -um, belonging to Apamea.

Apellēs -is, m. (Ἀπελλής), one of the greatest Greek painters, friend of Alexander the Great. Adj., **Apellēus** -a -um.

Apennīnīcōla -ae, c. (Apenninus and colo), an inhabitant of the Apennines, Verg.

Apenninīgēna -ae, c. (Apenninus and gigno), one born upon the Apennines, Ov.

Apenninus -i, m. (connected with Celtic Pen, a mountain-top), the chain of the Apennines, a mountain range running down through the centre of Italy.

āper, apri, m. a wild boar, Cic.; prov., uno in saltu duos apros capere, to kill two birds with one stone, Plaut.; apros immittere liquidis fontibus, to do something absurd and perverse, Verg.

Āperantīl -ōrum, m. (Ἀπεραντοί), a people in northern Aetolia; hence **Āperantīa** -ae, f. their country.

āperio -pārūl -pertum, 4. (ād-pario, from root PAR, whence pario). **I.** to uncover, to lay bare, to expose to view. **A.** Lit., caput, to uncover; Cic. **B.** Transf., occultare, to make known, Cic.; sententiam suam, to pronounce, Cic.; casus futuros, to predict, Ov.; refl., se aperire and middle aperiri, to reveal one's true character; studioque aperimur in ipso, Ov.; memet ipse aperio quis sim, Liv. **II.** to open what was shut, to unclose. **A.** Lit., fores, Cic.; epistolam, Cic.; fundamenta templi, to excavate, Liv.; fig., fontes eloquentiae, Cic. **B.** Transf., to open up a country, render it accessible; Pontum, Cic.; Syriam, Tac.; locum asylum, to throw open as an asylum, Liv.; ludum, to open a school, Cic.; annum, to begin the year (poet., of the constellation Aries, because, on the entry of the sun into it the new year began for the farmer), Verg.

āpertē, adv., with compar. and superl. (āpertus), a, openly; mentiri, Cic.; b, without concealment, straightforwardly; scribere, Cic.; dicere, Cic.

āperto, 1. (intens. of aperio), to lay bare, Plaut.

āpertus -a -um, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (from aperio), open, uncovered. **I.** **A.** Lit., aether, caelum, clear, Verg.; naut. t.t., naves, undecked, Cic.; milit. t.t., undefended; latus, humerus, unshielded, exposed, Caes. **B.** Transf., clear, unconcealed, manifest; a, actio, Cic.; apertum latrocinium, Cic.; apertum est, it is clear, followed by acc. and infin., esse aliquod numen praestantissimae mentis, Cic.; in aperto esse, (a), to be evident; quo ad cognoscendum omnia illustria magis magisque in aperto sint, Sall.; (β), to be practicable; fessos hieme hostes aggredi, Tac.; b, of speech, clear, intelligible, unconcealed; narratio aperta, Cic.; apertis or apertissimis verbis, Cic.; c, of character, frank, straightforward, open; animus, Cic.; homo, Cic.

II. unclosed, open, free, unhindered, accessible.

A. Lit., a, vastum atque apertum mare, Caes.; campi ad dimicandum aperti, Liv. Subst., **āpertum** -i, n. an open space; in aperto castra locare, Liv.; b, milit. t.t., open; proelium, Liv. **B.** Transf., open, accessible; beate vivendi via, Cic.

āpex -icis, m. the top or summit. **I.** Gen., montis, Ov.; flammae, Ov. **II.** Eap., **A.** the top of the conical cap of the Roman flammiae, hence the cap itself; lanigeri apices, Verg.; apicem Dialem alicui imponere, to make a person flamen of Jove, Liv.; also the tiara of eastern kings and satraps, regum apices, Hor.; so fig., crown; apex senectutis est auctoritas, Cic. **B.** a helmet, Verg. **C.** Gramm., the long mark over a vowel, Quint.

āphaerōma -ātis, n. (ἀφαίρεμα), a coarse kind of grils, Plin.

Āphāreus, -ēi, m. (Ἀφάρεος). **I.** a king of the Messenians, father of Lynceus and Idas; hence **Apharēus** -a -um, belonging to Aphareus. **II.** a Centaur, whose arm was broken by Theseus at the wedding of Pirithous.

aphractus -i, f. (ἀφρακτος), a long undecked boat, Cic.

Āphrōdisia -ōrum, n. (Ἀφροδισία), the festival of Aphrodite, Plaut.

Āphrōdisias -adis, f. (Ἀφροδισιάς), name of several towns; 1, a town on the borders of Phrygia and Caria, now Gheira; hence **Āphrōdisiensēs** -ium, m. the people of Aphrodisias; 2, a harbour in Cilicia, near Porto Cavaliere.

āplācus -a -um (apium), like parsley, Cato.

āplānus -a -um (apis), relating or belonging to bees, Plin.

āplārius -ii, m. (apis), a bee-keeper, Plin.

āpicātus -a -um (apex), adorned with the priest's cap, Ov.

Āpicus -ii, m. a Roman name; M. Gabius Apicius, a celebrated epicure in the time of Tiberius.

Āpidānus -i, m. (Ἀπιδανός), a river in Thessaly, tributary of the Peneus.

āpīnae -ārum, f. trifles, Mart.

Āpiōlae -ārum, f. a town in Latium.

Āpiōn -ōnis, m. surname of Ptolemaeus, kin. of Cyrene.

1. **Āpis** -is, f. (ἐπίς), a bee, Cic., Verg.

2. **Āpis** -is, acc. -im, m. (Ἄπης), a sacred bull of the Egyptians at Memphis.

āpiscor, aptus, 3. dep. **I.** to attain to, come up to, reach; mare, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to lay hold of, grasp, Lucr.; 2, to attain to (the object of one's desire), cuius (finis bonorum) apiscendi causa, Cic.; summum honorem, Liv.; once in, Tac., with gehit., dominationis.

āpiū -li, n. parsley, Hor.

āplustrē -is, n. (ἀπλοστρον), generally plur., aplustria -ium, n. and aplustra -ōrum, m. the carved stern of a ship, with its ornaments, Lucr.

āpōclēti -ōrum, m. (ἀποκλητοί), the supreme council of the Aetolian League, Liv.

āpōdūtērīum -i, n. (ἀποδυτήριον), the dressing-room in a bath, Cic.

Āpollo -inis (-ōnis), m. (Ἀπόλλων), Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona, brother of Diana, god of archery, music, poetry, prophesying, and the sun, born at Delos; hence, Delius vates, Verg.; and simply Delius, Cic.; ad Apollinis (sc. acdem.) to the temple of Apollo, Liv.; aperitur Apollo, the temple of Apollo becomes visible, Verg.; promontorium Apollinis, a promontory north of Utica, over against Sardinia, now Cape Zibib, Liv.; hence, **A.** Adj., **Āpollināris** -e, sacer.

to Apollo; Iudi, games held in honour of Apollo on the 5th of July, Cic. Subst. **Āpollināre** -is, n. a place sacred to Apollo, Liv.; **B. Āpollinēus** -a-um, pertaining to Apollo; urbs, Delos, Ov.; proles, Aesculapius, Ov.; vates, Orpheus, Ov.; ars, prophecy or medicine, Ov.

Āpollōdōrus -i, m. (Ἀπολλόδωρος), 1, a rhetorician of Pergamum, teacher of Augustus; 2, grammarian and mythological writer of Athens, about 140 B.C.

Āpollōnia -ae, f. (Ἀπολλωνία), 1, citadel near Naupactus, Liv.; 2, town in Illyria, now Polonia or Polina, Cic.; 3, town in Macedonia, now Polina, Liv.; hence, a, **Āpollōniātēs** -ae, m. an inhabitant of Apollonia; b, **Āpollōniensis** -e, belonging to Apollonia.

Āpollōnis -idis, f. (Ἀπολλωνίς), a town in Lydia; hence **Āpollōnidensis** -e, belonging to Apollonis.

Āpollōnius -ii, m. (Ἀπολλώνιος), 1, Apollonius Alabaudensis, Greek rhetorician, living about 120 B.C.; 2, Apollonius Molo, a Greek rhetorician, living about 110 B.C.; 3, Apollonius Rhodius, author of the *Argonautica*; 4, Apollonius Tyaneus, philosopher and magician in 1st cent. A.D.

āpōlōgus -i, m. (ἀπόλογος), a narrative, a fable, in the manner of Aesop, Cic.

āpōphōrēta -ōrum, n. (ἀποφώρητα), presents given to guests, especially at the time of the Saturnalia, Suet.

āpōproēgmēna -ōrum, n. plur. (ἀποπροηγμένα), in the philosophy of the Stoics, that which is to be rejected (opp. to proegmēna), Cic.

āpōthēca -ae, f. (ἀποθήκη), a store-room, magazine, especially for wine, Cic.

appārātē, adv. with compar. (apparatus), with much preparation, splendidly; opipare et apparate edere et bibere, Cic.

appārātio -ōnis, f. (apparo), preparation, popularium munus, Cic.

1. **appārātus** -ūs, m. (apparo). **I.** Abstr. a preparation, preparing; operis, Cic.; belli, Liv.; **II.** Concr., preparation, provision, equipment. **A.** Gen. tenuiculus, Cic.; omnis apparatus opugnandarum urbium, Liv.; plur. apparatus regii, Cic. **B.** Esp. brilliant preparations, splendour, magnificence, pomp; 1, Lit. pomp; regius, Cic.; 2, Transf., of a speech, display, parade; dixit causam illam nullo apparatu pure et dilucide, Cic.

2. **appārātus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from apparo), prepared, ready; of things, well supplied, sumptuous, splendid; domus apparator, Cic.

appārēo (ad-pārēo) -ūi -itum, 2, to become visible, to appear. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit. equus mecum demersus rursus apparuit, Cic.; with dat. of person, anguis ille, qui Sullae apparuit immolanti, Cic.; so of appearance before a court of justice, in his sublellis me apparere nollem, Cic.; of daylight, stars, &c., Tib. **B.** Transf., 1, to be visible, to show itself, be manifest; non apparere labores nostros, Hor.; 2, res apparet and apparet, with acc. and infin. or relat. sentence, it is clear, plain, manifest, Cic. **II.** Esp. to appear as a servant to some person in authority, or deity, to serve; a, saevi in limine regis apparent, Cic.; b, to serve a magistrate, as lictor, clerk, &c., with dat. of person, consulibus, Liv.; with dat. of thing, quaestioni, Cic.

appārio, 3, to get, obtain, Lucr.

appārīto -ōnis, f. (appareo, No. II.). **A.** A waiting upon, serving, Cic. **B.** Meton. plur. = apparitores, servants, Cic.

appārītor -ōris, m. (appareo, No. II.), a servant; esp. a public servant, e.g., a lictor, etc., Cic.

appāro (ad-pāro), 1, to prepare for, get ready for, provide; convivium, Cic.; bellum, iter, ludos, Cic.; -e crimina in aliquem, get up charges, Cic.; foll. by infin., Caes.

appellātio -ōnis, f. (1. appello), an addressing. **I.** with words, speaking to. **A.** Gen. hanc nactus appellatōnis causam, Caes. **B.** Legal t.t., appeal; tribunorum, to the tribunes, Cic.; **II.** Of sounds. **A.** Pronunciation, litterarum, Cic. **B.** Naming; hence, meton. = nomen, name, title; inanis, Cic.; plur., regum appellatōnes, Cic.

appellātor -ōris, m. (1. appello), an appellant, Cic.

appellīto 1. (freq. of 1. appello), to be accustomed to name, Tac.

1. **appello** 1. (intens. of 2. appello). **I.** to address, accost, with words. **A.** Gen. 1, singulos appellare, Cic.; nominatim, Caes.; 2, to ask a person to do something, to make a proposal to a person; a, aliquem, Cic.; aliquem de proditiōne, Liv.; b, legal t.t., to appeal to; praetorem, Cic.; tribunos, Liv.; a praetore tribunos, Cic.; de aestimatione et solutionibus, Caes.; c, to apply to for payment; aliquem de pecunia, Cic.; d, to sue; cavendum est ne iisdem de causis alii plectantur, alii ne appellentur quidem, Cic.; **II.** Of sounds, 1, to pronounce, litteras, Cic.; 2, to name, entitle; aliquem sapientem, Cic.; appellata est ex viro virtus, Cic.; (Scipio) Africanus ob egregiam victoriam de Hannibale Poenissius appellatus, Liv.; hence, to mention by name; quos ideo non appello hoc loco, Cic.; aliquem nutu significationeque, to make known, Cic.

2. **appello** (ad-pello), -pūli -pulsum, 3, to drive to, bring to. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit. turres ad opera Caesaris, Caes. **B.** Transf., animum or mentem ad aliquid, to direct the mind to something; mentem ad philosophiam, Cic. **II.** Esp., Nautical t.t., to bring to land; navem ad ripam, Cic.; classem in insulam, Liv.; poet., aliquem, with dat., hinc me digressus vestris Deus appulit oris, Verg.; pass., appelli, of the ship; navis appellitur ad villam, Cic.; of the persons in the ship, alios ad Siciliam appulsos esse, Cic.; refl., se appellere, in portum classe, Liv.; absol., huc appelle, put in here, Hor.

appendicūla -ae, f. (dim. of appendix), a little addition, Cic.

appendix -icis, f. (appendo), an appendage, addition, an appendix to anything; vidit enim appendicem animi esse corpus, Cic.; appendices Olcadum, smaller contingents, Liv.

appendo (ad-pendo), -pendi -pensum, 3, to weigh to; aurum alicui, Cic.; transf., non enim ea verba me annumerare, pay out, like small coin; lectori putavi oportere, sed tamquam appendere, weigh out, like whole bars, Cic.

appētēs -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from appeto), 1, desirous of; gloriae, Cic.; 2, desirous of gold, avaricious; homo non cupidus neque appetens, Cic.

appētēnter, adv. (appetens), greedily, Cic.

appētēntia -ae, f. (appetens), desire, longing; laudis, Cic.

appētītio -ōnis, f. (appeto), 1, grasping at, Cic.; 2, longing for, desire; with genit., principatus, Cic.

appētītus -ūs, m. (appeto), a passionate longing, passion, appetite; voluptatis, Cic.

appēto (ad-peto), -ivi and -fi -itum, 3, to reach to. **I.** Gen. to grasp at, seize on; **A.** Lit., solem inanibus, Cic.; haec enim ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutari, appeti, to have their hands

tiased, Cic. B. Transf., to desire, seek, regnum, Cic.; with infin., ut appetat animus aliquid agere semper, Cic. II. Esp. A. to make for or go to a place, to go to, arrive at; Europam, Cic.; mare terram appetens, pressing on the land, Cic. B. to attack; aliquem lapidibus, Cic.; transf., ignominis omnibus appetitus, Cic. C. to draw near, of time; dies appetebat septimus, quem constituerat, Cic.

1. Appia (Apia) -ae, f. a town in Phrygia, hence Appianus -a -um, of Appia, Appian.

2. Appia, fem. of Appius.

appingo (ad-pingo) -pini -pictum, 3. to point to, or upon. I. Lit. delphinum silvis, Hor. II. Transf., to write in addition; aliquid novi, Cic.

Appius -ii, m., Appia -ae, f. a Roman praenomen, common in the gens Claudia, v. Claudius; hence, 1. Appius -a -um, Appian; via, the celebrated road from Rome to Capua, afterwards extended to Brundisium, constructed A.U.C. 442 by the Censor, App. Claudius Caecus, aqua, e conduit constructed by the same, Liv. Appii Forum, v. forum; 2. Appias -adis, f. a, the statue of a nymph which stood at the commencement of the above-mentioned aqueduct, Ov.; b, Applades deae, statues in the temple of Venus, which stood near this aqueduct, Ov. 3. Appianus -a -um, belonging to an Appius, Appian, libido (of the Decemvir App. Claudius), Liv.

Appiätas -ätis, f. the antiquity of the Appian family, a word invented by Cicero to flatter Appius.

applaudo (ad-plaudo) -plausi -plausum, 3. I. Trans., to strike upon, to clap; cavis applauso corpore palmis, Ov. II. Intrans. to applaud, Plaut.

applicatio -önis, f. (applico). I. inclination, animi, Cic. II. jus applicationis, the rights springing from the relation of patron and client, Cic.

applicatus -a -um, p. adj. (from applico), applied to, lying near, Varr.

applico (ad-plico) -ävi -ätum and -ül -itum, 1. I. to add to, apply to, place to or near, join to, put to. A. Lit., a, se ad flammam, Cic.; oscula feretro, to kiss, Ov.; ensem capulo tenuis, to drive in, Verg.; milit. t.t., corpora corporibus, to close up the ranks, Liv. b, in passive, esp. in partic. perf., lying near, situated near, built near; Leucas colli applicata, Liv. B. Transf., 1, to connect; voluptatem ad honestatem, Cic.; 2, se ad and se alicui, to attach oneself to; se ad aliquem quasi patronum, Cic., se ad alicujus familiaritatem, or amicitiam, or societatem, Cic. II. to turn or direct towards. A. Lit. nautical t.t., to steer a ship towards, to bring to land; naves ad terram, Caes.; navem ad aliquem, Cic.; absol., to land; quocumque litore applicuisse naves hostium audissent, Liv. B. Transf., to devote oneself to; se ad eloquentiam, Cic.; (perf. applicui, only once in Cic.; sup. applicitum and partic. applicitus not used by Cic.).

apploro, 1. to lament, deplore, Hor.

appōno (ad-pono) -pōsi -pōsitum, 3. I. to place near, to put to. A. Gen. gladium, Cic. B. Esp., a, to serve, put on the table; patellam, Cic.; apposita secunda mensa, Cic.; b, in writing, to place near; notam ad verbum, or epistolis, Cic. II. Transf. A. a, to appoint; custodem me Tullio, Cic.; b, to procure, suborn, calumniators, Cic. B. to put to, add to; 1, Gen., annos alicui, Hor.; vitis modum, Cic.; luero, reckon as a gain, Hor.; 2, to add, by way of command, aqua et igni interdictum reo appositumque, ut teneretur insula, Tac.

apporrectus -a -um (ad and porrigo), extended near, Ov.

apporto (ad-porto), 1. to carry, bring to; lapidem, signa, Cic.

apposco (ad-posco), 3. to ask in addition, Hor.

appositē, adv. (appositus), appropriately, appositely; dicere apposite ad persuasionem, Cic.

appositus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from appono), placed near. I. Lit., situated, or lying near, castellum flumini app., Tac. II. Transf., A. Gen., audacia fidentiae non contrarium sed appositum et propinquum, Cic.; B. Esp., fit, appropriate, apposite; menses appositī ad agendum, Cic. homo bene appositus ad istius audaciam, Cic.

appōtus (ad-pōtus) -a -um, very drunk, Plaut.

appreco (ad-præcor), 1. dep. to worship, pray to, rite deos, Hor.

apprehendo (ad-præhendo) -præhendi -præhensum, 3. and poet. apprendo (ad-prendo) -prendi -premsum, 3. to seize, lay hold of. I. Lit., A. Gen., claviculari adminicula tanquam inani-bus, Cic. B. Esp., to take possession of; Hispanias, Cic. II. Transf., of discourse, to bring forward, allege, ut quidquid ego apprehenderam, statim accusator extorquebat, Cic.

apprimē (apprimus), adv. by far, above all, exceedingly, Plaut., Nep.

apprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. (ad and premo), to press to, dextram alicujus, Tac.

approbatio -önis, f. (approbo). I. approbation, approval, assent, Cic. II. Esp., philosoph. t.t., proof; quae (propositio) non indiget approbatione, Cic.

approbator -ōris, m. (approbo), one who approves or assents; perfectionis meae, Cic.

approbē, adv. (ad and probus), very well, illum novisse, Plaut.

approbo (ad-prōbo). 1. 1, to approve of, assent to, consilium alicujus, Cic.; esp. of a deity, to bless, approve of; quod actum est dii approbent, Cic.; 2, to prove, to establish; propositionem app. et firmare, Cic.

appromitto (ad-promitto) -misi -missum, 3. to promise in addition, i.e. to promise also in one's own name, Cic.

appropero (ad-propēro) -ävi, ätum, äre. I. Trans., to hasten, coeptum opus Liv. II. Intrans., to hasten, appropriate, Cic.; appr ad cogitatum facinus, Cic.

approinquatio -önis, f. (appropinquo), approach; mortis, Cic.

appropinquo (ad-prōpinquo), 1. to approach, draw near. I. Of place, ad summam aquam, Cic.; with dat. januae, Liv.; Oceano, Caes. II. Transf., a, of time, hiems appropinquat, Caes.; illi poena, nobis libertas appropinquat, Cic.; b, of persons, qui jam appropinquat ut videat, is near to seeing, Cic.

appugno (ad-pugno), 1. to storm, assault, castra, Tac.

Appulėjus, or Äpülėjus -i, m. a Roman name; 1, L. Appulejus Saturninus, tribune of the people, 100 B.C.; 2, a Roman writer, born about 130 A.D., at Madoura, in Africa. Adj., 1. Appulėjus -a -um, of or belonging to Appulejus; lex (de majestate) introduced by the tribune Appulejus; 2. Appulėjānus -a -um, of or belonging to Appulejus.

Appulia, Äpulia -ae, f. a country in the south of Italy. Adj., a, Appulicus -a -um, mare, the Adriatic Sea, Hor; b, Appulus -a -um, Apulian.

appulsus -us, m. (2. appello). I. a driving towards. A. an approach; quod pars earum (regionum) appulsu solis exarserit, Cic. B. in-

fluence produced by approach; calor, Cic. **II.** Landing on, landing; litorum, Liv.

apricatio -ōnis, f. (apricor), a basking in the sun, Cic.

apricitas -ātis, f. (apricus), sunniness, sunshine, warmth, Plin.

apricor, 1., dep. (apricus), to sun oneself, Cic.

apricus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (for apericus, from aperio). **I.** Lit., Of places, open to the sun, sunny; locus, Cic.; in aprium proferre, to bring to light, Hor. **II.** Transf., loving the sun; flores, Hor.; mergi, Verg.; senes, Pers.

Aprilis -e (aperio), Aprilis mensis or subst., the month of April, Cic.

aprinus -a -um (aper), relating or belonging to a wild boar, Plin.

apruḡnus -a -um (aper), belonging to a wild boar, Plaut.

Apsus -i, m. (Ἀψος), a river of Illyria, now Berzatio.

aptatus -a -um (partic. of apto), fitted, appropriate, Cic.

apta, adv., with compar. and superl. (aptus), fitly, appropriately; facere, dicere, Cic.

apto, 1. (intens. of *apo), to fit to, adapt to, adjust. **I.** Gen., corpori arma, Liv.; censeis dexteris, Hor. **II.** to prepare, get ready. **A.** Lit., arma, Liv.; classem velis, Verg.; se armis, Liv. **B.** Transf., to make fit or appropriate; hoc verbum est ad id aptatum quod, etc., Cic.

aptus -a -um, 1. (partic. of obsolete verb, *apo). **I.** Partic., 1. Lit., fastened to; gladius e lacunari seta equina aptus, Cic.; 2, Transf., depending upon; honestum ex quo aptum est officium, Cic.; with abl. alone, rudentibus apta fortuna, Cic. **B.** connected, joined, allied; 1, Lit., a, omnia inter se connexa et apta, Cic.; b, prepared, equipped, fitted out; omnia sibi esse ad bellum apta et parata, Cic.; caelum stellis fulgentibus aptum, adorned with, Verg.; 2, Transf., Thucydidēs verbis aptus et pressus, Cic. **II.** Adj., with compar. and superl., suitable, appropriate, fitting; with ad and the acc., milites minus apti ad hujus generis hostem, Cic.; id pectus esse aptum ad omne anni tempus, Cic.; with in and the acc., in quod (genus) minus apti sunt, Liv.; with dat., haec genera dicendi aptiora sunt adolescentibus, Cic.; absol.; verbis quam maxime aptis, Cic.

apud (aput), prep., with acc. (root AP, whence apo, aptus, apud thus meaning being fastened to, near to), at, near, by, with, chiefly used of persons. **I.** Of nearness to persons, 1, apud aliquem sedere, near, Cic.; plus apud me antiquorum auctoritas valet, Cic.; hence a, apud me, at my house, Cic.; apud se esse (fig.), to be in possession of one's faculties, Plaut.; b, apud exercitum esse, to be serving as a soldier, Cic.; 2, before, in the presence of; apud judices, Cic.; 3, with; consequi gratiam apud honos viros, Cic.; hence, with = in the time of; apud patres nostros, Cic.; 4, of an author, in the works of; apud Xenophontem, Cic.; 5, to; apud aliquem queri, Cic. **II.** Of places, 1, in the neighbourhood of; apud Alyziam, Cic.; 2, at, in; apud villam, Cic.

Apulejus, v. Appulejus.

Apulia, v. Appulia.

āqua -ae, f. (akin to Keltic ach and Sanscrit āpa = water), water. **I.** Lit., a. water in the broadest meaning of the word; pluvia, Cic.; marina, Cic.; plur., aquae dulces, Cic.; special phrases, a, aspergere alicui aquam, to re-animate, Plaut.; b, aquam praebere, to entertain, Hor.; c, aqua et ignis, the necessities of life; non aqua, non

igni, ut aiunt, locis pluribus utimur quam amicitia, Cic.; hence, (a) aqua et igni interdicere alicui, Cic.; or aqua et igni aliquem arcerē, Tac.; to banish; (β) aquam terraeque petere or poscere ab aliquo, to demand submission from the enemy, a Persian custom, Liv.; d, aqua haeret, there is a difficulty or a hitch, Cic.; e, in aqua scribere, to write in water, Cat. **B.** water in a narrower sense; 1, a, the sea; ad aquam, on the sea-coast, Cic.; b, a lake; Albanæ aquae deducto, Cic.; c, a river; secunda aqua, down stream, Liv.; 2, rain, Hor.; 3, plur., aquae; a, springs, Verg.; b, hot medicinal springs; ad aquas venire, Cic.; hence as a proper name, Aquae Sextiae, &c.; 4, of an aqueduct, aquam ducere non longe e villa, Cic.; 5, water in the water-clock; hence, aquam dare, to give time, Plin.; aquam perdere, to lose time, Quint.; 6, tears, Prop. **II.** Transf., Aqua, a constellation, Cic. poet.

āquaeductus -ūs, m. 1, an aqueduct, Cic.; 2, the right of conveying water to a place, Cic.

āqualiculus -i, m. (dim. of aqualis), small water-vessel; hence, the belly, Pers.

āqualis -e (aqua), watery. Subst., **āqualis** -is, a. a wash-bowl, Plaut.

āquārius -a -um (aqua), belonging to water. **I.** Adj., provincia, superintendence of the supply of water, Cic. **II.** Subst., **āquārius** -ii, m. 1, a water-carrier, Juv.; 2, an inspector of conduits, ap. Cic.; 3, the constellation so called, Hor.

āquaticus -a -um (aqua). **I.** living in water, aquatic; lotos, Ov. **II.** full of water, watery; auster, bringing rain, Ov.

āquatilis -e (aqua), living or growing in the water, Cic.

āquatio -ōnis, f. (aquor). **A.** A fetching of water, Caes. **B.** Meton., a place whence water may be fetched, a watering-place, Plin.

āquātor -ōris, m. (aquor), a person that fetches water, Caes.

āquila -ae, f. (perhaps fem. of aquilus), an eagle. **I.** Lit., in mythology, the bearer of the lightning of Jove, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, an eagle as the standard of each Roman legion, Cic.; Meton., a, a legion, Plin.; b, the post of standard-bearer, Juv.; 2, the Eagle, a constellation, Cic.; 3, plur. aquilae, the eagle on the front and rear of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, which seemed to support the gable, Tac.

āquileja -ae, f. a town in the north of Italy, now Aquileja or Aglar; hence adj., **āquilejensis** -e, of or belonging to Aquileja.

āquilifer -feri (aquila and fero), m. an eagle or standard-bearer, Cic.

āquilinus -a -um (aquila), relating to an eagle, Plaut.

āquilus -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were—1, C. āquilus Gallus, friend of and colleague with Cicero in the praetorship (66 B.C.), a famous orator and jurist; 2, āquilus Regulus, an informer under the empire; hence, **āquilianus** -a -um, belonging to āquilus.

āquilo -ōnis, m. (connected with āquilus, the black stormy one); 1, the north wind, Cic.; meton., the north, Cic.; 2, Aquilo, as a myth person, husband of Orithyia, father of Calais and Zetes.

āquilonālis -e (aquilo), northern, Cic.

āquilonia -ae, f. a town in the country of the Hirpini, now Carbonara.

āquilonius -a -um, 1, northern, Cic.; 2, belonging to Aquilo (2); proles, Calais and Zetes, Prop.

āquilus -a -um, dark-coloured, blackish, Plaut.

Aquinnū -i, n. town in Latium, now Aquino. Adj., **Aquinās** -ādis, belonging to Aquinum.

Aquitānī -ōrum, m. inhabitants of Aquitania; hence **Aquitānia** -ae, f. Aquitania, the south-west part of Gaul, between the Garonne and the Pyrenees.

āquor, 1. dep. (aqua), to fetch water, Caes.

āquosus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (aqua), full of water, watery; Orion, Verg.; Eurus, rain-bringing, Hor.; mater, Thetis, Ov.

āquūla -ae, f. (dim. of aqua), a little water, a small stream, Cic.

āra -ae, f. (connected with αἶψα, I raise); 1, an elevation of earth, stone, &c.; 2, ara sepulchri, a funeral pyre, Verg.; 3, plur., arae, rocks, Verg.; 4, a monument of stone; virtutis, Cic.; 5, an altar; 6, aram consecrare deo, Cic.; 7, pro aris et focis, for hearths and homes, Cic.; 8, fig., a refuge, protection; legum, Cic.; 9, transf. a constellation, Cic. poet.

Ārābarchēs -ae, m. (Ἀραβάρχης), an Egyptian magistrate, a superior tax-collector, Juv.; used sarcastically of Pompey (who by his conquests increased the tribute paid to Rome), Cic.

Ārābes -um, m. (Ἀραβες), the inhabitants of Arabia, the Arabs; hence, 1, **Ārābs** -ādis, Arabian; 2, **Ārābia** -ae, f. (Ἀραβία), the country of Arabia, in the south-west of Asia, used loosely for any country inhabited by nomadic tribes akin to the Arabs; 3, **Ārābicus** -a -um, Arabian; 4, **Ārābius** -a -um, Arabian; 5, **Ārābus** -a -um, Arabian.

ārābills -o (aro), that can be ploughed, arable. Plin.

Ārachnē -ēs, f. (Ἀράχνη), a Lydian maiden who entered into a contest in spinning with Minerva and was turned into a spider.

Ārādus -i, f. (Ἀραδος), a Phoenician town, now Ruad. Adj., **Ārādīus** -a -um.

ārānēa -ae f. (ἀράχνη), 1, a spider; 2, the spider's web, Plaut.

ārānēōla -ae, f. (dim. of aranea), a little spider, Cic.

ārānēōlus -i, m. (dim. of aranea), a little spider, Verg.

ārānēosus -a -um (aranea), 1, full of cobwebs, Cat.; 2, like a cobweb, Plin.

1. **ārānēus** -i, m. a spider, Lucr.

2. **ārānēus** -a -um, relating to a spider, Plin. Subst., **ārānēum** -i, n. a cobweb, Phaedr.

Ārār and **Ārāris** -is, m. a river in Gaul, the Saône.

ārātio -ōnis, f. (aro). I. ploughing, agriculture, Cic. II. Meton., a ploughed field, Plaut.; esp., arationes = the public domains let at a rent of one-tenth of their produce, Cic.

ārātor -ōris, m. 1, a ploughman, a husbandman, Cic.; 2, appel. taurus, Ov.; 3, aratores, tenants of the arationes, q.v., Cic.

ārātrum -i, n. the plough; aratrum circumducere, Cic.; aliquem ab aratro accessere, Cic.

Āratthus -i, m. (Ἀραθός), a river in Epirus, now Arta.

Ārātus -i, m. (Ἀρατος). I. a Greek poet, born in Cilicia, whose astronomical poem Φαινομένα was translated by Cicero. Adj., **Ārātēus** and **Ārātius** -a -um, belonging to Aratus; carmina, Cic.; and absol., nostra quaedam Aratea, Cicero's translation of the poem, Cic. II. a celebrated Greek general, founder of the Achaean League,

Āraxēs -is, m. (Ἀράξης), a river in Armenia.

arbitrē -tri, m. (from ar = ad, and bitere, to go). I. a witness, spectator, hearer; locus ab arbitris remotus, Cic.; remotis arbitris, Cic. II. A. Legal t. t., an umpire, arbitrator; arbitris litis, Cic.; aliquem arbitrum adigere, Cic.; arbitrum dare, Cic.; sumere, Cic.; esse in aliquem rem arbitrum, Cic.; ad arbitrum confugere, Cic.; uti aliquo arbitro, Cic. B. Transf., 1, a judge of any matter; formae (of Paris), Ov.; armorum, Ov.; 2, ruler, lord, master; libendi, Hor.; Adriae, the south wind, Hor.; elegantiae, Tac.

arbitra -ae, f. (arbitrator) a female witness, Hor.

arbitrārius -a -um, depending on the will, arbitrary, uncertain, Plaut.

arbitrātus -ūs, m. approval, will, choice, wish; tuo arbitrato, Cic.; cujus arbitrato sit educatus, Cic.

arbitrium -i, n. A. The umpire's decision; aliud est iudicium, aliud arbitrium; iudicium est pecuniae certae, arbitrium incertae, Cic. B. Transf., 1, any decision, judgment, free choice; arbitrium eligendi, Tac.; libera arbitria de aliquo agere, Liv.; res ab opinionis arbitrio sejunctae, Cic.; arbitria funeris, the expenses of a funeral, Cic.; 2, might, mastery, authority; arbitrio suo, Cic.

arbitror, 1. dep. (pass, Plaut., Cic., arbitro, Plaut.). I. to hear, perceive, Plaut. II. Transf., to express an opinion as witness, Cic.; hence, to think, be of opinion; qui se natos ad homines juvandos arbitrantur, Cic.; with acc. and infin., ut quisque minimum in se esse arbitretur, Cic.

arbōr (arbores) -ōris, f. a tree. A. Lit., fici, a fig tree, Cic.; Jovis, the oak, Ov.; Phoebe, the laurel, Ov.; Palladis, the olive, Ov. B. Meton., infelix, the gallows, Cic.; mali, a mast, Verg.; arbor, an oar, Verg.; a ship, Pelias, the Argo, Ov.

arbōreus -a -um, relating to trees, Verg.; cornua, branching, Verg.

arbustum -i, n. (arbor), a plantation, a vineyard planted with trees, Cic.

arbutus -a -um, full of trees; ager, Cic.

arbūtēus -a -um, relating to the arbutus, Ov. Verg.

arbūtum -i, n., 1, the fruit of the wild strawberry or arbutus tree, Verg.; 2, the wild strawberry berry tree or arbutus, Verg.

arbūtus -i, f. the wild strawberry or arbutus tree, Verg.

arca -ae, f. (root ARC, whence also arceo). I. a chest, box. A. Gen., Cic. B. Esp., 8, a coffin, Liv.; 9, money coffer, Cic.; meton. = the money in the coffer; arcae nostrae confidito, Cic. II. a cell for close imprisonment, Cic.

Arcādia -ae, f. (Ἀρκασία), a country of the Peloponnesus. Adj., 1, **Arcādīus** -a -um; 2, **Arcādius** -a -um; deus, Pan, Prop.; juvenis, a simpleton, Juv.; virgo, Arcthusa, Ov.; 3, **Arcās** -ādis, tyrannus, Lycaon, Ov. Subst., **Arcās** -ādis, Mercury, Mart.; **Arcādes** -um, m. the Arcadians, Cic.

arcānō, adv., secretly, Cic.

arcānus -a -um (arca, arceo), 1, silent; homo, Plaut.; nox, Ov.; 2, secret, Cic.; arcana consilia, Liv.; sacra, Ov. Subst., **arcānum** -i, n. a secret, Liv., Juv.

Arcās -ādis, m. (Ἀρκάς), son of Jupiter and Callisto, placed in the heavens as the star Arctophylax.

arcōo -cūi, 2. (root ARC, whence arca). I. to shut in, shut up; alvus arcet et continet quod recipit, Cic. II. A. to prohibit access to, to keep at a distance, to hinder, prevent; copias hostium, Cic.; followed by ne with subj., Liv.; with the

arc. and **ab** with the **abl.**, *aliquem ab urbe*, Cic.; with the **acc.** and **abl.** alone, *hostem Gallia*, Cic.; with **dat.**, Verg. **B.** to protect from; *aliquem periculis*, Verg.

Arcésilas -ae, m. (*Ἀρκείλας*), and **Arcēsilaus** -i, m. (*Ἀρκείλαος*), a Greek philosopher of Pitane in Aeolia (316-241 B.C.), founder of the Middle Academy.

Arcēsius -ii, m. (*Ἀρκέσιος*), father of Laertes, and grandfather of Ulysses.

arcessitor -ōris, m. one who calls or fetches, Plin.

arcessitus, **abl.** -ū, m. calling for, summons; *ipsius rogatu arcessitu*, Cic.

arcesso (*accerso*) -ivi -itum, 3. (*accedo*), to fetch or call to a place, to summon, **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit., *aliquem litteris Capua*, Cic.; *aliquem in senatum*, Cic.; *sacra ab exteris nationibus sciscere et arcessere*, Cic. **B.** Transf., of a thought, to bring, derive; *argumentum usque a capite*, Cic.; hence *arcessitus*, strained, far-fetched; *dictum*, Cic. **II.** Esp. 1, to bring the dead from the lower world, Verg.; 2, to bring the bride to the bridegroom's house, Ter.; 3, legal t. t., to summon, bring before a court of justice; *aliquem iudicio capitis*, Cic.; *aliquem capitis*, Cic.

Archēlaus -i, m. (*Ἀρχέλαος*). **I.** A Greek philosopher of Miletus. **II.** King of Macedonia from 413 B.C., friend of Euripides. **III.** General of Mithridates. **IV.** Son of **III.**, husband of Berenice. **V.** the grandson of **IV.**, the last king of Cappadocia.

archētypos -a -um (*ἀρχέτυπος*), original, Juv.

Archias -ae, m. (*Ἀρχίας*). **I.** Aulus Licinius, a Greek poet of Antioch, defended by Cicero. **II.** a celebrated cabinet-maker, hence **Archiacum** -a -um, of or belonging to Archias.

archigallus -i, m. a high priest of Cybele, Plin.

Archilochus -i, m. (*Ἀρχιλόχος*), a Greek satiric poet, inventor of iambic verse. **Adj.**, **Archilochius** -a -um, Archilochian; *appell.*, sharp, biting, Cic.

archimagirus -i, m. (*ἀρχιμάγειρος*), head cook, Ov.

Archimēdes -is, m. (*Ἀρχιμήδης*), celebrated mathematical and mechanical philosopher, killed on the capture of Syracuse by Marcellus (212 B.C.).

archimimus -i, m. (*ἀρχιμῖμος*), chief mime or buffoon, Suet.

archipirata -ae, m. (*ἀρχιπειράτης*), chief pirate, Cic.

architectōn -ōnis, m. (*ἀρχιτέκτων*), 1, master-builder, Plaut.; 2, a master in cunning, Plaut.

architector, 1. dep. **A.** to build. **B.** Transf., to devise, to prepare, provide, voluptates, Cic.

architectura -ae, f. architecture, Cic.

architectus -i, m. (*ἀρχιτέκτων*), 1, an architect, master-builder; *architecti operum*, Cic.; 2, Transf., on inventor, author, maker; *hujus legis*, Cic.; quasi arch. *beatae vitae*, Cic.

archōn -ōntis, m. (*ἀρχων*), an archon; one of the chief magistrates of Athens, Cic.

Archytas -ae, m. (*Ἀρχύτας*), a philosopher of Tarentum (about 400-365 B.C.).

arcitēnes -entis (*arcens* and *teneo*), holding the bow, epithet of Apollo and Diana, Verg., Ov.

arct ... = art ... q.v.

Arctōs -i, f. (*ἄρκτος*), 1, the great and little bear, Verg., Ov.; *juncta Aquilonibus Arctos*, the North Pole, Ov.; *opacum excipere Arcton*, to be towards the North, Hor.; 2, the night, Prop.

Arctōus -a -um (*ἀρκτικός*) belonging to the north pole, northern, Mart.

Arctūrus -i, m. (*ἀρκτοῦρος*), 1, the brightest star of the constellation Boles, Cic.; 2, Boles, Verg.

arcuatus -a -um (partic. of *arcuo*), bent like a bow, curved; *curtus*, Liv.

arcula -ae, f. (dim. of *arca*), 1, a casket for money, jewels, or perfume; *arculae muliebres*, Cic.; 2, Transf., rhetorical ornament; *omnes* (Isocrati) *discipulorum arculae*, Cic.

arcularius -i, m. a casket maker, Plaut.

arcuo, 1. to bend or shape like a bow, Plin.

arcūs -ūs, m. **I.** a bow; **A.** arcum *intendere*, Cic.; *adducere*, Verg.; *arcus Haemonii*, the constellation Sagittarius, Ov.; **B.** the rainbow, Cic.; **C.** an arch, vault, triumphal arch, Suet. **II.** Transf., 1, anything arched or curved, Verg.; Ov.; 2, a mathematical arc, Sen.; the parallel circles which bound the zones of the earth, Ov.

1. **ardēa** -ae, f. a heron, Verg.

2. **Ardēa** -ae, f. (*Ἀρδέα*), town of the Rutuli in Latium. **Adj.**, **A.** **Ardēas** -atis, **B.** **Ardēatinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Ardea,

ardēllo -ōnis, m. a busybody, Mart.

ardens -entis, p. **adj.** with compar. and superl. (*ardeo*), hot, glowing. **A.** Lit., lapides, Liv. **B.** Transf., **A.** of the eyes, glowing; *oculi*, Verg.; **B.** of colour, glittering; *apes ardentes auro*, Verg.; **C.** of wine, strong, fiery; *Falerum*, Hor.; **D.** of passions, &c., burning, eager, hot; *odium*, Liv.; *avaritia*, Cic.; *ardentes in aliquum litterae*, Cic.; *ardentes equi*, spirited, Verg.; **E.** of oratory, fiery; *orator*, Cic.; *oratio*, actio, Cic.

ardentē, adv., with compar. and superl. (*ardens*), hotly, violently; *cupere*, Cic.

ardēo, arsi, arsum, 2. to burn, glow, be on fire. **I.** Lit., faces, Cic.; *domus*, Cic.; *mare arsit eo anno*, Liv.; *jam proximum ardet Ucalegon*, the house of U., Verg.; *ardent altaria*, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, of the eyes, to glow, Cic.; 2, of colours, to flash, sparkle, glow; *ardebat murice laena*, Verg.; 3, of feelings, **A.** of the body, *quum omnes artus ardere videntur*, be in pain, Cic.; **B.** of the mind, *amore, dolore, furore*, Cic.; *ardere in proelia*, eagerly to desire fight, Verg.; esp. in poets, to burn with love; *ardere aliqui* or *in aliqua* or *aliquam*, Hor., Verg., Ov.; *ardere invidia*, to be heated, Cic.; **C.** of conspiracies, wars, &c., to burst out; *quum arderet conjuratio*, Cic.; *quum arderet Syria bello*, be in a state of excitement, Cic.

ardēōla -ae, f. (dim. of *ardea*), a heron, Plin.

ardesco, arsi, 3. (inch. of *ardeo*), to take fire, kindle. **I.** Lit., *arsit arundo*, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, to glitter; *fulmineis ignibus ardescunt undae*, Ov.; 2, of the passions, to become inflamed; *tugendo*, Verg.; *libidinibus*, Tac.

ardor -ōris, m. flame, burning, heat. **I.** Lit., solis, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, the glow of the eyes, oculorum, Cic.; 2, gleam, glimmer; *stellarum*, Cic.; 3, of the feelings or passions, ardour, fierceness; *cupiditatum*, Cic.; *animorum et armorum*, Cic.; *pugnandi*, for fighting, Liv.; with *ad* and the **acc.**, *mentis ad gloriam*, Cic.; *ad bellum armaque*, Liv.; esp. the passion of love; *virginis*, for a maiden, Ov.

Ardienna -ae, f. a forest in Gallia Belgica, now the forest of Ardennes.

ardūus -a -um, **adj.** with compar. and superl. (root **AR**, **Gr.** **AP**, whence *area*, *ἀραιά*), steep. **I.** Lit., **A.** collis, Liv.; *ascensus difficilis atque arduus*, Cic. Subst., **arduum** -i, n. a steep place; *per arduum decuntur*, Liv. **B.** Poet., lofty; *aether*, Ov.; *nubes*, Hor.; *sese arduus infert* (Turnus), with proud mien, Verg. **II.** Transf., difficult to undertake or reach; *res*

arduae ac difficiles, Cic.; **arduum** videtur, or est followed by infin., Sall., Liv. Subst., **arduum** -i, n. what is difficult to accomplish, Hor., Ov.

ārēa -ae, f. (Root AR, Gr. AP, whence arduus and ἀραι), a high-lying open space, surface. **I** Gen. collemque super planissima campi area, Ov. **II** Esp., 1, an open space in a town, Liv.; 2, a site for a house, Cic.; 3, the court-yard, Liv.; 4, threshing-floor, Cic.; 5, the part of the circus where the games were held; fig., sphere, scope, Ov.

ārēfōdina -fēci-factum, 3, to make dry, Lucr.

Ārēlātē, n. and **Ārēlās** -ētis, f. town in Gallia Narbonensis, now Arles. Adj., **Ārēlāt-ensis** -e.

Ārēmōricus -a -um (from Celtic are = on, and mor = sea), lying on the sea; civitates, Gallic states on the coast of the English Channel.

ārēna -ae, f. sand. **I** Lit., saxa globosa arenae immixta, Liv.; arenae carae, the sands of Paeonius, Ov.; prov., arenae mandare semina, to sow the sand, of a fruitless work, Ov. **II** Meton., 1, a sandy place; arenam aliquam aut paludes emere, Cic. 2, the sea-shore; optata potiri arena, Verg.; 3, the arena in the amphitheatre (covered with sand); promittere operas arenar, Tac. **III** Transf., the scene of any contention or struggle, Plin.

ārēnārius -a -um, relating to sand, sandy. Subst., **ārēnāria** -ae, f. (sc. fodina), a sand pit, Cic.

ārēnōsus -a -um, sandy, Verg.

ārens -entis, p. adj. (areo), dry. **I** Gen. rivus, Verg. **II** dry with thirst; ora, Ov.; poet. sitis, Ov.

ārēo, 2. **A**. to be dry; aret ager, Verg. **B**. Esp., to be dry with thirst, Liv.

ārēōla -ae, f. (dim. of area), a little open space, Plin.

Ārēōpāgus -i, m. (Ἀρειός πάγος), Mars' hill at Athens, upon which the court called Areopagus held its sittings, Cic.; hence, **Ārēōpāgites** -ae, m. a member of the court, Cic.

Āres -is, m. (Ἄρης), the Greek god of war, appell., a warrior, Plaut.

aresco, 3. (inch. of areo), to become dry; cito arescit lacrima, Cic.

Ārestōridēs -ae, m. (Ἀρεστωρίδης), a descendant of Arestor, i.e., Argus, his son.

ārētālōgus -i, m. (ἀρεταλόγος), a babler about virtue, a kind of philosophical buffoon, Juv.

Ārēthūsa -ae, f. (Ἀρεθούσα), a fountain in the island of Ortygia at Syracuse; myth. a Nereid beloved by the river Alpheus, who dived under the sea in pursuit of her. Adj., 1, **Ārēthūsīs** -idis; 2, **Ārēthūsīus** -a -um, of or belonging to Arēthusa.

Ārēs -a -um, relating to Mars; iudicium, the Areopagus, Tac.

Arganthōnius -ii, m. (Ἀργανθώνιος), a king of Tartessus, who lived to a great age.

Argēl -ōrum, m. 1, chapels of local deities in Rome; 2, figures of men, thrown into the Tiber every year on the Ides of May.

Argentānum -i, n. a town in Bruttium, now Argentino.

argentārius -a -um, 1, relating to silver; metalla, silver mines, Plin.; 2, relating to money; inopia, Plaut.; taberna, a banker's stall, Liv. Subst., **A**. argentārius -ii, m. a money-changer, banker, Cic. **B**. argentāria -ae, f. 1, (sc. taberna), a banker's office, Liv.; 2, (sc. ars), a banker's trade, Cic.; 3, (sc. fodina), a silver mine, Liv.

argentātus -a -um, 1, ornamented with silver; milites, with silvered shields, Liv.; 2, provided with money, Plaut.

argentēus -a -um, 1, 1, made of silver; aquila, Cic.; nummus, Varr.; denarius, Plin.; or simply argenteus, Tac.; 2, ornamented or covered with silver; scena, Cic.; 3, of the colour of silver; anser, Verg. **II** Transf., belonging to the Silver Age; proles, Ov.

argentifōdina -ae, f. a silver mine, Varr., Plin.

argentōsus -a -um, full of silver, rich in silver, Plin.

argentum -i, n. (ἀργή), silver, **I**. signatum, stamped with a pattern, Cic.; **II** Esp., 1, silver plate, Cic.; 2, silver-coin, and generally money, Cic., Liv.

Argiletum -i, n. a part of Rome where were many booksellers' shops. Adj., **Argiletānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Argiletum.

argilla -ae, f. (ἄργιλλος), white clay, potter's clay, Cic.

argillāceus -a -um, clayey, of clay, Plin.

Arginussae (Arginūsae) -ārum, f. (Ἀργινούσσαι), islands on the coast of Aegolis, scene of a naval victory of the Athenians over the Spartans.

Argō -ūs, f. (Ἀργώ), the ship Argo, in which many Greek heroes sailed to Colchis, under Jason, to fetch the Golden Fleece. Adj., **Argōus** -a -um.

Argōnautae -ārum, m. (Ἀργοναῦται), the Argonauts, the heroes who sailed in the Argo.

Argōs, n. and **Argi** -ōrum, m. **I**. the capital of Argolis, a country of the Peloponnese. Adj., **A**.

Argēus -a -um. **B**. **Argivus** -a -um, Argive; augur, Amphiarus, Hor.; plur. subst., Argivi -orum, and poet. -um, m. the Argives. **C**. **Argōlis** -idis, f. 1, Adj., Argolic; 2, Subst., the district Argolis; hence adj., **Argōlicus** -a -um, Argolic. **II**. Argos Amphilochoium, a town in Epirus.

argumentatio -ōnis, f. the bringing forward of a proof; argumentatio est explicatio argumenti, Cic.

argumentor, 1, dep. **I** Intransit. to bring forward a proof; quid porro argumenter, qua de re dubitare nemo possit, Cic. **II** Transit. to allege as a proof, Liv.

argumentum -i, n. (arguo), 1, an argument, proof, Cic.; afferre argumenta, Cic.; multis argumentis deos esse docere, Cic.; argumenta atque indicia sceleris, Cic.; 2, subject, contents, matter; a, epistolae, Cic.; b, subject of a drama; fabulae, Ter.; c, a drama itself; explicare argumenti exitum, Cic.; d, subject of a work of art, ex eborē diligentissime perfecta argumenta erant in valvis (bas-reliefs), Cic.

argūo -ūi -ūtum, 2. (connected with ἀργός), to put in clear light. **I** Gen. **A**. Lit. to maintain, prove; speculatores non legatos venisse, Liv. **B**. Transl. to betray, prove; degeneres animos timor arguit, Verg.; laudibus arguitur vini vinous Homerus, Hor. **II** Esp. **A**. to charge, accuse, expose, convict; with gen., summi sceleris, Cic.; with abl., hoc crimine te non arguo, Cic.; with double acc., id quod me arguis, Cic.; with infin., Roscius arguitur occidisse patrem, Cic. **B**. to censure, complain of; culpa, quam arguo, Liv.

Argus -i, m. (Ἄργος), the hundred-eyed guardian of Io, slain by Mercury.

argutatio -ōnis, f. a rustling; Cat.

argūtē, adv., with compar. and superl. (argutus), sagaciously, acutely; callide arguteque dicere, Cic.

argūtiae -ārum, f. 1, liveliness, animation; digitorum, quick movement of the fingers, Cic.;

2, a, cleverness, subtlety, sagacity; hujus orationes tantum argutiarum, tantum urbanitatis habent, Cic.; **b**, in a bad sense, cunning, quibbling, Cic.

argutor, *l. dep. to chatter*, Plaut.

argūtulus -a -um, somewhat acute; libri, Cic.

argūtus -a -um, *p. adj. with compar. and superl. (arguo)*, **1**, in relation to the senses: **a**, to the eye, expressive, lively; manus, oculi, Cic.; **b**, to the ear, piercing, penetrating, shrill; hiruundo, Verg.; forum, noisy, Ov.; poeta, melodious, Hor.; **2**, relating to the mind, **a**, significant, clear; of omens, argutissima exta, Cic.; **b**, of the understanding, **a**, in a good sense, sagacious, acute; argutus orator, Cic.; **3**, in a bad sense, sly, cunning; meretrix, Hor.

argyraspides pidum, *m. (ἀργυράσπιδες)*, name of a picked corps in the Macedonian army, the wearers of the silver shield, Liv.

Ariadna -ae, and **Ariadnē** -ēs, *f. (Ἀριάδνη)*, daughter of Minos and Pasiphae, who helped Theseus to slay the Minotaur, but was deserted by him and then beloved by Bacchus.

Ariarathes -is, *m. (Ἀριαράθης)*, name of several kings of Cappadocia.

Aricia ae, *f. town in Latium at the foot of the Alban Mount*. Adj. **Ariceinus** -a -um, belonging to Aricia.

aridulus -a -um (*dim. of aridus*), somewhat dry, Cat.

aridus -a -um, *adj. with compar. and superl. (areo)*, dry, arid. **I. Lit.**, **1**, folia, Cic.; poet. songs, a dry, crackling sound, Verg.; **2**, dry with thirst; viator, Verg.; **3**, shrivelled, fleshless; crura, Ov.; absol., exsiccati atque aridi, Cic. Subst., **aridum** -i, *n. dry ground*; naves in aridum subducere, Caes. **II. Transf.**, **1**, of manner of living, poor, meagre; vita, Cic.; **2**, intellectually dry, jejune; genus orationis, Cic.; **3**, avaricious, Ter.

aries -ētis, *m. (ἄρην, ἄρην)*. **I. Lit.**, a ram, Cic. **II. Transf. A.**, a battering ram, Caes. **B.**, a prop. beam, Caes. **C.**, one of the signs of the zodiac, Cic.

arietatio -ōnis, *f. a butting like a ram*, Sen.

arieto, *l. to butt like a ram*, Verg.

Ariminum -i, *n. town and river in Umbria*. Adj., **Ariminensis** -e, belonging to Ariminum.

Ariobarzanes -is, *m. (Ἀριobarζάνης)*, name of several kings of Cappadocia, and of one of Armenia.

Arion or **Arío** -ōnis, *m. (Ἀρίων)*. **I. Myth.** a harp-player, saved from drowning by a dolphin.

Adj., **Arionius** -a -um, belonging to Arion. **II.** a Pythagorean philosopher, contemporary of Plato.

Ariovistus -i, *m. a German prince, conquered by Caesar*.

Arisba -ae, and **Arisbē** -ēs, *f. (Ἀρίσπη)*, town in the Troad.

arista -ae, *f. I. A.* the point of an ear of corn, Cic. **B. Meton.**, the ear itself, Verg. **II. Transf.**, bristly hair, Pers.

Aristaeus -i, *m. (Ἀρίσταίος)*, son of Apollo and Cyrene, legendary introducer of bee-keeping.

Aristarchus -i, *m. (Ἀρίσταρχος)*, a celebrated grammarian and critic of Alexandria; appell. a severe critic, Cic.

Aristides -is, *m. (Ἀρίστιδης)*, **I.** a celebrated Athenian statesman and general, rival of Themistocles. **II.** a poet of Miletus.

Aristippus -i, *m. (Ἀρίστιππος)*, a philosopher of Cyrene (about 380 B.C.) founder of the Cynic school. Adj., **Aristippeus** -a -um; of or belonging to Aristippus.

Aristo and **Ariston** -ōnis, *m. (Ἀρίστων)*, a philosopher of Chios, pupil of Zeno, contemporary with Caesar; hence adj., **Aristonēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Aristo.

Aristodēmus -i, *m. (Ἀριστοδήμος)*. **I.** a tragic actor at Athens. **II.** a tyrant of Cumae in Campania, about 502 B.C.

aristolochia -ae, *f. (ἀριστολόχια)*, a plant useful in childbirth, Cic.

Aristophānēs -is, *m. (Ἀριστοφάνης)*. **I.** the great Athenian comic dramatist. Adj., **Aristophāneus** -a -um, of or relating to Aristophanes. **II.** a celebrated grammarian, pupil of Eratosthenes.

Aristotēles -is and -i, *m. (Ἀριστοτέλης)*, the celebrated Greek philosopher, founder of the Peripatetic school. Adj., **Aristotēleus** -a -um, of or relating to Aristotle.

arithmētica -ae and -ō -ēs, *f. (ἀριθμητική)*, sc. τέχνη, arithmetic, Sen.

arithmētica -ōrum, *n. arithmetic*, Cic.

arītudo -inis, *f. dryness*, Plaut.

arma -ōrum, *n. (Root AR, Greek AP, cf. τὰ ἄρματα)*, tools, implements. **I. Gen.**, arma equestris, the fittings of a horse, Liv.; cerealia, implements for grinding and baking corn, Verg.; building tools, Cic. **II. implements of war. A.** In the broadest sense, Liv. **B.** In a narrower meaning, defensive armour (tela, offensive weapons), **1**, Lit. arma his imperata, gales, clypeum, ocreae, lorica, omnia ex aere, Liv.; arma capere, sumere, Cic.; ad arma ire, Cic.; armis decertare or decernere, Cic.; in armis esse or stare, to be under arms, Liv.; CL milia habere in armis, Liv.; arma deponere, Liv.; tradere, Liv.; ad arma "to arms," Caes.; **2**, Meton., war; arma civilia, Cic.; **3**, military power; Romana arma ingruere, Liv.; **4**, soldiers; levia, light-armed troops, Liv.; **5**, Fig. defence; arma prudentia, Cic.

armāmenta -ōrum, *n. implements, tackle*; esp. of a ship, vela armamentaque, Caes.

armamentarium -i, *n. an armoury*, Cic.

armāriolum -i, *n. (dim. of armarium)*, a little cupboard, Plaut.

armārium -i, *n. a cupboard, chest*, Cic.

armātura -ae, *f. A.* equipment, armour, Numidae levis armaturae, light-armed, Caes. **B.** Meton., armed soldiers; armatura levis, light-armed troops, Cic.

1. armātus, *abl. -ū, m. armour. A.* Lit., haud dispari armatu, Liv. **B. Meton., armed troops; gravis, heavy-armed troops, Liv.**

2. armātus -a -um, *p. adj. with superl. (armo)*, armed, equipped. **A. Lit., armatus togatusque, both in war and in peace, Liv.; armatae classes, Verg. **B. Transf.**, erat incredibili armatus audacia, Cic.**

Armēnia -ae, *f. (Ἀρμενία)*, a country in Asia; hence, **Armēnius** -a -um. **A.** Adj., Armenian. **B.** Subst., an Armenian.

armentālis -e, *belonging to a herd*; equae, Verg.

armentum -i, *n. cattle living in herds*; Esp. oxen and horses; **1**, sing. collective, a herd; Pan erat armenti custos, Ov.; **2**, plur., oxen; greges armentorum reliquiae pecoris, Cic.

armifer -fēra -fērum (arma and fero), *bearing arms, warlike*, Ov.

armiger -gēra -gērum (arma and gero), *bearing arms*. Subst., **a**, armiger-geri, *m. an armour-bearer*, Cic.; Jovis, the eagle, Verg.; Catilinae, adherent, Cic.; **b**, armigera -ae, *f. a female armour-bearer*, Ov.

armilla -ae, *f. a bracelet, worn by both men and women*, Cic., Liv.

armillātus -a um, adorned with a bracelet, Suet. ; canes, wearing a collar, Prop.

armilustrum -ī, n. (arma and lustrum), a festival at which arms were consecrated, celebrated at a spot in Rome called Armilustrum.

armipōtens -entis, mighty in arms, warlike; Mars, Verg. ; diva, Minerva, Verg.

armisōnus -a -ūm, resounding with arms, Verg.

armo, 1., 1, to provide with implements, to equip; naves, Caes. ; 2, to arm, prepare for battle; a, aliquem in rempublicam, Cic. ; milites, Caes. ; servum in or contra dominum, Cic. ; equum bello, for battle, Verg. ; gladii dextras, Liv. ; b, transf. to supply, arm; multitudinem auctoritate publica, Cic. ; se eloquentia, Cic.

armōrācia -ae, f. (-cium -ii, n.), horse-radish (cochlearia armoracia, Linn.), Plin.

armus -i, m. (ἀρμός), 1, the shoulder-blade; latus huius hasta per armos tremit, Verg. ; in animals, the shoulder; ex humeris armi fiunt, Ov. ; 2, the side of an animal, Verg.

Arnus -i, m. (Ἄρνος), the chief river of Etruria, now the Arno. Adj., **Arniensis**, -e.

āro, 1. (ἀρόω), to plough. **A**. Lit., 1, arare terram et sulcum altius imprimere, Cic. ; prov., non profecturis litora bubus aris, to labour uselessly, Ov. ; 2, to farm, cultivate; Falerii mille fundi jugera, Hor. ; absol., cives Romani qui arant in Sicilia, tenants of the domain-lands, (cf. aratio), Cic. **B**. Transf., 1, to furrow, wrinkle; rugae quae tibi corpus arant, Ov. ; 2, of ships, to plough the sea; vastum maris aequor, Verg.

Arpi -ōrum, m. a town in Apulia. Adj.,

Arpinus -a -um, of or belonging to Arpi.

Arpinum -i, n. a town in Latium, birthplace of Cicero and Marius. Adj., **Arpinās** -ātis, **Arpinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Arpinum.

arquātus, v. arcuatus.

arra, v. arria.

arrectus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from arri), steep, Liv.

arrēpo (ad-repo), -repsi, -reptum, 3. to creep to, to glide gently to; quibus rebus non sensim atque moderate ad amicitiam adperaserat, Cic.

Arrētium -ī, n. a town in Etruria, birthplace of Marcellus.

arrha -ae, f., and **arrhābo** -ōnis, m. earnest money, Plaut., Ter.

arrīdeo (ad-rīdeo), -rīsi -rīsum, 2. to laugh to; 1. to laugh with; ridetibus arrident, Hor. **II**. to laugh at, either in approval or ridicule. **A**. Lit., with dat. of pers., vix notis familiariter arridere, Liv. ; with acc. of the thing, video quid arriseris, Cic. **B**. Transf., a, to be favourable; quum tempestas aridet, Lucr. ; b, to please; "inhibere" illud tuum quod mihi valde arriserat, Cic.

arrīgo -rexi -rectum, 3. (ad and rego). **A**. to erect, lift up; aures, comas, Verg. **B**. Transf., a, to excite; arruxere anis os Itali, Verg. ; b, to encourage, animate; aliquem oratione, Sall.

arrīpio -rīpi -reptum, 3. (ad and rapio). **I**. to seize on, lay hold of, snatch. **A**. Gen. arina, Liv. ; cibum unguum tenacitate, Cic. ; aliquem manu, Liv. ; tabulam de naufragio, Cic. ; cohortes arreptas in urbem inducere, Liv. ; terram velis, to sail quickly to, Verg. **B**. Transf., a, to seize upon, appropriate, take; facultatem laedendi, quaecumque datur, Cic. ; maledicta ex trivio, Cic. ; b, to comprehend quickly; celeriter res innumerabiles, Cic. ; litteras Graecas, take to with zeal, Cic. ; **II**. to seize with violence; a, of diseases, &c., dolor, qui simul arripuit interfecit, Cic. ; b, legal t.t. to drag before a tribunal, accuse, Cic. ;

c, transf., to satirize; primores populi populumque, Hor.

arrisor -ōris, m. one who smiles approvingly, a flatterer, Sen.

arrōdo (ad-rōdo) -rōsi -rōsum, 3. to gnaw at; mures Autii coronam auream arroso, Liv. ; fig., ut illa ex vepreculis extracta nitedula rempublicam conaretur arrodere, Cic.

arrōgans -antis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from arrogo), assuming, arrogant, haughty; Indutimarus iste minax atque arrogans, Cic.

arrōgantēr, adv. arrogantly, haughtily; dicere aliquid, Cic. ; scribere aliquid, Cic. ; facere, Caes.

arrōgantia -ae, f. arrogance, assumption, pride, haughtiness; ex arrōgantia odium, ex insolentia arrōgantia oritur, Cic.

arrōgo (ad-rōgo), 1. **I**. 1, sibi aliquid, to appropriate to oneself something to which one has no claim; sibi sapientiam, Cic. ; 2, aliquid aliquid, to claim, confer upon; decus imperii, Hor. **II**. 1, to ask, Plaut. ; 2, to associate one public officer with another; cui unico consuli dictatorem arrōgari haud satis decorum visum est patribus, Liv.

arrōsor -ōris, m. one who gnaws at, Sen.

Arrūns (Arūns) -antis, m. name of a younger son of Tarquinius Superbus.

ars -tis, f. (stein AR, whence ar -mus, ar -tus; Gr. ἄρτις, ἀρτίως, ἀρτίη). **I**. **A**. a trade, profession, art; disserendi, dialectics, Cic. ; artes sordidae, mean occupations, those of slaves, Cic. ; ingenuae, liberales, honourable occupations, Cic. ; urbanae, jurisprudence and rhetoric, Liv. ; artem aliquam facitare, Cic. ; exercere, to practise, pursue, Hor. **B**. Meton., 1, art, knowledge, theory (opp. practice); res mihi videtur esse facultate (in practice) praecleara, arte (in theory) inediocri, Cic. ; ex arte (dicere, scribere, &c.), according to the rules of art, Cic. ; hence as title of treatises on a subject, artes oratoriae, Cic. ; 2, skill, cleverness; opus est vel arte vel diligentia, Cic. ; arte laboratae vestes, Verg. ; arte canere, Ov. ; 3, plur., artes, works of art, Cic. ; 4, Artes, the Muses, Phaed. **II**. Transf., 1, conduct, character, method of acting, good or bad; bonae artes, good qualities, Sall. ; hac arte Pollux attingit arces igneas, Hor. ; 2, absol., cunning, deceit, Verg.

Arsāces -is, m. (Ἀρσάκης), the first king of the Parthians; hence, 1, **Arsācides** -ae, m. a descendant of Arsaces; 2, **Arsācius** -a -um, Parthian.

Artaxāta -ōrum, n. (-a -ae, f., Tac.), capital of Armenia on the Araxes.

Artaxerxes -is, m. (Ἀρταξέρξης), name of three Persian kings.

artē (artē), adv. with compar. and superl. (artus) narrowly, tightly, closely. **I**. Lit. artius compacti aliquem, Cic. ; signa artius collocare, Sall. ; fig., artius astringere rationem, Cic. **II**. Transf., a, fast, soundly; dormire, Cic. ; b, shortly; artius appellare aliquem, to cut a name short, Ov. ; aliquem arte colere, stingily, Sall.

arteria -ae, f. (ἀρτηρία), 1, the wind-pipe, Cic. ; neut. plur., heterocl. arteriae, Lucr. ; 2, an artery, Cic.

arthriticus -a -um (ἀρθριτικός), gouty, Cic.

articulāris -e, relating to the joints; morbus, gout, Suet.

articulātīm, adv. **A**. limb by limb, piecemeal, Plaut. **B**. Transf., in a manner properly divided, distinctly; articulatim distincteque dici, Cic.

articūlo, 1. to articulate, speak distinctly, Lucr.

articūlus -i, m. (dim. of artus). **I**. Lit. 1, a joint; articularum dolores, gouty or rheumatic

pains, Cic., plur. meton., the limbs, esp., the fingers, Lucr., Ov.; 2, of plants, a knob, knot, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, a division of a discourse; articuli membraque, Cic.; 2, of time, a moment, crisis; in ipso articulo temporis, Cic.; 3, of other abstractions, part, division, point; per eodem articulos et gradus, Suet.

artifex -ficus (ars and facio). **I. I.** an artist, artificer, painter, sculptor; artifices scenici, actors, Cic.; artifices equus, a trained horse, Ov.; with genit. of gerund; Graeci dicendi artifices et doctores, Cic.; 2, the maker, author, contriver; probus ejus (mundi) artifex, Cic.; 3, a master of any art; tractandi animos artifices, Liv.; artifices conqurendae et comparandae voluptatis, Cic.; artifices ad corruptendum iudicium, Cic. **II.** Of inanimate objects; 1, active, clever, skilled; artifex stilus, Cic.; 2, passive, skilfully wrought or made; artifices boves, Prop.

artificiosus, adv. skilfully; id multo artificiosius efficere, Cic.

artificiosus -a -um. **A.** skilful, accomplished; rhetores artificiosissimi, Cic.; opus, Cic. **B.** Transf., artificial (opp. to natural); ea genera divinandum non naturalia, sed artificiosa dicuntur, Cic.

artificium -i, n. **I.** an occupation, handicraft; ancillare, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** theory, system; componere artificium de jure civili, Cic. **B. a.**, cleverness, skill, art; simulacrum Dianae singulari opere artificisque perfectum, Cic.; **b.**, dexterity, and, in a bad sense, cunning, craft; artificio simulationis, Cic.; **c.**, work of art; haec opera sunt artificia, Cic.

arcto (arcto), 1. (artus), 1, to press together, reduce to small compass, Lucr.; 2, to abridge, curtail; in praemiis, in honoribus omnia artata, Liv.

artolagānus -i, m. (ἀρολαγανός), a cake made of meal, wine, milk, oil, lard, and pepper, Cic.

artopta -ae, m. (ἀροπτής), 1, a baker, Juv. 2, a baker's vessel, Plant.

1. **artus** (arctus), -a -um, adj., with compar. and superl. (root AR, Gr. AP, whence 2 artus, arma, &c.), narrow, tight, close. **I.** Lit., catena, Ov.; vinculum ad astringendam fidem artius, Cic.; vallis, Liv. Subst., **artum** -i, n., narrow space; pugna in artu, Tac. **II.** Transf., **a.**, fast, sound; somnus, Cic.; **b.**, oppressed by care; animus, Hor.; **c.**, small, meagre; numerus, Tac.; comineatus, Liv.; **d.**, difficult, distressing; res, Ov. Subst., quum in artu res esset, Liv.

2. **artus** -ūs, m. (root AR, Gr. ἄρθρον), usually plur., artūs -ūum, the joints; dolor artuum, gout, Cic.; omnibus artibus contremisco, I tremble in all my limbs, Cic.; fig., nervi atque artus sapientiae, Cic.; poet., limbs; salsus per artus sudor iit, Verg.

ārula -ae, f. (dim. of ara), a little altar, Cic.

ārundifer -fēra -fērum (arundo and fero), reed-bearing; caput, Ov.

ārundīneus -a -um, reedy; canales, Verg.; carmen, a shepherd's song, Ov.

ārundīnōsus -a -um, full of reeds, Cat.

ārundo -inis, f. a reed. **A.** Lit., crines umbrosa tegebat arundo, Verg., casae ex arundine textae, Liv. **B.** Meton., for an object made of reeds; 1, a fishing-rod; moderator arundinis, a fisherman, Ov.; 2, lined twigs for catching birds, Plant.; 3, a pen; tristis, a severe style, Mart.; 4, the shaft of an arrow, Ov.; poet., the arrow itself, Verg.; 5, a shepherd's pipe, Verg.; 6, a flute, Ov.; 7, a weaver's comb, Ov.; 8, a scare-crow, Hor.; 9, a plaything for children, a hobby-horse, Hor.

arvēho = adveho.

Arvernī -brum, m. a Gallic people in Aquitaine, in what is now Auvergne - Adj., **Arvernus** -a -um, Arvernian.

arvīna -ae, f. fat, lard, Verg.

arvum -i, n. (aro), 1, a ploughed or sown field, Verg.; 2, a country, region, arva laeta, Verg.; arva Neptunia, the sea, Verg.

arvus -a -um, ploughed, Cic.

arx -cis, f. (from ARC, root of arceo), a fortress, citadel, stronghold. **I.** Lit., **A.** In the narrow sense; ne quando arx hostium esset, Liv. at Rome the arx was the S. W. height of the Capitol; ne quis patricius in arce aut in Capitolio habitaret, Liv.; used also of the whole hill, Capitolina, Liv.; the stronghold or chief place of a town; amisso oppido fugerat in arcem, Cic. the stronghold of a kingdom; ad caput arcemque regni Pergamum, Liv.; prov., arcem facere e cloaca, to make a mountain of a mole-hill, Cic., **B.** In wider sense, the height of heaven; sidera arx, Ov.; temples of the gods, Hor.; (of towers), beatae arces, Corinth, Hor.; the height of a mountain; Parnassi arx, Ov. **II.** Transf. **A.** refuge, bulwark, protection; haec urbs arx omnium gentium, Cic. **B.** head-quarters, chief place, ubi Hannibal sit, ibi caput atque arcem totius belli esse, Liv.

as, assis, m. (eis), the whole as unity, divided into twelve unciae, called uncia 1/2, sextans 1/4, quadrans 1/8, triens 3/8, quincunx 5/16, semis 1 1/2, septunx 7/8, bes 3/4, dodrans 3/2, dextans 5/4, deunx 1 1/4. **A.** Gen., esp. in terms relating to inheritance, haeres ex asse, sole heir, Plin. **B.** Esp., 1, as a coin, the as, which originally consisted of a pound of copper, but was ultimately reduced to 1/2 lb., and from the time of the second Punic war was worth a little over a farthing; hence prov., omnia ad assem perdere, to the last farthing, Hor.; non assis facere, not to estimate at a farthing, Cat.; 2, as a weight, a pound, Ov.; 3, an acre, Plin.

asbestinum -i, n. sc. linum (ἀσβεστινον), incombustible cloth, Plin.

1. **Ascānīus** -ii, m. son of Aeneas and Creusa, Verg.; or of Lavinia, Liv.

2. **Ascānīus** -ii, m. a river in Bithynia, now Tschatirgha Su.

ascaules -is, m. (ἄσκαυλης), a bag piper, Mart.

ascendo -scendi -scensum, 3. (ad and scan do), to mount, ascend, go up. **I.** Lit. with in and the acc., in murum, Cic.; in equum, Cic.; in concionem, to go up to speak to the people, Cic.; with ad, ad Gitanas, Liv.; with acc. alone, murum, Caes.; ripam equo, Cic. **II.** Transf., to rise, in tantum honorem, Cic.; altiore gradum, Cic.; gradatim ascendere vocem utile et suave est, the voice rising higher and higher, Cic.

ascensio -ōnis, f. an ascent, Plaut.; transf., oratorum, lofty flight, Cic.

ascensus -ūs, m. a going up, climbing up, ascent. **I.** **A.** Lit., in Capitolium, Cic. **B.** Transf., primus ad honoris gradum, Cic. **II.** Meton., the place for ascending; difficilis atque arduus, Cic.

ascia -ae, f. a carpenter's axe or adze, ap. Cic.

ascio, (ad-scio), 4. to take to oneself, adopt as one's own; socios, Verg.; asciri per adoptionem, Tac.

ascisco (adscisco), ascivi, ascitum, 3. (ascio) to receive, admit. **I.** Lit., with ad and the acc., ad hoc sceleris foedus, Cic.; with in, aliquem in numerum civium, Cic.; with later, inter

patricios, Tac.; with dat., *superis ascitus*, Caesar, Ov.; with double acc., *aliquem patrum*, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** to adopt, hauc consuetudinem, Cic. **B.** to approve of; quas (leges) Latini voluerunt, asceverunt, Cic.; **2.** to claim for oneself, sibi sapientium, Cic.

1. **ascitus** -a -um (partic. of *ascisco*), foreign, derived from without (opp. *nativus*), Nep.

2. **ascitus** -us, m. an acceptance, reception, Cic.

ascōpēra -ae, f. (ἀσκόπηρα), a leather knapsack, Suet.

Ascra -ae, f. (Ἀσκρα), a small town in Boeotia, near Mount Helicon, the home of Hesiod. Adj., **Ascraeus** -a -um; **a.** Ascraean, of Ascra; poeta, Prop.; senex, Verg.; simply Ascraeus = Hesiod, Ov.; **b.** carmen, Hesiodic, or rural, Verg.; **c.** fontes, Heliconian, Prop.

ascribo (ad-scribo) -scripsi -scriptum, 3. (ad and scribo), to write to, or in addition. **A.** Lit. 1, with dat., poemam foederibus, Cic.; with in and the acc., aliquid in eandem legem, Cic.; **2.** to fix, appoint; aliquem tutorem liberis, Cic.; **3.** to enrol; aliquem in civitatem, Cic.; esp., **a.** as a colonist, colonos, Liv.; with acc., of the colony, colonos Venusiam, Liv.; **β.** to enrol as a soldier; urbanæ militiæ ascribi, Tac. **B.** Transf. **1.** to reckon under a class, include; with ad or in and the acc., or with the dat., tu vero me ascribe in talem numerum, Cic.; aliquem ordinibus deorum, Hor.; with two acc., opinio socium me ascribit tuis laudibus, Cic.; **2.** to attribute, impute, alicui incommodum, Cic.

ascripticius -a -um, one who is enrolled as a member of a community, Cic.

ascriptio -ōnis, f. an addition in writing, Cic.

ascriptivus -a -um, enrolled as a supernumerary, Plaut.

ascriptor -ōris, m. one who willingly adds his name, one who approves of; legis agrariæ, Cic.

Asculūm -i, n. town of the Picentines. Adj., **Asculānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Asculum.

āsella -ae, f. (dim. of *asina*), a little she-ass, Ov.

āsellus -i, m. (dim. of *asinus*), a little ass, Cic.

Āsia -ae, f. (Ἀσία). **I.** the district in Lydia near the river Cayster. **II.** The continent of Asia. **III.** The peninsula of Asia Minor; sometimes used specially for the kingdom of Pergamius (Liv.), or of the Troad (Ov.). **IV.** In the narrowest sense (the ordinary meaning of the word), the Roman province of Asia, formed out of the kingdom of Pergamius; hence, **1.** **Āsiāgēnes**

-is, m. surname of L. Corn. Scipio; **2.** **Āsiānus** -a -um, belonging to the province of Asia. Plur. subst., **Āsiani** -orum, m. the farmers of the taxes of the province of Asia, Cic.; **3.** **Āsiātici** -a -um, Asiatic, surname of L. Corn. Scipio; Asiaticus orator, bombastic, ornate, Cic.; **4.** **Āsis** -idis, f. Asiatic; **5.** **Āsius** -a -um, palus, the marsh round Ephesus, Verg.

āsilus -i, m. the gad-fly, Verg.

āsina -ae, f. a she ass, Varr.

āsinius -a -um, belonging to an ass, Plin.

Āsinus -a -um, name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated was C. Asinius Pollio, friend of J. Caesar and Augustus, statesman, orator, poet, historian.

āsīnus -i, m. **A.** an ass, Cic. **B.** Transf., a dull, blockhead; quid nunc te, asine, litteras doceam, Cic.

Āsōpus -i, m. (Ἀσωπός). **I.** **a.** a river in Boeotia; **b.** the river-god Asopus; hence, **A.** **Āsōpiādēs** -ae, m. a descendant of Asopus

(Asacus), Ov. **B.** **Āsōpis** -idis, f. **1.** Aegina, daughter of Asopus, mother of Asacus by Jupiter, Ov.; **2.** Evadne, daughter of Aegina, Ov. **II.** a river in Phthiotia.

āsētus -i, m. (ἄσματος), a sensualist, libertine, Cic.

aspārāgus -i, m. (ἀσπάραγος), asparagus, Suet.

aspargo, v. *aspargo*.

Aspasia -æ, f. (Ἀσπασία), the most celebrated of the Greek helotæ, mistress of Pericles.

aspectābils -e, visible, Cic.

aspecto, **I.** **I.** to look at earnestly, or with respect; **a.** quid me aspectas, Cic.; **b.** of place, to lie towards, to face; mare quod Hiberniam insulam aspectat, Tac. **II.** to observe, attend to; jussa principis, Tac.

aspectus -us, m. **A.** Act. **1.** a seeing, looking, sight; uno aspectu, Cic.; oculi mobiles ut aspectum quo vellent facile converterent, Cic.; **2.** view, limit of vision; orbis qui aspectum nostrum definiunt, Cic.; **3.** power of vision; omnia quæ sub aspectum cadunt, Cic. **B.** Pass. **1.** sight, power of being seen; patriam privare aspectu tuo, Cic.; situs Syracusarum lætus ad aspectum, Cic.; **2.** look, aspect, appearance; pomorum jucundus aspectus, Cic.

aspello -pŭli -pulsus (abs and pello), **3.** to drive away, Plaut.

Aspendus -i, f. (Ἀσπενδος), a town in Pamphylia. Adj., **Aspendius** -a -um, of or belonging to Aspendus.

asper -tra -trum (-pra -prum, Verg.), rough; **1.** physically, **a.** to the sense of touch; loca, uneven, Caes.; mare, stormy, Liv.; aspera caslo, inclement in climate, Liv. Subst., **asperum** -i, n. roughness, a rough place, Tac.; **b.** to the senses of taste and smell, piugent, sour; vinum, Ter.; **c.** to the sense of hearing, harsh, grating, Cic.; litera aspera, the letter *k*, Ov.; **2.** morally, rough, wild, harsh; homo asper et durus, Cic.; of animals, fierce, anguis asper siti, Verg.; of events, adverse, troublous, dangerous; res, tempora, Cic.; sententia, severe, Liv.; of speech, harsh, bitter; facetiæ, Cic.

aspéro, adv. (*asper*), roughly; loqui, Cic.; scribere, Cic.

1. **aspargo** (*aspargo*) -persi -persum, 3. (ad and spargo). **I.** to sprinkle; **a.** guttam bulbo, Cic.; virus pecori, Verg.; **b.** to cast upon, mingle with, add; saporæ huc, Verg.; transf., alicui molestiam, Cic. **II.** to bespatter; **a.** arani sanguine, Cic.; transf., to sully, stain, asperse; splendorem vitæ maculis, Cic.; **b.** to strewn over; olivæ sale, Plin.; transf., aliquid mendaciunculis, Cic.

2. **aspargo** (*aspargo*) -inis, f. a sprinkling, besprinkling, spray; aquarum, Ov.; salsa ad-spargo, Verg.

asperitas -ātis, f. roughness. **I.** Lit. **1.** to the touch, unevenness; saxorum, Cic.; **2.** to the taste, sourness; vini, Plin.; **3.** to the ear, harshness; soni, Tac. **II.** Transf., **1.** of character, harshness, fierceness, severity, austerity; Stoicorum, Cic.; **2.** of inanimate things, severity; frigorum, severe cold, Ball.; of circumstances, calamity, difficulty; rerum, Cic.; of speech, harshness; judicialis verborum, Cic.

aspernatio -ōnis, f. contempt, Cic.

asporior, **1.** dep. to despise, contemn, reject, spurn; aspernatur dolorem ut malum, Cic.; amicitiam alicujus, Cic.; with *a* and the abl., proscriptioem nisi hoc judicio a vobis rejectis atque aspernami, Cic.

aspéro, **1.** to make rough. **I.** Lit., **a.** glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas, make stormy, Verg.; **b.** to sharpen, whet; sagittas

causibus, Tac. **II** Transf., to excite, arouse; aliquem in saevitiam, Tac.

aspersio -ōnis, f. a sprinkling; aquae, Cic.

aspersus -us, m. a sprinkling, Plin.

aspicio -spexi -spectum, 3. (ad and specio). **I**. to look at, behold, see. **A**. Lit., 1, a, of persons, lucem aspiciere vix possum, endure the light of day, live, Cic.; b, of places, to look towards, to face; ea pars Britanniae quae Hiberniam aspicit, Tac.; 2, a, to survey, inspect; tabulas, Cic.; b, to look straight in the face, to withstand, confront; aliquem in acie, Nep.; hostem aspiciere non possunt, Cic. **B**. Transf., 1, to weigh, consider; neque tanta est in rebus obscuritas, ut eas non penitus vir ingenio cernat, si modo aspexerit, Cic.; 2, to investigate; res socorum, Liv. **II**. Inchoative, to perceive; simulacrum Lentulum aspexit, Cic.

aspiratio -ōnis, f. 1, a breathing; aëris, Cic.; 2, exhalation; terrarum, Cic.; 3, the pronunciation of the letter H, aspiratio, Cic.

aspiro, 1. to breathe, blow upon. **I**. Intransit., to breathe or blow upon: **A**. Lit., pulmones se contrahunt aspirantes, exhaling, Cic.; aspirant aurae in noctem, towards evening, Verg. **B**. Transf., 1, to be favourable to, assist; aspiravit nemo eorum, Cic.; with dat., vos, Calliope, asperate canenti, Verg.; 2, to approach, Februario mense aspiravit in Curiam, Cic.; 3, to climb up to, to endeavour to obtain, to reach to (in Cic. only with negatives), ex bellica laude ad Africanum aspirare nemo potest, Cic. **II** Transf., to breathe upon, blow on. **A**. Lit., Juno ventos aspirat eunti, give them a favourable wind, Verg. **B**. Transf., to infuse, divinum amorem dictis, Verg.

aspla -idis, f. (ἀσπίς), an adder, asp, Cic.

asportatio -ōnis, f. a taking away, carrying off; signorum, Cic.

asporto, 1. (abs and porto), to carry off, take away; multa de suis rebus secum, Cic.; abreptam ex eo loco virginem secum, Cic.

asprum -i, n. (asper), a rough, uneven spot, Liv.

Assarācus -i, m. (Ἀσράκος), a mythical king of Phrygia, son of Troy, brother of Ganymede, grandfather of Anchises; Assaraci nurus, Venus, Ov.; domus Assaraci, the Romans, Verg.; Assaraci tellus, Troy, Hor.

associa (assocula) -ae, m. (assequor), a follower, servant, sycophant; assentatores eorum atque assoculae, Cic.

associatio -ōnis, f. respectful attendance, e.g., of a client on a patron, Cic.

associator -ōris, m., 1, a companion, follower; cum duobus ipsis, non cum comitatu associatoribusque configit, Cic.; 2, a disciple; philosophiae, Plin.

assessor, 1, dep., to follow, attend assiduam (esp. of friends of candidates); quum aeditatem P. Crassus peteret eumque Ser. Galba assessoraretur, Cic.

assensio -ōnis, 1, assent, agreement, applause; popularis, Cic.; rem assensione comprobare, Cic.; plur., crebrae assensiones, Cic.; 2, as philosoph. t.t., belief in the reality of sensible appearances (Gr. οὐκ ἀσφαδεις), Cic.

assensor -ōris, m. one who assents or agrees; quotidie commemorabam te unum in tanto exercitu mihi fuisse assensorem, Cic.

assensus -us, m. **I**. assent, agreement; assensus omnium dicere, Cic. **II**. Esp. **A**. Philosoph. t.t. belief in the reality of sensible appearances; assensus retinere, Cic. **B**. Post., echo; puerum, Verg.

assentatio -ōnis, f. a flattering assent or ap-

plause, flattery; faceta parasitorum, Cic.; nullam in amicitia pestem esse majorem quam adulationem, blanditiam, assentationem, Cic.; plur., blanditiae et assentationes, Cic.

assentiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of assentatio), trivial flattery, Cic.

assentator -ōris, m. (assentor), a flatterer; cavendum est ne assentatoribus patefaciamus aures, Cic.

assentatoriē, adv. (assentator), flatteringly, Cic.

assentatrix -trix, f. (assentator), a female flatterer, Plaut.

assentio -sensi -sensum, 4. and (gen. in classical authors) **assentior** -sensus sum, -sentiri (ad and sentio), to assent to, agree with; a, deponent form, gov. dat. of pers., de Vennonianis rebus tibi assentior, Cic.; with dat. of the thing, ut ego assentior orationi, Cic.; with acc. of obj., ego illud assentior Theophrasto, Cic.; b, active form, cavendum est ne his rebus temere assentiamus, Cic.; c, pass., neque percepta neque assensa, Cic.; assentiendum temporibus, we must accommodate ourselves to the times, Cic.

assentor, 1. dep. (intens. of assentior), to assent constantly, to flatter; benevolentiam civium blanditiis et assentando colligere, Cic.; with obj. in acc., ut nihil nobis assentati esse videamur, Cic.; Baiae tibi assentantur, wooes thee, Cic.

assequor -citus sum, 3. dep., to follow. **I**. Lit., Porcius deinde assecutus cum levi armatura, Liv. **II** Transf., to reach by following, come up to, attain; a, aliquem, Cic.; merita alicujus non assequi, Cic.; b, esp., to gain or attain to something for which one strives; eosdem honorum gradus, Cic.; immortalitatem, Cic.; foll. by ut or ne with the subj., Cic.; or by the infin., Cic.; c, of the mind, to grasp, comprehend; aliquod cogitatione, Cic.

asser -ōris, m. (root ASS, whence also assis or axis) a stake, a pole. **A**. Gen., Caes. **B**. Esp., a pole for carrying a litter, Suet.

asserulum -i, n., or -us -i, m., a small stake or pole, Cato.

1. **assero** -sēvi -sītum 3. (ad and sero), to plant at or near; populus assita limitibus, Hor.

2. **assero** -sērui -sertum 3. (ad and sero), to join to. **I**. Legal t. t., **A**. to lay hold of a slave, and thereby declare him free; aliquem in libertatem, Liv.; aliquem manu liberali causa, Plaut.; aliquem in liberali causa, Cic.; asserui jam me, I have freed myself, Ov. **B**. to claim as a slave; aliquem in servitute, Liv. **II**. Transf., **A**. to set free from, protect; se a mortalitate, Plin. **B**. to claim; alicui regnum, Liv.; aliquem caelo, declare the celestial origin of a person, Ov.

assertio -ōnis, f. a formal declaration as to freedom, Suet.

assertor -ōris, m. (2. assero), one who asserts that another person is free or a slave. **I**. Lit., **A**. one who defends the liberty of another; assertor libertatis, Plin. **B**. one who asserts that another is a slave; assertor puellae, Liv. **II**. Transf., a liberator, saviour, Ov.

asservio, 4. to assist, help; toto corpore contentionalis vocis, Cic.

asservo, 1, a, to preserve; tabulas negligentius, Cic.; aliquem domi suae, Cic.; b, to watch, observe; oram, Caes.; fig., to attend to; jus negligentius, Cic.

assessio -ōnis, f. (assideo), a sitting by the side of one (to console); quae tua fuerit assessio, oratio, confirmatio animi mei fracti, Cic.

assessor -ōris, m. (assideo), one who sits by the side to assist; Lacedaemonii regibus suis augu-

rein assessorum dederunt; esp., as assistant, a judicial assessor, Suet.

assessus, abl. -ū, m. (assideo), a sitting by the side of, Prop.

assēverantē, adv., with compar. (asseverans), earnestly, emphatically; loqui, Cic.

assēveratio -ōnis, f. (assevero), 1, earnestness in action; multa asseveratione coguntur patres, Tac.; 2, vehement assertion, asseveration; omni asseveratione tibi affirmo (coll. by acc. with infin.), Cic.

assēvēro, 1. (ad and severus), 1, to act with earnestness; bella ironia, si jocaremur; sin asseveramus, vide ne, &c., Cic.; 2, to assert confidently, strongly; with acc. and infin., idque se facturum asseveravit, Cic.; with de and the abl., nemo de ulla re potest contendere neque asseverare, Cic.

assideo -sēdi, -sessum, 2. (ad and sedeo), to sit near, or by the side of. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., Sthenius est, is qui nobis assidet, Cic. **B.** Transf., to be next door to; parcus assidet insano, Hor. **II.** Esp., **A.** to sit at a person's side, to give comfort, advice, protection, &c.; in carcere mater noctes diesque assidebat, Cic.; assidere aegro collegae, to sit at the bedside of, Liv.; quum, Cn. Pompeius Lentulo frequens assideret, Cic.; iudicis assidebat, frequenter, Tac.; totā vitā diletis, to devote oneself to, Plin. **B.** Milit. t. t. to besiege, blockade; with dat., intactis muris, Liv.; assidens Casilino, Liv.

assido (ad-sido) -sēdi -sessum, 3, to sit down; in bibliotheca, Cic.; super aspidem, Cic.; propter Tuberonem, Cic.; of an orator, to break down in a speech; subito assedit, Cic.

assiduū, adv. (assiduus), continuously, without remission; voces quas audio assidue, Cic.; quibus (litteris) assidue utor, Cic.

assiduitas -ātis, f. (assiduus). **I.** continual presence, attention of friends, clients, candidates; quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et frequentia, Cic.; medici, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** constancy; id assiduitate et virtute consequere, Cic. **B.** constant repetition; epistolarum, unintermittent correspondence, Cic.; molestiarum, Cic.; bellorum, Cic.

assiduo = assidue, q. v.

assiduus -a, -um (assideo). **I.** sitting in a place constantly, established. Political t. t., **assiduus** -i, m. a settled and hence a well-to-do, tax-paying citizen, gen. in plur. assidui, the citizens of the upper classes; opp. to proletarii (who paid no taxes), Cic. **II.** continuously in one place, or engaged in one occupation; a, ruri assiduū semper vivere, Cic.; audiui Romae esse hominem et fuisse assiduū, Cic.; esp. of the friends who attended candidates and magistrates, mecum fuit assiduus praetore me, Cic.; b, constant, steady; qui filios suos agricolas assiduos esse cupiunt, Cic.; c, of things, constant, unceasing; indres, Cic.; homines labore assiduo et quotidiano assueti, Cic.

assignatio -ōnis, f. assignment, allotment; agrorum, Cic.

assigno, 1. to assign to any one, allot. **I.** **A.** Lit., inferiorem aedum partem alicui, Cic.; esp., of allotting lands to colonists, loca, Cic.; agros colonis, Cic.; agrum militibus, Cic. **B.** Transf., minus humanum a deo assignatum, Cic. **C.** to ascribe; hoc preceptum deo, Cic.; aliquid homini, non tempori, Cic. **II.** to seal, Pers.

assilio -siliī, 4. (ad and salio), to leap to, or on. **I.** Gen., a, of persons moenibus, Ov.; b, of water, to dash up; assiliens aqua, Ov. **II.** Transf., to jump to; neque assiliendum statim est ad genus illud orationis, Cic.

assimilis -e, like, similar; with dat., assimilis spongiis mollitudo, Cic.; with gen., Ov.

assimilitēr, adv. (assimilis), in like manner, Plaut.

assimulātus -a -um (partic. of assimulo), 1, similar, Lucr.; 2, feigned, pretended, simulated; virtus, Cic.

assimulo, 1. to make like. **I.** **A.** deos in humani oris speciem, Tac.; litterae liturnaeque omnes assimulatae, Cic. **B.** to compare, Cic.; formam totius Britanniae auctores oblongae scutulae vel bipenni assimulavere, Tac. **II.** to imitate, counterfeit, pretend; anui, Ov.; with acc. and infin., Plaut.; with quasi and the subj., Plaut.

assisto, assiti, no. sup., 3. to place oneself, take up a position. **I.** Lit., a, ad fores, Cic.; b, to stand by; foribus principum, Cic.; ad epulas regis, Cic. **II.** Transf. to help, Tac.

assolēo, 2. to be accustomed; used only in the third person sing. and plur., deinde quae assolent (scribi), Cic.; ut assollet, as is usual, Cic.

assōno, 1. to answer with a sound; plangentibus assonat echo, Ov.

assuefācio fēci -factum, 3. (*assueo and facio), to accustom to; ad supplicia patrum plebem, Liv.; with abl., quorum sermone qui assuefacti erant, Cic.; with dat., pedites operi alisque iustis militibus, Liv.; with infin., equos eodem remanere vestigio, Caes.

assuesco -suēvi -suetum, 3. (*assueo). **I.** Transf., to accustom; qui pluribus assuerit mentem, Hor. **II.** Intransit., to accustom oneself; assuevi, I am wont, Cic.; assuetus, accustomed; with in and the acc., in omnia familiaria jura assuetus, Liv.; with abl., homines labore assiduo et quotidiano assueti, Cic.; with dat., quaestui, Liv.; with acc., ne tanta animis assuescite bella, Verg.; with infin., assueti vinci, Liv. (syncop. perf. forms assuesti, assuerim, assueram, assuesse).

assuetudo -inis, f. 1, custom, use, Liv.; 2, carnal intercourse, Tac.

assuetus -a -um, adj. (from assuesco), 1, used to, accustomed to; assueta oculis regio, Liv.; 2, usual; assueti collis cultores, Liv.

assūgo -suctum, 3, to suck, Lucr.

assūla -ae, f. a shaving, chip, Plaut.

assulātīm, adv. (assula), in shivers or splinters, Plaut.

assulōse, adv. (assula), splinter-wise, Plin.

assulto, 1. (Intens. of assilio), to leap violently upon. **I.** Gen., feminae assultabant ut sacrificantes aut insanientes Bacchae, Tac. **II.** Esp., to attack, assault; tergis pugnantium, Tac.; latera et frontem (agminis), Tac.

assultus -ū, m. (assilio), a leaping upon, assault, Verg.

assum (adsum), affūi (ad-fūi), adesse, to be present, to be at. **I.** Gen., **A.** Of persons, 1, of bodily presence, heri quum non adessetis, Cic.; omnes qui aderant, Caes.; mane ad portam adesse, Cic.; in foro, Liv.; ante oculos, Verg.; portis (dat.), Verg.; huc ades, come here, Verg.; 2, of the mind, in the phrase adesse animo or animis, to attend; adestote omnes animis, Cic.; also, to be of good courage; ades animo et omite timorem, Cic. **B.** Of things, to be near, at hand; frumentum conferri, comportari, adesse, Caes.; tanti aderant morbi, Cic.; adesse Romanis ultimo diem, Liv. **II.** to be present with a fixed object, to be in one's place. **A.** 1, of men, primum me ipsum vigilare, adesse, Cic.; adversus hostes, Sall.; jam omnes feroces aderant, Sall.; nam ades ad parendum vel ad imperandum potius, Cic.; 2, of deities, adsis placidusque juves, Verg.;

rebus Romanis, to be favourable to, Liv.; si fortuna coepit affuerit, Tac. **B.** Esp., 1., to be present to witness, or to share in; ad suffragium, Cic.; with dat., comitils, Cic.; pugnae, Liv.; adesse scribendo senatus consulto or decreto, to witness, Cic.; 2., to be present to help or advise; semper absenti Deiotaro, Cic.; aliquid rebus, Cic.; alicui adesse in consilio, to be an assessor to, Cic.; to support or defend in the law-courts; adesse Quinctio, Cic.; contra Satrium, Cic.; 3., to be present in a court of justice; a, as the accused, adesse juberi, Cic.; er b, as the accuser; adesse in judicio, Cic.

assumo -sumpsi -sumptum, 3., to take to oneself. **A.** Lit. novas humeris alas, Ov.; plura sibi assumunt quam de se corpora mittunt, Lucr. **B.** Transf., 1., to take for one's assistance; a, of persons, legiones in Italia, Cic.; aliquem in societatem armorum, Liv.; aliquem in nomen familiarumque, Tac.; b, of things, aliquantum noctis, Cic.; assumpta verba, words borrowed from another source, Cic.; auxilia extrinsecus, Cic.; 2., to appropriate to oneself, to take; a, regni insignia, Tac.; Cereris sacra de Graecia, Cic.; b, to claim, in eo sibi praecipuam laudem assumere, Liv.; 3., to take in addition to; a, si quis in aliqua arte excellens aliam quoque artem sibi assumpsit, Cic.; b, logical t.t. to state the minor premises of a syllogism, Cic.

assumptio -ōnis, f. (assumo), 1, choice, adoption, Cic.; 2, the minor premises of a syllogism, Cic.

assumptivus -a -um (assumo), which derives a defence from an extraneous cause; causa, Cic.

assuo, 3. to sew on; unus et alter assuitur pannus, Hor.

assurgo -surrexi -surrectum, 3. to rise up, stand up. **I.** Of persons, **A.** Gen., assurgentem regem unobone resupinat, Liv.; quae dum recitatur, vos quaeso, qui eam detulistis, assurgite, Cic.; assurgere alicui, to rise up in the presence of, as a sign of respect, Cic.; pass., haec ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, Cic.; armissima vina, Timolius assurgit quibus et rex ipse Phanaeus, yields the preference, Verg. **B.** Esp., a, to rise from a sick-bed; ne assurrexisse quidem ex morbo, Liv.; b, to rise to give more force to a blow; quantus in clipeum assurgat, Verg.; c, to rise into the air; assurgere in auras, Verg.; d, querelis haud Justis assurgis, break out into, Verg. **II.** Of things, to rise. **A.** colles assurgunt, Liv. **B.** to appear, show itself; non coepit assurgent turrets, Verg.

assus -a -um (from as, as cassus from careo), dried. **I.** Lit., a, roasted, Plaut.; assum vitulinum, roast veal, Cic.; b, of bathing, sol, bask in the sun without being anointed, Cic.; balnearia assa, a sweating bath, Cic. **II.** Transf., nutrix, a dry-nurse, Juv.

Assyria -ae, f. (Ἀσσυρία), a country in Asia, between Media, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia. Adj., **Assyrius** -a -um, Assyrian; poet., for Median, Phrygian., Phoenician, Indian, &c.; **Assyrii** -orum, m. the Assyrians.

ast = at, q.v.

Asta -ae, f. (Ἀστρα), a town in Hispania Baetica, now Mesa de Asta; hence adj., **Astensis** -e, of or belonging to Asta.

Astacus -i, m. father of Melanippus; hence; **Astacidēs** -ae, m. the son of Astacus.

Astapa -ae, f. town in Hispania Baetica, now Estepa.

Astēria -ae, f., and Ἰδ-ēs, f. (Ἀστειρή). **I.** daughter of Coeus and Phoebe, changed into an island, first called Astēria, afterwards Orygia, and later still Delos. **II.** (Asterie), a woman's name, Hor.

asterno, 3. to scatter upon; passa. to be stretched out; asternuntur sepulchro, Ov.

astipulatio -ōnis, f., 1, the assenting to, confirmation of, Plin.

astipulator -ōris m. **A.** Legal t.t., at Rome, one who joined another (the stipulator) in the Roman contract called stipulatio. **B.** Transf., a supporter; Stoici et eorum astipulator **Astipochus**, Cic.

astipulor, 1., dep. to assent to, Liv.

astituo -tūi -tūtum, m. (ad and statuo), 3. to put, or place somewhere, Plaut.

asto -stiti, no sup., 1. **I.** to stand by. **A.** Gen. alicui, Plaut.; astantē et inspectante ipso, Caes.; astat in conspectu meo, Cic. **B.** to stand by the side to help, to assist, Plaut. **II.** to stand upright, Verg.

Astraea -ae, f. (Ἀστραία), Astraea, goddess of justice, who left the earth in the iron age, and was placed among the stars under the name *Virgo*.

astrepo (ad-strepo), -strēpūi -strēpītum, 3., 1., to make a noise at; astrepebat vulgus, Tac.; 2., to applaud; haec dicenti, Tac.

astrictē, adv. (astriectus), of discourse, concisely, briefly, Cic.

astriectus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from astringo), tight, compressed, drawn together. **A.** Lit., linee, shut, Ov.; non astriectus soccus, negligent, slovenly writing, Hor.; frons, wrinkled, Mart.; aquae, frozen, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, close-fisted, avaricious; pater, Prop.; mos, Tac.; 2, of oratory, a, bound by the limits of rhythm; numero et astriecti et soluto, Cic.; b, concise; contracta et astriecta eloquentia, Cic.

astrifer -fēra -fērum (astrum and fero), starry, placed among the stars, Mart.

astringo -strinxi -strictum, 3. **I.** Lit. to tighten, draw together, compress, contract, bind together; a, quae (vinculum) astringit, Cic.; aliquem ad statum, Cic.; b, of cold, to contract, Ov. **II.** Transf., a, to draw tight; pater nimis indulgens quidquid ego astrinxi relaxat, Cic.; b, of writing or speech, to compress; brevier argumenta, Cic.; c, to bind, fetter, oblige; vel armis vel legibus totam Galliam sempiternis vinculis, Cic.; se videre astringere or astringi, to commit oneself to, become guilty of, Cic.

astrōlōgia -ae, f. (ἀστρολογία), astronomy, Cic.

astrōlōgus -i, m. (ἀστρολόγος), 1, an astronomer, Cic.; 2, an astrologer, Cic.

astrum -i, n. (ἀστρον), a star, a constellation. **A.** Lit., cognitio astrorum, Cic.; astrum natale, Hor.; poet., of a great height, turris educta ad astra, Verg. **B.** Transf., tollere in astra, to exalt sky-high, Cic.; ex astris decidere, from the highest glory, Cic.; sic itur ad astra, thus is immortality gained, Verg.

astrūo (ad and strūo); -struxi -structum, 3. **I.** Gen. to build to or near, to build in addition; gradus, Liv. **II.** Transf., to add to; formae animum, Ov.

astu (asty), only acc. and abl. astū, n. (ἄστυ), the city (only used of Athens), Cic.

astūpō, 2, to be astonished at, Ov.

Astūra -ae, f. (Ἀστυρα), a river in Latium, still called Astura.

asturco -ōnis, m. an Asturian horse, Plin.

Astūres -um, m. (Ἀστυρες), the Asturians, a people in Spain; sing. **Astūr** -ūris, m.; hence, a, **Astūria** -ae, f. the country of the Astures; b, **Astūricus** -a -um, Asturian.

astus -us, m. cleverness, adroitness, cunning, Verg., Liv.

astūtē, adv., with compar. and superl. (astutus), cunningly, astutely, Cic.

astūtīa -ae, f. adroitness, astuteness, craft, Cic.
astūtus -a -um (astutus), adroit, clever, astute, cunning, crafty, Cic.

Astyāges -is, m. (Ἀστυάγης). **I.** King of Media, grandfather of the elder Cyrus. **II.** a companion of Phineus.

Astyānax -actis, m. (Ἀστυνάξ). **I.** son of Hector and Andromache. **II.** a tragic actor of Cicero's time.

Astypālāea -ae, f. (Ἀστυπάλαια), island near Crete. **Adj.** **1.** **Astypālāensis** -ae; **2.** **Astypālāeus** -a -um, belonging to Astypalaea.

āsylum -ī, n. (ἀσύλον), a sanctuary, place of refuge, asylum, Cic.; templa quae asyla Graeci appellant, Liv.

āsymbōlus -a -um (ἀσύμβολος), one who contributes nothing to the cost of an entertainment, Ter.

at (ast), conj., but, moreover. **I.** To introduce an idea different from, but not entirely opposed to, one that has gone before. **A.** una (navis) cum Nasidianis profugit, at ex reliquis una praemissa Massiliam, Cic. **B.** 1, in prayers, exhortations, etc., at videte hominis intolerabilem audaciam, Cic.; 2, in expressions of astonishment or impatience, at per deos immortales quid est quod dici possit, Cic. **II.** To express an idea entirely opposed to the preceding one. **A.** non cognoscantur foris, at domi, Cic.; strengthened, at contra, Cic.; at etiam, Cic.; at vero, Cic. **B.** 1, to introduce an imaginary objection in an argument, factumne sit? at constat, Cic.; 2, but at least, yet at least; non est, inquit, in patriibus respublica, at in aris et focis, Cic.

ātābūlus -ī, m. a hot wind in Apulia, the sirocco, Hor.

Ātālanta -ae and -ē -ēs, f. (Ἀταλάντη), a maiden of Boeotia or Arcadia, famous for her speed in running; she refused to marry any one except the person who could beat her in a race; finally conquered by Milanion by the aid of Aphrodite. **Adj.** **Ātālantaeus** -a, m. of or belonging to Atalanta.

ātāt, attāt, attatae, attattatae, etc. (ἄταται), an interjection expressive of pain, astonishment, fear, warning, etc., oh! ah! alas! Plaut., Ter.

ātāvus -ī, m. **I.** the father of the abavus or great-grandfather, Cic. **II.** atavi, plur. = ancestors, Maecenas atavis edite regibus, Hor.

Ātella -ae, f. a very ancient city of Campania. **Adj.** **a.** **Ātellānus** -a -um; fabella, or gen. simply **Ātellāna** -ae, f. a species of popular farce, long popular in Rome, Liv., Juv.; hence, **a.** **Ātellānus** -ī, m. a player in these dramas; **b.** **Ātellānius** -a -um; **Ātellānicus** -a -um.

āter, atra, atrum, black, dark (dead black, while niger is shining black). **I.** Lit., nemus, Verg.; mare, stormy, Hor.; alba discernere et atra non posset, Cic.; poet. = atratus, clothed in black; lietores, Hor. **II.** Transf. **A.** black, as a sign of mourning, calamity, etc.; dark, gloomy, sad, unfortunate, mors, cura, Hor.; atrī dies, in the Roman calendar, those on which the republic had suffered a great misfortune, Liv. **B.** malicious, poisonous; atro dente petere aliquem, Hor.

Āthāmānes -um, m. (Ἀθαμᾶνες), the Athamans, inhabitants of Athamania; hence **Āthāmānia** -ae, f. a country in the south of Epirus.

Āthāmas -antis, m. (Ἀθάμας), son of Aeolus and king of Thessaly, father of Phrixus and Helle, Melicerta and Leearchus; hence, **a.** **Āthāmantheus** -a -um, aurum, the golden fleece, Mart.; **b.** **Āthāmantiādes** -ae, m, Palaemon, Ov.; **c.** **Āthāmantis** -idis, f. Helle, Ov.

Āthēnae -ārum, f. (Ἀθῆναι), Athens; meton., learning, Juv.; hence, **a.** **Āthēnaeus** -a -um; **b.** **Āthēniensis** -e, Athenian. Subst., **Āthēnienses** -ium, m. the Athenians.

Āthēniō -ōnis, m. a Sicilian shepherd, leader of the slaves in the 2nd Slave War (102 B.C.).

āthēos and **āthēus** -ī, m. (ἄθεος), an atheist, Cic.

Āthēsis, acc. -sim, abl. -si, m. (Ἀθεσις), a river in Rhaetia, now Adiga, Etsch.

athlēta -ae, m. (ἄθλητής), one who contends in the public games, wrestler, athlete, Cic.

athlētīcus -a -um (ἀθλητικός), relating to an athlete.

Āthōs, dat. -o, acc. -o, and -on, abl. -o (Ἄθος), and **Ātho** or **Āthōn** -ōnis, m. a rocky mountain at the end of the peninsula of Chalcidice.

Ātilius -a -um, name of a Roman gens: **1.** M. Atilius Regulus (see Regulus); **2.** M. Atilius, an early Roman poet. **Adj.** **Ātiliānus** -a -um.

Ātina -ae, f. a town in Latium, still called Atina; hence **Ātīnas** -ātis, belonging to Atina.

Ātlās -antis, m. (Ἄτλος), **1.** a high mountain in Africa, on which the sky was supposed to rest; **2.** a mythical king and giant, son of Iapetus and Clymene, king of Mauretania, changed into a mountain by Perseus; hence, **a.** **Atlantis** -idis, f. a female descendant of Atlas, Electra, Ov.; Calypso, Tib.; plur., Atlantides, the Pleiades and Hyades; **b.** **Atlantīcus** -a -um, mare, the Atlantic ocean; **c.** **Atlantēus** -a -um, finis, Libyan, Hor.; **d.** **Atlantiādes** -ae, m. a descendant of Atlas, Mercury (son of Maia, daughter of Atlas); or Hermaphroditus (son of Mercury and great-grandson of Atlas).

ātōmus -ī, f. (ἄτομος), that which is incapable of division, an atom, Cic.

atque, or **ac** (ac only before consonants), and, and also. **A.** Joining single words; **1.** Gen., spargere ac disseminare, Cic.; **a.** and also; nobiles atque ignobiles, Sall.; **b.** and moreover, and even; alii intra moenia atque in sinu urbis sunt hostes, Sall.; with the pron., hic, is, idem, etc., negotium magnum est navigare atque id mense Quintili, and especially, Cic.; so atque etiam, Cic.; **2.** with comparisons; **a.** with words expressing comparison, as aequae, aequus, idem, item, juxta, par, proxime, similis, similiter, talis, totidem; or expressing dissimilarity, as aliter, aliorum, alius, contra, contrarius, dissimilis, secus; **b.** with comparatives, for quam, artius atque hedera procerā astringitur ilex, Hor.; **c.** simul atque, as soon as, Cic.; **3.** with negatives, and not rather (also with potius); si hoc dissuadere est, ac non disturbare atque pervertere, Cic. **B.** Joining sentences, and so; **1.** atque illi omnes sine dubitatione condemnant, Cic.; **2.** to join a more important thought, and especially; id estne numerandum in bonis? Ac maximis quidem, Cic.; **3.** to introduce an adversative clause, ac tamen, Cic.; **4.** to introduce an objection raised by the speaker or writer himself, ac ne sine causa videretur edixisse, Cic.; **5.** in narration, and so; atque iis, quos nominavi, Cic.; **6.** at the end of a speech or treatise, ac de primo quidem officii fonte diximus, Cic. **C.** Particular connections and phrases; **1.** alius atque alius, now this, now that, Liv.; **2.** atque utinam, to express a wish, Cic.; **3.** to make an assertion general, atque omnia, or omnes, atque haec omnia verbo continentur, Cic.; **4.** with other conjunctions, after et, non minus et vi ac metu, Cic.; after que (Gr. τε . . . καί), submoverique atque in castra redigi, Liv.; with nec, Mart.; repeated in poetry, atque deos atque astra, Verg.

atqui, conj. (at and qui = quoi = quo), *nevertheless, notwithstanding*. **I.** Gen., atqui non ego te frangere persequor, Hor.; *indeed, certainly*, Cic. **II.** Esp. in logical conclusions, to introduce the minor premise, *but now, now*, Cic.

atrāmentum -i, n. (ater), **1.** any black fluid; sepiae, Cic.; **2.** ink, Cic.; **3.** blue vitriol, shoemaker's black; sutorium atramentum, Cic.

atrātus -a -um (ater), *clothed in black, in mourning*, Cic.

Atrax -ācis (Ἄραξ), **1.** a river in Aetolia; **2.** a city in Thessaly; hence, a, **Atrācides** -ae, m. the Thessalian Caeneus, Ov.; **Atrācis** -idis, f. Hēppodamia, Ov.

Atrēbātes -um, m. a people in Gallia Belgica; sing., **Atrēbas** -bātis, m., Caes.

Atreus -ēi, m (Ἀρεΐς), son of Pelops, king of Argos and Mycenae, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus; hence, **Atrides** -ae, m. Agamemnon or Menelaus; plur., Atridae, Agamemnon and Menelaus.

atriēnsis -is, m. (atrium), a head slave, steward, Cic.

atriōlum -i, n. (dim. of atrium), a little atrium, or fore-court, Cic.

ātritas -ātis, f. (ater), blackness, Plant.

ātrium -īi, n. (ater), the room blackened by smoke; the open court in a Roman house, into which opened the janua, or gate; plur., atria -orum, n. = atrium, Verg.; meton., a house, Ov.; the halls of the gods, Ov.; the hall of a temple or public building; atrium Libertatis, Cic.; auctionarium, an auctioneer's sale-room, Cic.

ātrocitas -ātis, f. (atrox). **A.** fierceness, harshness, cruelty; ipsius facti atrocitas aut indignitas, Cic.; habet atrocitatis aliquid legatio, has a threatening aspect, Cic. **B.** Transf., severity, barbarity; invidiosa atrocitas verborum, Cic.; atrocitas ista quo modo in veterem Academiam irruerit, Cic.

ātrōciter, adv., with compar. and superl. (atrox), severely, harshly, cruelly; Verri nimis ātrōciter militans, Cic.

Atropōs -i, f. (Ἄτροπος, *not to be averted*), one of the three Parcae.

ātrox -ōcis (from ater, as-ferox from ferus). **I.** Lit., terrible, fearful, cruel, horrible; res celestia, atrox, nefaria, Cic.; of war, proelium, Liv.; of the seasons, hora flagrantis Caniculae, Hor.; of commands, threatening; imperium, Liv.; atrocissimae litterae, Cic.; of speeches, *obtest*; vehemens atque atrox orationis genus, Cic. **II.** Transf., of persons and character, doomy, morose, severe; Agrippina semper atrox, Tac.; animus Catonis, unbending, Hor.

Atta -ae, m. a Roman surname; C. Quintius Atta, a comic poet (d. 102 B.C.).

attactus -ūs, m. (attingo), a touching, touch, contact, Verg.

attāgen -ēnis, m. (Ἀτταγην), a woodcock, Hor.

Attālus -i, m. (Ἀτταλος), the name of several kings of Pergamos, the last of whom, Attalus III., left his territory to the Romans; hence, a,

Attālicus -a -um, belonging to Pergamos; agri, Cic.; hence rich, splendid; conditiones, Hor.; peripetasmata, woven with threads of gold, Cic.; b, **Attālis** -idis, f. (Ἀτταλῖς), name of a guild at Athens.

attāmēn, conj. *but yet*, Cic.

attat = **atat**.

attēgia -ae, f. a hut, Juv.

attempērātē, adv. (attemperatus), in a fit or appropriate manner, Ter.

attempēro (ad and tempero), **1.** to fit to, adjust to, Sen.

attendo (ad and tendo) -tendi -tentum, **3.** to stretch to; animum, or absol., attendere; to direct the attention towards, attend to; with ad and the acc., attendite animos ad ea quae consequuntur, Cic.; with acc., primum versum legis, Cic.; with acc. and infin., non attendere superius illud ea re se esse concessum, Cic.; with rel. sent., si paulo diligentius, quid de his rebus dicat attendēris, Cic.; with de and the abl., animus tamen erit sollicitus, ut nihil possit de officiis legationis attendere, Cic.

attentē, adv., with compar. and superl. (attentus), attentively, carefully; audire, Cic.; cogitare, Cic.

attentio -ōnis, f. (attendo), attentiveness; attention; animi, Cic.

attento (ad-tento), or **attempo** (ad-tempo), **1.** to strive after, to attempt; **1.** ut praeferri omnino fuerit satius quam attentatum deseri, Cic.; **2.** to tamper with, try to corrupt, classem, Cic.; **3.** to attack; aliquid lingua, Cic.; aliquem vi, Tac.

attentus (ad-tentus) -a -um. **I.** Partic. of attendo and attineo. **II.** Adj. with compar. and superl. (attento), **1.** attentive; animus, Cic.; cogitatio, Cic.; auditor, Cic.; judex, Cic.; **2.** careful after one's property; attentus quaestitis, Hor.; paterfamilias, Hor.; attenta vita et rusticana, Cic.

attēnuātē, adv. (attenuatus), simply, without ornament; dicere, Cic.

attēnuātus -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (from attenuo), made weak; of discourse, abbreviated; ipsa illa pro Roscio juvenilis abundantia multa habet attenuata, Cic.; over-refined; ejus oratio nimia religione attenuata, Cic.

attēnuō (ad-tēnuō), **1.** to make thin. **A.** Lit., **1.** corpus, Ov.; **2.** of number, to lessen, legio proeliis attenuata, Caes.; **3.** of strength, to weaken; vires diutino morbo attenuatae, Liv.; **4.** of the voice, to make shrill, Cic. **B.** Transf., curas, Ov.; insignem, degrade, Hor.

attēro (ad and tēro) -trivi (-tēruī), -tritum, **3.** **A.** Lit., **1.** to rub against; leniter caudam, Hor. **2.** to rub or wear away; attrita ansa, Verg. **B.** Transf., to weaken, ruin; opes, Sall.; aliquem, Sall.

attestor (ad and testor), **1.** dep. to attest, bear witness to, Phaedr.

attexo (ad and texo) -texui -textum, **3.** to weave or plait on or to. **A.** Lit., loricae ex cratibus, Caes. **B.** Transf., to add, vos ad id, quod erit immortalē, partem attexitote mortalem, Cic.

Atthis -idis, f. (Ἀθῆς), Attic, Athenian, Mart. Subst., f. ē, Attica, Lucr.; **2.** nightingale or swallow, Mart.; **3.** name of a friend of Supho, Ov.

Attica -ae, f. (Ἀττική), Attica, the most celebrated country of Greece, with Athens for its capital.

Atticē, adv. (Atticus), in the Attic or Athenian manner, dicere, Cic.

atticiāso, l. (Ἀττικίζω), to imitate the Athenian mode of speaking, Plaut.

Atticus -a -um (Ἀττικός), **1.** belonging to Attica or Athens, Attic, Athenian; virgo, i.e., Canephoros, Hor.; pelex, Philomela, Mart. Plur. **Attici** -orum, m. the Athenians, Cic.; **2.** Attic, Athenian, with reference to style, art, etc., stilus, simple, Cic.; aures, delicate, Cic.; hence Attici = the Athenian orators, Cic.

Atticus, T. Pomponius, the intimate friend of Cicero, who received his surname of Atticus from his long residence in Athens.

attīneo -tīndi -tentum, **2.** (ad and teneo). **I.** Transit., to hold near, keep. **A.** Lit., aliquem castris, carcere, publica custodia, Tac. **B.**

Transf., simul Romanum et Numidam spe pacis, to amuse, Sall. **II.** Intransit., to pertain to, or concern, only in 3rd person; cetera quae ad colendam vitem attinebunt, Cic.; esp. in the expression, quod attinet ad aliquid or aliquid, *in respect to*; qui omnes, quod ad me attinet, vellem viverent, *as far as I am concerned*, Cic.; nihil attinet me plura scribere, *it is of no use*, Cic.

attingo -tigi -tactum, 3. (ad and tango), to touch. **A.** Lit., 1, digito se caelum attingisse putare, Cic.; 2, to arrive at a place; Italiam, Cic.; arces igneas, Hor.; 3, of places, to touch upon, border upon, Cappadocia regio ea quae Ciliciam attingit, Cic.; 4, to attack; Sulla quem primum hostes attigerant, Sall.; 5, to touch, i.e., to appropriate to oneself; de praeda mea nec teruncium attigit, Cic.; 6, to strike, si digito quem attingisset, poenas dedisset, Cic.; 7, to embrace, Ov. **B.** Transf.; 1, to touch; of sensations, voluptas aut dolor aliquem attingit, Cic.; 2, to have to do with, to touch, to reach to; corporis similitudo attingit naturam animi, Cic.; attingere aliquem necessitudine, to be closely connected with, Cic.; 3, a, to handle, manage, devote oneself to; rempublicam, Cic.; Graecas litteras, Cic.; rem militarem, Caes.; b, to glance at cursorily; librum strictim, Cic.; 4, in writing or speech, to mention; illam injuriam non attingere, Cic.

Attis (Atthis and Atys) -Idis, m. a Phrygian shepherd, beloved by Cybele.

Attius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was P. Attius Varus, a praetor in Africa at the time of the war between Caesar and Pompeius, a supporter of the latter; hence adj., **Attianus** -a -um, Attian.

attollo, no perf. or sup., 3. to raise up, lift up. **I.** Lit. **A.** vix prae lacrimis oculos, Liv.; minas, iras (of a snake raising its head in anger), Verg.; se attollere, or middle, attolli, to raise oneself, Verg. **B.** to erect, raise; mollem, Verg.; terra se attollere tandem visa, to rise, appear, Verg. **II.** Transf., to raise, elevate; a, vocem, Quint.; b, to elevate, excite, distinguish; animos ad spem consulatus, Liv.; rempublicam bello armisque, Tac.

attondéo -tondi -tonsum, 2. **I.** Lit. to shear, shave, cut; viten, Verg. **II.** Transf., to make less, diminish, Cic.; poet.

attonitus -a -um, p. adj. (from attono), struck by thunder; hence, 1, stunned, terrified, senseless; magna pars integris corporibus attoniti concidunt, Liv.; 2, inspired; vates, Hor.; attonitae Baccho matres, Verg.

attono -tōndi -tōnitum, 1. to strike with thunder, stun, make senseless, Ov.

attrorquéo, 2. to whirl, swing upward, Verg.

attractio -ōnis, f. (attraho), a drawing to oneself; hence, litterarum, assimilation, Varr.

attrahó -traxi -tractum, 3. to draw to, attract. **I.** Lit. **A.** Of things, magnes lapis, qui ferrum ad se allicit et attrahit, Cic. **B.** Of persons, to drag; tribunos attrahi ad se jussit, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, to attract; nihil esse quod ad se rem ullam tam allicit et tam attrahat quam ad amicitiam similitudo, Cic.; 2, to take with one; aliquem Roman, Cic.

attrectatus -ŭ, m. (attrecto), a handling, touching, ap. Cic.

attrecto, 1. (ad and tracto), to touch, handle. **I.** Gen., blanditia popularis aspicitur, non attrectatur, Cic. **II.** **A.** to touch unlawfully, in an improper manner; libros (Sibyllinos) contaminatis manibus attrectare, Cic. **B.** to lay hands on, to appropriate; gazas, Liv.

attrépido, 1. to stumble along, Plaut.

attribũo -ŭi -ŭtum, 3. to allot to, assign to. **A.** Lit., 1, servos, pastores armat atque iis equos attribuit, Caes.; 2, of money, to assign, lend; si modo attribuetur, quantum debetur, Cic.; so of money paid from the public treasury; pecunia attributa, numerata est, Cic.; 3, to assign (to some one to keep or do something), attribuit nos trucidandos Cethego, Cic.; esp. of a military command, oppidum civibus Romanis, Caes.; 4, of a country, to annex, subject; insulae, quae erant a Sulla Rhodii attributae, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to add, give, cause; summus timor quem militi natura pudorque meus attribuit, Cic.; 2, gramm. t. t. to add as an attribute, Cic.; 3, to ascribe, impute; bonos exitus diis immortalibus, Cic.

attribũtio -ōnis, f. (attribuo), 1, the assignment of a debt, Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t., an accessory or attribute, Cic.

attribũtum, -i, n. (attribuo), the predicate, Cic.

atritus -a -um, p. adj., with compar. (from attero). **A.** rubbed away, worn out, Cic. **B.** Transf., frons, shameless, Juv.

Attus Navius, a celebrated augur of the time of Tarquinius Priscus.

Atys (Attys) -ŷos, abl. -ŷe, m. ('Arus, "Arvus). **I.** a son of Hercules and Omphale, father of Tyrrhenus and Lydus, myth. ancestor of the Lydian kings. **II.** the founder of the gens Atia.

au, interj., oh! ha! Plaut.

auceps -cŭpis, m. (for aviceps, from avis and capio). **I.** Lit., a fowler, bird-catcher, Plaut., Hor. **II.** Transf., peritissimum voluptatum aucupem sapientem esse, Cic.; syllabarum, a quibbling critic, coŭller, Cic.

auctariũm -i, n. (augeo), an increase. Plaut.

auctio -ōnis, f. (augeo), 1, an auction; auctionem facere, constituere, to appoint an auction, Cic.; praedicare, proscribere, Cic.; propinere, to announce publicly, Quint.; proferre, to put off, Cic.; 2, that which is sold by auction; auctionem vendere, Cic.

auctionariũs -a -um (auctio), relating to an auction; atrium, auction-room, Cic.

auctionor, 1. (auctio) to hold an auction, Cic.

auctio, 1. (freq. of augeo), to increase very much, Tac.

aucto, 1. = auctito, Plaut., Luter.

auctor -ōris, m. (augeo). **A.** originator, causer, doer; incendii, Cic.; vulneris, Verg.; esp., 1, the producer of a work of art, artist; templi, architect, Liv.; 2, the founder of a family, ancestor; praeclarus auctor nobilitatis tuae, Cic.; 3, writer, author; carminis, Hor. **B.** the originator of a proposal or undertaking, leader, beginner; nec auctor quamvis audaci facinori deerat, Liv.; me auctore, at my request, Cic.; auctor interficiendi alicuius, Cic.; with dat., ille legibus Caecilii Metelli contra auspicia ferendae auctor, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad instituendam (rem), Cic.; with in and the abl., in restituendo auctorem fuisse, Cic.; alicui auctorem esse, to advise, recommend, semper senatui auctor precis fui, Cic.; foll. by ut or ne with the subj., Cic. **C.** the author of a piece of information, warrant for its truth; a, certis auctoribus comperisse, Cic.; b, an authority; malus auctor Latinitatis, c; Cratippo auctore, on the authority of tiŭppus, Cic.; non sordidus auctor naturae verae, investigator, Hor.; c, an author of note; Homerus optimus auctor, Cic.; auctor rerum Romanarum, historian, Cic.; hence, auctorem esse, to answer for, state positively; nec pauci sunt auctores Gn. Flavius scribam libros protulisse, Cic. **D.** Esp., 1, auctor legis or senatus.

consulti, proposer, Liv.; 2, *supporter of a law*, multarum legum aut auctor aut dissuasor, Cic.; 3, *auctores* sunt patres, the *senators* sanction a law, Cic.; 4, *defender, protector*; praeclarus iste auctor suae civitatis, Cic.; 5, *the guarantee of a right to an estate*; a malo auctore emere, Cic.; 6, of a guardian, etc., *approver, sanctioner*; quod mulier sine tutore auctore promiserit, *without the approval of her guardian*, Cic.

auctōrāmentum -i, n. (auctoro), *the pay or hire for the performance of any duty*, Cic.

auctoritas -ātis, f. (auctor), *continuance, a causing to continue*. **I. A.** *validity*, 1, in the case of property, usus et auctoritas, or simply auctoritas, *valid right to property arising from prescription*; usus et auctoritas fundi, Cic.; 2, in case of an assertion, *attestation, security, authority*; publicarum tabularum, Cic.; 3, *example, majorem*, Cic.; alicuius auctoritatem sequi, Cic. **B.** *the origination of a proposal or proceeding, support, aid*; cuius auctoritas multum apud me valet, Cic. **C.** *the expression of approval or assent, resolve*; 1, *hominum consilia et auctoritates*, Cic.; 2, of the will of the people, populi Romani, Cic.; 3, of public bodies or magistrates, collegii, Liv.; 4, of the senate, **a**, *a measure to which the senate has assented, the approval of the senate*; auctoritatem senatus, iussa populi Romani vendere, Cic.; **b**, *a resolution of the senate, prevented from being made a decree by the veto of the tribunes*, si quis huic senatus consulto intercessisset, auctoritas perscriberetur, Cic. **D.** *authorisation, full power, legatos cum auctoritate mittere*, Cic.; hence, *power, might, command*; manere in alicuius auctoritate, Liv. **II.** *influence, authority*; 1, of a person, **a**, *lit.*, auctoritatem habere apud aliquem, Cic.; auctoritatem restituere, levare, amittere, Cic.; **b**, *meton.*, a person in authority, an influential person, Cic.; 2, of things, legum, Cic.; orationis, Cic.

auctōro, 1. (auctor). **I.** *to hire for money*; refl. auctorare se, or pass. *to hire, engage oneself*, Hor. **II.** *Transf. to bind oneself*; eo pignore velut auctoratum sibi proditorem ratus est, Liv.

auctumnalis -e (auctumnus), *autumnal*, Liv.

1. **auctumnus** -i, m. (augeo), *autumn*, Cic.; *meton.*, septem auctumni = seven years, Ov.

2. **auctumnus** -a -um (1. auctumnus), *autumnal*; frigus, Ov.

1. **auctus** -a -um, p. adj. (from augeo), *only used in compar., increased, enlarged, enriched*; majestas auctior, Liv.; socii honore auctiores, Caes.

2. **auctus** -ūs, m. (augeo), *an increase, enlargement, growth*; corporis, Lucr.; numinum, Tac.; imperii, Tac.; maximis auctibus crescere, Liv.

aucupatio -ōnis, f. (aucupor), *fowling, bird-catching*, Quint.

aucupatorius -a -um (aucupor), *relating to fowling*, Plin.

aucupium -i, n. (auceps), *bird-catching, fowling*. **I. A.** *Lit.*, vitam propagare aucupio, Cic. **B.** *Meton.*, the birds caught, Cat. **II.** *Transf. hunting after anything*; delectationis, after pleasure, Cic.; aucupia verborum, cavilling, quibbling, Cic.

aucupor, 1. dep. (auceps). **I.** *Lit.* to catch birds, Varr. **II.** *Transf. to chase, strive for, lie in wait for*; verba, Cic.; errores hominum, Cic.; inanem rumorem, Cic.; tempestates, to wait for finer weather, Cic.

audacia -ae, f. (audax), 1, *courage, boldness, daring*; audacia in bello, Sall.; 2, *audacity, impudence, temerity*; audacia et impudentia

frētus, Cic.; alicuius audaciam debilitare, Cic.; frangere, Liv.; contundere et frangere, Cic.; plur., *audaciae, audacious deeds*, Cic.

audaciter, and **audacter**, adv., with compar. and superl. (audax), *boldly* (in a good or bad sense), *audaciously, rashly, impudently*, Cic.

audax -ācis, a 'j', with compar. and superl. (audeo), *daring* (in a good or bad sense), *bold, courageous, audacious, rash, foolhardy*; **a**, of persons, Verres homo audacissimus atque amen- tissimus, Cic.; paulo ad facinus audacior, Cic.; *audax* in convocandis hominibus et armandis, Cic.; **b**, of things, consilium prima specie temerarium magis quam audax, Liv.

audens -entis, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (from audeo), *daring, bold*, Verg.

audenter, adv. (audens), *boldly*, Tac.

audentia -ae, f. (audens), *boldness, courage*, Cic.

audēo, ausus sum, 2. (connected with av- dus), *to dare, venture*; audeo dicere, *I venture to assert*, Cic.; with acc., tantum facinus, Liv.; proelium, aciem, Tac.; with in and the abl., ausurum se in tribunis, quod princeps familiae suae ausus in regibus esset, Liv.; with pro and the abl., pro vita majora audere probavi, Verg.; absol., quod sperant, quod audent, omne Caesari acceptum referre possunt, Cic.; adversus Neronem ausus, Tac.; audere in proelia, Verg.

audiens -entis. **I.** Partic. of audio (q.v.). **II.** Subst. a hearer, Cic.

audientia -ae, f. (audio), *hearing, listening; attention*; alicui audientiam facere, *to get a hearing for any one by commanding silence*, Cic., Liv.

audio, 4. (connected with auris), *to hear*. **I.** *to have the power of hearing*; audiendi sensu carere, Cic. **II.** *to hear something*. **A.** clamorem, Caes.; galli cantum, Cic.; with double acc., te, ut spero, propediem censorem audiemus, Cic.; with acc. and infin., saepe hoc majorem natu dicere audiui, Cic.; with acc. and partic., idque Socratem audio dicentem, Cic.; with relative clause, audire enim cupio quid non probes, Cic.; with de and the abl., multa falsa de me audierunt, Cic.; the person from whom a thing is heard is put in the abl. with ab or de, Cic. Perf. part., as subst., **auditum** -i, n. *hearsay*; nihil habeo praeter auditum, Cic. **B.** *to listen to*; **a**, aliquem libenter studioseque, Cic.; of judges, *to hear a case*; audire de ambitu, Cic.; of pupils, *to listen to a master, to attend the classes or lectures of a professor*; annum jam audire Cratippum, Cic.; **b**, *to listen to requests*; preces, Cic.; **c**, of stories or persons, *to listen to*, i.e., *to give credence to*; si fabulas audire volumus, Cic.; **audio**, *I believe it*, Cic.; **d**, *to obey, to follow*; aliquem amicissime monentem, Cic.; diotē audientem esse; with dat., *to obey*; non fore dicto audientes milites, Caes. **C.** *to be called* (like Gr. ἀκούω), Matutine pater, seu Jane libentius audis, Hor.; bene audire, *to be well spoken of*; a propinquis, Cic.

auditio -ōnis, f. 1. (audio), *hearing, listening*; aliquid multis lectione atque auditione assequi, Cic.; 2, *hearsay report*; h' vem auditionem habere pro re comperta, Cic.; plur., *factae auditiones*, Cic.

auditor -ōris, m. (audio), *a hearer, auditor, scholar*; alicui auditorem venire, Cic.

auditorium -i, n. (audio), *a place of audience, lecture-room, court of justice, etc.*, Tac.; **a school**, Quint.; *circle of listeners*, Plin.

auditus -ūs, m. (audio). **I.** Gen., *hearing*; the sense of hearing, Cic. **II.** Esp., *listening*, Tac.

aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablātum, 3. (ab and fero). **I.** *to carry away, carry off, remove*. **A.**

Auf, inter manus e convicio tamquam e proelio auferri, Cic.; se e conspectu alicuius, Cic.; auferor in scopulis, Ov. **B.** Transf., to draw away from one's aim, seduce; ne te auferant allorum consilia, Cic. **II.** to take away with, bear off; sometimes in good, but oftener in bad sense, to rob, steal. **A.** Lit., a, of persons; multa palam domum, Cic.; auriculum mordicus, to bite off, Cic.; b, of things; hi ludi XV. dies auferent, Cic.; mors Achilles abstulit, Hor. **B.** Transf., 1, illa autem, quae contrariis commotionibus auferenda sunt, Cic.; 2, to carry off, i.e. to gain, obtain; tantum abstulit quantum petiit, Cic.; responsum ab aliquo, Cic.; 3, to lay aside, cease from; aufer abhinc lacrimas, Lucr.

Aufidēna -ae, f. a town in Samnium, now *Afidena*.

Aufidius -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

Aufidus -i, m. a river in Apulia, now *Ofanto*.

anfūgio -fugi, 3. (ab and fugio), to flee away, Cic.

Augē -ēs, f. (Aἰνῆ), daughter of *Aleus* and *Neaera*, mother of *Telephus* by *Hercules*.

Augēas and **Augias** -ae, m. (Aἰγείας), king of the *Epēans* in *Elis*, the cleansing of whose stable, which had not been cleansed for thirty years, was one of the labours of *Hercules*.

augēō, auxi, auctum, 2. (connected with *auḡāw*), to make to increase. **I.** to cause to grow, to fertilise; aer humorem colligens terram auget imbris, makes fertile, Cic. **II.** In a wide sense, to make larger; a, to strengthen, has munitiones, Caes.; b, of rivers, to cause to rise, gen. in pass., augeri = to be swollen; aunis nimbis hiemalibus auctus, Ov.; c, of number or quantity, to increase; numerum legatorum, Cic.; d, of degree, vitium ventris et gutturis, Cic.; populi Romani imperium, Cic.; e, of moral or intellectual qualities or feelings, benevolentiam, Cic.; luctum, Cic.; f, in speech, to extol, set forth; hostium vim et copias et felicitatem, Cic.; g, to enrich, to honour; cives suos copia rerum, Cic.; augeri cognomento *Augustae*, Tac.

augesco, auxi, 3. (inch. of *augeo*), to begin to grow, to increase; a, quae (uva) et suco terrae et calore solis augescens primo est peracerba gustu, Cic.; b, politically, to increase in strength; quin hostium res tantis augescere rebus cerneret, Liv.

augmēn -inis, n. (*augeo*), an increase, growth, Lucr.

augur -ūris, c. an augur, soothsayer, seer, Cic.; aquae augur annosa cornix, prophetess of ruin, Hor.

augūralis -e (*augur*), relating to an augur or augury; coena, Cic. Subst., **augūrale** -is, n. the part of the Roman camp where the auguries were taken, Tac.

augūratiō -ōnis, f. (*auguro*), divining, soothsaying, Cic.

augūrātus -ūs, m. (*auguro*), the office of an augur, Cic.

augūrium -i, n. (*augur*), the observation and interpretation of omens, augury. **I.** **A.** Lit., augurium capere, Liv.; salutis, an augury in time of peace (to inquire if it were permitted to pray to the gods de salute reipublicae), Cic. **B.** Transf., a, any kind of prophecy; o mea frustra semper verissima auguria rerum futurarum, Cic.; b, presentiment; inhaeret in mentibus quasi saeculorum quoddam augurium futurorum, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** Subject., the science of augury; Apollo augurium citharamque dabat, Verg. **B.** Object., 1, an omen; augurium accipere, Iij.; 2, a sign, token, Ov.

augūrius -a -um (*augur*), relating to an augur, Juv., Cic.

augūro, 1. (*augur*). **I.** to act as an augur; sacerdotes salutem populi augurando, take the auguries for, etc., Cic.; pass., locus auguratur, the place is consecrated by auguries, Cic.; augurato (abl. absol.), after taking the auguries, Liv. **II.** Transf. **A.** to prophesy, Cic. **B.** to have a foreboding or presentiment; praesentit animus et augurat quodammodo, quae futura sit suavisitas, Cic.

augūrōr, 1. dep. (*augur*). **I.** to perform the functions of an augur, to foretell by auguries; ex passerum numero belli Trojani annos, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to foretell; alicui mortem, Cic.; 2, to guess; quantum auguror conjectura aut opinione, Cic.; quum ex nomine istius, quid in provincia facturus esset, perdidit homines augurarentur, Cic.

Augusta -ae, f. **I.** name of the wife, daughter, mother, or sister of the Roman Emperor. **II.** names of several towns named after the emperor, *Augusta Taurinorum* (*Turin*), *Augusta Praetoria* (*Aosta*), *Augusta Treverorum* (*Trèves*), *Augusta Emerita* (*Merida*), *Augusta Vindelicum* (*Augsburg*).

Augustālis -e (*Augustus*), belonging to or in honour of the Emperor *Augustus*.

augustē, adv. with compar. (*augustus*), reverentially; auguste et sancte venerari deos, Cic.

Augustōdūnum -i, town of the *Aedui* in Gaul, now *Autun*.

1. **augustus** -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (*augeo*), 1, consecrated, holy; Eleusis sancta illa et augusta, Cic.; 2, majestic, dignified; vestis augustissima, Liv.

2. **Augustus** -i, m. surname of *Octavianus* after his elevation to the imperial power, and of all subsequent Roman emperors.

3. **Augustus** -a -um, relating to *Augustus*; pax, Ov.; mensis, *August*, formerly called *Sexilis*, changed to *Augustus* in honour of the emperor.

aula -ae, f. (αὐλή). **I.** the fore-court in a building, Hor.; yard for cattle, Prop. **II.** = atrium, an inner court, Verg. **III.** a palace. **A.** Lit., aula Priami, Hor.; so of the dwellings of the gods, illa se jactet in aula Aeolus, Verg.; of the lower world, immanis janitor aulae (of *Cerberus*), Verg.; of a bee-hive, Verg. **B.** Meton., a, the court, courtyards; puer ex aula, Hor.; divisa et discors aula erat, Tac. b, princely power; auctoritate aulae constituta, Cic.

aulaeum -i, n. (αὐλαία), usually plur., 1, curtain, tapestry; aulaea superba, Verg.; 2, a canopy, Hor.; 3, curtain of a theatre, fastened below and let down at the beginning of a piece, and drawn up at the end; aulaeum tollitur, Cic.; 4, an embroidered upper garment, Juv.

Aulerci -orum, m. a people of *Gallia Celtica*, divided into four branches; a, *Aulerci Eburovices*, in modern *Normandy*; b, *Aulerci Cenomani*, in modern *Dép. de la Sarthe*; c, *Aulerci Brannovices*, on the *Loire*; d, *Aulerci Diablintes* or *Diablinti*, in modern *Dép. de la Maine*.

aulicus -a -um, (αὐλή), belonging to the court, princely, Suet. Subst., **aulici** -orum, m. courtiers, Nep.

Aulis -idis, f. (Αἰλῖς), a port in *Boeotia*, where the Greek fleet collected before sailing to *Troy*.

auloedus -i, m. (αὐλοῦδός), one who sings to the flute, Cic.

Aulōn -ōnis, m. a celebrated wine-district near *Tarentum*.

Aulularia -ae, f. the title of a comedy of *Plautus*.

aura -ae, old genit. aural (*αὔρα*), air. **A. 1.** the motion of the air, wind; nocturna aura uti (of ships), Caes.; venti et aerae cient mare, Liv.; **2.** meton., plur. aurae, a, the heavens; cursum per auras dirigere, Verg.; stat ferrea tarris ad auras, Verg.; b, the world above; venire superas ad auras, the light of day, Verg.; ferre sub auras, to make known, Verg.; **3.** transf., breath, sign; rumoris, Cic.; aura popularis, the breath of popular favour, Cic.; **4.** the air that we breathe; auris vitalibus vesci, Verg. **B. 1.** smell, Verg.; **2.** glitter; auri, Verg.; **3.** echo, Prop.

aurarius -a -um (aurum), golden, relating to gold, Plin. Subst., **auraria** -ae, f. (sc. fodina), a gold mine, Tac.

auratus -a -um (aurum), golden, gilt; tecta, Cic.; vestis, Ov.

Aurélius -a -um, name of a Roman plebeian gens with the surnames Cotta, Orestes, Scaurus).

Aurélius, M., v. Antoninus.

aurēolus -a -um (dim. of aureus). **A.** Lit., golden, Plaut. **B.** Transf., glittering, splendid, beautiful; libellus, Cic.

aurēus -a -um (aurum), golden. **I. 1.** made of gold; a, lit., annulus, Cic.; nummus, and absol., a golden coin, Cic.; b, transf., excellent, beautiful; Venus, Verg.; mores, Hor.; **2.** gilt, ornamented with gold; amiculum, Cic.; sella, Cic.; currus, the triumphal car, Cic.; Pactolus, with golden sands, Ov. **II.** of the colour of gold; color, Ov.; caesaries, Verg.

auricalechum = orichalechum (q.v.).

auricōmus -a -um (aurum and coma). **I.** golden-haired, P. Aug. **II.** Transf., golden-leaved; fetus arboris, Verg.

auricūla -ae, f. (dim. of auris), the lobe of the ear, the ear. **I.** Lit., auricula infima, Cic.; auriculam mordicus auferre, Cic.; praeceptum auriculis instillare, Hor. **II.** Meton., plur. = favourable hearing, Pers.

aurifer -fēra -fērum (aurum and fero). **I.** gold-bearing, gold-producing, arbor (of a tree in the garden of the Hesperides), Cic. poet. **II.** bringing gold; Tagus, Ov.; amnis, Cat.

aurifex -ficia, m. (aurum and facio), a goldsmith, Cic.

aurifōdina -ae, f. a gold mine, Plin.

auriga -ae, c. (from old aurea = reins and ago), charioteer, driver. **I.** Lit., Verg., Caes.; esp. one who contends in the chariot race in the circus, Cic. **II.** Transf., poet., a helmsman, Ov.

Aurigēna -ae, c. (aurum and gigno), begotten of gold; epithet of Perseus, son of Danaë, Ov.

auriger -gēra -gērum (aurum and gero), gold-bearing; taurus, with gilt horns, Cic. poet.

aurigo, l. (auriga), to be a charioteer, contend in the chariot race, Suet.

auripigmentum -i, n. orpiment, Plin.

auris -is, f. (connected with audio), the ear. **I. A.** Lit., aures; erigere, Cic., arrigere, Ter., to prick up the ears; adhibere, admovere, Cic., applicare, Hor., to listen; praebere aures conviciis adolescentium, Liv.; dare, Cic., to give a hearing to; accipere auribus, Cic.; aliquem admonere ad aurem, to whisper advice in the ear, Cic.; claudere aures alicui, Cic.; demittere aures (as a sign of submission), Hor.; dicere in aurem alicui aliquid, Cic.; insusurrare ad aurem or in aures, Cic.; offendere aures, Cic.; aures referre aliqua re, Cic.; aures respuunt aliquid, Cic.; servire alicuius auribus, to speak according to the wish of, Caes.; dormire in utraque aurem, to sleep soundly, be without anxiety, Ter. **B.** Meton., a, the hearing, as judging of the merits of a speech, Atticorum aures teretes et religiosae,

Cic. **II.** Transf., aures; the earth or mould-boards of a plough, Verg.

auriscalpium -i, n. an ear-pick, Mart.

auritūlus -i, m. (dim. of auritus), the long-eared one, i.e., the ass, Phaedr.

auritus -a -um (auris). **A.** Lit., long-eared; lepus, Verg. **B.** Transf., attentive, Hor.; testis auritus, a hearsay witness, Plaut.

aurōra -ae, f. (*αὔρος*, *δαῖς*, *ἡώς*), the break of day, redness of morning. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., Verg., Liv. **B.** Personified, Aurora, goddess of morning, Ov. **II.** Meton., the east, Ov.

aurum -i, n. gold. **I. A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Meton., something made of gold, gold plate, Lucr.; a golden goblet, Verg.; chain, necklace, Verg.; ring, Juv.; bit, Verg.; the golden fleece, Ov.; gold coin, money, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** the colour of glittering of gold, Ov. **B.** the golden age, Hor.

Aurunci -orum, m. the people of Aurunca; **Aurunca** -ae, f. a town in Campania. Adj., **Auruncus** -a -um, Auruncian.

Ausci -ōrum, m. a people in Aquitania.

auscultatio -ōnis, f. (ausculto), **1.** a listening, Sen.; **2.** obedience, Plaut.

auscultator -ōris, m. (ausculto), a listener, Cic.

ausculto, l. (for auscultito, from ausculta = auricula). **I.** to hear attentively; populum, Cat. **II.** Esp., **A.** to listen in secret, to overhear, Plaut.; in a good sense, to attend, wait at the door, Hor. **B.** to obey; mihi ausculta; vide me tibi desis, Cic.

Ausetani -ōrum, m. a Spanish people in modern Catalonia; hence adj., **Ausetanus** -a -um, Ausetanian.

Ausōnes -um, m. (*Αἰσώνες*), aborigines of Central and Southern Italy; hence, **A. Ausonia** -ae, f. Ausonia, Lower Italy, Ov.; Italy, Verg. **B.** Adj., **Ausōnius** -a -um; poet., Italian, Verg. Subst., **Ausōni** = Ausones, Verg. **C.** **Ausōnidae** -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Ausonia, or generally of Italy, Verg. **D.** **Ausōnis** -idis, Ausonian, Italian, Verg.

auspex -icis, c. (for avispeX, from avis and specio). **I.** one who observes the habits of birds for purposes of divination; latroes et auspices legis curiatae (Caesar and Pompeius), Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** favourer, protector, leader; Teucro ducit ad auspice Teucro, Hor. **B.** a person who witnessed the marriage contract, best man, bridegroom's friend, etc. (*ἡγάγευρος*), Cic.

auspicatō, adv. (lit. abl. absol. of auspico), in a fortunate hour; urbem condere, Cic.

auspicatūs -a -um (auspico), **1.** consecrated by auguries, Cic.; **2.** favourable, auspicious; initium, Tac.

auspicium -ii, n. (for avispicium), divination by means of birds. **I. A.** Lit., in auspicio esse, to act as augur, Cic.; praesse auspiciis, Cic.; adhibere aliquem in auspicio, Cic.; auspicio-uti, Cic.; auspicio dissolvere, Cic.; esp., the right to take auspices; praepetores auspicia non habent, Cic.; auspicia ponere, to lay down a magistracy, Cic.; imperio atque auspicio alicuius, under the command of (in war the commander-in-chief alone had the right of taking the auspices), Liv. **B.** Transf., control, protection, guidance; suis auspiciis ducere vitam, Verg. **II.** Meton., an omen, sign; optimum, Cic.; aves auspicium ratum fecere, Cic.

auspico, t. (auspex), to take the auspices; aliquid, to accept as an omen, Plaut.

auspicio, l. dep. (auspex), **1.** to take the auspices; auspiciari oblitus est, Cic.; **2.** to begin under good auspices, Tac.; to begin, Suet.

auster-stri, m. *I. the south wind, Cic. II. Meton., the south, Verg.*

austērē adv. (austerus), *severely, gravely, austere, Cic.*

austērītas-ātis, f. (austerus). *I. Lit., a, harshness, sourness of taste, Plin.; b, darkness of colour, Plin. II. Transf., strictness, austerity, Quint.*

austērus-a -um (αὐστήρ), *I. sour, harsh in taste, Plin. II. Transf., 1, strict, severe, austere; illo austero more ac modo, Cic.; 2, sad, gloomy, melancholy, burdensome; labor, Hor.*

austrālis-e (auster), *southern, Cic.*

austrīnus-a -um (auster), *southern, Verg.*

ausum-i, n. (ausus, from audeo), *a daring deed, undertaking, Verg.*

aut, conj. disjunct., *or, or else, or rather, Cic.; aut...aut, either...or, Cic.; neque...aut, = neque...neque, poet.; aut vero, or indeed (used ironically), Cic.; aut certe, or at least, Cic.; aut saltem, aut potius, aut etiam, Cic.*

autem, conj. adversat. (ἀδὲ), *but, on the contrary, however, moreover; never used at the beginning of a clause; joined with adeo, porro, tum, ast, even with sed; when used to correct a word before used = did I say? num quis testis Postumum appellavit? Testis autem? Num accusator? Cic.*

authepsa-ae, f. (αὐτός and εἶψα), *a cooking-stove, Cic.*

autōgrāphus-a -um (αὐτογράφος), *written with one's own hand, Suet.*

Autōlēycus-i, m. (Αὐτόλυκος), *son of Mercury, famous for his thefts.*

autōmātus (ὄς)-a -um (-ὄν), adj. (αὐτοματός), *self-acting, Petr. Subst., autōmāton*-i, n. an automaton, Suet.

Autōmédōn-ontis, m. (Αὐτομήδων), *the charioteer of Achilles; appell., a charioteer, Cic.*

Autōnōē-ēs, f. (Αὐτονόη), *mother of Actaeon. Adj., Autōnéius-a -um, heros, Actaeon, Ov.*

autumnus, etc., v. aetumnus.

autūmo, 1. (orig. autumo, from alo), *to say, assert, Plaut., Ter.*

auxiliāris-e (auxilium), *giving help, assisting, auxiliary. I. Gen., Ov. II. Esp., auxiliāres, (sc. milites, cohortes), auxiliary or allied troops, Caes., Tac.; hence, belonging to the allied troops; auxilia stipendia, Tac.*

auxiliārius-a -um (auxilium), *1, helping, auxiliary, Plaut.; 2, milit. t. t., milites, auxiliary troops, Cic.*

auxiliātor-ōris, m. (auxilior), *a helper, assister, Tac.*

auxiliātus-ūs, m. (auxilior), *help, assistance, Lucr.*

auxilior, 1. dep. (auxilium), *to help, assist, support; alicui, Cic.; especially used of medical aid, Ov.*

auxilium-i, n. (angen), *help, aid, assistance. I. Gen., adjuvare sibi auxilium, Cic.; arcessere aliquem auxilio, to help, Caes.; ad auxilium convenire, Caes.; dare adversus aliquem auxilium, Liv.; esse auxilio alicui, Caes.; consuli adversus intercessionem collegae auxilio esse, Liv.; alicui nemo auxilio est, quin, etc., Liv.; auxilio ei futurum ne causam dicat, Liv.; expetere auxilium ab aliquo, Cic.; expectare vestrum auxilium, Cic.; alicui ferre auxilium, Cic.; ferre alicui auxilium contra tantam vim, Cic.; implorare auxilium alicuius, Cic.; aliquem auxilio mittere, Cic.; petere auxilium ab aliquo, Cic.; polliceri auxilium alicui rei, Cic.; venire auxilio alicui, Caes.; plur., illorum auxiliis uti, Cic.*

II. Esp., plur., a, military power; equitum peditumque, Caes.; b, auxilia, auxiliary troops, Cic., Caes.

āvārē, adv. with compar. and superl. (avarus), *avariciously, covetously, Cic.*

Avāricum-i, n. capital of the Bituriges Cubi in Aquitania, now Bourges.

āvārītēr, adv. (avarus), *greedily, Plaut.*

āvārītīa-ae (āvārītīēs -ei, Lucr.), f. *avarice, cupidity, covetousness; ardere avaritia, Cic.; avaritia perire, Cic.; plur., omnes avaritiae, all kinds of avarice, Cic.*

āvārus-a -um (connected with aveo and avidus). *I. Gen., covetous, greedy; mare, Hor.; with gent., publicae pecuniae avarus, Tac. II. Esp., greedy after money, avaricious; homo avarus et furax, Cic. Subst., avarus*-i, m. *the avaricious man, Hor.*

āvēhō-vexi -vectum, 3. *to carry off, bear away, Verg., Liv.; pass. to ride off, Liv.*

āvello-velli and -vulsi (-volsi) -vulsum (-volsum), 3. *to tear away, pluck away. I. Lit., poma ex arboribus, cruda si sint, vi avelluntur, Cic.; sive secetur aliquid sive avellatur a corpore, Cic. II. to take away with violence, separate.*

A. Lit., de-matris complexu avellere atque abstrahere, Cic.; ex complexu avelli, Cic.; avulsus a meis, Cic. B. Transf., aliquem convicio ab errore, Cic.

āvēna-ae, f. *I. a, oats, Verg.; b, wild oats, Cic.; steriles, Verg. II. Transf., the shepherd's pipe, Ov.; plur., junctae avenae or structae avenae, the Pan-pipes, Ov.*

āvēnācēus-a -um (avena), *oaten; farina, Plin.*

āvēnārīus-a -um, *relating or belonging to oats, Plin.*

Āventinum-i, n. and **Āventinus**-i, m. *the Aventine, one of the hills of Rome, Cic. Adj., Āventīnus-a -um, *of or belonging to the Aventine.**

1. āvēō, 2. (cf. Sanskr. av, to wish), lit., *to want after; hence, to desire; aveo genus legationis, Cic.; gen. with infin., valde aveo scire quid agas, Cic.*

2. āvēō (hāvēō), 2. *to be well; found only in the imp. ave, aveto, avete, hail! farewell! a formula of greeting and farewell used by the Romans, Cic.*

Āvernus-a -um (ἄερος), *without birds; loca, places where birds cannot live on account of the pestilential exhalations, Lucr. Subst., Āvernus-i, *the lake Avernus, near Cumae, said to be the entrance to the infernal regions; the infernal regions themselves, Ov.; hence, adj., Āvernus*-a -um, **Āvernālis**-e, *relating to Avernus, or the lower world.**

āverrunco, 1. *to turn away, avert; iram deorū, Liv.*

āvērābills (aversor), *that from which one must turn away, horrible, Lucr.*

1. āversor, dep. (averto). **A. to turn away** (on account of shame, disgust, etc.); **aversari** advocati, vix etiam ferre posse, Cic.; with acc., filium, Liv. **B. Transf., to repel, turn away, avoid, shun; principes Syracusanorum, Liv.; preces, Liv.; atque ut paricidam liberum, Liv.**

2. āversor-ōris, m. (averto), *an embezzler; pecuniae publicae, Cic.*

āvērūs-a -um, p. adj. (from averto). **A. turned away, backward, behind** (opp. adversus); **adversus at. āversus** impudicus *es, before and behind, Cic.; quendam actorem āversum* (turning his back on the people) *solitum esse dicere.*

Cic.; **aversus** boves in speluncam traxit, **Liv.** Plur. subst., **aversa** -orum, n. the back parts; urbis, **Liv.** **B.** disinclined, unfavourable to, **averse** from; **aversus** a vero, **Cic.** with dat., **aversus** mercaturis, **Hor.**

averto (**avorto**)-verti (-vorti)-versum (-vorsum), 3. to turn away, turn off, remove. **I. Lit.**, **A. Gen.** **Lepidus** se avertit, **Cic.**; aliquid ab oculis, **Cic.**; flumina, **divertit**, **Cic.**; iter, **Caes.**, **Liv.**; hence, 1, pass., **averti** (as middle), **aversus** ab suo itinere, turning away, **Liv.**; 2, active, as reflexive, **prora avertit**, **Verg.** **B. Esp.** 1, to drive away by violence; **barbaros a portis castrorum**, **Caes.**; 2, to carry off, appropriate to oneself, embezzle; **pecuniam publicam**, **Cic.**; **hereditatem**, **Cic.**; **quatuor tauros a stabulis**, **Verg.** **II. Transf.**, **A. Gen.**, 1, to keep off something dangerous; **pestem ab Aegyptis**, **Cic.**; **quod omen dii avertant**, **Cic.**; 2, to keep something dangerous or disgraceful off some one; **qui me tanta infamia averterit**, **Cic.** **B. Esp.**, 1, to turn away, divert (thoughts or wishes, etc.), **Antonii furem a perniciē reipublicae**, **Cic.**; **cogitationem a miseris**, **Cic.**; **aliquem a consiliis pacis**; 2, to estrange; **alicuius animum a se**, **Cic.**

avia -ae, f. (avus), a grandmother, **Cic.**

aviarius -a -um (avis), relating to birds; **rete**, **Varr.** Subst., **aviarium** -i, n. a, a place where birds are kept, an aviary, **Cic.**; b, the haunts of wild birds in the woods, **Verg.**

avidē, adv. (avidus), greedily; expectare, appetere, arripere, **Cic.**

aviditas -ātis (avidus), f. **A. Gen.**, vehement desire, avidity; **cibi**, **pecuniae**, for food, money, **Cic.**; **legendi**, **Cic.** **B. Esp.**, desire of money, avarice, **Cic.**

avidus -a -um (I. aveo), vehemently desiring, greedy. **I. a.**, with genit., **cibi**, **Ter.**; **laudis**, **Cic.**; **novarum rerum**, **Liv.**; **belli gerendi**, **Sall.**; b, with infin., **Verg.**; c, with in and the acc., **Liv.**; d, with ad and the acc., **Liv.**; e, with in and the abl., in pecuniis locupletium, **Cic.** **II. Absol.**, **A. Lit.**, a, covetous, greedy of money; **heres**, **Hor.**; subst., a miser, **Cic.**; b, greedy in respect of food, gluttonous; **convivae**, **Hor.**; **leones**, **bloodthirsty**, **Ov.**; c, transf., **aures avidae**, eager to hear, **Cic.**; **libido**, insatiable, **Cic.**; **mare**, **Hor.**; d, hot, ardent, eager to fight; **legiones**, **Tac.** **B. Fig.**, wide, large, vast, **Lucr.**

avis -is, f. (connected with **ἄνιμι**). **I. Gen.**, a bird, and coll. the whole race of birds, **Cic.** **II. Esp.**, omen, as the chief method of divination among the Romans was by birds; **avibus bovis** **Ov.**; **secundis**, **Liv.**, with good omens; **avi mala**, **Hor.**; **sinistra**, **Plant.**; **adversa**, with bad omen, **Cic.**

avitus -a -um (avus), relating to a grandfather, ancestral; **bona paterna et avita**, **Cic.**; **merum**, very old, **Ov.**

avius -a -um (a and via). **I. O.**, out of the right way, untrodden; **avii saltus montesque**, **Liv.** Subst., **avium** -i, n. a by-way, a solitary place; **avia dum sequor**, **Verg.** **II. Poet.**, A. out of the way, wandering, remote; in montes se avius abdidit altos, **Verg.** **B. Transf.**, straying, wandering; a vera ratione, **Lucr.**

avocatio -ōnis, f. (avoco), a calling away from; a cogitanda molestia, **Cic.**

avoco, 1. to call away, or off. **A. Lit.**, **populum ab armis**, **Liv.** **B. Transf.**, 1, to withdraw, remove, divert; **Socrates videtur primus a rebus occultis avocasse philosophiam**, **Cic.**; **senectus avocata a rebus gerendis**, **Cic.**; 2, to relieve; **luctum lususque**, **Sen.**

avolo, 1. to fly away. **A. Lit.**, **Cat.** **B.**

Transf., to hasten away; **expetiat certe atque avolent**; so of the dying, **hinc avolare**, **Cic.**

avunculus -i, m. (dim. of avus), a mother's brother, uncle (patruus, a father's brother); **mag-nus**, a grandmother's brother, a great-uncle, **Cic.**

avus -i, m. a grandfather, **Cic.**; generally an ancestor, **Hor.**

Axenus (ἄξενος, inhospitable), earlier name of the Pontus Euxinus, **Ov.**

1. **axis** -is, m. (root **AC**, **AG**, whence **ago**, **Gr.** ἄξω), an axle-tree. **I. A. Lit.**, **Verg.** **B.** **Meton.**, a chariot, waggon, **Ov.** **II. Transf.**, A. the axis of the earth; **terra circum axem se convertit**, **Cic.** **B.** **Meton.**, a, the north pole, **Verg.**; b, the heavens; sub axe, in the open air, **Verg.**; c, a part of the heavens; boreus, the north, **Ov.**

2. **axis** (assis) -is, m. (root **AC**, whence **ἄνυμι**, ἄμα), a board, plank, **Caes.**

Axona -ae, m. a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Aisne.

B

B, the second letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding with the Greek beta (β).

babae (βαβαι, or παπαι), an exclamation of astonishment or joy, wonderful! **Plant.**

Babylō -ōnis, m. a Babylonian; appell. = a nabob, **Ter.**

Babylōn -ōnis, f. (Βαβυλών), a city of Asia on the Euphrates. Hence, **A. Babylonia** -ae, f. a tract of country extending between the Euphrates and the Tigris, of which the aforementioned city was the capital. **B. Babylonicus** -a -um, Babylonian; **Babylonica peristromata**, embroidered tapestry, **Plant.** **C. Babyloniū** -a -um, numeri, astrological calculations, for which the Babylonians (or more properly the Chaldeans) were noted, **Hor.**; **Babylonii**, inhabitants of Babylon. **D. Babyloniensis** -e, Babylonian

bacca (bāca) -ae, f. a berry. **I. Lit.**, **A. Gen.**, **lauri baccae**, **Verg.** **B. Esp.**, the fruit of the olive; **bicolor bacca Minervae**, **Ov.** **II. Transf.**, A. any fruit of a round shape; **arborum baccae**, **Cic.** **B.** anything of the shape of a berry, a pearl, **Hor.**

baccar (bacchar) -āris, n. and **baccaris** -is, f. (Βάκκαρις), the Valeriana Celtica of Linnaeus; also called nardum rusticum, a plant which yielded a kind of oil; **Celtic Valerian**, **Verg.**

baccatus -a -um, set with pearls, **Verg.**

Baccha -ae, f. a Bacchant, **Ov.**; **Bacchis** aliquem initiare, to initiate any one into the festival of Bacchus, **Liv.**

Bacchanal -is, n. the place where the festival of Bacchus was held, **Plant.**; plur. **Bacchanalia**, the (Greek) festival of Bacchus (not to be confounded with the Roman feast of Liber), celebrated at Rome every three years, and suppressed by a decree of the senate, a.c. 186; **Bacchanalia vivere**, poet., to live riotously or wantonly, **Juv.**

bacchanatio -ōnis, f. 1, the celebration of the Bacchanalia, **B. Aug.**; 2, Bacchanatian revelling, **Cic.**

Baccheius -a -um, belonging to Bacchus; **dona**, **Verg.**

Baccheus -a -um (Βακχεϊος), belonging to Bacchus; **sacra**, **Ov.**; **ululatus**, of the Bacchantes, **Ov.**

Bacchiadae -arum, m. (Βακχεΐδαι), the Bacchiadae, an ancient noble family of Corinth.

Bacchis -idis, f. = Baccha.

Bacchius -a -um, belonging to Bacchus, sacra, Ov.

bacchor, 1. dep. (Bacchus). **I.** Intransit., **A. 1.**, to celebrate the festival of Bacchus, Plaut.; partic. Bacchantes = Bacchae, Ov.; **2.**, to rage; tum baccharis, tum furis, Cic.; quanta in voluptate bacchabere, Cic. **B.** to run about in a furious manner, to rave; totam per urbem, Verg.; of a fiery orator, eos furere et bacchari arbitraretur, Cic.; of prophetic inspiration, in antro, Verg.; of lifeless objects, the wind, Hor.; rumour, fama bacchatur per urbem, Verg. **II.** Transit., **A.** to raise the Bacchic cry; bacchari Evox, Cat. **B.** Pass., of places, to be made the scene of Bacchic revels; bacchata jugis Naxos, Verg.; virginibus bacchata Lacaenis Taygeta, Verg.

Bacchus -i, m. (Bákkyos). **A.** the god of wine, son of Jupiter and Semele. **B.** Meton., **1.** the vine, Verg.; **2.** more frequently, wine, Verg.; **3.** the Bacchic cry (to Bacche); Baccho auditio, Verg.

baccifer -fēra -fērum, 1, bearing berries, Sen.; **2.** bearing olive berries, Pallas, Ov.

Bacenis -is, f. a forest in Germany, probably the west part of the Thuringian Forest.

bacillum -i, n. (dim. of baculum), **1.** a little staff, Cic.; **2.** the victor's staff, Cic.

Bactra -ōrum n. (Bákpa), the chief city of Bactria, now Balk; hence **Bactri** -ōrum, m. inhabitants of Bactria; **Bactria** -ae, f. the country of the Bactri; **Bactrianus** -a -um, **Bactrinus** -a -um, Bactrian.

baculum -i, n. and **baculus** -i, m. (connected with Báktrōv, from báw, Bákō, to go), a stick, staff, Liv.; a shepherd's staff, Ov.; an augur's staff, Liv.; a walking-stick, Liv.

bádissō, 1. (Bádizō), to walk, march, Plaut.

Baebius -a -um, adj., name of a plebeian Roman gens, with the surnames Dives, Sulca, Tamphilus; hence, lex Baebia (de praetoribus creandis).

Baeoila -ae, f. a town in Hispania Baetica.

Baetis -is, m. a river in Spain, the Guadalquivir; hence, **Baetigēna** -ae, born on the Baetis; **Baeticōla** -ae, living near the Baetis; **Baeticus** -a -um, relating to the Baetis; Baetica provincia, now Andalusia and a part of Granada; **Baetici** -ōrum, m. inhabitants of Baetica; **Baeticatus** -a -um, clothed in Baetican wool, Mart.

Bāgōus -i, m. and **Bāgōas** -ae, m. (Bāyoas), a eunuch at the Persian court; hence any person set to guard women, Ov.

Bāgrāda -ae, m. (Bāpγάδας), a river near Carthage.

Bājāe -ārum, f. **I.** a town on the coast of Campania, a favourite resort of the Romans, celebrated for its baths. **II.** Meton., any watering place, Cic. Adj., **Bājānus** -a -um, belonging to Bājāe.

bājūlo, 1. (bajulus), to carry a burden, Plaut.

bājūlus -i, m. a porter, Plaut., Cic.

bālaena -ae, f. (φάλαινα), a whale, Ov.

bālānātus -a -um (balanus), anointed with balsam, embalmed, Pers.

bālānus -i, f. rarely m. (Báλλανος), 1, an acorn, Plin.; **2.** any fruit of similar form, e.g. a kind of large chestnut, Plin.; a date, Plin.; a fruit, the Arabian behen-nut, from which an ointment was extracted, Hor.; or the tree which produces it, usually called myrobalanus, Plin.

bālātro -ōnis, m. a buffoon, jester, Hor.

bālātus -us, m. (balo), the bleating of sheep and goats, Verg., Ov.

balbō, adv. (balbus), in a stammering manner, Lucr.

1. balbus -a -um (connected with balare), stammering (opp. planus); quum (Demosthenes) ita balbus esset ut, etc., Cic.; verba balba, Hor.

2. Balbus -i, m. surname of the Attii, Corneli, etc.

balbūtio, 4. (balbus). **I.** Intransit., **A.** to stammer, stutter, Cels. **B.** Transf., to speak obscurely; desinant balbutire, aperteque et clara voce audeant dicere, Cic. **II.** Transit., to stammer or stutter out; illum balbutit Scaurum, Hor.

Bālēāres -īum, f. (Baliarēis), insulae, or absol., the Balearic Islands; Majorca, Minorca; hence, adj., **Bālēāris** -e, **Bālēāricus** -a -um.

bālīnēum or **balnēum** -i, n., **bālīnēa** or **balnēa** -ōrum, n.; heteroclite pl. **bālīnēae** or **balnēae** -ārum (Balanēiv), a bath, bathing place, Cic.; a balneo or a balineis, after bathing, Plin.

Ballio -ōnis, m. a worthless fellow, from a character so named in the Pseudolus of Plautus, Cic.

ballista (ballista), -ae, f. (βάλλω). **A.** a military engine for throwing large stones, Cic., Caes. **B.** Transf., the missiles thrown, Plaut.

ballistarium -i, n. = ballista (q.v.).

balnēae, v. balineum.

balnēārīus -a -um (balneum), belonging to the bath; fur, lurking about baths, Cat. Subst., **balnēāria** -ōrum, n. baths, bathing-rooms, Cic.

balnēātor -ōris, m. (balneum), the keeper of a bath, Cic.

balnēōlūm -i, n. (dim. of balneum), a little bath, Cic.

balnēum, v. balineum.

bālo, 1. to bleat, Plaut.; partic. balantes -īum and um, f. = oves, Verg.

balsamum -i n. (Bάλσαμον), 1, the sweet-smelling gum of the balsam-tree, Verg.; **2.** the tree itself, Tac.

balteus -i, m. (-um -i, n.), the girdle; a, esp., as serving to hold a weapon; utilis, Verg.; b, a woman's girdle, Mart. (baltel dissyll., Verg. 10, 496).

Bandusia -ae, f. a fountain near Venusia, the birthplace of Horace.

Bantia -ae, f. (Barria), town of Apulia, near Venusia. Adj., **Bantinus** -a -um.

Baptae -arum, m. (Bάπται = baptists, from the rite of initiation), priests of the Thracian goddess Cotytto, Juv.

baptistērīum -i, n. (Bαπτιστήριον), a cold plunging bath, Plin.

bārāthrum -i, n. (Bάραθρον), **A.** the abyss, the lower world, Plaut.; bārāthro donare (to squander), Hor. **B.** Transf., bārāthrum masselli (of a greedy man), the abyss of the market, Hor.

bārāthrus -i, m. (Bάραθρος), worthless fellow, Lucr.

barba -ae, f. the beard. **I.** Lit. **A.** of men, promittere barbam, to let the beard grow, Liv.; barbam tondere, Cic.; barbam ponere, Hor. **B.** of animals, lupi, Hor. **II.** Transf., of plants, nucum, Plin.

barbārē, adv. (barbarus), 1, like a foreigner; loqui, Cic.; **2.** cruelly, barbarously, laedere oscula, Hor.

barbāria -ae, f. and **barbāriēs**, acc. -eni, abl. -e. f. (barbarus), **I.** a foreign country, as opposed to Greece and Rome; a quo non solum Graecia et Italia sed etiam omnis barbaries comota est, Cic.; Persia, Cic.; Phrygia, Hor.; Gallia, Cic.; Scythia and Britannia, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** want of culture, rudeness, roughness,

haec turba et barbaries forensis, Cic.; so of mistakes in speech, nec eos aliqua barbaries domestica infuscaverat, Cic. **B.** savageness; inveteratam quandam barbariam ex Gaditauorum moribus disciplina deleuit, Cic.

barbāricus, -a -um, foreign, i.e., not Greek or Roman; supellex, Liv.; esp., eastern; anrum, Verg.; ope barbarica, Verg.; manus (of the Phrygian Briseis), Ov.

barbārus -a -um (βάρβαρος). **I.** foreign, as opposed to Greek, Italian, Roman, poeta (Naevius), Plaut.; used for Phrygian, carmen, Hor.; for Persian, Nep. Subst., a foreigner, one strange to Greek or Roman life, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** intellectually uncultivated, rough; homines barbari atque imperiti, Caes.; **2.** morally rough, savage; homines feri ac barbari, Caes.

barbātulus -a -um (dim. of barbatus), with a slight beard; juvenis, Cic.

barbātus -a -um (barba), bearded. **I.** Of living beings. **A.** Of men; **1.** quos aut imberbes aut bene barbatos videtis, Cic.; si quem delectat barbatum, a man grown up, Hor.; **2.** esp., a, of men of the old Roman time, when the beard was worn, unus aliquis ex barbatis illis, Cic.; **b.** barbatus magister, a philosopher, Pers. **B.** Of animals, hirculus, Cat. **II.** Transf., of plants, nux, Plin.

barbigēr -gēra, -gērūm (barba and gero), wearing a beard, Lucr.

barbitōs -i, m. and f. (βάρβιτος). **A.** the lyre, Hor. **B.** Meton., the song sung to the lyre, Ov.

barbūla -ae, f. (dim. of barba), a little beard, Cic.

Barcās -ae, m. (Βάρκας, connected with Hebrew Barak, lightning), the founder of the Barcine family of Carthage, to which belonged Hannibal and Hamilcar; hence, adj., **Barcinus** -a -um, Barcine.

Barcō -ēs, f. (Βάρκη), town in Cyrenaica; **Barcoel** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Barca.

Bardael -orum, m. a people of Illyria, Adj., **Bardaicus** -a -um, calceus, a kind of soldier's boot, in jest = a centurion, Juv.

bardocūcullus -i, m. a Gallic overcoat, with a hood made of wool, Mart.

1. bardus -a -um (βαρδός), stupid, slow, dull, Cic.

2. bardus -i, m. a bard, a poet among the Gauls, Lucan.

Bargyllae -ārum, f. and **Bargylla** -ōrum, n. (Bargylla), a town in Caria. Hence, **a, Bargyllētae** -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Bargyllae; **b, Bargyllēticus** -a -um, relating to Bargyllae.

baris -īdos, f. a small Egyptian skiff, Prop. **baritus** v. barritus.

Bārium -i, n. (Βάριον), a port in Apulia, on the Adriatic.

bāro -ōnis, m. a blockhead, simpleton, Cic.

barriō -īre (barrus), to roar (of elephants), Suet.

barritus -ūs, m. (barrio), **1.** the roar of an elephant; **2.** the cry of the Germans, Tac.

barrus -i, m. (an Indian word), the elephant, Hor.

bascauda -ae, f. a basket, Mart., Juv.

bāsiatio -ōnis, f. (basio), kissing, a kiss, Cat.

bāsiātor -is, m. (basio), a kisser, Mart.

bāsilicōs, adv. (basilicus), royally, splendidly, Plaut.

bāsilicus -a -um (βασιλικός). **I.** Adj. royal, magly, princely, Plaut.; vitis, a kind of vine,

Plin. **II.** Subst. **A. basilicus** -i, m. (sc. jactus), the best cast of the dice, Plaut. **B. basilica** -ae, f. (Βασιλική sc. οἰκία or στοά), a basilica, the name of a building (in Rome and other towns) usually adorned with a double row of columns, and situated near the forum, used as a meeting-place of merchants and for the administration of justice; qui forum et basilicas non spoliis provinciarum, sed cruentis amicorum ornant, Cic.; basilicum habeo, non villam, frequentia Formianorum (of a much-frequented place), Cic. **C. basilicum** -i, n. a splendid dress, Plaut.

basiliscus -i, m. (Βασιλίσκος), a kind of lizard, a basilisk, Plin.

bāsio, **1.** to kiss, Cat., Mart.

bāsis -is and ēos, f. (βάσις), **1.** a pedestal, base; statuae, Cic.; **2.** foundation, wall; villae, Cic.; **3.** mathemat. t.t., trianguli, base, Cic.

bāsium -li, n. a kiss, either of the hand or lip, Cat.; basia jactare, to throw kisses, Juv.

Bassāreus -ei, m. (Βασσαρεύς, from βασσαρά, a fox-skin, as forming part of the clothing of the Baccantes), a name of Bacchus, Hor.; hence, **Bassāricus** -a -um, adj., Prop.; **Bassāris** -idis, f. a Bacchant, Pers.

Bastarnae and **Basternae** -ārum, m. a German people near the mouth of the Danube.

Bātāvia -ae, f. the peninsula Batavia, Holland; **Bātāvi** -orum, m. inhabitants of Batavia;

Bātāvus -a -um, Batavian; Batavorum insula = Batavia, Tac.

bātillum (vatillum), -i, n. a chafing-dish, Hor.

bātiōla -ae, f. a small drinking-vessel, Plin.

battūo (bātuo), **3.** to beat, knock, Plaut.

Battus -i, m. (Βάττος), the founder of the African city Cyrene; hence **Battiādes** -ae, m. an inhabitant of Cyrene; especially applied to the poet Callimachus, a native of Cyrene, Ov.

baubor, **1.** dep., to bark, Lucr.

beātē, adv. (beatus), happily; bene et beate vivere, Cic.

beātītās -ātis, f. (beatus), happiness, blessedness, Cic.

beātītūdo -ōinis, f. (beatus), happiness, beatitude, Cic.

beātūlus -a -um (dim. of beatus), somewhat happy, Pers.

beātus -a -um, p. adj. (from beo), happy, blessed. **I.** Gen. **1.** of persons, qui beatus est, non intelligo quid requirat, ut sit beator; si est enim quod desit, ne beatus quidem est, Cic.; agricolae parvo beati, happy on little means, Hor.; **2.** of events or circumstances, beata mors, Cic. Neut. subst., **beātum** -i, happiness, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** wealthy, prosperous; **1.** of persons, qui se locupletes, honoratos, beatos putant, Cic.; **2.** of states, Dionysius tyrannus opulentissimae et beatissimae civitatis, Cic.; **3.** of property, possessions, gazae beatae Arabum, Hor. **B.** beatorum insulae, the islands of the blest, Cic.

Bebrýces -um, m. (Βέβρυκες), people in Bithynia. Adj. **Bebrýcius** -a -um, Bebrycian.

Belgae -ārum, m. the Belgae, a warlike people of German and Celtic race, inhabiting the north of Gaul. Adj. **Belgicus** -a -um, Belgic; hence, Gallia Belgica, or simply Belgica, the country between the Rhine, the Seine, the Marne, and the German Ocean.

bellāria -ōrum, n. (bellus), dessert, including fruit, nuts, confectionery, sweet wine, Plaut.

bellātor -ōris, m. (bello), a warrior, Cic.; used adj., warlike, courageous; deus, Mars, Verg.; equus, Verg.; also absol., a war-horse, Juv.

bellatōrius -a -um (bello), *skilled in carrying on war*; stilius, *a pugnacious, controversial style*, Plin.

bellatrix -icis, f. (bellator), *a female warrior*; poet., adj., *warlike*: diva, Pallas, Ov.; Roma, Ov.; ira, Cic.

bellatulus -a -um (dim.), *jocosely formed from bellus*, pretty, Plaut.

bellē, adv. (bellus), *finely, prettily, elegantly, neatly*. **I.** Gen. scribere, Cic.; dicere, Cic.; negare, politely, Cic.; bellissime navigare, Cic.; praediola belle aedificata, Cic. **II.** belle se habere, or esse, to be in good health, Cic.

Bellērōphōn -ontis, m. (Βελλεροφών), or **Bellērōphontēs** -ae, m. (Βελλεροφόντης), *the slayer of the Chimæra*. Adj., **Bellērōphontēs** -a -um, equus, Pegasus, Prop.

bellicōsus -a -um (bellicus), *warlike, bellicose*. **A.** gentes immanes et barbaræ et bellicosæ, Cic. **B.** Transf., *differe sibi consulatum in belliosorem annum, a more warlike year*, Liv.

bellicus -a -um (bellum), *relating to war*. **I.** disciplina, Cic.; virtus, Cic. Subst., **bellicum** -i, n. *the signal for the attack*; a, bellicum canere, Cic.; b, transf., to excite, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** vigorous, fiery (of style), alter (Thucydides) incitator fertur et de bellicis rebus canit etiam quodammodo bellicum, Cic.; **2.** warlike; dea, Pallas, Ov.

belliger -gēra -gērū (bellum and gero), *warlike, fond of war*; poet., gentes, Ov.; of inanimate things, hasta, Mart.; manus, Ov.

belligēro, **1.** (bellum and gero), *to wage war*; qui isti par in belligerando esse possit, Cic.

bellipotēs -entis (bellum and potens), *mighty in war*. Poet., subst. = Mars, Verg.

bello, **1.** (bellor, dep., Verg.). **A.** to wage war; cum aliquo, Cic.; adversus aliquem, Nep.; bellare bellum, Liv. **B.** Transf., *to fight*; pictis armis, Verg.

Bellōna -ae f. (bellum), *the goddess of war*, Verg.

Bellōvaci -ōrum, m. *a people in Gallia Belgica, near modern Beauvais*.

bellūa, v. belua.

bellūus -a -um (dim. of bellus), *pretty, elegant, beautiful*.

bellum -i, n. (old form, **duellum**, *a contest between two*), war. **I.** Lit. domesticum, Cic.; sociale, Liv.; piraticum, Cic.; civile, Cic.; navale, Cic.; terrestre, Liv.; concitare, excitare, suscitare, Cic.; movere, commovere, conficere, Cic.; parare or comparare, Cic.; in bellum incumbere, Caes.; instruere, Cic.; nuntiare, denuntiare, indicare, to declare war, Cic.; suscipere, Cic.; indicare, Cic.; alicui inferre, Cic.; inferre contra patriam, Cic.; prorogare, Cic.; alere, Cic.; trahere, to prolong, Cic.; ducere, Caes.; deponere, Cic.; componere, Cic.; conficere, Cic.; extinguere, restinguere, delere, Cic.; renovare, Cic.; impendē, Cic.; oritur, Cic.; renascitur, Cic.; in bello, in time of war, Cic.; locative, belli, in time of war, Cic.; vel domi vel belli, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, tribunicium, contest, Liv.; b, bellum indicare philosophis, Cic. **III.** Fig., contention, fight, Sall.

bellus -a -um (contr. from benulus, dim. of bonus, i.e., bonus), *pretty, handsome, charming, neat, agreeable*; homo, Cic.; epistola, Cic.; locus, Cic.; vultu et fronte, cheerful, Cic.; cheerful from good health; fac bellus revertare, Cic.

belūa -ae, f. (stem FE, whence fera and ōip), **1.** any very large animal, e.g. the elephant, lion, whale; quantum natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque beluis antecedit, Cic.; belua fera et im-

manis, Cic.; esp. of the elephant, Ov.; **2.** as a term of reproach, monster, brute, beast; taetram et pestiferam beluam, Caes.

belūatus -a -um (belua), *covered with figures of animals, of tapestry*, Plin.

belūosus -a -um (belua), *full of monsters*; Oceanus, Hor.

Bēlus -i, m. Myth. an Asiatic king, founder of Babylon, father of Danaus and Aegyptus; hence, **A.** Bēlis -idis, f., gen. plur., **Bēlides** -um, the grand-daughters of Belus, the Danaides, Ov. **B.** Bēlides -ae, m. Lynceus, son of Aegyptus, Ov.

bēnō, adv. (from bonus for bonus), comp. melius, superl. optime. **I.** well, rightly, honourably; coenare, Hor.; habitare, Nep.; narrare, Cic.; promittere, Cic.; polliceri, Sall. **II.** Particular phrases. **A.** With verbs, **1.** bene agere, to act fairly, Cic.; **2.** bene audire, cf. audio; **3.** bene dicere; **a.** to speak well; bene dicere, id est, Attice dicere, Cic.; **b.** to speak words of good omen (εὐφημειν), Plaut.; **c.** to speak well of a person, to commend, Cic.; absol., Hor.; **4.** bene facere; **a.** to do well, Cic.; hence, bene facta, famous deeds; **b.** med., to be of good effect, Cato; **c.** bene facis, excellent, I am much obliged, Plaut.; **d.** to do good to, Cic.; hence bene facta, benefits, Plaut.; **5.** bene est or bene habet; **a.** alicui, it is well with, Pompeio melius est factum, Pompeius is better in health, Cic.; **b.** it is well, I am pleased, Cic.; si bene habet, bene agitur, Cic.; **6.** bene vivere, to live well, i.e., a, luxuriously, Ter.; **b.** happily, Cic.; vivitur parvo bene, Hor.; **7.** bene vocas, you are very kind (polite refusal), Plaut.; **8.** bene vendere, to sell dear, Plaut.; emere, to sell cheap, Plaut. **B.** As an exclamation, good, excellent, Cic.; with acc. and dat., good health to you, Plaut. **III.** With adj. and adv., well, thoroughly, bene robustus, Cic.; bene penitus, Cic.; bene mane, Cic.

benēdictum -i, n. (benedico), *praise*, Plaut.

benēfācio -fēci, -factum, **3.** v. bene.

benēfactum -i, n. v. bene.

benēficientia -ae, f. (beneficus), *kindness, liberality, beneficence*, Cic.

benēficiārius -a -um (beneficium), *relating to a favour*, Sen. Subst., **benēficiārii** -ōrum, m. *soldiers who by favour of their commanders were exempt from the severer military labours, as throwing up intrenchments, fetching wood, water, etc.; privileged soldiers*, Caes.

benēficiūm -ii, n. (bene and facio), *a kindness, favour, benefit, service*. **I.** Gen. alicui beneficium dare, tribuere, Cic.; in aliquem conferre, Cic.; apud aliquem collocare, Cic.; aliquem beneficium officere, complecti, ornare, to do any one a service, Cic.; beneficium accipere, to receive a kindness, Cic.; beneficium tueri, to be mindful of a service, Cic.; in beneficio, Liv.; in beneficii loco, beneficii causa, per beneficium, as a kindness, service, Cic.; beneficio tuo, by your kindness, Cic.; deorum beneficium, sortium beneficium, Caes. **II.** In political life. **A.** a favour, grant, distinction, promotion; populi, favour of the people, Cic.; centuriones sui beneficii, his creatures, Suet.; quin suo magno beneficio esset, since he owed much to his recommendator, Cic.; usage of military promotions, tribuni militum quæ antea dictatorum fuerant beneficia, Liv.; in beneficiis delatus est, among those recommended for promotion, Cic. **B.** privilege, exemption; -liberorum, exemption from the judicial office in consequence of having a specified number of children, Suet.

benēficius -a -um, comp. -entior, superl. -entissimus (beneficissimus, Cat.), (bene and facio), kind, generous, obliging, Cic.

Bēnēventum -i, n. *a town of the Hirpini in*

Bannium, seat of a Roman colony (modern Benevento); hence, **Beneventanus** -a -um, belonging to Beneventum; in plur. **Beneventani** -orum, m. the people of Beneventum.

benevölē, adv. (benevolus), benevolently, kindly, Cic.

benevölens -entis, **A.** Adj. well-wishing, benevolent, obliging, Plaut. **B.** Subst., friend, patron, Plaut., Ter.

benevölentia -ae, f. (benevolens), good-will, friendly disposition, kindness, friendship, benevolence; alicui praestare, conferre, Cic.; colligere, Caes.; erga aliquem habere, conferre, Cic.

benevólus -a -um (comp. -entior, superl. -entissimus), (bene and volo), kind, obliging; alicui, Cic.; erga aliquem, Plaut.; servus benevólus domino, a faithful slave, Cic.

benignē, adv. (benignus), 1, kindly, obligingly, willingly; benignē respondere, Liv.; benignē attenteque audire, Cic.; arma capere, Liv.; benigne dicis, or absol., benigne, much obliged, a phrase used either in accepting or refusing an offer, Cic.; 2, generously; pecuniam praebere, Plaut.; benigne facere alicui, to confer benefits on a person, Cic.

benignitas -ātis, f. (benignus), 1, kindness, mildness, Cic.; 2, liberality, generosity, Cic.

benigniter = benigne, q.v.

benignus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (contr. from benignus, from bonus and genus). **I.** kindly, friendly, mild, pleasing. **A.** homines benefici et benigni, Cic.; vultus benigni, Liv.; dies, fortunate, Stat. **II.** liberal, generous; **A.** erga aliquem, Plaut.; alicui, Plaut., Hor.; vini somnique benignus, indulging in wine and sleep, Hor.; prodigal, Plaut.; **B.** rich, abundant; ager, Ov.; daps, Hor.

bēo, 1. (connected with bonus, bonus), 1, to bless, make happy; beas or beasti, that pleases me, I'm glad of it, Ter.; 2, to make rich; aliquem munere, Hor.

Bēreŷyntus -i, m. a mountain of Phrygia, sacred to Cybele; hence adj., **Bēreŷyntus** -a -um, anater, Cybele, Verg.; heros, Midas, son of Cybele, Ov.; tibia, the flute used at the festivals of Cybele, Hor.

Bērenicē -ēs, f. (Βερενίκη), 1, queen of Ptolemy Euergetes, whose hair was placed among the stars as a constellation; 2, daughter of the Jewish king Agrippa I., mistress of Titus.

Bēroea -ae, f. (Βέροια), a town in Macedonia. Hence, **Bēroea** -aeus -i, m., and **Bēroecensis** -is, m. an inhabitant of Beroea.

bēryllus -i, c. (Βήρυλλος), **A.** a beryl, a precious stone, of a sea-green colour, found in India, Juv. **B.** Meton., a ring set with a beryl, Prop.

Bērytus -i, f. (Βηρυτός), an old Phoenician town, afterwards a Roman colony, and under the empire seat of a law school, modern Beyrut. Adj., **Bērytius** -a -um, and **Bērytensis** -e.

bēs, bēssis, m. (for be -is = binae partes assis), two-thirds (= eight unciae) of any whole composed of twelve parts. **A.** Lit., a, of a pound, eight ounces, Plin.; b, of the as (as a coin), fenus ex triente id. Quint. factum erat bēssibus, the interest was raised from one-third per cent. for the month to two-thirds per cent.—i.e., from 4 per cent. for the year to 8 per cent., Cic. **B.** Meton. = eight, Mart.

bessālis -e (bes), containing the number 8.

Bessi -ōrum, m. (Βέσσιοι), a people in Thrace. Adj., **Bessicus** -a -um.

Bessus -i, m. satrap of Bactria, who murdered Darius Codomanus.

bestia -ae, f. (from stem FE, whence belua and fera), an animal without reason (opp. homo), beast. **A.** Gen., bestiae mutae, Cic.; mala bestia, as a term of reproach, Plaut. **B.** Particularly used of the animals exhibited in the amphitheatre; aliquem ad bestias mittere, to condemn to be devoured by the beasts of the amphitheatre, Cic.

bestiārius -a -um (bestia), belonging to animals; ludus, a fight with wild beasts at a show, Sen. Subst., **bestiārius** -ii, m. one who fought with wild beasts at the public shows, Cic.

bestiōla -ae, f. (dim. of bestia), a small animal, Cic.

1. **bēta** -ae, f. a vegetable, beet, Cic.

2. **bēta**, indecl. (βῆτα), the beta, the second letter in the Greek alphabet; sometimes used prov. for the second, Mart.

bēto (baeto, bīto), 3. to go, Plaut.

Biās -antis, m. (Βίας), a philosopher of Priene in Ionia, contemporary of Croesus of Lydia, one of the so-called seven wise men of Greece.

bibliōpōla -ae, m. (βιβλιοπώλης), a bookseller, Plin.

bibliōthēca -ae, f., and **bibliōthēcō** -ēs, f. (βιβλιοθήκη), 1, a collection of books, a library; 2, the place where books are kept, Cic.

bībo, bībi, bībitum, 3. **I.** Lit., to drink (from natural desire); gemmā, from a cup set with jewels, Verg.; sanguinem alicuius, Cic.; dare bibere, to give to drink, Cic. **II.** Particular phrases, **a**, aut bibat aut abeat (transl. of Greek ἢ πῖθι ἢ ἀπειθι), Cic.; **b**, Graeco more, to drink to one, Cic.; **c**, ad numerum, according to the number of years that a person wishes to live, Ov.; **d**, poet., bibere flumen, to live on the banks of a river, Verg.; Danuvium, to dwell on the banks of the Danube, Hor. **II.** **A.** Of things, to drink in, sat prata biberunt, Verg.; hortus aquas bibit, Ov.; arcus bibit, the rainbow draws up water, Verg. **B.** Of persons, fig., amorem, Verg.; aure (of attentive listeners), to drink in, Hor.

Bibractē -is, n. a town in Gaul, capital of the Aedui on the modern Mount Beuvray.

Bibrax -actis, f. fortress of the Remi in Gaul.

bibūlus -a -um (bibō), fond of drinking. **I.** Act., fond of drinking; 1, with genit., Falerni, Hor.; 2, of inanimate things, lapis, sandstone, Verg.; lana, Ov.; nubes, Ov.; charta, blotting paper, Plin. **II.** Pass. drinkable, Falernum, Hor.

biceps -cipitis (bis and caput), having two heads, two-headed. **A.** Lit., puer, Cic.; Janus, Ov. **B.** Poet., Parnassus, double-peaked, Ov.

biclinium -i, n. (bis and κλίνη), a dining sofa for the use of two persons, Plaut.

bicōlor -ōris (bis and color), of two colours; aquis, Verg.; myrtus, Ov.

bicorniger -gēri, m. (bis and corniger), two-horned, an epithet of Bacchus, Ov.

bicornis -e (bis and cornu), two horned, Ov.; poet., luna, the new moon, Hor.; furcae bicornes, two-pronged forks, Verg.; Rhēnus, with two mouths, Verg.

bicorpor -ōris (bis and corpus), having two bodies, Cic. poet.

bīdens -entis (bis and dens), having two teeth; forfex, Verg.; ancora, Plin. Subst., **a**, m. a hoe with two crooked teeth for breaking clods, Verg.; **b**, f. an animal for sacrifice whose two rows of teeth were complete, Verg., Ov.; and esp., a sheep, Phaedr.

bīdental -ālis, n. (bidens), a place struck with lightning, which was afterwards consecrated by the sacrifice of a sheep (bidens), and enclosed, Hor.

Bidis -is, f. a town in Sicily, north-west of Syracuse. Hence, **Bidinus** -a -um, belonging to Bidis.

biduum -i, n. (bis and dies), the space of two days; in its operibus consiliisque biduum consumitur, Caes.; aliquem biduum cibo tectoque prohibere, Cic.; abl. biduo, in the course of two days, Cic.; eo biduo, in the course of these two days, Cic.; biduo aut summum triduo, in two days or three at the most, Cic.; biduo post, two days afterwards, Caes.; biduo quo haec gesta sunt, two days after this was done, Caes.; bidui iter abesse, to be two days' march distant, Caes.; so bidui by itself (iter understood), castra quae aberant bidui, Cic.

biennium -ii, n. (bis and annus), a space of two years; biennio jam confecto fere, Cic.; biennium jam factum est postquam abili domo, it is now two years since I left home, Plaut.; acc., biennium, for the space of two years; biennium provinciam obtinere, Cic.; abl., biennio, with compar., biennio major natu, Domitius, older by two years, Tac.; biennio proximo, in the course of two years, Tac.; biennio ante, two years before, Cic.

bifariam, adv. (acc. of bifarius, double), in two parts; distribuere, Cic.; castra bifariam facta sunt, Liv.

bifer fera fœrum (bis and fero), of a tree, bearing fruit twice a year, Verg.

bifidus -a -um (bis and fido), split into two parts, Ov.

biforis -e (bis and foris); 1, having two doors, valves, or openings; valvae, Ov.; 2, with two openings; ubi biforem dat tibi cantum, the changing deep and high notes of the flute, Verg.

biformatus -a -um, Cic. poet., v. biformis.

biformis -e (biformatus -a -um), of double form; Janus, Ov.; vates, the poet turned into a swan, Hor.

bifrons -frontis (bis and frons), with double forehead or countenance, epithet of Janus, Verg.

bifureus -a -um (bis and furca), having two prongs, or forks; valli, Liv.; ramus, Ov.

bigae -arum, f. and P. Aug. **biga** -ae, f. (contr. from bijugae or bijuga), a pair of horses, Liv., Verg.

bigatus -a -um (bigae), stamped with a pair of horses; argentum, Liv. Subst., **bigati** -orum, m. sc. nummi, silver denarii so marked.

bijugis -e, v. bijugus.

bijūgus -a -um (bis and jugum), yoked two together; certamen, a race between two-horse chariots, Verg. Subst., **bijūgi** -orum, m. a pair of horses, Verg.

bilibra -ae, f. (bis and libra), a mass of two pounds weight, Liv.

bilibris -e (bis and libra), 1, weighting two pounds; offae, Plin.; 2, containing two pounds; cornu, Hor.

bilinguis -e (bis and lingua), having two tongues; a, speaking two languages; canusini more bilinguis, Hor.; b, double-tongued, treacherous, Verg.

bilis -is, f. gall, bile. I. Lit., Cic.; saffusa, jaundice, Plin. II. Fig., a, anger, displeasure; commovere, Cic.; b, atra bilis (Gr. μελαγχολία), black bile—i. e., melancholy, Cic.; madness, Plaut.

bilix -icis (bis and licium), only acc. sing. bilicem found, having a double thread, Verg.

bilustris -e (bis and lustrum), lasting ten years, Ov.

bimaris -e (bis and mare), lying on two seas; Corinthus, Hor.; Isthmus, Ov.

bimāritus, m. (bis and maritus), the husband of two wives, ap. Cic.

bimātēr -tris, m. (bis and mater), having two mothers; epithet of Bacchus, Ov.

bimātus -ūs, m. (bimus), the age of two years (of plants and animals), Plin.

bimembris -e (bis and membrum), having double members, half man, half animal; forma, used of the Centaurs, Ov.; bimembres, subst., Centaurs, Verg.

bimestris -e (bis and mensis), lasting two months; consulatus, ap. Cic.; porcus, a pig two months old, Hor.; stipendium, pay for two months, Liv.

bimūlus -a -um (dim. of bimus), two years old, Cat., Suet.

bimus -a -um (bis and annus), two years old; equus, Plin.; vix bimum hunc Tiberium Caesarem, Vell.; legio, a legion that had served for two years, Cic.; merum, Hor.; nix, snow lying for two years, Ov.; honor, office conferred for two years, Ov.; sententia, a vote of the senate prolonging a governor's time to two years, ap. Cic.

bini -ae -a (sing.), binus -a -um, Lucr.), two by two, Lucr.; 1, two apices, sometimes simply two; unctique binos pedes assignare, two feet each, Cic.; binos imperatores, two consuls a year, Sall.; with subst. that are used only in the plur., or that have a different meaning in the plur., two; bina castra, Cic.; binae litterae, Cic.; with other numerals, bina milia passuum, two miles, Quint.; 2, of things that match, boves, a yoke of oxen, Plin.; scylli, a pair of goblets, Cic.; neut. plur. subst., fidi in bina, to be cleft in twain, Lucr.; si bis bina quot essent didicisset, if he had learnt that twice two is four, Cic.

binoctium -ii, n. (bis and nox), a space of two nights, Tac.

binōminis -e (bis and nomen), having two names; Ascanius (because also called Iulus), Ov.; Ister (because also called Danuvius), Ov.

Biōn -ōnis, m. (Bion), a satirical philosopher, first of the Cyrenaic, then of the Stoic school; hence **Biōnēus** -a -um, sermones, witty, caustic, Hor.

bios -ii, m. (bios, life, cf. eau de vie), a celebrated Greek wine, Plin.

bipalmis -e (bis and palmus), two palms or spans long or broad, Liv.

bipartio, or **bipertio** (-ivi), -itum, 4. (bis and partio), to divide into two parts, Cic.

bipartitō, adv., from partic. of bipartio, in two parts, in two ways; distribuere, Cic.; inferre signa, Caes.

bipātens -entis (bis and patens), doubly open; open in two directions; portis bipatentibus, Verg.

bipēdalis -e (bis and pedalis), two feet long, broad, thick, or high; trabes, Caes.

bipennifer -fēra -fērum, armed with a two-edged axe (bipennis), Ov.

bipennis -e (bis and penna), 1, having two wings, Plin.; 2, transf., double-edged; ferrum, Verg. Subst., **bipennis** -is, f. (sc. securis), a double-edged axe, Verg., Hor.

bipēs -ēdis (bis and pes), having two feet, biped, Cic., Verg. Subst. plur., used contemptuously, men; omnium non bipedum solus, sed etiam quadrupedum impurissimus, Cic.

birēmis -e (bis and remus). I. two-oared, Liv. Subst., **birēmis** -is, f. a skiff with two oars, Lucan. II. with two banks of oars; used only as subst., a ship with two banks of oars, Cic.

bis, adv. *twice, in two ways*; *bisterque*, Cic.; *bis terve*, Cic.; *twice or thrice*; *bis die*, Cic.; *bis consul*, a man who has been consul twice (iterum consul, a man who is consul for the second time), Cic.; *bis tanto* or *tantum, twice as great*, Plaut.; with distributive numerals, *bis bina*, Cic.; with cardinal numerals, only in poet., *bis quinque viri* (the decem viri), Hor.; *prov., bis ad eundem* (sc. lapidem offendere), to make the same mistake twice, Cic.

Bistōnes -um, m. (*Bιστόνες*), the Bistones, a Thracian people settled not far from Abdera; used poet. for Thracians; hence adj., **Bistōnius** -a -um, Bistonian or Thracian; tyrannus, *Diomedes*, Ov.; *chelys, the lyre of Orpheus*, Claud.; *tirbo, violent north wind*, Lucan; *Minerva, goddess of the warlike Thracians*, Ov. Subst., **Bistōnia** -ae, f. Thrace; **Bistōnis** -idis, f. a Thracian woman = *Bacchante*, Hor.; *ales, Procne, wife of the Thracian king Tereus*, Sen. poet.

bisulcis -e (bis and sulcus), cloven. **A.** *bisulci lingua* (anguis), Pac. **B.** *Meton., a double-tongued person, a hypocrite*, Plaut.

bisulcus -a -um (bis and sulcus), split into two parts; *lingua, forked*, Ov.; *ungula, cloven hoof*, Plin.; *pes, Lucr.*, Plin. Subst., **bisulca** -rum, n. animals with cloven hoofs (opp. solipedes), Plin.

Bithynia -ae, f. a country of Asia Minor, between the sea of Marmora and the Black Sea; hence adj., **Bithynicus** -a -um, surname of Pompeius, conqueror of the Bithynians, and of his son, Cic.; **Bithynius** -a -um; **Bithynus** -a -um, Bithynian; **Bithyni** -orum, m., Plin.; **Bithyni** -orum, m. the Bithynians, Tac.; **Bithynis** -idis, f. a Bithynian woman, Ov.

bitūmen -inis, n. asphaltum, bitumen, Verg., Ov.

bitūmīneus -a -um (bitumen), bituminous, Ov.

Bitūriges -um, m. a people of Aquitanian Gaul, near the modern town Bourges, Caes.

bivium -ii, n. a place where two roads meet, Verg.; in *bivio distineri*, to be distracted by a love for two persons, Ov.

bivius -a -um, having two ways or passages, Verg.

blaesus -a -um (*Βλαεύς*), lisping, indistinct; *lingua, sonus*, Ov.; used of the talk of a parrot, Ov. Subst. *madidi et blaesi, drunken men*, Juv.

blande, adv. (blandus), caressingly, softly, tenderly, flatteringly; *rogare*, Cic.; *blandissime appellare hominem*, Cic.

blandificus -a -um (blande and dico), flatteringly, Plaut.

blandiloquentulus -a -um, talking flatteringly, Plaut.

blandiloquus -a -um (blande and loquor), flattering, fair-spoken, Plaut.

blandimentum -i, n. (blandior). **I.** flattery; usually plur. *blandimentis corrumpere*, Cic.; *blandimenta muliebria*, Tac. **II.** *whatever pleases the senses, an allurement*; *sine blandimentis expellunt famem, without sauces, delicacies*, Tac. **2.** *careful tending, of a plant*, Plin.

blandior, 4. dep. to flatter, caress, coax. **A.** Lit., governing the dative, *mihī et per se et per Pompeium blanditur Appius*, Cic.; *Hannibalem puerilem blandientem patri Hamilcare, ut duceretur in Hispaniam*, Liv. *aureibus, to tickle the ears*, Plin. *sibi, to deceive oneself*, Sen.; *votis meis, to delude oneself into believing what one wishes*, Ov. **B.** Transf., of things, *blandiebatur coeptis fortuna, fortune favoured his undertakings*, Tac.; *voluptas sensibus blanditur*, Cic.; *blan-*

diente inertia, idleness pleasing him, Tac. Hence past. partic., **blanditus** -a -um, charming, Prop.

blanditer = blande (q.v.).

blanditia -ae, f. (blandus), a caress, flattery, used in both a good and a bad and not always in an invidious sense, as *assentatio*, and adulation. **A.** Lit., *popularis*, Cic.; plur. *benevolentiam civium blanditiis et assentando colligere*, Cic.; *adhibere*, Ov.; *muliebres*, Liv. **B.** *that which is alluring or attractive*; *blanditiæ praesentium voluptatum*, Cic.

blanditiēs -ei, f. = blanditia (q.v.).

blandus -a -um, flatteringly, fondling, caressing; **1.** *blandum amicum a vero discernere*, Cic.; *voluptates, blandissimæ dominae*, Cic.; with dat., *blandiores alienis quam vestris*, Liv.; **2.** of things, *enticing, alluring, tempting*; *litterae*, Cic.; *soni*, Ov.; *oculi*, Plin.; *otium consuetudine in dies blandius, ease becoming by habit every day more attractive*, Liv.

blātēro, 1. to chatter, babble, Hor.

blātio, 4. to talk idly, babble; *nugas*, Plaut.

blatta -ae, f. a cockroach, chafer of uncertain species, Verg.; Hor.

blennus -i, m. (*Βλεννός*), a stupid fellow, Plaut.

blitum -i, n. (*Βλίτον*), a tasteless herb used in salad, Plaut.; hence adj., **blitēus** -a -um, insipid, silly, Plaut.

boārius, and **bōvārius** -a -um (bos), relating to oxen; *forum, the cattle market*, Liv.

Boccar -aris m. a king of Mauritania at the time of the second Punic war; hence = an African, Juv.

Bocchus -i, 1, king of Mauritania, the friend and afterwards the betrayer of Jugurtha; **2.** a plant named after him, Verg.

Boebe -ēs, f. (*Βοιβή*), a lake in Thessaly and also a place on its shores; hence **Boebēis** -idis and **idos**, f. the lake Boebe. Adj., **Boebēus** -a -um.

boeotarchēs -ae, m. (*Βοιωτάρχης*), the highest magistrate of Boeotia, Liv.

Boeōti -orum, m. (*Βοιωτοί*), and **Boeōti** -orum, m. the inhabitants of Boeotia, proverbial for their dullness; hence **Boeōtia** -ae, f. a country in Greece, north-west of Attica; **Boeōticus** -a -um, Boeotian; **Boeōtis** -idis, f. Boeotia; **Boeōtius** -a -um, Boeotian; *moenia, Thebes*, Ov.; **Boeōtus** -a -um, Boeotian.

Boēthius -ii, m. (Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severus), a distinguished Roman philosopher and theologian of the post-classical period; beheaded in prison (where he wrote his most celebrated work, *De Consolatione Philosophiae Libri v.*) 524 A.D.

Bōgud -ūdis, m. son of Bocchus and king of Mauritania Tingitana, ally of Caesar and afterwards of Antonius, taken prisoner by Agrippa and executed (B.C. 31).

bōjae -arum, f., plur., a species of collar, of wood or iron, for slaves and criminals, Plaut.

Bōji (*Bōii*), and **Bōi** -orum, m. a Celtic people, settled partly in north Italy, partly in central Germany, partly in central Gaul. Sing., **Bōfus** -i, m. one of the Bōi; **Bōia** -ae, f. a woman of the Bōi; hence, a, **Bōia** -ae, f. the country of the Bōi; b, **Boiohaemum** -i, n. (Germ. Boienheim), the land of the Bōi (hence modern Bohemia).

Bōla -ae, f. a town of the Aegvi in Latium, now Lugnano. Hence **Bōlanus** -a -um, relating to Bola.

Bolbitinē -ēs, f. (*Βολβιτινή*), town in Upper

Egypt, now **Rosetta**; hence **Bolbitinus** -a -um, of **Bolbitine**; ostium, the **Rosetta** mouth of the Nile, Plin.

bolētus -i, m. (βωλίτης), the best kind of mushroom, Plin.

bolus -i, m. (βόλος), a throw (classical jactus); 1, of dice, Plaut.; 2, of a fishing net, and hence **a**, what is caught at one throw; bolum emere, Suet.; **b**, fig., a good haul, gain; is primus bolu 'st, Plaut.; bolo tangere, or miltare, or emungere aliquem, to cheat a man of his game, Plaut.

bombax, interj. (βόμβαξ), an exclamation of ironical astonishment; is it possible? Plaut.

bombycinus -a -um (bombyx), silken, Plin. Plur. subst., **bombycina** -orum, n. silken garments, Mart.

bombyx -ycis, m. and f. (βόμβυξ). **I.** the silk-worm, Plin. **II.** silk, silk-stuff, Prop. 4

Bōna Dēa, the good goddess, the deity of fertility, worshipped by the Roman women.

bōnitas -ātis, f. (bonus), goodness, excellence. **I.** Of material things, agrorum, praediorum, vocis, Cic. **II. A.** Of abstract things, naturae bonitate, Cic.; bonitas et aequitas causae, Cic.; bonitas verborum, Cic. **B.** Of character, goodness, kindness, integrity; bonitas et beneficentia, Cic.; iacit parentes bonitas (parental love), non necessitas, Phaedr.; with in or erga followed by the acc., bonitas in suos, Cic.; diuina bonitate erga homines, Cic.

Bōnōnia -ae, f. (Βονωνία), 1, a town in Cisalpine Gaul (now Bologna); hence adj. **Bōnōniensis** -e; 2, a port in Gallia Belgica (now Boulogne); 3, a town on the Danube (now Banostor).

bōnum -i, n. good, material or moral; 1, material, generally plural, **bōna** -orum, property; bona fortunaque, Cic.; bonorum omnium heres, sole heir, Liv.; esse in bonis, to be in possession, Cic.; 2, moral, bonum mentis est virtus, Cic.; summum bonum, the supreme good (in philosoph. sense), Cic.; bona pacis, the blessings of peace, Tac.; bonum naturale, inborn talent, Cic.; 3, profit, advantage; bonum publicum, the common weal, Liv.; bono esse alicui, to profit one, Cic.; cui bono fuisset, for whose advantage, Cic.

bōnus -a -um (old form, **duonus**), compar. mellior -ius, gen. -oris, superl. optimus -a -um (from opto), good. **I.** Physically and mentally, 1, good in itself; nummi boni, genuine coin, Cic.; bona voce, Plaut.; dicta, good things = jests, Enn.; bona indole, Cic.; esp., **a**, beautiful; forma bona, Ter.; cervix, Suet.; **b**, of good birth; bono genere natus, Cic.; **c**, able, clever; imperator, Cic.; poeta, Cic.; jaculo, good at hurling the javelin, Verg.; hence, subst., **bōi**, able men, Cic.; **d**, in war, brave; vir pace belloque bonus, Liv.; bonus militia, Sall.; 2, good as regards the sensations, position, etc.; **a**, physically, of health, valetudo bona, Cic.; mens bona, Liv.; bono animo, of good courage, Cic.; **b**, of physical qualities, color, good complexion, Lucr.; aetas bona, youth, Cic.; of the weather, bona tempestas, Cic.; **c**, pleasant to the senses; bonae res, good things, delicatiae, Nep.; **d**, of news, bona fama, good news, Cic.; **e**, of human actions, etc., bonum exemplum, Tac.; navigatio, a good voyage, Cic.; mors, a happy death, Plin.; bona gratia, in all kindness, Cic.; bona venia, with your permission, Cic.; bonae res, good fortune, Cic.; in bonam partem accipere, to take in good part, Cic.; **f**, of time, lucky (poet.); dies, Verg.; **g**, of good omen, auspicious, Cic.; bona verba, auspicious words, Ov.; quod bonum felix faustumque sit, Cic.; 3, good, with regard

to some object; aetas tironum pierumque mellior, Cic.; with ad, ad proellum boni, Tac.; with dat., civitatibus suis, Cic.; optimum factu, Cic.; 4, as regards number or quantity, bona pars hominum, Hor.; bonam partem sermonis, Cic. **II.** Morally, honest, faithful. **A.** Gen., viri boni est misereri, Cic.; often ironical, homines optimi, Cic.; bona atque honesta amicitia, Cic.; in vocative, as a familiar greeting. O bone! my good fellow, Hor. **B.** Esp. **a**, with regard to the state, patriotic, loyal; bonus et fortis civis, Cic.; and often in Cic. and Sall. boni = conservatives, the supporters of the existing system; **b**, chaste; femina, Cic.; **c**, kind; bonus atque benignus, Hor.; di boni, gracious gods! Cic.; with dat., tuis, Verg.; with in and the acc., in me, Cic.; **d**, name of Juppiter, Optimus Maximus, Cic.

bōo, 1. (βοῶ), to shout, roar; of places, to echo; redde meum! toto voce boante foro, Ov.

Bōtēs -ae and -is, m. (Βωτῆς, the ox-driver), a constellation in the northern hemisphere, also called Arctophylax.

Bōrēas -ae, m. (Βορέας). **A.** the north wind, Verg. (Class. Lat. aquilo). **B.** Meton., the north, Hor. **B.** Mythol., the husband of Orithyia, and father of Calais and Zetes; hence adj., **Bōreus** -a -um, northern.

bōria -ae, f. a kind of jasper, Plin.

Bōrysthēnēs -is, m. (Βορυσθένης), a large river in Sarmatia (now the Dnieper); hence **Bōrysthēnidae** or -itae -arum, n. dwellers on the Borysthēnes; **Bōrysthēnis** -idis, f. a Greek colony on the Borysthēnes; **Bōrysthēnius** -a -um, belonging to the Borysthēnes.

bōs, bōvis, c. (βοῦς), 1, ox, bullock, cow, Cic., Liv.; bos Luca, an elephant, Lucr.; prov. bovi citellus imponere, to saddle an ox, i.e. to impose on any one an office for which he is not fit, ap. Cic.; 2, a kind of flat fish, Ov.

Bospōrus (Bosphorus), -i, m. (Βόσπορος), 1, Bosphorus Thracicus, the straits between Thrace and Asia Minor (now the Straits of Constantinople); 2, Bosphorus Cimmericus, off the Crimea (now the Straits of Yenikale); hence **a**, adj., **Bospōrānus** -a -um, belonging to the Bosphorus; subst. a dweller on the Bosphorus; **b**, **Bospōrius** and **Bospōrēus** -a -um, belonging to the Bosphorus.

Bostra -ae, f. capital of the Roman province of Arabia (the Bozrah of the Bible); hence **Bostrēnus** -a -um, of or belonging to Bostra.

Bottiaea -ae, f. (Βοτταία), a district of Macedonia; hence **Bottiaei** -orum, m. the inhabitants of the district.

Bōviānum -i, n. (Βοβιανόν), town in Samnium (now Bojano); hence adj., **Bōviānius** -a -um.

bōvile = bubile (q.v.).

Bōvillae -arum, f. 1, town in Latium, not far from Rome, near which Clodius was murdered by Milo; hence adj., **Bōvillānus** -a -um, pugna (with a play on the word bovillus, the murder of Clodius, Cic.; 2, town in the district of Arpinum.

bōvillus -a -um (bōs), an old form of bubulus, relating to oxen; grex, ap. Liv.

brābēuta -ae, m. (Βραβευτής), a judge, umpire in the public games, Suet.

brācae (braccae) -arum, f. pl. (sing. once in Ov.), breeches, trousers, hose; originally worn by Persians, Gauls, and Germans, Tac., Ov.

brācātus (braccātus) -a -um (bracae). **I.** Lit., wearing breeches. **II.** Transf., **A.** foreign, barbarian, effeminate; natio, Cic. **B.** Asgeograph,

name = transalpinus, Gallia bracata, Gaul on the north side of the Alps, the old name of Gallia Narbonensis, Plin.; cognatio bracata, kindred with people of Transalpine Gaul, Cic.

braces, acc. -em, f. a kind of corn, Plin.

brāchiālis -e (brachium), belonging to the arm, Plaut.

brāchiōlum -i, n. (dim. of brachium), a small delicate arm, Cat.

brāchiūm -ii, n. (βραχίον). **I.** the arm from the elbow to the wrist (lacertus = the fore-arm); brachia et lacerti, Ov. **II.** Gen., the whole arm. **A.** Lit., brachium frangere, Cic.; diu iactato brachio scutum emittere, Caes.; dare collo brachia, to embrace, Verg.; as used in speaking, porrecto brachii, Cic.; in dancing, brachia numeris movere, Ov.; prov., esp., brachia sua praebere sceleri, to assist in a crime, Ov.; levi brachio agere, to act without energy, Cic.; molli brachio objurgare, to upbraid lightly, Cic.; dirigere brachia contra torrentem, to swim against the stream, Juv. **B.** Transf., **1.** the limbs of animals, the claw of a crab, Ov.; the thigh of an elephant, Plin.; the leg of a lion, Plin.; the claw of the nautilus, Plin.; used of the sign Cancer, Ov., and Scorpio, Verg.; **2.** of things resembling the arm, the branch of a tree, Verg.; arm of the sea, Ov.; the spur of a mountain chain, Plin.; the yard of a sail = antenna, Verg.; an outwork connecting two points of a fortification, Liv.; the long walls connecting Athens with the Piraeus, Liv.

bractēa (brattēa) -ae, f. a thin plate of metal, gold leaf, Lucr., Verg., Ov.

bractēātus -a -um. **A.** Lit. covered with gold leaf. **B.** Transf. **1.** gilt, glittering like gold, magnificent; **2.** glittering, unreal, delusive; felicitas, Sen.

bractēōla -ae, f. (dim. of bractea), a little leaf of gold, Juv.

Branchus -i, m. (Βράγχος), a Greek to whom Apollo gave the gift of prophecy; hence **Branchidae** -arum, m. (Βραρχίδαι), descendants of Branchus, the hereditary caste of priests at the temple of Apollo at Didyma, near Miletus.

brassica -ae, f. cabbage, Plaut.

Bratspanantium -ii, n. town in Gallia Belgica, now ruins of Bratspanae, near Breteuil.

Brennus -i, m. (Βρέννος), **1.** leader of the Senonian Gauls who took and burned Rome, B.C. 589; **2.** leader of a Gallic horde who invaded Greece. Adj., **Brennicus** -a -um.

brēviārius -a -um (brevis), abridged. Subst., **brēviārium** -i, n. short summary, report, epitome; imperii, statistical report, Suet.

brēviculus -a -um (dim. of brevis), somewhat short or little, Plaut.

brēvilōquens -entis (brevis and loquor), brief in speech, Cic.

brēvilōquentia -ae, f. (brēvilōquens), brevity of speech, Cic.

brēvis -e (βραχίς). **A.** In regard to space, **1.** as to length and breadth (opp. to longus, latus), short; via, Verg.; in breve cogere, to contract into a small space, Hor.; **2.** as to height (opp. to longus, altus, procerus), judex brevior quam testis, of shorter stature, Cic.; **3.** as to depth (opp. to profundus), shallow; brevia rata, Verg. Subst., **brēvia** -ium, n. shallows, Verg., Tac., and sing., a shoal, Tac. **B.** In regard to time (opp. to longus), **1.** short; ad breve tempus, Cic.; brevi post, shortly afterwards; Liv.; brevi, for a little time; Ov.; **2.** of short duration; vitae curriculum, Cic.; rosa, flos, lilium, blooming only for a short time, Hor.; breves populi

Romani amores, short-lived, Tac.; **3.** of the quantity of syllables, short; syllaba, Cic.; **4.** of discourse or writing, short, concise; breves litterae tuae, Cic.; brevis narratio, Cic.; brevi, in a few words, Cic.; breve faciam, I will make it short, Cic.; in breve cogere, to shorten, Cic.; so meton. of persons, quum se breves putent esse, longissimi sint, Cic.; brevis esse laboro, Hor.

brēvitas -ātis, f. (brevis), shortness. **I.** Of space, **1.** in regard to length or breadth, spatii, Caes.; **2.** of height, brevis nostra, our short stature, Caes. **II.** Of time, **A.** Lit., temporis, diei, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a.** of the quantity of syllables, syllabarum, Cic.; **b.** of speech and writing, brevity, conciseness; litterarum, Cic.; orationis, Cic.; brevitati servire, to study brevity, Cic.

brēviter, adv. (brevis), shortly. **I.** of space, Tib. **II.** Transf., **a.** of the quantity of syllables, Cic.; **b.** of conciseness in speaking or writing, briefly; rem breviter narrare, Cic.

Briareus -ēi, m. (Βριάρεϊς), also called Aegaeon, son of Uranus, a giant with a hundred arms and fifty heads; centumgeminus, Verg. Hence **Briareus** -a -um.

Brigantes -um, m. a tribe in the north of Britain, in Northumberland or Cumberland; hence adj., **Briganticus** -a -um, surname of Julius, nephew of Civilis.

Britannia -ae, f. town of the Vindelici on the lake of Constance (now Bregenz); hence adj., **Brigantinus** -a -um, Brigantine.

Brimo -ūs, f. (Βριμω), the terrible one, epithet of Hecate, used of Proserpina, Prop.

Britannia -ae, f. and plur. **Britanniae** -arum, used both of Great Britain and the British Isles; hence adj., **1.** **Britannicus** -a -um, herba, the plant water-dock, Plin.; **2.** **Britannus** -a -um, and subst., **Britannus** -i, m. a Briton, Hor.; plur. **Britanni** -orum, m. the Britons, Caes.; **Brito** -onis, m. a Briton, Juv.; a Breton, poet. for a Gaul, Mart.

Britannicus -i, m. the son of Claudius and Messalina, born in 42, so called from his father's pretended victories in Britain. He was set aside from the succession in favour of Nero, the son of his step-mother Agrippina, and murdered after Nero became Emperor.

Britomartis -is, f. (Βριτόμαρτις), a Cretan deity, afterwards identified with Diana.

Brixia -ae, f. town in Cisalpine Gaul (now Brescia), the mother-city of Verona. Hence adj., **Brixianus** -a -um, of or relating to Brixia.

broccitās -ātis, f. projection of the teeth in animals, Plin.

broccus, (brochus, bronchus), projecting (of teeth); of men and animals, having projecting teeth, Plaut.

Brōmius -ii, m. (Βρόμιος, the noisy), a surname of Bacchus, Plaut., Ov.

Brueteri -orum, m. a people of North Germany.

brūma -ae, f. (for brevma, contracted from brevissima, sc. dies), the time of the shortest day of the year, the winter solstice. **I.** Lit., ante brumam, Cic.; sub bruma, Caes. **II.** Poet., winter, wintry cold; bruma recurrit iners, Hor. **III.** Meton., the year, Mart.

brūmālis -e (bruma), **1.** relating to the shortest day; dies, Cic.; signum, Capricorn, Cic.; **2.** wintry; horae, Ov.; frigus, Verg.

Brundisium -i, n. a town in Calabria, with an excellent harbour, the port most used by the Romans for journeys to Greece and the East (now Brindisi); hence adj., **Brundisius** -a -um, Brundisian.

Bruttii (Brütii, Brittii) -ōrum, m. the Bruttii, the inhabitants of the southern extremity of Italy (now Calabria Ulteriore); hence adj., **Bruttius** -a -um, *Bruttian*.

1. brūtus -a -um (connected with βαρύς and βριθύς), **1.** heavy, immovable; pondus, Lucr.; **2.** dull, insensible, without feeling or reason; aliorum brutorum qui se cautos ac sapientes putant, Cic.

2. Brūtus -i, m. a cognomen of the Roman gens Junia. **1.** L. Junius Brutus, relative of Tarquinius Superbus, feigned idiocy, freed Rome from the kingly power, B.C. 509. **2.** M. Junius Brutus, nephew of Cato Uticensis, one of the murderers of Julius Caesar, intimate friend of Cicero, philosopher and orator. **3.** D. Junius Brutus, fellow conspirator with **2.** Adj., **Brūtīnus** -a -um, belonging to (M. Junius) Brutus; consilia Brutina, Cic.

Būbastis -is, f. (Βούβαστις), an Egyptian goddess, represented with the head of a cat.

būbile -is, n. (bos), an ox-stall, Plaut.

būbo -ōnis, m. (βῦβω, βῦβα), the screech owl, Verg.

būbulcītor, 1. dep., and **būbulcīto**, 1. to be a cow-herd, Plaut.

būbulcus -i, m. (bos), one who ploughs with oxen, Cic.

būbūlus -a -um (bos), relating to cows or oxen; caro, Plin. Subst., **būbula** -ae, f. (sc. caro), beef, Plaut.

būcaeda -ae, m. (bos and caedo), one who has been beaten with thongs of ox hide, Plaut.

bucca -ae, f. the cheek; esp. when puffed out. **I.** Lit., buccas inflate, to swell with rage, Hor.; prov., quod in buccam venerit, scribito, whatever comes into your mouth, Cic. **II.** Meton., **1.** a declaimer, bawler, Juv.; **2.** one who fills his mouth very full, a parasite, Petr.; **3.** a mouthful, Mart.; **4.** a person with swollen cheeks (of a trumpeter), Juv.

buccella -ae, f. (dim. of bucca), a little mouthful, Mart.

buccīna, **buccīnator**, etc., v. buccina, etc.

bucco -ōnis, m. (bucca), a babbling foolish fellow, Plaut.

buccūla -ae, f. (dim. of bucca); **1.** the cheek, Juv., Plaut.; **2.** the beaver, the visor, the part of a helmet which covers the cheeks, Liv.

bucculentus -a -um (bucca), puffy-cheeked, Plaut.

Būcēphālās -ae, acc. -an, and -us -i, m. (Macedonian Βουκεφάλας, Gr. Βουκεφάλος), the horse of Alexander the Great. **Būcēphāla** -ae, f. and **Būcēphālē** -ēs, f. (Βουκεφάλη), a town founded in its honour on the Hydraspes.

būcērōs -ōn, and **būcērīus** -a -um, Lucr. (Βουκερώς), having ox's horns, Ov.

būcīna -ae, f. (from the sound bu and cano, or contr. from bovinica, from bos and cano). **I.** a crooked trumpet; **a.** the shepherd's horn, Prop.; **b.** a military trumpet, Cic.; used as a signal for relieving guard, hence ad tertiam bucinam (= vigiliam), Liv.; **c.** the trumpet used to summon the popular assemblies, Prop. **II.** Triton's horn, Ov.

būcīnātor -ōris, m. a trumpeter, Caes.

būcīnum -i, n. **1.** the sound of a trumpet, Plin.; **2.** a shell fish, Plin.

būcōlicus -a -um, and -ōs -ē -ōn (Βουκολικός), relating to shepherds, rural; modi, Ov.

būcūla -ae, f. (dim. of bos), a heifer, Verg., Cic.

būfo -ōnis, m. a toad, Verg.

bulbus -i, m. (βολβός), an onion, Ov.

buleutērion -ii, n. (βουλευτήριον), the place of meeting of a Greek senate, Cic.

bullā -ae, f. a hollow swelling, a bladder, bubble. **I.** Lit., a water bubble; ut pluvio per lucida caelo surgere bulla solet, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** a boss, stud; **1.** on girdles, aurea bullis cingula, Verg.; **2.** on doors, bullas aureas omnes ex his valvis non dubitavit auferre, Cic. **B.** bulla aurea, a golden ornament, an amulet (of Etruscan origin), worn by triumphing generals and by boys of good family, laid aside by the latter when the toga virilis was put on; hence dignus bulla = childish, Juv.

bullātus -a -um (bulla). **I.** inflated, bombastic, or perishable, transitory, Pers. **II.** Transf., **1.** furnished with a bulla, in the sense of a boss, knob, cingulum, Varr.; **2.** wearing the bulla, and consequently not yet arrived at years of discretion, heres, Juv.

bullio, 4. (bulia), to well up, bubble up, boil up, Pers.

Bullis (Byllis) -idis, f. an Illyrian town and district between Dyrrhachium and Apollonia; hence **Bullīdenses** -ium, m. inhabitants of Bullis; also **Bullīenses** -ium, n. and **Bullīni** -ōrum, m.

būmastus -i, f. a kind of vine bearing very large grapes, Verg.

Būra -ae, f. (Βούρα), and **Būris** -is, f. a town in Achaia, forty stadia from the sea.

Burdigāla -ae, f. a town in Aquitania (now Bordeaux).

būris -is, m. the crooked hinder part of the plough, Verg.

Būsiris -īdis, m. (Βούσιρις), an old king of Egypt who sacrificed all foreigners who came to his country.

bustīrāpus -i, m. (bustum and rapio), a robber of tombs, Plaut.

bustūārius -a -um (bustum), belonging to the place where corpses were burned; gladiator, one who fought at a funeral pile in honour of the dead, Cic.

bustum -i, n. (from buro, old Lat. for uro). **I.** the place where corpses were burned, Lucr. **II.** a grave, sepulchre. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Fig., tu bustum reipublicae, the destroyer of the State, Cic.; bustum miserabile nati, Terentius who ate his own son, Ov.

Buthrōtum -i, n. and -tōs -i, f. (Βουθρωτόν and -τος), a town on the coast of Epirus, opposite Corcyra, now Butrinto.

būthysia -ae, f. (Βουθυσία), a sacrifice of oxen, Suet.

Butrōtus -i, m. a river in Bruttium, now Bruciano.

Buxentum -i, n. a town in Lucania, now PolICASTRO.

buxifer -a -um (buxus and fero), producing the box-tree, Cat.

buxus -i, f. and **buxum** i. n. (βύξος). **I.** the evergreen box-tree, Ov.; **2.** box-wood, Verg. **II.** Meton., articles made of box-wood—e.g., flute, Verg.; top, Verg.; comb, Ov.; writing-tablets, Prop.

Byrsa -ae, f. (Βύρσα), the citadel of Carthage.

Byzantium -ii, n. (Βυζάντιον), Byzantium, a city in Thrace on the Bosphorus, opposite the Asiatic Chalcedon (now Constantinople). Adj.,

Byzantinus -a -um, **Byzantius** -a -um Byzantina.

C

Cc, the third letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding in place and originally in sound with the Greek Γ, γ. At an early period it was substituted for K, which, except in a few instances, disappeared from the language.

cāballinus -a -um, *belonging to a horse; fons (in jest) = Hippocrene, Pers.*

cāballus -i, m. *a pack-horse, nag, Hor., Juv.*

Cābillonum -i, n. *a town of the Aedui in Gallia Lugdunensis, now Châlons-sur-Saône.*

Cābiri -ōrum, n. (Κάβειροι), *gods honoured by secret rites in Lemnos and Samothrace.*

cāchinnatio -ōnis, f. *a violent laughing, cackinnation, Cic.*

1. **cāchinnō**, 1. (cachinnus), *to laugh aloud; ridere convivae, cackinnare ipse Apronius, Cic.*

2. **cāchinnō** -ōnis, m. (cachinnus), *one who laughs heartily, a jester, Plaut.; scoffer, Pers.*

cāchinnus -i, m. (κακχασμός), *loud laughter, jeering; cachinnos irriditulum commovere, Cic.; poet. transf., the splashing of the sea, Cat.*

cāco, 1. (κακάω), 1, *to void the excrement, Hor.; 2, to defile with excrement, Cat.*

cācōēthēs -is, n. (κακόνθεσ), *an obstinate disease, an itch or incurable passion; scribingendi, an incurable itch to write, Juv.*

cācula -ae, m. *a soldier's or officer's servant, Plaut.*

cācūmen -inis, n. 1, *the extreme point, top, summit; montis, Cat.; arboris, Verg.; ramorum, Caes.; 2, height, perfection; alescendi, the greatest growth, Lucr.*

cācūmino, 1. (cacumen), *to point, make pointed, Ov.*

Cācus -i, m. (Κάκος), *son of Vulcan, an Italian cattle-robber slain by Hercules.*

cādāver -ēris (cado), n. *a dead body, carcass, of men or animals. I. Lit., Cic.; as a term of reproach, ab hoc ejecto cadavere quidquam mihi aut opis aut ornamenti expectebam, Cic. II. Transf., of the ruins of towns, cadavera oppidum, ap. Cic.*

cādāverōsus -a -um (cadaver), *like a corpse, cadaverous, Ter.*

Cadmus -i, m. (Κάδμος), *the son of Agenor, king of Phoenicia and brother of Europa; father of Polydorus, Ino, Semele, Autonoe, and Agave; founder of Thebes in Boeotia. Adj., Cadmōus -a -um, Thebae, Prop.; hence subst., Cadmēa -ae, f. the citadel of Thebes, Nep.; Cadmēis -idis, f. arx, Theban, Ov.; and subst., a female descendant of Cadmus, Ov.*

cādo, cecidi, cāsum, 3. *to fall. I. Gen., A. Lit., 1, of lifeless things, arma alicui cadunt de manibus, Cic.; of weapons, levius, with less violence, Caes.; of thunderbolts, caelo cadunt fulmina, Petr.; of dice, ut (talus) cadat rectus, Cic.; of sails, vela cadunt, are furied, Verg.; of rain, snow, tears, and other liquids, guttae cadentes, Cic.; of shadows, altis de montibus, Verg.; of things which naturally fall—e.g., fruit, leaves, &c.; motis poma cadunt ramis, Ov.; barba cadit, Verg.; of the sun, stars, the day, etc., to set; sol cadens, poet., the west; juxta solem cadentem, Verg.; of winds, to be lulled; cadente jam euro, Liv.; of words, to fall from the mouth; verba cadentia tollit, Hor., grammat. and rhet. t. t., to come to an end; verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt, Cic.; 2, of living things, si prolapsus cecidisset, Liv.; in terram, Cic.; de equo, Cic. B. Transf., 1, of payments, to fall due; in eam diem cadere nummos qui a Quinto*

debentur, Cic.; 2, of perception, to fall to the notice of; sub oculos, Cic.; 3, to fall under a certain class; in idem genus orationis, Cic.; 4, to fall under; in unius potestatem, Cic.; 5, to agree with, be consistent with; non cadit in hos mores, non in hunc hominem ista suspicio, Cic.; 6, to happen; si quid adversi casurum foret, Liv.; fortuito, Cic.; male, Caes.; cadere ad or in irritum, to become of no effect, Liv.; insperanti mihi cecidit ut, etc., Cic.; 7, to fall, in power, honour, etc., tam graviter, Cic.; to lose or be cast in a law-suit, in judicio, Cic.; causa, Cic.; to lose courage; non debemus ita cadere animis quasi, etc., Cic. II. Esp., A. to be destroyed; non tota cadet Troja, Ov. B. Of persons, to be killed; pauci de nostris cadunt, Caes.; in acie, Cic.; sua manu, to commit suicide, Tac.; of the victims of a sacrifice, ovis cadit deo, Ov.

cādūcēātor -ōris, m. (caduceus), *a herald, Liv.*

cādūcēs -i, m. *a herald's staff, Cic.; the wand or staff of Mercury, Suet.*

cādūcifer -fēri (caduceus and fero), *he that bears the caduceus, surname of Mercury, Ov.; absol., Ov.*

cādūcus -a -um (cado), *that which has fallen or is falling. I. A. Lit., bello, fallen in war, Verg. B. Transf., legal t. t., bona, a legacy rendered void by the death or legal incapacity of the legatee, which fell to other heirs or to the exchequer, Cic.; legatum omne capis necnon et dulce caducum, Juv. II. A. Lit., inclined or ready to fall; 1, gen., vitis, Cic.; flos, Ov.; 2, esp., destined to die, devoted to death; juvenis, Verg. B. Transf., frail, perishable, transitory; res humanae fragiles caducaeque, Cic.*

Cādurei -ōrum, m. *a Gaulish people in Aquitania, famous for their linen manufactures; hence a, adj., Cādureus -a -um; b, subst., Cādurcum -i, n. (sc. strāgulum). A. a coverlet of Cadurcian linen. B. Meton., the marriage-bed, Juv.*

cādus -i, m. (κάδος), *a wine jar; capite sistere, to overturn, Plaut.; metou., wine, Hor.; also used for other purposes, for honey, Mart.; = urna, a funeral urn, Verg.*

Cadūsi -ōrum, m. (Καδουσίαι), *a warlike nation on the Caspian Sea.*

caecias -ae, m. (κακίας), *a north-east wind, Plin.*

caecigēnus -a -um (caecus and gigno), *born blind, Lucr.*

Caecilīus -a -um, *name of a celebrated plebeian gens, the most important family of which was the Metelli; of these the most illustrious were: 1, Qu. Caec. Metellus, praetor B.C. 148, surnamed Macedonicus, for his conquests in Macedonia; 2, his son, Qu. Caec. Metellus, consul B.C. 123, surnamed Balaericus for his victories over the Balears; 3, Caecilia, the daughter of Balaericus, the mother of the tribune Clodius; 4, C. Caecilius Statius, Roman comic poet, contemporary of Ennius, died about 168 B.C. Adj., Caecilīus -a -um, Caecilian, lex (de ambitu), Cic.; Caecilīanus -a -um, fabula, of Caecilius Statius, Cic.; senex, in a play of the same, Cic.*

caecitas -ātis, f. (caecus), *blindness, Cic.; fig., of the mind, an tibi luminis obsesset caecitas plus quam libidinis? Cic.*

caeco, 1. *to make blind, Lucr.; fig., largitione nientes imperituro, Cic.; celeritate caecata oratio, made obscure, Cic.*

Caecūbum -i, n. and **Caecūbus ager**, *a district in Latium, famed for its wine, hence adj., Caecūbus -a -um, Caecuban; vinum Caecubum, and simply Caecubum, wine of Caecubum, Hor.*

caecus -a -um, adj. with compar. **I.** Active. **A.** Lit., blind, not seeing; ille qui caecus factus est, Cic.; subst., apparet id etiam caeco, Liv. **B.** Transf., intellectually or morally blind, blinded; **1.** of persons, caecus animi, Cic.; **2.** of passions, timor, Cic. **II.** Passive. **A.** Lit., **1.** of places that have no light, dark; domus, Cic.; **2.** of objects, appearances, etc., invisible, unseen; fores, Verg.; pericula, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** dark, unintelligible, unknown; fata, Hor.; **2.** blind, uncertain, objectless; caeca expectatione, Cic.

caedes -is, f. (caedo). **A.** a cutting off, a cutting down, killing, slaughter, carnage; a, caedem facere, Cic.; plur. multas et atroces inter se caedes, Liv.; **b.** killing of victims for sacrifice; bidentium, Hor. **B.** Meton. **a.** the persons slain; caedis acervi, Verg.; **b.** blood shed in slaughter, (currus) perspersus fraterna caede, Cat.

caedo, cecidi, caesum, 3. to hew, fell, cut down, hew in pieces, strike, beat. **I. A.** januam saxis, Cic.; aliquem virgis, Cic.; silvam, Caes. **B.** Transf., testibus caedi, to be hard pressed, Cic. **II. A.** to kill; consulem exercitumque, Liv.; poet., caesi acervi, heaps of the slain, Cat.; caesus sanguis, the blood of the slain, Verg.; of sacrificial victims, hostias, Cic. **B.** to cut out, securibus humida vina (of wine when frozen), Verg.; latius (murus) quam caederetur ruebat, Liv.

caelāmēn -inis (caelo), n. a bas-relief, Ov.

caelātor -ōris, m. (caelo), a chaser, graver, or carver, Cic.

caelātūra -ae, f. (caelo), the art of engraving or chasing, chiefly in metals or ivory, Quint.; meton., an engraving, Suet.

caelebs -libis, unmarried, single (of the man). **I. A.** Lit., se rectius viduam et illum caelibem esse futurum, Liv. **B.** Meton., vita (of an unmarried man), Hor. **II.** Transf., of trees, platanus, to which no vine is trained, Hor.

caelēs -itis (caelum), heavenly; regna, Ov. Subst., a god, Ov.; oftener in plur., caelites, the gods, Cic.

caelestis -e (caelum), **a.** belonging to heaven, heavenly; corpora, Cic.; hence subst., caelestia -ium, n. things in heaven, the heavenly bodies, Cic.; **b.** coming from the heavens or seen in the heavens; aqua, Hor.; spiritus, Cic.; c, belonging to heaven as the seat of the gods, celestial, divine; dii, Cic.; sapientia, Cic.; quem prope caelestem fecerint, whom they almost deified, Liv.; hence subst., caelestis -is, f. a goddess, Tib.; plur., m. and f. the gods, Cic.; transf. for what is excellent, glorious, superhuman; ingenium, Ov.

caelibātus -tis, m. (caelebs), celibacy, Suet.

caelicōla -ae, m. (caelum and colo), a dweller in heaven; poet., a god, Verg.

caelifer -fēra -fērum, bearing the heavens; Atlas, Verg.

Caelius -a -um. **I.** name of a Roman plebeian gens, the most celebrated members of which were: **1.** C. Caelius Calvus, Roman orator and lawyer; **2.** L. Caelius Antipater, annalist of the Second Punic War, contemporary of the Gracchi; **3.** M. Caelius Rufus, intimate friend and client of Cicero. **II.** Caelius Mons, a hill in Rome south of the Palatine and east of the Aventine (now the Lateran). Adj., Caelianus -a -um, Caelian.

caelo, i. (l. caelum), **1.** to engrave or chase metals or ivory, to carve in bas-relief; speciem caelare argento, Cic.; vasa caelata, Cic.; **2.** of poetry, caelatum novem Musis opus, adorned by, Hor.

l. caelum -i, n. (caedo), the burin or engraving-tool, Mart.

2. caelum -i, n. (connected with Gr. κοῖλος - hollow), **1.** the heavens; caelum totum astris distinctum et ornatum, Cic.; non de caelo demissos, sed qui patrem ciere possent, Liv.; caelum ac terras miscere, Liv.; findere caelum aratro, to do something impossible, Ov.; hence, **a.** of a great height, it caelo clamor, Verg.; juncta caelo montium juga, Liv.; miuari in caelum, Verg.; **b.** fig., as the height of joy, renown, etc., esse in caelo, Cic.; aliquem or aliquid ferre ad or in caelum, Cic.; **2.** the heavens, **a.** as the home of light, clouds, etc., caelum nocte atque nubibus obscuratum, Sall.; de caelo cadere (of meteors), Liv.; caelum discedit, light, Cic.; ictus e caelo, Cic.; **b.** the air, caelum liberum, Cic.; of climate, gravitas huius caeli, unhealthiness, Cic.; caelum crassum, Cic.; **3.** heaven as the home of the gods, de caelo delapsus, a messenger of the gods, Cic.; non ad mortem trudi, verum in caelum videri escendere, Cic.; quid me caelum sperare jubebas, marriage with a god, Verg.

Caelus -i, m. = Caelum personified as a god, son of Aether and Dies.

caementum -i, n. (caedo), rough stone from the quarry, Cic.

Caeneus -ēi, m. (Καινεύς), originally a maiden, daughter of Elatus, changed by Neptune into a boy and then into a bird.

Caenina -ae, f. (Καινινά), town in Latium; hence adj., Caeninensis -e and Caeninus -a -um, of or belonging to Caenina.

caenōsus -a -um (caenum), muddy, Juv.

caenum -i, n. (connected with in-quinō), mud, dirt, filth; male olere caenum, Cic.; as a term of reproach, labes illa atque caenum, Cic.

caepa (cēpa) -ae, f. and **caepe** (cēpe) -is, n. an onion, Hor.

Caepio -ōnis, m. the cognomen of a patrician branch of the gens Servilia.

Caerē, n. indecl., and **Caerēs** -itis or -ētis, f. a very old city of Etruria, whose inhabitants received the Roman citizenship, except the right of voting; hence, Caerēs -itis and -ētis, belonging to Caere; subst., Caerites or Caeretes -um, m. the inhabitants of Caere; Caerite cera (i.e., tabula) digni = deserving of civic degradation, Hor.

caerimōnia -ae, f. **I.** holiness, sacredness; deorum, Cic.; legationis, Cic. **II. 1.** holy awe, reverence; summa religione caerimoniae sacra conficere, Cic.; **2.** religious usage, sacred ceremony (gen. in plur.), Cic.

Caeroesi -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Belgica, near modern Luxemburg or Lüttich.

caerūlūs (poet. caerūlus) -a -um (connected with caesius). **I.** dark-coloured, dark blue, epithet of the sea and sky; **a.** of the sky, caerulea caeli, or simply caerulea, the azure of the sky, Lucr., Ov.; **b.** of the sea, aquae, Ov.; **caerūla** -orum, n. the sea, Enn.; of sea-gods, deus, Neptune, Ov.; mater, Thetis, Ov.; equi, of Triton, Ov.; via, Ov.; puppis, Ov.; c, of rivers, Thybris, Verg.; **d.** of other things, augues, Verg.; Germanorum pubes, blue-eyed, Hor. Subst., caerūlēm -i, a blue colour, Plin. **II.** Poet., dark green, Ov.; dark, Verg.

Caesar -āris, m. a Roman family name of the gens Julia, the most famous of which were, **1.** C. Julius Caesar, who conquered Pompeius, overthrew the power of the senate, was made Dictator with supreme power, and was murdered by Brutus and Cassius, 44 B.C.; **2.** his nephew, Octavianus, who took his name, with the addition of Octavianus, and established the empire. After him all the emperors bore the name of Caesar with the title Augustus.

till, under Hadrian, a distinction was made, and the reigning emperor was called Caesar Augustus, and the appointed heir Caesar. Adj., **A. Caesaris** -a -um, belonging to Julius Caesar; sanguis, Ov. **B. Caesarianus** -a -um, Caesarian; subst. Caesariani, the partisans of Caesar. **C. Caesariensis** -e, Mauritania, the east part of Mauritania. **D. Caesarinus** -a -um, of (Julius) Caesar; celeritas, Cic.

Caesareā -ae, f. (Καίσαρεια), name of several towns, 1, in Palestine; 2, in Mauritania Caesariensis; 3, in Cappadocia; 4, in Phoenicia.

caesariātus -a -um (caesaries), long-haired, Plaut.

caesariēs -ei, f. a bushy head of hair, Verg.; barbae, the hair of the beard, Ov.

caesim, adv. (caedo). **A.** with cutting, with the edge of the sword (opp. to punctum, with the point), petere hostem, Liv. **B.** Transf., of discourse, in short sentences; membratim adhuc, deinde caesim diximus, Cic.

caesiūs -a -um, bluish-grey, used of the colour of the eyes; caesiūs oculos Minervae, caeruleos Neptuni, Cic.; leo, with grey eyes, Cat.

caespes (caespes) -itis (caedo), grass that has been cut. **I. A.** Lit. turf, used for altars, tombs, mounds; primum exstruendo tumulo caespitem Caesar posuit, Tac.; plur., gladii caespites circumcidere, Caes.; non esse arma caespites neque glebas, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, a hut of turf, Hor.; b, an altar of turf, Hor.; c, a clump of plants, Verg. **II.** Transf. grassy sward; gramineus, Verg.

1. **caestus** -ūs, m. (caedo), guntlet for boxers, made of leathern thongs, Cic.

2. **caestus** -i, m., v. cestus.

caeterus, etc. . . v. ceterus, etc.

Cāeus -i, m. (Κάϊκος), a river in Mysia flowing into the Sinus Eleæticus.

Cājēta -ae (and -ē -ēs), f. **I.** the nurse of Aeneas. **II.** a town on the sea-coast, on the borders of Latium and Campania, now Gaëta.

Cājus (poet. Cāius), -i, m., and **Cāja** -ae, f., 1, a common praenomen among the Romans. At a wedding, the bride and bridegroom were called by these names, and the bride said ubi tu Cajus, ego Cāja; 2, the name of a celebrated Roman jurist, more frequently written Gaius, who flourished under the Antonines at the beginning of the second century.

Cālābri -ōrum, m. inhabitants of Calabria; hence, **Cālāber** -bra -brum, belonging to Calabria; poet., Pierides, the poems of Ennius, Hor.; **Cālābria** -ae, f. the peninsula at the south-east extremity of Italy.

Cālactē -ēs, f. (Καλή ἀκτή), a town on the north coast of Sicily; hence, **Cālactinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Calacte.

Cālāgūrris -is, f. a town in Spain, now Loharre; hence **Cālāgūrritāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Calagurris.

Cālāis, acc. -in, ablat. -i, m. (Κάλαις) son of Boreas and Orithyia, brothers of Zetes, who accompanied the Argonauts and drove off the Harpies.

Cālāmis -mīdis, m. (Κάλαις), one of the greatest sculptors of the age of Phidias.

cālāmister -tri, m. and **cālāmistrum** -tri, n. (calamus). **A.** a curling-iron for the hair; frons calamistri notata vestigis, Cic. **B.** Transf. excessive ornament or flourish in discourse; ineptis fortasse gratum fecit, qui volent illa calamistris inurere, Cic.

cālāmistrātus -a -um, curled with the curling-iron; coma, Cic.; saltator, Cic.

cālāmītas -ātis, f. **A.** damage, loss, failure, especially in agriculture, Cic. **B.** Transf. misfortune, damage, calamity, loss; calamitatem tolerare, Cic.; calamitate prohibere aliquem, Cic.; plur., calamitates reipublicae; especially misfortune, reverse in war; Cannensis illa calamitas, Cic.

cālāmītōsē, adv. (calamitosus), unfortunately; vivere, Cic.

cālāmītōsus -a -um (calamitas), 1, act., causing loss, destructive; tempestas, Cic.; bellum, calamitosus, Cic.; 2, pass., suffering great loss, miserable; agri vectigal, oppressivus, Cic.; homines miseri et fortuna magis quam culpa calamitosi, Cic.

cālāmus -i, m. (κάλamos), **I.** a reed. **A.** Lit., Ov. **B.** Meton., various articles made of reed, a writing reed, pen, Cic.; a reed-pipe, Pausanias, Verg.; an arrow, Hor.; a fishing-rod, Ov.; a limed twig for fowling, Prop. **II.** any reed-shaped stalk, Verg.

cālāthiscus -i, m. (dim. of calathus), a small wicker basket, Cat.

cālāthūs -i, m. (κάλαθος), 1, a wicker basket, used for fruit or flowers, Verg.; for spinning, Ov.; 2, a vessel of similar form of metal or wood; a cheese-basket, Verg.; a wine-bowl, Verg.

Cālātia -ae, and **Cālātiae** -ārium, f. a town in Campania. Adj., **Cālātinus** -a -um, Calatine.

cālātōr -ōris, m. (l. calo), a servant, attendant upon priests, Suet.

cālāutica -ae, f. a kind of female headdress with pendent lappets, Cic.

calcānēum -i, n. the heel, Verg. (?)

calcar -āris, n. (calx), a spur. **I.** Lit. equo calcaria subdere, Liv.; equum calcaribus concitare, Liv.; prov., addere calcaria sponte currenti, to spur the willing horse, Plin. **II.** Transf. stimulus, incitement; admovere, Cic.; gen. in plur., alter frenis eget, alter calcaribus, Cic.; calcaria adhibere, Cic.

calcēamentum -i, n. (calceo), a covering for the foot; calcementum solorum callum, Cic.

calcōārium -i, n. (calceus), shoe money, Suet.

calcēātus -ūs, m. = calcēamentum (q.v.).

calcōō, 1. to shoe, provide with shoes; homines non satis commode calceati et vestiti, Cic.

calcōlāriūs -i, m. (calceolus), a shoemaker, Plaut.

calcōōlus -i, m. (dim. of calceus), a half shoe, Cic.

calcēus -i, m. (calx, the heel), a shoe, distinguished from the sandal (solea) as covering the whole foot, Cic.; calcei Sicyonii, of Samian leather, Cic.; (as the Romans took off their shoes when reclining at dinner), calceos poscere = to rise from table, Plin.; calceos mutare, to become a senator (from a particular kind of shoe worn only by senators), Cic.

Calchās (Calcās) -antis, acc. -antem and -anta, m. (Κάλχας), son of Thestor, soothsayer to the Greeks before Troy.

Calchēdōn -ōnis and -ōnos, acc. -ōnem and -ōna, f. (Καλχιδών), town in Bithynia on the Propontis, opposite Byzantium. Adj., **Calchēdōnius** -a -um, Calchedonian.

calcio = calcōō (q.v.).

calcitrātus -ūs, m. a kicking, Plin.

1. **calcitro**, 1. (l. calx). **A.** Lit. to strike with the heel, kick, Plin. **B.** Transf. to oppose perversely and obstinately, Cic.

2. **calcitro** -ōnis, m. (l. calcitro), a kicker, Varr.; of men, a bully, blusterer, Plin.

calco, 1. (1. calx), to tread, to tread upon. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit. aliquem pede, Tac. **B.** Transf., a, to trample under foot, conquer; amorem, Ov.; b, to mock, insult, Prop. **II.** Esp. **A.** to tread upon (grapes) in the wine-press; uvas, Ov. **B.** to stamp, compress, Verg. **C.** to visit (a place); viam, Hor.

calculātor -ōris, m. a calculator, bookkeeper, accountant, Mart.

calculus -i, m. (dim. of 2. calx), a little stone, pebble. **I.** Gen., Cic.; collectively, gravel, Verg. **II.** Esp., a, a piece used in the Roman game of Iatraculi or Duodecim scripta; calculum reducere, to retract a move, Cic.; b, a voting pebble, a white one being thrown into the urn to acquit or to affirm, a black one to condemn or to negative; album calculum adicere errori nostro, Plin.; c, a counter for reckoning, hence a calculation; ad calculos vocare aliquid, to subject to a strict reckoning, Cic.

calvus = calidus (q. v.).

Calēdōnes -um, acc. -as, m. the inhabitants of Caledonia. Hence **A.** **Calēdōnia** -ae, f. the north-west of Scotland. **B.** Adj., **Calēdōnius** -a -um, Caledonian.

calēfācio (calfacio) -fēcī -factum, 3., pass. **calēfio** (calfo) -factus sum -fieri. **A.** Lit., to make warm, heat; 1, of things, balneum calferi jubebo, Cic.; 2, of animals, corpus, Cic. **B.** Transf., to disturb, excite; Gabinium ad populum luculente calefecerat Mutunius, Cic.; calefacta corda tumultu, Verg.

calēfacto, 1. (intens. of calefacio), to make warm, heat, Hor.

Calēndae (Kālendae) -ārum, f. (from calare, to call, the calends being the day on which the times of the Nones and the festivals were proclaimed), 1, the first day of the month; Cal. Febr. uariae, the first of February; femineae Calēndae, the first of March, the day of the Matronalia, when Roman matrons sacrificed to Juno, Juv.; on the calends, interest of money was paid; hence tristes Calēndae — i.e., for debtors — Hor.; as there were no calends in the Greek year, ad Graecas Calēndas solvere = never to pay, Suet.; 2, month, Ov.

Calēnus, v. Cales.

calēo -ui, 2. (connected with καίω), to be warm, hot, to glow. **I.** Lit., **A.** Of physical heat, ignis calet, Cic.; centum Sabaeo ture calent aerae, Verg.; terrae aloe sole calentes, Hor. **B.** Of animal heat, os calet tibi, Plaut. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of persons, to be inflamed, aroused, excited; calebat in agendo, he was all fire in acting, Cic.; Romani calentes adhuc ab recenti pugna, Liv.; cupidine laudis, Ov.; so of love, to be in love with; juvene, femina, Hor. **B.** Of things, 1, to be urged on zealously; indicia calent, Cic.; res calet, is ripe for execution, Cic.; 2, to be yet warm, fresh of interest; illud crimen de nummis caluit re recenti, Cic.

Calēs -ium, f. town in Campania, famous for its wine, now Calvi. Adj., **Calēnus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cales.

calesco, 3. (inch. of caleo), to become warm, to grow hot; calescere vel apicatione vel igni, Cic.; tunc primum radiis gelidi caluere triones, Ov.; fig., of love, quo propior nunc es, flamma propiore calesco, Ov.

Calēti -ōrum and **Calētes** -um, m. a Gallic tribe in Normandy on the Seine.

caliendrum -i, n. v. caliendrum.

calidē, adv., with superl. (calidus), warmly, speedily, Plaut.

calidus (caldus) -a -um, warm, hot. **A.** Lit.,

dies, Cic. Subst., a, **calida** -ae, f. (sc. aqua), warm water, Plin.; b, **calidum** -i, n. warm wine and water, Plaut. **B.** 1, hot, fiery, passionate, violent; equus, Verg.; calidus juvenia, Hor.; consilium calidum, Cic.; 2, quick, speedy, Plaut.

caliendrum -i, n. a head-dress of Roman women, Hor.

caliga -ae, f. (connected with calceus and calx, heel), a stout shoe, esp. soldier's shoe, Cic.

caligatus -a -um, wearing the caliga; caligatum venire, booted and spurred, Juv. Subst. m., a common soldier. Suet.

caliginōsus -a -um (1. caligo). **I.** Lit., foggy, misty; caelum nebulosum et caliginosum, Cic. **II.** Transf., dark; nox, the unknown future, Hor.

1. **caligo** -inis, f. **I.** fog, mist, vapour; fulvae nubes caligo crassa, Verg. **II.** Meton., darkness. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., tetrae tenebrae et caligo, Cic.; 2, esp., mist before the eyes; aliquid cernere quasi per caliginem, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, mental darkness, dulness; haec indoctorum animis offusa caligo, Cic.; 2, calamity; superioris anni, caligo et tenebrae, Cic.; 3, gloominess, sadness, Cic.

2. **caligo**, 1. (1. caligo). **I.** to spread a dark mist around, Verg.; meton., caligantes fenestras, making dizzy, Juv. **II.** to be dark; caligant lucus, Verg. **II.** Esp., of the eyes, to be misty; caligant oculi, Lucr.; transf., to be in darkness, Plin.; prov., caligare in sole, to grope in daylight, Quint.

Caligula -ae, m. (dim. of caliga, lit., a little soldier's shoe), nickname of C. Caesar, the third Roman Emperor, so called because when a boy in the camp of his father Germanicus he was dressed as a common soldier.

calix -icis, m. (κύλεξ), 1, a goblet, drinking vessel; calix mulsi, Cic.; 2, a cooking vessel, Ov.

Callaeci (Gallaeci) -ōrum, m. a people in the north-west of Spain. Hence **Callaecia** (Gallaecia) -ae, f., the country of the Callaeci; adj., **Callaecus** -a -um and **Callaicus** -a -um.

callēo, 2. (callum). **I.** to be thick-skinned, Plaut. **II.** Transf., **A.** Intransit., to be clever, experienced, ap Cic.; usu aliquid rei, Liv. **B.** Transf., to know by experience, understand; Poenorum jura, Liv.

Callieratidas -ae, m. (Καλλικρατίδας), a Spartan commander, killed at the battle of Arginusae.

Calliculā -ae, f. a small hill in Campania.

callidē, adv. (callidus), in a good sense, cleverly; in a bad sense, cunningly, slyly; callide arguteque dicere, Cic.; omnia decreta eius pertissimē et callidissime venditare, Cic.

calliditas -ātis, f. **I.** In a good sense, expertness, cleverness; vincere omnes calliditate et celeritate ingenii, Nep. **II.** More frequently in a bad sense, cunning, craft, artifice; scientia quae est remota ab iustitia calliditas potius quam sapientia appellanda, Cic.; stratagem in war, Liv.; in oratory, artifice; genus eiusmodi calliditatis atque calumniae, Cic.

callidus -a -um (calleo), 1, clever by reason of experience, dexterous, skilful, sly, cunning; a, absol., agitator (equi), Cic.; artifex, Cic.; legum scriptor peritus et callidus, Cic.; a connaisseur in art, Hor.; b, with ad and the acc., ad fraudem, Cic.; c, with m and the abl., in dicendo vehementes et callidus, Cic.; d, with the genit., rei militaris, Tac.; e, with the abl., homines callidi usu, Cic.; 2, of things, cunningly or slyly devised; audacia, Cic.; nimis callida juris interpretatio, too subtle, Cic.

Callifae -ārum, f. a town in Samnium.

chamber, vault. Cic.; 2, a kind of flat covered boat, Tac.

Cāmēria -ae, f. and **Cāmērium** -ii, n. town in Latium. Adj., **Cāmērinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cameria.

Cāmillus -i, m. cognomen of several members of the gens Furia, the most famous of whom, M. Furius Camillus, took Veii, and freed Rome from the Gauls. Appell., a saviour of one's country; novus Camillus, Liv.

cāminus -i, m. (κάμινος), 1, a forge, Ov.; prov., semper ardente camino, with ceaseless industry, Juv.; 2, a fire-place, Hor.; meton., fire; luculentus, Cic.; prov., oleum addere camino, to aggravate an evil, Hor.

cammarus -i, m. (κάμματος), a crab, lobster, Juv.

Campania -ae, f. (campus, cf. Fr. champagne, the level country), a district of Central Italy, the capital of which was Capua, now Terra di Lavoro. Adj., **Campanus** -a -um, Campanian; via, a by-road connected with the via Appia, Suet.; morbus, a kind of wart on the face common in Campania, Hor.; pons, the bridge over the Savo (Saona), Hor.; colonia, Capua, Cic.; arrogantia, Cic. Subst., **Campani** -orum, m. the inhabitants of Campania, Cic.

campester -tris -tre (campus), 1, relating to level country, flat; loca campestria, Liv.; iter, march in a level country, Caes.; hence subst., **campestris** -ium, n. a plain, Tac.; 2, a, relating to the Campus Martius and its gymnastic exercises; ludus, Cic.; hence subst., **campestre** -is, n. (sc. velamentum), a covering worn by wrestlers round their loins, Hor.; b, relating to the comitia; certamen, Liv.; quaestus, Cic.

campus -i, m. (connected with κάμπος), 1, a flat spot, a plain; campos et montes peragrasse, Cic.; hence, a meadow, field; herbidus aquosusque, Liv.; field of battle, Liv.; poet., a level surface of any kind, the sea, Verg.; so of the level surface of a rock, Verg.; 2, the Campus, or Campus Martius at Rome, the place of meeting of the comitia centuriata; hence meton., the comitia, fors domina campi, Cic.; also used as a place of exercise, Cic.; meton., any free space, field, or theatre of action; quum sit campus, in quo exultare possit oratio, Cic.

Camulodūnum -i, n. a town of the Trinobantes in Britain, now Colchester.

cāmūr -a -um (connected with κάμπτω), hooked, curved, Verg.

Cānōō -ēs, f. (Κανώη), daughter of Aeolus.

Canae -arum, f. a coast town in Aeolis, now Kanot-Koëi.

cānālīs -is, m. (orig. adj. of canna, in the shape of a reed), a waterpipe, channel, canal, Verg., Caes.

cānārius -a -um (canis), relating to a dog, canine, Plin. Adj. prop., **Cānāria** (insula), one of the Happy Islands in the Atlantic; plur. **Cānāriæ**, the Canaries.

cancelli -orum, m. (dim. of cancer), a lattice, grating, or trellis-work. A. Lit., fori, the bar of a tribunal, Cic. B. Transf., bounds, limits; extra cancellos egredi, Cic.

cancer -eri, m. (connected with καρκίνος). A. the crab, the sign of the zodiac in which the sun is at the summer solstice, Ov. B. Meton., a, the south, Ov.; b, summer heat, Ov.

Candāvia -ae, f. (Κανδαυία), a mountainous district of Illyria.

candefācio -feci -factum (candeo and facio), to make of a shining white, Plaut.

candēla -ae, f. (candeo), 1, a wax or tallow

candle, taper; caudalam apponere valvis, to set the house on fire, Juv.; 2, a rope coated with wax to preserve it from decay; faeces involuti candēlae, Liv.

candēlābrum -i, n. (candēla), a candlestick, candelabrum, Cic.

candēō -ūi, 2. (from caneo as ardeo from areo). A. to be of a shining white, to shine, glitter; candet ebur solis, Cat. B. Esp., to glow with heat; candente carbone, Cic.

candesco, 3. (inch. of candeo), 1, to begin to shine, Ov.; 2, to begin to glow with heat, Lucr.

candidatōrius -a -um, relating to a candidate; munus, Cic.

candidātus -a -um (candidus), clothed in white, Plaut. Subst., **candidatus** -i, m. a candidate for office, who, among the Romans, was always clothed in white; consularis, for the consulship, Cic.

candidē, adv. (candidus), 1, in white, Plaut.; 2, clearly, candidly, ap. Cic.

candidulū -a -um, (dim. of candidus), shining, dazzling; dentes, Cic.

candidus -a -um (candeo), shining white, glittering white (albus, dead white). I. Lit., a, lilia, Verg.; tunicae lineae, Liv.; tentoria, Ov.; candidum altā nive Soracte, Hor.; hence subst., **candidum** -i, n. white colour, Ov.; candidum ovi, the white of the egg, Plin.; b, of the hair or beard, silver white, silver grey, barba, Verg.; c, of the body, snow-white, corpora (Gallorum), Liv.; brachia candidiora nive, Ov.; of dazzling beauty; puer, Hor.; of animals, avis, the stork, Verg.; of deities, Bassareus, of heavenly beauty, Hor.; d, of the stars or the day, bright; luna, Verg.; dies, Ov.; e, of the white toga of candidates, Cic.; f, of a white stone, (a) candida sententia, an acquittal, Ov.; (β) a sign of a lucky day; candidiore or candidissimo calculo notare diem, Cat. II. Transf., a, of time, happy; hora, Ov.; b, of writing, clear, lucid; genus diceendi, Cic.; c, of character, honest, straightforward; pauperis ingenium, Hor.

candor -oris m. (candeō), dazzling white colour. I. Of paint, fucati medicamenta candoris et ruboris, Cic. II. As a quality, whiteness, lustre. A. candor marmoreus, Lucr.; 1, of the body, candor huius et proceritas, Cic.; 2, of the sun or stars, solis, Cic.; of the Milky Way, via candore notabilis ipso, Ov. B. Transf., of character, sincerity, candour; animi, Ov.

canens -entis, partic. of caneo and cano.

cānēō -ūi, 2. (from canus, as albus from albus). To be white or hoary; temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus, Verg.; gramina canent, of dew, Verg.; partic. canens, hoary.

cānēphōros -i, f. (κανηφόρος), a basket-bearer, and plur. **cānēphōroe** (κανηφόροι), statues by Greek sculptors representing Athenian maidens bearing sacrificial baskets.

cānesco, 3. (inch. of caneo), to become white or hoary. I. canescunt aequora, Ov. II. Transf., to become old, Ov.; fig., quum oratio nostra jam canesceret, Cic.

cānicūla -ae, f. (dim. of canis). I. A. a little dog, Plin. B. Appell., a violent woman, Plaut. II. A. the dog-star, Sirius; canicula exoritur, Cic.; sitiens, Hor. B. the worst throw upon the dice, all ages, Pers.

caninus -a -um (canis). A. relating to a dog, canine; lac, Ov. B. Transf., 1, littera, the letter R, Pers.; 2, of character, snarling, spiteful; latrare canina verba in foro, Ov.

cānis -is, c. a dog. I. Lit., venaticus, Cic.; alere canes in Capitolio, Cic.; cave canem, to

canis of the dog, inscription on a house-door, Varr.; prov., cane pejus et angue vitare, Hor. **II.** Transf., **a.**, as a term of reproach, *a malicious, spiteful person*; of accusers, Cic.; *a parasite, hanger-on*; Clodianus canis, Cic.; **b.**, as a star, canis major, Verg.; canis minor, Ov.; **c.**, the sea-dog, Plin.; canes, the dogs of Scylla, Verg.; **d.**, in dice, the worst throw; canes damnos, Prop.

cānistrā -ōrum, n. (κάναστρα), a bread, fruit, or flower basket, Cic.

cānitīcēs, acc. -em, abl. -e, f. (canus). **A.** a whitish-grey colour, esp. of the hair. **B.** Meton., grey hair, Verg.; old age, Hor.

canna -ae, f. (κάνα). **A.** a reed; palustris, Ov. **B.** Meton., a reed-pipe, Ov.; a small boat, Juv.

cannābis -is, acc. -im, abl. -i, f. (κάναβις), **cannābus** -i, m., **cannābum** -i, n. hemp, Plin.

Cannae -arum, f. a small town in Apulia, near the Aufidus, scene of a defeat of the Romans by Hannibal 216 A.C. Adj., **Cannensis** -e, of or belonging to Cannae, prov., pugna, any disastrous slaughter (e.g., the proscription of Sulla), Cic.

cāno, cēcini, cantum, 3. to sing. **I.** Intransit. **A.** 1, of men, voce, Cic.; ad tibicinem, Cic.; in oratory of a sing-song delivery, inclinata ululantique voce more Asiatico canere, Cic.; 2, of animals, of the cock, to crow, Cic.; of frogs, to croak, Plin. **B.** to play; 1, of men, fidibus, Cic.; canere receptui, to sound the signal for retreat, Liv.; 2, of instruments, tubae cornu-aeque cecinerunt, Liv.; classicum canit, Liv. **II.** Transit., **A.** to sing with the voice; 1, carmen, Cic.; 2, **a.**, to sing of, to celebrate in song; ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes atque virtutes, Cic.; **b.**, of animals, to give warning by a cry; anser Gallos adesse canebat. **B.** to play on a musical instrument; signum canere, Liv.; prov., hoc carmen hic tribunus plebis non vobis, sed sibi intus canit, thinks only of his own advantage, Cic. **C.** Of gods, oracles, seers, to prophesy; ut haec quae fiunt canere dii immortales viderentur, Cic.; with acc and infin., te mihi mater, veridica interpres deum, aucturum caelestium numerum cecinit, Liv.; of fame, to announce; fama facta atque infecta canens, Verg.

Cānopus -i, m. (Κανώπος), a city in Lower Egypt, hence meton., Lower Egypt, Verg., and Egypt generally, Juv. Adj., **Cānopus** -a -um, of or belonging to Canopus; **Cānōpitae** -arum, m. inhabitants of Canopus, Cic.

cānor -ōris, m. (cano), melody, song, sound; Martius aeris ranci, Verg.

cānōrus -a -um (canor), melodious, harmonious, sweet-sounding. **I.** Neut., profuens quiddam habuit Carbo et canorum, Cic.; so of a fault in delivery, of a sing-song pronunciation; vox nec languens nec canora, Cic. Subst., **cānōrum** -i, n. harmonious sound, Cic. **II.** Act., of men, orator, Cic.; of animals, ales, the swan, Hor.; gallus, Cic.; of instruments, aes, the trumpet, Verg.

Cantābri -ōrum, m. (Καντάβοι), a people in the north of Spain, not subdued till the reign of Augustus. Sling, **Cantāber** -bri, m. **Cantābrian**; hence, **Cantābria** -ae, f. (Κανταβρία), the country of the Cantabri; adj., **Cantābriens** -a -um, Cantabrian.

cantāmen -inis, n. (canto), incantation, Prop.

cantātor -ōris, m. a singer, Mart.

cantōrinus (canthērinus) -a -um (canterius), relating to a horse, equine, Plant.

cantōrius (canthērius) -i, m. (perhaps κανθῆριος), a beast of burden, a gelding, nag, Cic.;

cantherius in fossa, a person in a helpless condition, Liv.; meton., an impotent person, Plaut.

canthāris -idis, f. (καθάρης), a beetle, the Spanish fly, Cic.

cantharus -i, m. (κάνθαρος), 1, a large goblet with handles, a tankard, Plaut.; 2, a kind of sea-fish, Ov.

canthus -i, m. (καθός), the tire of a wheel; meton., a wheel, Pers.

canticum -i, n. (cano), 1, a scene in the Roman comedy, enacted by one person and accompanied by music and dancing, Cic.; canticum agere, Liv.; 2, a song, Mart.; a sing-song delivery in an orator, Cic.

cantilēna -ae, f. an old song, twaddle, chatter; ut crebro mihi insusurret cantilenam suam, Cic.

cantio -ōnis, f. (cano), 1, a song, Plaut.; 2, an incantation, enchantment; veneficia et cautiones, Cic.

cantito, 1. (freq. of canto), to sing repeatedly; carmina in epulis, Cic.

Cantium -ii, n. (Κάντιον), a district on the south-east coast of Britain, now Kent.

cantioncūla -ae, f. (dim. of cantio), a fluttering, enticing song; si cantionculis tantus vir irretitus teneretur, Cic.

canto -āvi -ātum -are (intens. of cano), to sing or play. **I.** Intransit. **A.** Of the voice, to sing; 1, of men, ad manum histrioni, to sing and play to the dumb-show of an actor, Cic.; 2, of birds, cantantes aves, Prop.; of the cock, to crow, Cic. **B.** to play on an instrument; arealis, Ov.; of the instrument itself, buccina cantat, Ov. **C.** to sing an incantation, Verg. **II.** Transit., **A.** to sing or play; 1, with cognate object, carmina, Hor.; doctum Catullum, the songs of Catullus, Hor.; 2, to celebrate in singing; convivium, Hor.; cantari dignum, worthy to be celebrated in song, Verg.; so to praise; nam ut scias, jampridem istum tanto Caesarem, Cic.; 3, to recite; elegos, Juv. **B.** to announce, tell; vera cantas Plaut. **C.** to sing an incantation; carmen, Ov.; hence, to bewitch; cantatae herbae, Ov.

cantor -ōris, m. (cano), 1, a singer, poet; cantor Apollo, player on the harp, Hor.; contemptuously, cantor formularum, Cic.; cantores Euphoniae, eulogists, Cic.; 2, an actor, esp. the actor who cried plaudite at the end of the piece, Hor.

cantrix -icis, f. (cantor), a female singer, Plaut.

cantus -ūs, m. (cano). **I.** song, melody, poetry, Lucr. **II.** Concrete, a song, a melody. **A.** Gen. **a.**, of persons, Sirenium, -Cic.; **b.**, of animals, avium, Cic.; **c.**, of an instrument, playing, music; buccinarum, Cic. **B.** Esp., **a.**, prophecy; veridici cantus, Cat.; **b.**, incantation, Ov.

Canulējus -i, m. name of a Roman plebeian gens, to which belonged C. Canulejus, tribune of the people 445 B.C., author of the law permitting marriages between plebeians and patricians.

canus -a -um. **I.** Lit., whitish-grey, grey; fluctus, Lucr.; lupsus, Verg.; esp. of hair, capilli, Hor. Subst., **cani** -ōrum (sc. capilli), grey hair, Cic. **II.** Meton., old, aged; senectus, Cat.

Cānūstium -ii, n. a town of Apulia (now Canosa). Adj., **Cānūstinus** -a -um, Canusian; lana, Canusian wool, which was very celebrated, Plin.; hence, **Cānūsina** -ae, f. (sc. vestis), a garment of Canusian wool, Mart.; **Cānūsiniātus** -a -um, clothed in such a garment, Suet.

cāpācitas -ātis, f. (capax), breadth, roominess, Cic.

Cāpāneus -ēi, acc. -ēa, voc. -eu, m. (Καπῶν), one of the seven princes who besieged Thebes, killed by Jupiter with a thunderbolt.

capax -ācis (capio), able to hold. **I.** Lit., able to hold much, broad, wide, roomy; urbs, Ov.; with genit., circus capax populi, Ov.; cibi vini-que capacissimus, Liv. **II.** Transf., able to grasp, apt, capable, fit for; aures avidae et capaces, Cic.; with genit., capax imperii, Tac.; with ad and the acc., animus ad praecepta capax, Ov.

capēdo -inis, f. (capis), a bowl used in sacrifices, Cic.

capēduncula -ae, f. (dim. of capēdo), a small bowl, Cic.

capella -ae, f. (dim. of capra), **1.** a she-goat, Cic.; **2.** a constellation so called, Ov.

Cāpēna -ae, f., a town in Etruria, at the foot of Mount Soracte. Adj., **Cāpēnās** -ātis, **Cāpēnus** -a -um, of or belonging to Capena; porta Capena, a gate in Rome at the commencement of the via Appia.

cāper -ri, m. **A.** Lit., a he-goat, Verg. **B.** Meton., the smell under the arm-pits, Ov.

cāpero, **1.** (caper), to be wrinkled, Plaut.

cāpresso -ivi and -i -itum, **3.** (desider. of capio), to seize, lay hold of eagerly. **I.** **A.** Lit.; arma, Verg.; cibum oris hiatu et dentibus (of animals), Cic. **B.** Transf., to take to, to gain; a, fugam, Liv.; libertatem, Cic.; b, to take in hand, busy oneself with; rempublicam, to enter public life, Cic.; so magistratus, imperium, honores, provincias, Tac.; bellum, Liv. **II.** to strive to reach, to hasten, to make for; omnes mundi partes medium locum capessentes, Cic.; animus superiora capessat necesse est, aims after, Cic.; Melitam, Cic.; Italiam, Verg.; reflex., se in altum, Plaut. (perf. infin., capessisse, Liv.).

Cāphāreus and **Cāphēreus**, or **Cāpēreus** -ēi and -ēos, acc. -ēa, voc. -eu, m. (ὁ Καφάρειος), a dangerous promontory on the south coast of Euboea, where the Greek fleet on returning from Troy was shipwrecked. Adj., **Cāphāreus** -a -um, of or belonging to Caphareus.

capillātus -a -um (capillus), hairy, having hair; adolescens bene capillatus, Cic.; vinum capillato diffusum consule, made when long hair was worn (i.e., very old), Juv.

capillus -i, m. (dim. form from root CAP, whence caput, and κεφαλή, prop. adj. sc. crinis). **A.** the hair of the head or of the beard (crinis, any hair); compositus, Cic.; plur., compti capilli, Cic. **B.** Transf., the hair of animals, Cat.

capio, cēpi, captum, **3.** (obs. fut. capso, Plaut.), **I.** to take, to seize. **A.** Lit., a, with the hand, arma, Cic.; b, to take possession of, esp. as milit. t.t., collem, Caes.; to arrive at; esp. of ships, portum, Caes.; to select a place; locum oculis, Verg.; locum castris, Liv.; so of auguries, templa ad inaugurandum, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, of acts, to take in hand, to begin; fugam, Caes.; consulatum, Cic.; b, of an opportunity, satis scite et commodè tempus ad aliquem adveniendi, Cic.; c, to take as an example or proof, documentum ex aliquo, Cic.; d, of a quality, to take, adopt; avi prudentiam, Cic.; e, to take as a companion, aliquem consiliis socium, Verg.; to select out of a number, in singulos annos sacerdotem Jovis sortito, Cic.; aliquem flaminem, as a flamen, Liv. **C.** to take possession of by force, in a hostile manner; **1.** lit., a, lubido republicae capiundae, Sall.; b, in war, (a) to take booty, etc.; agros de hostibus, Cic.; (b) to take a town, etc.; urbem, castra hostium, Cic.; (y) to take prisoner; belli nefarios duces, Cic.; partic. as subst., **captus** -i, m. (= captivus)

a captive, Nep.; c, to take animals; pisces, Cic.; **2.** transf., a, to seize, take possession of; admiratio, metus, capiti aliquem, Liv.; nos post reges exactos servitutis obli-vio ceperat, Cic.; b, esp., to attack, to injure; pass. capi to be injured or diseased; oculis et auribus captus, blind and deaf, Cic.; captus mente, distracted, Cic.; c, to deceive; adolescentium animos dolis, Sall.; adversarium, Cic.; capere aliquem sua humanitate, Nep. **II.** to take, receive. **A.** Lit., a, with the hand, per aliquem aut honores aut divitias, Cic.; pecuniam, to take money by force or bribery; parvum atque injuriam, Cic.; legal t.t., to take as heir, ex hereditate nihil, Cic.; of tribute, pay, etc., stipendium jure belli, Caes.; b, to receive into one's body, cibum, Sall. **B.** Transf., to receive, suffer, undergo; sonum capere non posse, Cic.; aliquid detrimenti (esp. in the formula, videant consules ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat), Cic.; lacticium, Cic. **III.** to contain. **A.** Lit., una domo capi non possunt, Cic. **B.** Transf., to allow of, to comprehend; nullam esse gratiam tantam quam non capere animus meus posset, Cic.

capis -idis, f. (capio), a one-handed vessel, used in sacrifices, Liv.

capistro, **1.** (capistrum), to fasten with a halter, Cic.

capistrum -i, n. a halter, Verg.

capital -ālis, n. (capitalis), ac. facinus; a capital crime, Cic.

capitālis -e (caput), **1.** relating to the head, relating to life, that which imperils a man's life, or caput (i.e., social position and civil rights in Rome); esp. used of capital crimes, res, Cic.; inimicus, a deadly enemy, Cic.; odium, mortal hatred, Cic.; oratio, dangerous, Cic.; **2.** first, chief, distinguished; Siculus ille capitalis, creber, acutus, Cic.; ingenium, Ov.

capito -ōnis, m. (caput), a man with a large head, Cic.

Capitolium -ii, n. (caput), the temple of Jupiter built upon the Tarpētan rock at Rome, the Capitol; used often of the whole hill or mons Capitolinus. Adj., **Capitolinus** -a -um, Capitoline; Iudi, in honour of Jupiter Capitolinus, Liv.; hence subst., **Capitolini** -orum, m. the superintendents of these games, Cic.

capitulātum, adv. (capitulum), briefly, summarily, Nep.

capitulum -i, n. (dim. of caput), a little head, Plaut.

Cappādōces -um, m. (Καππαδόκες), the inhabitants of Cappadocia; sing., **Cappadox** -ōcis, m. a Cappadocian; **Cappadōcia** -ae, f. a district of Asia Minor, the most eastern Asiatic province of the Romans. Adj., **Cappadocius** and **Cappadocus** -a -um, Cappadocian.

capra -ae, f. (caper), **I.** a she-goat. **A.** Lit.; Cic.; ferae, perhaps chamois, Verg. **B.** Meton., the odour under the armpits, Hor. **II.** Transf. **A.** a constellation, [Cic. **B.** Caprae palus, the place in Rome where Romulus disappeared, Liv.]

capraea -ae, f. (capra), a roe, roebuck, Verg.; prov., prius jungentur caprae lupis quam, etc. (of an impossibility), Hor.

Capraea -arum, f. (Καπραί), small island on the Campanian coast off Puteoli, to which Tiberius retired at the end of his life, now Capri.

caprēdus -i, m. (caper), **I.** a roebuck, Verg. **II.** Meton., plur., props, supports, Caes.

capricornus -i, m. a sign of the Zodiac, Capricorn, Hor.

caprificus -i, m. the wild fig-tree, and its fruit, Pers.

căprigēnus -a -um (caper and gigno), born of goats, Verg.

căprimulgeus -i, m. (capra and mulgeo), a goat-milker—i.e., a countryman, Cat.

căprinus -a -um (caper), relating to a goat; pellis, Cic.; prov., de lana caprina rixari, to contend about trifles, Hor.

căpripes -pēdis (caper and pēs), goat-footed; satyr, Hor.

1. capsă -ae, f. (cāpio), a box or case for books, Cic.

2. Capsă -ae, f. (Κάψα), a town in Byzacium, now Kapsa (south of Tunis); hence, **Capsenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Capsa.

capsarius -i, m. (capsa), a slave who carried to school his young master's satchel, Suet.

capsula -ae, f. (dim. of capsă), a little chest, Cat.

captatio -ōnis, f. (capto), an eager seizing, a catching; verborum, quibbling, logomachy, Cic.

captator -ōris, m. (capto), one who eagerly seizes; aurae popularis, eager after favour of the people, Liv.; absol. a legacy-hunter, Hor., Juv.

captio -ōnis, f. (capio), **a**, a cheat, deception; in parvula re captiones aliquid vereri, Cic.; meton., harm, loss; mea captio est, si, etc., Cic.; **b**, a fallacy, sophism; quanta esset in verbis captio, si, etc., Cic.; captiones discutere, explicare, repellere, Cic.

captiosō, adv. (captiosus), insidiously; interrogare, Cic.

captiosus -a -um (capto), **1**, deceitful; societatem captiosam et indignam, Cic.; **2**, sophisticated, captious, insidious; captiosissimo genere interrogationis uti, Cic. Subst., **captiosus** -orum; n. *sophistries*, Cic.

captiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of capto), fallacy, quibble; omnes captiunculas pertimescere, Cic.

captivitas -ātis, f. (captivus), captivity, Tac.; urbium, conquest, Tac.

captivus -a -um (captus, capio), taken, captured. **I**, taken in war, captive; **a**, of persons, cives Romani, Cic.; gen. subst., **captivus** -i, m.; **captiva** -ae, f. a captive, Cic.; poet., relating to a prisoner; sanguis, Verg.; crimes, Ov.; **b**, used of inanimate things, conquered, obtained as a prey; naves, Caes.; agri, Tac. **II**, Gen., captured, taken; pisces, Ov.

capto, **1** (intens. of capio), to seize, catch at, lay hold of, hunt. **I**, Lit., feras, Verg. **II**, Transf. **A**, Gen. to strive after, desire, seek; sermonem alicuius, Plaut.; plausus, risus, Cic. **B**, Esp. to seek to win, entice, allure craftily; insidius hostem, Liv.; testamenta, to hunt for legacies, Hor.

captus -ūs, m. (capio) **1**, a catching, taking; meton., that which is taken, Plin.; **2**, power of comprehension, manner of comprehension, idea; ut est captus hominum, Cic.; Germanorum, Caes.

Căpua -ae, f. (Καπύη), chief town of Campania. Adj., **Căpuanus** -a -um.

căpius -i, m. (capio). **I**, a coffin; ire ad capulum, to go to the grave, Lucr. **II**, a handle. **A**, Gen., aratri, Ov. **B**, Esp. the hilt of a sword, Cic.

caput -itis, n. (root CAP, connected with κεφαλή), the head. **I**, Lit. and Meton. **A**, Of living things, **1**, of men, **a**, lit., the head; capite operto, obvoluto, involuto, Cic.; caput alicui auferre, abscondere, praecidere, percutere, Liv.; capita conferre, to put their heads together (of secret conversation), Liv.; per caputque pedesque ire praecipitem in lutum, to go over head and heels, Cat.; nec caput nec pedes (habere), prov., of a business which one does not

know how to begin with, Cic.; supra caput esse, of enemies, to threaten, Cic.; caput extollere, to raise one's head again, Cic.; **b**, meton., a person; caput Iberum, Cic.; carum caput, Verg. and Hor.; in counting numbers, capitum Helvetiorum milia cclxlii., Caes.; exactio capitum, poll-tax, Cic.; of curses, quod illorum capiti sit, may it fall on their heads, ap. Cic.; **c**, life, existence; conjunctio in tyranni caput facta, Liv.; esp. in Rome, a man's political and social rights; iudicium capitia, a sentence involving loss of caput—i.e.; not necessarily of life, but of citizenship, e.g., exile; so capitis damnare, Cic.; capite damnari, Cic.; capitis-minor, a person who has suffered a loss of caput, Hor.; so capite deminui or minui, to lose caput, to suffer a loss of status, to suffer a loss of political or social rights, Cic.; **2**, of animals, jumentum, Nep.; belua multorum es capitum, Hor.; meton., a head of cattle; bina boum capita, Verg. **B**, Of things without life, the top, summit, outside; papaveris, Liv.; arcus capita, the ends, Verg.; capita aspera montis, Verg.; of rivers, the source; amnis, Verg.; Rheni, Caes.; fig., the source; quo invento—ab eo quasi capite disputatio ducitur, Cic.; in ea est fons miseriarum et caput, Cic. **II**, Transf., **1**, of persons, the head, chief; omnium Graecorum concitandorum, Cic.; **2**, **a**, of things without life, the chief, principal; cenae, the main dish, Cic.; civilis prudentiae, leading principle, Cic.; **b**, in laws and writings, the most important part; legis, Cic.; **c**, of money, capital, de capite ipso demere, Cic.; **d**, of places, the capital; Roma caput orbis terrarum, Liv.

Căpys -yis, acc. yn, abl. -yē or -y, m. (Κάρυς), **1**, son of Assaracus, father of Anchises; **2**, king of Alba; **3**, a companion of Aeneas; **4**, a king of Capua.

Carălis -is, f. (Κάραλις), and plur., **Carăles** -ium, f. a town and promontory of the same name in Sardinia, now Cagliari; hence **Carălitānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Caralis.

carbăseus -a -um (carbasus), made of canvas; vela, Cic.

carbăsus -i, m. (κάρασος), plur. heterocl. gen., **carbăsa** -orum, fine Spanish flax; gen. meton., articles produced from it, a linen garment, a sail, Verg.

carbătinus (carpatinus), -a -um (καρβάτινος), of untanned leather; crepidae, rustic shoes, Cat.

carbo -ōnis, m. **I**, coal, charcoal; candens, Cic.; fig., carbone notare, to mark with black, i.e., think ill of any one, Hor.; prov. carbonem pro thessoro invenire, to find something of little value, Phaedr. **II**, cognomen of the Pupitri.

carbăniarius -ii, m. (carbo), a charcoal burner, Plaut.

carbunculus -i, m. (dim. of carbo). **I**, Lit., a little coal, Plaut. **II**, Transf. **A**, a kind of stone, Plin. **B**, a carbuncle, Plin.

carcer -ēris, m. (connected with arceo and Gr. έρκος), **1**, a prison, jail, cell; in carcerem ducere, condere, conjicere, contrudere, includere, Cic.; emitti e carcere, Cic.; fig., qui e corporum vinculis tamquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic.; meton., the prisoners confined in a jail; in me carcerem effuditis, you have emptied the prison on me, Cic.; **2**, gen. used in plur. carceres, the starting-place of a racecourse (opp. meta, calx); e carceribus emitti cum aliquo, Cic.; ad carceres a calce revocari, to begin life anew, Cic.

carcărarius -a -um (carcer), belonging to a prison, Plaut.

Carchedōnius -a -um (Καρχηδόνιος), Carthaginian, Plaut.

carohēsium -ī, n. (καρῆσιον), a goblet with handles, contracted in the middle, Verg.

cardāces -um, m. (Persian cards, brave, warlike), a Persian troop, Nep.

cardiācus -a -um (καρδιακός), pertaining to the stomach; of persons, suffering from a disease of the stomach; amicus, Juv. Subst., **cardiācus** -ī, m. one who so suffers, Cic.

cardo -inis, m. (connected with Gr. καρδία, καρδαίνω, to swing). **I.** Lit. **A.** the hinge of a door; cardinem versare, to open a door, Ov. **B.** the point round which anything turns, a pole of the heavens; cardo duplex, the ends of the earth's axis, Cic; poet., a point through which a line is drawn from north to south, Liv.; quatuor cardines mundi, the four cardinal points, Quint. **II.** Transf. a chief circumstance, or consideration upon which many others depend; haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum, Verg.

cardūus -ī, m. a thistle, Verg.

cārē, adv. (carus), dearly, at a high price; aestimare, ap. Cic.

cārectum -ī, n. (for caricetum, from carex), a sedge spot, Verg.

cārēo -īi -ītūrus, 2. to be without, destitute of, to want; gov. the abl. **I.** Gen. **A.** of persons, dolore, febrī, Cic. **B.** of things, lege carens civitas, lawless, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** to make no use of; teneto, Cic.; hence, of a place, to absent oneself from; foro, senatu, publico, Cic.; patria, to leave Rome, Tac. **B.** to be deprived of, to miss; consuetudine amicorum, Cic.; libertate, Hor.; absol., quamquam non caret is qui non desiderat, Cic.

Cāres -um, m. (Κάρης), inhabitants of Caria; sing. **Cār**, Cāris. Hence, **Cāria** -ae, f. (Καρία), the most southerly district of Asia Minor. **Cāricus** -a -um, Carian. Subst., **Cārica** -ae, f. (sc. ficus), a kind of dried fig, Cic.

cārex -icis, f. sedge, Verg.

cārīes, acc. -em, abl. -e (other cases not found), f. rottenness, decay, Ov.

cārīna -ae, f. **I.** the keel of a ship. **A.** Lit., carinae aliquanto planiores quam nostrarum navium, Caes. **B.** Meton., a ship, vessel, Verg. **II.** Transf. plur., **Cārīnae** -arum, f. a spot in Rome on the Esquiline where Pompey's house stood.

cārīosus -a -um (caries), rotten, decayed, carious; dentes, Plin.; transf., senectus, Ov.

cārīs -īdis, f. (καρίς), a kind of crab, Ov.

cārīstia = charistia (q.v.).

cārītas -ātis, f. (carus), dearth, high price. **I.** Lit., nummorum, scarcity of money, Cic.; absol. (sc. annonae), high price of the necessities of life; annus in summa caritate est, it is a very dear year, Cic. **II.** Transf. affection, love, esteem; in caritate et honore esse, Liv.; complecti aliquem amicitia et caritate, Cic.; civium, esteem of the citizens, Cic.; in pastores, Cic.; inter natos et parentes, Cic.; liberorum, for one's children, Cic.; in plur., omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, Cic.

carmen -inis, n. (from cano and suffix -men, orig. caumen, then casmen, then carmen); a song, tune, either vocal or instrumental. **I.** Gen. carmina vocum, Ov.; the song of the swan, Ov.; the screech of the owl, Verg. **II.** Esp. **A.** poetry, a poem of any kind; a, fundere, condere, contexere, Cic.; componere, fingere, scribere, Hor.; facere, Verg.; b, lyric poetry, Hor.; amabile, erotic, poetry, Hor.; c, a part of a poem, Lucr.; a passage in a poem; illud mollissimum carmen, Cic.; d, a prediction, oracular declaration, Liv. **B.** incantation, Verg. **C.** a religious or legal formula, in ancient times composed in verse; cruciatus, Cic.; lex horrendi carminis, Liv.

Carmentis -is, f., and **Carmenta** -ae, f. (carnei = oracle), a prophetess, the mother of Evander, who came with him to Latium, prophesied on the Capitoline hill, and was afterwards revered as a deity. Adj., **Carmentalis** -is, of or belonging to Carmentis; porta, a gate of Rome near the temple of Carmentis, the right arch of which was called the porta sclerata, because the Fabii went through it on their journey to Cremera, where they were destroyed; plur., **Carmentalia** -ium, n. the festival of Carmentis.

Carmo -ōnis, f. town in Hispania Baetica, now Carmone, in Andalusia.

Carna -ae, f. (caro), the tutelary goddess of the nobler parts of the body, the heart, etc., confused by Ovid with Cardea, the goddess of hinges.

carnarium -īi, n. (caro), the larder, pantry, Plaut.; a frame provided with hooks to which provisions were hung, Plaut.

Carnēādēs -is, m. (Καρνεάδης), philosopher of Cyrene, founder of the third Academic school, opponent of Zeno.

carnīfex -fīcis, m. (2. caro and facio), the public executioner, hangman, Cic.; used also as a term of reproach, tormentor, carnīfex civium sociorumque, Cic.

carnīfīcina -ae, f. (carnīfex), 1, the hangman's office, Plaut.; 2, place of torture, Liv.; transf., torture, Cic.

carnīfīco, 1. (carnīfex), to slay, behead, Liv.

Carnūtes -um, m. people in the middle of Gaul, whose chief town was Genabum, the modern Orleans, Caes.

1. **cāro**, 3. to card wool, Plaut.

2. **cāro**, carnis, f. flesh. **I.** Lit. **A.** lacte et carne vivere, Cic.; plur., carnes viperae, Ov. **B.** Meton., used contemptuously of a man, ista pecus et caro putida, Cic. **II.** Transf. the pulpy parts of fruit, Plin. (old nom. caruis, Liv.).

Carpathus (-ōs) -ī, f. (Κάρπαθος), an island in the Aegean sea, now Scarpanto. Adj., **Carpathius** -a -um; vates, senex, Proteus, Ov.

carpentum -ī, n. 1, a two-wheeled carriage, a coach; carpento in forum invehi, Liv.; 2, a baggage waggon; carpenta Gallica multa praeda onerata, Liv.

Carpetani -ōrum, m. the Carpetani, a Spanish tribe in modern Castile and Estremadura with chief town Toletum (now Toledo).

carpo -pai -ptum, 3. (connected with καρπός, ἀρπάσσω), **I.** to pluck, pluck off. **A.** Lit. 1, with the hand, flores ex arbore, Ov.; uvam de palmito, Verg.; pensum, to spin, Hor.; 2, with the mouth, a, to take something as food; gramen, to graze, of a horse, Verg.; thyma, of bees, to suck, Hor.; b, to tear, pull to pieces; cibum, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, to pluck off; a, to select, choose out; flosculos, Cic.; paucos ad ignominiam, Cic.; b, poet., (a) to enjoy; diem, Hor.; auras vitales, Verg.; (b) of places, to pass over, hasten over; prata fuga, Verg.; mare, Ov.; 2, a, to carp at, slander, calumniate; aliquem maledico dente, Cic.; b, milit. t.t., to annoy, harass; equitatu agmen adversariorum, Caes.; c, to weaken; vires paulatim, Verg. **II.** **A.** Lit. to rend; jecur, Ov. **B.** Transf. to separate, divide; in multas parvasque partes exercitum, Liv.

carptim, adv. (carptus, carpo), 1, in pieces, in single portions, in small parts, Sall.; 2, in different places; aggredi, Liv.; 3, at different times; dimissi carptim et singuli, Tac.

carptor -ōris, m. (carpo), one who carves food, Juv.

carrūca -ae, f. a kind of four-wheeled carriage, Suet.

carus -i, m. (carrum -i, n.), a kind of four-wheeled baggage-wagon, Caes.

Carseoli (Carsioli) -orum, m. (Καρσεῖοι) a town in Latium, now Arsoli; hence, **Carseolanus** -a -um, of or belonging to Carseoli.

Cartēja -ae, f., 1, a town in Hispania Baetica; hence, adj., **Cartejanus** -a -um; 2, town of the Olcades in Hispania Tarraconensis.

Carthaea -ae, f. (Καρθαία), town on the south coast of the island Cea; hence adj., **Carthaeus** -a -uni, and **Carthæus** -a -um, of or belonging to Carthaea.

Carthāgo -inis, f., 1, the city of Carthage in N. Africa; 2, Carthago (Nova), colony of the Carthaginians in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Carthagena. Adj., **Carthaginiensis** -e, Carthaginian.

caruncula -ae, f. (dim. of caro), a small piece of flesh, Cic.

cārus -a -um, 1, high-priced, dear; annona carior, annona carissima, Cic.; 2, dear, beloved, esteemed; patria, quae est mihi vita mea multo carior, Cic.; carum habere, to love, esteem, Cic.

Cārŷae -arum, f. (Καρῷαί), town in Laconia, with a temple to Artemis (Diana); hence, **Cārŷatides**, acc. -idas, f. the Laconian maidens who served in the temple of Artemis; hence, in architecture, the figures of women in the place of pillars, Vitruv.

Cārystōs -i, f. (Κάρυστος), 1, town on the south coast of Euboea, famous for its marble; hence adj., **Cārysteus** -a -um, and **Cārystius** -a -um, of or belonging to Carystos; 2, town of the Ligurians.

cāsa -ae, f. (root CAS, whence castrum), a hut, cottage, cabin, Cic.; barrack, Caes.

cāsēolus -i, m. (dim. of casus), a little cheese, Verg.

cāsēus -i, m. (cāsēum -i, n., Plaut.), a cheese; caseum primere, to make cheese, Verg.; collect., villa abundat caseo, Cic.

cāsia -ae, f. (καρία), 1, a tree with an aromatic bark, like cinnamon, Verg.; 2, the sweet-smelling mesereon, Verg.

Cāsilinum -i, n. a town in Campania on the Volturnus; hence, **Cāsilinates** -um, and **Cāsilinenses** -ium, m. inhabitants of Casilinum.

Cāsinum -i, n. a town in Latium. Adj., **Cāsinas** -ātis, of or belonging to Casinum.

Caspium mārē or **pōlāgus**, and **Caspūs oceaūus** (τὸ Κάσπιον πέλαγος), the Caspian Sea. Adj., **Caspūs** -a -um, Caspian.

Cassandra -ae, f. (Κασσάνδρα), daughter of Priam, on whom the gift of prophecy was conferred by Apollo, with the reservation that no one should believe her.

Cassandrēa and **ia**, ae, f. (Κασσάνδρεια), the town of Potidaea in Chalcidice, destroyed by Philip, re-built and re-named by Cassander; hence, a, **Cassandrenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Cassandrea; b, **Cassandreus** -ēi, m. (Κασσανδρεΐς) = Apollodorus, tyrant of Cassandrea, Ov.

cassē, adv. (cassus) in vain, without result, Liv.

cassida -ae, f. a helmet, Verg.

1. **Cassiōpē** -ēs, f. (Κασσιόπη), wife of Cepheus, mother of Andromeda, changed into a star.

2. **Cassiōpē** -ēs, f. (Κασσιόπη), town in Corcyra.

1. **cassis** -idis, f. **A.** a metal helmet, Caes. **B.** Meton., war, Juv.

2. **cassis** -is, gen. plur. **casses** -ium, m. a net. **I. A.** a hunter's net; casses ponere, Ov. **B.** Transf., a trap, a snare, Ov. **II.** a spider's web, Verg.

cassitērūm -i, n. (κασίτερος), tin; hence **Cassitērīdes** -um, f. (Κασσιτερίδες), the tin islands, the Scilly Isles, Plin.

Cassius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, originally patrician, afterwards plebeian. The most notable members were; 1, L. Cassius Longinus Ravilla, celebrated as an upright judge, author of the lex tabellaria Cassia, that jurymen should vote by ballot; hence **Cassianus** -a -um; Cassian; judex, an upright judge, Cic.; 2, the consul L. Cassius, conquered and killed by the Helvetii, 107 A.C.; 3, C. Cassius Longinus, one of the murderers of Caesar; 4, Cassius Parnensis, a poet, another of Caesar's murderers; 5, G. Cassius Longinus, a celebrated lawyer under Tiberius.

cassus -a -um (perhaps from careo). **I.** Lit., empty, hollow; nux, Plaut.; poet., with abl. or genit., deprived of; lumine cassus or aethere cassus, dead, Verg. **II.** Transf. worthless, useless, vain; cassum quiddam et inanī vocis sono decoratum, Cic.; in cassum, in vain, Liv.

Castālīa -ae, f. (Κασταλία), a spring on Mount Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses. Adj., **Castālius** -a -um, and **Castālīs** -idis, f. Castalian; sorores, the Muses, Mart.

castānea -ae, f., 1, the chestnut-tree, Col.; 2, the chestnut; castaneae nuce, Verg.

castē, adv. (castus). **I.** purely, spotlessly; caste et integre vivere, Cic. **II.** a, innocently, chastely, Cic.; b, piously, religiously; caste ad deos adire, Cic.

castellānus -a -um (castellum), relating to a fortress; triumphī, on the capture of fortresses, Cic. Subst., **castellāni** -orum, m. the garrison of a fortress, Sall.

castellātūm, adv. (castellum), in single fortresses; dissipati, Liv.

castellum -i, n. (dim. of castrum). **I. A.** a castle, fortress, fort, Cic. **B.** Transf. protection, refuge; omnium scelerum, Liv. **II.** a dwelling on a height, Verg.

castēria -ae, f. a portion of a ship, used as a resting-place for rowers, Plaut.

castigābilis -e (castigo), worthy of punishment, Plaut.

castigatiō -ōnis, f. (castigo), punishment, chastisement, reproof; afficere aliquem castigationibus, Cic.; verborum, Liv.

castigātor -ōris, m. (castigo), one who reproves or punishes, Liv.

castigatōrius -a -um (castigo), correcting, Plin.

castigātus -a -um (partic. of castigo), checked, restrained, hence small, neat, as a term of praise; pectus, Ov.

castigo (castum-ago, as purgo = purum ago), 1, to reprove, chasten, punish. **I.** Lit., puerot verbis, verberibus, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, to correct, amend; carmen, Hor.; b, to check, restrain, fig., examen in trutinā, to amend one's opinion, Pers.

castimōnia -ae, f. (castus), 1, bodily purity, Cic.; 2, moral purity, Cic.

castitas -ātis, f. (castus), abstinence from sensual pleasure, chastity, Cic.

1. **castor** -ōris, m. (κάστωρ), the beaver, Cic.

2. **Castor** -ōris, m. (Κάστωρ), the son of Tyndarus and Leda, twin-brother of Pollux and Helen. Ecaster, mēcaster, *By Castor!* a common form of oath in Rome.

castoreum, -i, n. an aromatic secretion obtained from the beaver, Verg.

castrensis -e (castra), pertaining to a camp, Cic.

castro, 1, to castrate, Plant.

castrum -i, n. (root CAS, whence casa).

I. Sing., a castle, fort, fortress, Nep.; oftener in sing. as a proper name, e.g., Castrum Inui in Latium. **II.** Plur., **castra** -orum, n. **A.** Lit., 1, a camp fortified by a ditch (fossa) and a mound (agger) surmounted by palisades (vallum); stativa, permanent, Cic.; aestiva, summer quarters, Suet.; hiberna, winter quarters, Liv.; navalia, a naval encampment, when the ships were drawn up on the beach and protected by an entrenchment, Caes.; ponere, Liv.; locare, facere, to encamp, Cic.; movere, to break up the camp, Caes.; promovere, to advance, Caes.; removere, or movere retro, to retreat, Liv.; hostem castris exuere, to take the enemy's camp, Liv.; fig., like the English camp, of a party, in Epicuri nos adversarii nostri castra coniecimus, Cic.; 2, esp., a, the camp of the praetorian guard at Rome; praetoriana, Suet.; b, as a proper name, Castra Cornelia, a height near Utica. **B.** Transf., of a bee-hive, cerea castra, Verg. **C.** Meton., 1, a day's march; tertia castris pervenit, Liv.; 2, martial service, magnum in castris usum habere, Caes.

castus -a -um (connected with Gr. καθᾶρος). **I.** pure, spotless, innocent; homo castissimus, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** 1, temperate, unselfish; homo castus ac non cupidus, Cic.; 2, chaste; matronarum castissima, Cic. **B.** Transf., of things, Cassii castissima donus, Cic. **C.** of religion, pious, religious, holy; hac casti manent in religione nepotes, Verg.; castam contionem, sanctum campum defendo, Cic.

cāsula -ae, f. (dim. of casa), a little hut, cottage, Plin.

cāsus -ūs, m. (cado), a falling, fall, Liv. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit., a, nivia, Liv.; b, of a season, end; extremae sub casum hiemis, Verg.; c, in grammar, case; casus rectus, the nominative, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, fall; quin gravis casus in servitium ex regno foret, Sall.; b, occasion, opportunity; aut vi aut dolis casu tum victorie inventurum, Sall.; c, accident, event, occurrence; novi casus temporum, Cic.; abl. casu, by chance; evenire non temere nec casu, Cic.; d, disaster, mishap; mens ille casus tam horribilis, tam gravis, etc., Cic.; reipublicae, Sall. **II.** destruction, ruin; a, of things, urbis Trojanae, Verg.; b, of persons, violent death; Saturni atque Gracchorum castis (plur.), Caes.

Cātābathmōs -i, m. (Καταβαθμός), a valley on the borders of Africa and Asia, now the valley of Akabah.

cātādrōmus -i, m. (κατάδρομος), a rope for rope-dancing, Suet.

Cātādūpa -ōrum, n. (Κατάδουρα), the Nile cataracts on the Ethiopian frontier, now cataracts of Wady Halfa.

cātāgelāsīmus -a -um (καταγέλασμος), serving as a subject of jest, Plaut.

cātāgrāphus -a -um (καταγράφος), painted, parti-coloured, Cat.

Cātāmitus -i, m. the Latin name for Gany-medes.

Cātāōnia -ae, f. a district of the Roman province Cappadocia.

cātāphractes -ae, m. (καταφρακτής), a breast-plate of iron scales, Tac.; hence, adj.,

cātāphractus -a -um, mail-clad, Liv.

cātāplūs -i, m. (κατάπλους), the arrival of a ship; hence meton., a ship that is arriving, Cic.

cātāpulta -ae, f. (καταπέλτης), an engine of war for throwing arrows, a catapult, Liv.

cātāpultārius -a -um (catapulta), relating to a catapult, Plaut.

cātāraeta (catarr.) -ae, f., and **cātāraetes** -ae, m. (καταράκτες), 1, a waterfall, esp. a cataract of the Nile, Sen.; 2, a sluice or flood-gate, Plin.; 3, a portcullis, Liv.

cātasta -ae, f. (κατάστασις), a stage upon which slaves were exposed in the market, Pers.

cātē, adv. (catus), skilfully, cleverly, Cic.

cātēja -ae, f. a kind of dart, Verg.

1. **cātella** -ae, f. (dim. of catula), a little bitch, Juv.

2. **cātella** -ae, f. (dim. of catena), a little chain, Liv.

cātellus -i, m. (dim. of catulus), a little dog, Cic.

cātēna -ae f. (root CAT, CAS, whence castis), 1, a chain, fetter; aliquem catenis vincire, Liv.; aliquem in catenas conjicere, Liv.; alicui catenas inficere, Cic.; in catenis tenere, Caes.; fig., restraint; legum catenae, Cic.; 2, a chain, series, Lucr.

cātēnātus -a -um (catena), chained, bound; Britannus, Hor.; labores, unremitting, Mart.

cātēva -ae, f. crowd, troop. **I.** Of men, **A.** Gen., magna togatorum, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, a troop of soldiers, esp. of barbarian soldiers, of mercenaries as opp. to Roman legionaries, Hor., Tac.; 2, a company of actors, Cic.; 3, the chorus in the drama, Cic. **II.** Of animals, Verg.

cātērvārius -a -um (caterva), belonging to a troop, Suet.

cātērvātīm, adv. (caterva), in troops, in masses, Sall., Lucr.

cāthēdra -ae, f. (καθέδρα). **I.** **A.** a chair, principally used by ladies, Hor.; also, a litter for women, Juv. **B.** Meton., cathedrae molles, luxurious women, Juv. **II.** a professor's chair, Juv.

Cātīlina -ae, m., L. Sergius, a Roman of noble birth, who headed a conspiracy against the state, and was killed in battle at Fiesulæ, B.C. 62; hence adj., **Cātīlinārius** -a -um, Catilinarian.

cātīllo, 1. (catillus), to lick plates, Plaut.

1. **cātīllus** -i, m. (dim. of catinus), a small dish or plate, Hor.

2. **Cātīllus** -i, m. son of Amphiaras, one of the legendary founders of Tibur.

Cātīna -ae, f. (Κατίνη), and **Cātānē** -ēs, f. a town on the east coast of Sicily, at the foot of Mount Aetna, now Catania. Adj., **Cātīnensis** -e, of or belonging to Catina.

cātīnum -i, n. and **cātīnus** -i, m. a broad, flat dish, Hor.

Cāto -ōnis, m. **I.** a cognomen belonging to the plebeian gens Porcia, 1, M. Porcius Cato Censorius (235-147 B.C.), celebrated for his uprightness and strenuous support of the old Roman simplicity and discipline, author of several works, among which the most noted are the *Origines* and *de Re rustica*; 2, M. Porcius Cato the younger, leader of the senatorial party on the death of Pompeius, killed himself at Utica, B.C. 46, on the final ruin of his party (hence called *Uticensis*). Adj., **Cātōnianus** -a -um, *Catonian*. Subst., **Cātōnini** -orum, m. the party of the younger Cato. Plur., **Cātōnes**, men of the old Roman type, like Cato, Cic. **II.** M. Valerius Cato, a freedman of Gaul, grammarian and poet in the time of Sulla.

cātōnium -i, n. (κάτω), the lower world; with

a play on the word Cato, vereor ne in catonium Catoninos, Cic.

catia -ae, f. cat or weasel, Mart.

cātula -ae, f. a little bitch, Prop.

cātūlinus -a -um (catulus), relating to a dog; caro, Plaut.; or subst., **cātulina** -ae, f. dog's flesh, Plin.

Cātūlus -i, m., Q. Valerius Catullus, a celebrated Roman elegiac and epigrammatic poet, born in or near Verona, B.C. 87. Adj., **Cātullianus** -a -um.

1. **cātūlus** -i, m. (dim. of catus), a young animal, esp. of the dog or cat kind; a, suis, Plaut.; leonis, Hor.; lupi, Verg.; ursae, Ov.; b, esp. a young dog, whelp, puppy, Cic.

2. **Cātūlus** -i, m., the name of a branch of the plebeian gens Lutatia. I. C. Lutatius Catulus, consul B.C. 242, who brought the First Punic War to a close by the victory of Aegusa, B.C. 241. II. Q. Lutatius Catulus, consul with Marius, B.C. 102, defeated the Cimbri at the battle of Vercellae, perished in the proscription of Sulla, B.C. 87.

III. Q. Lutatius Catulus, son of the preceding, an honest and popular aristocratic statesman, contemporary with Cicero; consul, B.C. 78; died B.C. 60.

cātus -a -um, 1, sagacious, acute, clever (opp. stultus), Cic.; 2, cunning, sly, in a bad sense, Hor.

Caucāsus -i, m. (Καύκασος), mountains separating Asia from Europe. Adj., **Caucāsus** -a -um, Caucasian.

cauda -ae, f. the tail of an animal; 1, leonis, Cic.; caudam trahere, to wear a tail, a fool's cap, Hor.; 2, cauda Verrina, the appendage to the name of Verres which was changed to Verrucius, with a play on the word verres (boar).

caudēus -a -um, made of rushes, Plaut.

caudex (codex) -icis, m. the stem or trunk of a tree, Verg.

caudicālis -e (caudex), relating to wood, Plaut.

caudicārius, v. codicarius.

Caudium -i, n. an old city in Samnium, near the pass of the Caudine Forks, in which the Roman army was enclosed by the Samnites, B.C. 321. Adj., **Caudinus** -a -um, Caudine; furculae, Liv.; proelium, Cic.

caulae -ārum, f. (contr. for cavillae, from cavi), 1, a hole, opening, Lucr.; 2, a sheep-fold, Verg.

caulis -is, m. (connected with καυλός). A. the stalk of a plant, esp. the cabbage-plant, Plin. B. Transf., anything of similar form; pennae, a quill, Plin.

Caulōn -ōnis, m. and **Caulōniā** -ae, f. (Καυλόν), Italian town in Brutii.

Caunus (Cavnōs) -i, f. (Καῦνος), a town in Caria. Adj., **Cauneus** or **-ius** -a -um.

caupo -ōnis, m. a small shopkeeper, or innkeeper, Cic.

caupōna -ae, f. (caupo), a tavern, inn, Cic., Hor.

caupōnius -a -um (caupo), belonging to an innkeeper, Plaut.

caupōnor, l. dep. (caupo), to trade in anything, Enn.

caupōnūla -ae, f. (dim. of caupo), a little inn, Cic.

caurus (cōrus), -i, m. the north-west wind, Verg., Caes.

causa (caussa) -ae, f. (cado), a cause, reason, motive, inducement. A. 1, magna, levis, justa, Cic.; cum causa, with good reason, Cic.; sine causa, without reason, Cic.; with genit., causa

belli, Cic.; with infin. (poet.), quae causa fuit consurgere in arma, Verg.; ob eam causam quia, etc., Cic.; quidnam esse causae cur, etc., Cic.; propter hanc causam quod, etc., Cic.; ea est causa ut (with subj.), Liv.; quid est causae quin (with subj.), Cic.; eis causis quominus (with subj.), Caes.; in causa haec sunt, Cic.; afferre causam, Cic.; alicui inferre causam, Cic.; alicui causam alicuius rei dare, Cic.; causae esse, Caes.; causam alicuius rei sustinere, to bear the blame, Cic.; 2, excuse; causam accipere, Cic.; 3, pretext; causas novarum postulationum quaerere, Cic.; fingere causam, Cic.; 4, cause of a disease, Cic.; 5, abl., causa, on account of; joci causa, Cic.; verbi causa, for example, Cic.; mea causa, Cic.; so tua, nostra, etc. B. 1, case; armis inferiores, non causa fiunt, Cic.; 2, situation, condition; erat in meliore causa, Cic.; 3, side, party; causa quam Pompeius susceperat, Cic.; 4, point in an argument, subject; causam dissendendi, Cic.; 5, lawsuit; causa capitis, Cic.; causae dictio, pleading, Cic.; causam defendere, Cic.; causam dicere, to plead, Cic.; causam surripere, Cic.; causam perdere or causa cadere, to lose a suit, Cic.

causārius -a -um (causa A. 4), sickly, diseased, Sen.; hence subst., **causāril** -orum, m. milit. t.t., invalided, discharged on account of illness, Liv.

causia -ae, f. (καυσία), a white broad-brimmed Macedonian hat, Plaut.

causidicus -i, m. (causa and dico), an advocate, barrister, used contemptuously to denote one who pleads for money and without skill; distinguished from orator, Cic.

causificor, 1. (causa and facio), to bring forward as a reason or pretext, Plaut.

causor, l. dep. (causa), to give as a reason, or pretext; to plead, pretend; multa, Lucr.; consensus patrum, Liv.; valetudinem, Tac.

causticus -a -um (καυστικός), burning, caustic. Subst., **causticum** -i, n. caustic, Plin.

causūla -ae, f. (dim. of causa), 1, a little lawsuit, Cic.; 2, a slight occasion, Auct. B. Afr.

caute, adv. (cautus), cautiously, carefully; caute pedetemptumque dicere, Cic.

cautēs (cōtes) -is, f. a rough sharp rock, Caes., Verg.

cautim, adv. (cautus), cautiously, carefully, Ter.

cautio -ōnis, f. (contr. from cavio, from caven). I. caution, care, foresight, precaution; cautionem adhibere, Cic.; hence, res cautionem habet, a, the affair needs caution, Cic.; b, allows of foresight, Cic. II. Legal t.t., security, bail, bond, Cic.; chirographi, written, Cic.

cautor -ōris, m. (caveo), 1, one who is on his guard, Plaut.; 2, one who gives bail for another, Cic.

cautus -a -um (caveo), 1, a, cautious, wary, careful, circumspect; parum putantur cauti providique fuisse, Cic.; in scribendo, Cic.; consilia cautiora, Cic.; b, sly; vulpes, Hor.; 2, of property, made safe, secured; quo mulieri esset res cautior, Cic.

cavaedium -i, n. = cavum aedium, the open quadrangle formed by the inner walls of a house, Plin.

cavēa -ae, f. (cavus). I. a hollow place, cavity, Plin. II. Esp. A. an inclosure, a den for wild animals, Luc.; esp. a, a birdcage, Cic.; b, a beehive, Verg. B. a, the seats in a theatre or amphitheatre; prima, the first tier, the place of honour where the knights sat; media, summa, less distinguished seats, Cic.; b, the whole theatre, Cic.,

cavéo, cāvī, cautum, 2. to be on one's guard, 2. to guard against, beware, avoid; absol., nisi cavetis, Cic.; with ab, ab aliquo, Cic.; with acc., aliquem, to be on one's guard against, Cic.; pass., cavenda etiam gloriae cupiditas, ice must be on our guard against, Cic.; with infin., in quibus cave vereri ne, etc., Cic.; with ne, ut ne, and the subj., quod ut ne accidat cavendum est, Cic.; with subj. alone, cave ignoscas, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic. **II.** to take precautions. **A.** With dat. of persons for whom, qui in Oratore tuo caves tibi per Brutum, Cic.; with ad, satis cautum tibi ad defensionem, Cic.; with ut and the subj., to take care, Cic. **B.** Esp., legal t.t., 1, to give security for; praedibus et praedictis populo, Cic.; 2, to get security; ah sese caveat, Cic.; 3, to provide for in writing, to order; a, by will, heredi velle cavere, Cic.; b, in a treaty, de quibus cautum sit foedere, Cic.; c, in a law, cautum est in legibus Scipionis ne, etc., Cic. (Imper. cāvē sometimes in poet.)

caverna -ae, f. (cavus), a hollow place, grotto, cavern, Cic.; navis, the hold, Cic.; coeli, the vault of heaven, Lucr.

cāvilla -ae, f. (dim. of cavus), empty jesting, raillery, scoffing, Plaut.

cāvillatio -ōnis, f. (cavillor), raillery, jesting, irony, Cic.

cāvillator -ōris, m. (cavillor), a jester, joker, humourist, Cic.

cāvillor, 1. dep. (cavilla), to jest, joke, satirise, make game of; 1, cum aliquo, Cic.; in eo cavillatus est, Cic.; alicuius praetextum, Cic.; tribunos plebei cavillans, Liv.; 2, to make captious objections; cavillari tribuni, Liv.

cāvillula -ae, f. (dim. of cavilla), a little jest, Plaut.

cavo, 1. (cavus), to hollow, make hollow, excavate; naves ex arboribus, Liv.; oppida cuniculis, to undermine, Plin.; parnam gladio, to pierce, Verg.; luna cavans cornua, waning, Plin. Partic., **cāvātus** -a -um, hollowed out, hollow; rupes, Verg.

cavum, -i, n. (cavus), a hole, cavity, cave, Liv.

cavus -a -um, hollow, concave (opp. plenus). **I.** Lit., vena, Cic.; vallis, Liv.; nubes, Verg.; flumina, deep-channelled, Verg.; luna, waning, Plin. **II.** Meton., empty; imago formae, Verg.

Caystrus -i, m. (Καῖσρος), a river in Lydia, famous for its swans; hence adj., **Caystrius** -a -um, Caystrian; ales, the swan, Ov.

cē, an inseparable particle joined on to pre-nouns and adverbs—e.g., hisce, Cic.

Cēa -ae, f. and **Cēos**, acc. Cēo (Kēws), one of the Cyclades Islands, birthplace of the poet Simonides. Adj., **Cēus** -a -um, Cean, Cunenae, the poetry of Simonides, Hor.

Cebenna (Gebenna) mons, m. a mountain-chain in Gaul (now the Cevennes).

Cēbrēn -ēnis, m. (Κεβρήν), a river-god in Troas, father of Oenone and Hesperia. Hence, **Cēbrenis** -idis, f. the daughter of Cēbrēn, i.e., Hesperia, Ov.

Cecrops -ōpis, m. (Κέκροψ), the first king of Attica, mythical founder of Athens; hence, a, **Cecropidēs** -ae, m. descendant of Cecrops, e.g., Theseus, Ov.; plur. the Athenians, Verg.; b, **Cecropis** -idis, f. a female descendant of Cecrops, e.g., Aglauros, daughter of Cecrops, Ov.; Procne and Philomela, daughters of Pandion, Ov.; adj., terra, Attica, Ov.; ales, Procne, Ov.; c, **Cecropius** -a -um, Cecropian, arx, Ov.; and subst., **Cecropia** -ae, f. the citadel of Athens, Plin.; also, relating to Attica and Athens; Athenian, Attic.

1. **cēdo**, cessi, cessum, 3. 1. Gen., to go, proceed. **A.** Lit., per ora, Hor. **B.** Transf., 1, to come to something, to turn out, to happen; alicui male, Ov.; 2, to fall to the lot of; ut etiam is quaeslus huc cederet, Cic.; res omnis Albana in Romanum cedit imperium, Liv.; 3, to change to, to become; huc omnis aratri cessit honos, Verg. **II.** Esp., **A.** Lit., to give ground, retire; cedam atque abibo, Cic.; horae cedunt et dies, Cic.; e patria, or (simply) patria, Cic.; ab or de oppido, Cic.; e vita or vita, Cic.; e memoria or memoria, Liv.; with dat. of the person before whom one retreats, infensio hosti, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, to submit, yield; minis alicuius, Cic.; tempori, Cic.; precibus alicuius, Cic.; 2, to be inferior to; alicui virtute, Caes.; 3, to give up a right or some property; with abl. and dat., alicui possessione bonorum, Cic.; with acc., multa multis de jure, Cic.; permitto aliquid iracundiae tuae, do adolescentiae, cedo amicitiae, tribuo parenti, Cic.

2. **cēdō** and plur. **cettē** (contracted from cedito and ceditae), 1, here with it! give here; cedo aquam manibus, Plaut.; cedo ut bibam, Plaut.; 2, out with it! let us hear, tell us; also, cedo dum, Plaut., Ter.; 3, to call attention, see here; cedo mihi leges Atinias, Furias, Cic.

cēdrus -i, f. (κέδρος). **I.** the cedar, or juniper tree, Plin. **II.** Meton., **A.** cedar-wood, Verg. **B.** cedar oil; carmina linenda cedro, worthy of immortality (as the cedar oil preserved from decay), Hor.

Cēlaenae -arum, f. (Κελαίναί), a town in Phrygia, near the Maeander, Liv. Adj., **Cēlaenaeus** -a -um, Cēlaenae.

Cēlaeno -ūs, f. (Κελανώ). **I.** daughter of Atlas, placed in the sky as one of the Pleiades. **II.** one of the Harpies. Appell., a covetous woman, Juv.

cēlātor -ōris, m. (celo), a concealer, Lucr.

cēlēber -bris -bre and **cēlēbris** -e, numerous. **I.** Of places, meetings, etc., **A.** Lit., much frequented; portus, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, honoured; funus fregit, magis amore civium et caritate quam cura suorum celebre, Liv.; 2, renowned, distinguished, well-known; a, of things, res tota Sicilia celeberrima atque notissima, Cic.; b, of persons, famous; clarissimorum urbium excidio celeberrimi viri, Liv. **II.** often repeated; vox celeberrima, Ov.

cēlēbratio -ōnis, f. (celebro), 1, a numerous assembly; quae celebratio quotidiana, Cic.; 2, numerous attendance upon a festival, celebration; ludorum, Cic.

cēlēbrātor -ōris, m. (celebro), one who praises or extols, Mart.

cēlēbrātus -a -um, p. adj. (from celebrō), 1, numerous attended; a, of places, much frequented; forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum, Sall.; b, of festivals, kept solemn, festive; dies festus celebratusque per omnem Africam, Liv.; 2, known; a, res celebratissimae omnium sermone, Cic.; b, praised, honoured; eloquentia, Tac.

cēlēbrātus -ātis, f. (celeber), 1, a frequenting in large numbers, numerous attendance at; loci, Cic.; of a festival, celebration; supremi diei, a funeral, Cic.; 2, a multitude, concourse; virorum ac mulierum, Cic.; 3, fame, renown; celebratē aemulorum hominum consequi, Cic.

cēlēbro, 1. (celeber), 1 to visit frequently, or in large numbers; domum alicuius, Cic.; sepulcrum hominum conventu epulasc, Cic.; 2, to celebrate, solemnise; festos dies ludorum, Cic.; celebratur omnium sermone laetitiae convivium, Cic.; 3, to publish, make known; factum esse consulē Murem, nuntii litteraeque

celebrassent, Cic.; 4, to praise, honour; egressum alicuius ornare atque celebrare, Cic.; nomen alicuius scriptis, Cic.; 5, to practise often, exercise; artes, Cic.; nec unum genus est divinationis publice privatimque celebratum, Cic.

Cēlema -ae, f. a town in Campania, not far from Teanum.

cēler -ēris, -ēre (root CEL, connected with cello, celox, κελω, κελος), swift, quick, rapid. I. Lit., navis, Ov. II. Transf., A. 1, in a good sense, mens qua nihil est celerius, Cic.; 2, in a bad sense, hasty, rash, precipitate; consilia celeriora, over hasty plans, Liv.

cēlēre, adv. (celer), quickly, swiftly, Plaut.

Cēlēs -um, m. (connected with κελος), the name of the body-guard of the Roman kings, Liv.

cēlēripēs pēdis (celer and pes), swift-footed, Cic.

cēlēritas -ātis, f. (celer), quickness, swiftness, celerity. I. Lit., equorum, Cic. II. Transf., orationis, Cic.; actionis, Cic.; animorum, Cic.

cēlēritē, adv. (celer), quickly, swiftly, Cic.

cēlēro, 1. (celer). I. Transit., to make quick, hasten, accelerate; fugam, Verg. II. Intransit., to hasten, Lucr., Cat.

Cēlēus -i, m. (Κελεός), king in Eleusis, who hospitably entertained Ceres, and was taught by her agriculture and the mysteries of her worship.

cella -ae, f. a room. I. In a Roman house. A. Of a town-house, 1, a room for persons, esp. the servants' rooms, Cic.; 2, a storehouse; with or without penaria, Cic.; in cellam dare, imperare, emere, to give out, order, buy things for the house, Cic. B. Of a country-house, 1, storehouse; penaria, for corn, olearia, for oil, vinaria, for wine, Cic.; transf., Capua cella atque horreum Campani agri, Cic.; 2, place for keeping birds, Col. C. In a lodging-house, a mean apartment, Mart. II. In a temple, the shrine of the god's image, Cic. III. the cell of a beehive, Verg.

cellārius -a -um (cella), relating to a store-room, Plaut. Subst., cellārius -i, m. a store-keeper, cellarer, Plaut.

cellūla -ae, f. (dim. of cella), a little chamber, or cell, Ter.

cēlo, 1. to hide, conceal, keep secret; sententiam suam, Cic.; dolore vultu tegere et taciturnitate celare, Cic.; with acc. of the thing concealed and acc. of person from whom it is concealed; non te celavi sermonem T. Ampii, Cic.; with de and the abl. of the person; de insidiis te celare noluisti, Cic.

cēlox -ōcis, f. (root CEL, v. celer), a swift vessel, or yacht, Liv.; publica, packet-boat, Plaut.

1. **celsus** -a -um (from *cello, lit. driven up on high), high, upright. A. Lit., natura homines humo excitatos celsos et erectos constituit, Cic. B. Transf., 1, of rank, eminent; celsissima sedes dignitatis et honoris, Cic.; 2, morally, lofty, elevated; celsus et erectus, Cic.; 3, in a bad sense, proud, haughty, Cic.; celsi Ramnes, Hor.

2. **Celsus** -i, m. A. Cornelius, a Latin writer on medicine.

Celtes -arum, m. the Celts. Adj., Celticus -a -um, Celtic.

Celtiberi -orum, m. the Celtiberians, a race in the middle of Spain of mixed Celtic and Iberian blood. Adj., Celtiber -era -arum and Celtibericus -a -um, Celtiberian. Subst., Celtiberia -ae, f. the land of the Celtiberi.

cēna -ae, f. the principal meal of the Romans, taken about three or four o'clock in the afternoon, dinner, supper. I. Lit., cena recta, a complete

dinner of three courses, Suet.; caput cenae, the chief dish, Cic.; inter cenam, at dinner-time, Cic.; invitare ad cenam, to ask to dinner, Cic.; obire cenam, to go to dinner, Cic.; venire ad cenam, Cic.; redire a cena, Cic. II. Meton., a, the courses at a dinner; prima, altera, tertia, Mart.; b, the company invited; ingens cena sedet, Juv.; c, the place where the dinner is given, Plin.

cēnacilium -i, n. (ceno), literally an eating-room, Varr.; and as these were often in the upper storey, the upper storey of a house, the garret, attic; Roma cenaculis subлата atque suspensa, Cic.; mutat cenacula, Hor.

Cēnaeum -i, n. (Κυναιον ἀκρον), the north-western promontory of Euboea, on which was a temple of Jupiter; heuce, adj., Cēnaeus -a -um, of Cēnaeum; Juppiter, Ov.

cēnāticus -a -um (cena), relating to dinner; spes, Plaut.

cēnatio -ōnis, f. (cena), an eating-room, dining-hall, Plin.

cēnatoriū -a -um (cena), relating to dinner. Subst., cēnatoriā -ōrum n. clothes to dine in, Petr.

cēnātūrio, 4. (ceno), to wish to dine, Mart.

cēnātus -a -um, v. ceno.

Cenchreāe -arum, f. (Κενχρεάι), port of the Corinthians on the Saronic gulf. Adj., Cenchreus -a -um, Cenchrean.

cēnito, 1. (freq. of ceno), to dine often, be accustomed to dine; apud aliquem, Cic.

cēno, 1. (cena). I. Intransit., to take the cena, to dine, sup, eat; cenare bene, Cic.; cenare apud aliquem, Cic.; impers., quum cenaretur apud Vitellios, Liv.; partic. perf., cenatus, with a middle meaning, having dined, after dinner; cenati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic. II. Transit., to dine on, to eat; aprum, Hor.

Cenomāni -ōrum, a Celtic people in Gaul. Adj., Cenomānus -a -um, Cenomanian.

censēo -sui -sum, 2. (root CENS, CONS, whence consulo), to give an opinion. I. Gen., to appraise, estimate. A. Lit., 1, si censenda nobis atque aestimanda res sit, Cic.; 2, esp. of the censor at Rome; a, to take an account of the names and property of Roman citizens; censores populi aevitates, suboles, familias pecuniasque censento, Cic.; capite censi, the lowest class of Roman citizens, whose persons only were counted, Sall.; sintne ista praedia censui censendo? are those estates fit to be put on the censor's list? (as the property of the possessors), Cic.; b, to make a return to the censor; in qua tribu denique ista praedia censuisti, Cic. B. Transf., censeri de aliquo, to be regarded as belonging to a certain person, Ov. II. A. to express an opinion, be of an opinion; ita prorsus censēo, Cic.; tibi igitur hoc censēo, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic.; with the subj. alone, magno opere censēo desistas, Cic.; with infin., delubra esse in urbius censēo, Cic. B. to vote, recommend by vote or advice; captivos reddendos in senatu non censuit, Cic.; pars deditionem, pars eruptionem censebant, Caes. C. Of the senate (as jubere for the populus), to resolve, order; senatus censui uti, etc., Caes.

censio -ōnis, f. (censēo). A. an assessment, estimate, the censor's estimate, Plaut. B. Transf., in jest, bubula, a scourging, Plaut.

censor -ōris, m. (censēo), the censor. I. Lit., a Roman magistrate, of whom two were elected, originally at intervals of five years, afterwards of one year and a half. Their business was: a, to hold the census; b, to punish persons for offences against morals by degradation to a

lower rank; **c.**, to look after the roads and bridges, public buildings, and the revenues of the state. **II.** *Transf.*, a severe judge, a rigid moralist, a censorer, *Cic.*; castigator censorque minorum, *Hor.*

censorius -a-am. **A.** relating to the censor; homo, one who has filled the office of censor, *Cic.*; tabulae, the censor's lists, *Cic.*; lex, locatio, a contract relating to building or to the public revenue, *Cic.*; opus, a fault which was punished by the censor, *Cic.* **B.** *Transf.*, rigid, severe, *Quint.*

censura -ae, f. (censor), the censor's dignity, the censorship; censuram gerere, *Cic.*

census -ūs, m. (censeo). **A.** the enrolment of the names and the assessment of the property of all Roman citizens, the census; census habere, *Cic.*; egere, to take a census, *Liv.*; census prohibere, *Cic.*; census excludere, to refuse to enrol in the census, *Liv.*; census perficere, *Liv.*; census accipere, *Liv.*; census alienius augere, extenuare, *Cic.* **B.** *Meton.*, a, the censor's list, *Cic.*; b, the amount of property necessary for enrolment in a certain rank; senatorius = 800,000 sesterces, *Suet.*; equester = 400,000 sesterces, *Suet.*; homo sine censu, a poor man, *Cic.*; dat census honores, *Ov.*

centaurēum -ēi, n. and **centaurium** -ii, n. (κентаύριον), the plant centaury, *Verg.*

Centaurus -i, m. (Κένταυρος). **I.** a centaur, a monster, half man and half horse, *Verg.*; nobilis, *Chiron*, *Hor.*; hence adj., **Centaurus** -a-um. **II.** f. the name of a ship, *Verg.*

centenarius -a-um (centenus), containing a hundred, relating to a hundred, *Varr.*, *Plin.*

centenus -a-um (centum). **I.** Sing., used collectively, a hundred; centena arbore, *Verg.* **II.** *Plur.*, num. distrib., a hundred each, *Cic.*

centesimus -a-um, num. ordin. (centum), the hundredth; lux ad interita Clodii, *Cic.* Subst., **centesima** -ae, f. (se. pars), the hundredth part; a, a tax of one per cent., *Cic.*; b, of interest of money, one per cent. (reckoned at Rome by the month, therefore = 12 per cent. per annum); binæ centesimae = 24 per cent.; quaternae, *Cic.*; perpetuae, compound interest, *Cic.*

centiceps -clipitis (centum and caput), hundred-headed; belua, *Cerberus*, *Hor.*

centiens or **centies**, adv. (centum), a hundred times; HS, centies (se. centena milia), ten million sesterces, *Cic.*

centimanus -a-um (centum and manus), hundred-handed, *Hor.*, *Ov.*

centiplex, v. centuplex.

cento -ōnis, m. (κέντρω), patchwork, a covering of rags; in war, coverings to ward off missiles or extinguish fires, *Caes.*

centum, indecl. numer., **1.** a hundred, *Cic.*; **2.** hyperbol., any indefinitely large number; centum puer artium, *Hor.*

centumgeminus -a-um, hundred-fold; Briareus, hundred-armed, *Verg.*

centumpondium -ii, n. a weight of a hundred pounds, *Plaut.*

centumvir -i, m., plur. **centumviri** -ōrum, m. a college of 105 magistrates (increased under the emperors to 180), yearly elected at Rome, having jurisdiction over cases relating to inheritance, *Cic.*

centumvialis -e, relating to the centumviri; causa, heard before the centumviri, *Cic.*

centunculus -i, m. (dim. of cento), a little patch, or patchwork, *Liv.*

centuplex -icis, a hundred-fold, *Plaut.*

centuria -ae, f. (centum), a division of 100;

1. a company of soldiers, originally 100, afterwards 60, *Liv.*; **2.** a century, one of the 193 divisions into which *Servius Tullius* distributed the Roman people; praerogativa, the century which obtained by lot the privilege of first voting, *Cic.*

centuriatim, adv. (centuria), by centuries or companies, *Caes.*, *Cic.*

1. centuriatus -ūs, m. (1. centurio), the division into companies or centuries, *Liv.*

2. centuriatus -ūs, m. (2. centurio), the centurion's office, *Cic.*

1. centurio, 1. (centuria), to divide into centuries; juventutem, *Liv.*; comitia centuriata, the assembly in which the whole Roman people voted in their centuries (e.g., at the election of a consul), *Cic.*; lex centuriata, a law passed in such an assembly, *Cic.*

2. centurio -ōnis, m. (centuria), a commander of a century, a centurion, *Cic.*

centuriōnātus -ūs, m. (2. centurio), the election of centurions, *Tac.*

Centuripae -arum, f. and **Centuripa** -ōrum, n. (τὰ Κεντόριπα), a town in Sicily, now Centorbi; hence, **Centuripinus** -a-um, of or belonging to Centuripa.

centussis -is, m. (centum and sis), a hundred asses, *Pers.*

cenula -ae, f. (dim. of cena), a little meal, *Cic.*

cenum, v. caenum.

Ceōs, v. Cea.

cēpa, v. caepa.

Cephalenia -ae, f. (Κεφαλληνία), island in the Ionic Sea (now Cephalonia); hence, **Cephalenes** -um, m. inhabitants of Cephalenia.

Cephaloedis -idis, f. (-ium -ii, n.), town on the north coast of Sicily. Adj., **Cephaloeditanus** -a-um, of or belonging to Cephaloedis.

Cēphēns -um, m. (Κηφῆνες), a people of Aethiopia, hence adj., **Cēphēnus** -a-um, Cephénian.

Cēpheus -ēi, m. (Κηφεύς), a mythical king of Aethiopia, husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda. Adj., **Cēpheus** -a-um, of or belonging to Cēpheus; virgo, Andromeda, *Ov.*; arva, Aethiopia, *Ov.*; **Cēphēus** -a-um, Ethiopian; also, **Cēpheis** -idos, f. Andromeda, *Ov.*

Cēphissus, or **Cēphissus** -i, m. (Κηφισός, Κηφισσός). **I.** a river in Boeotia, and, as a river-god, the father of Narcissus; hence, **Cēphissus** -ii, m. = Narcissus, *Ov.* Adj., **Cephissis** -idis, f. of or belonging to Cēphissus; undae, *Ov.* **II.** a river of Attica, *Ov.* Adj., **Cēphissias** -idis, f. of or belonging to the Cēphissus.

cēra -ae, f. (connected with κηρός), wax. **A.** Lit., mollissima, *Cic.*; ceras excludere (of bees making their hive), *Verg.* **B.** *Meton.*, articles made of wax; a, writing-tablets coated with wax, *Cic.*; b, a waxen seal, *Cic.*; c, a waxen image, *Sall.*

Cerāmicus -i, m. (Κεραμικός), lit., the pottery market, the name of two places at Athens, one within, the other without the wall, in the latter of which statues were erected to the heroes who fell in war.

cerārium -i, n. (cera), a fee for sealing a document, *Cic.*

cērastes -ae, m. (κεράστis), the horned snake, *Plin.*

1. cērāsus -i, f. (κεράσιος), **1.** a cherry-tree, *Ov.*; **2.** a cherry, *Prop.*

2. Cērāsus -untis, f. (Κερασιός), a town in Pontus, whence came the cherry.

cēraunius -a -um (κεραυνίος), *ceraunia* gemma, or subst., **cēraunium** -i, n., a kind of precious stone, Plin.

Cēraunī montes, and alone **Cēraunīa** -ōrum, n. mountains in Epirus.

Cerberōs and -us -i, m. (Κέρβερος), the three-headed dog at the gates of Tartarus. Adj., **Cerberēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cerberus.

Cercina -ae, f. (Κέρκινα), a large island off the African coast, now Kerkin or Cherkara or Zerbi.

cercōpithēcōs and -us -i, m. (κερκοπίθηκος), a kind of long-tailed ape, Mart., Juv.

cercūrus -i, m. (Κέρκυρος), 1, a light species of vessel peculiar to Cyprus, Liv.; 2, a kind of sea-fish, Ov.

Cercyō -ōnis, m. (Κερκύω), a brigand in Attica, killed by Theseus. Adj., **Cercyōnēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cercyō.

cerdo -ōnis, m. (κέρδος), a handicraftsman, artisan, Juv.; sutor cerdo, a cobbler, Mart.

cerebrōsus -a -um (cerebrum), hot-brained, hot-tempered, Hor.

cērbūrum -i, n. **A.** the brain, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, the understanding, Hor.; b, anger, Hor.

Cērēs -ēris (root CER, CRE, whence creō). **I.** the Roman goddess of agriculture, the daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter and Pluto, and mother of Proserpine; prov., Cerei has nuptias facere, i.e., about wine, Plaut. **II.** Meton., grain, corn, Verg., Hor.; whence the proverb, sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter. Adj., **Cērēalis** -e, relating to Ceres, relating to cultivation and agriculture, Ov.; papaver, the emblem of Ceres, Verg.; cenae, splendid, as at the festival of Ceres, Plaut.; aediles, who superintended the supply of provisions; hence subst., **Cērēālia** -ium, n. the festival of Ceres.

cērēus -a -um (cera). **I.** waxen, Cic.; castra, the cells of a hive, Verg. Subst., **cērēus** -i, m. a wax taper, Cic. **II.** Meton., 1, wax-coloured; pruna, Verg.; brachia Telephi, smooth as wax, Hor.; 2, flexible like wax; cereus in vitium flecti, Hor.

cērintha -ae, f. (κρίνθη), the wax flower, a plant of which bees are fond, Verg.

cērīnus -a -um (κρίνινος), wax-coloured, Plin.

cerno, cerni, cernūm, 3. (Root CRE, CRI, Gr. KPI, whence κρῖνω, cribrum.) **I.** to separate, sift; aliquid in cribris, Ov. **II.** Transf. **A.** to distinguish; 1, with the senses, a, ut non sensu, sed mente cernatur, Cic.; b, esp. of the eyes, acies ipsa, qua cernimus, quae pupula vocatur, Cic.; with acc., Pompeianum non cerno, Cic.; with acc. and infin., cernebatur novissimos illorum premi, Caes.; 2, with the mind, a, to perceive; animus plus cernit et longius, Cic.; b, cerni in aliqua re, to show oneself, to be shown; fortis animus et magnus duobus rebus maxime cernitur, Cic. **B.** to decide, 1, in battle = to contend; magnis in rebus inter se, Lucr.; 2, to resolve, determine; quodcumque senatus creverit, agunto, Cic.; 3, as legal t.t., to accept an inheritance; hereditatem cernere, Cic.; fig., hanc quasi falsam hereditatem alienae gloriae, Cic.

cernūus -a -um, falling headlong, with the face towards the ground; equus, Verg.

cerō, 1. to smear or cover with wax, gen. in perf. partic. pass., cerata tabella, Cic.

cērōma -ātis, n. (κέρωμα). **A.** an ointment of oil and wax used by wrestlers, Juv. **B.** Meton., a, the arena for wrestling, Plin.; b, wrestling itself, Mart.

cērōmātīcus -a -um (κέρωματικός), anointed with the ceroma, Juv.

cerūtus -a -um (contracted from cerebitus, from cerebrum), frantic, mad, Plaut., Hor.

ceruus -i, m. a kind of oak, the Turkey oak, Plin.

certāmen -inis, n. (2. certo), contest; a, in gymnastics; gladiatorium vitae, Cic.; b, any kind of rivalry; honoris et gloriae, Cic.; in certamen virtutis venire, Cic.; c, a fight; proelii, Cic.; vario certamine pugnatum est, Caes.; d, contention, rivalry; est mihi tecum pro aris et focis certamen, Cic.

certātum, adv. (certatus, from 2. certo), emulously, eagerly, as if striving for a prize, Cic.

certātio -ōnis, f. (2. certo), a contest; a, in games, corporum, Cic.; b, in words or actions, virtuti cum voluptate certatio, Cic.; c, a legal contest; multae poenae, as to the amount of a fine to be inflicted, Cic.; d, emulation; certatio honesta inter amicos, Cic.

certē, adv. (certus). **I.** a, certainly, assuredly; ea quae certe vera sunt, Cic.; in answers, without doubt, Cic.; b, certe scio, certainly, I know it, Cic. **II.** at least, at all events; mihi certe, Cic.; certe tamen, Cic.

1. certo, certus (certus), certainly, assuredly, undoubtedly; nihil ita expectare quasi certo futurum, Cic.; esp. in phrase, certo scio, I am sure of it, Cic.

2. certo, 1. (Root CER, whence cerno and cretus), to contend, struggle (with the idea of rivalry). **A.** Lit., de imperio cum populo Romano, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, in words, verbis, oratione, Liv.; 2, of law, to dispute; inter se, Cic.; 3, to vie with; officiis inter se, Cic.; foll. by infin., vincere, Verg.

certus -a -um (cerno). **I.** Lit., separated, Cato. **II.** Transf., **A.** certain, definite, fixed, decided; 1, certum est mihi consilium, Plaut.; certum est (mihi, etc.), I am resolved; sibi certum esse a iudiciis causisque discedere, Cic.; 2, of persons, certus mori, determined to die, Verg.; certus eundi, determined to go, Verg. **B.** 1, certain, fixed; certus ac definitus locus, Cic.; certi homines, certain men, Cic.; 2, secure, to be depended on; bona et certa tempestate, Cic.; certissima populi Romani vectigalia, Cic.; of persons, homo certissimus, to be depended upon, Cic.; 3, true, undoubted, sure; argumentum odii certius, Cic.; certum est, it is certain; est certum quid respondeam, Cic.; aliquid certi est, something is certain; si quicquam humanorum certi est, Liv.; certum scio, I know it for certain; quamdiu affutura sunt, certum sciri nullo modo potest, Cic.; certum habeo, I have it for certain, Cic.; certum inveniri non potest (followed by ne (enclit.) . . . an), Caes.; certum respondeo, Cic.; pro certo scio, Liv.; pro certo habeo, Cic.; pro certo puto, ap. Cic.; pro certo nego, Cic.; polliceor, Cic.; dico, Cic.; affirmo, Liv.; pono, Liv.; creditur, Sall.; ad certum redigere, to make it certain, Liv.; certum (as adv.), nondum certum constituerat, Cic.; of persons, certi patres, undoubted, Cic.; 4, certain of a thing; certi sumus perisse omnia, Cic.; certum facere aliquid, to inform, Verg.; in prose, certiozem facere aliquid; with genit., sui consilii, Cic.; with de, de Germanorum discessu, Caes.; with acc. and infin., P. Africanum simulacrum Dianae majoribus suis restituisset, Cic.; with rel. sent., quid egerim, Cic.; with subj. (without a particle), pauperes intermitterent proelium, gives orders to, etc., Cic.

cērūla -ae, f. (dim. of cēra), a little piece of wax; miniata, a kind of red pencil for marking errors in MSS., Cic.; cernulas tuas miniatulas extimescebam, criticisms, Cic.

cerva -ae, f. (cervus), a hind, Liv.; poet., deer, Verg.

cervarius -a -um (cervus), relating to deer, Plin.

cervical -ālis n. (cervix), a cushion for the head, a pillow, bolster, Plin.

cervicula -ae, f. (dim. of cervix), a little neck, Cic.

cervinus -a -um (cervus), relating to a stag; pellis, Hor.; senectus, extreme old age, because the stag was believed to be very long-lived, Juv.

cervix -icis, f. the nape of the neck, the neck. **I.** Of living beings, Cic.; alicui cervicem frangere, to break the neck of any one, Cic.; dare cervicem alicui, to submit to death, Cic.; also, cervicem securi subicere, Cic.; fig., imponere in cervicibus alicuius sempiternum dominium, to lay the yoke of mastery on. Cic.; in cervicibus alicuius esse, to be in burdensome and dangerous proximity, Liv. **II.** Used of inanimate things, amphorae, Mart.; Peloponnesi, the Isthmus of Corinth, Plin.

cervus -i, m. (κεραός), a stag. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Transf., cervi, military t.t., branches of trees stuck in the ground as a palisade, to impede the advance of an enemy, Caes.

cespes, v. caespes.

cessatio -ōnis, f. (cesso), **1.** a delaying, Plant.; **2.** inactivity, cessation, laziness, leaving off, idleness; libera atque otiosa, Cic.

cessator -ōris, m. (cesso), one who loiters and lingers; cessatorem esse solere, praesertim in litteris, Cic.

cessio -ōnis, f. (cedo), a giving up, a cession; legal t.t., in iure cessio, a fictitious surrender, Cic.

cesso, **1.** (freq. of cedo). **I.** Lit., to leave off, linger, delay, cease; si tabellarii non cessant, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** to loiter, to be idle; a, quid cessarent, Liv.; in suo studio atque opere, Cic.; **2.** to be negligent in one's duty, Hor.; **2.** a, to rest, to take rest; non nocte, non die unquam cessaverunt ab opere, Liv.; non cessare with infin., not to cease; ille in Achaia non cessat de nobis detrudere, Cic.; **3.** to be idle, make holiday, do nothing; cur tam multos deos nihil agere et cessare patitur, Cic.; cessasse Letoidos aras, remained unvisited, Ov.; of land, to lie fallow; alternis cessare novales, Verg.

cestrosphendōnē -ēs, f. (κεστροσφενδώνη), an engine for hurling stones, Liv.

1. cestus -i, m. (κεστός), a girdle, esp. the girdle of Venus, Mart.

2. cestus -ūs, m. v. cestus.

cētarius -a -um (cetus), relating to sea-fish, particularly to the tunny-fish. **I.** Adj., Tac.

II. Subst. **A.** cētarius -ii, m. a fishmonger, a dealer in sea-fish, particularly tunny-fish, Ter.

B. cētaria -ae, f. and cētarium -ii, n. (κηρία), a bay in the sea where the tunny-fish collected and were caught, Hor.

cēte, v. cetus.

cētēroquī or **cētēroquīn**, adv. otherwise, else, Cic.

cētērus -a -um (= ἕτερος), the other, the rest; (sing. only used collectively, cetera classis, Liv.; nom. sing. masc. not found); usually found in the plur. cētēri -ae -a; omnes ceterae res, Cic.; et cetera or simply cetera, and so on, Cic.; adv., ceterum, for the rest, moreover, Cic.; cetera, besides, Cic.; so, de cetero, Cic.; ad cetera, Liv.

Cēthēgus -i, m. the name of an old patrician family of the gens Cornelia, to which belonged C. Cornelius Cethegus, a conspirator with Catiline, put to death by Cicero.

cetra -ae, f. a small Spanish shield, Verg., Liv.

cetrātus -a -um (cetra), armed with the cetra, Caes., Liv.

cette, v. cēdo.

cētus (κητος), -i, m. and cētos, plur. cēte, n. (κητα, contr. κήτη), any large sea-fish, the whale, dolphin; used esp. of the tunny-fish, Verg.

ceu, adv. (contr. from ce-ve, as neu from neve), as, like as; ceu quum, as when, Verg.; ceu si, as if, Verg.; esp. in comparison, as if; per aperta volans, ceu liber habenis, aequora, Verg.

Centrōnes -um, acc. -as, m. **1.** a people in Gallia provincia; **2.** a people in Gallia Belgica.

Cēyx -ycis, m. (Κήγξ). **I.** king of Trachin, husband of Alcione, changed with her into a kingfisher, Ov. **II.** Plur., appell. cēyces -ulu, m., the male kingfishers, Plin.

Chaerōnēa -ae, f. (Χαιρώνεια), a town in Boeotia, birth-place of Plutarch, scene of a victory of Philip of Macedon over the Athenians.

Chalcioecōs -i, f. (Χαλκίοικος), with the brazen house, name of the Greek Athena, the temple of Minerva.

Chalciope -ēs, f. (Χαλκίπη), daughter of Aeetes, sister of Medea, wife of Phryxus.

Chalcis -idis, f. (Χαλκίς), the chief city of Euboea, on the banks of the Euripus; hence adj.,

Chalcidicus -a -um, Chalcidian; versus, poems of Euphorion, born at Chalcis, Verg.; arx, Chamae, said to have been a colony of Chalcis, Verg.: **Chalcidensis** -e, Chalcidian.

chalcitis -idis, f. (χαλκίτις), copper ore, Plin.

Chaldaea -ae, f. (Χαλδαία), the southwest part of Babylonia from the Euphrates to the Arabian desert, the inhabitants of which were famous for astrology and soothsaying; hence, a, Chaldaeus -a -um, Chaldaean; subst., Chaldaei -orum, m. (Χαλδαίοι), soothsayers, Cic.; b, Chaldaei -a -um, Chaldaic.

chálybēus -a -um, made of steel, Dav.

Chálybes -um, m. (Χάλυβες), a people in Pontus, famous for their steel.

chálybis -ybis, m. (χάλυβις). **A.** steel; vulsores, Verg. **B.** Meton., articles made of steel; a sword, Sen.; a horse's bit, Luer.; the tip of an arrow, Luer.

chamaelēon -ōnis and -ontis m. (χαμαελίων), the chameleleon, Plin.

Chāones -um, m. (Χάονες), a people of north-western Epirus; hence adj., **Chāonius** -a -um, Epirote; pater, Jupiter, whose oracle was at Dodona, Verg.; **Chāonis** -idis, f. Chaonian; ales, the pigeon of Dodona, Ov.; arbos, the oak, Ov. **Chāonia** -ae, f. the district of Chaonia.

chāos, acc. chaos, abl. chao (other cases not found), n. (χάος), **1.** the lower world, Ov.; personified, the father of Night and Erebus, Verg.; **2.** the shapeless mass out of which the universe was made, chaos, Ov.

chara -ae, f. a root, perhaps wild cabbage, Caes.

Chāristia (cāristia) -ōrum, n. (χαρίστια), a festival celebrated among the Romans on the 22nd of February, the chief object of which was the reconciliation of family disagreements, Ov.

Chārites -um, f. (Χάριτες), the Graces (pure Lat. Gratiae), Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia, Ov.

Charmādās -ae, m. (Χαρμάδας), a disciple of Carneades, belonging to the Academic school (teaching at Athens, 100 B.C.).

Chāron -ontis, m. (Χάρων), Charon, the ferryman, who took the souls of the dead over the river Styx.

Chārondās -ae, m. (Χαρώνδας), a celebrated

legislator of Calana, living about the middle of the seventh century B.C.

charta -ae, f. (χάρτης), a leaf of the Egyptian papyrus, paper. **I. A.** Lit., charta dentata, smoothed, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, the papyrus plant, Plin.; b, that which is written upon it, a letter, poem, etc.; ne charta nos prodat, Cic. **II.** Transf., a thin leaf of any substance; plumbea, Suet.

chartula -ae, f. (dim. of charta), a little paper, a small writing, Cic.

Charybdis -is, f. (Χάρυβδις), a dangerous whirlpool in the Sicilian straits, opposite the rock Scylla, Cic.; fig., anything voracious, greedy, or destructive; Charybdim honorum, voraginein potius dixerim, Cic.; quanta laborabas Charybdi, Hor.

Chatti (Catthi, Catfi) -ōrum, m. (Χάττοι), a German people (in modern Hesse).

Chauci -ōrum, m. a German people on the sea-coast.

chelē -ēs, f. (χηλή), plur. chelae, the arms of the Scorpion in the signs of the Zodiac, and (since these reach into the constellation of Libra) Libra, Verg.

Chelidoniae insulae, islands on the coast of Lycia (lit. swallow islands), facing the Chelidonium or Chelidonium promontorium.

chelydrus -i, m. (χελύδρος), an amphibious snake, Verg.

chelys, acc. -ym and -yn, voc. -y, f. (χέλυσ), 1, the tortoise, Petr.; and hence, 2, the tyre made of its shell (pure Latin, testudo), Ov.

Cherronēsus and **Chersonēsus** -i, f. (Χερρόννησος), 1, a peninsula, Cic.; 2, Thracia, the Thracian peninsula on the Hellespont, Cic.

Cherusci -ōrum, m. a people in North Germany.

chiliarchus -i, m. (χιλιάρχης), 1, a commander of 1,000 soldiers, Tac.; 2, among the Persians, the chancellor, or prime minister, Nep.

Chimaera -ae, f. (χίμαιρα, a goat), a fire-breathing monster with the fore parts of a lion, the middle of a goat, and the hind parts of a dragon, killed by Bellerophon. Adj. **Chimaereus** -a -um.

chimaerifer -fēra, -fērum (Chimaera and fero), producing the Chimaera, an epithet of Lycia.

Chione -ēs, f. (Χιόνη), 1, mother of Eumolpus by Neptune; whence **Chionides** -ae, m. = Eumolpus, Ov.; 2, mother of Autolycus by Mercury.

Chios or **Chius** -i, f. (Χίος), an island in the Aegean Sea (now Scio), famous for its wine; hence adj., **Chius** -a -um, Chian; vinum, Plaut.; or subst., **Chium** -i, n. Chian wine, Hor.; **Chii** -orum, m. the Chians, Cic.

chiragra -ae, f. (χειράγρα), the gout in the hands, Hor., Mart.

chirographum -i, n. (χειρόγραφον), an autograph, a person's own handwriting; alicuius chirographum imitari, Cic.

Chiron, **Chiro** -ōnis, m. (Χείρων), a centaur, son of Saturn and Philyra, the preceptor of Asclepius, Jason, and Achilles, killed by Hercules.

chironōmos -i, c., and **chironōmōn** -ōnis, m. (χειρονόμος, χειρονόμων), one who uses the hands skilfully, a mime, Juv.

chirurgia -ae, f. (χειρουργία), surgery; fig., sed ego diætā curare incipio, chirurgiae taedet, violent remedies, Cic.

chlāmýdatus -a -um (chlāmys), clothed in the chlāmys, Cic.

chlāmys -ydis, f., and **chlāmýda** -ae, f. (χλαμύς), a large upper garment of wool, often of purple and gold, worn in Greece, Cic., Verg.

Chloris -idis, f. (Χλωρίς, the green one), a, = Lat. Flora, the goddess of flowers, Ov.; b, a Greek female name, Hor.

Choerilus -i, m. (Χοίριλος), a poet who accompanied Alexander the Great in his Persian expedition.

chōragium -ii, n. (χορηγίον), the training of a chorus, Plaut.

chōrāgus -i, m. (χορηγός), he who supplies the chorus and all appurtenances, Plaut.

chōraulēs -ae, m. (χοραυλῆς), a flute-player, Mart.

chorda -ae, f. (χορδή), string, cat-gut (of a musical instrument), Cic.

chōrēa -ae, f. (χορεία), a dance to the sound of the dancers' voices, Verg.

chōrēus -i, m., and **chōrius** -i, m. (χορείος), the metrical foot — u, afterwards called a trochee, Cic.

chōrōcitharistēs -ae, m. (χοροκιθαριστής), one who accompanies a chorus on the cithara, Suet.

chōrus -i, m. (χορός). **I.** a dance in a circle, a choral dance; agitare, exercere, Verg. **II.** Meton., the persons singing and dancing, the chorus, Cic. **A.** Lit., Dryadum, Verg.; Nereidum, Verg.; the chorus of a tragedy, Hor. **B.** Transf., a crowd, troop of any kind; Catilinam stipatum choro juvenutis, Cic.

Chremēs -mētis, m. an old miser in several of the plays of Terence.

Christianus -i, m. (Χριστιανός), a Christian, Tac.

Christus -i, m. (Χριστός), Christ, Tac., Plin.

chrōmis -is, m. (χρόμις), a sea-fish, Ov.

Chrysa -ae, f. and **Chrysē** -ēs, f. (Χρύση), a town in Mysia, near which was a temple of Apollo Smintheus.

Chrysās -ae, m. a river in Sicily, now Dittaino.

Chrysēs -ae, m. (Χρύσης), the priest of Apollo at Chrysa, whose daughter was carried off by the Greeks; hence, **Chrysēis** -idos, f. (Χρυσήϊς), the daughter of Chryses = Astynome.

Chrysippus -i, m. (Χρυσίππος), 1, Stoic philosopher of Soli in Cilicia, b. 282, B.C.; 2, a freedman of Cicero's. Adj., **Chrysippeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Chrysippus.

Chrysīs -idis, f. (Χρυσίς), name of one of the female characters in the Andria of Terence.

chrysolithus -i, m. and f. (χρυσόλιθος), chrysolite, or topaz, Plin.

chrysophrys, acc. -yn, f. (χρυσόφρυς), a kind of sea-fish with a golden spot over each eye, Ov.

chrysos -i, m. (χρυσός), gold, Plaut.

chus, v. congruus.

cibarius -a -um (cibus), relating to food. **A.** Lit., uva; used for eating only, not for wine, Plaut. Subst., **cibaria** -orum, n. food, rations, fodder; corn allowed to provincial magistrates, Cic.; rations for soldiers, Caes. **B.** Meton. (from the food usually given to servants), ordinary, common; panis, black bread, Cic.

cibatus -ūs, m. (cibo), food, nourishment, Plaut.

cibo, 1. (cibus), to feed, Suet.

ciborium -ii, n. (κιβώριον), and **cibōria** -ae, f. literally, the seed pod of the Egyptian bean; and hence, a large drinking-vessel of similar shape, Hor.

cibus -i, m. food for man and beast, nourishment, fodder. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., **cibus sumere**, Nep.; subducere, Cic. **B.** Esp., a, animalis, nourishment that the lungs draw from the air, Cic.; b, bait; fallax, Ov. **II.** Transf., sustenance; quasi quidam humanitatis cibus, Cic.

Cibyra -ae, f. (Κιβύρα), a town in Psidia; hence, **A.** **Cibyrates** -ae, c. of Cibyra. **B.** **Cibyraticus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cibyra.

cicāda -ae, f. a cicada, or tree cricket, Verg.; expectate cicadas, summer, Juv.

cicatricōsus -a -um (cicatrix), covered with scars, Plaut.

cicatrix -icis, f. a scar, cicatrice; adversae or exceptae corpore adverso, wounds received in front, and therefore honourable, Cic.; the marks of incisions in plants, Verg.; the patch upon an old shoe, Juv.; fig., refricans obductam jam reipublicae cicatricem, Cic.

ciccum -i, n. (κίκκος), the core of a pomegranate; hence something worthless; ciccum non interduim, Plaut.

cicer -ēris, n. a chick-pea, Hor.

Cicēro -ōnis, m. name of a family of the gens Tullia, to which belonged, **1.** M. Tullius Cicero, the greatest Roman orator and writer, born A.C. 106, at Arpinum, murdered at the command of Antonius A.C. 43; **2.** Qu. Tullius Cicero, brother of the above. Hence adj., **Cicēronianus** -a -um, Ciceronian.

Cicōnes -um, m. (Κίκονες), a Thracian people.

cicōnia -ae, f. **1.** a stork, Hor., Ov.; **2.** a gesture of ridicule, made by bending the fore-finger into the shape of a stork's neck, Pers.

cicūr -ūris, tame; bestia, Cic.

cicūta -ae, f. **A.** hemlock, Hor. **B.** Meton., **1.** poison extracted from the hemlock, Hor.; **2.** a shepherd's pipe, made from the hemlock stalk, Verg.

cicō, civi, cōtum, 2. (connected with *civis*, κίω), to cause to move, to move, shake. **I.** a, natura omnia ejens et agitant motibus et mutationibus suis, Cic.; b, legal t., herctum cicere, to divide the inheritance, Cic.; c, pugnam cicere, to give new impulse to the battle, Liv.; d, to disturb, agitate; mare venti et aurae cient, Liv.; e, to summon to battle; aliquem ad arma, Liv.; f, to summon to help; nocturnos manes carminibus, Verg. **II.** a, to excite, to grieve; procellas proelia atque acies, Liv.; seditiones, Liv.; b, to utter; gemitas, Verg.; c, to call by name; aliquem magna voce, Verg.; patrem, name one's father, i.e., prove one's free birth, Liv.

Cilicia -ae, f. (Κιλικία), a country of Asia Minor; hence adj., **1.** **Cilix** -icis, Cilician; pl.

Cilices -um, m. the Cilicians; **Cilissa** -ae, f., Cilician; spica, saffron, Ov.; **2.** **Cilioius** -a -um, Cilician. Subst., **Cilicium** -li, n. a coarse cloth, or covering made of Cilician goats' hair.

cillum -li, n. the eye-lid, Plin.

Cilla -ae, acc.-an, f. (Κίλλα), a town in Aeolis.

Cilnius -a -um, Cilnia gens, a distinguished Etruscan family, from which Maecenas was descended.

Cimbri -ōrum, m. (Κίμβροι), the Cimbrians, a German tribe who invaded the Roman Empire and were defeated by Marius; sing., **Cimber** -bri, m. a Cimbrian. Adj., **Cimbricus** -a -um, Cimbrian.

cimex -icis, m. a bug, Cat.; as a term of reproach, Hor.

Ciminius -i, m. and **Ciminius** laeas, a lake in Etruria near to a mountain of the same name.

Cimmērii -ōrum, m. (Κιμμέριοι). **I.** a

Thracian people, living on the Dnieper. Adj., **Cimmērius** -a -um, Cimmerian. **II.** a mythical people, living in the extreme west in darkness and mist. Adj., **Cimmērius** -a -um, Cimmerian = dark; laeas, the lower world, Tib.

Cimōlus -i, f. (Κίμωλος), one of the Cyclades Islands.

Cimōn -ōnis, m. (Κίμων), an Athenian general.

cinaedus -a -um (cinaedus), unchaste, Plaut.

cinaedus -i, m. (κίναδος), one who indulges in unnatural lust, a, Plaut., Cat. Adj., **cinaedus** -a -um = bold, shameless; homo cinaeda fronte, Mart.; b, a wanton dancer, Plaut.

Cināra -ae, f. (Κινάρα), a, an island in the Aegean Sea; b, a woman's name, Hor.

1. cincinnatus -a -um (cincinnus), having curled hair, Cic.; of comets, stellae eas quas Graeci cometas, nostri cincinnatas vocant, Cic.

2. Cincinnatus -i, m. the name of a patrician family of the gens Quinctia, to which belonged L. Quinctius Cincinnatus, a type of old Roman honesty and simplicity, consul 460 B.C., in 458 B.C. called from the plough to be dictator.

cincinnus -i, m. (κίκιννος). **A.** curled hair, a lock of hair, Cic. **B.** Transf., artificial rhetorical ornament, Cic.

Cincius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. **I.** L. Cincius Alimentus, orator at the time of the Second Punic War. **II.** M. Cincius Alimentus, tribune of the people, 205 B.C., author of the lex Cincia forbidding advocates to receive pay.

cinctūra -ae, f. (cingo), a girdle, Suet.

cinctus -tis, m. (cingo), a girding; **1.** Gabinus, a particular way of wearing the toga, at religious festivals, in which one end was thrown over the head, and the other passed round the waist, so as to look like a girdle, Liv.; **2.** a girdle, Suet.

cinctūtus -a -um (cinctus), girded, Hor. **IV.**

cinefactus -a -um (cinis and facio), changed into ashes, Lucr.

cinērārius -li, m. (cinis), a slave who heated in hot ashes the irons for the hair-dresser, Cat.

Cinga -ae, m. a tributary of the Iberus in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Cinca.

Cingētōrix -rigis, m. **I.** a prince of the Treveri in Gaul. **II.** a prince in Britain.

cingo, cingi, cinctum, 3. to surround. **I.** in a narrow sense, **1.** to surround the body with a girdle, to gird; pass. cingi, as middle, to gird oneself; a, cincta conjux Dialis, Ov.; b, to gird oneself with a weapon; ense, Ov.; gladio, Liv.; poet. with acc., inutile ferrum cingitur, Verg.; hence cingor, to be prepared, ready, Plaut.; **2.** to surround the head with a chaplet, to crown cinge tempora lauro, Hor.; anuli cingunt lacertos, Mart. **II.** in a wider sense, to surround, encircle; **1.** of localities, to surround, inclose; tellus oras maris undique cingens, Lucr.; colles cingunt oppidum, Caes.; milit. t. t. to surround with hostile intent or for protection; hiberna castra vallo, Caes.; urbem obsidione, Verg.; transf., Sicilia multis undique cincta periculis, Cic.; **2.** to surround a person in society, accompany; cingere alicui latus, Liv.; **3.** to circle round a place; polum coetu (of swans), Verg.

cingula -ae, f. (cingo), a girdle, Ov.

1. cingulum -i, n. (cingo), a girdle, a sword-belt (plur.), Verg.

2. Cingulum -i, n. a town in Picenum.

cingulus -i, m. (cingo), a girdle of the earth, a zone, Cic.

cínisio -ónis, m. = cinerarius, Hor.

cinis -ēris, m., rarely f. (connected with *cinis*), ashes. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., in cinerem dilabi, to become ashes, Hor.; from the use of ashes for scouring came the prov. huius sermo cinerem haud quaeritat, Plaut. **B.** Esp., 1, the ashes of a corpse after being burned; cinis atque ossa aliquis, Cic.; 2, ruins of a city that has been burnt; patriae cineres, Verg. **II.** Transf., as a symbol of destruction; Troja virum atque virtutum omnium acerba cinis, the grave, Cat.

Cinna -ae, m. the name of a family of the Cornelia and Helvia. **I.** L. Cornelius Cinna, partisan of Marius in the civil war against Sulla, noted for his cruelty. Adj., **Cinnānus** -a -um, Cinnan. **II.** son of I., one of Caesar's murderers. **III.** son of II., twice pardoned by Augustus. **IV.** C. Helvius Cinna, a poet, the friend of Catullus.

cinnāmōmum or **cinnāmum** -i, n. (κιννάμωμον, κιννάμωμον), cinnamon, Ov.; as a term of endearment, Plaut.

Cinyps -yphis, m. (Κινύψ), a river in Libya, between the two Syrtis; hence adj., **Cinýphius** -a -um, 1, relating or belonging to the Cinyps, Verg.; 2, African, Ov.

Cinyras -ae, m. (Κινύρας), a mythical king of Assyria or Cyprus, father of Myrrha, and by her of Adonis. Adj., **Cinýreus** -a -um, Cinyrean; virgo, Myrrha, Ov.; juvenis, Adonis, Ov.

Cios and **Cius** -ii, f. (ἡ Κίος), a town in Bithynia, now Ghio; hence, **Ciāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Cios.

cippus -i, m. 1, a tombstone or small tomb, Hor.; 2, plur. milit. t. t., palisades, Caes.

circā (contr. for circum ea). **I.** Adv., round about; gramen erat circa, Ov.; hence, circa esse, to be round about, in the neighbourhood, Liv.; sometimes directly connected with the subst. without esse, multarum circa civitatum, Liv.; omnia circa or circa undique, all things around, Liv. **II.** Prep. with acc., 1, of space, a, around, at the side of; ligna contulerunt circa casam, Nep.; b, round about to; legatos circa vicinas gentes misit, Liv.; c, in the neighbourhood of, near to; templa circa forum, Cic.; d, around or in company of a person; trecentos juvenes circa se habebat, Liv.; 2, of time, about; circa eandem horam, Liv.; lucem, Suet.; Demetrium, about the time of Demetrius, Quint.; 3, of number = circiter, about; ea fuere oppida circa septuaginta, Liv.; 4, about, in respect to; circa bonas artes publica seordia, Tac.

circāmoerium -ii, n. = pomoerium (q.v.), Liv.

Circē -ēs and -ae, acc. -am, abl. -a, f. (Κίρκη), an enchantress who lived in the neighbourhood of Circei, where she turned her victims into swine, mother of Telegonus by Ulysses; hence adj., **Circāeus** -a -um, Circæan; poculum, enchanted, Cic.; moenia, Tusculum, said to have been built by Telegonus, Hor.; litus, the promontory of Circei, Ov.

Circēji -ōrum, m. the town of Circei on a promontory of the same name in Latium. Adj., **Circējensis** -e, of or belonging to Circei.

circensis -e (circus), belonging to the circus; ludī, the games in the circus, Cic. Subst., **circenses** -ium, m. (sc. ludī), the circus games, Sen.

circō, 1. (circinus), to make round, to form into a circle, Plin.; poet., eadem circinat auras, flies through in a circle, Ov.

circūs -i, m. (κίρκυος), a pair of compasses for describing a circle, Caes.

circiter, adv. (circus). **I.** Of place, about, near, Plaut. **II.** Transf., 1, of time, a, adv.

with abl., media circiter nocte, Caes.; b, prep. with acc., circiter Calendas, Cic.; 2, of number, about; circiter CXXX naves, Caes.

circulus = circulus (q.v.).

circūeo, v. circumeo.

circūitio and **circūitio** -ōnis, f. (circueo, circumeo), 1, a going round; milit. t. t. patrol, Liv.; 2, a roundabout way of speaking or acting; quid opus est circūitione et amfractu, Cic.

circūitus (circūitūsus), -ūs, m. (circueo = circumeo), a going round in a circle, circuit, revolution. **I.** Abstract., **A.** Lit., circuitus orbis, Cic. **B.** Transf., miri sunt orbis et quasi circuitus in rebus publicis commutationum et vicissitudinum, Cic. **II.** Concrete, a, the path traversed in going round, a roundabout way, circuitous course; longo circuitu petere aliquem locum, Caes., Liv.; b, in rhetoric, a period, Cic.; c, compass, circumference, extent; eius munitionis circuitus XI milia passuum tenebat, Caes.

circūlātim, adv. (circulor); circle-wise, in a circle, Suet.

circūlor, 1. dep. (circulus), a, to gather in groups for conversation, Caes.; b, to enter a group, to converse, Cic.

circūlus (syncop. circulus) -i, m. (dim. of circus), a circle, circular figure. **I.** circulus aut orbis, qui cūctos Graece dicitur, Cic.; priusquam hoc circulo excedas, Liv.; hence, the orbit of a planet; stellae circulos suos orbisque conficiunt celeritate mirabili, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, any circular body; flexilis obtorti circulus auri, poet. = a golden collar, Verg.; circulus muri exterior, Liv.; b, a circle or group for conversation; circulos aliquos et sessiunculas consecrari, Cic.

circum (prop. acc. of circus = κίρκος, in a circle). **I.** Adv. round about, around; quae circum essent, Caes.; circum sub moenibus, Verg.; circum undique, round about, on all sides, Verg. **II.** Prep. with acc. **A.** round about; terra circum axeni se convertit, Cic. **B.** round about, near, in the vicinity of, around; circum aliquem esse, to be in any one's company, Cic.; habere aliquem circum se, Sall.; circum haec loca commorabor, Cic.; urbes quae circum Capuam sunt, Cic.; circum pedes, in attendance, Cic.; used with verbs of motion, circum villulas nostras errare, Cic.; legatio circum insulas missa, Liv. (circum sometimes after the subst. which it governs, Cic., often in Verg.).

circumactus -a -um, partic. of circumago.

circūmāgo -ēgi -actum, 3. **I.** A. to drive or turn round, to drive in a circle, hence a technical term for the manumission of a slave, because his master took him by the right hand, and turned him round, Sen. **B.** Transf., of time, circumagi or circumagere se, to pass away, to be spent; annus se circumegit, Liv. **II.** to turn or twist round. **A.** Lit., equos frenis, Liv.; circumagente se vento, Liv. **B.** Transf., quo te circumagas? how wilt thou evade the difficulty? Juv. **III.** to lead or drive about from one place to another. **A.** Lit., huc illic clamoribus hostium circumagi, Tac.; nihil opus est te circumagi, follow me about, Hor. **B.** Transf., to drive about, distract, mislead; rumoribus vulgi circumagi, Liv.

circumāro, to plough round, Liv.

circumcaesūra ae, f. the external outline of a body, Lucr.

circumcido -cidi -cīsum, 3. (circum and caedo), to cut round, to cut, trim. **A.** Lit., ars agricolarum quae circumcidat, Cic.; caespitem gladiis, Caes. **B.** Transf., to make less, by cutting, diminish, cut off; multitudinem, Cic.; sumptus, Liv.

circumcirca, adv., *all round about*, ap. Cic., Plaut.

circumciscus -a -um, p. adj. (from circum-cido), of localities, *abrupt, steep, inaccessible*, saxum, Cic.; collis ex omni parte circumciscus, Caes.

circumelūdo -clūdī -clūsum, 3. 1, to shut in, enclose on all sides, surround; cornua argento, Caes.; 2, to surround in a hostile manner; circumeludi duobus exercitibus, Caes.; transf., Catilina meis praesidiis, meā diligentia circumclusus, Cic.

circumcōlo, 3. to dwell around, dwell near, Bix.

circumcurso, 1. (intens. of circumcurro), to runround, Plaut., Lucr., Cat.

circumdo -dēdi -dātum, 1, surround. **I. A.** to put something round something else; with acc., of the thing placed, and dat., of the thing round which it is placed, tectis ac moenibus subjicere ignes circumdareque, Cic.; arma humeris, Verg.; in tmesis, collo dare brachia circum, Verg. **B.** Transf. to supply, paci egregiam famam, Tac. **C.** to build or place round; murum, Caes.; equites cornibus, Liv. **II.** to surround something with something else; with acc. and abl. **A.** Lit. animum corpore, Liv.; tempora vittis, Ov.; regio insulis circumdata, Cic. **B.** to surround in a hostile manner; omnem aciem suam redit et carris, Caes.; oppidum coronā, Liv. **C.** Transf., exiguis quibusdam sinibus totum oratoris munus, Cic.

circumdūco -dūxi -ductum, 3. **I.** to lead round, move or drive round. **A.** exercitum, Plaut.; arastrum (of the founding of a colony when a plough was driven around the site of the wall), Cic.; flumen ut circino circumductum, Caes. **B.** to lead round, to lead by a round-about course; 1, lit., cohortes quatuor longiore itinere, Caes.; absol., praeter castra hostium circumducit, he marches round, Liv.; 2, transf., a, to lead astray, deceive, Plaut.; b, of discourse, to extend, amplify, Quint. **II.** to lead round about, to take round; aliquem omnia sua praesidia circumducere, atque ostentare, Caes.

circumductio -ōnis, f. (circumduco), cheating, deceiving, Plaut.

circumductus -a -um, partic. of circumduco.

circumēo (circueō) -ivi or -ii -itum -ire, to go, travel, or walk round. **I. A.** Gen., 1, in a circle; flagrantēs aras, Ov.; hostium castra, Caes.; 2, a, to go round in a curve; metam ferventi rota, Ov.; b, transf., (a) to cheat, Ter.; (s) to express by circumlocution; Vespasiani nomen suspensi et vitābundi circumambit, avoided mentioning, Tac. **B.** to enclose, surround; aciem a latere aperto, Caes.; fig., in pass., circumiri totius belli fluctibus, Cic. **II.** to go the round, go about. **A.** ipse quo circumiens unum quemque nominans appellat, Sall.; urbem, Liv.; plebem, Liv.; praedia, to visit, Cic.; oram maris, Cic.; vigillas, Liv. **B.** Esp., to go round to canvass or solicit; senatum cum veste sordida, Liv.; circumire ordines et hortari, Caes.

circumēquito, 1. to ride round; moenia, Liv.

circumferro, 1. to wander round, Sen.

circumfēro -tūli -lātum -ferre, to carry round, bring round. **I. 1.** circumferuntur tabulae inspicendi nominis causa, Cic.; poculum circumfertur, Liv.; 2, to spread around; circa ea omnia templa infestos ignes, Liv.; incendia et caedes et terrorem, Tac.; bellum, Liv.; 3, to move round, turn in all directions (of a part of the body, esp. the eyes); oculos, Liv.; 4,

id. spread & report, disseminate news; quae se circumferat esse Corinnum, Ov. **II.** to carry round in a circle; 1, middle, sol ut circumferatur, revolvēs, Cic.; 2, religious t. t., to treat, purify, by carrying round consecrated objects; socios pura circumfuit unda, Verg.

circumflecto -flexi -flexum, 3. to bend round, to turn about; longos cursus, Verg.

circumflo, 1, to blow round; fig., ut ab omnibus ventis invidiae circumflari posse videatur, Cic.

circumflūo -fluxi -fluxum, 3. **I.** to flow round, Ov. **II. A.** to overflow; fig., nec ea redundans tamen nec circumfluens oratio, diffuse, Cic. **B.** Transf. to abound in; circumfluens omnibus copiis, Cic.; gloria, Cic.

circumflūus -a -um (circumfluo), 1, act., flowing round, circumfluent; humor, Ov.; 2, pass., flowed round, surrounded by water; insula, Ov.

circumfōrāneus -a -um (circum and forum), 1, round the forum; aes, money borrowed from the bankers whose shops were round the forum = debt, Cic.; 2, attending at markets; pharmacopola, Cic.

circumfundo -fūdī -fūsum, 3. to pour around. **I. A.** Lit., gen. in pass., circumfundi, or reflexive, se circumfundere, to be poured round = to surround; with dat., amnis circumfunditur parvae insulae, Liv. **B.** Transf., of persons, refl., se circumfundere, or simply circumfundere, to flock round; with dat., equites Hannoni Afrisq̄ se circumfundere, Liv.; so pass., as middle, circumfunditur equitatus Caesaris, Caes.; of things, undique circumfusis molestiis otjvoluptatibus, Cic. **II.** to encompass, surround. **A.** Lit., 1, act., inortuum cera, Nep.; 2, pass., to be washed by; parva quaedam insula est circumfusa illo mari quem oceanum appellatis, Cic. **B.** Transf., to surround, encircle, hem in; praefectum castrorum et legionarios milites circumfundunt, Tac.; gen. in pass., multis circumfusus Stolorum libris, Cic.

circumgēmo, 3. to growl round about; ovile, Hor.

circumgesto, 1. to carry round; epistolam, Cic.

circumgrēdiōr -gressus sum -grēdi (circum and gradior), to go round, travel round, especially with hostile intent; exercitum, Sall.; terga, Tac.

circumicō = circumjicio (q.v.).

circuminjicio, 3. to throw around; vallum, Liv.

circumjācēo, 2. to lie round about, adjoin; quaeque circumjacent Europae, Liv.

circumjectus -ūs, m. (circumjicio). **I.** a surrounding, enclosing; qui (aether) tenero terram circumjectu amplectitur, Cic. **II.** Meton., ut ita munita arx circumjectu arduo niteretur, Cic.

circumjicio -jēci -jectum, 3. (circum and jacio); 1, to throw round, put round; multitudinem hominum totis moenibus, Caes.; hence of localities, **circumjectus** -a -um, surrounding, adjacent; nationes, Tac.; aedificia circumjecta muris, Liv.; 2, aliquid aliqua re, to surround, enclose with anything, Cic.; circumjicere extremitatem coeli rotundo ambitu, Cic.

circumlāvo -lāvi and -lāre, to wash round, to overflow round, Sall.

circumligo, 1. 1, to bind round, bind to; natum mediae hastae, Verg.; 2, to bind round with; ferrum stuppa, Liv.; circumligatum esse angui, Cic.

circumlīno, no perf. -lītum, 3. and also

circumlinio -lini, 4. 1, to smear anything on anything; sulfura taedis, Ov.; 2, to besmear with anything, to cover; circumlitus auro, Ov.; circumlita saxa musco, Hor.

circumluo, 3, to wash round, flow round; quo (mari) in paeninsulae modum pars major (arcis) circumluitur, Liv.

circumlustrans -antis, illuminating all round, Lucr.

circumluvio -onis, f. (circumluo), the formation of an island by the encroachment of a river, Cic.

circummitto -misi -missum, 3. I. to send by a roundabout way, to send round; tribuno cum duorum signorum militibus circummisso, Liv. II. to send round about, to send in all directions; legationes, Caes.

circummūnio (circummoenio, Plaut.), 4, to fortify round, to wall round, to shut in by lines of circumvallation; Uticam vallo, Caes.

circummunitio -onis, f. (circummunio), the investing or circumvallation of a fortress, Caes.

circumpādānus -a -um, round about the Po, near the river Po; campi, Liv.

circumplaudo, 3, to clap or applaud on all sides; aliquem, Ov.

circumplexor -plexus, 3. dep. to embrace, enclose, surround; domini patrimonium circumplexus quasi thesaurum draco, Cic.; collem opere, Caes.

circumplico, 1, to fold round, wind round; si anguem vectis circumplicavisset, Cic.

circumpōno -pōsi -pōsitum, 3, to place or put round, encircle; nemus stagno, Tac.; piper catillis, Hor.

circumpōtatio -onis, f. (circuin and poto), drinking round in succession, ap. Cic.

circumrētio, 4. (circuin and rete), to enclose in a net, ensnare; transf., aliquem, Lucr.; te circumrētium frequentia pepuli Romani video, Cic.

circumrōdo -rōsi, 3, to gnaw round; escam, Plin.; transf., dudum enim circumrōdo quod devorandum est, I have long hesitated to speak of, Cic.; qui dente Theonino quum circumrōditur, slandered, Hor.

circumsaepio -saeptus, 4, to hedge round, enclose; corpus armatis, Liv.

circumsceindo, 3, to tear off, strip; quo ferocius clamitabat, eo infestius circumsceindere et spoliare licet, Liv.

circumscribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3, to describe a circle round, to enclose in a circular line. I. Lit., orbem, Cic.; stantem virgula, Cic. II. Transf. A. to draw the outline of an object, to fix the boundaries of; locum habitandi alicui, Cic. B. to draw together, confine, limit, circumscribe, hamper, restrain; tribunum plebis, Cic. C. 1, to take in; deceive, circumvent, ensnare; fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumscripsi, Cic.; 2, to defraud; adolescentulos, Cic.; vectigalia, to embezzle, Quint.; 3, to put aside as invalid, invalidate, annul; sententias, Cic.

circumscriptē, adv. (circumscriptus), in rhetorical periods; circumscripte numero sequere, Cic.

circumscriptio -onis, f. (circumscribo), encircling. I. Lit., concrete, circumference, Cic. II. Transf., A. outline, boundary; 1, gen., terrae, Cic.; temporis, limit, Cic.; 2, in rhetoric, a period, Cic. B. deceit, swindling, defrauding, esp. in pecuniary matters; adolescentium, Cic.

circumscriptor -oris, m. (circumscribo), cheat, swindler, Cic.

circumscriptus -a -um, p. adj. (circumscribo), concise; brevis et circumscripta quaedam explicatio, Cic.

circumsēco -sectum, 1, to cut round about aliquid serra, Cic.

circumsēdō -sēdi -sessum, 2. I. Gen., sit round, Sen. II. Esp., to surround with hostile intent, besiege, beleague; aliquem vallo Cic.; transf., a lacrimis omnium circumsessu assailed, Cic.

circumsessio -onis, f. (circumsedeo), encircling with hostile intent, a beleaguering, Cic.

circumsido -sēdi, 3, to sit down before place, besiege; oppidum, Sall.

circumsillo, 4. (circuin and salio), to leap or jump round; (passer) circumsiliens, Cat transf., to surround; morborum omne genus, Ju.

circumsisto -stēti, or (more rarely) -stī 3, to place oneself round, to surround. A. Gen. aliquem, Caes. B. Esp., to surround hostile press round; plures paucos circumsistebat Caes.; sex lictores circumsistunt, Cic.

circumsōno -sōnāsi -sōnatum, 1, a, to sound around; clamor hostes circumsونات, Liv.; b, echo with; locus qui circumsونات ululatu Liv.; talibus aures tuas vocibus undique circumsinare, Cic.

circumsōnus -a -um (circumsono), sounding around; turba canum, Ov.

circumspectātrix -icis, f. (circumspect), a female who looks round about, Plaut.

circumspectio -onis, f. (circumspect), foresight, circumspection, caution; circumspect aliqua et accurata consideratio, Cic.

circumspecto, 1. (freq. of circumspect), to look around. I. Intransit., to look round

peatedly; circumspectant bestiae in pastu, Cic. fig., dubitans, circumspectans, haesitans, Cic.

II. Transi., a, to look round at, esp. with anxiety or suspicion; omnia, Cic.; patriciorum vultu Liv.; b, to look round to seek for something somebody; circumspectare omnibus fori partibus senatorem raroque usquam noscitare, Liv.; c, wait for, watch for; defectionis tempus, Liv.

1. **circumspectus** -a -um, p. adj. w. compar. and superl. (from circumspectio), pass., of things, deliberate, well considered; ver circumspecta, Ov.; 2, active, of persons, circumspect, cautious, Sen.

2. **circumspectus** -us, m. (circumspicere), 1, looking round, Plin.; transf., attention to detinere aliquem ab circumspectu rerum alium, Liv.; 2, prospect, view on every side, Cic.

circumspicio -spexi -spectum, 3, to look round. I. Intransit. A. qui in auspicio ahibetur nec suspicit nec circumspicit, Cic.; circumspicit (looks round anxiously), aestuat, Cic.

B. Transf., to consider; circumspicite celeriter animo qui sint rerum exitus consecuti, Cic. I. Transi., to look round at. A. 1, lit., urbis, Liv.; 2, transf., to consider carefully, omnia pericula, Cic. B. to look around for; lit., Caes.; saxum ingens, Verg.; 2, transf., look for, seek for; externa auxilia, Tac.

circumsto -stēti, 1. I. to stand round in a circle, to surround, encircle; sellam, Liv. hence partic. subst., circumstantes, the bystanders, Liv. II. to surround with hostile intent, to beleague. A. Lit., circumstare tribun praetoris urbani, obsidere cum gladiis curias Cic. B. Transf., quum tanti undique terror circumstarent, Liv.

circumstrēpo -strēpui -strēptum, 3, to roar, make a noise round, shout clamorously around; legatus clamore seditiosorum circum

streptitur, Tac.; with acc., quidam atrociora circumstrebebant, Tac.

circumstrūo -struxi -structum, 3. to build round, Suet.

circumsurgens -entis, rising round, Tac.

circumtēgo, 3. to cover all round, Lucr. (?)

circumtēro, 3. to rub against on all sides; poet., to crowd round, Tib.

circumtextus -a -um, woven all round; circumtextum croceo velamen acantho, Verg.

circumtōno -tōndi, 1. to thunder round; qua totum Nereus circumtonat orbem, Ov.

circumtonsus -a -uni, 1, shaven or shorn all round, Suet.; 2, transf., of discourse, artificial, Sen.

circumvado -vāsi, 3. to attack from every side, to surround. I. Lit., immobiles naves circumvadunt, Liv. II. Transf., cum terror circumvasisset aciem, Liv.

circumvāgus -a -um, wandering round, or in a circle; Oceanus, Hor.

circumvālo, 1. to surround with a wall, or fortification, to blockade, beleague; oppidum, Caes.; Pompeium, Cic.; fig., tot res repente circumvallant, Ter.

circumvectio -ōnis, f. (circumvehor), 1, a carrying round of merchandise; portorium circumvectionis, transit ducis, Cic.; 2, solis, circuit, revolution, Cic.

circumvector, 1. dep. (Intens. of circumvehor), 1, to ride or sail round; Ligurum oras, Liv.; 2, poet., to go through, describe; singula dum circumvectamur, Verg.

circumvēhor -vectus, 3. dep., 1, to ride or sail round; jubet circumvectos (equites), ab tergo Gallicam invadere aciem, Liv.; navibus circumvecti, Caes.; with acc., cum classe Corsicae oram, Liv.; transf., frustra circumvehor omnia verbis, try to describe at once, Verg.; 2, to ride or sail in every direction, Liv.

circumvēlo, 1. to veil or conceal on all sides; aurato circumvelatur amictu, Ov.

circumvēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. to come round, surround, encircle. I. Gen. A. Of persons, homines circumventi flamma, Caes. B. Of places, Rhenus modicas insulas circumveniens, Tac. II. To surround with hostile intent.

A. Lit., 1, of persons, hostes a tergo, Caes.; 2, of things, cuncta moenia exercitu, Sall. B. Transf., 1, to beset, oppress, assail; aliquem judicio capitis, Cic.; 2, to cheat; innocentem pecunia, Cic.

circumversor, 1. dep., to twist or turn round, Lucr.

circumverto (-vorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. A. to turn, twist round; rota perpetuum qua circumvertitur axem, Ov.; municipium, to manumit, Quint. B. Transf., to defraud; qui me argento circumvortant, Plant.

circumvestio, 4. to clothe all round, poet., ap. Cic.

circumvincio -vinctus, 4. to bind all round, Plant.

circumvisio, 3. to look all round, Plant.

circumvōlito, 1. 1, to fly round; lacus circumvolitavit hirundo, Verg.; 2, transf., to rove about, hover round; circumvolitant equites, Lucr.

circumvōlo, 1. to fly round; aliquem atris alis (of death), Hor.

circumvolvō -volvi -volutam, 3. to roll round; sol magnum circumvolvitur annum, completes its annual course, Verg.

circus -i m. (κίρκος). I. a circular line;

caudens, the milky way, Cic. II. a circus, hippodrome. A. in Rome; 1, Circus Maximus, or Circus, the great circus or racecourse in Rome, surrounded by galleries which accommodated 150,000 spectators, Liv.; 2, Circus Flaminius, outside the town, Cic. B. a circus in other places; 1, Circus maritimus at Anagnia, Liv.; 2, any circus or place where games are held, Verg.

ciris -is, f. (κίρῖς), a bird, into which Scylla, daughter of Nisus, was transformed, Ov.

cirrātus -a -um (cirus), curled, crisped, Mart.

Cirrhā -ae, f. (Κίρρα), a city of Phocis, the port of Delphi, sacred to Apollo; hence, **Cirrhāus** -a -um, relating to Cirrhā or Apollo.

cirrus -i, m., 1, a lock, curl, or ringlet of hair, Juv.; 2, the fringe of a garment, Phaedr.

Cirta -ae, f. (Κίρτα), a town of Numidia.

cis, prep., with acc. (connected with is and hic, with demonstrative c prefixed), on this side; 1, of place, cis Taurum, Cic.; 2, of time, cis dies paucos, within a few days, Sall.

cisalpinus -a -um, on this side (the Roman), i.e., the south side of the Alps; Gallia, Caes.

cisium -il, n. a light two-wheeled gig, Cic.

cisrhenānus -a -um, on this side the Rhine; Germani, Caes.

Cisseus -ēi, m. (Κισσεύς), king of Thrace, father of Hecuba; hence **Cisseis** -idis, f. (Κισσεΐς), daughter of Cisseus, Hecuba.

cista -ae, f. (κίστη), a chest, casket for keeping money, fruit, books, etc., Cic.; for sacred utensils, Tib.; a ballot-box, Plin.

cistella -ae, f. (dim. of cista), a little chest, or casket, Plant.

cistellātrix -icis, f. (cistella), the female slave whose business it was to keep the cash-box, Plant.

cistellūla -ae, f. (dim. of cistella), a little casket, Plant.

cisterna -ae, f. a subterranean reservoir, a cistern; piscinae cisternaeque servandis imbribus, Tac.

cistifer -fēri, m. (cista and fero), one who carries a box or chest, Mart.

cistophōrus -i, m. (κιστοφόρος), an Asiatic coin worth about four drachmae, so called from the impression of a cista upon it; in cistophoro in Asia habeo ad H.S. bis et vices, in Asiatic coinage, Cic.

cistūla -ae, f. (dim. of cista), a casket, Plant.

citātīm, adv. (citatus), quickly, hastily, Cic.

citātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from cito), quick, rapid, speedy; Rhenus per fines Trevirorum citatus fertur, Caes.; citato equo or citatis equis, at full gallop, Liv.

citētr -tra -tram (eis), on this side. I. Positive, Cato. II. Compar., **citētrior** -us, genit. -ōris, on this side. A. Gallia, Cic. B. Transf., 1, ad haec citiora veniam et notiora nobis, more closely concerning us, Cic.; 2, of time, earlier; citiores nondum audiebamus, Cic. III. Superl., **citimus** or **citimus** -a -um, very near, nearest; stella ultima a caelo citima terris, Cic.

Cithaerōn -ōnis, m. (Κίθαρών), a mountain in the south-west of Boeotia, scene of the Bacchic orgies.

cithāra -ae, f. (κίθάρα). A. a four-stringed instrument, Hor. B. Meton., 1, the music of the cithara, Hor.; 2, the art of playing the cithara, Hor.

cithārista -ae, m. (κίθαριστής), a player on the cithara, Ter.

citharistria -ae, f. (κίθαρίστρια), a female player on the cithara, Ter.

citharizo, 1. (κίθαρίζω), to play the cithara, Nep.

citharoedicus -a -um (κίθαροδικός), relating to the citharoedus, Suet.

citharoedus -i, m. (κίθαροδός), one who sings to the cithara, Cic.

Citium (λί, n. Κίτιον), a maritime city of Cyprus, birthplace of the Stoic philosopher, Zeno; hence, **A. Citiensis** -e, belonging to Citium.

B. Citiens -a -um, belonging to Citium. **C. Citiens** -ei, m. of Citium; Zeno, Cic.

1. **citō**, comp. **citius**, sup. **citissime**, adv. (citus). **A.** quickly, speedily, Cic.; cito discere aliquid, Cic. **B.** Transf., **A.** non cito, not easily, Cic.; **b.** compar., citius quam, sooner than, Cic.

2. **cito**, 1. (freq. of cio = cieo). **I.** to put into violent motion, hence to cite, summon; **a.** the senate; patres in curiam, Liv.; **b.** the people to vote; in campo Martio centuriam populum, Liv.; **c.** the knights; "Cita," inquit Nero, "M. Livium," Liv.; **d.** the citizens to take the oath of military allegiance; citati milites nominatim apud tribunos militum in verba P. Scipionis iuraverunt, Liv.; **e.** in a court of justice, (a) the jury; si Lysias citatus iudex non responderit, Cic.; (β) the prosecutor or defendant; citat reum, non respondet; citat accusatorem, Cic.; omnes si ab te capitis C. Rabirii nomine citantur, Cic.; (γ) a witness; in hanc rem te, Naevi, testem citabo, Cic.; transf., quamvis citetur Salamis clarissimae testis victoriae, Cic.; (δ) the condemned; praconis audita vox citantis nomina damnatorum, Liv.; **f.** to call upon a god for help; aliquem falso, Ov. **II. a.** to shout out; paeanem, Cic.; **b.** to call forth, to produce; isque (animi) motus aut boni aut mali opinione citatur, Cic.

citrā, adv. and prep. with acc. (from citer). **I.** on this side; citra Veliā, Cic.; citra Rhenum, Caes. **II.** Transf., **A.** on this side of (a certain boundary), within, before; 1. of space, paucis citra milibus, Liv.; citra tertiam syllabam, before the third syllable, Cic.; 2. of time, within; citra Trojana tempora, Ov. **B.** = sine, praeter, without, except; citra vulnus, Plin.

citrēus -a -um (citrus), 1. belonging to the citrus tree; mensa, made of citrus wood, Cic.; 2. belonging to the citron tree; citrea, the citron-tree, Plin.; citreum, the citron, Plin.

citrō, adv. (citer), found only in combination with alto; ultro et citro, ultro citroque, ultro citro, ultro ac citro, up and down, hither and thither, Cic.

citrum -i, n. citrus wood, Plin.

citrus -i, m. the citrus, a kind of African cypress, from the aromatic timber of which the Romans manufactured costly articles of furniture (perhaps Thuia orientalis, Linn.), Plin.

citus -a -um, p. adj. (from cieo), quick, speedy; vox, Cic.; incessus, Sall.; pes, the tambus, Ov.

civicus -a -um (civis), relating to a citizen, civic; bella, civil war, Ov.; corona, and simply **civica** -ae, f. the civic crown, a chaplet of oak leaves presented to one who had saved the life of a Roman citizen in war, bearing the inscription, ob civem servatum, Cic.

civilis -e (civis). **I.** relating to a citizen, civic, civil. **A.** Lit., conjuratio, Cic.; discordia, Sall.; quercus = corona civica (v. civicus), Verg.; jus, either the civil law of the Romans (opp. jus naturale) or the law of private rights (opp. jus publicum), Cic.; dies, from midnight to midnight, as opp. to the naturalis dies, from sunrise to sunset, Varr. **B.** Transf., **A.** becoming a citizen, befitting a citizen; nulli civilis animus, Liv.; **b.**

popular, affable, courteous; quid civilis illo, Ov. **II.** relating to public life or the state; **a.** scientia, Cic.; civium rerum peritus, Tac.; **b.** civil, as opp. to military; non militaria solum sed civilia quoque munera, Liv.

civilitas -atis, f. (civilis), 1. the science of politics, used by Quint. as a translation of ἡ πολιτική; 2. politeness, condescension, civility, Suet.

civiliter, adv. (civilis), 1. like a citizen; vivere, Cic.; 2. politely, Ov.

civis -is, c. (from cio or cieo, summoned). **I.** a citizen (opp. hostis or peregrinus), civis Romanus, Cic.; aliquem civem asciscere, Cic.; fieri civem Romanum, Cic.; fem., civis Attica, Ter. **II. A.** fellow citizen; cives mei, Cic. **B.** subject; imperare corpori ut rex civibus suis, Cic.

civitas -atis, f. (civis). **I.** Abstr., citizenship, the condition or rights of a citizen; civitatem dare alicui, Cic.; amittere, Cic.; aliquem civitate donare, Cic.; aliquem in civitatem asciscere, Cic.; in populi Romani civitatem suscipi, Cic.; civitatem consequi, adipisci, habere, impetrare, adimere, Cic.; civitate mutari, Cic. **II.** Concr. **A.** a union of citizens, a state, commonwealth; civitates aut nationes, civilised states or barbarous tribes, Cic.; civitatem instituere, administrare, Cic.; civitates condere, Cic. **B.** Meton., a town, city, Cic.

clādes -is, f. (connected with gladius), destruction. **I.** destruction of plants, etc., by hail or rain, loss, damage, Plaut.; loss of a limb; dextrae manus, Liv. **II. A.** disaster, injury, civitatis, Cic. **B.** Meton., persons who cause the disaster; militum clades, Cic.; geminos Soipiadis cladem Libyae, Verg. **C.** Esp., misfortune in war, defeat; cladem inferre, Liv.; facere, Sall.; accipere, Liv.; hosti inferre, Cic.

clam (old Lat. cālam or cālim, from root CAL, CEL, whence cel -o). **I.** Adv., secretly (opp. palam), in secret; esse, to remain incognito, Liv.; plura clam removere, Cic. **II.** Prep. **a.** with abl., clam vobis, Caes.; clam ista, Cic.; **b.** gen. with acc., clam me est, it is unknown to me, Cic.

clāmātor -ōris, m. (clamo), a shout, a bawler, noisy declaimer, Cic.

clāmō, 1. (intens. of clamo), to cry loudly, shout violently; 1. absol. or with acc., Caenaeas clamitabat, cried figs of Caunus, Cic.; of things, nonne ipsum caput et supercilia illa penitus abraza clamitare calliditatem videntur, Cic.; 2. followed by an exclamation in direct speech, ad arma! clamitans, Liv.; 3. foll. by acc. and infin. in indirect speech, saepe clamitans liberum se liberaeque civitatis esse, Caes.; 4. with the acc., aliquem sycophantam, Ter.

clāmo, 1. (connected with καλέω). **I.** Intransit., to shout, cry aloud. **A.** Of men, loqui omnes et clamare coeperunt, Cic.; de suo et uxoris interitu, Cic. **B.** Of animals, auersus qui tantummodo clamant, nocere non possunt, Cic. **II.** Transit., 1. to call to or upon; comites, Ov.; morientem nomine, Verg.; with double acc., to call aloud; aliquem furem, Hor.; 2. to proclaim aloud; **a.** with acc., hoc de pecunia, Cic.; **b.** in direct speech, infans Io triumphat clāmāns, Liv.; **c.** in indirect speech, clamare ille quum raperetur, nihil se miserum fecisse, Cic.; **d.** with ut and the subj., clamare coeperunt, sibi ut haberet hereditatem, Cic.

clāmor -ōris, m. a loud shouting, cry. **A.** Of men, clamor populi infestus atque inimicus, Cic.; clamorem edere, tollere, Cic.; excitare, Liv.; clamor oritur, Sall.; auditur, Caes.; esp., 1. shout of applause; haec sunt, quae clamores et admirationes in bonis oratoribus efficiunt, Cic.; 2. wild cry; aliquem clamoribus et con-

viciis et sibilis consecrari, Cic. **3.** war-cry; clamorem tollere, Caes.; **4.** cry of sorrow; lamentantium militum, Liv. **B.** Of animals, gruum, Lucr. **C.** a sound of lifeless things; montium, Hor.

clāmōsus -a -um (clamo), **1.** act., noisy; clamorū, Quint.; **2.** pass., filled with noise; circus, Mart.

clanculūm, adv. (clam), secretly, in secret, Plant., Ter.; prep. with acc., clanculūm patres, Ter.

clandestinus -a -um (clam), secret, concealed, hidden, clandestine; colloquia cum hostibus, Cic.

clangor -ōris, m. a sound, clang, noise; **1.** the cry of birds, Ov.; of the eagle, Cic. poet.; the hissing of geese, Liv.; **2.** the sound of a trumpet, Verg.

Clānis -is, m. a river of Etruria.

Clānius -li, m. a river of Campania.

clārē, adv. (clarus). **I.** Lit. **A.** As regards sight, clearly, brightly; videre, Plant.; fulgere, Cat. **B.** As regards hearing, aloud; plaudere, dicere, Plant.; gemere, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** clearly, distinctly; apparere, ap. Cic.; ostendere, Quint. **B.** illustriously; exlendscere, Nep.

clārēō, **2.** (clarus). **I.** to be bright, to shine, Cic. poet. **II.** Transf. **A.** to be clear to the mind, be evident, Lucr. **B.** to be distinguished, illustrious, Enn.

claresco, clārūi, **3.** (inch. of clareo). **I.** **A.** to become clear, bright, Tac. **B.** to sound or resound clearly; clarescent sonitus, Verg. **II.** Transf. **A.** to become clear to the mind, become evident, Lucr. **B.** to become illustrious, Tac.; ex gente Domitiā duae familiae clarserunt, Suet.

clārīgātio -ōnis, f. (clarigo), **1.** the demand of satisfaction and declaration of war by a Fetialis, Plin.; **2.** the fine imposed on a man caught beyond the limits within which he has been ordered to remain, Liv.

clārigo (clare)—i.e., clara voce—and ago), **1.** to declare war, used of the Fetialis, Plin.

clārisonus -a -um (clarus and sono), clearly sounding; vox, Cat.

clārītas -ātis, f. (clarus). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of the sight, clearness, brightness, brilliancy, Plin. **B.** Of the voice, vocis, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** clearness to the mind, plainness, Quint. **B.** fame, celebrity, renown; hominis, Cic.

clārītudo -inis, f. (clarus), clearness, brilliancy. **I.** Lit., of the sight, deae (i.e., lunae), Tac. **II.** Transf., fame, renown, celebrity, Sall.

clāro, **1.** (clarus). **I.** to make clear, make bright, Cic. poet. **II.** Transf. **A.** to make plain, evident; animi naturam versibus, Lucr. **B.** to make illustrious, renowned, Hor.

clārōr -ōris, m. (clarus), brightness, Plant.

Clārōs, i, f. (Κάρος), a small town in Ionia, on a promontory near Colophon, famous for a temple and oracle of Apollo; hence **Clārīus** -a -um (Κάρος), Clarian, surname of Apollo, Ov.; poeta, the poet Antimachus, born at Claros.

clārus -a -um (connected with κλαρός), clear, bright (opp. obscurus, caecus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In regard to objects of sight, bright, shining, brilliant; luminia mundi, Verg.; locus, Cic.; poet., of the wind, making clear bringing fair weather; aquilo, Verg. **B.** In regard to objects of hearing, clear, loud; voce, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** clear, evident, plain; luce sunt clariora nobis tua consilia, Cic. **B.** **1.** illustrious, renowned, distinguished; a, of persons, vir clarissimus, Cic.; clarus gloriā, Cic.; clarus in philosophia et nobilitate, Cic.; ex doctrina nobilit et clarus,

Cic.; b, of things oppidum Cic.; victoria clarissima, Cic.; **2.** in a bad sense, notorious; illa oppugnatio fani antiquissimi quam clara apud omnes, Cic.; populus luxuriā superbiāque clarus, Liv.

classiārīus -i, m. (classis), **1.** (sc. miles), a soldier on board ship, a marine, Tac.; **2.** (sc. nauta), a rower, or sailor, on board a war galley, Caes.

classicūla -ae, f. (dim. of classis), a little fleet, flotilla, Cic.

classicus -a -um (classis). **I. A.** relating to the classes into which the Roman citizens were distributed; hence, **classicus** -i, m. a citizen of the first or highest class. **B.** Transf., classicus scriptor, an author of the first rank, Gell. **II.** relating to the army or the fleet. **A.** relating to the army; subst., **classicum** -i, n. the signal of engagement given by a trumpet; **classicum** canit, Liv.; or the signal by which the classes were called to the comitia; classico ad contionem convocat, Liv.; and meton., the trumpet itself; **classicum** inflare, Verg. **B.** relating to the fleet; milites, Liv.; bella, naval war, Prop.; and subst., **classici** -ōrum, m. marines, Tac.

classis -is, f. (connected with κλάω, κλήω, from κλέω, and calo, to summon, lit. the multitude summoned). **I.** a class. **A.** Lit., one of the divisions into which Servius Tullius divided the whole Roman people; hence fig., **quintae classis**, of the lowest rank, Cic. **B.** Transf., any division; servorum, Petr. **II.** In milit. lang., the forces. **A.** a land army; Hortinae classes, Verg. **B.** the fleet; classem facere, comparare, aedificare, to build a fleet, Cic.; instruere atque ornare, to fit out a fleet, Cic.; classem appellare ad Delum, to land, Cic.; poet., a ship, Hor., Verg.; hence, plur. classes = naves, Verg. Aen. ii. 30.

Clastidium -ii, n. a town in Gallia Cispadana, now Casteggio or Chiateggio.

Clāterna -ae, f., stronghold in Cispadana Gaul (now Maggio).

clātri -ōrum, m. and **clātra** -ōrum, n. (κλήτρα), a trellis or grating, Hor.

clatro, **1.** (clatri), to provide or cover with a trellis or grating, Plant.

claudēō -ēre, **2.** and gen. **claudio**, clausurus, **3.** (claudus), to limp, halt, be lame; gen. used fig., si (beata vita) una ex parte clauderet, Cic.; esp. of orators, in quacunq; enim una (parte) plane clauderet, orator esse non posset, Cic.

Claudīanus -i, m. (Claudius), a Latin poet, who lived in the reigns of Theodosius the Great, and his sons Arcadius and Honorius.

claudicatio -ōnis, f. (claudico), a limping, Cic.

claudīco, **1.** (claudus), to limp, be lame; gravior claudicare ex vulnere ob rempublicam accepto, Cic.; claudicat axis mundi, inclinet, Lucr.; fig., to halt, waver, be defective; tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic.; esp. of speech, nihil curtum, nihil claudicans, Cic.

Claudīus (Clōdīus) -a -um, the name of a Roman family, both patrician and plebeian, of whom the most celebrated members were:—**I.** Appius Claudius Sabinus Regillensis, the founder of the family, a Sabine of Regillum, whose name was said to have been originally Attus Clausus. **II.** Appius Claudius Crassus, the most notorious of the decemvirs. **III.** Appius Claudius Caecus, censor 312 B.C., the builder of several great public works. **IV.** Publius Clodius Pulcher, tribune of the people, murdered by Milo, B.C. 52. **V.** Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus, the fourth Roman emperor. Adj., **Claudianus** -a -um, **Claudianus** -e, **Clōdianus** -a -um, **Claudian**.

1. claudō, clausi, clausum, 3. and clūdō, clūsi, clusum, 3. (root CLA, whence clavis, Gr. Dor. κλαῖς = κλείς). **I. Gen., to shut close** (opp. aperire). **A. Lit., 1.** foren cubiculi, Cic.; portas alicui, Caes.; Janum, to close the gates of the temple of Janus, Liv.; fig., claudere aures alicui rei, Cic.; in ipsius consuetudinem, quam adhuc meus pudor mihi clausit, me insinuabo, Cic.; **2.** to close up a road or a country, to make inaccessible; omnes aditus clauduntur, Cic.; quod clausae hieme Alpes essent, Liv.; adhuc clausum fuisse mare scio, Cic.; **3.** to close up; **a.** geograph. t. t., insula ea sinum ab alto claudit; **b.** milit. t. t., agmen claudere, to bring up the rear, Caes. Subst., **clausum** -i, n. a bolt or lock; clausa effringere, Sall.; **B. Transf., 1.** to bring to an end; opus, Ov.; octavum lustrum, Hor.; **2.** of character, partic. clausus, secret, close; Tiberius, Tac. **II. A.** = intercludere, to dam up, stop; intercept; rivos, Verg.; conneatus, Liv.; horum ferocia vocem Evandri clausit, Liv. **B.** = concludere, includere; **1.** lit., **a.** to shut up in; aliquem in curiam or in curia, Liv.; **b.** milit. t. t., to invest; oppidum undique, Sall.; of hunting, nemorum saltus, Verg.; **c.** to encompass, surround; urbs loci natura terra marique clauditur, Cic.; **2.** transf., **a.** aliud clausum in pectore, aliud in lingua promptum habere; **b.** as rhet. t. t., sententias numeris, Cic.

2. claudo = claudeo (q.v.).

claudus (cludus) -a -um. **I. Lit., limping, halting, lame;** claudus altero pede, lame on one foot, Nep.; claudi ac debiles equi, Liv.; prov., iste claudus pilani, one who can make proper use of nothing, Cic. **II. Transf. A.** crippled, defective, wavering; naves, Liv.; poet., carmina alterno versu, elegiac verse, Ov. **B.** wavering, insecure; clauda nec officii pars erit ulla tui, Ov.

claustrum -i, n. (claudō), gen. plur. **I. a bolt, bar;** claustra revellere, Cic.; laxare, Verg.; relaxare, Ov.; fig., portarum naturae effringere, to lay bare the secrets of nature, Lucr. **II. a gate, inclosure, dam, limit, boundary;** **a.** venti circum claustra ferunt, Verg.; **b.** custody, confinement; of animals, a den, cage; diu claustris retentae ferae, Liv.; **c.** a pass of narrow place; claustra montium, Tac.; milit. t. t., the key or critical point of a position; terra claustra locorum tenet; claustra Aegypti, Liv.; fig., claustra ista (barrier) nobilitatis refregissem, Cic.

clausula -ae, f. (claudō), the end, conclusion. **A. Gen., epistolae,** Cic. **B. Esp. 1.** the closing scene or closing word in a drama; in quo (pimo) quum clausula non invenitur, Cic.; **2.** in rhet., the close of a period, Cic.

clāva -ae, f. (clavus), a knotty staff or cudgel, Cic.; also the staff used in the drill of recruits or in exercises in the use of weapons, Cic.; the club of Hercules, Verg., Ov.

clāvārium -i, n. (clavus), a gift of money to Roman soldiers, Tac.

clāvātor -ōris, m. (clava), one who carries the clava, Plaut.

clāvīcula -ae, f. (dim. of clavis, a little key), hence, the twig or tendril by which the vine clings to its prop, Cic.

1. clāviger -gēri, m. (clava and gero), the club-bearer, epithet of Hercules, Ov.

2. clāviger -gēri, m. (clavis and gero), the key-carrier, epithet of Janus as god of doors, Ov.

clāvis -is, f. (κλαῖς, κλείς), **1.** a key; adulterina portarum, a false or skeleton key, Sall.; claves adimere uxori, to separate from one's wife, Cic.; **2.** a lock; alias claves omnibus portis imponere, Liv.; **3.** clavis adunca trochi, a stick for unravelling a hoop, Prop.

clāvus -i, m. a nail. **A. Lit., clavis ferreis confixa transtra, Caes.; clavus trabalis, a spike,** as a sign of firmness, an attribute of Necessitas, Hor.; hence, prov., trabali clavo figere, to fix firmly, Cic.; annalis, the nail which on the ides of September every year was driven into the wall of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus at Rome; hence fig., ex hoc die clavum anni movebis, reckon the beginning of the year, Cic. **B. Transf., 1.** a helm, rudder, Verg.; fig., clavum imperii tenere, Cic.; **2.** a stripe of purple on the tunic, worn broad by the senators (latus), narrow by the knights (angustus), latum clavum a Caesare impetravi, I have become a senator, Plin.; the latus clavus was also worn by the boys of noble families at Rome, Ov.; meton., clavus = the tunic with the broad or narrow stripe, Hor.

Clazōménae -arum, f. (Κλαζομεναι), one of the twelve Ionic towns in Asia Minor.

Cleānthēs -is, m. (Κλεάνθης), a Stoic philosopher, pupil of Zeno; hence adj., **Cleānthēus** -a -um, Stoic, Pers.

clēmēns -entis, adj. with compar. and superl., mild, placid, kind, merciful. **I. a.** of persons, clementes iudices et misericordes, Cic.; ab innocentia clementissimus, Cic.; **b.** of circumstances, events, etc., castigatio, Cic. **II. Transf., a.** of the weather, mild; flamen, Cat.; **b.** of water, quiet, calm; annis clementissimus, still, Ov.

clēmētēr, adv. with compar. and superl. (clemens), mildly, gently, mercifully. **I. Lit., clementer facere or ferre aliquid,** Cic.; clementer et moderate jus dicere, Caes.; clementer ductis militibus, without plundering, Liv. **II. Transf.,** of places, gently rising; clementer editum jugum, Tac.

clēmēntia -ae, f. (clemens). **A.** mildness, mercy, clemency; clementia mansuetudoque, Cic.; confugere in clementiam alicuius, Cic.; clementia uti, Cic. **B. Transf.,** mildness of weather; aestatis, Plin.

Cleōmbrōtus -i, m. (Κλέομβροτος), **1.** a general of the Laedaeamoniensians; **2.** a Greek philosopher of Ambracia.

Cleōn -ōnis, m. (Κλέων), a celebrated Athenian demagogue.

Cleōnae -arum, f. (Κλεωναί), a city in Argolis, near Nemea; hence adj., **Cleōnaeus** -a -um, Cleonean.

Cleōpātra -ae, f. **I.** the daughter of Philip of Macedon and of Olympias, wife of Alexander I. of Epirus. **II.** the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, queen of Egypt, the mistress of Antonius, whose forces allied with hers were overthrown by Augustus at Actium.

clēpō, clepsi, cleptum, 3. (κλέπτω), to steal, ap. Cic.; se, to conceal oneself, Sen.

clepsydra -ae, f. (κλεψύδρα), the water clock used to measure the time during which an orator spoke; binas clespydras petere, to wish to speak for the length of two clespydras, Plin.; dare, to give leave to speak, Plin.; cras ergo ad clespydram, rhetorical exercises, Cic.; so, aliquem ad clespydram latrare docere, Cic.

clepta -ae, m. (κλέπτης), a thief, Plaut.

clibānus -i, m. (κλιβανός), an earthen or iron vessel perforated with small holes used for baking bread, Plin.

cliēns -entis, m. (archaic cliens, from cluo, κλύω, to hear, lit. a listener). **I.** in Rome, a client, dependent, one under the protection of a patronus. **II. Transf., 1.** in Gaul and Germany, a vassal; used of entire nations, alies, Caes.; **2.** the worshipper of a god; Bacchi, Hor.

cliēnta -ae, f. (cliens), a female client, Hor.

clientēla -ae, f. (cliens). **I. A.** clientship, the relation between the client and his patron; esse in alicuius clientela, Cic.; in alicuius clientelam se conferre, Cic. **B.** Meton. (gen. in plur.), clients, Cic. **II.** the relation of a weaker nation to a more powerful one, dependence; magnae eorum erant clientelae, Caes.; dicare se alicui in clientelam, Caes.

clientulus -i, m. (dim. of cliens); a little client, Tac.

clināmen -inis, n. (*clino), the inclination of a thing, Lucr.

clinātus -a -um (partic. from obsolete verb clino = κλίνω), inclined, bent, leaning, Lucr., Cic. poet.

Clīnias -ae, m. (Κλεινίας), the father of Alcibiades; hence, **Cliniādes** -ae, m. Alcibiades.

Clīo -ūs, f. (Κλειώ), 1, the Muse of history; 2, a daughter of Oceanus.

clīpēo (clupeo), 1. to provide with a shield; clipeata agmina, Verg. Subst., **clīpeatī** -ōrum, m. soldiers bearing shields, Liv.

clīpēus (clūpēus) -i, m. and **clīpēum** (clūpēum) -i, n. the round metal shield of the Roman soldiers. **I.** Lit., Cic.; prov., clipeum post vulnera sumere, to do anything too late, Ov. **II.** Transf., of objects resembling a shield in shape, a, the disk of the sun, Ov.; b (gen. clipeum), a medallion portrait of a god or distinguished man, Liv., Tac.

Clīsthēnēs -is, m. (Κλεισθένης), an Athenian statesman.

Clitarchus -i, m. (Κλειταρχος), a Greek historian who accompanied Alexander the Great on his expeditions.

clitellae -arum, f. (*clino), a pack saddle, a pair of panniers, Cic.

clitellārius -a -um (clitellae), belonging or relating to a pack saddle, Cic.

Cliternum -i, n. a town of the Aequi, Adj., **Cliterninus** -a -um, Cliternian.

Clitēmāchus -i, m. (Κλειτμήαχος), an Academic philosopher, pupil of Carneades.

Clitōr -ōris, m. (Κλειτώρ) and **Clitōrium** -i, n. a town in Arcadia, Adj., **Clitōrius** -a -um, Clitorean.

Clitumnus -i, m. a river in Umbria, now Clitunno.

clivusus -a -um (clivus), hilly, steep, precipitous, rus, Verg.; Olympus, Ov.

clivus -i, m. (from root CLF, whence acclivus and declivis, and clino in acclino, etc.), a gentle ascent or elevation, a hill; lenis ab tergo clivus erat, Liv.; clivum molle, Caes.; clivus Capitolinus, the ascent from the forum to the Capitoline hill, and the Capitoline hill itself, Liv.; so clivus sacer, Hor.; prov. for an obstacle which is to be surmounted; clivo sudamus in imo, Ov.

clōāca -ae, f. (from cluo = I cleanse), a, a sewer or drain; fossas cloacasque exaurire, Liv.; b, cloaca maxima, the sewer constructed by Tarquinius Priscus, through which the filth of Rome was discharged into the Tiber, Liv.

Clōācina -ae, f. (from cluo, I cleanse), the cleanser, surname of Venus whose image stood at the place where the Romans and Sabines were reconciled after the rape of the Sabine women, and where they purified themselves with myrtle boughs.

Clōdīus = Claudius (q.v.).

Cloellus (Cluilius) -a -um, name of an Alban and afterwards of a Roman gens, the most celebrated of the name being: 1, Cluilius or Cloellus, the last king of Alba, who invaded the Roman territory and made the Cluilia fossa or

fossae Cloelliae, Liv.: 2, Cloella -ae, f. a Roman maiden, hostage to Porsena, who swam back across the Tiber to Rome.

Clōthō -ūs, f. (Κλωθώ), the spinner, one of the Parcae.

clūcō, 2. (κλύνω), I hear myself coiled, I am called, am named; quaecunque cliuent, whatever has a name, Lucr.

clūnis -is, m. and f. the buttocks, hinder parts, Hor., Liv.

Clūpēa (Clūpēa) -ae, f. and plur. **Clūpēae** -arum, f. (translation of Gr. Ἀσπίς), a promontory and town in Byzantium in Africa.

Clusium -ii, n. a town of Etruria, Adj.,

Clusinus -a -um, of Clusium.

Clūsus -ii, m. (cludo), the shutter, epithet of Janus.

Clūmēne -ēs, f. (Κλυμένη), the wife of the Ethiopian king Merops, and mother of Phaethon; hence adj., **Clūmēneus** -a -um; proles, Phaethon, Ov.

clyster -ēris, m. (κλυστήρ), 1, a clyster, Suet.; 2, syringe, Suet.

Clūtaemnestra -ae, f. (Κλυταιμνήστρα), daughter of Leda, sister of Helen, Castor, and Pollux, wife of Agamemnon and mother of Orestes, Electra, and Iphigenia, slew her husband with the help of Aegisthus.

Clūtīe -ēs, f. (Κλυτή), daughter of Oceanus, beloved by Apollo, changed into the flower heliotropium.

Cnidus (-ōs), or **Gnīdus** (-ōs), -i, f. (Κνίδος), a town in Caria, famed for the worship of Venus, Adj., **Cnīdūs** -a -um, Cnidian.

coācervātio -ōnis, f. (coacervo), a heaping up (of proofs), Cic.

coācervo, 1. to heap up, accumulate; pecunias coacervantur, Cic.; transf., arguments, Cic.

coācesco -ācūi, 3. to become thoroughly sour; ut enim non omne vinum, sic non omnis natura vetustate coacescit, Cic.; fig., quam valde eam (gentem Sardonum) putamus tot transfusionibus coacuisse, Cic.

coāctio -ōnis, f. (cogo), a collecting; coactiones argentariae factitavit, Suet.

coācto, 1. (intens. of cogo), to compel, Lucr.

coāctor -ōris, m. (cogo). **I.** Lit., a, a collector of rents, money at auctions, etc., Hor.; b, coactores agminis, the rear-guard, Tac. **II.** Transf., one who compels, Sen.

coāctum -i, n. (cogo), a coverlet of thick cloth, Caes.

coāctus -ūs, m. (cogo), a compulsion, compelling; coactu atque effugitatu meo, Cic.

coāddo, 3. to add in with, Plaut.

coāedificō, 1. to build on; campum Martium, Cic.

coaequo, 1. to level, make plain, even. **A.** montes, Sall. **B.** Transf., omnia ad libidines suas, placed on the same footing, Cic.

coāgmentatio -ōnis (coagmento), a connection, binding together; corporis, Cic.

coāgmento, 1. (coagmentum), to fix together, stick together, join together. **I.** Lit., opus ipsa sum eadem, quae coagmentavit, natura dissolvit, Cic. **II.** Transf., verba compone et quasi coagmenta, Cic.; pacem, to conclude, Cic.

coāgmentum -i, n. (cogo), a joining together, a joint; lapidum, Caes.

coāgūlum -i, n. (cogo), 1, that which causes to curdle, rennet, Plin.; 2, meton., curds, Plin.

coālesco -ālūi, -ālītum, 3. (com and alesco),

1, to grow together, to become one in growth, to coalesce, unite; saxa vides sola coalescere calce, Lucr.; fig., sic brevi spatio novi veteresque (milites) coaluere, Sall.; ut cum Patribus confescent animi plebis, Liv.; followed by in, in hunc consensum, Tac.; **2**, of plants, to grow; dum novus in viridi coalescit cortice ramus, Ov.; to take root; grandis illex coaluerat inter saxa, Sall.; **3**, of wounds, to close, be healed, grow together; fig., vixdum coalescens foveitis regnum, Liv.

coangusto, 1. to narrow, limit, confine; haec lex coangustari potest, Cic.

coarcto, etc. = coarto, etc. (q.v.).

coarguō -gūi -gūtum, but -gūturus, 3. (com and arguo), to show in a clear light. **I**. Gen., to demonstrate fully, to prove by evidence; certum crimen multis suspicionibus, Cic.; perfidiam aliquis, Cic.; sin autem fuga laboris desidia, repudiatio supplicum superbiam coarguit, Cic.

II. **A**. to prove to be false; 1, of things, id quidem coarguere nihil attinere ratus, Liv.; 2, to prove a person to be wrong, to convict a person of an error, to confute; quo (decreto) maxime et refelli et coargui potest, Cic. **B**. to prove a person to be guilty, to convict of a crime; aliquem, Cic.; with abl. of means, criminibus coarguitur, Cic.; with genit., of crime, aliquem avaritiae, Cic.

coartatio -ōnis, f. (coarto), a drawing together, a confining or straightening in a small space, Liv.

coarto, 1. to confine, draw together (opp. laxare, dilatare). **A**. Lit., Thermopylarum saltum, ubi angustiae fauces coartant iter, Liv. **B**. Transf., 1, of discourse, to compress, abbreviate; ut quae coartavit, dilatet nobis, Cic.; 2, of time, to shorten; consulatum aliorum, Tac.

coaxo, 1. (conaxōp.), to croak (cf a frog), Suet.

coccinātus -a -um (coccinus), clad in scarlet, Suet.

coccinēus -a -um (coccum), scarlet coloured, Petr.

coccinus -a -um (coccum), scarlet coloured, Juv. Subst., **coccina** -orum, n. scarlet clothes, Mart.

coccum -i, n. (κόκκος). **A**. the berry of the scarlet oak (querqus coccifera, Linn.), used as a scarlet dye by the ancients (the real source of the dye has since been discovered to be an insect), Plin. **B**. Meton., 1, scarlet hue, Hor.; 2, scarlet cloth or garments, Suet.

cochlēa -ae, f. (κοχλίαι). **A**. a snail, Cic. **B**. Meton. the snail shell, Mart.

cochlēar -āris, n. and **cochlēarium** -īi, n. Plin., and **cochlēare** -is, n. Mart. (cochlea), a spoon, Mart.

Cocles -itis, m. the one-eyed man, Plaut.; esp. Horatius Cocles, the Roman who defended the bridge over the Tiber against the army of Persena.

cottana = cottana (q.v.).

coctilis -e (coquo), baked; lateres, Varr.; muri Babylonis, made of burnt brick, Ov.

Cōcýtōs and **ītis** -ī, m. (Κακυτός, the stream of wailing), a river of the Lower World. Adj., **Cōcýtus** and **Cōcýtius** -a -um, Cocytian; virgo, Alecto, Verg.

cōda = cauda, (q.v.).

codex -dicis, m. = caudex. **I**. the trunk of a tree, Ov. **II**. Meton., a book, composed of wooden tablets, covered with wax. **A**. Gen., a book, writing, document, c. falsus, Cic. **B**. Esp., codex accepti et expensi, an account-book, a ledger (adversaria, a day-book, the accounts

from which were entered into the codex every month), in codicem referre, Cic.

cōdicārius (caudicārius) -a -um (codex), made of wooden blocks, naevs, Sall.

codicilli -ōrum, m. (dim. of codex), 1, small tablets upon which to make memoranda; in codicillis exarare, Cic.; 2, something written on tablets; a, a letter, Cic.; b, a petition, Tac.; c, a codicil, Tac.; d, an imperial rescript or order, Tac.

Codrus -ī, m. (Κόδρος), the last king of Athens, who was said to have voluntarily sought death in order to obtain victory for the Athenians over the Spartans.

Coelē Sýria -ae, f. (Κοιλὴ Συρία, hollow Syria), the district between Libanus and Antilibanus.

coelebs = caelebs.

coeles -itis, v. caeles.

coelestis -e, v. caelestis.

coelicōla -ae, v. caelicōla.

coelifer, v. caelifer.

Coellus, v. Caelius.

coelo = caelo, q.v.

caelum -ī, v. caelum.

cōemo -ēmi -emptum, 3. to buy in large quantities, buy up; to quae to delectant coemisse, Cic.

cōemptio -ōnis, f. (coemo), 1, a form of marriage which consisted in a reciprocal sale of the parties to one another, Cic.; 2, a fictitious marriage to enable a woman to acquire certain rights, Cic.

cōemptiōnālis -e (coemptio), relating to a coemptio; senex, an old man used for a fictitious marriage, Cic.

cōena, &c., v. cena.

caenōsus -a -um, v. caenosus.

caenūla -ae, f., v. cenula.

caenum, v. caenum.

cōeo -īi (rarely -ivi) -itum, 4. (com and eo), to go together, come together, assemble. **I**. Gen., **A**. Of persons, 1, as friends, Capuae, Liv.; 2, as enemies, to engage; inter se coisse viros et cernere ferro, Verg. **B**. Of things, vix memini nobis verba coisse decem, that ten words have been exchanged between us, Prop. **II**. to unite so as to form a whole, to combine. **A**. Of persons, 1, milit. t. t., coire inter se, Caes.; in unum, Liv.; in orbem, Liv.; 2, to unite in some relation; a, politically, cum hoc tu coire ausus es, ut, etc., Cic.; adversus rempublicam, Liv.; with acc., societatem vel periculi vel laboris, Cic.; in pass., societas coitur, Cic.; b, to unite in marriage; hac gener atque socer coeant mercede suorum, Verg. **B**. Of things, to unite together; 1, ut placidis coeant immutia, Hor.; 2, of wounds, neve retractando nondum coeuntia rumpam vulnera, Ov.; 3, to curdle; coit formidine sanguis, Verg.; 4, to be frozen; mentiar, an coeat duratus frigore pontus, Ov.

coepio, coepi, coeptum, 3. (the present tenses very rare and only A. Aug.; the perfect tenses more commonly used), v. transit. and intransit. (com and apio = apo) to begin, commence. **I**. Transit., **A**. Act., coepit quae talia vates, Verg.; dicere coepi, Cic.; si quae rapinae fieri coeperunt, Cic.; fut. partic., coepturus, with acc., Romanos omnibus instructiores rebus coepturos bellum, Liv. **B**. Pass., only in perf., lapides jaci coepti sunt, Caes.; postquam armis disceptari coeptum sit, Cic.; partic., coeptum bellum, Sall.; nocte coepta, Tac. **II**. Intransit., to begin, arise; quoniam coepit Graecorum mentio, Juv.; ubi dies coepit, Sall.

coepto, 1. (intens. of coepi). ~ **A.** Transít. to begin or undertake eagerly; with infin., coercere seditionem, Tac.; appetere ea, Cic. **B.** Intransít., coeptantem conjurationem disiecit, Tac.

coepum -i, n. (coepi), a beginning, undertaking, Liv.

coeptus -us, m. (coepi), a beginning, undertaking, Cic.

coëpülönus -i, m. a fellow-reveller, Plaut.

coërcëo -cui -ctum, 2. (com and arceo).

I. Gen., to enclose on all sides and hold fast, to encompass, enclose; mundus omnia complexu suo coeret et continet, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, to confine, restrain; (aqua) jubetur coerceri, Cic.; quibus (operibus) intra muros coeretur hostis, Liv.; 2, to keep in order; virgä levem aureä turbam, Hor.; 3, to prune; vitem ferro amputans coeret, Cic.; 4, to check, curb; cupiditates, Cic.; seditionem, Liv.; 5, to punish; magistratus noxium civem multä, vinculis verberibusque coereto, Cic.

coërcitio -önis, f. (coerceo), 1, a confining, restraining; profusarum cupiditatum, Tac.; 2, punishing; magistratus, Liv.

coeruleus = caeruleus (q. v.).

coetus -us, m. (for coitus, from coeo). **I.** a meeting together, Lucr. **II.** a meeting, assemblage; in a bad sense, a seditious meeting; coetus nocturni, Liv.; coetum or coetus celebrare, to assemble in large numbers, Verg., Cic. poet.

Coeus -i, m. (Koios), a Titan, father of Leto.

cogitatö, adv. (cogitatus, from cogito), carefully, thoughtfully, with consideration; scribere, Cic.

cogitatio -önis, f. (cogito), thinking. **I.** Gen., **A.** Act., a, the act of thinking, conception; dicebas, speciem dei percipi cogitatione, non sensu, Cic.; ea quae cogitatione depingimus, Cic.; b, reflection, meditation; consideration, reasoning; ad hanc causam non sine aliqua spe et cogitatione venerunt, Cic.; ad reliquam cogitationem belli se recepit, Caes. **B.** Pass., a thought, idea; num ullam cogitationem habuisse videantur ii, etc., Cic.; esp. in plur., mandare litteris cogitationes suas, Cic.; posteriores enim cogitationes sapientiores solent esse, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, a thinking of, intention, design; accusationis cogitatio, Cic.; 2, pass., a thought, plan, purpose; minor cogitatio intervenit majori, Liv.; magnae cogitationis manifestis, Tac.; 3, the faculty of thought and reflection; homo solus particeps rationis et cogitationis, Cic.

cogitatus -a -um (partic. of cogito). Subst., **cogitata** -örum, n. thoughts, reflections, ideas, Cic.

cogito, 1. (co-igito, for com and agito), to put together in the mind, to think, reflect, consider. **A.** Gen., cui vivere est cogitare, Cic.; with acc., beneficia alicuius, Cic.; Scipionem, Cic.; with acc. and infin., homines ea si his accidere posse non cogitant, Cic.; with de and the abl., de deo, Cic.; with relative sentence, cogita qui sis, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad haec igitur cogita, Cic.; with ut or ne and the subj., Caes. **B.** a, to think of, intend, plan; nihil cogitant nisi caedes, nisi incendia, Caes.; qui noceri alteri cogitat, Cic.; de parricidio, Cic.; ellipt. (in letters), inde ad Taurum cogitabam, I intended to go, Cic.; b, to be disposed to; si humaniter et sapienter et amabiliter in me cogitare vis, Cic.

cognatio -önis, f. (com and gnascor = nascor). **I.** Lit., relationship, connexion by blood. **A.** Lit., cognatio quae mihi tecum est, Cic.; cognatione cum aliquo conjunctum esse, Cic.; aliquem cognatione attingere, Cic. **B.** Meton., persons related, kindred, family; cognationis

magnae homo, with a large connexion, Caes. **II.** Transf., connexion, agreement, resemblance; studiorum et artium, Cic.

cognatus -a -um (gnatus = natus, from nascor). **A.** related, connected by blood, Cic. Subst., **cognatus** -i, m., **cognata** -ae, f. a relation either on the father or mother's side, Cic. **B.** Transf., related, similar, cognate; nihil est tam cognatum mentibus nostris quam numeri, Cic.

cognitio -önis, f. (cognosco). **I.** knowledge, **A.** knowledge of or acquaintance with a thing or person; aliquem cognitione atque hospitio dignum habere, Cic. **B.** knowledge of, study of; **I.** gen., cognitio contemplatiue naturae, Cic.; plur., meton., an idea, a conception; iustas deorum vel potius innatas cognitiones habemus, Cic.; 2, legal t. t., a legal investigation; consiliis cognitionem dare, Cic.; cognitionem de existimatione alicuius constituere, Cic. **II.** = agnitio, recognition, Ter.

cognitor -öris, m. (cognosco). **I.** legal t. t., 1, a witness to the identity of a Roman citizen in a foreign country, Cic. **II.** 1, the procurator or attorney who took charge of an action at law, Cic.; transf., huius sententiae, voucher for, Cic.; 2, a kind of public prosecutor in fiscal matters, Ov.

cognitus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from cognosco), known, tried, proved; homo virtute cognitä, Cic.

cognömén -inis, n. (com and gnomen = nomen). **A.** a surname, family name, the name following the name of the gens (e.g., Cicero); alicui cognomen Coriolano or Capitonis est, Cic., Liv.; cognomen habere sapientis, Cic.; cognomen sumere or trahere or sibi arripere ex aliqua re, Cic. **B.** name of a place; Hesperiam Graji cognomine dicunt, Verg.

cognöméntum -i, n. 1, a surname, Plaut.; 2, a name, Tac.

cognöminatus -a -um (com and nominatus) = συνώνυμος, of the same meaning; verba, synonymis.

cognöminis -e (cognomen), having the same name; gaudet cognomine terra, Verg.; with dat., cognomine Insubribus pago, Liv.

cognömino, 1. (cognomen), to give a surname to, call by a surname, Varr.

cognosco -gnövi -gnitum (com and gnosco = nosco), 3. to become acquainted with, remark, notice, perceive, see; and in the perf. tenses, to know. **I.** Gen., with acc., cognoscere naturam rerum, Cic.; aliquem bene cognovisse, Cic.; with abl. of means, aliquid experiendo magis quam discendo, Cic.; with per, homo per se cognitus, Cic.; with ab or ex, aliquem ex litteris alicuius, Cic.; with two accusatives, aliquem hominem pudentem et officiosum, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Attici nostri te valde studiosum esse cognovi, Cic.; abstr. absol., cognito, it being known, cognito vivere Ptolemaeum, Liv.; with relative sentence, cognoscite nunc, quae potestas decemviris et quanta detur, Cic. **II.** a, to recognise; quum cum Syracusis amplius centum cives Romani cognoscerent, Cic.; b, to study; Demosthenem totum, Cic.; c, of judges, to hear, decide; causa cognita, Cic.; cognoscere de actis Caesaris, Cic.

cögo, cöëgi, cöactum, 3. (coigo for com and ago). **I.** to bring, drive, or draw to one point, to collect. **A.** Lit., a, pecudes stabulis, Verg.; esp. as milit. t. t., exercitum magnasque copias, Caes.; b, political t. t., to assemble a public body; senatum, Cic.; iudices, Cic.; comitum, Caes.; c, to bring together gifts or money; pecuniam ex decumis, Cic.; d, to unite, gather together; nubes imbres ventique coguntur, Cic.;

of liquids, or of a thin material, to *thicken*; frigore mella cogit hiems, Verg.; lac coactum, curdled, Ov.; subst., **coacta** -drum, *n. thick woven cloth*, felt, Caes.; **e**, milit. t. l., *agmen cogere*, to bring up the rear, Caes.; **fig.**, to be the last; ut nec duces sinus nec agmen cogamus, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a**, to unite, collect; jus civile in certa genera, Cic.; **b**, to infer, conclude, prove; hoc cogere volebat falsas litteras esse, Cic. **II.** to drive, force into a narrow space. **A.** Lit., **a**, vi et necessario sumus in portum coacti, Cic.; **b**, of liquids and places, to confine; in artissimas ripas Aous cogitur amnis, Liv. **B.** Transf., **a**, to force; Bolo in jus iudiciumque populi Romani, Liv.; **b**, to compel to do something; aliquem ad militiam, Sall.; with infin., te emere coegit, Cic.; with ut and the subj., cogere incipit eos ut absentem Heracium condemnarent, Cic.; with acc. of the thing one is compelled to do, cogere cives id omnes, Cic.; partic., coactus, constrained; invitus et coactus, Cic.

cohaerentia -ae, f. (cohaereo), *a coherence, connexion*; mundi, Cic.

cohaeréo -haesi -haesum, 2. **I. A.** to adhere to, hang together, be closely connected with; cohaerens cum corpore membrum, Cic.; nec equo mea membra cohaerent, Ov. **B.** Transf., haec ratio pecuniarum implicita est cum illis pecuniis Asiaticis et cohaeret, Cic. **II. A.** to have coherence, subsist, hold together; mundus ita apte cohaeret, ut dissolvi nullo modo queat, Cic. **B.** Transf., vix deserti adolescentis cohaerebat oratio, Cic.

cohaeresco -haesi, 3. (inchoat. of cohaereo), to hang together, mutually adhere; atomi inter se cohaerentes, Cic.

côherês -êdis, m. *a coheir*, Cic.

côhibeo -hî -hîtum, 2. (com and habeo). **I.** to hold, contain, hold together; brachium togâ, Cic.; omnes naturas ipsa (natura) cohibet et continet, Cic. **II.** to confine, restrain. **A.** Lit., ventos carceres, Ov.; crimem nodo, to tie, Hor. **B.** Transf., to hinder, hold back, control, repress; conatus alicuius, Cic.; manum, oculos, animum ab auro gazeque regia, Cic.; foll. by quominus and the subj., Tac.

côhonesto, 1. (com and honesto), to honour or reverence; statuas, Cic.

côhorresco -horrui, 3. (com and horresco), to shudder or shiver; quo (sudore) quum cohorrisset, Cic.; esp., to shudder from fright, to be horrified at; quem ut agnovi, equidem cohorrui, Cic.

côhors (cors, chors) -tis, f. (connected with χόρος). **I.** an enclosure for cattle, Ov. **II.** Meton., **A.** a troop, throng; fratrurn stipata, Verg.; februm, Hor. **B.** Esp. milit. t. l., 1, a cohort, a division of the Roman army, being the tenth part of a legion, Caes.; often = the auxiliary forces of the allies, Sall.; 2, praetoria cohors, **a**, a body-guard for the general, Caes.; **b**, the retinue of the governor of a province, Cic.

côhortatio -ônis, f. (cohortor), an exhortation, encouragement; cohortatio quaedam iudicium ad honesta iudicandum, Cic.

côhorticula -ae, f. (dim. of cohors), a little cohort, ap. Cic.

côhortor, 1. dep. (com and hortor), to encourage, incite, exhort; used esp. of the general's speech to his soldiers before a battle, aliquem ad virtutis studium, Cic.; exercitum more militari ad pugnam, Caes.; foll. by ut or ne with the subj., or by the subj. alone, Cic., Caes.; with ad and the gerund, aliquem ad honorandum Serv. Sulpicium, Cic.

côinquinô, 1. no perf., to pollute. defila. Col.

côitio -ônis, f. (coeo), 1, a coming together, meeting, Ter.; 2, a faction, party, coalition, conspiracy; suspicio coitionis, Cic.; coitiones tribunorum adversus nobilium juventutem ortae, Liv.

côitus -ûs, m. (egeo), a coming together, union, connexion, Ov.

côlâphus -i, m. (κλόφος), a box on the ear; colapho icere, or ferire aliquem, Plaut., Nep.

Colchis -idis, f. (Κολχίς), Colchis, a country on the eastern shore of the Black Sea; hence adj., **Colchis** -idis, f. Colchian, and used subst. = Medea, Hor.; **Colchus** -a -um, Colchian, vena (of Medea), Ov. Subst., **Colchus** -i, m. a Colchian, and appell. = a barbarian, Hor.

côlens -entis, p. adj. (colo), honouring, reverent; qui sunt religionum colentes (cives), Cic.

côlens -i, m. *a testicle*, Cic.

côliphia (côlyphia) -drum, n. *a kind of nourishing food used by wrestlers*, Juv.

côlis = caulis (q.v.).

collâbasco, 3. (com and labasco), to begin to fall, to totter, Plaut.

collâbêfacto, 1. (com and labefacto), to cause to totter, Ov.; used also of the liquefaction of hard bodies, Lucr.

collâbêfio -factus -fiêri (com and labefacio).

A. Lit., to be made to totter or fall; altera (navis) praefracto rostro tota collabebieret, was dashed to pieces; igni collabefacta, melted, Lucr. **B.** Transf., a Themistocle collabefactus, overthrown, Nep.

collâbor -lapsus sum, -labi, dep. (com and labor), to fall down, sink down, collapse; **a**, of buildings, towns, etc., collapsa quaedam ruina sunt, Liv.; **b**, of persons, to fall down in a swoon or death; cecidit collapsus in artus, Verg.

collâcêratus -a -um (com and laero), very much lacerated or torn; corpus, Tac.

collâcrimâtio -ônis, f. (collacrimo), a weeping, Cic.

collâcrimo, 1. (com and lacrimo), to break out into tears, Cic.; with acc. to bemoan, weep for very much; histrio casum in eum totiens collâcrimavit, Cic.

collactêus -i, m. -a -ae, f. *a foster-brother*, or sister, Juv.

collâre -is, n. (collum), an iron collar or chain for the neck, Plaut.

Collâtia -ae, f. town of the Sabines near Rome; hence, **Collâtinus** -a -um, belonging to Collâtia; surname of L. Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia, native of Collâtia.

collâtio -ônis, f. (confero). **A.** Lit. a bringing together; **a**, signorum, a hostile collision in the field, Cic.; **b**, a contribution, collection; stipis aut decimae, Liv.; a present for the emperor, Tac. **B.** Transf. comparison, simile; collatio est oratio rem cum re ex similitudine confers, Cic.

collâtivus -a -um (collatus), brought together, united; venter, swollen, Plaut.

collâtôr -ôris, m. (confero), a contributor, Plaut.

collâtus -a -um, partic. of confero.

collaudâtio -ônis, f. (collaudo), strong, or hearty praise, Cic.

collaudo, 1. (com and laudo), to praise very much; orationem satis multis verbis, Cic.

collaxo, 1. (com and laxo), to widen, extend, Lucr.

collecta -ae, f. (collectus, from 1. colligo), a contribution in money; collectam a conviva exigere, Cic.

collecticrus (collectitius) -a -um (1. col-

ligo, gathered together; *Exercitus*, quickly levied, Cic.

collectio -ōnis, f. (1. colligo). **I.** a collecting, gathering together, collection; *membrorum*, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, in rhetoric, a brief recapitulation, Cic.; 2, in logic, a conclusion, inference, Sen.

collectus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (1. colligo), contracted, concise, concentrated; *dicendi genus*, Tac.

collēga -ae, m. (com and lēgo), 1, one who is depured with another, a colleague, partner in office; *alicuius collegam* in questura fuisse, Cic.; 2, a comrade, Juv.

collēgium -ii, n. (collega). **I.** Abstract, collegueship, the connexion between colleagues, between those who jointly fill the same office; *P. Decius per tot collegia expertus*, Liv. **II.** Concrete, persons united in collegueship, a body, guild, corporation, college; **a**, of magistrates, praetorum, tribunorum, Cic.; **b**, of priests, pontificum, augurum, Cic.; **c**, a political club; *innumeraabilia quaedam collegia ex omni faece urbis ac servitio constituta*, Cic.; **d**, a trade guild; *mercatorum*, Liv.; **e**, a band, body; *ambubajarum*, Hor.

collibertus -i, m. (com and libertus), a fellow freedman, Cic.

collibet, or **collibet** -būit or -bitum est, 2. (com and libet or libet), impers. it pleases, is agreeable; *simul ac mihi collibitum sit de te cogitare*, Cic.

collido -līsi -līsum (com and laedo), 3. to strike together, dash together; 1, humor ita molis est, ut facile comprimi collidique possit, Cic.; 2, pass. to come into hostile collision; *Graecia barbariae lento collisa duello*, Hor.

colligatio -ōnis, f. (2. colligo), a binding together, connexion; *causarum omnium*, Cic.

1. **colligo** -lēgi -lectum, 3. (com and lēgo), to bring together, collect. **I.** Lit., **a**, radices, Cic.; *vasa*, to pack up, Liv.; **b**, to bring together, assemble; *ex agris ingentem numerum perditorum hominum*, Cic.; *milites*, Cic.; **c**, to gather into a smaller space, contract; *se colligere* or *colligi in arma*, to cover oneself with a shield, Verg. **II.** Transf., **a**, to gather together; *multa in conventu vitia in aliquem*, Cic.; **b**, to gain, acquire; *ex hoc labore magnam gratiam magnanque dignitatem*, Cic.; **c**, colligere se, or animum, or mentem, to compose oneself, gain courage; *se ex timore*, Caes.; **d**, in speech, to bring together, tell of; *omnia bella civilia*, Cic.; **e**, to think of; *quum maximarum civitatum veteres animo calamitates colligo*, Cic.; **f**, of numbers, to reckon; *centum et viginti anni ab interitu Ciceronis in hunc diem colliguntur*, Tac.; **g**, to infer, conclude; *bene etiam colligit haec pueris et mulierculis esse grata*, Cic.

2. **colligo**, 1. (com and ligo), to bind, tie, fasten together. **I.** A. Lit., manus, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a**, to connect; *(mens) homines antea dissociatos iuendissimo inter se sermonis vinculo colligavit*, Cic.; *gen. in pass.*, res omnes inter se aptae colligataeque, Cic.; **b**, to join together in writing; *ut verbis colligenter sententiae*, Cic.; **c**, to join politically; *se cum multis*, Cic.; **d**, to detain; *aliquem in Graecia*, Cic. **II.** to bind together the parts of a thing. **A.** Lit., omne colligatum solvi potest, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a**, to join together in narration; *septingentorum annorum memoriam uno libro*, Cic.; **b**, to hinder, stop; *inapetum furentis vitae suae periculo*, Cic.

collineo, 1. (com and lineo), to direct in a straight line; *hastam aut sagittam*, Cic.; absol., quis est enim qui totum diem jaculans non aliquando collineet, hits the mark, Cic.

collino -lavi -lītum, 3. (com and lino), to besmear, daub; *aliquid aliqua re*, Hor.

collinus -a -um (collis). **I.** hilly, relating to a hill, situate on a hill. **II.** Esp. **Collinus**, of or on the Quirinal hill; *tribus*, Cic.; esp., porta Collina, a gate of Rome near the Quirinal Hill, Liv.; *herbae*, growing near the Porta Collina, Prop.

colliquēfactus -a -um (com and liqueſco), liquefied, melted, Cic.

collis -is, m. a hill, high ground, Cic.

collocatio -ōnis, f. (colloco). **I.** Act., a placing, esp. a giving in marriage; *filiae*, Cic. **II.** Pass., a position; **a**, siderum, Cic.; **b**, rhet. t. t., position, arrangement, order; *verborum*, Cic.; *argumentorum*, Cic.; *bene structam collocationem dissolvere*, Cic.

colloco (con-loco), 1. to place, lay, set. **I.** Gen. A. Lit., 1, tabulas bene pictas in boho lumine, Cic.; *simulacrum Victoriae ante ipsam Minervam*, Caes.; *aliquem in curri*, Cic.; 2, milit. t. t., to station; *duas legiones et omnia auxilia in summo iugo*, Caes.; *alicui insidias ante fundum suum*, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to place, lay, put; *res eae, quae agentur aut dicentur, suo loco collocandae*, Cic.; 2, to place, cause to rest; *in aliquo magnam spem dignitatis suae, to build hopes on*, Cic.; 3, of time, to pass; *adulescentiam suam in amore atque voluptatibus*, Cic. **II.** Esp. A. Lit., 1, to set up in a particular place, erect; *sedes ad domicilium*, Cic.; 2, chlamydem, ut pendet ac, to arrange, Ov.; 3, of persons, to settle, station; *in eius tetrarchia unum ex Graecis comitibus suis*, Cic.; *colonias*, Cic.; *milit. t. t. to billet, quarter*; *exercitum in Aulercis Lexovisque in hibernis*, Caes.; 4, to settle in possession or property; *aliquem in patrimonio suo*, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to place; *aliquem in amplissimo consilio et in altissimo gradu dignitatis*, Cic.; 2, of women, to settle in marriage; *aliquem in matrimonium*, Cic.; *alicuius filio filiam suam*, Cic.; 3, of money, to invest; *pecuniam in praediis collocare*, Cic.; or to employ, spend; *patrimonium in republicae salute*, Cic.; 4, to arrange in proper order; *verba diligenter collocata*, Cic.; 5, to direct, manage; *rem militarem*, Cic.

collocuplētō, 1. (com and locuplētō), to enrich exceedingly, Ter.

collocutio -ōnis, f. (colloquor), conversation; *collocutiones familiarissimae cum aliquo*, Cic.

colloquium -ii, n. (colloquor), talk, conversation, colloquy, conference; *colloquia secreta serere etiam aliquo*, Liv.; *clandestina colloquia cum hostibus*, Cic.; *colloquium expetere*, Caes.; *dare*, Liv.; *crebra colloquia inter se habere*, Caes.; *per colloquia de pace agere*, Caes.; *aliquem ad colloquium evocare*, Caes.; *ad colloquium congređi*, Liv.; *dirimere*, Caes.; *interrumpere*, Caes.; *in alicuius congressum colloquiumque pervenire*, Cic.

colloquor -cūtus or -cūtus sum, -loquī (com and loquor), 3. dep. to speak, talk, converse with any one, to treat or negotiate with; *cum aliquo*, Cic.; *inter se*, Cic.; *cum aliquo per litteras*, Cic.

colluceo, 2. (com and luceo), to shine on all sides, to be completely illuminated. **I.** Lit., sol qui tam longe lateque collicueat, Cic.; *collocent moenia flammis*, Verg. **II.** Transf., *vidi collicere omnia furtis tuis*, Cic.

collūdo -lūsi -lūdum, 3. (com and ludo). **A.** Lit. to play with; *paribus*, Hor. **B.** Transf. to have a secret understanding with another person, to act collusively, Cic.

collum -i, n. (collus m.), the neck; 1, of

men and animals, in collum invasit, fell on his neck, Cic.; collum torquere, to drag before a tribunal, or to prison, Liv.; posuit collum in pulvere, Hor.; 2, the neck of a bottle, Phaedr.; of a poppy, Verg.

collūo -lūi -lūtum, 3. (com and luo), to wash thoroughly, rinse; os, Plin.; ora, to quench the thirst, Ov.

collus -i, m. = collum (q.v.).

collusio -ōnis, f. (colludo), collusion, a secret understanding; eum aliquo, Cic.

collūsor -ōris, m. (colludo), a, a play-fellow, Juv.; b, a fellow-gambler, Cic.

collūstro, 1. (com and lūstro). **A.** to illuminate on all sides; sol omnia clarissimā luce collustrans, Cic.; in picturis alios opaca, allos collustrata delectant, brilliant colouring, Cic. **B.** Transf., to survey, look at on all sides; omnia oculis, Cic.

collūtulentō, 1, to dirty or defile all over, Plaut.

collūvio -ōnis, and **collūviēs** -ēi, f. (colluo). **A.** a flowing together, or collection of impurities, fith, Plin. **B.** Transf., rabble, medley, offscourings; omnium scelorum, Cic.; quum ex hac turba et colluviene discedam, Cic.

collūbus -i, m. (κόλλυβος). **A.** the agio or percentage charged in money-changing, Cic. **B.** Transf., the money-changer's occupation, Cic.

collūra -ae, f. (καλλύρα), a kind of cake or bun which was broken into broth, Plaut.

collūricus -a -um, jus, the broth with which the collura was eaten, Plaut.

collūrium -li, n. (καλλύριον), eye-salve, Hor.

colō, colui, cultum, 3. **I.** 1, to cultivate, till the ground, farm; agrum, Cic.; praedia studiose, Cic.; vitem, Cic.; 2, to dwell in a place, inhabit; urbem, Cic.; insulas, Liv.; absol., circa utramque ripam Rhodani, Liv. **II.** 1, to take care of, attend to; formam augere colendo, Ov.; 2, to cultivate, practise, study; studium philosophiae a prima adolescentia, Cic.; fidem, virtutem, sapientiam, Cic.; 3, to pay respect to; a, of deities, to worship; deos, Cic.; Musarum delubra, Cic.; templum miro honore, Verg.; b, of men, to honour, reverence, court; aliquem summā observantiā, Cic.

colōcāsia -ae, f. and **colōcāsium** -li, n. (κολοκασία), the Egyptian bean, Verg.

colōna -ae, f. (colonus), a country woman, Ov.

Colōnae -ārum, f. (Κολωναί), a town in Troas.

Colōnēus -a -um, belonging to the Attic deme Colonus; Oedipus Coloneus, a tragedy of Sophocles.

colōnia -ae, f. (colonus). **I.** a farm, estate, Col. **II.** a colony. **A.** Lit., constituere coloniam, Cic.; colonos deducere in colonias, Cic. **B.** Meton., the colonists; deducere, Cic.; mittere in locum, Cic.

colōnicus -a -um (colonus), **I.** relating or belonging to agriculture or a farm; leges, Varr.; 2, relating or belonging to a colony, colonial; cohortes, levied in Roman colonies, Caes.

colōnus -i, m. (colo), 1, a farmer, agriculturist, Cic.; 2, a colonist, inhabitant of a colony, Cic.; poet. transf. = inhabitant, Verg.

Colōphōn -ōnis, f. (Κολοφών), one of the twelve Ionian towns on the coast of Lydia, famed for its cavalry. Adj., **Colōphōniacus** -a -um, **Colōphōnius** -a -um, Colophonian.

colōr (colōs) -ōris, m. (colo). **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen. colour, tint, hue, Cic.; colorem ducere, of the grape, to become coloured, Verg. **B.** Esp. 1, complexion; verus, real, Ter.; fucatus, artificial,

Hor.; mutare, to change colour, Hor. **Ov.**; 2, beautiful complexion, beauty; nimium ne crede colori, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, outward show, external appearance; civitatis, Cic.; 2, esp. of oratory or speech, cast, character, tone; color urbanitatis, Cic.; 3, ornament, embellishment; flos et color pigmentorum, Cic.; 4, an artful excuse, or colouring of a questionable action, Juv.

colōrātus -a -um (partic. of coloro), 1, coloured; arcus, Cic.; 2, red, embrowned, Tac.

colōro, 1. (color). **A.** Lit., to colour; a, corpora, Cic.; b, to tan (of the sun); quum in sole ambulem naturā fit ut colorer, Cic. **B.** Transf., to give tone or colour to style; urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio, Cic.

colōsseus -a -um (κολοσσaios), colossal, gigantic, Plin.

colōssicus -a -um (κολοσσικός), colossal, gigantic, Plin.

colossus -i, m. (κολοσσός), a colossus, a statue larger than life; esp. applied to the gigantic statue of Apollo at the entrance of the harbour of Rhodes, Plin.

colōstra -ae, f. (**colōstra** -ōrum, n.), the first milk after calving, biestings, Mart.; used as a term of endearment, Plaut.

colūber -bri, m. a serpent, snake, Verg., Ov.

colūbra -ae, f. a female serpent, a snake, Hor.

colūbrifer -fēra -fērum (coluber and fero), snake-bearing, snake-haired, epithet of Medusa, Ov.

colūbrinus -a -um (coluber), snake-like; transf., cunning, wily, Plaut.

colūm -i, n. a colander, sieve, strainer, Verg.

colūmba -ae, f. (columbus), a pigeon, dove, Cic.; Cythereiades (as sacred to Venus), Ov.

colūmbar -āris, n. (columba), a kind of collar for slaves like a pigeon-hole, Plaut.

colūmbinus -a -um (columba), relating or belonging to a pigeon; pulli, Cic.

colūmbūlus -i, m. (dim. of columbus), a little pigeon, Plin.

colūmbus -i, m. a male dove or pigeon, Hor.

1. **colūmella** -ae, f. (dim. of columna), a little column, Cic.

2. **Colūmella** -ae, m. L. Junius Moderatus, a Roman writer upon agriculture, native of Cadiz, contemporary of Seneca and Celsus.

colūmen -inis, n. (* cello, that which is raised on high). **I.** a height. **A.** Lit., sub altis Phrygiae columinibus, mountains, Cat. **B.** Transf., of persons, the chief, most distinguished; colūmen amicorum Antonii Cotyla Varius, Cic. **II.** a pillar. **A.** Lit., Cic. poet. **B.** Transf., colūmen reipublicae, support, Cic.

colūmna -ae, f. (connected with colūmen), a pillar, column. **A.** Lit., marmorea, Cic.; prov., incurres animentum in columnas, to run one's head against a stone wall, Cic.; columnā rostratā, a column adorned with beaks of ships erected in honour of the victory of Drullius over the Carthaginians, Quint.; columnā Maenia, a pillar in the Roman forum to which thieves and slaves were tied as a punishment, Cic.; hence, adhaerescere ad columnam, Cic.; ad columnam pervenire, Cic.; columnae, the pillars in Rome round which books were exposed for sale, Hor.; columnae Protei, the boundaries of Egypt (columns being used to mark boundaries), Verg.; columnae Herculis, the mountains of Calpe and Abyla of the straits of Gibraltar, Plin. **B.** Transf., a, a support, pillar of the state; injurioso ne pede prorsus stantem columnam, Hor.; b, a water-spout, Lucr.

colūmnārius -a -um (columna), belonging

to a pillar. Subst., **1**, cōlumnārīf -ōrum, m. those who have been punished at the columna Maenia (v. columna), rascals, thieves, ap. Cic.; **2**, cōlumnārium -ī, n. a tax on pillars, Cic.

cōlumnātus -a -um (columna), supported on columns, Varr.; os, resting on the hand, Plaut.

cōlurnus -a -um (for corolnus, from corulus), made of hazel wood; hastilia, Verg.

cōlus -i and -ūs, abl. colo, f. (m. Cat., Ov.), a distaff, Cic.

com, old Latin = eum, in classical Latin, only found in composition.

cōma -ae, f. (κόμη). **A.** Lit., the hair of the head, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, the leaves of trees, Hor.; **2**, the wool of sheep, ap. Cic.

cōmans -antis (coma), hairy; collaequorum, Verg.; galea, crested, Verg.; stella, a comet, Ov.; narcissus sera comans, covered with leaves, Verg.

cōmarchus -i, m. (κομάρχος), the mayor or chief officer of a village, Plaut.

cōmātus -a -um (coma), **1**, hairy, Mart.; comata Gallia = Transalpina, Plin.; **2**, silva, in full leaf, Cat.

1. combībo -bībi, **3**. to drink in, suck up, imbibe. **A.** Lit., venenum corpore, Hor. **B.** Fig., quas (artes) si dum est tener combiberit, Cic.

2. combībo -ōnis, m. a boon companion, comrade in drinking, Cic.

Combultēria -ae, f. town of the Samnites on the south-west borders of Campania.

cōmbūro -bussi -bustum, **3**. (com and uro).

A. Lit., to burn up, consume entirely; libros, Caes.; aliquem vivum, Cic.; of the burning of the dead, aliquem in foro, Cic. **B.** Transf., aliquem judicio, to ruin, Cic.; diem, to consume in revelling, Plaut.

combustum -i, n. a burn or scald, Plin.

Cōmē -ēs, f. (κώμη, village). **I.** Hiera Come, a place in Caria. **II.** Xylene Come, a place in Pisidia. **III.** Antoridos Come, a place in Phrygia.

cōmēdo -ēdi -ēsum (-essum) or -estum, **3**. to eat up, consume entirely. **A.** Lit., ex se natos (of Saturn), Cic. **B.** Transf., aliquem oculis, to devour with one's eyes, Mart.; se, to consume oneself in grief, Cic. **C.** to consume, waste, squander; patrimonium, Cic.

cōmes -itis, c. (com and eo or meo), **1**, a companion, comrade, associate; seditionum, Tac.; fugae, Cic.; victorie, Caes.; esse comitem alicuius, Cic.; aliquem comitem habere, Cic.; non praebere se comitem illius furoris sed ducem, Cic.; used of things and abstractions, mortis comes gloria, Cic.; **2**, esp. an attendant; a, the attendant or tutor of a boy, Verg.; b, plur., comites, the retinue which accompanied a Roman magistrate into his province, and generally, any body of attendants; comites omnes magistratum, Cic.; in later times, the body of courtiers, the imperial court, Suet.

cōmētēs -ae, m. (κομήτης), a comet, Cic.

cōmiōs, adv. (comicus), in the manner of comedy; comice res tragicas tractare, Cic.

cōmicus -a -um (κωμικός). **A.** Adj., a, relating to comedy, comic; poeta, Cic.; b, represented in comedy; senes, Cic.; adolescens, Cic. **B.** Subst., a, an actor in comedy, Plaut.; b, a comic poet, Cic.

cominus = comminus (q.v.).

cōmis -a (como), courteous, kind, friendly, obliging, amiable; a, of persons, dominus, Cic.; in amicis tuendis, Cic.; erga aliquem, Cic.; b, of things, comi hospitio accipi, Liv.; sermo, Tac.

cōmissābundus -a -um (comissor), revolting, rioting; temulento agmine per Indiam commissabundus incessit, Liv.

cōmissatiō -ōnis, f. (comissor), a revel; volus feasting, Cic.

cōmissator -ōria, m. (comissor), a reveller, riotous feaster, Cic.; Transf., commissatores conjunctionis, accomplices, Cic.

cōmissor (κωμάζω), **1**, dep. to make a joyful procession with music and dancing, to revel, feast rigorously; commissatum ire ad aliquem, Liv.; commissari in domum Pauli, Hor.

cōmitas -ātis, f. (comis), courtesy, friendliness, obligingness, civility (opp. gravitas, severitas), comitas affabilitasque sermonis, Cic.

cōmitatus -ūs, m. (comitor), **1**, attendance, companionship; optimorum et clarissimorum civium, Cic.; transf., tanto virtutum comitatu (opus est), Cic.; **2**, a train, retinue, following; praedonis improbiissimi societas atque comitatus, Cic.; esp. a, in imperial times, the court, imperial suite, Tac.; b, a caravan, convoy; magnus, Caes.

cōmītēr, adv. (comis), courteously, civilly, kindly, affably, Cic.

cōmitia, v. comitium.

cōmitialis -e (comitia), relating to the comitia; dies, mensis, when the comitia were held, Cic.; homines, men constantly in attendance on the comitia, and ready to sell their votes, Plaut.; morbus, epilepsy, so called because its occurrence put a stop to the comitia, Gels.; hence subst., cōmitiallis -is, m. one afflicted with epilepsy, Plin.

cōmitiātus -ūs, m. (comitia), the assembly of the people in the comitia, Cic.

cōmitium -ī, n. (comeo = coeo). **I.** Sing. an enclosed place in or near the Roman forum, where the comitia were held. **II.** Plur. cōmitia -ōrum, n. the assembly of the Roman people, under three distinct forms; centuriata, an assembly according to the centuries instituted by Servius Tullius; curiata, an assembly of the curies, in later times rarely held except formally; tributa, the assembly of the people in their tribes; comitia habere, to hold an assembly of the people, Cic.; consularia, assembly for the purpose of electing a consul, Liv.; tribunicia quaestoria, Cic.; comitia instituire, obire, dimittere, Cic.

cōmito, **1**. = comitor, partic. comitatus, accompanied; with abl., alienis viris, Cic.; dolore. Ov.; abs. bene comitare, Cic.

cōmītor, **1**. dep. (comes), **1**, to join as a companion or follower, to accompany, to follow; aliquem, Caes.; nautas fuga, Verg.; absol., magnis comitante caterva, Verg.; with dat., tardis mentibus virtus non facile comitatur, Cic.; **2**, to follow to the grave; aliquem, Nep., Verg.

commāculo, **1**. to spot all over, pollute. **I.** Lit., manus sanguine, Verg. **II.** Transf., se isto infinito ambitu, Cic.

Commāgēnē -ēs, f. (Κομμαγήνη), a province of Syria (capital Samosata), now Camash. Adj., Commāgēnus -a -um, Commagenian.

commānīpūlaris -is, m. a soldier belonging to the same mantle or company, a comrade, Tac.

commēatus -ūs, m. (comimeo). **I.** free passage, going and coming, Plaut. **II.** Meton., **1**, liberty to go unhindered; milit. t. t., leave of absence, furlough; sumere, dare, Liv.; in comēatu esse, to be on furlough, Liv.; eum comēatu Syracusis remanere, Cic.; **2**, that which is going or coming; a, a company of merchants, caravan; Londinium copiā negotiatorum et commēatum maxime celebre, Tac.; b, supply of provisions, food, forage; comēatum or comēatus

parare, Liv., Sall.; accipere, arcesseire, convehere, advehere, portare, Liv.; petere, Caes.; aliquem commentu prohibere, Caes.; aliquem commentu et reliquis copiis intercludere, Cic.

commēditor, 1. dep. to remind, call to remembrance, Lucr.

commemini -isse, to remember fully; utrum hoc tu parum commemorinisti, an ego non satis intellexi? Cic.

commemōrābilis -e (commemoro), worthy of remembrance, worthy of mention, memorable; pietas, Cic.

commemōrātiō -ōnis, f. (commemoro), remembrance, mention, reminding; officiorum, Cic.

commemōro, 1. **I.** to call to mind, recollect; quid quoque die dixerim, audierim, egerim, commemoro vesperi, Cic. **II.** a, to remind, another person of something, to bring to another person's remembrance; gratiam, amicitiam cognitionemque, Cic.; b, to mention, relate, recount; humanam societatem, Cic.; Critolaus iste, quem cum Diogene venisse commemoras, Cic.; de alicuius virtute, Cic.

commendābilis -e (commendō), commendable, praiseworthy; nec ullo commendabilis merito, Liv.

commendāticus -a -um (commendatus), relating to a recommendation; literae, a letter of introduction, Cic.

commendātiō -ōnis, f. (commendo), 1. recommendation, commendation; commendatio nostra ceterorumque amicorum, Cic.; 2, that which recommends, excellence; ingenii, liberalitatis, Cic.

commendātrix -icis, f. (commendo), that which commends; legem commendatricem virtutum, Cic.

commendātus -a -um, p. adj. (from commendo), 1, recommended, commended; quae (i. e.) commendatori erit memoriae hominum? Cic.; 2, esteemed, prized, valued, Plin.

commendo, 1. (com and mando), to commit to the care, keeping, or protection of any one. **I.** Lit., tibi elius omnia negotia, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., nomen suum immortalitati, Cic.; aliquid literis, to commit to writing, ap. Cic. **B.** Esp. a, to recommend; aliquem alicui diligenter, Cic.; se Caesari, Caes.; b, to set off, grace, render agreeable; nulla re una magis orationem commendari quam verborum splendore et copia, Cic.

commensusus, partic. of commetion.

commentāriolum -i, n. (dim. of commentarius), a short treatise, Cic.

commentārius -ii, m. and **commentārium** -ii, n. (commentus, from comminiscor); 1, a memorandum, or note-book; a diary; in commentarium referre, Cic.; commentarii belli Gallici, the notes of Caesar on the Gallic war, Cic.; 2, legal t. t., a brief, Cic.

commentātiō -ōnis, f. (commentor), 1, deep reflection, careful consideration, meditation; tota philosophorum vita commentatio mortis est, Cic.; 2, practice, study of an orator; commentationes quotidianae, Cic.; 3, a dissertation, Plin.

commenticius -a -um (commentus, from comminiscor), invented, fictitious; nominibus novis et commenticiis appellata, Cic.; civitas Platonis, ideal, Cic.; crimen, false, Cic.

1. **commentor**, 1. dep. (com and MEN, root of mens). **A.** to consider thoroughly, reflect upon deeply; futuras secum miseras, Cic.; de populi Romani libertate, Cic.; with rel. clause, ut ante commentetur inter hos qua ratione nobis traducendum sit hoc tempus, Cic. **B.**

Esp., to study, practise, prepare for; commentabar declamatis saepe cum M. Pisone et cum Q. Pompeio quotidie, Cic.; with acc., commentari orationem in reum, Cic.; partic. perf. passive commentata oratio, Cic.; neut. plur. subst., sua et commentata et scripta, Cic. **C.** to sketch, compose, write down; mimos, Cic.

2. **commentor** -ōris, m. (comminiscor), a discoverer, inventor; uvae, Bacchus, Ov.

commentum -i, n. (commentus from comminiscor), 1, a fiction, an invention, contrivance; opini nunt commenta, fancies, Cic.; miraculi, Liv.; 2, a lie, falsehood; in illia ramorum commenta, Ov.

commēo, 1. to go up and down, come and go, visit frequently; vulgatum erat inter Vejoes Romanque nuncios commear, Liv.; ut tuto ab repentino hostium incurso etiam singuli commear possent, Caes.; Delos quo omnes undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commearant, Cic.; of ships, navis, quae ad ea furta, quae reliquisses, commearat, Cic.; of the heavenly bodies, sursum deorsum, ultro citro, Cic.; of letters, crebro enim illius litteras ab aliis ad nos commearant, and their way to us, Cic.

commercium -ii, n. (com and merx). **I.** **A.** trade, commerce; commercio prohibere aliquem, Sall. **B.** Meton., a, the right of trade; commercium in eo agro nemini est, Cic.; salis commercium dedit, Liv.; b, an article of traffic, Plin.; c, a place of trade, commercial depot, Plin. **II.** intercourse, communication, correspondence; commercium sermonum facere, Liv.; commercium belli, negotiations as to ransom of prisoners, truces, etc., Tac.; habere commercium cum aliis, quo, Cic.

commercior, 1. dep. to buy together, buy up; arma, tela alia, Sall.

commēreo -ūi -itum, 2. (commereor, dep. Plaut.), 1, to deserve fully; aestimationem (poenae), Cic.; 2, to commit a fault; culpam, Plaut.

commetiōr -mensus, 4. 1, to measure; siderum ambitus, Cic.; 2, to measure with anything, compare; negotium cum tempore, Cic.

commēto, 1. (intens. of commeo), to go frequently, Ter.

commigro, 1. to remove in a body, to migrate; in domum suam, Cic.

commilitium -ii, n. (com and miles). **A.** a companionship in war or military service, Tac. **B.** Transf., companionship, fellowship, Ov.

commilito -ōnis, m. (com and milito), a companion or comrade in war, Cic.

comminatiō -ōnis, f. (comminor), a threatening, threat, Cic.

commingo -mīxi -mīctum or -mictum, 3. to make water on, Hor.; transf., to defile, Cat.

comminiscor -mentus, 3. dep. to feign, invent; monogrammas deos, Cic.; mendacium, Plaut.; perf. partic. pass., feigned, invented; commenta funera, Ov.

comminor, 1. dep. to threaten; comminati inter se, Liv.; with acc., pugnam, obsidionem, oppugnationem, Liv.

comminuo -ūi -ūtum, 3. **A.** to make small, lessen, break into small pieces, crush to pieces; statum, anulum, Cic. **B.** Transf., to lessen, diminish, to weaken, deprive of strength; opes civitatis, Cic.; vires ingenii, Ov.

comminus, adv. (con and manus). **A.** Lit., a, milit. t. t. (opp. eminus), hand to hand, in close combat; nec eminus hastis aut comminus gladiis uteretur, Cic.; comminus acriter instare, Sall.; inanum comminus conserere, Liv.; of hunting, comminus ire in apros, Ov.; b, gen.,

close at hand; *comminus* ad aliquem accedere, Cic. **B.** Transf., *face to face*; *comminus* aspicere aliquem, Ov.

commis, *commi*, *cummis* = *gummi* (q.v.).

commiscēo -misci -mixtum, or -mistum
2. to mix together, to mix up. **A.** Lit., ignem Vestae cum communi urbis incendio, Cic.; *commixta* frusta mero cruento, Verg. **B.** Transf., temeritatem cum sapientia, Cic.

commiseratio -ōnis, f. (*commiseror*), in rhetoric, the part of an oration intended to excite pity, Cic.; absol., an affecting tone (of voice), Cic.

commisēresco, 3. to pity, Ter.

commisēror, 1. dep. 1. to pity, *commiserate*, deprecate; fortunam, Nep.; 2. of a speaker, to excite pity; quum commiserari, conqueri coeperit, Cic.

commissio -ōnis, f. (*committo*). **A.** a contest or struggle for a prize, Cic. **B.** Meton., a showy declamation, Sen.

commissum -i, n. (*committo*). **I.** something undertaken, an undertaking; supererat nihil aliud in temere commissum quam, etc., Liv.; esp., a, a crime, fault, transgression; factum aut commissum audacius, Cic.; b, confiscation, Quint. **II.** a secret; *commissa* enuntiare, Cic.

commissura -ae, f. (*committo*). **A.** a joining together, connection, joint, knot; molles digitorum, Cic. **B.** Transf., connection of a speech, the thread of a discourse, Quint.

committo -misi -misum, 3. to unite, connect, combine. **I.** Lit., duas noctes, Ov.; opera, Liv.; nondum commissa inter se munimenta, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1. a, to begin, set on foot; pugnam or pugnam cum aliquo, Cic.; proelium, Caes.; bellum, Liv.; ludos, Cic.; b, to commit a crime; tantum facinus, Cic.; multa et in deos et in homines impie, Cic.; c, absol., to commit a crime, to sin; nemo enim committeret, Cic.; contra legem, Cic.; with ut and the subj., to bring it about that; non committam posthac ut me accusare de epistolarum negligentia possis, Cic.; d, to incur a punishment; poenam, Cic.; per partem, forfeited; hereditas Veneri Erycinæ commissa, Cic.; e, to entrust, commit to, reflex., to venture, risk oneself; se in senatum, Cic.; se urbi, Cic.; aliquem fidei potestateque eius, Cic.; collum tonsori, Cic.; alicui republicam, Liv.; committere alicui, ut videat ne quid res publica detrimenti capiat, Cic.

commōdē, adv. (*commodus*), a, rightly, properly, fitly, appropriately; dicere, Cic.; minus commode audire, to have an indifferent reputation, Cic.; b, agreeably, pleasantly; feceris igitur commode mihi gratum si, etc., Cic.; c, satisfactorily; navigare, Cic.

commōditas -ātis, f. (*commodus*). **I.** a, proportion, symmetry; corporis, Cic.; vitae, Cic.; b, convenience; ob commoditatem itineris, Liv.; c, fitness, a fit occasion; *commoditas* ad faciendum idonea, Cic.; d, advantage; qui ex bestia fructus, quae commoditas percipi potest, Cic. **II.** of persons, complaisance, kindness, Ov.

commōdo, 1. (*commodus*), 1. to make fit, adapt, accommodate, Plin.; 2, a, to adapt oneself to suit another person, to please, oblige, serve; ut eo libentius iis commodes, Cic.; b, with acc., to furnish, lend, give; nomen suum alicui, Cic.; reipublicae tempus, Liv.; alicui aurem, Ov.; to lend for a time; alicui aurum, Cic.

1. commōdum, adv. (*commodus*), a, at the right time, opportunely; commodum enim egeram diligentissime, Cic.; b, with quum or postquam and the indic., just; commōdum discesseras heri, quum Trebatius venit, Cic.

2. commōdum -i, n. (*commodus*), a, con-

venience; nostro commōdo, at our convenience, Cic.; commōdo tuo, Cic.; per commōdum, Liv.; quod commōdo valetudinis tuae fiat, Cic.; commōdo reipublicae facere aliquid, Cic.; commōdum alicuius expectare, Cic.; b, use, advantage, convenience; pacis, Cic.; sui commōdi causa nocere alteri, Cic.; servare or consulere alicuius commōdis, Cic.; plur., favour, privileges, prerogatives; tribunatus (militum) commōda, Cic.; c, loan; qui forum et basilicas commōdis hospitum, non furtis nocentium ornant, Cic.

1. commōdus -a -um (*com* and *modus*). **I.** a, proper, fit, appropriate, convenient, satisfactory; valetudine minus commōda uti, Caes.; litterae satis commōdae de Britannicis rebus, Cic.; with dat., nulla lex satis commōda omnibus est, Cic.; commōdum est, it pleases, is agreeable; si tibi erit commōdum, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nihil duco esse commōdus, quam de his rebus nihil iam amplius scribere, Cic.; b, easy, convenient; iter, Liv. **II.** friendly, obliging, pleasant; mores commōdi, Cic.

2. Commōdus -i, m. Roman emperor from 186-192 A.D.

commōlior, 4. dep. to set in motion; fulmina, Lucr.

commōnēfacio -feci -factum, 3., pass. **commōnēfio** -factus sum, -fieri (*commoneo* and *facio*), to remind, warn; aliquem etiam atque etiam, Cic.; aliquem benefici sui, Sall.; with acc. of thing, istius turpem calamitosamque praetura, Cic.

commōnēo -ūi -itum, 2. to remind, warn, impress upon, bring to one's recollection; quod vos lex commōnuit, Cic.; quid in unoquoque gradu de avaritia tua commoneretur, Cic.; non exprobrandi causa, sed commonendi gratia, Cic.; animos de periculo, Cic.; quum quidam ex illis amicis commonerent oportere decerni, Cic.

commōnstro, 1. to show fully and distinctly; aurum alicui, Cic.

commōratiō -ōnis, f. (*commoror*), a delaying, loitering, lingering; tabellariorum, Cic.; rhet. t.t., the dwelling for some time on one point, Cic.

commōrior -mortuus, 3. dep. to die together with; with dat., hostibus, Sall.

commōror, 1. dep. to delay, linger, make a stay in any place, sojourn, tarry, remain; a, Romae, Cic.; usam noctem ad Helorum, Cic.; apud aliquem, Cic.; fig., consilium tuum diutius in armis civilibus commorandi, Cic.; b, rhet. t.t. to dwell on; pluribus verbis in eo, Cic.

commōtiō -ōnis, f. (*commoveo*), an emotion, excitement; animi, Cic.

commōtiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of *commotio*) a slight indisposition, Cic.

commōtus -a -um, p. adj. (from *commoveo*), 1. tottering, insecure, unsteady; aes alienum, Tac.; genus (dicendi) in agendo, Cic.; 2, moved, in mind, excited; animus commotior, Cic.

commōvō -mōvi -mōtum, 3. **I.** Lit. to move entirely or violently, to shake, to move from a place; 1, se ex eo loco, Cic.; castra ex eo loco, to cause the army to advance, Cic.; sacra, to carry about (at festivals, etc.) the statues of the gods and the sacred utensils, Verg.; nummum, to employ in commerce, Cic.; columnas, to carry off, Cic.; 2, a, to hunt; cervum, Verg.; b, to cause to yield or give way; hostium aciem, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1. of the mind or the passions, to move, influence, disturb; his omnes, in quibus est virtutis indoles, commoveatur, Cic.; aut libidine aliqua aut metu commotum esse, Cic.; nova atque inusitata specie commotus, Caes.; eiusdem miseris ac periculis commovetur, Cic.; quum esset ex aere alieno commota civitas, Cic.

2, to call forth, produce, cause; risum, Cic.; magnam et acerbam dolorem, Cic.; bellum aut tumultum, Cic.; **3**, to treat of, novā quaedam, Cic. (contracted perf. forms commossem, commosset, commosse, Cic.).

communīcatio -ōnis, f. (communico), **1**, a communicating, imparting, consilii, Cic.; **2**, a rhetorical figure = ἀνακρίσεις, in which the orator pretends to consult the audience, Cic.

communico, **1**, (communis), to share, divide with, communicate; **1**, iudicia cum equestri ordine communicata erant, Cic.; rem cum aliquo, Cic.; **2**, to communicate, impart, inform, by speaking or writing; consilia, Caes.; de societate multa inter se, Cic.; to take counsel with, confer with; cum aliquo de maximis rebus, Cic.; **3**, to join, unite; quantas pecunias ab uxoribus dotis nomine acceperunt, tantas ex suis bonis aestimatione factā cum dotibus communicant, Caes.; **4**, to share something with one; curam doloris sui cum aliquo, Cic.

1. commūnio -ivi or -li -itum, **4**, to fortify thoroughly on all sides; castella, Caes.; transf., to fortify, strengthen; causam testimonii, Cic.

2. commūnio -ōnis, f. (communis), communion, mutual participation; inter quos est communio legis, inter eos communio juris est, Cic.

communis -e (old form commoinis, from com and root MOIN, MUN, whence moenia, inunus). **A**, common, general, universal, ordinary, usual, public (opp. proprius = individual, private); loca, public places, Cic.; loci, philosophical or rhetorical commonplaces, Cic.; with genit., communis hominum infirmitas, Cic.; with dat., mors omni aetati est communis, Cic.; with cum and the abl., quocum fuit et domus et militia communis Cic.; with inter se, multa sunt civibus inter se communia, Cic.; subst., **commūne** -is, n., **1**, the common property of a corporation; quod ius statues communi dividundo, Cic.; **2**, state, commonwealth; Siciliae, Cic.; in commune, adv., **a**, for the public good, for common use; in commune conferre, Cic.; **b**, in general, Tac. **B**, Transf., of persons, affable, condescending; Cyrum minorem communem erga Lysandrum atque humanum fuisse, Cic.

communītas -ātis, f. (communis). **I**, community, fellowship; nulla cum deo homini communitas, Cic. **II**, Transf., **a**, the desire for human society, Cic.; **b**, condescension, affability, Nep.

communīter, adv. (communis), in common with others, jointly, generally, Cic.

commurmūrō, **1**, dep. to mutter, murmur; ut scribe secum ipse commurmuratus sit, Cic.

commutābilis, -e (commuto), exchangeable; **a**, vitas ratio, Cic.; **b**, rhet. t. t., exordium, such as could be easily adapted to a speech on the other side of the question, Cic.

commutatio -ōnis, f. (commuto), a change, alteration; temporum, Cic.; aestuum, Caes.

commutatus -ūs, m., a change, alteration, Lucr.

commūto, **1**, **A**, to change, alter entirely; eursum, Cic.; iter, Caes.; tempora in horas commutantur, Cic.; reipublicae statum, Cic.; consilium, Caes.; sententiam, Cic.; nihil commutari animo, Cic. **B**, to exchange, change something for something else; gloriam constantiae cum caritate vitae, Cic.; fidem suam et religionem pecuniā, to barter, Cic.

cōmo, compsi. comptum, **3**, (contr. from cemo), to place together. **I**, Gen., Lucr., **II**, to place together in order, to arrange, adorn, especially of the hair, to comb, plait, adorn;

capillos, Cic.; longas compta puella comas, Ov.; praecincti recte pueri comptique, Hor.

cōmoedia -ae, f. (κωμῳδία), a comedy, Cic.

cōmoedus -a -um (κωμῳδός), relating to a comedy, comic; natio, Juv. Subst., **cōmoedus** -i, m. a comic actor, Cic.

cōmōsus -a -um (coma), hairy, Phaedr.

compāciscor (compēciscor), -pactus, or -pectus, -pacisci **3**, dep. to conclude an agreement, make a compact with any one, Plant.

compactio -ōnis, f. (compingo), a putting or joining together; membrorum, Cic.

compactum -i, n. (compaciscor), a compact, agreement; compacto, Cic., de compacto, Plant., ex compacto, Suet., according to agreement.

compactus -a -um, p. adj. (from compingo), thick-set, compressed, compact, Plin.

compāges -is, f. (compingo). **I**, a joining together, connexion; lapidum, Ov.; quae (navis) per se ipsa omnibus compagibus aquam acciperet, Liv. **II**, Transf., dum sumus in his inclusi compagibus corporis, bodily structure, Cic.

compāgo -inis, f. = compages (q. v.).

compar -pāris, like, similar; postulatio Latinorum, Liv.; with dat., milites militibus comparēs, Liv. Subst., **compar** -pāris, c. a companion, equal, consort, spouse, Hor.

compārābilis -e (2. comparo), capable of comparison, comparable; comparabile est, quod in rebus diversis similem aliquam rationem continet, Cic.

compārātē, adv. (2. comparo), in comparison, by comparison, Cic.

1. compāratio -ōnis, f. (1. comparo), a preparing, preparation; novi belli, Cic.; veneni, Liv.; criminis, evidence necessary for an accusation, Cic.

2. compāratio -ōnis, f. (2. comparo). **A**, a comparing, comparison; orationis suae cum scriptis alienis, Cic.; utilitatum, Cic.; comparatio quibus plurimum sit tribuendum, Cic. **B**, In rhet., comparatio criminis, the set-off of a good motive against a crime, Cic.

compārātivus -a -um (2. comparo), relating to comparison, containing a comparison, comparative; iudicatio, Cic.

comparco (comperco) -parsī, -parsum, **3**, to scrape together, to save up, Ter.

compārēo -pārēi, **2**, **1**, to appear, be visible; cum subito sole obscuro non comparuisset (Romulus), Cic.; **2**, to be present, be in existence; signa et dona comparere omnia, Cic.

1. compāro, **1**, **A**, to prepare, get ready, provide, furnish; convivium magnifice et ornate, Cic.; se, to make oneself ready, Cic.; insidias alicui, Cic.; classem, Cic.; exercitum, Cic.; rem frumentariam, Caes.; animum auditoris idonee ad reliquam dictionem, Cic.; alicui a civitatibus laudationes per vim et metum, Cic.; bellum adversus aliquem, Caes. **B**, to arrange, settle, dispose; **1**, of character, sic finimus semper comparati ut, etc., Cic.; **2**, of institutions, jura praeclara atque divinitus a nostra majoribus comparata, Cic.

2. compāro, **1**, (compar). **I**, Lit., **a**, to form into pairs, to unite in pairs, Cic.; labella labellis, Plaut.; **b**, to bring together for a contest, to match; comparari cum Aesernino Samnite, cum patrone disertissimo, Cic. **II**, Transf., **a**, to compare; et se mihi comparat Ajax? Ov.; homo similitudines comparat, Cic.; Attico Lysiae Catoneta nostrum, Cic.; meum factum cum tuo comparo, Cic.; **b**, comparare provincias inter se, or comparare provincias, or simply

comparare inter se (of magistrates), to *come to an agreement as to their several duties*, Liv.

compasco -pāvi -pastum, 3. to *feed or graze together*; si compascuus ager est, *fus est compascere*, Cic.

compascuus -a -um, relating to *common pasturage*; ager, *pasturage held in common*, Cic.

compedio, 4. (compes), to *fetter*, Plaut.

compellatio -ōnis, f. (2. compello), *an accusing, rebuking, reprimanding*; crebrae vel potius quotidianae compellationes, Cic.

1. **compello** -pūli -pulsam, 3. **I.** to *drive to one place, collect*; pecus totius provinciae, Cic. **II.** to *drive, force*. **A.** Lit., consules e foro in curiam, Liv.; naves in portum, Caes.; Romanos in castra, Liv.; omne Auruncum bellum Pometiam compulsum est, *confinet*, to Liv. **B.** Transf., to *force or impel a person to an action, to compel*; aliquem ad bellum, Ov.; in eundem metum, Liv.; in hunc sensum et allicie beneficiis hominum et compelli injuriis, Cic.

2. **compello**, 1. (intens. of 1. compello). **I.** Gen., to *address, accost, call by name*; aliquem voce, Verg. **II.** A. to *address with blame and reproach, chide, rebuke*; aliquem edicto, Cic. **B.** Legal f. t., to *accuse before a court of justice*; iudicem, Cic.

compendiarius -a -um (compendium), *short*; via, Cic.

compendium -ii, n. (com and pendo, to *weigh together*). **A.** *saving, parsimony*, and hence, *gain, profit, advantage* (opp. dispendium); privato compendio servire, Caes.; in re uberrima turpe compendium effugere, Cic. **B.** a *short way, a short cut*; per compendia maris assequi aliquem, Tac.

compensatio -ōnis, f. (compenso), a *balancing of an account, compensation*; incommoda commodorum compensatione leniant, Cic.

compenso, 1. to *weigh together, to reckon one thing against another, to balance*; laetitia cum doloribus, Cic.; summi labores nostri magnā compensati gloriā, Cic.

comperendinatio -ōnis, f. (comperendino), a *putting off a trial to the third day*, Tac.

comperendinatus -ūs, m. = *comperendinatio* (q. v.).

comperendino, 1. (com and perendinus), to *remand to the third day*; reum, Cic.; absol., ut ante primos ludos comperendinem, Cic.

comperto -pēri -pertum, 4. (com and root PER, whence peritus, periculum, and reperio, exuperior), to *find out, discover, gain certain information of*; haec certis nuntiis, certis auctoribus comperisse, Cic.; partic. perf., certain, undoubted; levem auditionem pro re comperta habere, for a certainty, Caes.; ea dicimus quae comperta habemus, quae videmus, Cic.; compertum narrare, Sall.; with acc. and infin., posteaquam comperit eum posse vivere, Cic.; abl. absol., comperto, *it having been discovered for certain*; satis comperto Eordaeam petitus Romanos, Liv.; with de and the abl., nihil de hoc comperi, Cic.; partic. perf., compertus (of persons), convicted; probri, Liv.

compertior = comperto.

compēs -pēdis, f. a *fetter or foot shackle*, gen. found in the plur., Plaut.; transf., qui in compedibus corporis semper fuerunt, Cic.; Telephum tenet puella grata compede vinctum, Hor.

compesco -pescūi, 3. (connected with compes, compedio), to *hold in, restrain, check, curb*; equum angustis habenis, Tib.; seditionem exercitus verbo uno, Tac.; clamorem, Hor.; ramos, Verg.

compētor -ōris, m. a *competitor*, Cic.

compētrix -icis, f. (competitor), a *female competitor*, Cic.

compēto -pētivi and -pētīli -pētītum 3. to, *come together, to meet*. **A.** Lit., Varr. **B.** Transf., 1, to *agree, coincide in point of time*; tempora cum Othonis exitu competisse, Tac.; 2, to *be equal to, capable of*; ut vix ad ama capiēda aptandae pugnae competeret animus, Liv.; neque oculis neque auribus satis competeant, Tac.

compilatio -ōnis, f. (compilo), a *pillaging*, hence (contemptuously), a *compilation*; Chrestī, Cic.

compilo, 1. (com and pīlo = ψιλλω), to *plunder, rob*; fana, Cic.; fig., ab ipsi capis iuris; consultiorem sapientiam, Cic.

compingo -pēgi -pactum, 3. (com and pango). **A.** to *put together, construct*; part. perf., compactus, constructed, Cic., Verg. **B.** to *confine, hide, conceal*; se in Apuliam, Cic.; fig., in iudicia et contumelias tamquam in aliquod pistrinum detrudi et compingi, Cic.

compitālicius -a -um (compitalis), relating to the *Compitalia*; dies, Cic.; ludi, Cic.

compitalis -e (compitum), relating or belonging to *cross roads*; Lares, the deities who presided over cross roads, Suet. Subst., **Compitalia** -ium, n. the *festival in honour of these deities, celebrated on the cross roads on a day appointed by the praetor, shortly after the Saturnalia*, Cic.

compitum -i, n. (competo), a *place where two or more roads meet, a cross road*, Cic.

complāceo -cūi or -cītus sum, 2. 1, to *please several persons at once*, Ter.; 2, to *please exceedingly*, Plaut.

complāno, 1. to *level*; domum, to *raze*, Cic.

complector -plexus -plecti, 3. dep. (com and plecto). **I.** Lit., 1, to *embrace, encircle, surround, encompass*; aliquem medium, Liv.; aliquem artius, Cic.; me artior somnus complexus est, Cic.; 2, to *enclose, surround*; collem opere, Caes.; animum mundi caelo, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to *hold fast, master*; quam (facultatem) quoniam complexus es, tene, Cic.; 2, to *attach oneself to, esteem*; quos fortuna complexa est, the favourites of fortune, Cic.; aliquem summa benevolentia, Cic.; 3, of the mind, to *embrace, grasp, comprehend*; omnia una comprehensione, Cic.; 4, to *unite in oneself or itself*; omnes omnium caritates patriae una complexa est, Cic.

complementum -i, n. (compleo), *that which completes or fills up, a complement*; inanias quaedam verba quasi complementa numerorum, Cic.

compleo -plēvi -plētum, 2. to *fill up*. **I.** Lit., 1, *fossas sarmatiae et virgultis*, Caes.; paginam, Cic.; multo cibo et potione completi, Cic.; with genit., convivium vicinorum quotidie compleo, Cic.; 2, *mittit t. t., to complete the number of an army, fleet, etc.*; classem Romanam sociis navalibus, Liv.; 3, to *fill a space with light, smell, shout, clamour, etc.*; omnia clamoribus, Liv.; sol cuncta sua luce illustrat et complet, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, *civitatem summa spe et voluntate*, Caes.; 2, to *fulfil*; fata sua, Ov.; centum et septem annos complēsse, Cic.; 3, of a sum, to *make up*; neque est adhuc ea summa (imperati sumptus) completa, Cic.; 4, to *complete, finish*; his rebus completis, Caes.

completus -a -um, p. adj. (from compleo), *perfect, complete*; completus et perfectus verborum ambitus, Cic.

complexio -ōnis, f. (complector), 1, *connection, combination*; complexiones atomorum

inter se, Cic.; 2, of discourse, a, brevis totius negotii, a short summary of the whole matter, Cic.; b, verborum, or absol., a period, Cic.; c, in logic, the conclusion of a syllogism, Cic.; d, a dilemma, Cic.

complexus -ūs, m. (complector). **A.** a, an embrace; aliquem de complexu matris avellere, Cic.; currere ad alicuius complexum, Cic.; meton., a loved object; de complexu eius ac sinu, from his favourites and bosom friends, Cic.; b, combat; complexum armorum vitare, Tac.; c, surrounding, encompassing; qui (mundus) omnia complexu suo coerces et continet, Cic. **B.** Transf., love for; complexus totius gentis humanae, Cic.

complicoo -āvi -ātum (-ūi -itum), 1. to fold together, fold up. **I.** Lit., epistolam, Cic. **II.** Transf., complicata notio, confused, intricate, Cic.

complōrātio -ōnis, f. (comploro), a lamentation, a weeping and bewailing; mulierum comploratio sui patriaeque, Liv.

complōrātus -ūs, m. = comploratio (q.v.). **complōro**, 1. to bewail or weep, to lament loudly and violently; mortem, Cic.; desperata complorataque res est publica, Liv.

complures, neut. **complūra**, and (rarely) **complūria** -iūm, n. very many, Cic. Subst., several; complures ex iis, Caes.

complūriens (complūriēs), adv. (complures), many times, frequently, Plaut.

compluscilli -ae, -a (complures), a good many, Plaut.

complūvium -ii, n. (compluo, to flow together), the quadrangular roofless space in the centre of a Roman house, through which the water collected on the roofs found its way to the impluvium below, Varr.

compōno -pōui -pōitum, s. to put, place, lay, bring together. **I.** Gen., 1, in quo (loco) erant ea composita, quibus rex te munere constituerat, Cic.; manibus manus atque oribus ora, Verg.; 2, a, to place together as opponents, Cic.; pergis pugnantis secum pontibus adversis componere, Hor.; b, to compare; dignitati alicuius suam, Cic. **II.** Esp. A, to collect together a whole from several parts, compose; exercitus eius compositus ex variis gentibus, Sall.; venena, Ov.; aggerem tumuli, Verg.; of writers, to compose; volumen de tuenda sanitate, Cic.; oratio ad conciliandos plebis animos composita, Liv. **B.** 1, to compose, settle, arrange; arma, Hor.; opes, Verg.; cinerem, the ashes of the dead, Ov.; se thalamis, Verg.; 2, to quiet, settle, reconcile; controversias regum, Caes.; Armeniam, Tac.; amicos aversos, Hor. **C.** to place in a certain order, arrange; 1, sidera, Cic.; classarios in numeros legiones, Tac.; 2, rhet. t. t., to arrange words in their order; verba componere et quasi coagmentare, Cic. **D.** 1, to arrange, smooth; comas, Ov.; composito et delibato capillo, Cic.; togam, Hor.; vultum, Tac.; 2, a, to dispose, settle in a particular way; itinera sic ut, etc., Cic.; auspicia ad utilitatem reipublicae composita, Cic.; diem rei gerendae, Liv.; ex composito, as we agreed, Liv.; b, to invent, feign; crimen et dolum, Tac.

comporto, 1. to carry, bring together, collect; frumentum ab Asia, Caes.; arma in templum, Cic.

compōs -pōtis (com and potis), having the mastery or control of, possessed of, sharing in; animi, Ter.; mentis, in full possession of mental faculties, Cic.; voti, one whose wish is fulfilled, Hor.; Liv.; scientiae compotem esse, to be able to know something, Cic.; rationis et consilii compos, Cic.; qui me huius urbis compotem fecerunt, enabled me to be in this city, Cic.; tum patriae compotem me numquam siris esse, Liv.

compōstō, adv. (compositus), 1, in an orderly manner, in good order; composita et apte dicere, Cic.; 2, quietly, Tac.

compōsitiō -ōnis, f. (compono), a putting together. **I.** Gen., a matching; gladiatorum compositiones, Cic. **II.** Esp. 1, a composing; a, unguentorum, Cic.; b, of a book, juris pontificalis, Cic.; 2, a settlement of differences; pacis, concordiae, compositionis auctor esse non destiti, Cic.; 3, arrangement; a, membrorum, Cic.; b, anni, of the calendar, Cic.; c, rhet. t. t., the proper arrangement of words; compositio apta, Cic.

compōsitor -ōris, m. (compono), an arranger, adjuster, Cic.

compōsitūra -ae, f. (compono), a connexion, joining, a joint, Lucr.

compōsitus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (compono), placed together; 1, composed, quieted; composito vultu, Tac.; 2, well arranged; composito agmine legiones ducere, Tac.; 3, of oratory, oratio, Cic.; and of the orator himself, orator, Cic.; 3, peacefully governed, settled; respublica, Cic.; hence subst., **compōsita** -orum, n. the orderly condition of a state, Sall.; 4, a, prepared; ut nemo unquam compositior ad iudicium venisse videatur, Cic.; b, feigned, pretended, studied; indignatio, Tac.

compōtatiō -ōnis, f. a drinking party (translation of συμπόσιον), Cic.

compōtio, 4. (compos), to make partaker of, Plaut.; passive, to become partaker of, Plaut.

compōtor -ōris, m. a drinking companion, Cic.

compōtrix -icis, f. (compotor), a female drinking companion, Ter.

compransor -ōris, m. a dinner companion, boon companion, Cic.

comprēcātiō -ōnis, f. (comprecor), supplication of a deity; haec sollemnis deorum comprēcātiō, Liv.

comprēcōr, 1. dep. to pray to, supplicate; caelestium fidem, Cat.; Cytherea, comprecor, ausis assit, Ov.

comprēhendo (comprendo) -prēhendi (-prendi) -prēhensum (-prensus), s. to seize, lay hold of. **A.** Lit., 1, quid opus est manibus aliquid comprēhendendum est? Cic.; ignem, to catch fire, Verg.; ignis robora comprehendit, seizes on, Verg.; avidis comprehenditur ignibus agger, Ov.; without igne, comprehensa aedificia, Liv.; 2, as a suppliant, to seize a person's hand; comprehendunt utrumque et orant, Caes.; 3, to attack, lay hold of in a hostile manner, seize, capture; a, persons, tam capitale hostem, Cic.; aliquem vivum in fuga, Caes.; aliquem in furto, Cic.; b, animals, etc., to seize, carry off; redas equosque, Caes.; c, to seize a place; alii comprehensis collibus, Caes.; 4, to discover or reveal a crime; nefandum adulterium, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to embrace; multos amicitia, Cic.; 2, to comprise, include; quae omnia una cum deorum notione comprehendimus, Cic.; 3, to relate, express, tell in words or writing; breviter comprehensa sententia, Cic.; ne plura consector, comprehendam brevi, Cic.; 4, aliquid numero, to count, express in numbers, Verg.; 5, to comprehend, perceive; sensu or sensibus, Cic.; animo intelligentiam alicuius rei, Cic.; intelligere et cogitatione comprehendere qualis sit animus, Cic.; esse aliquid, quod comprehendendi et percipi posset, Cic.

comprēhensibīlis -e (comprehendo), that which can be comprehended, comprehensible; natura non comprēhensibīlis, Cic.

comprēhensio -ōnis, f. (comprehendo), a seizing with the hands, laying hold of. **A.** Lit.,

1, Cic.; 2, a hostile seizing, apprehending; son-
tium, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, a perceiving, compre-
hending, comprehension; completi omnia una
comprehensione, Cic.; 2, a period, sentence;
verba comprehensione devincire, Cic.

comprendo = comprehendo (q.v.).

compressē, adv. (compressus), briefly, con-
cisely, succinctly; Cic.; compressius loqui, Cic.

compressio -ōnis, f. (comprimo), compres-
sion of style, conciseness; compressionem rerum
breves, Cic.

1. **compressus** -a -um, partic. of comprimo.

2. **compressus**, abl. -u, m. (comprimo), a
pressing together, pressure, embrace, Cic.

comprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. (com and
premo), to press, squeeze together, compress. **A.**
Lit., 1, quum digitos compresserat et pugnum
fecerat, Cic.; prov., compressis manibus sedere,
to sit with folded hands, idle, Liv.; 2, to press to-
gether, make closer or tighter; ordines, to close the
ranks, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, to hold back; a,
frumentum, to keep in the garner, not to sell,
Cic.; b, to suppress; delicta magna, Cic.; 2, to
check; plausus ipse admiratione compressus est,
Cic.; gressum, Verg.; 3, to crush, subdue;
furentis hominis conatum atque audaciam, Cic.;
seditionem, Liv.

comprōbatio -ōnis, f. (comprobo), approval,
Cic.

comprōbator -ōris, m. (comprobo), one who
approves, Cic.

comprōbo, 1, 1, to approve fully; orationem
omnium assensum, Liv.; istam tam sententiam
laudo vehementissimeque comprobo, Cic.; 2, to
confirm, prove, establish; patris dictum sapiens
temeritas filii comprobavit, Cic.

comprōmissum i, n. (compromitto), a
mutual agreement to abide by the decision of an
arbitrator; de hac pecunia compromissum facere,
Cic.

comprōmitto -misi -missum, 3. to agree to
refer a cause to arbitration, Cic.

Compsa -ae, f. town of the Hirpini in Sam-
nium (now Conza); hence, **Compsanus** -a -um,
of or belonging to Compsa.

1. **comptus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar.
and superl. (from como), ornamented, adorned;
oratio, Cic.

2. **comptus** -ūs, m. (como). **I.** a head-dress,
Lucr. **II.** a band, tie, Lucr.

compungo -puxi -punctum, 3. to prick,
puncture on all sides. **I.** Phaedr.; fig., ipsi se
compungunt suis acuminibus, Cic. **II.** to mark;
barbarus compunctus notis Threicis, Cic.

compūto, 1. to reckon together, calculate, com-
pute; rationem digitis, Plaut.; facies tua com-
putat annos, shows thy age, Juv.; absol., com-
putat, pecuniam impetrat, Cic.

compūtresco -pūtūi, 3. to putrefy, Lucr.

Cōmum -i, n. (Κῶμον), a town in Cisalpine
Gaul, now Como. Adj., **Comensis** -e, of or be-
longing to Comum.

con = com (q.v.).

cōnāmen -mīnis, n. (conor), an effort, en-
deavour, Lucr., Ov.

cōnatum -i, n. (conor), an undertaking; gen.
in plur., conata efficere, Cic.

cōnātus -ūs, m. (conor), a, an attempt,
effort, undertaking; hoc conatu desistere, Cic.;
compressi tuos nefarios conatus, Cic.; b, trouble,
difficulty, effort; tumultus Gallicus haud inagno
conatu brevi oppressus est, Liv.; c, impulse,
inclination; ut (beluae) conatum haberent ad
naturales pastus capessendos, Cic.

conēcō, 1. to defile all over, Phaedr.

concaedēs -ium, f. a barricade of trees, Tac.

concalēficio (concalēficio) -feci -factum,
3., and pass. **concalēfio** (concalēfio), -factus
sum, to warm thoroughly; brachium, Cic.

concalēo, 2. to be warm through and through,
Plaut.

concalesco -cālūi (inchoat. of concaleo), 3.
A. Lit., to become thoroughly warm; corpora
nostra ardore animi concalescunt, Cic. **B.**
Transf., to glow with love, Ter.

concallesco -callūi, 3. a, to become prac-
tised; tanquam manus opere, sic animus usu
concalluit, Cic.; b, to become callous or without
feeling, Cic.

Concāni -ōrum, m. (sing., **Concānus**,
Hor.), a savage tribe in Spain, who drank horses
blood.

concastigo, 1. to punish, chastise severely.
Plaut.

concāvo, 1. (concavus), to hollow out, make
hollow or concave; brachia geminos in artus,
curves, bends, Ov.

concāvus -a -um, hollow, vaulted, arched,
concave; cymbala, Lucr.; altitudines spelunc-
arum, Cic.; aqua, welling up, Ov.

concedo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go away, de-
part, retire, withdraw. **I.** Lit., superis ab oris,
Verg.; ab alicuius oculis alio, Cic.; cum con-
jugibus ac liberis in arcem Capitoliumque, Liv.;
docet unde fulmen venerit, quō concesserit, Cic.;
concedere vita, to die, Tac.; so absol., quando
concessero, Tac. **II.** Transf., 1, to cease; tumor
omnis et irae concessere deūm, Verg.; 2, a, to
submit; in alicuius ditionem, Liv.; b, to pass
over to some one's side or party or view; in At-
tali sententiam, Liv.; 3, to yield; a, intransit.
(a) voluptas concedit dignitati, Cic.; concedere
naturae, to die a natural death, Sall.; (b) to give
in to; alicuius postulationi, Cic.; (γ) to pardon;
alienis peccatis, Cic.; b, transit., (a) to yield,
give up; alicui libertatem in aliqua re, Cic.;
concedant, ut hi viri boni fuerint, let them ad-
mit, Cic.; alicui primas in dicendo partes, Cic.;
(β) reipublicae dolorem atque amicitias suas,
sacrifice, Cic.

concolēbro, 1. **I.** Lit., to visit a place often,
or in large companies, Lucr. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of
any occupation, to pursue eagerly, assiduously;
studia per otium, Cic. **B.** to celebrate a festivity;
diem natalem, Plaut.; spectaculum, Liv. **C.**
to praise, extol; fama et litteris eius diu victo-
riam, Cic.

conconātio -ōnis, f. (conceo), a supping to-
gether (translation of Gr. συνδειπνον), Cic.

concentio -ōnis, f. (conceo), a singing to-
gether, harmony, Cic.

concentus -ūs, m. (conceo). **A.** a singing
together, harmony; avium, Cic.; tubarum ac
cornuum, Liv. **B.** Transf., agreement, harmony
of opinion, unity, concord; melior actionum quam
sonorum concentus, Cic.

conceptio -ōnis, f. (concipio), 1, a, con-
ception, a becoming pregnant, Cic.; 2, the draw-
ing up of legal formulae, Cic.

conceptus -ūs, m. (concipio), a conceiving,
pregnancy, Cic.

concerpo -cerpsi -cerptum, 3. (com and
carpo), to pull, pluck, tear in pieces. **I.** Lit.,
epistolas, Cic. **II.** Transf., aliquem ferventis-
sime, ap. Cic.

concertatio -ōnis, f. (concerto), contest,
strife; 1, magistratum, Cic.; 2, contest in
words, wrangling, dispute; sine jejuna concer-
tatione verborum, Cic.

concertator -ōris, m. (concerto), a rival, Tac.

concertatorius -a -um (concerto), relating to a contest in words; genus dicendi, Cic.

concerto, 1. to strive eagerly; 1, proelio, Cic.; 2, esp. of dispute in words, nunquam accidit ut cum eo verbo uno concertarem, Cic.

concesso -ōnis, f. (concedo), a yielding, granting; 1, agrorum, Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t., an admission of a fault, Cic.

concesso, 1. to cease, leave off, Plaut.

concessus -ūs, m. (concedo), permission, leave; gen. in abl., concessu omnium, Cic.

concha -ae, f. (κόχρη). I. Lit., 1, a mussel, Cic.; 2, a mussel-shell, Cic.; poet., pearl, conchae teretesque lapilli, Ov.; 3, the shell-fish which yielded the purple dye, Lucr.; poet., purple dye, Ov. II. Meton., a vessel in the shape of a shell; 1, concha salis puri, salt-cellar, Hor.; funde capacibus unguenta de conchis, Hor.; 2, the horn of Triton, Ov.

conchēus -a -um (concha), relating to a mussel-shell; baccæ, a pearl, Verg.

conchis -is, f. (κόγχος), a kind of bean boiled with its pod, Juv.

conchita -ae, m. (κογχίτης), a mussel gatherer, Plaut.

conchyliatus -a -um (conchyllum), purple; peristromata, Cic.

conchyllum -ī, n. (κογχύλιον), a mussel, or gen. shell-fish. I. Gen., Cic. II. Esp., 1, an oyster, Cic.; 2, the shell-fish which yielded a purple dye, Lucr.; meton., a, purple dye; vestis conchylio tincta, Cic.; b, a purple garment, Juv.

1. **concido** -īdi, 3. (com and cado), to fall down, tumble to the ground, sink down. A. Lit., 1, of things, concidat caelum omne necesse est, Cic.; repentinā ruinā pars eius turris concidit, Caes.; 2, of the winds, to drop; concidunt venti fugiuntque naves, Hor.; equus eius ante signum Jovis Statoris sine causā concidit, Cic.; in battle, ita pugnans concidit, Caes. B. Transf., 1, to sink, perish, waste away; neque enim tam facile opes Carthagini tantae conciderent, Cic.; tum ferocia omnis concidit, Liv.; 2, of persons, a, to be ruined, overthrown, to fail; malas causas semper obtinuit, in optimā concidit, Cic.; at law, to lose; iudicium vocibus fractus reus et una patroni omnes conciderunt, Cic.; b, ne unā plagā acceptā patres conscripti conciderent, de disheartened, Cic.

2. **concido** -cidi -cisum, 3. (com and caedo). 1. to cut up, cut in pieces, cut down, strike to the ground. A. Lit., concisos equites nostros a barbaris nuntiabant, Cic. B. to overthrow, annihilate; Antonium decretis suis, Cic. II. A. to beat severely, cudgel; aliquem virgis, Cic. B. 1, a, to cut in pieces; nervos, Cic.; b, to cut through; magnos scribibus montes, Verg.; pedestria itinera concissa aestivali, Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t., to divide too minutely, Cic.; 3, logic. t. t., to analyse, Cic.

conciō -civi -citum, 2. and (in prose gen.) **concio** -ivi -itum, 4. to stir up; 1, Gen., a, to move violently; concita navis, Ov.; concita humina, Ov.; b, of men, to summon, bring together; totam urbem, Liv.; exercitum ex tota insula, Liv.; 2, to excite, disturb; a, concita freta, Verg.; b, of men, to rouse, stir up; plebem contionibus, Liv.; immani concitus ira, Verg.; c, to produce, cause, promote; bellum in his provinciis, Liv.

conciabulum -i, n. (concilio), a place of assembly, market place; nudinas et conciabula obire, Liv.

conciatio -ōnis, f. (concilio). I. a uniting, joining; 1, communem totius generis hominum conciliationem et consociationem colere, Cic.; 2, a, a uniting in opinion, concitating; aut conciliationis causā leniter aut permotionis vehementer aguntur, Cic.; rhet. t. t., the gaining the favour of the audience, Cic.; b, inclination; prima est enim concitatio hominis ad ea, quae sunt secundum naturam, Cic. II. a procuring, acquiring; gratias, Cic.

conciator -ōris, m. (concilio), one who prepares, procures; nuptiarum, a match-maker, Nep.; proditionis, Liv.

conciatricula -ae, f. (dim. of conciliatrix), that which conciliates, Cic.

conciatrix -icis, f. (conciliator). I. one who unites, a match-maker, Cic. II. Transf., that which causes, promotes, brings about; vis orationis conciliatrix humanae societatis, Cic.

1. **conciatus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from concilio), 1, beloved by, Hamilcari conciliatus, Liv.; 2, inclined to, ut iudex ad rem accipiendam fiat conciliator, Cic.

2. **conciatus**, abl. -u, m. the union, connexion of atoms, Lucr.

concilio, 1. (concilium), to bring together. I. to unite, connect. A. corpora, Lucr. B. to unite in sentiment, win over; 1, gen., legiones sibi pecuniā, Cic.; aulmos plebis, Liv.; 2, to recommend, make acceptable; dictis artes conciliare suas, Ov. II. A. to procure, prepare, provide, furnish; 1, gen., pecunias, Cic.; 2, to bring together, unite; conciliari viro, Cat. B. to bring about, cause, procure; sibi amorem ab omnibus, Cic.; nuptias, Nep.

concilium -ī, n. (com and cio = cieo). I. a union, connexion; rerum, Lucr. II. 1, a coming together, assembling; Camenarum cum Egeria, Liv.; 2, an assembly; a, pastorum, Cic.; deorum, Cic.; b, an assembly for deliberation, a council; (a) outside Rome, Gallorum, Liv.; concilium Achaicum, the Achaean League, Liv.; constituit diem concilio, Caes.; cogere or convocare concilium, Caes.; aliquem adhibere ad concilium, Caes.; (B) in Rome, concilium sanctum patrum, Hor.; concilium plebis habere, to hold a meeting of the comitia tributa, Liv.; populi, of the comitia centuriata, Liv.

concinne, adv. with compar. (concinus), elegantly, neatly, finely, tastefully; rogare, Cic.; distribuere, to arrange a speech artistically, Cic.

concinntas -atis, f. (concinus), elegance and harmony of style; verborum or sententiarum, Cic.

concinntudo -inis, f. = concinntas (q.v.).

concinno, 1. (concinus). I. to put or fit together carefully, to arrange; musculum alioli, ap. Cic. II. Transf., to produce, cause; amorem, Lucr.

concinus -a -um, well put together. I. pleasing, that which pleases on account of harmony and proportion, elegant, neat. A. Gen., sat edepol concinna est virgo facie, Plaut.; tectorium, Cic.; helluo, elegant, Cic. B. Esp. of discourse, tasteful, polished; oratio, Cic.; concinns et elegans Aristot., Cic. II. suited, fit, appropriate, pleasing; concinns amicis, Hor.

conciuo -cīui -centum, 3. (com and cano). I. Intransit. A. Lit., to sing in chorus, play instruments in concert; concinunt tubae, Liv.; sic ad vada Maecandri concinit albus olor, Ov. B. Transf., a, to join together in an utterance, to agree in saying; ne juvet vox ista VETO, quae concinentes collegas audit, Liv.; b, to agree together, harmonize; cum Peripateticis re concinere, verbis discrepare, Cic. II. Trans. A.

Lit., haec quum concinuntur, Cic.; carmen ad clausas fores, Ov. **B.** Transf. to celebrate; laetos dies, Hor. **C.** to prophesy; tristitia omina, Ov.

1. **conco** = concio (q.v.).

2. **conco** -ōnis = contio (q.v.).

concionabundus -a -um, v. contionabundus.

concionālis -e; v. contionalis.

concionārius -a -um, v. contionarius.

concionātor, v. contionator.

concionor, v. contionor.

concipio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (com and capio), to take together, hold together. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit. to contain, hold; multum ignem trullis ferreis, Liv. **B.** Transf., of words, to express in a certain form; verba, iurjurandum, Liv.; quod EX ANIMI SENTENTIA iuraris, sicut concipitur more nostro, according to our customary form, Cic.; conceptis verbis iurare, Cic.; vadimonium, Cic.; so, 1, to repeat words after another person, Qu. Marcio Philippo praeeunte in foro votum, Liv.; preces, Ov.; 2, to publish, conclude; foedus, Verg.; 3, concipere summas, to give the totals, Liv. **II.** Esp. **A.** Lit., 1, of fluids, to take in, draw in, suck; concipit Iris aquas, Ov.; terra caducas concipit lacrimas, Ov.; 2, of fire, to catch fire; materies, quae nisi admoto igni ignem concipere possit, Cic.; fig., of love, quem mens mea concipit ignem, Ov.; 3, of air, to draw in; pars (animae) concipitur cordis parte quadam, quem ventriculum cordis appellant, Cic.; 4, to conceive; quum concipit mula, Cic.; fig., hoc quod conceptum respublica periculum paraturit, Cic.; 5, of physical qualities, to take, gain; alias aliasque vires, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, to receive, incur, commit; dedecus, Cic.; scelus, perpetrate, Cic.; 2, to feel; iram intimo animo et corde, Cic.; speiri regni, Liv.; 3, to fancy, imagine; quid mirum si in auspiciis imbecilli animi superstitione ista concipiant, Cic.; 4, to comprehend, grasp; rerum omnium quasi adumbratas intelligentias animo ac mente c., Cic.

concoise, adv. (concoisus), in detached or minute portions; hence, concisely, Quilit.

concoisio -ōnis, f. (2. concido), rhet. t. t., the breaking up of a clause into divisions, Cic.

concoisus -a -um, p. adj. (from 2. concido), divided into short sentences, brief, concise; sententiae, Cic.

concoitatio -ōnis, f. (concoito), 1, quick movement; remorum, Liv.; 2, tumult, sedition; plebi contra patres concoitatio et seditio, Cic.; 3, disturbance of the mind, passion; ab omni concoitatione animi semper vacare, Cic.

concoitator -ōris, m. (concoito), one who excites, stirs up; seditionis, Cic.

concoitatus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from concoito), 1, quick, rapid; conversio caeli, Cic.; quam concoitissimos equos immittere, spur the horses to a full gallop, Liv.; concoitator clamor, louder, Liv.; 2, excited, violent, passionate, contio, Cic.

concoito, 1. (freq. of concio). **I.** 1, to move quickly, violently, stir up, excite; equum calcarius, to spur to a gallop, Liv.; navem remis, Liv.; Eurus concoit aquas, Ov.; esp. to summon by the voice; servos ex omnibus vicis, Cic.; concoitare aciem, to move forward the army, Liv.; se concoitare in hostem, to rush against the enemy, Liv.; 2, to stir up, incite, impel; Etruriam omnem adversus Romanos, Liv.; omnem Galliam ad suum auxilium, Caes.; animi quodam impetu concoitatus, Cic. **II.** to cause, produce; seditionem ac discordiam, Cic.; invidiam in aliquem, Cic.

concoitor -ōris, m. (concoito), one who excites, stirs up; belli, vulgi, Liv.

concoiuncula -ae = coniuncula (q.v.).

conclamatio -ōnis, f. (conclamo), an exclamation, shouting together; universi exercitus, Caes.

conclamito, 1. (intens. of conclamo), to shout loudly, cry violently, Plaut.

conclamo, 1, 1, to shout together, in company; ad arma, to call to arms, Liv.; vasa, to give the signal for packing up baggage before a march, Caes.; with acc. and infin., vos universi unā mente atque voce iterum a me conservatam esse rempublicam conclamastis, Cic.; with ut and the subj. to demand loudly; conclamaverunt, uti aliqui ex nostris ad colloquium prodirent, Caes.; with indirect question, conclamavit, quid ad se venirent, Caes.; esp. a, of a shout of joy; ad quorum casum quum conclamasset gaudio Alabanus exercitus, Liv.; with acc., conclamare victoriam, Caes.; b, of a cry of grief, aliquem conclamare, to bewail the death of some one, Verg.; 2, to call together; conclamare socios, Ov.

conclāve -is, n. (com and clavis), a room, chamber, a dining-room, a bedroom, Cic.

concludo -clūsi -clūsum, 3. (com and clude = claudo). **A.** Lit. to shut up, inclose, confine; bestias delectationis causa, Cic.; mare conclusum, an inland sea, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, to include, compress, confine; aliquem in angustissimam formulam sponsionis concludere, Cic.; quartus dies hoc libro concluditur, is comprised, Cic.; 2, to bring to an end; epistolam, Cic.; perorationem inflammantem restringentemve concludere, Cic.; 3, rhet. to close rhythmically, to round off in a period; sententias, Cic.; 4, philosoph. t. t. to bring to a conclusion, to argue, infer; deinde concludebas summum malum esse dolorem, Cic.; absol., argumenta ratione concludentia, reasonable, logical proofs, Cic.

conclūdō, adv. (conclusus, from concludo), with well-turned periods; concludere apteque dicere, Cic.

conclūsio -ōnis, f. (concludo). **A.** Lit. a shutting, closing, and in military language, a blockade, Caes. **B.** Transf. a close, conclusion; a, conclusio muneris ac negotii tui, Cic.; b, rhet. t. t., conclusion of a speech, peroration; conclusio est exitus et determinatio totius orationis, Cic.; c, a period; verborum quaedam ad numerum conclusio, Cic.; d, philosoph. t. t. conclusion in a syllogism, concludentia; rationis, Cic.

conclūsiuncula -ae, f. (diin. of conclusio), a foolish inference, paltry conclusion; contortulae quaedam et minutulae conclūsiunculae, Cic.

concoenatio -ōnis, f., v. concenatio.

concoīlor -ōris, similar in colour; humerus, Ov.; with dat., concolor est illis, Ov.

concoquo -coxi -coctum, 3. **I.** Lit. to boil together, Lucr. **II.** to digest. **A.** Lit., cibum, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to bear, endure, stomach; ut eius ista odia non sorbeam solum sed etiam concoquam, Cic.; aliquem senatorem (as senator) non concoquere, Liv.; b, to consider maturely, deliberate upon; tibi diu concoquendum est utrum, etc., Cic.; clandestina concocta sunt consilia, have been concocted, Liv.

1. **concordia** -ae, f. (concoors), agreement, union, harmony, concord, friendship, sympathy. **I.** Lit., concordiam reconciliare, Liv.; concordiam confirmare cum aliquo, Cic.; concordiana conglutinare, Cic.; concordiam constituere, Cic.; matron., et cum Pirithoo felix concordia Theseus, one heart and mind, Ov. **II.** Transf., harmony, sympathy; concordia discors, Ov.

2. **Concordia** -ae, f. the goddess Concord, to

whom several temples in Rome were dedicated, in one of which the senate frequently held its sittings, Cic.

concordit̃er, adv., with compar and superl (concors), *harmoniously, with concord, amicably*, concordissime vivere cum aliquo, Cic.

concordo, (concors), to agree, be in union, quum animi iudicia opinionisque concordant: with dat., concordant carmina nervis, Ov.

concors -dis, adj. with compar. and superl. (com and cor), of one mind or opinion, concordant, agreeing, harmonious; fratres concordissimi, Cic.; concordes animae, Verg.; of inanimate objects, moderatus et concors civitatis status, Cic.

concrebresco -brũi, 3. to increase, Verg.

concred̃o -didi -ditum, 3. to intrust, commit to, rem et famam suam commendare et concedere alicui, Cic.

concremo, 1. to burn up, burn entirely; omnia tecta, Liv

concrepo -ũi, 1. **I.** Intransit. to rattle, creak, clash, grate, scilla concrepant, Cic.; concrepere arma, Liv., armis concrepat multitudo, Caes., exercitus gladiis ad acuta concrepuit, Liv., si digitis concreperit, at the least sign, Cic. **II.** Transit. to rattle, strike upon; aera, Ov.

concreresco -crẽvi -crẽtum. **A.** Gen. to become stiff, to congeal, curdle, harden; lac, Verg.; aer, Cic.; nive pruinaque concrescit aqua, Cic.; frigore sanguis, Verg., quum claram speciem concreto lumine luna addidit, with darkened light, Cic. **B.** to grow, collect, increase, be formed; aut simplex est natura animantis aut concreta est ex pluribus naturis, Cic.; de terris terram concrescere parvis, Lucr. (infin. perf. syncop. concressere, Ov.).

concret̃io -õnis, f. (concreresco), 1, a growing together, congealing, condensing; corporum, Cic.; 2, materiality, matter; mortalitas, Cic.

concret̃us -a -um p. adj. (from concreresco), thickened, congealed, condensed, stiffened; glacies, Liv.; lac, Verg.; dolor, hard, tearless, Ov.

concruc̃io, 1. to torture violently, Lucr

concũbina -ae, f. (concubo), a concubine.

concũbinatus -ũs, m. (concubinus), concubinage, Plaut.

concũbinus -i, m. a man living in a state of concubinage, Tac.

concũbitus -ũs, m. (concubo), 1, lying together (at table), Prop.; 2, copulation, Cic.

concũbium -ũi, n. (concubius), noctis, the dead of night, the time at which men are in deep sleep, Plaut.

concũbius -a -um (concumbō), relating to sleep, found only in the phrase concubiũ nocte, at the time of men's first sleep, at dead of night, Cic.

concũbo, 1. = concumbo (q.v.)

conculco, 1. (com and calco). **A.** to tread, trample under foot, Cato. **B.** Transf., to misuse, to despise; miseram Italiam, Cic.; Macedonicam lauram, Cic.

concumbo -cũbũ -cũbitum, 3. (com and *cumbo), to lie with, have intercourse with, Ov.

concupisco -pĩvi or -pĩĩ -pĩĩtum, 3. (com and cupio), to desire eagerly, covet, to endeavour after, aim at; eandem mortem gloriosam, Cic.; signa, tabulas, suppellectilem, vestem infinita, Cic.; with infin., ducere aliquam in matrimonium, Cic.

concurro -curri (rarely -cũcurri) -cursum, 3. **I.** to run together, come together, flock to one

spot; tota Italia concurret, Cic.; ad arma, Caes.; ad curiam, Cic., ad me restituendum Romam, Cic. **II.** 1, a, to meet together; ut neve asperes (verba) concurrerent neve vastius diducantur, Cic.; concurret dextera laeva, of clapping the hands for applause, Hor.; b, to happen at the same time; quae ut concurrant omnia, optabile est, Cic.; 2, a, to run, dash, strike together; ne prorae concurrerent, Liv.; b, to meet in conflict, attack, engage; concurrunt equites inter se, Caes.; omnia ventorum concurrere proelia vidi, Verg.; cum acie legionum rectã fronte, Liv., with dat., concurrere equitibus, Liv.; adversus aliquem, Liv.; in aliquem, Sall.; transf., concurrentis belli minae, war on the point of breaking out, Tac.

concurratio -õnis, f. (concurso), a running together, concourse; 1, of persons, a, puerorum, Cic.; b, going round; concursatio regis a Demetriade nunc Lamiam in concilium Aetolorum nunc Chalcidem, Liv.; c, skirmishing of light troops, Liv.; 2, of things without life, somniorum, Cic.

concurator -õris, m. (concurso), a skirmisher (opp. statarius), Liv

concurso -õnis, f. (concurro), 1, a running together, concourse; atomorum, Cic.; 2, a figure of speech, in which the same word is frequently repeated (Gr. *ὀνόμασις*), Cic.

concurso, 1. **I.** Intransit. to run about, rush hither and thither; 1, of persons, a, tum trepidare et concursare, Caes.; dies noctesque, Cic.; b, to skirmish; inter saxa rupesque, Liv.; c, to travel about (esp. of the magistrates of provinces), to make official visits, Cic.; 2, of things, ignes concursant, Lucr. **II.** Transit. to visit; omnes fere domos omnium, Cic.

concurso -ũs, m. (concurro). **I.** a running together, concourse; 1, concursus hominum in forum, Cic.; facere, to cause a tumult or concourse; 2, of abstractions, union; honestissimum studiorum, co-operation in, Cic. **II.** a, a striking together, meeting; corporculorum, Cic.; verborum, Cic. **B.** a dashing together; 1, navium, Caes., a hostile encounter; concursus utriusque exercitus, Caes.; 2, fig., non posse sustinere concursum omnium philosophorum, Cic.; 3, of disasters, concursus calamitatum, attack, Cic.

concussus, abl. -ũ, m. (concutio), a shaking, concussion, Lucr.

concũtio -cussi -cussum, 3. **I.** to shake violently, agitate. **A.** Gen., a, lit., caput, Ov.; terra concussa motu est, Liv.; b, transf., to ipsum concute, search, examine yourself, Hor. **B.** a, to shatter, disturb, impair; rempublicam, Cic.; b, to alarm, trouble; terrorem metum concutientem definiunt, Cic.; casu concussus acerbò, Verg.; c, to urge, excite; pectus, Verg. **C.** to strike together, frameas, Tac.

cond̃cet, 2., impers. it is proper, fit, decent; capies quod te cond̃cet, Plaut.

cond̃c̃oro, 1. to adorn carefully; lndos scenicos, Ter.

condemnator -õris, m. (condemno), an accuser, Tac.

condemno, 1. (com and damno). **I.** Of a judge, to condemn, sentence. **A.** Lit., Cic.; with genit., of the crime, aliquem injuriarum, Cic.; of the punishment, capitis, Cic.; with de, aliquem de ales, Cic.; with abl. of the penalty, denis millibus aeris, Liv. **B.** a, to accuse; aliquem impudentia, Cic.; b, to disapprove; tuum factum non esse condemnatum iudicio amicorum, Cic. **II.** Of an accuser, to urge or effect the condemnation of a person; condemnare aliquem uno hoc crimine, Cic.

condenseo = *condensio* (q.v.).

condenso, 1. to make thick, press close together, *Varr.*

condensus -a -um, dense, thick; puppes litore, Verg.; vallis arboribus condensa, Liv.

condico -dixi -dictum, 1. to make arrangement with, agree to, fix, appoint, settle; diem, Plaut.; 2, condicere alicui, to invite oneself as a guest, Cic.

condignus -a -um, quite worthy, very worthy; donum, Plaut.

condimentum -i, n. (condio), spice, seasoning, sauce, condiment. **A.** Lit. cibi condimentum est fames, potionis sitis, Cic. **B.** Transf., facetiae omnium sermonum condimenta, Cic.; severitas alicuius multis condimentis humanitatis mitigatur, Cic.

condio -ivi or -ii -itum, 4. to pickle, to preserve. **A.** Lit. a, in wine or vinegar, oleas, Cato; b, in spice, to make savoury; herbas, Cic.; hence, c. unguenta, to make fragrant, Cic.; c, to embalm; mortuos, Cic. **B.** Transf. to season, ornament, make pleasant; orationem, Cic.; to soften, temper; tristitiam temporum, Cic.

condiscipula -ae, f. a female schoolfellow, Mart.

condiscipulus -i, m. a schoolfellow, Cic.

condisco -didici, 3. to learn thoroughly; modos, Hor.; with infin. mihi paulo diligentius supplicare, Cic.

1. **conditio** -onis (condio), 1, pickling or preserving of fruits, Cic.; 2, a seasoning, making savoury; ciborum, Ov.

2. **conditio** -onis, f. (condo), 1, state, condition, external position, place, circumstances; infima servorum, Cic.; ea conditione nati sumus ut, etc., Cic.; conditio imperii, Cic.; parem cum ceteris fortunae conditionem subire, Cic.; 2, a condition, stipulation, provision; proviso non respuat conditionem, Caes.; conditionem aequissimam repudiare, Cic.; conditionem accipere, Cic.; hac, ea, ista conditione, his conditionibus, on these terms, Cic.; armis conditione positus, under conditions of peace, Cic.; 3, esp. conditions of marriage, marriage contract, marriage; and ineton. the person married; aliam conditionem quaerere, Cic.; conditionem filiae quaerere, Liv.; nullius conditionis non habere potestatem, Nep.; in a bad sense, a gallant, paramour, Cic.

conditor -oris, m. (condo), a founder, maker, contriver, composer, author; Romanae arcis, Verg.; Romanae libertatis, Liv.; conditor et instructor convivii, Cic.; conditor, Romani anni, chronicle, Ov.

conditōrium -ii, n. (condo), the place in which a corpse or its ashes are preserved, Suet.

1. **conditus** -a -um, partic. of condo.

2. **conditus** -a -um, p. adj., with compar. (from condio), seasoned, savoury. **I.** Lit. conditiore haec facit venatio, Cic. **II.** Transf. seasoned, ornamented; oratio lepore et festivitate conditor, Cic.

condo -didi -ditum, 3. **I.** a, to put together, form, establish; urbem Romanam, Cic.; Romanam gentem, Verg.; collegium ad id novum, Liv.; b, to compose, write; carmen, Cic.; leges, Liv.; hence, to celebrate in song; tristia bella, Verg.; Caesaris acta, Ov. **II.** to put in. **A.** to thrust, press in; ensen in pectus, Ov. **B.** 1, to preserve, collect; pecuniam, Cic.; litteras publicas in sanctione aerario conditas habere, Cic.; aliquid domi suae conditum jam putare, Cic.; so esp. a, of wine, fruits, etc. to store up; frumentum, Cic.; fig., bona in visceribus medullisque, Cic.; of

fruits, to preserve, pickle; corna condita in liquida faece, Ov.; b, of persons, to hide; se deserto in litore, Verg.; to put, place; aliquem in carcerem, Cic.; c, to bury; aliquem in sepulchro, Cic.; 2, transf., in causis conditae (hidden); sunt res futurae, Cic.; 3, a, to withdraw from sight; caput inter nubila, Verg.; of persons, condere diem, to pass the day; longos soles cantando, Verg.; b, to conceal, to cover; caelum, umbra, Verg.; transf., iram, Tac.

condōcēfācio -fēci -factum, 3 (condoco and facio), to train, instruct, teach; beluas, Cic.; animum, Cic.

condōlesco -dōlūi (com and doleo), 3, to suffer severely, to feel pain, to pain; si pes condoluit, si dens, Cic.; latus ei dicenti condoluisset, Cic.

condōnatio -ōnis, f. (condono), a giving away; bonorum possessionumque, Cic.

condōno, 1, 1, a, to give away, present; agros suis latronibus, Cic.; consuli totam Achaia, Cic.; of the praetor, alicui hereditatem, to award the inheritance, Cic.; b, to give up to, sacrifice to; se vitamque suam reipublicae, Sall.; condonari libidini muliebri, Cic.; 2, a, to forgive a debt; pecunias creditas debitoribus, Cic.; b, hence, to overlook, forgive a fault; alicui crimen, Cic.; to forgive an injury for the sake of a third party; praeterita se Divitiaco fratri condonare dicit, Caes.

Condruſi -ōrum, m. a German people in Gallia Belgica.

conductibills -e (conduco), profitable, useful; consilium ad eam rem, Plaut.

condūco -duxi -ductum, 3. **I.** Transit. **A.** to bring or lead together, collect; a, of persons, exercitum in unum locum, Caes.; virgines unum in locum, Cic.; b, of things, to bring together, unite, connect; partes in unum, Lucr.; vineas, Cic.; cortice rarios, Ov.; transf., propositionem et assumptionem in unum, Cic. **B.** to hire, a, of persons, aliquem mercede, Cic.; consulem ad caedem faciendam, Cic.; esp. milit. t. t. to hire soldiers; homines, Caes.; milites Gallos mercede, Liv.; b, of things, to hire for use (opp. locare), domum, hortum, Cic.; esp. to farm the taxes; portorium, Cic.; c, to undertake, contract for; columnam faciendam, Cic. **II.** Intransit. to be of use, to profit, to serve, Cic.; with dat., quae salutis tuae conducere arbitror, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad vitae commoditatem, Cic.; with acc. and infin., hoc maxime reipublicae conducit Syriam Macedoniamque decerni, Cic.

conducticius -a -um (conduco), hired; exercitus, mercenary, Nep.

conductio -ōnis, f. (conduco), 1, a bringing together, uniting, recapitulation, Cic.; 2, hiring, farming; fundi, Cic.

conductor -ōris, m. (conduco), 1, one who hires; mercedes habitationum annuas conductoribus donare, Caes.; 2, a contractor; operis, Cic.

conductus -a -um, partic. of conduco.

conduplico, 1. to double; divitias, Lucr.

condūro, 1. to harden, make quite hard; ferrum, Lucr.

cōnecto, cōnexio, v. connecto, connectio.

cōnesto, v. cohonesto.

confābŭlor, 1, dep. to talk, converse, Plaut.

confarrēatio -ōnis, f. (confarreo), an ancient and solemn form of the marriage ceremony among the Romans, in which panis farreus was used, Plin.

confarrēo, 1. (com and far), to marry by the ceremony of confarratio; patricios confarreatis parentibus genitus, Tac.

confatális -e, *determined by fate, Cic.*

confectio -ónis, f. (conficio), 1, a, a making ready, preparation, producing, composing, completing; huius libri, Cic.; belli, Cic.; b, exaction; tributí, Cic.; 2, consumption, escarum, Cic.; valetudinis, weakening, Cic.

confector -óriá, m. (conficio), 1, one who prepares, completes, finishes; negotiorum, Cic.; 2, a destroyer, consumer; confector et consumptor omnium ignis, Cic.

confercio -fersi -fertum, 4. (com and farcio), to press close together, compress, cram together; confertae naves, Liv.

conféro, contúli, collátum (conlátum), conferre. 1, to bring together, collect; 1, a, lit., asserinus in unum locum, Caes.; b, transf., conferamus igitur in paucá, Cic.; 2, to bring together money, contribute; tributa quotannis ex censu, Cic.; quadragna talenta quotannis Delum, Nep.; 3, to unite, to join, connect; vires in unum, Liv.; 4, to place together or near; a, lit. (a) in a friendly manner, capita, Cic.; gradum, Verg.; (b) as milit. t. t., to bring into hostile contact or collision; Galli cum Fonteio ferrum ac manus contulerunt, Cic.; pedem cum pede, or conferre pedem, to fight foot to foot, Liv., Cic.; signa conferre, to engage, Cic.; se viro vir contulit, man fought with man, Verg.; absol., mecum confer, ait, fight with me, Ov.; conferre lites, to contend, Hor.; b, transf., of speech, to interchange, exchange, discuss; sermonem cum aliquo, Cic.; consilia, Liv.; tum si quid res feret, coram conferemus, Cic.; 5, to compare; Gallicum cum Germanorum agro, Caes.; cum illius vita P. Sullae vobis notissimam, Cic.; parva magnis, Cic. II, to bring to a place; 1, to remove, transfer; a, lit., suas rationes et copias in illam provinciam, Cic.; esp., se conferre; to betake oneself, flee; se in astu, Cic.; b, transf. (a) se conferre, to devote oneself, join oneself to; conferre se ad pontificem Scaevolam, Cic.; se ad studium scribendi, Cic.; (b) to put off, postpone; aliquid in longiorem diem, Caes.; 2, to apply; a, lit., pecuniam ad beneficentiam, Cic.; b, transf. (a) of thoughts, etc., to direct, use; curam ad philosophiam, Cic.; (b) to hand over; rem ad aliquem, Cic.; (y) to impute, attribute; permuta in Plancium quae ab eo dicta non sunt, Cic.; culpam in aliquem, Cic.; (z) confert, it is profitable, Quint.

confertim, adv. (confertus), densely, thickly, compactly; pugnare, Liv.

confertus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (confercio), 1, closely compressed, dense (opp. rarus); confertae naves, Liv.; confertissima turba, Liv.; conferti milites, in close formation, Caes.; 2, with abl., full of; ingenti turbâ conferta templa, Liv.; transf., vita, plena et conferta voluptatibus, Cic.

confervéfácio, 3, to make very hot, to melt, Lucr.

confervesco -ferbûi, 3, to begin to boil, begin to glow; transf., mea quum confervit ira, Hor.

confessio -ónis, f. (confiteor), a confession, acknowledgment; errati sui, Cic.; captae pecuniae, Cic.; adducere aliquem ad ignorationis confessionem, Cic.; exprimere ab aliquo confessionem culpae, Liv.; ea erat confessio caput rerum Roman esse, Liv.

confessus -a -um (partic. of confiteor, with pass. meaning), undoubted, acknowledged, certain; res manifesta, confessa, Cic.; hence, ex confesso, confessedly, Quint.; in confesso esse, Tac.; in confessum venire, to be generally acknowledged, universally known, Plin.

confestim, adv., immediately, without delay; confestim huc advolare, Cic.; confestim cingui, Cic.; patres consulere, Liv.

conficiens -entis, p. adj. (from conficio), that which causes, effects, effecting, efficient; causae, Cic.; with genit., cum civitate mihi res est acerrima et conficientissima litterarum, that notes down everything carefully, Cic.

conficio -feci -fectum, 3, (com and facio), to make together, hence, 1, to finish, make ready, bring about, accomplish; 1, a, soccos suâ manu, Cic.; litteras, Cic.; sacra, Cic.; tantum factus, Cic.; bellum, Cic.; his rebus confectis, Caes.; b, of business, to conclude a bargain of transaction; negotium ex sententia, Cic.; rem sine pugna et sine vulnere, Caes.; fractiones, Cic.; pretium, settle the price, Cic.; absol., confice cum Apella de columnis, settle, arrange, Cic.; c, of a journey, to bring to an end; eursum, Cic.; c. iter ex sententia, Cic.; incredibili celeritate magnum spatium paucis diebus, Cic.; d, of time, to complete; prope centum confecisse annos, Cic.; extremum vitae diem morte, Cic.; nondum hieme confecta, Caes.; 2, a, to procure; permagnam ex illa re pecuniam confici posse, Caes.; frumentum, Liv.; milit. t. t., to get soldiers; reliquas legiones, quas ex novo delectu confecerat, Cic.; exercitus maximos, Cic.; tributum suam necessariis, to gain over, Cic.; b, to produce, cause; (a) alicui redditum, procure, Cic.; motus animorum, Cic.; (z) philosoph. t. t., to prove; ex quo conficitur ut, etc., it follows from this, Cic. II, 1, to consume; a, of food, etc. (a) to chew, eat; escas, Cic.; plures jam pavones confeci, quam tu pullos columbinos, Cic.; (b) to digest; confectus et consumptus cibus, Cic.; b, to waste, destroy; patrimonium suum, Cic.; 2, to destroy, kill; haec sica nuper ad regiam me paene confecit, Cic.; 3, to subdue; Britanniam, Cic.; 4, to weaken; a, vitae cupiditas, quae me conficit angoribus, Cic.; often in pass., confici fame, frigore, lacrimis, curis, dolore, Cic.; confectus macie et aqualore, Cic.; vulneribus, Caes.; b, of states, praevalentis populi vires se ipse conficiunt, Liv.

confictio -ónis, f. (confingo), a fabrication, invention; criminis, Cic.

confidens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from confido), confident, self-reliant, gen. in a bad sense, shameless, impudent, Cic.

confidentér, adv., with compar. and superl. (confidens), boldly, confidently; confidentius dicere, Cic.

confidentia -ae, f. (confidens), a, confidence; confidentiam afferre hominibus, ap. Cic.; b, more frequently, impudence, boldness, shamelessness; confidentia et temeritas tua, Cic.

confido -fissus sum (confidi (?), Liv.), 3, to trust, be assured, confide; a, absol., nimis confidere, Cic.; b, with dat., sibi, Cic.; c, with abl., militum virtute non satis, Cic.; d, with de, de salute urbis, Caes.; e, with acc. and infin., to believe firmly; id ita futurum esse confido, Cic.

configo -fixi -fixum, 3, 1, to fasten together, nail together; transtra clavibus ferreis, Caes.; 2, to pierce through, transfix with a weapon; a, lit., filios suos sagittis, Cic.; b, transf., ducentis confixus senatus consultis, Cic.

confindo, 3, to cleave asunder, Tib.

confingo -finxi -fictum, 3, 1, to construct; nidos, Plin.; 2, to fabricate, feign, invent; crimen incredibile, Cic.; crimina in aliquem, Cic.

confinis -e. A. Lit., having the same boundary, continuous, adjacent, near; confines erant hi Senonibus, Caes.; caput confinis collo, Ov. Subst., **confinis** -is, m. a neighbor, Mart. B. Transf., nearly allied, similar; studio confinis carmina vestro, Ov.

confinium -ii, n. (confinis). A. Lit.; o

confine, common boundary, limit, border (of countries or estates); Trevirorum, Caes.; con-
veniet in omni re contrahenda vicinitatibus et
confiniis aequum et facilem esse, Cic. **B.**
Transf., the bordering line, nearness, close con-
nexion; confiniis noctis, twilight, Ov.; breve
confinium artis et falsi, Tac.

confirmatio -ōis, f. (confirmo), a, an
establishing, making firm; confirmatio perpetuae
libertatis, Cic.; b, esp., consolation, encourage-
ment, support; neque enim confirmatione nostrā
egebat virtus tua, Cic.; c, confirming or veri-
fying a fact; perfrugae, Caes.; d, rhet. t. t., ad-
ducing of proofs, Cic.

confirmator -ōris, m. (confirmo), one who
confirms, establishes; pecuniae, a surety, Cic.

confirmatus -a -um, p. adj. with compar.
and superl. (from confirmo), 1, encouraged, em-
boldened; satis certus et confirmatus animus,
Cic.; 2, certain, credible; in quibus (litteris)
erat confirmatus idem illud, Cic.

confirmo, 1. **I.** Lit., to establish, make firm,
confirm, strengthen; hoc nervos confirmari put-
ant, Caes.; valetudinem, to recover health, Cic.;
se confirmare, to recover strength, Cic. **II.**
Transf., **A.** Gen., to strengthen, make lasting;
pacem, Cic.; consilia, to support, Caes.; confir-
matis rebus, firmly established, Caes.; se trans-
marinis auxiliis, Caes.; polit. t. t., to ratify;
acta Caesaris, Cic. **B.** Esp. a, to confirm persons
in allegiance, etc.; jure jurando inter se, Caes.; b,
to strengthen, encourage; confirmare et excitare
afflictos animos, Cic.; erige te et confirma, take
courage; animos Gallorum verbis, Caes.; c, to
confirm or establish the truth of an assertion;
nostra argumentis ac rationibus, Cic.; d, to
affirm, assert positively; id omne ego me rei
publicae causā suscepisse confirmo, Cic.

confisco, 1. (com and fisco), 1, to lay up,
preserve in a chest, Suet.; 2, to appropriate to
the imperial treasury, to confiscate, Suet.

confisio -ōnis, f. (confido), confidence, assur-
ance; fidentia, id est firma animi confisio, Cic.

confiteor -fessus sum, 2. dep. (com and
fateor). **I.** Lit., to confess, allow, acknow-
ledge; with acc., hoc crimen, Cic.; with acc.
and dat., amoreni nutrici, Ov.; with double
acc., se victos, Caes.; with acc. and infin.,
multa se ignorare, Cic.; with de, aliquid de
veneno, Cic. Partic. perf., **confessus**, a,
act., having confessed; quinque homines com-
prehensi atque confessi, Cic.; b, pass.,
confessed, acknowledged; quam improbam, quam
manifestam, quam confessam rem pecunia re-
dimere conetur, Cic. **II.** Transf., to reveal,
make known; se, Ov.; deam, as a goddess, Verg.

confiāgro, 1. to be destroyed by fire, to be
burnt up. **A.** Lit., classis praedonum incendio
confiāgrabat, Cic.; fig., amoris flammā, Cic.; in-
cescendū invidiae, Cic. **B.** Transf., confiāgrare
invidiā, to fall a victim to hatred, Cic.

conflictio -ōnis, f. (confingo), a striking to-
gether, collision, a conflict, combat; transf., caus-
arum, Cic.

conflicto, 1. (intens. of confingo), to strike
together violently; thus pass., a, to combat with,
contend with; conflictari cum adversā fortunā,
Nep.; conflictari cum aliquo, Cic.; b, conflictari
aliquā re, to be grievously troubled, to suffer se-
verely, to be harassed, tormented; iniquissimis
verbis, Cic.; magnā inopiā necessarium rerum,
Caes.; duriorē fortunā, Cic.

conflictus -ūs, m. (confingo), a striking to-
gether; lapidum, Cic.

confugio -fugi -flictum, 3. **I.** Transit., to
strike, bring, join together; corpora, Lucr.;

transf., to bring together in order to compare;
factum adversarii cum scripto, Cic. **II.** In-
transit., a, to strike together; illae (naves)
graviter inter se incitatae conflixerunt, Caes.;
b, to struggle, fight, contend; cum hoste, Cic.;
contra or adversus aliquem, Nep.

confio, 1. **I.** to blow together, to blow up, to
kindle. **A.** Lit., quorum operā id confiatum
incendium, Liv. **B.** Transf., to excite; seditioem,
Cic. **II.** to melt. **A.** Lit., a, of metals, Plin.;
falces in enses, to forge, Verg.; b, of money, to
coin; aut flare aut confiare pecuniam, Cic. **B.**
Transf., a, to unite; horum consensus con-
spirans et paene confusus, Cic.; b, to rivet
together, forge, produce; ut una ex duabus na-
turis confiata videatur, Cic.; c, to get together;
exercitus perditorum civium clandestino scelere
confusus, Cic.; d, to forge, invent; crimen, Cic.;
alicui periculum, Cic.; e, to brood over, meditate;
judicia domi confiabant, pronuntiabant in foro,
Liv.

confiūens -entis or **confiūentes** -lum, m.
the confluence or place of junction of two rivers;
Mosae et Rheni, Caes.

confiūo -fluxi, 3. **A.** to flow together; in
unum, Cic.; a confluenta Rhodano castra movi,
from the confluence of the Rhone with the Arar,
sp. Cic. **B.** Transf., a, of a crowd, to stream or
flock together; Athenas, Cic.; ad haec studia,
Cic.; b, of abstractions, ad ipsos laus, honos,
dignitas confluit, Cic.

confodio -fodi -fossum, 3. a, to dig tho-
roughly; hortum, Plaut.; b, to stab, pierce,
wound; jacentem, Liv.; (Ciceronem) de im-
provisio domi suae, Sall.; fig., tot judiciis con-
fossi praedannatique, Liv.

conformatio -ōnis, f. (conformo), **A.** Lit.,
a form, shape, forming, conformation; lineament-
orum, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., vocis, expres-
sion; verborum, arrangement, Cic.; 2, esp., a,
philosoph. t. t., conformatio animi, or simply
conformatio, an idea, Cic.; b, in rhet. t. t., a
figure of speech, Cic.

conformo, 1. to form symmetrically, form,
arrange. **A.** Lit., mundum a natura conform-
atum esse, Cic.; ad majora quaedam nos
natura genuit et conformavit, Cic. **B.** Transf.,
to arrange fittingly; vocem secundum rationem
rerum, Cic.; se ad voluntatem alicuius, Cic.

confossus -a -um, partic. of confodio.

confrāgōsus -a -um, rugged, uneven; loca,
via, Liv.; neut. plur. as subst., uneven places, Liv.

confrēmo -frēmū, 3. to murmur, roar, make
a loud noise; confrēmure omnes, Ov.

confrico -fricū -frictum, 1. to rub; caput
atque os suum unguento, Cic.

confringo -frēgi -fractum, 3. (com and
frango). **A.** Lit., to break in two, break in pieces;
digitos, Cic. **B.** Transf., to destroy, bring to
naught; consilia senatoria, Cic.

confugio -fugi, 3. **A.** Lit., to fly to, take
refuge; ad aliquem, ad or in aram, Cic.; in
naves, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, ad alicuius miseri-
cordiam, Cic.; ad open judicium, Cic.; b, to
have recourse to; patrias ad artes, Ov.; confugit
illuc ut neget, etc., Cic.

confugium -ii, n. (confugio), a place of re-
fuge, Ov.

confulcio -fultus, 4. to prop up, Lucr.

confundo -fudi -fusum, 3. **I.** to pour to-
gether, mingle, mix. **A.** Lit., cum alicuius lacrimis
lacrimas confundere nostras, Ov.; quum ignis
oculorum cum eo igni qui est ob os offusus se
confudit et contulit, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to join
together; tantā multitudinem confusā, Caes.; duo
populi confusi in unum, Liv.; ea philosophia

quae confundit vera cum falsis, Cic.; in hac confusâ et universâ defensione, complicated, Cic.; 2, a, to confuse, throw into disorder; signa et ordines peditum atque equitum, Liv.; iura gentium, Liv.; particulas minutâ primùm confusas, postea in ordinem adductas a mente divina, Cic.; b, (a) to obscure; vultum Lunae, Ov.; (ß) to confuse, trouble, disturb; confusa pudore, Ov.; audientium animos, Liv.; maerore recenti confusus, Liv. **II.** to pour into; cruor confusus in fossam, Hor.; per quas lapsus cibus in eam venam confunditur, Cic.; transf., est hoc quidem in totam orationem confundendum, nec minime in extremam, Cic.

confusê, adv. with compar. (confusus), confusedly, in a disorderly manner; loqui, Cic.

confusio -ōnis, f. (confundo), 1, a mixture, union, connexion; haec conjunctio confusioque virtutum, Cic.; 2, a, confusion, disorder; suffragiorum, voting not in the centuries, but man by man, Cic.; religionum, Cic.; b, oris, blushing, Tac.

confusus -a -um, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (confundo), a, perturbed, confused; ita confusa est oratio, ita perturbata, nihil ut sit primum, nihil secundum, Cic.; strages, Verg.; b, confused in appearance; vultus, Liv.; confusus animo, Liv.

confuto, 1, to check the boiling of a liquid; hence transf., a, to check, repress; maximis doloribus affectus eos ipsos inventorum suorum memoris et recordatione confutat, Cic.; b, esp. by speech, to put down, silence, overthrow; audiam alicuius, Cic.; argumenta Stoicorum, Cic.

congêlo, 1. **I.** Transit., to freeze thoroughly. **A.** Lit., Mart. **B.** Transf., to harden, thicken; rictus in lapidem, Ov. **II.** Intransit., to freeze; Ister congelat, Ov.; fig., congelasse nostrum amicum laetabar otio, had become inactive, Cic.

congêmino, 1, to double, redouble; ietus crebros ensibus, Verg.

congêmo -gêmûi, 3. **I.** Intransit., to sigh or groan loudly; congemuit senatus frequens, Cic. **II.** Transit., to bewail, lament; mortem, Lucr.

congêr and **gongêr** -gri, m. (γόγρυς), a sea or conger eel, Ov.

congêries -êi, f. (congero). **A.** Gen., a heap, mass; lapidum, Liv. **B.** Esp., 1, a heap of wood, a wood pile, Ov.; 2, the mass of chaos, Ov.

congêro -gessi -gestum, 3. **A.** Lit., to carry together, bring together, collect; 1, undique quod idoneum ad munendum putarent, Nep.; salis magnam viam ex proximis salinis, Caes.; maximam vim auri atque argenti in regnum suum, Cic.; oscula, to add one to another, Ov.; 2, a, to prepare; alicui vaticum, Cic.; b, to heap together; auri pondus, Ov.; c, to build; aram sepulcri arboribus; so of birds, locus aerae quo congessere palumbes, have built their nests, Verg. **B.** Transf., a, in discourse, to bring together, comprise; turbam patronum in hunc sermonem, Cic.; b, to heap together; ingentia beneficia in aliquem, Liv.; omnia ornamenta ad aliquem, Cic.; maledicta in aliquem, Cic.; omnes vastati agri periculorumque imminentium causas in aliquem, to ascribe, impute, Cic.

congêsticius -a -um (congero), heaped up, artificially brought together; agger, Caes.

congêstus -us, m. (congero), a collecting, heaping together. **I.** Lit., a, gen., municipia congesta copiarum vastabantur, Tac.; b, esp. of birds, building nests; herbam (exstittisse) avium congestu, Cic. **II.** Meton., that which is brought together; a heap, mass; lapidum, Tac.

congêtariûm -ii, n. (sc. donum), a donation distributed by the consuls and emperors among the people, so called from the fact that it originally consisted of a congius of wine, oil, etc., Liv.; a donation in money to the soldiery, Cic.; or to private friends, Cic.

congêus -ii, m. a Roman measure for liquids, containing six sextarii, Liv.

congêlacio, 1. **I.** Intransit., **A.** Lit., to freeze; frigoribus congêlaci aqua, Cic. **B.** Transf., Curioni nostro tribunatus congêlaci, passes inactively, ap. Cic. **II.** Transit., to turn to ice, Plin.

congêlobatio -ōnis, f. (conglobo), a heaping, pressing, crowding together, Tac.

congêlôbo, 1, (com and globus), 1, to form into a ball or sphere; mare congêlatur undique aequalibiliter, Cic.; figura congêlobata, Cic.; 2, to press together in a mass or crowd; a, lit., catervatim uti quosque fors congêlobaverat, Sall.; congêlobata in unum multitudo, Liv.; b, transf., maxime definitiones valent congêlobatae, accumulated, Cic.

congêlômêro, 1, to roll, twist, entangle together, Lucr.

congêlutinatio -ōnis, f. (congêlutino), 1, a sticking, cementing together, Cic.; 2, connexion, joining together; verborum, Cic.

congêlutino, 1. **A.** to stick together, cement together, Plin. **B.** Transf., to connect, bind closely; amicitias, Cic.; voluntates nostras consuetudine, Cic.

congêtâtior, 1. dep. to wish joy, congratulate; congratulantur libertatem concordiamque civitati restitutam, Liv.

congêdior -gressus, 3. dep. (com and gradior), 1, to meet; cum aliquo, Cic.; inter se, Liv.; 2, to meet hostilely, in combat; a, to engage, contend; locus, ubi congressi sunt, Cic.; congredi sua sponte cum finitimis proelio, Cic.; with dat., impar congressus Achilli, Verg.; b, to dispute in words, argue; congredi cum Academicis, Cic.

congêgâbûlis -a (congrego), sociable, inclined to collect; examina apium, Cic.

congêgâtio -ōnis, f. (congrego), an assembling together, society, union; nos ad congregationem hominum et ad societatem communitat- emque generis humani esse natos, Cic.

congêgro, 1. (com and grex). **I.** Lit., **A.** to collect into a flock; oves, Plin.; refl., se congregare, or pass., congregari, in a middle sense, to form into flocks; apium examina congregantur, form themselves into swarms, Cic. **B.** Of men, to collect, gather together; dispersos homines in unum locum, Cic.; refl., se congregare, and pass., congregari, in middle sense, to assemble, congregari in fano commentandi causa, Cic. **II.** Transf., of things, to unite; signa in unum locum, Tac.

congêressio -ōnis, f. (congregior), 1, a meeting, Cic.; 2, intercourse, society; aliquem ab alicuius non modo familiaritate, sed etiam congêressione prohibere, Cic.

congêressus -us, m. (congregior), a meeting; 1, a friendly meeting, social intercourse, conversation; alicuius aditum, congressum, sermonem fugere, Cic.; often in plur., congressus hominum fugere atque odisse, Cic.; 2, a hostile meeting, combat; ante congressum, Cic.; primo congressu terga vertere nostros cogere, Caes.

congêrûens -entis, p. adj. (congruo), 1, agreeing, fit, appropriate, suitable; vultus et gestus congruens et apta, Cic.; with cum and the abl., gestus cum sententiis congruens, Cic.; with dat., actiones virtutibus congruentes, Cic.;

2, harmonious, accordant; is concentus ex dissimilimarum vocum moderatione concors tamen efficitur et congruens, Cic.; clamor congruens, unanimous, Liv.

congruenter, adv. (congruens), aptly, agreeably, suitably; congruenter naturae convenienterque vivere, Cic.

congruentia -ae, f. (congruo), agreement, harmony, symmetry, proportion, Suet.

congruo -di, 3. (com and *gruo, connected with ruo). **A.** Lit., to run together, come together, meet; ut vicesimo anno ad metam eandem solis, unde orsi essent, dies congruerent, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, of time, to coincide; qui suos dies mensuales congruere volunt cum solis lunaeque ratione, Cic.; b, to be suited, fitted to, correspond with, agree; sensus nostri ut in pace semper, sic tum etiam in bello congruebant, Cic.; with cum and the abl., eius sermo cum tuis litteris valde congruit, Cic.; with dat., non omni causae nec auditori neque personae neque temporis congruere orationis unum genus, Cic.; with inter se, multae causae inter se congruere videntur, Cic.

congruus -a -um = congruens (q.v.).

conicio = conijcio (q.v.).

conifer -fēra -fērum (conus and fero), cone-bearing; cyparissi, Verg.

coniger (conus and gero) = conifer (q.v.).

conitor = conitor (q.v.).

conivēa = conniveo (q.v.).

conjectio -ōnis, f. (conicio). **A.** a hurling, throwing; telorum, Cic. **B.** Transf., conjectural interpretation; somniorum, Cic.

conjecto, 1. (freq. of conicio), to throw together; transf., to conclude, infer, conjecture, surmise, guess at; conjectantes inter, Liv.; rem eventui, Liv.; Caesar conjectans eum Aegyptum iter habere, Caes.

conjector -ōris, m. (conicio), an interpreter of dreams; Isiaci conjectores, the priests of Isis, Cic.

conjectrix -icis, f. (conjector), a female interpreter of dreams, Plaut.

conjectūra -ae, f. (conicio), a guess, conjecture, inference. **I.** Gen., conjecturam adhibere, Cic.; aberrare conjecturā, to be mistaken in, Cic.; conjecturam facere or capere ex or de aliqua re, Cic.; afferre conjecturam, Cic.; conjectura asequi or consequi (soll. by relative clause), Cic.; quantum conjecturā auguramur, Cic. **II.** Esp. 1, interpretation of dreams and omens, divination, soothsaying; facilis conjectura huius somnii, Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t., a part of the proof, conjecture, inference, Cic.

conjecturālis -a (conjectura), relating to conjecture, conjectural; controversia, Cic.

conjectus -ūs, m. (conicio), a throwing together. **I.** Lit., a, material, Lucr.; b, a throwing, casting, hurling; lapidum, Cic.; venire ad teli conjectum, to come within shot, Liv.; ne primum quidem conjectum telorum ferre, Liv. **II.** Transf. casting or directing towards; veste in me animorum oculorumque conjectus, Cic.

conicio -jēci -jectum, 3. (com and jacio). **I.** **A.** Lit., 1, to throw, bring together, collect; sarcinās in medium, Liv.; sortes in hydriam, Cic.; sortem conijcere, to cast lots, Cic.; aggerem in munitionem, Caes.; 2, of missiles, to throw, cast, hurl; tela in nostros, Caes.; fig., petitiones ita ut vitari non possint, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, Gen., to cast, direct; oculos in aliquem, Cic.; maledicta in alicuius vitam, Cic.; 2, a, to conjecture, guess; de matre suavianda ex oreulo acute arguteque, Cic.; partic. perf. subst., belle conjecta, clever surmises, Cic.; b, to interpret

conjecturally; omen, Cic. **II.** to throw, to hurl. **A.** Lit. 1, quum haec navis invitis nautis vi tempestatis in portum conjecta sit, Cic.; aliquem in carcerem, Cic.; in vincula, Cic.; in latumias, Cic.; se conijcere, to betake oneself, flee; se in portum, Cic.; se in fugam, Cic.; se in castra alicuius, Cic.; 2, to insert, libellum in epistolam, Cic.; 3, of a weapon, to thrust; gladium in adversum os, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, naves conjectae in noctem, benighted, Caes.; se in noctem, to hasten away under cover of night, Cic.; forensē turbam in quatuor tribus, to divide, Liv.; aliquem ex occultis insidiis ad apertum latrocinium, to force, Cic.; 2, to spend; tantam pecuniam in propylaea, Cic.; 3, to introduce; haec verba in interdictum, Cic.

conjugālis -a (conjug), relating to marriage, conjugal; amor, Tac.

conjugatio -ōnis, f. (conjungo), the etymological connection of words, Cic.

conjugator -ōris, m. one who connects, unites; boni amoris, Cat.

conjugālis -e (conjugium), relating to marriage, conjugal; festa, Ov.

conjugium -ii, n. (conjungo), 1, a close connexion, union; corporis atque animae, Lucr.; 2, a, marriage, wedlock; Tulliae meae, Cic.; tota domus conjugio et stirpe jungitur, Cic.; poet., of animals, Ov.; b, meton., husband, Verg.; wife, Verg.

conjungo, 1. (com and jugum), to yoke together, to bind together, connect; a, est ea jucundissima audientia, quam similitudo morum conjungavit, Cic.; b, conjuncta verba, words etymologically connected, Cic.

conjuncto, adv., with compar. and superl. (conjunctus), 1, conjointly, in connexion; conjuncte cum reliquis rebus nostra contexere, Cic.; elatum aliquid, hypothetically (opp. simpliciter, categorically), Cic.; 2, intimately, on terms of friendship; cum aliquo vivere conjunctissime et amantissime, Cic.

conjunctim, adv. (conjunctus), conjointly, in common; huius omnis pecuniae conjunctim ratio habetur, Caes.

conjunctio -ōnis, f. (conjungo), uniting, joining together; 1, portuum, Cic.; 2, a, of things, conjunctio confusioque naturae, Cic.; rhet. and philosoph. t. t. connexion of ideas, Cic.; grammat. t. t. a connecting particle, conjunction; quum demptis conjunctionibus dissolute plura dicuntur, Cic.; b, of persons, union, connexion; (a) gen. societas conjunctioque humana, Cic.; citius cum eo veterem conjunctionem dirimere quam novam conciliare, Cic.; Pompejum a Caesaris conjunctione vocare, Cic.; summa nostra conjunctio et familiaritas, Cic.; (b) relationship through marriage, or relationship; conjunctio sanguinis, Cic.; conjunctio affinitatis, Cic.

conjunctus -a -um, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (conjungo), connected, joined; 1, subiectae cum omni opere conjunctae, Caes.; with dat. bordering on, near; theatrum conjunctum domui, Caes.; Paphlagonia conjuncta Cappadociae, Nep.; 2, contemporary with; conjunctus igitur Sulpicii aetati P. Antistius fuit, Cic.; 3, a, connected with, agreeing with, proportioned to; prudentia cum justitia, Cic.; talis simulatio est vanitatis conjunctor, is more nearly allied, Cic.; continuata conjunctaque verba, Cic.; subst., **conjunctum** -i, n. connection, Cic.; b, of persons, connected, allied, friendly; homines benevolentia conjuncti, Cic.; homo mihi conjunctus fidissima gratia, Cic.; et eum iis et inter se conjunctissimos fuisse M. Curium, T. Coruncanium, Cic.; tam conjuncta populo Romano

civitas, Caes.; sanguine conjuncti, Nep.; civium Romanorum omnium sanguis conjunctus existinandus est, Cic.

conjungo -junxi -junctum, 3. *to join together* constr. with dat., cum and abl., inter se, or the abl. alone. **I.** Lit., navi onerariae alteram, Caes.; calamos plures cerā, Verg. **II.** Transf., *to unite*; 1, of space, a, of things, dextram dextrae, Ov.; eam epistolam cum hac epistola, Cic.; hunc montem murus circumdatus arcem efficit et cum oppido conjungit, Caes.; b, of persons, ut paulatim sese legiones conjungerent, Caes.; se Hannibali, Liv.; 2, of time, noctem diei, *to travel far into the night*, Caes.; 3, *to bring into connexion, unite, join*; a, causam alienicui cum communi salute, Cic.; conjungere bellum, *to undertake in common*, Cic.; b, *to unite in marriage, friendship, alliance, etc.*; filias suas filius alicuius matrimonio, Liv.; me tibi studia communia conjungunt, Cic.; conjungere amicitias, Cic.

conjunx = conjux (q.v.).

conjuratio -ōnis, f. (conjuro). **A.** *union confirmed by an oath*; conjuratio Acarnanica, Liv.; conjurationem nobilitatis facere, Caes. **B.** *a conspiracy, plot*; conjuratio Catilinae, Sall.; in ea conjuratione esse, *to be implicated in*, Sall.; conjurationem facere contra rempublicam, Cic. **C.** Meton. *the conspirators*; voces conjurationis tuae, Cic.

conjurātus -a -um (conjuro), *united by oath, allied*; subst., **conjurāti** -ōrum, m. *conspirators*, Cic.

conjuro, 1. *to swear together*. **I.** *to take the military oath*; ut omnes Italiae juniores conjurarent, Caes. **II.** *to unite together by oath*. **A.** Gen., barbari conjurare, obsides inter se dare coeperunt, Caes.; with acc. and infin., per suos principes inter se conjurant nihil nisi communi consilio acturos, Caes. **B.** Esp. *to plot, conspire*; conjurasse supra septem milia virorum ac mulierum, Liv.; with cum and the abl., or with inter se; ii, quibuscum conjurasti, Cic.; principes inter se conjurant, Sall.; with adversus or contra and the acc., contra rempublicam, Cic.; adversus patriam, Liv.; with de and the abl., de interficiendo Pompejo, Cic.; with in and the acc., cum aliquo in omne flagitium et facinus, Liv.; with infin., patriam incendere, Sall.; with ut and subj., urbem ut incenderent, Liv.

conjux (conjunx) -jūgis, c. (conjungo), 1, *spouse, wife*, Cic.; more rarely, *husband*, Cic.; pl. *a married pair*, Cat.; 2, poet. *a betrothed virgin, bride*, Verg.; *a concubine*, Prop.

conl . . . = coll . . . (q.v.).

conn . . . = comm . . . (q.v.).

connecto -nexui -nexum, 3. *to fasten, tie together, connect, unite*. **A.** Lit. illae (apes) pedibus connexae ad limina pendent, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, of space, Mosellam atque Ararim factā inter utrumque fossā, Tac.; 2, of time, persequere connexos his funeribus dies, close-following, Cic.; 3, *to unite*; amicitia cum voluptate connectitur, Cic.; esp. a, *to unite in discourse*; facilius est enim apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, Cic.; b, of logical connexion, omne quod ipsum ex se connexum sit verum esse, Cic.; c, of relationship; alicui connexus per affinitatem, Tac.; partic. perf. subst., **connexum** -i, n. *logical conclusion*.

1. **connexus** -ūs, m. (connecto), *connexion, union*, Cic.

2. **connexus** -a -um, partic. of connecto.

connōtor -nisus or -nixus sum, 3. dep. **A.** Lit., 1, *to lean or push against with violence*; valido connixus corpore taurus, Cic. poet.; 2,

to climb up; in summum jugum, Caes.; 3, *to bring forth*; gemellos, Verg. **B.** Transf., *to strive with all one's might*; with abl., quantum animo conniti potes, Cic.; with in and the acc., in unum locum connixi, Liv.; with ad and the acc., ad convincendum eum, Tac.; with infin., invadere hostem, Liv.; with ut and the subj., infantes conntuntur, sese ut erigant, Cic.

connivēo -nivi or -nixi, 2. *to close the eyes, to wink, blink with the eyes*. **A.** Lit., oculis somno conniventibus, Cic.; altero oculo, Cic.; poet., of the sun or moon, quasi connivent, Lucr. **B.** Transf., *to wink at, let pass unnoticed*; consulibus si non adjuvantibus, at conniventibus certe, Cic.; with in and the abl., quibusdam etiam in rebus conniveo, Cic.

connubiālis -is (connubium), *relating to marriage, connubial*, Ov.

connubiūm -ii, n. (com and nubo), 1, a, *a legal Roman marriage*; sequuntur connubia et affinitates, Cic.; poet., *marriage in general*, Pyrrhi connubia servare, Verg.; b, *intercourse, Ov.*; 2, *the right of intermarriage*; connubium finitimis negare, Liv. (in poets often trisyll., connubio, Verg., Aen. l. 73, vii. 96).

Cōnōn -ōnis, m. (Kōvων), 1, *An Athenian general*; 2, *a mathematician and astronomer of Samos*.

conōpēum -i, n. (κωνοπέιον) or **cōnōpiūm** -ii, n. *a net to keep off gnats or mosquitoes*, Hor.

cōnor, 1. dep. *to undertake, endeavour*, *attempt, exert oneself, strive*; with acc., opus magnum, Cic.; with infin., facere id quod constituerant, Caes.; ii qui haec delere conati sunt, Cic.

conp . . . = comp . . . (q.v.).

conquassatio -ōnis, f. (conquasso), *a violent shaking, shattering*; totius valetudinis corporis, Cic.

conquasso, 1. *to shake thoroughly, shatter*; quum Apulia maximis terrae motibus conquassata esset, Cic.; transf., conquassatas exterarum nationes illius anni furore, Cic.

conqueror -questus, 3. dep. *to bewail or complain loudly*; fortunas suas, Plaut.; bonorum direptiones, Cic.; de istius improbitate, Cic.

conquestio -ōnis, f. (conqueror), *a loud complaint, bewailing*; ubi nullum auxilium est, nulla conquestio, Cic.; in rhet., conquestio est oratio auditorum misericordiam captans, Cic.

conquestus, abl. -ū, m. (conqueror), *a loud complaint*, Liv.

conquiesco -quēvi -quētum, 3. *to rest thoroughly, take rest, repose*. **A.** *to rest bodily*; videmus ut conquiescere ne infantes quidem possint, Cic.; haec (impedimenta) conquiescere vetuit, *to rest from a march*, Caes.; conquiescere, meridie, *to sleep*, Caes. **B.** *to be still, quiet, to take repose, stop*; a, imbre conquiescente, Liv.; conquiescit mercatorum navigatio, *is stopped*, Cic.; conquiescere a continuis bellis et victoriis, Cic.; b, *to find rest or recreation in*; in nostris studiis libentissime conquiescimus, Cic.

conquiro -quisivi -quisitum, 3. (com and quaero), *to seek for, to bring together, to collect, get together*. **A.** Lit., sagittarios, Caes.; colonos, Cic.; pecuniam, Cic.; aliquem totā provinciam, Cic. **B.** Transf., *voluptatem conquerere et comperare*, Cic.; solebat mecum interdum eiusmodi aliquid conquerere, Cic. (contr. fut. perf. form, conquisierit, Cic.).

conquisitio -ōnis, f. (conquasero), 1, *search, collection*; pecuniarum, Tac.; talium librorum, Liv.; 2, *a pressing or forcible enlistment of soldiers, conscription*; exercitus durissimā conquisitione confectus, Cic.

conquisitor -ōris, m. (conquiro), a recruiting officer, Cic.

conquisitus -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (conquiro), sought after, selected, chosen, costly, precious; mensas conquistissimis epulis exstruere, Cic.

conr . . . = **corr** . . . (q. v.)

consaeptio -saeps, -saeptum, 4. to fence round, to hedge in, Suet.; gen. partic., **consaeptus** -a -um, fenced round; ager, Cic.; subst., **consaeptum** -i, n. an inclosure, Liv.

consalutatio -ōnis, f. (consaluto), a salutation of several persons; forensis, Cic.

consaluto, 1. to greet together, hail, salute; inter se amississime, Cic.; with double acc., aliquem dictatorem, Liv.; eam Volumniam, Cic.

consanesco -sānūi, 3. to become healthy, to get well; illa quae consanuisse videbantur, Cic.

consanguineus -a -um, related by blood, brotherly, sisterly; umbræ, Ov. Subst., **consanguineus** -i, m. brother, Cic.; **consanguinea** -ae, f. sister, Cat.; plur., **consanguinei** -orum, m. relations; Aedui Ambarri necessarii et consanguinei Aeduorum, Caes.; transf., consanguineus Leti Sopor, Verg.

consanguinitas -ātis, f. (consanguineus), relationship by blood, consanguinity, Liv.

consancio, 1. to wound severely, Suet.

consolératus -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (conscelero), wicked, villainous, depraved; consceleratissimū illi, Cic.; transf. of things, mens, Cic.

conscelero, 1. to defile with crime; miseram domum, Cat.; oculos, videndo, Ov.; aures paternas, Liv.

conscondo -scendi -scensum, 3. (com and acando). **A.** to ascend, mount, go up; with acc., equum, to mount on horseback, Liv.; vallum, Caes.; aequor navibus, Verg.; with in and the acc., in equos, Ov. **B.** Naut. t. t., to go on board ship, embark; with in and the acc., in navem, Caes.; with acc., navem, Caes.; absol., to embark; conscendere a Brundisio, Cic.

consensio -ōnis, f. (conscondo), an embark- ing, embarkation; in naves, Cic.

conscientia -ae, f. (conscio). **I. A.** a joint knowledge with some other person, being privy to; horum omnium, Cic.; conjunctionis, Tac.; eiusmodi facinorum, Cic. f. absol. conscientiae contagio, Cic.; aliquem in conscientiam assumere, Tac. **II.** knowledge in oneself. **A.** Gen., virium nostrarum ac suarum, Liv.; absol., nostra stabilis conscientia, Cic. **B.** consciousness of right or wrong; a, conscientia bene actae vitae, Cic.; scelorum et fraudum suarum, Cic.; ex nulla conscientia de culpa, Sall.; b, conscience; animi conscientiā excruciarī, Cic.; praeclarā conscientiā, Cic.; absol., (a) a good conscience; mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, Cic.; (B), a bad conscience; angor conscientiae, Cic.; conscientiā ictus, Liv.

conscondo -scidi -scissum, 3. to tear or rend in pieces. **I.** Lit., epistolam, Cic. **II.** Transf., conscissi sibilis, hissed at, Cic.

conscio, 4. to be conscious of guilt; nil conscire sibi, Hor.

conscisco -scivi and -scii -scitum, 3. **I.** to agree on, resolve publicly, decree, Cic.; bellum, Liv.; **2.** to bring or inflict upon oneself, inflict upon; sibi mortem, or simply mortem, necem, to kill oneself, Cic.; sibi exsilium, Liv. (synecp. perfect forms conscisse, Liv.; conscisset, Cic.).

conscius -a -um (com and scio), 1, having joint or common knowledge with another, privy, cognizant of; with genit., homo meorum in

te studiorum et officiorum maxime conscius, Cic.; conjunctionis, conspirator, Sall.; poet., conscia fati sidera, Verg.; alicui conscius esse facinoris, Tac.; with dat., conscius facinori, Cic.; with in and the abl., conscius in privatis rebus, Cic.; with de and the abl., his de rebus conscius esse Pisonem, Cic.; absol., sine ullo conscio, Cic.; **2.** conscious to oneself; a, with genit., si alicuius injuriae sibi conscius fuisset, Cic.; with acc. and infin., etsi mihi sum conscius me nimis cupidum fuisse vitae, Cic.; absol., conscii sibi, Sall.; poet., virtus conscia, Verg.; b, esp., conscious of guilt; animus, Sall.

conscribillo, 1. (dim. of conscribo), to scribble or scrawl all over, Varr.; transf., nates, to mark with bloody weals, Cat.

conscribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. to write together. **I. A.** 1, milit. t. t., to enrol, levy; exeroitus, Cic.; legiones, Caes.; **2.** politic. t. t., a, to enrol in a particular class; centuriae tres equitum conscriptae sunt, Liv.; Collinam (tribun) novam delectu perditissimorum civium conscribat, Cic.; b, to enrol as a senator; hence the phrase, patres conscripti (for patres et conscripti), senators, Cic.; sing., a senator, Hor.; c, to enrol as colonists, Liv. **B.** 1, to put together in writing, write, compose; librum de consulatu, Cic.; epistolam, legem, Cic.; absol., to write a letter; de Antonio quoque Balbus ad me cum Oppio conscripsit, Cic.; **2.** esp. of physicians, to prescribe; pro salutaribus mortifera, Cic. **II.** to write all over; mensam vino, Ov.

conscriptio -ōnis, f. (conscribo), a writing, composition, written paper; falsae conscriptiones, quaestionum, forged minutes, Cic.

conscriptus -a -um, partic. of conscribo.

conscō -scēci -sectum, 1. to cut in small pieces, dismember; membra fratris, Ov.

consecratio -ōnis, f. (consecro), 1, a, a consecration; aedium, Cic.; b, a dedication to the infernal gods, execration, curse; capitis, Cic.; **2.** deification of the emperors, apotheosis, Tac.

consecro, (con-sacro), 1. **I. A.** to consecrate, to dedicate to the service of a god; totam Siciliam Cereri, Cic.; diem adventus alicuius, make a feast-day, Liv. **B.** to consecrate to the gods below, to curse; quum caput eius, qui contra fecerit, consecratur, Cic. **II. A.** to deify, elevate to divine honours; Liber quem nostri majores consecraverunt, Cic.; of the emperors, consecrare Claudium, Suet. **B.** Transf., to make holy; vetera jam ista et religione omnium consecrata, Cic. **C.** to make immortal; amplissima monumentis memoriam nominis sui, Cic.

consectarius -a -um (consector), following, logically, consequent, Cic. Subst., **consectaria** -orum, n. logical conclusions, inferences, Cic.

consectatio -ōnis, f. (consector), the eager pursuit of anything, desire, effort, striving after; concinnitatis, Cic.

consectatrix -icis, f. (consector), and eager pursuer, devoted friend; consecatrices voluptatis libidines, Cic.

consectio -ōnis, f. (consecro), a cutting up, cleaving to pieces; arborum, Cic.

consector, 1. dep. (freq. of consequor). **I. A.** Lit., to follow, pursue eagerly, Ter.; tardi ingenii est rivulos consecrari, fontes rerum non videre, Cic. **B.** Transf., to pursue zealously, strive after, try to imitate or gain; opes aut potentiam, Cic.; ubertatem orationis, Cic.; vitium de industria, Cic. **II.** to follow hostilely, pursue; redeuntes equites, Caes.; aliquem et conviciis et sibilis, Cic.

consecutio -ōnis, f. (consequor), 1, philosoph. t. t., that which follows, an effect, conse-

quence; causas rerum et consecutiones videre, Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t., order, connexion, arrangement; verborum, Cic.

> **consenesco** -sēndi, 3. **I.** to become old, grow grey; hac casā, Ov. **II.** In a bad sense, to become old, to lose one's strength, to decay. **A.** Lit., 1, of persons, insentem, indemnatum in exilio consenescere, Liv.; consenescere in Sicilia sub armis, Liv.; 2, of bodily strength, to decay; consenescent vires atque deficiunt, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, invidia habet repentinus impetus, interposito spatio et cognita causā consenescit, Cic.; 2, in politics, to lose power; omnes illius partis auctores ac socios nullo adversario consenescere, Cic.

consensio -ōnis, f. (consentio). **A.** Gen., agreement, harmony, consent; a, of persons, omnium gentium, Cic.; nulla de illis magistratum consensio, Cic.; b, of things, harmony; naturae, Cic. **B.** In a bad sense, a plot, conspiracy; consensio scelerata, Cic.

consensus -ūs, m. (consentio). **I.** agreement, unanimity, concord, agreement; a, of persons, omnium, Cic.; optimus in rempublicam consensus, Cic.; abl., consensu, unanimously, by general consent; resistere, Liv.; b, of things, iniris quidam omnium quasi consensus doctrinarum centusque, Cic. **II.** a secret agreement, conspiracy; consensus audacium, Cic.

consentāneus -a -um (consentio), agreeing to, agreeable with, consonant with, fit, suitable; cum illi litteris, Cic.; gen. with dat., Stoicorum rationi, Cic.; inpers., consentaneum est, with infin. or acc. and infin., it agrees, is reasonable, suitable, Cic.

Consentes *Dii*, the advisers, the twelve superior deities of the Romans—viz., Jupiter, Juno, Vesta, Ceres, Diana, Minerva, Venus, Mars, Mercurius, Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo, Varr.

Consentia -ae, f. a town in Bruttii, now Consenza, Adj., **Consentinus** -a -um.

consentio -sēnsi -sensum, 4, to agree. **I.** Lit., of persons. **A.** Gen., to agree, to assent, to resolve unanimously; absol., animi consentientes, Cic.; with dat. or cum and the abl., consentire superioribus iudiciis, Cic.; cum populi Romani voluntatibus consentiant, Cic.; with de or in and the abl., Cic.; ad with the acc., Cic.; adversus with the acc., Liv.; cum aliquo de aliquā re, Cic.; with acc., Cic.; bellum, to resolve upon war, Liv.; with acc. and infin. or infin. alone, Cic. **B.** to plot, conspire, form an unlawful union; ad prodendam Hannibali urbem, Liv.; belli faciendi causā, Cic. **II.** Transf., of inanimate objects, to agree, harmonize; ratio nostra consentit, Cic.; pres. partic., **consentiens** -entis, harmonious; consentiens populi Romani universi voluntas, Cic.

consēpio = consēpio (q. v.).

consequens -quentis, p. adj. (consequor), a, grammat. t. t., appropriate, of the right construction; in conjunctis (verbis) quod non est consequens vituperandum est, Cic.; b, philosoph. t. t., following logically, consequent; consequens est, it follows as a logical consequence, Cic. Subst., **consequens** -quentis, n. a logical consequence, Cic.

consequentia -ae, f. (consequor), a consequence, succession; eventorum, Cic.

consequia -ae, f. = consequentia (q. v.).

consequor -sēquūtus (-sēcūtus), 3. dep. to follow, go after. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., 1, aliquem vestigis, on foot, Cic.; 2, to pursue; consequi statim Hasdrubalem, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, to follow in point of time; mors, quae brevi consecuta est, Cic.; quia libertatem pax consequatur, Cic.; 2, a, to follow as an effect or con-

sequence, result from; quam eorum optimorum magni errores consecuti sunt, Cic.; b, to follow as a logical consequence; sit etiam quod consequitur necessarium, Cic.; 3, to follow a particular object or example; consequi suum quoddam institutum, Cic. **II.** to come up to by following, attain to, reach, obtain. **A.** Lit., 1, si statim navigas, nos Leucade consequere, Cic.; 2, to come up with in pursuit, overtake; reliquos omnes equitatu, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, to attain to, obtain, get; cuius rei tantae tamque difficilis facultatem consecutum esse me non profiteor; secutum esse prae me fero, Cic.; opes quam maximas, Cic.; amplissimos honores, Cic.; fructum amplissimum ex reipublicae causa, Cic.; omnia per senatum, Cic.; fortitudinis gloriam insidiis et malitia, Cic.; foll. by ut or ne with the subj., Cic.; 2, of objects, events, to befall, happen to; tanta prosperitas Caesarem est consecuta, Cic.; 3, to come up to in any respect, to equal; a, verborum prope numerum sententiarum numero, Cic.; b, esp., to express adequately in words; alicuius laudes verbis, Cic.; 4, to come up to in speech or thought, to understand, grasp; similitudinem veri, Cic.

1. **consēro** -sēvi -sītum, 3. 1, to sow, plant; a, lit., agros, Cic.; b, transf., lumine arva (of the sun), to cover, Lucr.; 2, to plant, place in; arborem, Liv.

2. **consēro** -sērūi -sertum, 3. **I.** Gen., to connect, tie, join, twine together; lorica conserta hamis Verg.; exodia conserere fabellis potissimum Atellanis, Liv. **II.** to join in a hostile manner. **A.** Milit. t. t., inanim or manus conserere, to engage, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.; inter se, Sall.; conserere pugnam, Liv.; proelium, Liv.; navis conseritur, the ship is engaged, Liv.; absol., conserere cum levi armatura, Liv. **B.** Legal t. t., aliquem ex jure manum conseritum vocare, to commence an action concerning property, by laying hands on it, ap. Cic.

consertē, adv. (consertus from 2. consero), connectedly, Cic.

conserva -ae, f. a fellow-servant, Plant.; transf., conservae fores, in the same service; Ov.

conservans -antis, p. adj. (conserveo), preserving; with genit., ea quae conservantis sunt eius status, Cic.

conservatio -ōnis, f. (conserveo), a preservation, keeping, laying up; a, frugum, Cic.; b, observing, observance; aequabilitatis, Cic.

conservātor -ōris, m. (conserveo), a preserver; inimicorum, Cic.; reipublicae, Cic.

conservātrix -icis, f. (conserveo), she who preserves; natura, Cic. (?)

conserveo, 1. to keep, preserve, maintain; a, of concrete objects, civas suos, Cic.; omnes salvos, Cic.; rempublicam, Cic.; rein familiarē, Cic.; b, of abstract objects, to preserve, maintain, observe; pristinum animum, Liv.; jusrandū, to keep, Cic.

conservus -i, m. a fellow slave, servant, Cic.

consessor -ōris, m. (consido), one who sits near or with, in a court of justice, an assessor, Cic.; a neighbour at a feast or spectacle, Cic.

consessus -ūs, m. (consido), an assembly (of persons sitting together); in ludo talaris, Cic.; praekonum, Cic.; ludorum gladiatorumque, Cic. plur., consessus theatralis gladiatorique, Cic.

considerātē, adv., with compar., and superl. (consideratus), thoughtfully, carefully, agere, Cic.

consideratio -ōnis, f. (considero), consideration, contemplation, thought, reflection; considerationem intendere in aliquid, Cic.

considerātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar.,

and superl. (considero), *a*, pass., *thoroughly considered, well weighed, deliberate*; verbum, Cic.; *considerata* atque *provisa via vivendi*, Cic.; *b*, act., of persons, *cautious, wary, circumspect*; homo, Cic.

considero, 1. (com and root SID, connected with ΕΙΔΩ, ΙΔΩ, VID-eo). *A*. Lit., to look at, regard carefully, contemplate; *considerare opus pictoris*, Cic. *B*. Transf., to consider, weigh, reflect upon; with secum, cum animo sue, secum in animo; *considerare secum eos casus*, in quibus, etc., Cic.; with rel. sent., *consideres quid agas*, Cic.; with de and the abl., nunc de praeiis consideremus, Cic.; absol., ille (ait) se considerare velle, Cic.

consido -sēdi -sēssum, 3. neut. *I*. Lit., to sit down. *A*. Of persons, hic in umbrā, Cic.; in molli herbā, Cic.; esp., 1, to sit down in a public assembly or court of justice; ut primum iudices considerant, Cic.; ad jus dicendum, Liv.; 2, milit. t. t., *a*, to take up one's position; triarii sub vexillis considerant sinistro crure porrecto, Liv.; in insidiis, Liv.; *b*, more commonly, to stop, encamp; *considere non longius mille passibus a nostris munitionibus*, Caes.; 3, to stand, and of passengers on board ship, to land; hic an Antii, Cic.; Tarquinii, Liv. *B*. Of things, to fall to the ground, settle, sink, subside; quae (Alpes) jam licet considant, Cic.; Ilion ardebat neque adhuc considerat ignis, Ov. *II*. Transf., *A*. Of persons, *considere in otio, to rest*, Cic.; totam videntis considisse urbem luctu, sunk in grief, Verg. *B*. Of things, 1, to stop, cease; ardor animi considit, Cic.; 2, to fall into neglect; considit utriusque nomen in quaestura, Cic.

consigno, 1. 1, to seal, to affix a seal as an authentication; tabulas signis, Cic.; 2, to vouch for, authenticate; aliquid litteris, Cic.; transf., antiquitas clarissimis monumentis testata consignataque, Cic.

consiliarius -a -tum (consilium), relating to counsel, deliberating; senatus, Plaut. Subst., **consiliarius** -ii, m. an adviser, an assessor, assistant judge; consiliario ab auctore Vestitorio, Cic.; dari alicui consiliarium atque administrum, Cic.; consiliarii regis, Cic.

consiliator -ōris, m. (consilior), counsellor, adviser, Phaedr.

consilior, 1. dep. (consilium), to hold a consultation, consult, take counsel; difficilis ad consiliandum legatio, Cic.

consilium -ii, n. (connected with consulo). *I*. Act., *A*. 1, lit., a deliberation, consultation, taking counsel; consilium principum habere, to hold a consultation with the chiefs, Liv.; quasi consilii sit res, as if the matter allowed of consideration, Caes.; consiliis interesse, Cic.; esp. the deliberation of a public body; consilii publici participem fieri, Cic.; consilium habere, Cic.; adesse alicui in consilio, Cic.; 2, meton., the assembly of persons giving advice, council; esp., *a*, the senate; senatus, id est, orbis terrae consilium, Cic.; *b*, the body of judges; ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis, Cic.; *c*, a council of war; consilium convocare, Caes.; rem ad consilium deferre, Caes. *B*. understanding, foresight, prudence; vir maximi consilii, Caes.; mulier imbecilli consilii, Cic. *II*. Pass., the advice or counsel given; a resolution, plan, conclusion; 1, *a*, capere consilium, to form a resolution, Cic.; belli renovandi, Caes.; subito consilium cepi, ut antequam luceret exirem, Cic.; consilium consistit, holds good, Cic.; est consilium, foll. by infin., Cic.; quid sui consilii sit proponit, he explains what his plan is, Caes.; inire consilium senatus interficiendi, Cic.; abl., consilio, intentionally, designedly, Cic.; privato consilio, privatis consiliis (opp. publico consilio,

publicis consiliis), in the interests of private persons, Cic.; *b*, milit. t. t., stratagem, device; consilium imperatorum, Cic.; 2, advice, suggestion; alicui consilium dare, Cic.; egere consilii or consilio, Cic.

consimilis -e, like in all parts, exactly similar; with genit., causa consimilis eorum causarum quae, etc., Cic.; with dat., consimilis fugae profectio, Caes.; absol., laus, Cic.

consipio, 3. (com and sapio), to be in one's senses, to have possession of one's faculties, Liv.

consisto -stiti, 3. to put oneself in any place. *I*. Gen.; to take one's stand, place oneself. *A*. Lit., 1, of persons, consistere ad mensam, Cic.; hi proximi consistere, Liv.; esp. *a*, as a listener, tota in illa contione Italia constitit, Cic.; *b*, milit. t. t., to place oneself for battle, take one's place; ne saucio quidem eius loci, ubi constitat, relinquendi facultas dabatur, Cic.; 2, of dice, to fall; quadringentis talis centum Venerios non posse casu consistere, Cic. *B*. Transf., to agree with; videsne igitur Zenonem tuum cum Aristone verbis consistere, re dissidere, Cic. *II*. Esp. to stand still. *A*. to stop, halt; 1, lit., *a*, of persons, consistite! Ov.; consistere et commorari cogit, Cic.; esp., (a) to stop for conversation; viatores etiam invitos consistere cogunt, Caes.; (β) to stop in wonder, curiosity, etc., bestiae saepe immanes cantu flectuntur et consistunt, Cic.; (γ) milit. t. t., to halt; prope hostem, Caes.; (δ) of travellers, fugitives, etc., to halt, stop, stay; consistere unum diem Veliae, Cic.; *b*, of things, vel cecidat omne caelum omnique natura consistat neesse est, Cic.; esp. of water, to stop still; ter frigore constitit Ister, froze, Ov.; 2, transf., *a*, to stop, dwell in speech; in uno nomine, Cic.; *b*, to rest, cease; quum ad Trebiam terrestre constitisset bellum, Liv.; *c*, to rest, fall upon; in quo (viro) non modo culpa nulla, sed ne suspicio quidem potuit consistere, Cic.; *d*, to consist, to be formed of; major pars victus eorum in lacte, caseo, carne consistit, Caes. *B*. 1, to stand firmly, keep one's ground, footing; in fluctibus, Caes.; vertice celso aërae quercus consistunt, were firmly rooted, Verg.; 2, transf., *a*, to keep one's ground, to hold one's own; in forensibus causis praeclare, Cic.; *b*, to be firm; neque mens, neque vox neque lingua consistit, Cic.

consitio -ōnis, f. (consero), a sowing, planting; plur., different kinds of sowing or planting, Cic.

consitor -ōris, m. (consero), a sower, planter; uvae, Bacchus, Ov.

consitura -ae, f. (consero), a sowing, planting; agri, Cic.

consobrinus -i, m. and **consobrina** -ae, f. cousin on the mother's side, Cic.; cousin, Cic.; and in a more extended sense, second, third cousin, Suet.

consocer -cēri, m. a joint father-in-law, Suet.

consociatio -ōnis, f. (consocio), union, connexion, association; hominum, Cic.

consociatus -a -um, p. adj. (from consocio), united, harmonious; consociatissima voluntas, Cic.

consocio, 1. to unite, connect, share, associate, make common; consilia cum aliquo, Cic.; injuriam cum amicis, Cic.; animos eorum, Liv.; nunquam tam vehementer cum senatu consociati fuistis, Cic.

consolabilis -e (consolor), consolable; dolor, Cic.

consolatio -ōnis, f. (consolor), consolation, encouragement, comfort, alleviation; 1, communium malorum, Cic.; timoris, Cic.; adhibere aliquam modicam consolationem, Cic.; adhibere

alicui consolationem, Cic., num me una consolatio sustentat quod, etc., Cic.; uti hac consolatione alicuius (foll. by acc. and infin.), Cic.; 2, a consolatory treatise or discourse, Cic.

consolator -ōris, m. (consolor), a consoler; Cic.

consolatorius -a -um (consolator), relating to consolation, consolatory; litterae, Cic.

consolō, 1. dep. 1, of persons, to console, comfort, to encourage; se illo solatio quod, etc., Cic.; se his (foll. by acc. and infin.), Cic.; aliquem de communibus miseriis, Cic.; spes sola homines in miseriis consolari solet, Cic.; absol., consolando levare dolorem, Cic.; Caesar consolatus rogat (eum) finem orandi faciat, Caes.; 2, of things, to alleviate, lighten, solace; dolorem, Cic.

consōno -sōnūi, 1. 1, to sound together, sound loudly; a, consonante clamore nominatim Quinctium orare ut, etc., Liv.; b, to echo; plausus fremituque virum consonat omne nemus, Verg.; 2, transf., to harmonise, agree, be consonant with, Quint.

consōnus -a -um. A. Lit., sounding together, harmonious; flia lyrae, Ov. B. Transf., accordant, fit, suitable; credo Platonem vix putasse satis consonum fore ut, etc., Cic.

consopio, 4. to lull to sleep, stupefy; somno consopiri semperiterno, Cic.; Endymion a luna consopitus, Cic.

consors -sortis, 1, having an equal share with, sharing in, partaking of; with genit., socius et consors gloriosi laboris, Cic.; mecum temporum illorum, Cic.; tribuniciae potestatis, Tac.; applied to inanimate objects, common; tecta, Verg.; 2, having an equal share in property; tres fratres consortes, tenantis in common, Cic.; poet., brother or sister; consors magul Jovis, Juno, Ov.; adj. = brotherly, sisterly; sanguis, Ov.

consortio -ōnis, f. (consors), companionship, community, partnership; humana, Cic.

consortium -ii, n. (consors), 1, community of goods, Suet.; 2, fellowship, participation in; si in consortio, si in societate reipublicae esse licet, Liv.

1. **conspectus** -a -um, p. adj. (from conspicio). A. Gen., visible; tumulus hosti conspectus, Liv. B. (with compar.) striking, remarkable, distinguished; conspectus elatusque supra modum hominis, Liv.; conspecta mors eius fuit, quia publico funere est elatus, Liv.; turba conspectior, Liv.

2. **conspectus** -ūs, m. (conspicio), look, sight, view. I. Act., A. Lit., dare se alicui in conspectum, to allow oneself to be seen by, Cic.; in conspectu alicuius esse, to be within sight of, Cic.; e conspectu abire, Caes.; adimere conspectum oculorum, Liv.; cadere in conspectum, Cic.; conspectus est in Capitolium, the view is towards the Capitol, Liv.; conspectum alicuius fugere, Caes.; privare aliquem omnium suorum consuetudine conspectuque, Cic.; of things, in conspectu alicuius loci, in sight of, Cic. B. Transf., mental view, survey; in hoc conspectu et cognitione naturae, Cic. II. Pass., appearance, Liv. A. Lit., conspectu suo prolium restituit, Liv. B. Meton., tuus jucundissimus conspectus, Cic.

conspargo (con-spargo), -spersi -persum, 3. to sprinkle, moisten by sprinkling; me lacrimis, Cic.; transf., ut oratio conspersa sit quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, interspersed with, Cic.

conspiciendus -a -um, p. adj. (from conspicio), worthy of being seen, noteworthy; opus, Liv. templum, Ov.

conspicio -spexi -spectum, 3. (com and specio), 1, to look at, view, behold, to descry, perceive; conspiciere nostros equites, Caes.; infestis oculis omnium conspici, Cic.; milites in summo colle, Caes.; procul Amborigem suos cohortantem, Caes.; with acc. and infin., calones qui nostros victores flumen transisse conspexerant, Caes.; 2, to look at with attention; Demetrium ut pacis auctorem eum ingenti favore conspicebant, Liv.; locum insidiis, for an ambush, Verg.; in pass., conspici, to attract notice, to be gazed at, to be distinguished; vehi per urbem, conspici velle, Cic.

conspicor, 1. dep. (conspicio), to catch sight of, perceive; agnere Aeduorum, Caes.; ex oppido caedem et fugam suorum, Caes.

conspiciuus -a -um (conspicio), visible. A. Gen., conspicuus polus, Ov. B. remarkable, striking, conspicuous; conspicuus late vertex, Hor.; Romanis conspicuum eum novitas divitiarum faciebant, Liv.

conspiratio -ōnis, f. (conspiro), 1, unison, harmony, agreement, union; omnium bonorum, Cic.; magnā amoris conspiratione consentientes amicorum greges, Cic.; 2, in a bad sense, conspiracy, plot; conspiratio certorum hominum contra dignitatem tuam, Cic.

conspiratus -a -um (partic. of conspiro), sworn together, united by an oath, Phaedr. Subst., **conspirati** -orum, m. conspirators, Suet.

conspiro, 1. (com and spiro), to breathe together. I. A. to blow together, sound together; aereaque assensus conspirant cornua rauco, Verg. B. to agree, harmonise in opinion and feeling, to unite; conspire nobiscum, consentite cum bonis, Cic.; nullites legionis nonae subito conspirati (with one accord) pila coniecerunt, Cic. II. In a bad sense, to conspire, to form a plot; priusquam plures civitates conspirarent, Caes.

consponsor -ōris, m. a joint surety, Cic.

conspuo -spūi -spūtum, 3. to spit upon, Plaut., Juv.

conspurco, 1. to cover with dirt, defile, Lucr.

conspūto, 1. (inchoat. of conspuo), to spit upon contemptuously; nostros, Cic.

constans -antis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (consto), a, steady, firm, unchanging, immovable, constant; quae cursus constantes habent, Cic.; pax, Liv.; fides, Hor.; constans iam aetas, quae media dicitur, Cic.; b, of character, firm, resolute, unchanging, constant; sunt igitur firmi et stabiles et constantes (amici) eligendi, Cic.; c, consistent, harmonious; oratio, Cic.; d, uniform, unanimous; constanti famā atque omnium sermone celebrari, Cic.

constanter, adv. with compar. and superl. (constans), a, firmly, consistently, constantly; constanter in suo manere statu, Cic.; constanter et non trepide pugnare, Caes.; constanter et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic.; b, uniformly, harmoniously; constanter omnes nuntiauerunt manus cogi, Caes.; constanter sibi dicere, Cic.

constantia -ae, f. (constans), a, unchangeableness; dictorum conventorumque constantia, Cic.; b, perseverance, firmness; pertinacia aut constantia intercessoria, Cic.; c, agreement, harmony; testimoniorum, Cic.

consternatio -ōnis, f. (consterno), 1, fear, dismay, consternation, confusion; pavor et consternatio quadrigarum, Liv.; pavor et consternatio mentis, Tac.; 2, a mutiny, tumult; vulgi, Tac.; muliebri consternatio, Liv.

1. **consterno** -strāvi -strātum, 3. A. to strew, scatter, cover by strewing; tabernacula caespitibus, Caes.; omnia cadaveribus, Sall.; constrata navis, a decked boat, Caes.; subst., **constrata**

orum, n., pontis, the flooring or gangway over a bridge of boats, Liv. **B.** to throw down; tempestas aliquot signa constravit, Liv.

2. consterno, 1. (intens. of 1. consterno), 1, to cause confusion, consternation, fear, to frighten; procella ita consternavit equos, Liv.; esp. in pass., equi consternati, startled, Liv.; pavida et consternata multitudo, Liv.; also, to drive to flight by fear; in fugam consternari, Liv.; 2, to excite to sedition or revolt; metu servitutis ad arma consternati, Liv.

constipo, 1. to press, crowd together; tantum numerum hominum in agrum Campanum, Cic.

constitutio -stitui -stitutum, s. (com and statuo). **I.** to cause to stand, place, put; hominem ante pedes Q. Manilii, Cic.; milit. t. t., a, to draw up in line, place, station, arrange; signa ante tribunal, to set up the standards, Liv.; legionem Caesar constituit, drew up, Caes.; naves in alto, Caes.; intra silvas aciem ordinesque, Caes.; b, to halt; signa haud procul porta, Liv.; agmen, Sall. **II.** to put in a particular place; 1, to station, post, settle; a, praesidia in Tolosatibus circumque Narbonem, Caes.; plebem in agris publicis, Cic.; b, to appoint to an office; regem, Cic.; aliquem sibi quaestoris in loco, Cic.; with the acc., Commium regem ibi, Caes.; 2, to found, establish; a, of buildings, towns, etc., turres, Caes.; oppidum, Caes.; nidos, Cic.; hiberna omnium legionum in Belgis, Caes.; b, of institutions, taxes, etc., vectigal, Cic.; of magistracies, quae (potestates, imperia, curationes) constituuntur ad populi fructum, Cic.; c, of an undertaking, auctionem, Cic.; actionem, to begin an action, Cic.; crimen aliquo, Cic.; quaestionem, Cic.; d, of relations, to establish; concordiam, Cic.; exemplum iustitiae in hostem, Cic.; e, of persons, tres legiones, to form, Caes.; 3, to arrange, appoint, dispose, establish firmly; a, of the body, is cui corpus bene constitutum sit, Cic.; b, of the character, animus bene constitutus, Cic.; c, of condition, situations, etc., rem familiarem, Cic.; d, of the state, bene constituta civitas, Cic.; 4, to fix, settle upon; a, (a) tempus, diem, Cic., Caes.; mercedem funeris, Cic.; pretium frumento, Cic.; diem cum aliquo, Caes.; with rel. sent., armorum quantum quaeque civitas quodque ante tempus efficit constituit, Caes.; with acc. and infin., hodie venturum esse, Cic.; with ut and the subj., ut L. Bestia quereretur de actionibus Ciceronis, Cic.; absol. ut erat constitutum, Cic.; (b) of persons, to appoint, agree upon; accusatorem, Cic.; b, (a) to settle, determine; nondum satis constitui molestiae an plus voluptatis attulerit Trebatius noster; (b) to determine at law, settle, decide; controversiam, Cic.; de perspicuo iure, Cic.; c, to come to a determination, to resolve; haec ex re et ex tempore constitues, Cic.; with infin., bellum cum Germanis gerere, Caes.; with ut and the subj., ut pridie Idus Aquini manerem, Cic.

constitutio -onis, f. (constituo), 1, constitution, condition, disposition, nature; firma constitutio corporis, Cic.; reipublicae, Cic.; illa praeclara constitutio Romuli, Cic.; 2, fixing, determining; a, the definition or settling of something; ea constitutio summi boni quae est praeposita, Cic.; b, rhet. t. t., the point in dispute, Cic.; c, a regulation, order, ordinance; cogebatur alia aut ex decreto priorum legatorum aut ex nova constitutione senatus facere, Cic.

constitutum -i, n. (constitutus, from constituo), 1, a fixed place or time of meeting, rendezvous; V. Calend. igitur ad constitutum, Cic.; constitutum factum esse cum servis, ut venissent, Cic.; 2, an agreement, appointment, compact; ad constitutum experiendi gratia venire, Cic.

constitutus -a-um, partic. of constituo.

consto -stiti -stāturus, 1. to stand still. **I.** Lit., Plant. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., 1, a, to exist; unde omnis rerum nunc constet summa creata, Lucr.; b, to consist; ex animo constamus et corpore, Cic.; c, to depend upon, rest upon; monuit eius diei victoriam in earum cohortium virtute constare, Caes.; 2, to cost; ambulatiuncula prope dimidio minoris constabat isto loco, Cic. **B.** 1, to stand firm, remain; a, milit. t. t. to hold one's ground, stand firm; postquam nullo loco constabat acies, Liv.; b, of looks, speech, etc. to remain the same, to be unaltered; adeo perturbavit ea vox regem, ut non color, non vultus ei constaret, Liv.; 2, to be in good order; postquam cuncta videt caelo constare sereno, Verg.; esp., ratio constat, the account is correct, Cic.; 3, to remain in the same state, continue; nullum est genus rerum, quod avulsim & ceteris per se ipsum constare possit, Cic.; uti numerus legionum constare videretur, Caes.; 4, to remain in the same thought or opinion; a, to remain constant; nec animum eius satis constare visum, Liv.; constare sibi or alicui rei, to be true to; reliqui sibi constiterunt, Cic.; constat humanitati suae, Cic.; of resolves, to be fixed, firm; animo constat sententia, Verg.; alicui constat, a person is resolved; mihi quidem constat nec meam contumeliam nec meorum ferre, ap. Cic.; b, of evidence, facts, etc., to be certain, sure, well-known; eorum quae constant exempla ponemus, horum quae dubia sunt exempla afferemus, Cic.; quod omnibus constabat hiemari in Gallia oportere, Caes.; mihi plane non satis constat, utrum sit melius, Cic.; quum de Magio constet, Cic.

constrātum -i, n., v. 1. consterno.

constringo -strinxi -strictum, 3. **A.** Lit., a, to draw, bind together; sarcinam, Plaut.; b, to confine, fetter; corpora vinculis, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to strengthen, fortify; constringere fidem religione potius quam veritate, Cic.; b, to confine, limit, fetter, restrain; orbem terrarum novis legibus, Cic.; c, of discourse, to compress, abbreviate; sententiam aptis verbis, Cic.

constructio -onis, f. (construo), 1, a putting together, building, construction, making; hominis, Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t. the proper connexion of words; verborum apta et quasi rotunda, Cic.

construo -struxi -structum, 3, 1, a, to heap up together; acervos nummorum, Cic.; divitias, Hor.; b, to construct, build up; mundum, navem, aedificium, Cic.; 2, to arrange; dentes in ore constructi, Cic.

constuprator -oris, m. a ravisher, defiler, Liv.

constupro, 1, to ravish, violate; matronas, Liv.; fig., emptum constupratumque iudicium, corrupt, Cic.

consuadēo -si -sum, 2. to advise earnestly, Plaut.

Consuālia, v. Consus.

consuāsor -oris, m. (consuadeo), an adviser, Cic.

consudo, 1. to sweat profusely, Plaut.

consuefacio -feci -factum, 3. (*consueo and facio), to accustom, habituate, (Gaetulorum) multitudinem ordines habere, Sall.

consuesco -suevi -suetum, 3. **I.** Transf., to accustom to; brachia, Lucr. **II.** Intransit., a, to accustom oneself, and often in perf., consuevi, I am accustomed; with infin., qui mentiri solet, pejerare consuevit, Cic.; with inanimate things as subjects, naves quae praesidii causā Alexandriae esse consueverant, Caes.; ut constet, as you are accustomed, Cic.; b, to be intimate with; cum aliquo, cum aliquā, Cic. (perf. foris

often contr. consuesti, consuestis, consuemus, consuerunt, consueram, consuerim, consuesse).

consuetudo -inis, f. (consuesco). **I.** *custom, usage, habit*; **1.** mos consuetudoque civilis, Cic.; with genit. of subst., or gerund, consuetudo populi Romani, Cic.; consuetudo sermonis nostri, Cic.; consuetudo peccandi, Cic.; consuetudo bona, Cic.; adducere aliquem or se in eam consuetudinem ut, etc., Caes.; ab omnium Sicularum consuetudine discedere, Cic.; non est eam consuetudinis rationem reddere, Cic.; ut est consuetudo, as is the usual practice, Cic.; mutare consuetudinem dicendi, Cic.; obdurescere alicuius rei consuetudine, Cic.; tenere consuetudinem suam, Cic.; in consuetudinem venire, to become customary, Cic.; ex consuetudine, Caes.; consuetudine, according to custom, Cic.; **2.** a, *manner of living*; ad superiorem consuetudinem reverti, Cic.; b, *manner of speaking*; consuetudo indocta, Cic. **II.** *social intercourse, intimacy*; insinuare in consuetudinem alicuius, Cic.; esp. of lovers, stupri vetus consuetudo, an intrigue of long standing, Sall.

consuetudo -a -um. **I.** Partic. of consuesco (q.v.). **II.** P. adj., *accustomed, customary, usual*; lubido, Sall.

consul -sulis, m. (root CONS, or from con and the root of salio, which is seen in praesul and exsul), a consul, pl. consules, the consuls. **I.** the two chief magistrates of the Roman state, chosen by the comitia centuriata, originally from patricians only, but after 365 B.C., also from plebeians; consul ordinarius, one elected at the usual time (opp. consul suffectus, one chosen in the course of the year to supply the place of a consul deceased), Liv.; consul designatus, consul elect, so called between the election in July and entrance upon office on the 1st of January, Cic.; consul major, the consul who had precedence of his colleague; consul Flaminius consul iterum, Cic.; aliquem dicere consulem, Liv.; the year was generally called by the consuls' names, e.g., L. Pisone et A. Gabinio coss. (i.e. consulibus), i.e., 696 A.U.C., Caes.; consule Tullo, Hor.; the name of the consul stamped on the cork marked the age of wine; Bibuli consulis amphora, Hor.; pro consule, an officer in the place of the consul, a governor of a country, province, a proconsul; proconsule in Cilician proficisci, to go as proconsul to Cilicia, Cic. **II.** Transf., in the historians used instead of proconsul, Liv.

consularis -e (consul), relating to a consul, consular. **A.** Adj., aetas, the age (namely forty-three), at which a man might lawfully be chosen consul, Cic.; fasces, Liv.; lictor, auctoritas, Cic.; candidatus, Cic.; familia, Cic.; imperium, Cic.; locus, place in the senate, Cic.; provincia, Caes. **B.** Subst., consularis -is m. one who had been a consul, an ex-consul, Cic.; in the imperial period, a governor of consular rank, Tac.

consulariter, adv. (consularis), in a manner worthy of a consul; vita omnis consulariter acta, Liv.

consulatus -ūs, m. (consul), the office of consul, the consulship; abdicare se consulatu, Cic.; abdicare consulatum, Liv.; abire consulatu, Liv.; adipisci consulatum, Cic.; afferre consulatum in eam familiam, Cic.; petere consulatum, Cic.; peracto consulatu, Caes.

consulo -sūlī-sultum, 3. (root CONS, CENS, or from con and the root of salio). **I.** a, to reflect, weigh, deliberate, consider, consult, in commune, for the common good, Liv.; in longitudinem, for the future, Ter.; facti non consulo in tali periculo opus esse, Sall.; re consulta et explorata, Cic.; quid agant consulunt, Caes.; b, to come to a conclusion, to take measures; libere consulere ad summam rem, Caes.; quae reges at-

que populi male consuluerint, Sall.; obsecro ne quid gravius de salute et incolunitate tuā consulas, Caes.; consule in, to take measures against; nihil in quemquam superbe ac violenta, Liv.; c, to take counsel for some person or thing, to have regard for the interests of, look to; with dat., parti civium consule, parti negligere, Cic.; sibi, Cic.; dignitati alicuius, Cic.; alicui optime, Cic.; with ut, ne, or (with preced. negat.), quominus and the subj., Cic.; d, aliquid boni consule, to take in good part; haec missa, Ov. **II.** to ask the advice of, consult; nec te id consulo, consult about that, Cic.; quod me de Antonio consulis, Cic.; quid mihi faciendum esse censeat, Cic.; a, to ask the opinion of the senate, to bring a matter before the senate; senatus a Bestia consultus est, placeretne legatos Jurgurthae recipi moenibus, Sall.; b, to lay a matter before the people; seniores de tribus consulendum dixerunt esse, Liv.; c, to take legal advice; qui de jure civili consuli solent, Cic.; d, to consult an oracle, or deity; haruspitem, Cic.; Phoebi oracula, Ov.; exta, Verg.; Apollinem Pythium quas potissimum regiones tenerent, Cic.; id possetne fieri, consuluit, Cic.

consultatio -ōnis, f. (2. consulto), **1.** a full consideration, deliberation; a, venit aliquid in consultationem, Cic.; consultationem raptim transigere, Liv.; b, a case proposed for consideration, Quint.; **2.** an asking for advice, inquiry; consultationi alicuius respondere, Cic.

consulte, adv., with compar. and superl. (consultus), advisedly, after consideration; caute ac consulte gerere aliquid, Liv.

1. consulto, adv. (abl. of consultum), deliberately, designedly; consulto fecisse aliquid, Cic.; non consulto sed casu in eorum mentionem incidere, Cic.

2. consulto, **1.** (freq. of consulto). **I.** to consider maturely, weigh, ponder. **A.** Gen., de officio, Cic.; triduum ad consultandum dare, Liv.; in longius, for the future, Tac.; in medium, for the common good, Sall.; consultabat, utrum Romam proficisceretur, an Capuam teneret, Cic. **B.** alicui, to consult for, provide for; reipublicae, Sall. **II.** to consult, ask advice of; aliquem, Tib.; vates ad eam rem consultandam ex Etruria accire, Liv.

consultor -ōris, m. (consulo), **1.** an adviser; egomet in agmine, in proelio consultor idem et socius periculi vobiscum adero, Sall.; **2.** one who asks advice, especially legal advice, a client; consultoribus suis respondere, Cic.

consultrix -icis, f. (consultor), one who consults, cares for, provides; natura consultrix et provida utilitatum, Cic.

consultum -i, n. (consultus, from consulo), resolution, plan, decision; a, consulto collegae, virtute militum victoria parta est, Liv.; facta et consulta fortium et sapientium, Cic.; b, esp. a decree of the senate at Rome, senatus consultum (shortened to S.C.); senatus consultum facere, Cic.; S.C. facere in aliquem, Liv.; S.C. facere ut, etc., Cic.; alicui senatus consulto scribendo adesse, Cic.; consulta patrum, Hor.; c, the decree of a Sicilian senate (Bouvia), Cic.; d, the answer of an oracle; dum consulta petis, Verg.

1. consultus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (consulo), a, well considered, deliberated upon, well weighed; omnia consulta ad nos et exquisita deferunt, Cic.; b, of persons, experienced, esp. in law; with genit., juris consultus (adj. or subst.), some one learned in the law, Cic.; consultissimus vir omnis divini et humani juris, Liv.; consultus insanientis sapientiae, Hor.; with abl., jure consultus, Cic. Subst., consultus -i, m. a lawyer, Hor.

3. consultus -ūs, m. (consulo) = consultum (q.v.).

consum -fui -futurum -fore, to be, to happen, Plaut., Ter.

consummatio -ōnis, f. (consummo), **1**, a summing up, adding up, Plin.; **2**, a finishing, completion, consummation; maximarum rerum, Sen.

consummatus -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (consummo), complete, perfect, consummate; eloquentia, Quint.; orator, Quint.

consummo, **1**. (com and summa), **1**, to add together, sum up; transf., to form a whole, complete; quae consummatum partibus, una dies (of an intercalary day), Ov.; in suum decus nomineque velut consummata eius belli gloria, Liv.; **2**, to complete, finish; eam rem, Liv.

consumo -sumpsi -sumptum, **3**, to take altogether, consume. **A**. In doing something, to spend, employ; pecuniam in agrorum coemptionibus, Cic.; omne tempus in litteris, Cic.; ingenium in musicis, Cic.; omnem laborem operam, curam, studium in salute alicuius, Cic. **B**, to destroy, waste, bring to an end; a, omnia tela, to shoot away, Caes.; of provisions, omne frumentum, Caes.; of property, patrimonium, Cic.; omnes fortunas sociorum, Caes.; of time, to spend, pass; magna diei parte consumpta, Caes.; aestatem in Trevis, Caes.; consumendi otii causa, Cic.; horas multas saepe suavissimo sermone, Cic.; of resources or activity, to waste, consume in vain; multum operam frustra, Cic.; b, to waste, or wear away, destroy; quum eam (querquum) tempestas vetustasve consumperit, Cic.; in pass., consumi incendio, or flamma, to be destroyed by fire; quae (aedes) priore anno incendio consumptae erant, Liv.; of life, to destroy, kill; si ne vis aliqua morbi aut natura ipsa consumpsisset, Cic.; totidem plagis hostem, Hor.; garrulus hunc consumet, will be the death of him, Hor.; fame consumi, to die of hunger, Caes.

consumptio -ōnis, f. (consumo), a consumption, consuming, destroying, Cic.

consumptor -ōris, m. (consumo), a consumer, destroyer; confector et consumptor omnium, Cic.

consuo -sui -sūtum, **3**, to sew together, stitch together, Plaut.

consurgo -surrexi -surrectum, **3**, to rise up, stand up. **I**. Lit., **1**, of persons, a, lying down; consolutus ad terram projectos consurgere jussit, Caes.; b, sitting; senatus cunctus consurgit, Cic.; esp. of an orator, to rise up to speak; consurgit P. Scaptius de plebe et inquit, Liv.; to rise up in honour of some one; consurrexisse omnes et senem sessum recepisse, Cic.; c, of persons kneeling, paulisper addubitavit an consurgendi jam triaris tempus esset, Liv.; d, of persons fighting, to raise oneself to give more force to a blow; ad iterandum ictum, Liv.; **2**, of things without life, consurgunt venti, Verg.; consurgunt geminae querens, Verg. **II**. Transf., **1**, of persons, to rise for any action, join in an insurrection; magno tumultu ad bellum, Liv.; **2**, of things, to break out; novum bellum, Verg.

consurrectio -ōnis, f. (consurgo), a rising up from a seat; iudicium, Cic.

Census -i, m. an ancient Roman deity, whose worship was said to have been introduced by Romulus; hence, **Consualia** -ium, n. games in honour of Consus, on the 21st of August and 15th of December.

consusurro, **1**, to whisper together, Ter.

contābescio, **3**, to consume, waste away, Plaut.

contābesco -tābui, **3**, to waste away, wear away gradually; Artemisia luctu confecta contābit, Cic.

contābulatio -ōnis, f. (contabulo), a covering with boards, planking, floor, Caes.

contābulō, **1**, to cover with boards, to plank; turrem, Caes.

contābundus = cunctabundus (q.v.).

contactus -ūs, m. (contingo), **1**, a contact, touching, touch; sanguinis, Ov.; **2**, a touching of something unclean, contagion; contactus aegrorum vulgabat morbos, Liv.; transf., oculus a contactu dominationis involatus, Tac.

contāges -is, f. (contingo), a touch, touching. Lucr.

contāgiō -ōnis, f. (contingo), a touching, connexion; **1**, gen., quum est somno sevocatus animus a societate et contagione corporis, Cic.; **2**, a touching of something unclean, contagion, infection; a, physical, contāgiō pestifera, Liv.; b, moral, bad companionship, evil example; turpitudinis, Cic.; furoris, Liv.

contāgiū -ii, n. (contingo), **1**, touch, Lucr.; **2**, infection, contagion; a, physical, mala vicini pecoris contagia, Verg.; b, moral, contagia lucris, Hor.

contāminatus -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (contamino), unclean, contaminated, Cic.

contāmino, **1**. (com and TAG -o, tango), to render unclean by contact or mixture, contaminate; sanguinem, Liv.; se scelere, Cic.; veritatem aliquo mendacio, Cic.

contātiō, **contātus**, etc. = cunctatio, cunctatus, etc. (q.v.).

contechnor, **1**. dep. to devise a trick, Plaut.

contēgo -texi -tectum, **3**, to cover. **A**. Lit., a, locum linteis, Liv.; ens uno tumulo, to bury, Liv.; b, to conceal; corporis partes, quae aspectum sint deformem habiturae, contegere atque abdere, Cic. **B**. Transf., to conceal; libidines fronte et supercilio, non pudore et temperantia, Cic.

contēmēro, **1**, to pollute, defile, Ov.

contemno -tempni -temptum, **3**, to think meanly of, despise, contemn. **I**. Gen., casus humanos, Cic.; Romam prae sua Capua irridere atque contemnere, Cic.; with infin., contemnere coronari, Hor.; with acc. and infin., ut ipsum vinci contemneret, Cic. **II**. Esp., to ridicule, make little of; Adherbalis dicta, Sall.; se non contemnere, to have a high opinion of oneself, Cic.

contemplatio -ōnis, f. (contemplor), attentive or eager looking at, contemplation. **A**. Lit., caeli, Cic. **B**. Transf., naturae, Cic.

contemplātor -ōris, m. (contemplor), one who attentively looks at or contemplates; caeli, Cic.

contemplātus, abl. -ū, m. (contemplor), a looking at, contemplation, Ov.

contemplor (contempro), **1**. dep. (com and templum), to look at attentively or minutely, regard, contemplate. **A**. Lit., coelum suspicere coelestiaque contemplari, Cic.; situm Carthagini, Liv. **B**. Transf., to consider carefully; ut totam causam quam maxime intentis oculis, ut aiunt, acerrime contemplerini, Cic.

contemptim, adv. with compar. (contemptus), contemptuously; de Romanis loqui, Cic.

contemptio -ōnis, f. (contemno), contempt, scorn, disdain; pecuniae, Cic.

contemptor -ōris, m. (contemno), one who contemns or despises; divitiarum, Liv.; divum, Verg.; attrib., nemo tam contemptor famae est, Liv.; contemptor lucis animus, Verg.; contemptor animi, Sall.

1. contemptus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (contemno), *despised, despicable, contemptible*; **a**, of things, *vita contempta ac sordida*, Cic.; **b**, of persons, *homo contemptus et aljectus*, Cic.

2. contemptus -ūs, m. (contemno), *a mean opinion, contempt, disdain*; **a**, pass., *hominibus Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevis nostra contemptui est*, Caes.; **b**, act., *contemptus moriendi*, Tac.

contendo -tendi -tentum, **3. I.** Lit., *to stretch forcibly*; *arcum*, Verg.; *ballistas lapidum et reliqua tormenta telorum contendere atque adducere*, Cic.; and hence of missiles, *to shoot, cast*; *tela*, Verg. **II.** Transf., *a. to strive with all one's bodily or mental power, to strain, exert oneself*; **1**, of the bodily powers, **a**, gen., *(a) transit., summas vires*, Lucr.; *(b) intransit., eniti et contendere debet ut vincat*, Cic.; *fuga salutem petere contendunt*, Caes.; **b**, *to hasten on a journey, try to reach*; *Bibracte ire contendit*, Caes.; *fig., si potuissemus, quo contendimus pervenire*, Cic.; **2**, of the mental powers, **a**, *to exert oneself*; *(a) transit., contendit omnes nervos Chrysippus ut, etc.*, Cic.; *(b) intransit., maximis laboribus et periculis ad summam laudem gloriamque*, Cic.; *ob eam causam contendit, ut plura dicerem*, Cic.; **b**, *to strive to obtain something, strive for*; *non erat causa, cur hoc tempore aliquid a te contenderem*, Cic.; *ab aliquo valde de reducto in gratiam*, Cic.; *vehementer contendere ab aliquo ut, etc.*, Cic.; **c**, *to assert with confidence, maintain*; *contententes nunquam eam urbem fuisse ex Triphylia*, Liv. **B.** *to strive with some one else*; **1**, **a**, *cum victore*, Caes.; *contra Paridem*, Verg.; *pro vitulis contra leones*, Cic.; *inter se de principatu*, Caes.; *cum Libone de mittendis legatis*, Caes.; **b**, *at an auction, to bid against*, Cic.; **2**, *to compare, contrast*; *ipsas causas, quae inter se confligunt*, Cic.

1. contentē, adv., with compar. and superl. (*1. contentus*), *eagerly, earnestly*; *contente pro se dicere*, Cic.

2. contentē, adv. (*2. contentus*), *strictly, sparingly*, Plaut.

contentio -ōnis, f. (*contendo*), *the full exercise of the powers, effort, striving*. **I.** Gen., *voies, the raising or straining of the voice*, Cic.; *animi*, Cic. **II.** **1**, *combat, contest, contention, strife*; *magna contentio belli*, Cic.; *adversus procuratores contentio dicendi*, Cic.; *in contentione honoris incidere, rivalry in seeking a public office*, Cic.; *contentiones habere cum aliquo*, Caes.; **2**, **a**, *a contrast, comparison*; *hominum ipsorum et fortunarum contentiōnem facere*, Cic.; **b**, *rhet. t. t., antithesis, juxtaposition of opposed ideas*, Quint.

contentiosus -a -um (*contentio*), *pertaining to a contest, contentious, quarrelsome*, Plin.

1. contentus -a -um, p. adj. (*contendo*), *stretched, tense*. **A.** Lit., *funis*, Hor. **B.** Transf., **a**, *onera contentis corporibus facilius feruntur, remissis opprimunt*, Cic.; **b**, *eager, zealous*; *ad tribuinatum contentio studio cursuque venimus*, Cic.

2. contentus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (*contineo*), *contented, satisfied*; *with abl., suis rebus*, Cic.; *ea victoria*, Cic.; *contentus quod, etc.*, Cic.; *with infin.*, Ov.

conterminus -a -um, *having the same boundary, termininus, near*; *contermina stabula ripae*, Ov. Subst., **conterminum** -i, n. *an adjoining region, a confine*, Tac.

contēro -trivi -tritum, **3. I.** In narrow sense, *to rub away, reduce to small portions by rubbing, to grind, pound*; *cornua cervi*, Ov. **II.** In wider sense, **1**, *to destroy, wear away*; *eius*

omnes injurias voluntaria quādam oblivione, Cic.; *reliqua conterere et contemnere, trample under foot*, Cic.; *ferrum, to wear away by using*, Ov.; *se in musicis, geometriā, astris*, Cic.; **2**, *of time, to consume, spend*; *omne otiosum tempus in studiis*, Cic.; *bonum otium socordia atque desidiiā*, Sall.

conterrēo -terrui -territum, **2. to terrify, frighten exceedingly; *conterrere loquacitatem aliquis vultu ipso aspectuque*, Cic.; *his nuntiis senatus contritus*, Liv.**

contestatio -ōnis, f. (*contestor*), *an earnest supplication, eager request*, Cic.

contestor, **1.** dep. **1**, *to call to witness*; *deos hominesque*, Cic.; **2**, **a**, *litent, to set an action on foot, inaugurate an action by calling witnesses*, Cic.; **b**, *transl., virtus contestata, approved*, Cic.

contexo -texui -textum, **3. I.** Lit., *to weave together, twine together, connect, unite*; *lilia amar-anthis*, Tib.; *ovium villis contextis homines vestiuntur*, Tib. **II.** Transf., **1**, *to connect, unite*; *extrema cum primis*, Cic.; **2**, *to continue*; *carmen longius*, Cic.; **3**, *to build, construct, put together*; *sic deinceps omne opus contexitur*, Caes.; *equum trabibus acernis*, Verg.; **4**, *to devise, invent*; *crimen*, Cic.

contextē, adv. (*contextus*), *in close connexion*, Cic.

1. contextus -a -um, p. adj. (*from contexto*), *interwoven, connected, united*; **a**, *contexta condensaque corpora*, Lucr.; **b**, *perpetuae et contextae voluptates, an unbroken series of pleasures*, Cic.; **c**, *contexta historia eorum temporum, continuous*, Nep.

2. contextus -ūs, m. (*contexto*), *uniting, connexion*; **a**, *contextum corporum dissolvere*, Lucr.; **b**, *of abstractions, mirabilis contextus rerum*, Cic.; **c**, *of oratory, totus quasi contextus orationis*, Cic.

conticesco -ticti, **3.** (*inchoat. of conticeo*), *to become silent, to be dumb, silent*. **I.** Lit., **a**, *of persons, conscientia convictus repente conticuit*, Cic.; **b**, *of personifications, neque ulla aetas de tuis laudibus conticescet*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to become still or quiet, to abate, cease*; *illae scilicet litterae conticeverunt forenses et senatoriae*, Cic.

contignatio -ōnis, f. (*contigno*), *woodwork, a flooring, joists, storey*, Caes.

contigno, **1.** (*com and tignum*), *to put planks together, to floor*, Cic.

contingus -a -um (*contingo*). **I.** Act., *that which touches another, contiguous, near*; *domus*, Ov.; *pars circi quae Aventino contigna*, Tac.; *Cappadoces*, Tac. **II.** Pass. with dat., *within reach of*; *continguis missae hastae*, Verg.

contines -entis, p. adj. with compar. (*contineo*). **I.** **1**, *lying near, adjacent, bordering upon*; *praedia continentia huic fundo*, Cic.; *continentibus diebus, in the days immediately following*, Caes.; **2**, **a**, *hanging together, unbroken*; *agmen*, Liv.; *terra continens, the mainland*, Cic.; *subst., continens* -entis, f. *a continent*, Caes.; **b**, *of time, continuous, unbroken*; *e continenti genere, in unbroken genealogical succession*, Cic.; *totius diei continens labor*, Caes.; *continenti cursu*, Liv. **II.** *temperate, continent*; *puer*, Cic.; *ne continentior in vita hominum, quam in pecunia fuisse videatur*, Caes. **III.** *Rhet. t. t., subst., continens* -entis, f. *the main point; causae*, Cic.

continentēr, adv. (*continens*) **1.** **a.** of space, *in close succession*; *sedetis*, Cat.; **b**, *of time, continuously, without cessation*; *totā nocte ierunt*, Caes.; **2**, *continently, temperately*; *vivere*, Cic.

continentia -ae, f. (*contineo*), *continence, self-restraint, moderation, temperance*; *continentia in omni victu cultuque corporis*, Cic.

contineo -tūnū -tentum, 2. (com and teneo). **I.** *to keep together*; 1, *a*, *to bind together, hold fast*; quum agger altiore aquā contineri non posset, Caes.; *transf.*, nec enim ulla res vehementius reipublicam continet quam fides, Cic.; **b**, *to keep together, unseparated*; legiones uno in loco, Caes.; **c**, *to connect, join*; quod oppidum Genabum pons fluminis Ligeris continebat, Caes.; **2**, *a*, *to keep in, surround, contain, limit*; mandus qui omni complexu suo coarctet et continet, Cic.; *to confine*; beluas immanes saeptis, Cic.; *milit. t. t.*, *to shut in*; Pompejum quam augustissime, Caes.; **b**, *to contain, comprehend, comprise*; tales res quales hic liber continet, Cic.; de summo bono quod continet philosophum, which is the main point in philosophy, Cic.; *status reipublicae maxime iudicatis rebus continetur, is involved in, depends upon*, Cic. **II.** *to keep, maintain*; 1, *a*, *to keep firm*; naves minus commode copulis continebantur; **b**, *to keep what has been taken or received*; alvus arcet et continet quod recipit, Cic.; **2**, *a*, *to keep in a place or occupation*; milites sub pelibus, Caes.; *se suo loco*, Caes.; *se in suis perennibus studiis*, Cic.; *Belgas in officio, to maintain in allegiance*, Caes.; **b**, *to keep back, be silent about*; petimus ab Antonio, ut ea quae continet neque adhuc protulit explicet nobis, Cic.; **3**, *to restrain, confine, keep back*; *a*, *lit.*, *risum*, Cic.; *gradum, to check*, Verg.; **b**, *transf.*, *to keep some one from some thing*; suos a proelio, Caes.; *contineo me ab exemplis*, Cic.; *to keep obedient, hold in check*; et usus non tam armis, quam iudiciorum terrore, Liv.; **c**, *morally, to restrain, curb, repress*; omnes cupiditates, Cic.; *non posse milites contineri quin, etc.*, Caes.

1. **contingo** (continguo), 3. *to wet, moisten*, Lucr.

2. **contingo** -tigi -tactum, 3. (com and tango).

I. *Transit.*, *to touch*. **A.** *lit.*, *a*, *terram osculo*, Liv.; *paene terram (of the moon)*, Cic.; **b**, *to grasp*; dextram, Liv.; **c**, *poet.*, *to touch, taste*; cibum ore, Ov.; **d**, *to sprinkle*; ora nati vero medicamine, Ov.; **e**, *to reach to, touch*; nullas profecto terras caelum contingere, Liv.; *esp. geograph. t. t.*, *to border on, touch*; quorum agri non contingunt mare, Cic.; **f**, *to reach*; (a) *an aim with a missile, ex tantā altitudine contingere hostem non posse*, Liv.; (b) *an object desired, optatum cursu metam*, Hor.; *Italian*, Verg.; (y) *of the voice, to reach the ear of*; nec contigit ullum vox mea mortalem, Ov. **B.** *Transf.*, *a*, *to be related to*; aliquem sanguine ac genere, Liv.; *to concern, affect*; Romanos nihil (consultatio) contingit, nisi quatenus, etc., Liv.; **b**, *to pollute, defile*; milites contacti sacrilegio, Liv. **II.** *Intransit.*, *to happen, to befall*; with dat., mihi omnia, quae opto, contingant, Cic.; with infin., celeriter antecellere omnibus Ingenii gloriā contigit, Cic.; with ut and the subj., quoniam autem, tecum ut essem, non contigit, Cic.

continūatio -ōnis, f. (continuo). **I.** *Act.*, *an unbroken continuance, continuing*; tribunatus, Liv. **II.** *Pass.*, **A.** *connezion, continuation, unbroken succession*; causarum, Cic.; *rhet. t. t.*, *a period*; nimis longa continuatio verborum, Cic. **B.** *an unbroken succession, continuance in time*; imbrium, Caes.

continuitas -ātis, f. (centinnus), continuity, unbroken succession, Varr.

1. **continūo**, adv. (continuus), 1, immediately, at once, Cic.; 2, in conjunction with a negative, not immediately = not necessarily; in a question = perhaps then? non continuo si me in gregem sicariorum contuli, sum sicarius, Cic.

2. **continūo**, 1. (continuus). **I.** *Of space, to bring into connexion, connect, unite*; nec mari continuatus est, Cic.; Suonibus Sitoum gentes

continuantur, are adjacent to, Tac.; verba, to join into a sentence, Cic.; binas aut amplius domos, Sall.; aedificia inoenibus, Liv.; agmen latissime, to extend, Cic. **II.** *Of time, a*, *to do in rapid succession, to keep on doing*; prope continuatis funeribus, the funerals following close on one another, Liv.; **b**, *to continue without interruption*; diem noctemque potando, continue drinking day and night, Tac.; iter die et nocte, Caes.; *militiam*, Liv.; *magistratum, to prolong*, Sall.; *aliciu consulatum*, Liv.

continūus -a -um (contineo), connected with, hanging together, continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted. **I.** *Of space, a*, *Leucada continuum veteres habuere coloni, connected with the main land*, Ov.; *transf. of persons*, Nerya, continuus principi, standing next to, Tac.; **b**, *unseparated, undivided*; Rhenus uno alveo continuus, Tac.; *translationes*, Cic. **II.** *Of time, successive, following on, uninterrupted*; secutae sunt continuos complures dies tempestates, Caes.; *superiora continuorum annorum decreta*, Cic.; *oppugnatio*, Liv.

contio -ōnis, f. (contr. from conventio), 1, an assembly of the people or of the soldiers, a public meeting; contionem advocare, Cic.; *advocate contionem populi or militum*, Caes.; *vocare ad contionem*, Liv.; *habere*, Cic. *dimittere*, Liv.; *dare alicui contionem (of a magistrate, who called the meeting)*, Cic.; *prodire in contionem*, Cic.; *producere alicum in contionem*, Liv.; *aliquid in contione dicere*, Cic.; *in contionem ascendere or escendere, to go up to the platform to speak*, Liv.; **2**, *meton.*, *the speech made in such an assembly*; contiones turbulentas Metelli, tenerarias Appii, furiosissimae Publī, Cic.; *habere contiones in Caesarem graves*, Caes.; *funebria, a funeral oration*, Cic.

contionābundus -a -um (contionor) haranguing, speaking in public, Liv.

contionālis -e (contio), relating to a public assembly; contionalis prope clauor senatus, Cic.; *illa contionalis hirudo aerarii, that blood-sucker and demagogue*, Cic.

contionārius -a -um (contio), relating to a public assembly; ille contionarius populus, Cic.

contionātor -ōris, m. (contionor), a popular orator, demagogue, Cic.

contionor, 1. dep. (contio), *a*, *to form, compose an assembly*; nunc illi vos singuli universos contionantes timent, Liv.; **b**, *to speak in public before an assembly*; apud milites, Caes.; *superiore e loco*, Cic.; *also to proclaim publicly, speak with a loud voice*; C. Cato contionatus est se comitia haberi non siturum, Cic.

contioncūla -ae, f. (dim. of contio), 1, a small assembly, Cic.; 2, a short harangue, Cic.

contollo, 3. (absol. for confero), *gradum, to betake oneself*, Plaut.

contōnat, imper. *tl thunders violently*, Plaut.

contor = cunctor (q. v.)

contorquēo -torsi -tortum, 2. **I.** *to twist, whirl, turn violently, contort*; gubernaculum, Lucr.; *membra quocunque vult, to direct, turn*, Cic.; *proram ad laevas undas*, Verg. **II.** *Esp. to brandish, to hurl, contorquere hastam in latius*, Verg.; *transf.*, *verba, to hurl forth*, Cic.

contortē, adv. with compar. (contortus), *is distorted order, in a constrained manner, ambiguously*; dicere, Cic.

contortio -ōnis, f. (contorquēo), *a twisting, twisting*; contortiones orationis, distorted expressions, Cic.

contortor -ōris, m. (contorquēo), one who contorts or perverts; legum, Ter.

contortūlus -a -um (dim. of contortus), somewhat intricate, obscure, Cic.

contortus -a -um (p. adj. from contorqueo), 1, intricate, confused, complicated; contortae et difficiles res, Cic.; 2, powerful, vigorous; oratio, Cic.

contrā (from com, as extra from ex). I. Adv., A. Of place, opposite, over against, on the opposite side; ulinus erat contra, Ov.; omnia contra circaque plena hostium erant, Liv. B. Of actions, 1, which answer to one another, in return; quum hic nugatur, contra nugari lubet, Plaut.; 2, which are opposed to one another, on the other side, on the contrary; alia aestimabilia, alia contra, Cic.; foll. by atque, or quam, simulacrum Jovis contra atque antea fuerat convertere, Cic.; quum contra fecerint quam polliciti sunt, Cic.; 3, used of hostile opposition, against; pugnare, Lucr.; consistere, Caes.; dicere, Cic. II. Prep. with acc., 1, opposite to, over against; insula quae contra Brundisium portum est, Caes.; 2, against, in opposition to, contrary to; vin atque impetum fluminis, Caes.; opinionem, Cic.; contra ea, on the contrary, on the other hand, Caes.; 3, against, in the sense of hostility; contra populum Romanum conjurasse, Caes.; contra deos disputare, Cic. (Contra occasionally is placed after its acc. in the case of a noun, Verg.; of a rel. pronoun, quos contra, Cic.)

contractio -ōnis, f. (contraho), a drawing together, contraction. A. Lit., contractio et porrectio digitorum, Cic.; frontis, Cic. B. Transf., 1, abbreviation, shortness; orationis, Cic.; syllabae, Cic.; 2, anxiety, depression; animi, Cic.

contractiōnūla -ae, f. (dim. of contractio), dejection, sadness; animi, Cic.

contractus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (contraho), drawn in, contracted, narrow; a, of places, locus exiguus atque contractus, Verg.; b, of time, shorter; his jam contractioribus noctibus, Cic.; c, of the voice, contractum genus vocis, Cic.; d, of oratory, dialectica quasi contracta et stricta eloquentia putanda est, Cic.; e, of circumstances, straitened; paupertas, Hor.; f, retired, quiet; contractus leget, Hor.

contrādico -dixi -dictum, 3, to gainsay, speak against, contradict; sententis aliorum, Tac.; nec contradici quin amicitia de integro reconcilietur, Liv.

contradictio -ōnis, f. (contradico), a speaking against, contradiction, Quint.

contrāho -traxi -tractum, 3. I. to draw together, collect, unite (opp. dissipare). A. Lit., a, milit. t. t., cohortes ex finitimis regionibus, Caes.; magnam classem Nep.; Luceriam omnes copias, Cic.; omnes or omnia ad unum, Cic.; b, to bring together for conversation, etc.; Scipionem et Hasdrubalem ad colloquium dirimendarum similitudinum causa, Liv. B. Transf., a, to unite; contrahit celeriter similitudo eos, Liv.; contrahere amicitiam, to form friendship, Cic.; b, to complete a business arrangement; rem, rationem, negotium, Cic.; contrahere magnam rationem cum Mauritaniae rege, Cic.; c, to cause, bring on, bring about; aes alienum, to contract debt, Cic.; bellum, Liv.; lites, Cic.; porca contracta, due to expiate a crime, Cic.; offensionem, Cic. II. to draw together by way of shortening. A. Lit., a, frontem, Cic.; collum, Cic.; pulmones se contrahunt, Cic.; contractum aliquo morbo bovis cor, Cic.; vela, to furl one's sails, fig., to be moderate, Cic.; b, of limbs, parts of the body, to contract (from cold, death, etc.); contracto frigore pigrae, numbing, Verg. B. Transf., to shorten, reduce, draw in, draw together; a, castra, Caes.; of the moon, orbem, Ov.; b, of speech, to shorten; orationem in verbum con-

trahere, Cic.; c, of appetites, to repress; appetitus omnes contrahere, Cic.; d, of courage, etc., to lower, lessen; animum, Cic.

contrariē, adv. (contrarius), in an opposite direction or manner; sidera contrarie procedentia, Cic.; verba relata contrarie, Cic.

contrarius -a -um (contra). I. Of place, opposite, over against; collis nascebatur adversus huic et contrarius, Caes.; vulnera, wounds in front, Tac. II. A. coming from the opposite direction; contrarius ictus, a blow from an enemy, Cic.; in contrarias partes fluere, Cic.; classi contraria flamina, contrary winds, Ov.; in comparison, followed by atque, qui versantur contrario motu atque caelum, Cic. B. 1, opposed, contrary to; contrariae epistolae, contradictory, Cic.; in contrarias partes disputare or disserere de aliquā re, to speak for and against, Cic.; with genit., huius virtutis contraria est vitiositas, Cic.; with dat., nihil malum esse, nisi quod virtuti contrarium esset, Cic.; subst., **contrarium** -ii, n. the opposite; in contrarium disputare, Tac.; followed by atque or ac, contrarium decernebat ac paulo ante decreverat, Cic.; adv., ex contrario, against, on the other side; ut ego hoc ex contrario contendo, Cic.; plur., comparare contraria, Cic.; 2, esp. a, opposed to in a hostile manner; arma, Ov.; b, injurious; otium maxime contrarium esse, Caes.

contractabiliter, adv. (contractabilis), with feeling, Lucr.

contractatio -ōnis, f. (contracto), a touching, handling, Cic.

contracto, 1. (contracto), to touch, feel, handle. I. A. Lit., vulnus, Ov. B. Transf., totaque mente contractare varias voluptates, consider, Cic. II. to dishonour, Tac.

contrēmisco (contrēmescō), -trēmī, 3. a, to tremble violently, to quake; contrēmiscere totā mente atque artubus omnibus, Cic.; b, to tremble before, be afraid of; periculum, Hor.

contrēmo, 3. to tremble violently, quake, Lucr.

contribūo -tribūi -tribūtum, 3. a, to contribute to in common with others; nec non Peneae nec Spercheides undae contribuere aliquid, Ov.; b, to annex, incorporate with, unite; Calagurritani qui erant cum Oescensibus contributi, Caes.; Ambracia quae tum contribuerat se Aetolis, Liv.

contristo, 1. (com and tristo), to make sad, make sorrowful, sadden; a, pluvio frigore caelum, make gloomy, Verg.; b, contristat haec sententia Balbum Cornelium, ap. Cic.

contritus -a -um, p. adj. (from contrito), worn out, well-used, common, trite; proverbium, Cic.

contrōversia -ae, f. (contrōversus), debate, dispute, controversy; hereditatis, about an inheritance, Cic.; contrōversiam habere de re cum aliquo, Cic.; contrōversia est inter aliquos de re, Cic.; in contrōversia versari, ease, Cic.; rem adducere in contrōversiam, deducere in contrōversiam, vocare in contrōversiam, to make matter of debate, Cic.; sine contrōversia, without dispute, Cic.; sine contrōversia solvere, Cic.; sine contrōversia vicinus, we have undoubtedly conquered, Cic.; contrōversia non erat quin, there was no doubt that, etc., Cic.

contrōversiosus -a -um (contrōversia), controverted, strongly disputed; res, Liv.

contrōversor, 1. dep. (contrōversus), to contend, dispute, debate; inter se de huiusmodi rebus contrōversari, Cic.

contrōversus -a -um (contro, like contra, from com = with, against), 1, pass., that which is a subject of debate, controverted; res, Cic.; 2, act. disputatious, fond of controversy; gens, Cic.

contrūcido 1. to cut in pieces, cut down,

New down, slay; debilitate corpore et contrucidato, Cic; fig., rempublicam, Cic.

contrúdo -trási -trúsum, 8. **I.** to thrust, push together; nubes in unum, Lucr.; **2.** to thrust, crowd into any place; aliquos in balneas, Cic.

contrunco, 1. to cut in pieces; cibum, Plaut.

contubernális -is, c. (com and taberna). **I.** a, a messmate, comrade, one who shares the same tent; domi una eruditi, militiae contubernales, Cic.; **b.** a young man who accompanied a general to learn the art of war; fuit in Cretá postea contubernalis Saturnini, Cic.; so in public affairs, supporter; alicui contubernalem in consulu fuisse, Cic. **II.** a, comrade, mate, constant companion; habuisses non hospitem sed contubernalem, Cic.; **b.** the husband or wife of a slave, Plin.

contubernium -i, n. (com and taberna). **I.** Concr., 1, a hut, or tent in which ten men and an officer lodged; deponere in contubernio arma, Cæs.; **2.** the common dwelling of a male and female slave, Tac. **II.** Abstr., 1, a sharing in the same tent, comradeship; militum, Tac.; **2.** the attendance of a young man on a general to learn the art of war; contubernii necessitudo, Cic.; **3.** companionship, intimacy, Suet.; **4.** esp. the living together of slaves as man and wife, Col.; and gen. concubinage, Cic.

contúeor -túitus sum, 2. to regard on all sides, look at attentively. **A.** Lit., aspice ipsum, contuemini os, Cic. **B.** Transf. to consider, reflect upon; quum (revocatio illa) a contuendis nos malis advocat, Cic.

contúitus, abl. -ú, m. (contueor), a beholding, attentive looking at, Plin.

contumácia -ae, f. (contumax), stubbornness, obstinacy, insolence, haughtiness; gen. in a bad sense, insolentia, superbia, contumacia, Cic.; in a good sense, firmness; libera contumacia (of Socrates), Cic.

contumácitér, adv. (contumax), obstinately, stubbornly, insolently; scribere, Cic.

contumáx -ácis (com and TEM -o, temno), haughty, insolent, stubborn, obstinate; quis contumacior? quis inhumanior? quis superior, Cic.; in a good sense, firm, unyielding; contumax etiam adversus tormenta servorum fides, Tac.

contumélia -ae, f. (com and TEM -o, temno), insult, affront, outrage, contumely. **I.** Lit. **A.** contumeliám jacere in aliquem, Cic.; lacerare aliquem contumeliis, Cic.; onerare aliquem contumeliis, Cic.; vexare aliquem omnibus contumeliis, Cic.; contumeliae causa aliquem describere, Cic.; contumelia appellare aliquem perfugam, insultingly, Cæs.; vertere aliquid in contumeliám suam, to take as an insult, Cæs. **B.** dishonour, Cic. **II.** Transf. damage, injury; naves totae factae ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliám perferendam, Cæs.

contuméliöse, adv., with compar. and superl. (contumeliosus), insolently, abusively; contumeliose dicere, laedere, Cic.

contuméliósus -a -um, adj., with compar. and superl. (contumelia), insulting, abusive; epistolae in aliquem contumeliosae, Cic.; id contumeliosum est plebi (followed by acc. and infin.), Liv.

contúmulo, 1, 1, to heap up in a mound, Plin.; **2.** to bury, inter, Ov.

contundo -túdi -túsum, 3. **I.** to bruise, crush, pound, break to pieces; alia serpyllumque, Verg. **II.** to crush, bruise, beat. **A.** Lit., anum saxi, Hor.; pugiles caestibus contusi, Cic.; contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupeque, Liv. **B.** 1, to destroy, subdue, crush, demolish; feroc-

em Hannibalem, Liv.; anum, Cic.; audaciam alicuius contundere et frangere, Cic.; catumnam stultitiamque alicuius obterere ac contundere, Cic.

contúo, **contúor**, 3. = contueor (q.v.).

conturbatio -ónis, f. (conturbo), disorder, confusion, perturbation of mind; mentis, Cic.

conturbo, 1, 1, to disturb, throw into disorder, confusion; -ordines Romanorum, Sall.; rempublicam, Sall.; **2.** to disturb in mind, cause anxiety; valetudo tua me valde conturbat, Cic.; rationes, or absol., conturbare, Cic., to bring money matters into confusion, to ruin, make bankrupt; conturbare putat sibi licere, Cic.

contus -i, m. (κόρυς), 1, a pole used for pushing a boat along, Verg.; **2.** a long spear or pike, Tac.

cónus -i, m. (κῶνος), 1, a cone, Cic.; **2.** the apex of a helmet, Verg.

convalesco -válti, 3. to become strong. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit., of things, postquam pestifer ignis convalluit, blazed up, Ov. **B.** Transf., a, to gain strength; quum mala per longas convallere moras, have become rooted, Ov.; **b.** of persons or states, to gain strength or power; Milo in dies convalescebat, Cic.; his ille (Caesar) rebas ita convalluit ut, etc., Cic.; nimis vicinas prope se convalescere opes rati, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** to recover from a disease, gain strength, get well; non aegri omnes convalescunt, Cic.; ex morbo, Cic. **B.** Transf., ut tandem sensus convallere mel, Ov.

convallis -is, f. a valley shut in on all sides, Cic.

conváso, 1 (com and vasa), to pack up baggage, Ter.

convecto, 1. (intens. of convehio), to bring together, collect; praedani, Verg.

convector -ōris, m. (convehio), a fellow-voyager, Cic.

convého -vexi -vectum, 3. to bring together, carry into one place; frumentum ex finitimis regionibus in urbem, Cæs.; linitibus in eam insulam materiem, calcem, caementa, arma, Cic.

convello -velli, and (rarely) -vulsi (-volsi) -vulsum (-volsum), 3. to tear, pluck, pull away, wrench off. **I.** Lit., 1, repagula, Cic.; gradus Castoris, Cic.; Herculem ex suis sedibus convellere atque auferre, Cic.; viridem ab humo silvam, Verg.; dapes avido dente, devour, Ov.; **2.** milit. t. t., convellere signa, to pluck up the standards, to decamp, Cic. **II.** Transf. to weaken, overthrow, destroy; cuncta auxilia reipublicae labefactari convellique, Cic.; si eam opinionem ratio convellet, Cic.; quo iudicio convulsam penitus scimus esse rempublicam, Cic.

convéna -ae, c. adj. (convenio), coming together, Plaut.; in plur. subst. a concourse of strangers, assembled multitude; pastores et convenas congregare, Cic.

convéniens -entis, p. adj. (from convenio), 1, agreeing, unanimous, concordant; bene convenientes propinqui, Cic.; **2.** fit for, appropriate, suitable; convenientis decretis eius, Cic.; oratio temporis conveniens, Liv.; nihil est enim tam naturae aptum, tam convenientis ad res vel secundas vel adversas, Cic.

convénientér, adv. (conveniēns), agreeably with, suitably to; convenienter cum natura vivere, Cic.; constanter convenienterque sibi vivere, Cic.

convénientia -ae, f. (conveniēns), agreement, harmony, conformity with; quaedam convenientia et conjunctio naturae, Cic.

convénio -véni -ventum, 4. **I.** Gen. **A.** Intransit., 1, to come together, collect; ex pro-

vinciā, Caes.; ad hoc iudicium, Cic.; celeriter ad clamorem hominum circiter millia sex convenerant, Caes.; uno tempore undique comitorum ludorum censendique causā, Cic.; 2, civitates quae in id forum conveniunt, *who belong to that district*, Cic.; 3, legal t. t. convenire in manu (of the wife, to come into the power of her husband by marriage), Cic. **B.** Transi., to visit, meet, call upon; quotidie plurimos, Cic.; convento Cn. Octavio Demetriade, Cic.; tribuni plebis non desistebant clam inter se convenire, Cic. **II.** to fit. **A.** 1, Lit., si cothurni laus illa esset ad pedem apte convenire, Cic.; 2, Transf., to agree with, be congenial to, harmonise, be fitting; haec tua deliberatio non convenit cum oratione Largi, Cic.; non in omnes omnia convenire, Cic.; with infin. or acc. and infin., illicone ad praetorem ire convenit? Cic.; impers., minime miror caelum et terram, si tibi ita conveniat, dimittere, Cic. **B.** to unite; 1, lit., Lucr.; 2, transf., a, res convenit, or impers., convenit, a thing is agreed upon; id signum quod convenerat, *which had been agreed upon*, Caes.; pax convenit, Liv.; convenit (it is asserted) jam inde per consules reliqua belli perfecta (esse), Liv.; mihi cum Deiotaro convenit, ut ille in meis castris esset cum suis copiis, Cic.; impers., quum de facto conveniret, Cic.; b, bene (optime) convenit (alicui) cum aliquo, to be on good terms with; sororis vir, quicum optime convenisset, Cic.

conventicium -ii, n. (convenio), sc. aes = τὸ ἐκκλησιαστικόν, the money received by Greek citizens for attendance in the popular assembly, Cic.

conventiculum -i, n. (din. of conventus), a, a coming together, assembly, association; conventicula hominum, quae postea civitates nominatae sunt, Cic.; b, a place of meeting, Tac.

convētiō -ōnis, f. (convenio), 1, an assembly, Varr.; 2, an agreement, compact, Liv.

conventum -i, n. (convenio), a covenant, agreement, compact; pactum, conventum, stipulatio, Cic.

conventus -ūs, m. (convenio). **I.** Lit., **A.** a coming together, an assembly; a, virorum mulierumque celeberrimus, Cic.; b, an illegal assembly; in nocturno conventu fuisse apud M. Laecam, Cic.; c, a congress of states; omnium sociarum civitatum, Liv.; d, the assembly of the inhabitants of a province held by the praetor; conventum agere, to hold the assizes, Cic.; hence the district of the province for which such an assembly was held; homo omnium ex illo conventu quadruplatorum determinis, Cic.; e, the union of Roman citizens in a province forming a corporation; conventus Syracusanus, Cic. **B.** Of atoms, union, Lucr.; **II.** Transf., agreement, Cic.

converbēro, 1. to beat violently, Plin.

converro (-vorro) -verri (-vorri) -versum (-vorsum), 3. to sweep together, brush out, Plaut.; transf., hereditates omnium, scrape together, Cic.

conversatio -ōnis, f. (convorsor). **I.** frequent use, a frequent sojourn in a place, Plin. **II.** intercourse, conversation, Tac.

conversio -ōnis, f. (convorto). **A.** Lit., a turning round; coeli, Cic.; mensium annorumque conversiones, periodical return, Cic. **B.** in rhet., 1, the rounding off of a period; ut (oratio) conversiones habeat absolutas, Cic.; 2, the repetition of the same word at the end of a clause, Cic.; 3, change; naturales esse quasdam conversiones rerum publicarum, Cic.

converso (intens. of convorto), 1. to turn round frequently; animus se ipse conversans, Cic.

converto (-vorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum

(-vorsum), 3. to turn round, whirl round. **I.** Lit., **A.** to turn round to the other side; 1, palam anuli ad palmam, Cic.; naves in eam partem, quo ventus fert, Caes.; esp. milit. t. t., signa convertere, to wheel round, Caes.; terga or se convertere, to flee, Caes.; 2, a, in motion, to turn round, change one's direction; vox boum Herculem convertit, makes Hercules turn round, Liv.; iter convertere, Caes.; reflex., se ad montes, Caes., or without se, cum paucis ad equites, Ball; b, convertere pecuniam publicam domum suam, to embezzle, Cic.; 3, geograph. t. t., to face, be directed towards, lie towards; spelunca conversa ad aquilonem, Cic. **B.** to turn round in a circle, to revolve; quae (terra) circum axem se summa celeritate convertit et torquet, Cic.; **II.** Transf., 1, to direct towards; convertere in se unum omnium vires, Liv.; in ceteros ordines easdem vitae condiciones, Cic.; 2, to direct one's attention or looks towards; video in me omnium vestrum ora atque oculos esse conversos, Cic.; 3, to direct one's inclination, mind, etc., towards; omne studium curamque ad hanc scribendi operam, Cic.; reflex., se ad otium pacemque, Cic.; se in or ad aliquem, to attach oneself to, Cic.; 4, to devote to some object; rationem in fraudem malitiamque, Cic.; 5, to convert, pervert; alterum (auxilium) ad perniciem meam erat a vobis consilium conversum, Cic.; 6, a, to change, alter; mirum in modum conversae sunt omnium mentes, Caes.; cavendum ne in graves inimicitias convertant se amicitiae, Cic.; Hecubam in canem esse conversam, Cic.; b, librum e Graeco in Latinum, to translate, Cic.

convestio, 4. to clothe. **A.** Lit., Enn. **B.** Transf., to cover, surround; domus duobus lucis convestita, Cic.

convexitas -ātis, f. (convexus), convexity; mundi, Plin.

convexus -a -um (convehor), 1, vaulted, arched, convex; orbis lunae, Cic. Subst., **convexum** -i, n., and commonly in plur., **convexa** -orum, n. an arch; convexa coeli, Verg.; 2, sloping, steep; iter, Ov.

conviciator -ōris, m. (convicio), a railer, slanderer, reviler, Cic.

convicior, 1. dep. (convicium), to rail at, revile, reproach, Liv.

convicium -ii, n. (= convocium, from com and vox), 1, a loud cry, shout, clamour; mulierum, Cic.; 2, violent reproach, reviling, insult; clamore et conviciis et sibilis consecrari, Cic.; alicui convicium facere, Cic.; non modo acclamatione sed convicio et maledictis impediri, Cic.; verberavi te cogitationis tacito dumtaxat convicio, Cic.; meton., nemorum convicia, picae, mocking-birds, Ov.

convictio -ōnis, f. (convivo), social intercourse, familiarity, Cic.

convictor -ōris, m. (convivo), one who lives with another, constant associate, ap. Cic.

convictus -ūs, m. (convivo), 1, a living together, constant intercourse; conventus hominum ac societas, Cic.; 2, entertainment, feast, Tac.

convinco -vici -victum, 3. 1, to convict of a crime or mistake; aliquem summae negligentiae, Cic.; multis avaritiae criminibus, Cic.; convictus in hoc scelere, Cic.; with infin., or acc. and infin., Liv., Sall.; 2, to prove conclusively, demonstrate; errores Epicuri, Cic.; inauditur facinus ipsius qui commisit voce convinci, Cic. with acc. and infin., Stoicos nihil de diis explicare convincit, Cic.

conviso, 3. to behold attentively, examine; omnia loca oculis, Lucr.; poet. (of the sun, etc.), to beam upon, Lucr.

convitiator, v. conviciator.

convictor, v. convicior.

convitium, v. convicium.

conviva -ae, c. (com and vivo), a guest; hilarus et bene acceptus, Cic.

convivialis -e (convivium), relating to a feast or banquet, Liv.

convivator -ōris, m. (convivor), one who gives a feast, a host, Hor., Liv.

convivium -ii, n. (com and vivo). **A.** a feast, entertainment, banquet; accipere aliquem convivio, Cic.; adhibere aliquem convivio or in convivium, Cic.; convivium apparare opipare, Cic.; dimittere convivium, Liv.; discedere de convivio, Cic.; inire convivium publicum, Cic.; interesse in convivio, Cic.; producere convivium vario sermone ad multam noctem, Cic.; venire in convivium, Cic. **B.** Meton., the company assembled, guests; vinoso convivii, Ov.

convivor, l. dep. (conviva), to eat and drink in company, feast, revel; non solum in publico, sed etiam de publico, Cic.

convocatio -ōnis, f. (convoco), a calling together; populi Romani ad rempublicam defendendam, Cic.

convoco, l. to call together, assemble, convoke; dissipatos homines, Cic.; principes ad se, Caes.; ad concionem, Liv.

convolvéro, v. convulvero.

convolo, l. to fly together, run together, come together hastily; tuncta ex Italia ad aliquem revocandum, Cic.

convulsus, v. convulsus.

convolve -volvi-vólutum, 3. **1.** to roll round; sol se convolvens, Cic.; in lucem lubrica terga, Verg.; **2.** to cover; testudo convoluta omnibus rebus, quibus ignis jactus et lapides defendi possent, Caes.

convómo, l. to vomit all over, Cic.

convulnéro, l. to wound severely, Plin.

convulsus -a -um, partic. of convello.

cōlesco = coalesco (q.v.).

cōpério -périi -pertum, 4. (com and operio), to cover entirely, envelop; aliquem lapidibus, to stone to death, Cic.; Decii corpus coopertum telis, Liv.; transf., partic., coopertus, overwhelmed; flagitiis atque facinoribus, Sall.

cōoptatio -ōnis, f. (coopto), choice, election, co-optation; collegiorum, Cic.; censoria, filling up of the senate by the censors, Cic.

cōopto (com and opto), l. to choose, elect, esp. to a public office or dignity, to coopt; senatores, Cic.; tres sibi collegas, Liv.; aliquem in patrum auguratus locum, Cic.; aliquem magistrum equitum, Liv.

cōōrior -ortus sum, 4. to arise, come forth at once, appear. **I.** a, of storms, etc., to break out; tum subito tempestates sunt coortae maximae, Lucr.; b, of fires, quod pluribus simul locis ignes coorti essent, Liv.; c, of disease, pestilentia coorta, minacior quam periculosior, Liv.; d, of political events, of war, sedition, etc., to break out; seditio tum inter Antiates Latinosque coorta, Liv.; e, of laughing or weeping, risus, Nep.; libero conquestu coortae voces sunt, Liv. **II.** to rise for insurrection or fight; sed adeo infensa erat coorta plebs ut, etc., Liv.; Volscos summa vi ad bellum coortos, Liv.

cōortus -ūs, m. (coorior), an arising, breaking forth, Lucr.

Cōos (Cōus) -i, f., and **Cōs** -o, f. (Kōws and Kōs), a small island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Caria. Adj., **Cōus** -a -um, Coan; poeta, Philetas, Ov.; artifex, Apelles, whose picture of Venus Anadyomene was at Coos, Ov.; Venus, the

Venus Anadyomene of Apelles, Cic. Subst., **Cōum** -i, n. Coan wine; **Cōi** -orum, m. the inhabitants of Coos; **Cōa** -orum, n. Coan garments.

cōpa -ae, f. the hostess of a wine-shop, Verg.

Cōpāis -idis, f. (Κωπαίς), palus, a lake in Boeotia.

cōphínus -i; m. (κοφίνος), a large basket or hamper, Juv.

cōpia -ae, f. (cōōpia, from com and apse), plenty, abundance. **I.** Lit., **1.** a, of things, agri, vectigalium, pecuniae, Cic.; frumenti, Caes.; copia cum egestate confligit, Cic.; in plur., omnium rerum affluentes copiae, Cic.; milit. t. t., supplies, provisions; copias Dyrrhachii comparare, Caes.; b, of persons, virorum fortium atque innocentium tanta copia, Cic.; esp. milit. t. t., troops, forces; (a) sing., omnis armatorum copia, Cic.; augebatur illis copia, Caes.; (β) plur., copiae peditum equitumque, Liv.; terrestres navalesque, Liv.; copias magnas cogere, Caes.; comparare, Cic.; contrahere, Cic.; dimittere, Caes.; educere castris, e castris, Caes.; **2.** of abstractions, copia dicendi or orationis, fulness of expression, Cic. **II.** Transf., ability, power, opportunity; est alicui copia somni, Liv.; dimicandi cum hoste, Liv.; ab hoste copia pugnandi fit, Sall.; facere alicui consilii sui copiam, to be accessible to a person asking one's advice, Cic.; habere copiam alicuius, to have some one in one's power, Sall.

cōpiōsō, adv. (copiosus), **1.** abundantly, plentifully; large et copiose comparare pastum, Cic.; senatorum urna copiose absolvit, with a large majority, Cic.; **2.** of discourse, copiously; dicere, Cic.

cōpiōsus -a -um (copia), **1.** richly provided, wealthy; urbs celebris et copiosa, Cic.; copiosus a frumento locus, rich in, Cic.; opulenti homines et copiosi, Cic.; **2.** copious of speech, eloquent; homo copiosus ad dicendum, Cic.; oratio multa et varia et copiosa, Cic.; lingua copiosa, Cic.

cōpis -e = copiosus (q.v.).

cōpo, **cōpona** = caupo, caupona (q.v.).

cōprēa (copria) -ae, m. (κομπρία), a low buffoon, Suet.

copta -ae, f. (κόπτη), a hard cake or biscuit, Mart.

Coptos -i, f. (Κοπτός), a town of Upper Egypt, now Cōst or Kēst.

cōpūla -ae, f. (com and *apio). **A.** a rope, band, tie; dura copula canem tenet, a leash, Ov.; plur., copulae, fastenings, grapnels, Caes. **B.** Transf., a bond, connexion, quos irrupta tenet copula, Hor.

cōpulatio -ōnis, f. (copula), a union, connexion; atomorum inter se, Cic.

cōpulātus -a -um, p. adj. (from copulo), connected, united, coupled; quaedam sunt in rebus simplicia, quaedam copulata, Cic.; transf., nihil est amabilius neque copulatus quam morum similitudo, tending to unite, Cic.

cōpūlo, l. (copula), to join together, connect, unite. **A.** Lit., altera ratis huic copulata est, Liv. **B.** Transf., copulati in jus pervenimus, Cic.; copulare honestatem cum voluptate, Cic.; an haec inter se jungi copularique possint, Cic.; equester ordo qui tum cum senatu copulatus fuit, vere in harmony with, Cic.

cōqua -ae, f. (coquus), a female cook, Plaut.

cōquino, l. (coquo), to cook, Plaut.

cōquo, coxi, coctum, 3. to cook, prepare food. **I.** Lit., **1.** is qui illa coxerat, Cic.; cibaria, Liv.; **2.** to bake, burn; coquit glebas aestas matutinis solibus, Verg.; **3.** to ripen; poma matura et cocta, Cic.; **4.** to warm; calore et spiritu omnia cocta et confecta, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** to think

of, meditate, contrive; consilia secreto ab aliis, Liv.; 2, to disturb; femineae ardentem curaque iraque coquebant, Verg.

cōquus (cocus) -i, m. (coquo), a cook, Cic.

cōr, cordis, n. (root CORD, Gr. καρδ-ia). **I.** **A.** Lit., the heart; cor palpat, Cic. i fig., a, the heart as the seat of the feelings, the soul, feeling; exsultantia corda, Verg.; cordi est aliquis or aliquid, is dear to; quum audirem eam (sponsam) tibi cordi esse, Liv.; Idque eo mihi magis est cordi quod, etc., Cic.; with acc. and infin., Liv.; b, the heart as the seat of thought, the mind, judgment; qui propter haesitantiam linguae stuporemque cordis cognomen ex contumelia traxerat, Cic. **B.** Meton., a person; lecti juvenes, fortissima corda, Verg. **II.** Transf., the stomach, Hor., Lucr.

Cōra -ae, f. (Kōpa), an old town in Latium, now Core or Cori. Adj., **Cōranus** -a -um.

cōrallium -ii, n. (κοράλλιον), red coral, Lucr.

cōram (com and os, oris). **I.** Adv., 1, in presence of, in face of, before; commodius fecissent, si quae apud vos de me deferunt, ea coram potius me praesente dixissent, Cic.; 2, personally, in one's own person, oneself; intueri aliquid, to behold with one's own eyes, Cic.; agere, to transact personally, i.e., not by letters, Cic.; quum coram sumus, personally present, Cic. **II.** Prep. with abl., in presence of; genero meo, Cic.; populo, Hor.

Corbio -ōnis, f. 1, a town of the Aequi; 2, a town in Hispania Tarraconensis.

corbis -is, m. and f. a wicker basket; messoria, Cic.

corbita -ae, f. a slow-sailing merchant vessel, Cic.

corbula -ae, f. (dim. of corbis), a little basket, Plaut.

corcūlum -i, n. (dim. of cor), a little heart, used as a term of endearment, Plaut.

Coreyra -ae, f. (Κόρυρα), Corcyra, an island in the Ionian Sea, identified with the Homeric Scheria, the home of Alcinoüs, now Corfu; hence adj., **Corcyraeus** -a -um, Corcyraean; horti, the gardens of Alcinoüs, Mart.

cordāte, adv. (cordatus), wisely; prudently, Plaut.

cordātus -a -um (cor), prudent, sagacious, wise, Sen.

cordax -dācis (κόρδαξ), a licentious dance, Petr.; transf. of the trochaic rhythm, Cic.

cordōlium -ii, n. (cor and doleo), heartache, Plaut.

Cordūba -ae, f. a town in Hispania Boetica, now Cádiz. Adj., **Cordubensis** -e.

cordyla -ae, f. (κορύλη), the fry of the tunny fish, Mart.

Corfinium -ii, n. a town of the Peligni in Samnium. Adj., **Corfiniensis** -e, Corfinian.

Cōrinna -ae, f. (Κόριννα), 1, a Greek poetess of Tauagra, contemporary with Pindar; 2, the feigned name of Ovid's mistress.

Cōrinthus -i, f. (Κόρινθος), Corinth, a city of Greece on the Isthmus of Corinth. Hence, **A.** Adj., **Cōrinthius** -a -um, Corinthian; aes, a mixed metal of gold, silver, and copper, greatly prized by the ancients, Cic.; vasa, supellex, made of Corinthian brass, Cic.; and absol., **Cōrinthia** -orum, n. (-ae, vasa), Cic. **B.** **Cōrinthiarius** -ii, m. an artificer in Corinthian brass, a nickname of Augustus, Suet. **C.** **Cōrinthiacus** -a -um, Corinthian. **D.** **Cōrinthiensis** -e, Corinthian.

Cōrioli -ōrum, m. a town of the Volsci in

Latium. Adj., **Cōriolānus** -a -um, belonging to Corioli; Coriolanus, Cn. Marcius, the capturer of Corioli; **Cōriolāni** -orum, m. the inhabitants of Corioli.

cōrium (cōrius) -ii, n. (χόριον), 1, hide, skin, leather; animantium aliae corlis tectae sunt, Cic.; petere corium, to thrash, Cic.; prov., canis a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto, it is difficult to change a confirmed habit, Hor.; 2, a leathern thong, strap, lash, Plaut.

Cornēlius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were, 1, P. Corn. Scipio Africanus major, the conqueror of Hannibal; 2, P. Corn. Scipio Aemilianus Africanus minor, son of L. Aemilius Paulus, adopted by P. Corn. Scipio (son of Africanus major), the destroyer of Carthage; 3, Cornelia, the youngest daughter of Africanus major, wife of Tib. Sempronius Gracchus, the mother of the Gracchi; 4, Cornelia, the daughter of Qu. Metellus Scipio, wife first of P. Licin. Crassus, afterwards of Pompejus. Adj., **Cornēlianus** -a -um, Cornelian.

Cornēlius Nēpos, v. Nepos.

cornēolus -a -um (dim. of 1. corneus), horny, -Cic.

1. **corneus** -a -um (cornu), 1, horny, made of horn; rostrum, Cic.; 2, a, like horn, hard; cornea fibra, Pers.; b, horn-coloured, Plin.

2. **corneus** -a -um (cornus), relating or belonging to the cornel tree; virgulta, Verg.

cornicēn -cōnis, m. (cornu and cano), a horn-blower, Cic.

cornīcor, 1. dep. (cornix), to caw like a crow, Pers.

cornicūla -ae, f. (dim. of cornix), a little crow, Hor.

cornicūlārius -ii, m. (corniculum), a soldier who has been presented with the corniculum, an adjutant, Suet.

1. **cornicūlum** -i, n. (dim. of cornu), 1, a little horn, Plin.; 2, an ornament on the helmet given to deserving soldiers, Liv.

2. **Cornicūlum** -i, n. a town in Latium. Adj., **Cornicūlānus** -a -um, Corniculian.

corniger -gēra -gērum (cornu and gero), horned, Cic. Subst., **cornigera** -orum, n. horned cattle, Plin.

cornipēs -pēdis (cornu and pes), horn-footed, hoofed; equi, Verg.

cornix -icis, f. (root COR, whence κορυνη, corvus, curvus, crooket), the crow; natura cervis et cornicibus vitam diuturnam dedit, Cic.; garula, Ov.; annosa, Hor.; prov., cornicum oculos confingere, and ellipt., qui cornici oculum, ut dicitur, to deceive the sagacious, Cic.

cornū -ūs and (rarely) -ū, n. (κέρας). **I.** Lit., 1, the horn of animals, of the bull, ram, goat, stag, etc., Cic.; Cornu Copiae (Cornucopia), the horn of the goat Amalthea, the sign of plenty, Hor.; cornu, poet. for strength, courage; tollere cornua in aliquem, Hor.; cornua sumere, gain courage, Ov.; 2, a, of things of similar material, a hoof, Verg.; a beak of a bird, Ov.; b, of things resembling a horn in shape, the elephant's tusk, Varr.; c, of things made of horn, a bow, Verg.; a large curved trumpet, or horn, Cic.; a lantern, Plaut.; an oil cruel, Hor.; a funnel, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** The horn as the point or end of anything, the top of the helmet, Verg.; the ends of the sail-yards, Verg.; the ends of the staff round which parchments were rolled, Ov.; the horns of the moon, Cic.; the arm of a river, Ov.; the end of a promontory, Liv.; the corner or extremity of a country, Liv.; the wing of an army, dextrum, sinistrum, Caes. **B.** a growth like a horn, a large wart on the head, Hor. (acc. cornum, Ov.)

Cornūcōpia -ae, v. cornu.

cornum -i, n. (cornus), **1**, the fruit of the cornel, Verg.; **2**, the wood of the cornel-tree; meton. a spear made of cornel-wood, Ov.

cornus -i, and -tis, f. (cornu), lit. the horn-tree; **1**, the cornel-tree (cornus mascula, Linn.), so called from the toughness of its wood; **2**, the wood of the cornel-tree and meton. a javelin made of cornel-wood, Ov.

cornutus -a -um (cornu), horned; aves, Ov.

cōrolla -ae, f. (dim. of corona), a little crown, Cat.

Cōroebus -i, m. a Phrygian, son of Mygdon.

cōrollārium -ii, n. (corolla), originally, a garland of flowers, then, a garland of gilt or silvered flowers given away to actors, etc., Varr.; hence, a present, douceur, gratuity, Cic.

cōrōna -ae, f. (κορώνη). **I**. Lit. a wreath, garland, chaplet, crown, Cic.; caestrens, triumphalis, navalis, civica, obsidionalis, muralis, navalis, Cic.; sub corona vendere, to sell into slavery prisoners of war who wore chaplets, Cic.; also, sub corona venire, Liv.; regni corona, a diadem, Verg. **II**. Transf. **1**, a constellation, the northern crown, Cic.; **2**, a circle, assembly of men, Cic.; milit. t.t. the besiegers of a city; (urbem) coronā cingere, to invest, Caes.; or, the defenders of a city, or place; coronā vallum defendere, Liv.; **3**, the halo round the sun, Sen.

cōronārius -a -um (corona), relating to a garland, Plin.; aurum, originally, the golden crown sent by the provinces to a victorious general, afterwards changed to a sum of money, Cic.

Cōronē -ēs, f. (Κορώνη), a town in Messenia.

Adj., **Cōronaeus** -a -um, Coronaeen.

Cōronēa -ae, f. (Κορώνεια), a town in Boeotia.

Adj., **Cōronaeus** -a -um, Coronaeen.

Cōroneus -ēi, m. king in Phocis, father of Corone.

Cōronis -idis, f. (Κορωνίς), daughter of Phlegyas, mother of Aesculapius; hence **Cōronides** -ae, m. Aesculapius.

cōrōno, 1. (corona). **I**. Lit. to wreath, crown with a garland; aras, Prop.; puppin, Ov.; cratera, Verg.; sequebantur epulae, quas inibat propliqui coronati, Cic.; quis magna coronari contemnat Olympia, to be crowned as conqueror at the Olympic games, Hor. **II**. Transf. to surround, enclose in the form of a circle; coronant myrteta summum lacum, Ov.; omnem abitum custode, Verg.

corpōrālīs -e (corpus), relating to the body, corporeal, Sen.

corpōreus -a -um (corpus), **1**, relating to the body, corporeal; ille corporeus (ignis), Cic.; **2**, fleshy, consisting of flesh; humerus, Ov.

corpōro, 1. (corpus), to form into a body, provide with a body; inmundus corporatus, Cic.

corpulentia -ae, f. (corpulentus), fatness, corpulence, Plin.

corpulentus -a -um, adj. with compar. (corpus), fat, stout, corpulent, Plaut.

corpus -pōris, n. (root COR, as in cortex). **I**. Lit. **A**. Gen. **1**, a body, substance (opp. animus, anima), the body of men and animals; animi voluptates et dolores nasci e corporis voluptatibus et doloribus, Cic.; hence, a person; delecta virum corpora, Verg.; unum vile atque infune corpus, Liv.; **2**, a lifeless substance, mass; individua corpora, the atoms, Cic. **B**. Esp. **1**, flesh; ossa subjecta corpori, Cic.; corpus amittere, to lose flesh, Cic.; abiit corpusque colorque, Ov.; **2**, a corpse, Caes.; poet. of the souls of the dead, Verg.; **3**, the trunk, Ov. **II**. Transf. any whole like a body; **1**, the framework of a ship, Caes.;

2, the "body politic;" totum corpus reipublicae, Cic.; **3**, any whole, collection, mass; **a**, of military works, Caes.; **b**, of the world, universitatis corpus, Cic.; **c**, of a book, corpus omnis juris Romani, Liv.; **d**, a collection of persons; (a) of the state, eiusdem corporis, Liv.; corpus nullum civitatis, Liv.; (β) of a corporation, a political union, Liv.

corpuscūlum -i, n. (dim. of corpus), a little body, corpuscule, atom, Cic.

corrādo -rāsī -rāsūm, 3. (com and rado), to scrape or rake together. **A**. Lit., Lucr. **B**. Transf. to scrape together money, Plaut.

correctio -ōnis, f. (corrigo); **1**, improvement, amendment; correctio philosophiae veteris et emendatio, Cic.; **2**, in rhet., a figure of speech, in which an expression already used is replaced by a stronger one (Gr. ἐπανόρθωσις), Cic.

corrector -ōris, m. (corrigo), an improver, amender, corrector; corrector atque emendator nostrae civitatis, Cic.; emendator et corrector noster, Cic.

corrēpo -repsi -reptum, 3. (com and repo), to creep or crawl together, to slink in; in onerariam (navem), Cic.; quōi, non corrēpti membra pavore, whose limbs do not shrink with fear? Lucr.

corrēptē, adv. with compar. (corrēptus, from corripio), shortly; corrēptius exit syllaba, Ov.

corrīdēo, 2. (com and rideo), to laugh together, laugh loudly, Lucr.

corrīgā -ae, f. a shoe-string, boot-lace, Cic.

corrīgō -rexī -rectum, 3. (com & rego), to make straight, reduce to order, set right. **I**. Gen. inde aegre cursum, Liv. **II**. **a**, to correct, improve, amend; praeterita magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi, Liv.; mores, Cic.; aliquid sententiam, Cic.; non modo superiores sed etiam se ipse correxerat, Cic.; **b**, of writing, to correct; eas epistolas ego oportet perspiciam, corrigam, Cic.; laudationem Porciae tibi correctam misi, Cic.

corrīpiō -rīpiī -reptum, 3. (com and rapio). **I**. to seize violently, lay hold of, take up. **A**. Lit., hominem corripī jussit, Cic.; acūmque manu celeresque sagittas, Verg.; se corripere, to hasten away, Verg.; corpus corripere, to stir up, Verg. **B**. Transf., **a**, to plunder, carry off; pecuniam, Cic.; **b**, to accuse, bring to trial; statim corripit reum, Tac.; **c**, to blame, rebuke; consules, Liv.; voce magistrī corripī, Hor.; **d**, of disease, etc. to attack; nec singula morbi corpora corripiant, Verg.; **e**, of the passions, to overcome; visae correpit imagine formae, Ov. **II**. to gather together; **1**, of motion, to hasten; tarda necessitas teli corripit gradum, Hor.; viam, to hasten over, Verg.; campum, Verg.; **2**, of time, to shorten; numina corripiant moras, Ov.

corrōbōro, 1. (com and roboro). **A**. Lit. to strengthen, invigorate; se corrobore, to gain strength; quum is se corroboraasset et vir inter viros esset, Cic. **B**. Transf., conjurationem non credendo corroborare, Cic.

corrōdo -rōsī -rōsum, 3. (com and rodo), to gnaw away; Platonis Politiam nuper apud me mures corroserunt, Cic.

corrōgō, 1. (com and rogo), to bring together, collect by begging; nummulus de nepotum donis, Cic.; auxilia ab sociis, Liv.

corrūgō, 1. (com and rugo), to wrinkle up; ne sordida mappa corruget naves, make you turn up your nose in disgust, Hor.

corrumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. **I**. to destroy, annihilate; sua frumenta corrumpere et aedificia incendere, Caes.; vineas igni et lapidibus,

Sall.; res familiares, **Sall.**; libertatem, **Tac.**; multo dolore corrupta voluptas, **Hor.** **II.** to spoil, mar, make worse, deteriorate; **a.**, physically, conclusa aqua facile corrumpitur, **Cic.**; **Ceres** corrupta undis, corn spoiled by sea-water, **Verg.**; of animals and men, to weaken; corrupti equi macie, **Caes.**; **b.**, of pronunciation, to corrupt; nomen eorum paulatim Libyes corrumpere, barbarâ linguâ Mauros pro Medis appellantes, **Sall.**; **c.**, of writings, etc., to falsify; tabulas publicas municipii manu sua corrumpere, **Cic.**; **d.**, morally, to corrupt; mores civitatis, **Cic.**; huius urbis iura et exempla corrumpere, **Cic.**; milites soluto imperio licentia atque lascivia corruerant, **Sall.**; corrumpere aliquem pecuniâ, to bribe, **Cic.**

corrũo -rũi, 3. (com and ruo). **I.** Intransit., to fall to the ground, fall together, sink down. **A.** Lit., **a.**, corruerunt aedes, **Cic.**; conclave illud proxima nocte corruit, **Cic.**; **b.**, of persons, paene ille timore, ego risu corruí, **Cic.**; esp., to fall in battle; ubi vero corruit telis obrutus, **Liv.** **B.** Transf., illa plaga pestifera qua Lacedaemoniorum opes corruerunt, **Cic.**; of persons, to be ruined; si uno meo fato et tu et omnes mei corruistis, **Cic.** **II.** Transit., to throw down, overthrow; hanc rerum summam, **Lucr.**

corrũtẽ, adv. with compar. and superl. (corruptus), corruptly, incorrectly; neque depravate iudicare neque corrupte, **Cic.**

corruptela -ae, f. (corruptus), the means of corruption, corruption, bribery, seduction; mores hac duosulde corruptelaque depravati, **Cic.**; pecuniosi rei corruptelam iudicii molientes, **Cic.**

corruptio -õnis, f. (corrumpo), corruption, a corrupting; corporis, **Cic.**; opinionum, **Cic.**

corruptor -õris, m. (corrumpo), a corrupter, seducer, briber; juvenutis, **Cic.**; tribus, briber, **Cic.**; exercitus, **Liv.**

corruptrix -icis, f. (fem. of corruptor), one that corrupts or seduces; attrib. = corrupting; tam corruptrice provinciâ, **Cic.**

corruptus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (corrumpo), spoiled, damaged, corrupted, corrupt. **I.** Lit., physically, hordeum, **Caes.** **II.** Transf., morally, civitas, **Sall.**; judicia, **Cic.**; adulsculentus, **Cic.**

cors = cohors (q.v.).

Corsica -ae, f. the island of Corsica in the Mediterranean Sea. Adj., **Corsus** -a -um, and **Corsicus** -a -um, Corsican.

cortex -ticis, m. and f. bark, rind, shell; **a.**, the bark of trees; obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci (liber = the inner bark), **Cic.**; **b.**, esp., the bark of the cork tree, cork, **Hor.**; prov., nare sine cortice, to swim without oars, i.e., to need no assistance, **Hor.**; levior cortice, **Hor.**

cortina -ae, f. 1, a round kettle or caldron, Plaut.; esp. the caldron-shaped Delphic tripod; cortina Phoebi, the oracle of Apollo, **Verg.**; 2, anything in the shape of a caldron, a circle of hearers, **Tac.**

Cortona -ae, f. (Κόρωνα), Cortona, a town of Etruria. Adj., **Cortonensis** -ẽ, of or belonging to Cortona.

cõrũlus = corylus (q.v.).

cõrus = caurus (q.v.).

corũsco, 1. (connected with κορύσσω). **I.** to butt with the horns, **Cic.** **II.** **A.** Transit., to move quickly, shake; telum, **Verg.**; of snakes, linguas, **Ov.** **B.** Intransit., **a.**, coruscant (apes) pennis, flutter, **Verg.**; coruscat abies, **Juv.**; **b.**, to shine, flash, glitter; apes fulgore coruscant, **Verg.**

corũscũs -a -um (corusco), 1, shaking, trembling; silvae, **Verg.**; 2, gleaming, flashing;

fulgura, **Lucr.**; sol, **Verg.**; juvenes auro coruscẽ, **Verg.**

1. **corvus** -i, m. (κόραξ), a raven, **Cic.**; prov., in cruce corvos pascere, to be food for the crows, to be crucified, **Hor.**

2. **Corvus** -i, m. a surname of a family of the gens Valeria, **Cic.**

Cõrũbas -bantis, m. (Κορύβας), gen. in plur., **Cõrũbantes** -ium, m. priests of Cybele. Adj., **Cõrũbantius** -a -um, **Corybantian**.

Cõrũcides, nymphae, (Κωρυκίδες), daughter of Plistus.

1. **Cõrũcius** -a -um (Κωρύκιος), belonging to the Corycian caves on Mount Parnassus.

2. **Cõrũcius** -a -um, v. **Corycos**, 1.

1. **Cõrũcos** or -us -i, f. (Κώρυκος), 1, a mountain and city of Cilicia, celebrated for a cave and the cultivation of saffron; hence adj., **Cõrũcius** -a -um, **Corycian**; crocum, **Hor.**; senex, **Cilician**, **Verg.**; 2, a promontory on the coast of Ionia.

2. **cõrũcus** -i, m. (κώρυκος), a sand-bag in the palaestra, which the athletes struck to exercise their strength; fig., corycus laterum et vocis meae, **Bestia**, **Cic.**

cõrũletũm -i, n. (corylus), a hazel copse, **Ov.**

cõrũlus -i, f. (*κόρυλος), a hazel tree, **Verg.**, **Ov.**

cõrũmbifer -fẽra -fẽrum (corymbus and fero), carrying bunches of ivy berries, epithet of Bacchus, **Ov.**

cõrũmbus -i, m. (κόρυμβος), a bunch of flowers or fruit, esp. a cluster of ivy berries, **Verg.**

cõrũphaeus -i, m. (κορυφαῖος), the leader, chief, head; Epicureorum Zeno, **Cic.**

Cõrũthus -i (Κόρυθος), 1, f. a town in Etruria, afterwards Cortona; 2, m. the legendary founder of Corythus.

cõrũtus -i, m. (κορυτός), a quiver, **Verg.**

1. **cõs**, cõlis, f. any hard, flinty stone, **Cic.**; esp. a whetstone, grindstone, **Hor.**, **Cic.**

2. **Cõs**, v. **Coos**.

Cõsa (**Cossa**) -ae, f. (Κόσσα) and **Cossae** -arũm, f. (Κόσσαί), 1, a town in Etruria. Adj., **Cõsãnus** -a -um, **Cosan**; 2, a town in Lucania.

cõsmõtẽs -ae, m. (κοσμήτης), the slave who had charge of his mistress's wardrobe and toilet, **Juv.**

cosmĩcos -õn (κοσμικός), belonging to the world. Subst., a citizen of the world, **Mart.**

Cõssũra (**Cõsyra**) and **Cõssũra** (**Cõsũra**) -ae, f. (Κόσσυρα), a small island between Sicily and Africa, now Pantalaria.

costa -ae, f. 1, a rib, **Verg.**; 2, a side; aeni, **Verg.**

costũm -i, n. (κόστος), an eastern aromatic plant, employed in the preparation of unguents, **Hor.**

Cõsũra and **Cõsyra** = Cossyra (q.v.).

cõthurnãtus -a -um (cothurnus), provided with a huskin, hence sublime, tragic; deae, **Ov.**

cõthurnũs -i, m. (κόθουρος). **I.** a large hunting boot, reaching to the calf, and laced up the front, **Verg.** **II.** the thick-soled boot worn by tragic actors. **A.** Lit., cothurnus tragicus, **Hor.**; cothurnus major, minor, **Cic.** **B.** Transf., a tragedy, **Hor.**; **b.**, a tragic, elevated style; sola Sophocleo tua carmina digna cothurno, **Verg.**

cõtidianũs, **cõtidie** = quotidianus, etc. (q.v.).

Cõtõnẽus, v. **Cydonea**.

Cotta -ae, m. a cognomen of a family of the gens Aurelia.

cottābus -i, m. (κότταβος), a game played by throwing heelaps of wine into a brazen basin; hence, from the similarity of sound, the crack of a whip, Plaut.

cottāna (cotōna, coctōna, coctāna) -ōrum, n. (κόττανα), a kind of small Syrian fig, Juv.

Cottius -ī, m. name of the kings of two Ligu-rian peoples in the Cottian Alps, so called after them. Adj., **Cottianus** -a -um, Cottian.

cōtula or **cōtyla** -ae, f. (κότυλη), a measure of capacity, half a sextarius, Mart.

cōturnix -icis, f. a quail, Ov.

Cōtys -tysis, acc. -tyn, voc. -tŷ, abl. -tŷe, m. (Κότυς), 1, name of several Thracian princes; 2, brother of Mithridates, prince of the Bosphorus.

Cōtytto -ūs, f. (Κοτυττώ), the goddess of unchastity, originally worshipped in Thrace, afterwards in Athens and Corinth also. **Cōtyttia** -ōrum, n. the festival of Cotytto, Hor.

cōvinārius and **cōvinnārius** -ī, m. one who fights from a war chariot, Tac.

cōvinus (cōvinnus), i., m. (a Celtic word), 1, the war-chariot of the ancient Britons and Belgians, Luc.; 2, a travelling-chariot, Mart.

cōxa -ae, f. the hip-bone, Plin.

cōxendix -icis, f. (coxa), the hip, the hip-bone, Plin.

Crabra or **Aqua Crabra**, a small river near Tusculum.

crabro -ōnis, m. a hornet, Verg.

Crāgus -i, m. (Κράγος), a promontory of Lycia.

crambē -ēs, f. (κράμβη), cabbage, Plin.; crambe repetita, cold cabbage warmed up, i.e. stale repetitions, Juv.

Crānōn (Crannōn) -ōnis, f. (Κρανών, or Κρανών), a town in Thessaly. Adj. **Crānōn-ius** (Κρανώνιος) -a -um, Cranonian.

Crantor -ōris, m. I. Myth., the armour-bearer of Peleus. II. Hist., a philosopher of the old Academy.

Craniū -ōrum, m. a town on the island of Cephalenia.

crāpula -ae, f. (κραμπάλη), intoxication, drunkenness, drunken revel; crapulam edormire et exhalare, Cic.

cras, adv., I, to-morrow; scies igitur fortasse cras, Cic.; subst., cras istud, quando venit, Mart.; 2, in the future; quod sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, Hor.

crassē, adv., with compar. (crassus), grossly, rudely, roughly; crasse compositum poema, Hor.

crassitudo -inis, f. (crassus), thickness; parietum, Caes.; aëris, density, Cic.

1. **crassus** -a -um, thick, dense, solid. A. Lit., ungutentum, Hor.; aër, misty, Cic.; filum, Cic.; toga, coarse-grained, Hor.; ager, fruitful, Cic. B. Transf., Ofellus rusticus crassā Minervā, of sound common sense, Hor.; turba, rude, uncultivated, Mart.

2. **Crassus** -i, m. name of a family of the gens Licinia (q.v.).

crastinus -a -um (cras), relating to to-morrow; dies crastinus, Cic.; die crastina, to-morrow, Liv. Subst., **crastinum** -i, n. the morrow; in crastinum differre aliquid, Cic.

Crataeis -idis, f. (Κραταίς), mother of Scylla, a nymph.

cratēr -ēris, m. (κρατήρ) = cratera (q.v.).

cratēra -ae, f. I. Lit., a large bowl in which wine was mixed with water, Cic. II.

Transf., 1, an oil-cruet, Verg.; 2, the crater of a volcano, Lucr., or a volcanic fissure in the earth, Ov.; 3, a constellation, the cup, Ov.

Cratērus -i, m. (Κρατερὺς), 1, a general of Alexander the Great; 2, a celebrated physician in the time of Cicero; appellat. = a skilled physician, Hor.

Crāthis -thidis, m. (Κράθις), a river near Thurri, between Lucania and Bruttium, now Crati.

Cratinus -i, m. (Κρατινός), an Athenian comic poet, contemporary of Aristophanes.

Cratippus -i, m. (Κρατίππος), a peripatetic philosopher of Athens, teacher of Cicero's son.

crātis -is. A. Lit. a frame or basket made of hurdles; also, a harrow, Verg.; milit. t.t., fus- cines, Caes.; sub crate necari, an old method of capital punishment, by which the accused was placed under a hurdle, and pressed to death with great stones, Liv. B. Transf., favorum, honey- comb, Verg.; 'spinae, the joints of the backbone, Ov.

creātio -ōnis, f. (creo), choice, election; magis- tratum, Cic.

crēator -ōris, m. (creo), the creator, maker, founder; huius urbis Romulus creator, Cic.; father, Ov.

crēatrix -icis, f. (creator), she who brings forth or produces, a mother; natura rerum, Lucr.; diva, Verg.

crēber -bra -brum, adj. with compar. and superl. (root CRE, whence creo, cresco). I. Of space, thick, crowded together, close, pressed to- gether; a, creberrima aedificia, Caes.; creberrima grando, Liv.; crebri ignes, Sall.; b, thick with, full of; with abl., creber arundinibus lacus, Ov.; qui (Thucydides), ita creber est rerum frequentia, Cic. II. Of time, repeated, numerous, frequent; a, crebra inter se colloquia habere, Caes.; crebri ictus, Verg.; creberrimus sermo, Cic.; b, creber pulsat, he beats repeatedly, Verg.; Africus creber procellis, abounding in, Verg.; in scribendo multo essem crebrior quam tu, Cic.

crēbresco (crēbesco), -brui (-bui), 3. (creber), to become frequent, increase, gather strength, extend; seditio crebresces, Tac.; horror, Verg.; crebrescent optatae aurae, Verg.; crebrescit vivere Agrippam, the report is spread abroad that, etc., Tac.

crēbritas -ātis, f. (creber), thickness, close- ness, frequency; sententiarum, Cic.; officiorum, Cic.

crēbro, adv., with compar. crebrius and superl. creberrime (creber), repeatedly, frequently, very often; ad aliquem crebrius litteras mittere, Cic.; crebro respicere Romanum, Ov.

crēdibilis -e, adj. with compar. (credo), credible, worthy of belief; narrationes credibiles sint, Cic.; credibile est (sit, videtur), followed by acc. and infin., ita fit credibile deorum et ho- minum causā factum esse mundum, Cic.; vix credibile est, Hor.

crēdibiliter, adv. with compar. (credibilis), credibly, Cic.

crēditor -ōris, m. (credo), a creditor; tab- ulae creditoris, Cic.; fraudare creditores.

crēditum -i, n. (credo), a loan, Sall.

crēdo -didi -ditum, 3. I. to trust; 1, to con- fide, trust in, rely upon, place confidence in; with dat. of person, credere eorum nemini, Cic.; with dat. of thing, praesenti fortunae non credere, Liv.; 2, to believe, give credence to; his auctoribus temere credens, Caes.; often parenthetical, mihi crede or crede mihi, believe me, take my advice; venies, mihi crede, expectatus, Cic.; with dat. of thing, fabulis, Cic.; lacrimis, Ov.; somniis,

cre; with *de*, non credis de numero militum, Cic. **II**, to trust, in relation to something; **1**, to entrust, commit, trust something to some one; **a**, arma militi, Liv.; alicui res omnes, Cic.; se perfidis hostibus, Ov.; aciem campo, Verg.; **b**, to entrust to the secrecy of some one; alicui arcanos sensus, Verg.; **c**, to lend; alicui pecuniam, Cic.; absol., to lend; credendi modum constituit, Cic.; often in partic. perf., pecunia credita or res creditae, loans, Cic.; **2**, to believe something; **a**, to be convinced of as true; fere libenter homines id quod volunt credunt, Caes.; esp. parenthetic, quod quidem magis credo, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Caes., Cic., or relative sentence, Hor.; **b**, to think, to be of the opinion; with acc. and infin., credo ego vos, iudices, mirari, Cic.; moesti (credere victos) redeunt in castra, you would think, Liv.; in pass., with nom and infin., pro certo creditur necato filio vacuum domum scelestis nuptiis fecisse, Sall.; with acc. and infin., quorum neminem nisi iuvante deo taleni fuisse credendum est, Cic.; parenthetic, credo, I believe, I think; male, credo, mererer de meis civibus, si, etc., Cic.

credulitas -ātis, f. (credulus), credulity; ap. Cic.

credulus -a -um (credo). **A**. Act. believing easily, credulous, confiding; alicui, Verg.; in aliquid, Ov.; stultus et credulus auditor, Cic. **B**. Pass. easily believed, fama, Tac.

Crēmōra -ae, m. ariver in Etruria, near which 300 Fabii were killed. Adj., **Crēmōrensis** -e.

crēmo, 1. to burn, consume by fire; **a**, libros in conspectu populi, Liv.; regalia tecta, Ov.; **b**, esp., of the burning of the bodies of the dead, Sulla primus o patriciis Cornelii igni voluit cremari, Cic.; corpus alicuius, Cic.; **c**, of sacrifices, crematos igni vitulos, Ov.

Crēmōna -ae, f. Cremona, a town in N. Italy. Adj., **Crēmōnensis** -e, of Cremona.

Crēmōnis jugum, a mountain range in the Pennine Alps.

crēmor -ōris, m. the thick juice obtained from animal or vegetable substances, pulp, cream, etc., Ov.

1. crēo, 1. (root CER, CRE, whence cresco), to make, create, produce. **I**. Gen., **a**, omnes res quas et creat natura et tuetur, Cic.; alicui periculum, Cic.; **b**, to beget a child, Cic.; pass. partic., creatus with abl., of father or mother = daughter or son, Telamone creatus, Ov. **II**. **a**, to institute an office or magistracy; tribuniciam potestatem, Liv.; **b**, to elect a magistrate or priest; consules, Cic.; with double acc., Ancum Marcium regem populus creavit, Liv.

2. Crēo -ōnis, and **Crēon** -ontis, m. king of Corinth, whose daughter Creusa was betrothed to Jason.

crēper -pēra -pūrum (Saline word connected with κρέφα, dark, obscure, uncertain, Lucr.

crēpida -ae, f. (κρηπίς), a sandal, Cic.; prov. ne sutor ultra crepidam, shoemaker, stick to your last, Plin.

crēpidātus -a -um (crepida), wearing sandals, Cic.

crēpīdo -inis, f. (κρηπίς), **1**, a base, foundation, pedestal, Cic.; **2**, a quay, pier, Cic.

crēpitāculum -i, n. (dim. of crepitaculum), a little rattle, Lucr.

crēpitāculum -i, n. (crepito), a rattle, Quint.

crēpito, 1. (freq. of crepo), to rattle, creak, crackle, rustle, clatter; crepitantia arma, Ov.; lenis crepitans auster, rustling, Verg.; multā grandine nimbi culminibus crepitant, Verg.

crēpitus -ūs, m. (crepo), a rattling, creaking, rustling, clattering; digitorum, snapping the

fingers, Mart.; pedum, Cic.; dentium, Cic.; aeris, Liv.; viridis materiae flagrantis, Liv.; alarum, Liv.

crēpō -pūi -pītum, 1. **I**. Intransit., to creak, rattle, rustle, crackle; digitī crepantis signa, a snapping of the fingers to call a servant's attention, Mart.; acuto in murice remi obnixi crepuere, crashed, Verg.; crepat in mediis laurus adusta foci, crackle, Ov. **II**. Transit., **a**, to cause to resound, rattle; quum populus frequens laetum theatris ter crepuit sonum, Hor.; to talk much of, chatter about, prate about; sulcos, Hor.; **b**, immunda ignominiosaque verba, Hor.; post vina gravem militiam aut pauperiem, Hor.

crēpundia -ōrum, n. (crepo), child's playthings, rattle; naevo aliquo aut crepundiis aliquid cognoscere, Cic.

crēpusculum -i, n. (ēreper), twilight. **I**. Gen., dubiae crepuscula lucis, Ov. **II**. Esp., evening twilight; inducunt obscura crepuscula noctem, Ov.

Crēs -ētis, m., v. 1. Creta.

cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3. (inchoat. from root CER, whence creō, creare). **I**. to grow up, spring forth, arise; quaecunque e terra corpora crescunt, Lucr.; crescentes segetes, Ov.; in past partic., cretus, sprung from; mortali semine, Ov.; Trojano a sanguine, Verg. **II**. to grow, increase in size; **1**, **a**, fruges, arbusta, animales, Lucr.; in longitudinem, Plin.; ut cum luna pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, Cic.; **b**, esp. of boys, to grow up; totī salutarī orbi cresce, puer, Ov.; **2**, to increase in height, number, etc.; Roma interim crescit Albae ruinis, Liv.; quum Albanus lacus praeter modum crevisset, Cic.; luna creescens, waxing, Cic.; crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus, Cic.; crescentes morbi, Cic.; crescebat in eos odium, Cic.; **3**, to grow great, increase in fame, power, etc.; pater per se crevisset, Caes.

1. Crēta -ae, f. and **Crētē** -ēs, f. (Κρήνη), the Mediterranean island of Crete, now Candia; hence, **1**, **Crēs** -ētis, m., Cretan; subst., a Cretan, plur., **Crētes** -um, m. the Cretans; **2**, **Cressa** -ae, f. Cretan; Cressa nota, of Cretan chalk, Hor.; bos, Pasiphae, Prop.; subst., Ariadne, Aeopoe, Ov.; **3**, **Crēsūs** -a -um, Cretan; **4**, **Crētaeus** -a -um, Cretan; subst., Epimenides, Prop.; **5**, **Crētānus** -i, m. a Cretan; **6**, **Crētēnsis** -is, Cretan; **7**, **Crēticius** -a -um, Cretan; subst., the surname of Q. Metellus from his conquest of the island; **8**, **Crētis** -tidis, f. Cretan.

2. crēta -ae, f. (prop. adj. of 1. Creta), Cretan earth, chalk, or a kind of fuller's earth, used for cleansing garments, Plaut.; used also for painting the face, Hor.; for seals, Cic.

crētātus -a -um (2. crēta), chalked; fascia, Cic.; transf., ambitio, the canvassing of the white-robed candidates, Prop.

crētēs -a -um (2. crēta), made of chalk or Cretan earth, Lucr.

crētio -ōnis, f. (cerno), a declaration of an heir accepting an inheritance.

crētūla -ae, f. (dim. of crēta), white clay for sealing, Cic.

Crēusa -ae, f. (Κρέουσα), **1**, daughter of Creon, king of Corinth, wife of Jason; **2**, daughter of Priam, wife of Aeneas; **3**, a port in Boeotia.

cribrum -i, n. (from root CRE, CRI, whence also cerno), a sieve, Cic.

crimen -inis, n. (from root CRE, CRI, Gn. KPI, whence cerno, kpiw). **I**. A. Lit., accusation, complaint, reproach, calumny; esse in crimine, to be accused, Cic.; dare alicui aliquid criminis,

Cic.; propulsare, defendere, to *repel, confute*, Cic. **B.** Meton., an object of *reproach*; perpetuae criminum posteritatis eris, Ov. **II.** the fault, guilt, crime, with which a person is charged. **A.** Lit., haec causa est omnium horum scelerum atque criminum, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, an object representing a crime; pictas caelestia crimina vestes, Ov.; **b**, cause of crime; se causam clamat crimenque caputque malorum, Verg.

crimīnatio -ōnis, f. (crimīnor), an accusation, calumny, charge; illa criminatio quā in me absentem usus est, Cic.

crimīnator -ōris, m. (crimīnor), an accuser, calumniator, Tac.

crimīnor, 1. dep. (crimino, Plaut.; crimīnor, pass., Cic. f.); 1, to accuse, charge a person with a crime, to calumniate; patres apud populum, Liv.; nihil Sistim, Cic.; Q. Metellum apud populum Romanum crimīnatus est bellum ducere, Cic.; 2, to charge with, to lay something to the blame of some one, to complain of; non licet omnia crimīnari, Cic.; contiones quibus quotidie meam potentiam invidiose crimīnabatur, Cic.; with acc. and infin., me esse gratum crimīnari, Cic.; absol., to reproach; argumentando crimīnari, Cic.

crimīnōsē, adv., with compar. and superl. (crimīnosus), by way of accusation, reproachfully; qui suspiciosus aut crimīnosus diceret, Cic.

crimīnosus -a -um (crimīn), reproachful, calumnious, slanderous; ille acerbus crimīnosus popularis homo ac turbulentus, Cic.; crimīnosum nomen, Cic.; iambi, Hor.; crimīnosum est or fit or habetur, blameworthy, Cic.

Crimīssus (Crimīsus) -i, m. (Κριμισσός, Κριμισός), a river in the south-west of Sicily.

crinālis -e, (crinis), relating to the hair; vitta, Ov. Subst., **crināle** -is, n. a hair-band; curvum, a diadem, Ov.

crinis -is, m. (root CER, CRE, whence cerno, creo, cresco). **A.** the hair, esp. of the head, Cic.; crines sparsi, Liv.; crinibus passis, Liv. **B.** Transf., the tail of a comet, Verg.

crinītus -a -um (crinis), provided with hair; hairy, with long hair. **A.** Lit., Apollo, Verg. **B.** Transf., stella crīnita, a comet; Cic.

crispūlcans -antis (crispus and sulco), serpentine, ap. Cic.

crispo, 1. (crispus), 1, to curl, crisp; capillum, Plin.; 2, to move rapidly up and down, brandish; hastilia manu, Verg.

crispūlus -a -um (dim. of crispus), curly-haired, curly, Mart.

crispus -a -um, 1. curly, curly-headed, Plaut., Ter.; 2, in trembling motion, trembling, quivering; latus, Verg.; pecten, Juv.

orista -ae, f. (connected with cresco, crinis), 1, the crest of a bird, the comb of a cock, Juv.; 2, the crest or plume of a helmet, Verg., Liv.

oristātus -a -um, (crista), crested; a, draco, Ov.; aves, cocks, Mart.; b, having a crest or plume; galeae, Liv.

Crithōtē -ēs, f. (Κριθωτή), a town on the east coast of the Thracian Chersonese.

Critias -ae, m. (Κριτίας), one of the Thirty Tyrants at Athens.

criticus -i, m. (κριτικός), a critic, Cic.

Crito -ōnis, m. (Κρίτων), a disciple and friend of Socrates.

Critōbūlus -i, m. (Κριτόβουλος), a disciple of Socrates.

Critōlāus -i, m. (Κριτόλαος), 1, a peripatetic philosopher, ambassador from Athens to Rome, 165 B.C.; 2, a general of the Achaean League.

croceus -a -um (crocus), 1, belonging to saffron, saffron; odores, Verg.; 2, saffron-coloured, golden, yellow; flores, Verg.

crocinus -a -um (κρόκινος), belonging to saffron, saffron-coloured, yellow; tunica, Cat. Subst., **crocinum** -i, n. (sc. oleum), saffron-oil, Prop.

crocio, 4. (κρῶζω), to caw like a crow, Plaut.

crocodilus -i, m. (κροκόδειλος), a crocodile, Cic.

crocōta -ae, f. (sc. vestis, Gr. ὁ κροκωτός, sc. χιτῶν), a saffron-coloured robe worn by women, Cic.

crocōtūla -ae, f. (dim. of crocota), a little saffron-coloured robe, Plaut.

crocus -i, m., **crocūm** -i, n. (κρόκος and κρόκον). **I.** saffron, used by the ancients not only as a spice and in medicine, but in the preparation of perfumes, Ov.; personified, Crocus, a young man changed into a saffron-flower, Ov. **II.** Meton., the colour of saffron, yellow, Verg.

Croesus -i, m. (Κροῖσος), a king of Lydia famous for his wealth; appell. = a rich man; Ov. Adj., **Croesus** -a -um, of Croesus.

Crōmyōn -ōnis, f. (Κρομυών), a village in Megaris.

croṭālīa -drum, n. (κροτάλια), an earring consisting of several pendant pearls, Pers.

croṭālīstria -ae, f. a female dancer and performer on the castanets, Prop.

croṭālum -i, n. (κροτάλον), a castanet, Verg.

Crōto (Crōtōn) -ōnis, c. (Κρότων), a town on the east coast of Bruttium, now Crotone. Hence **1.** **Crōtōniātes** -ae, m. (Κροτωνιάτης), an inhabitant of Crotone; **2.** adj., **Crōtōniēnsis** -e, of Crotone.

Crōtōpiādes -ae, m. (Κροτωνιάδης), the poet Linus, grandson, on the mother's side, of Crotopus, king of Argos, Ov.

cruciāmentum -i, n. (crucio), torture, torment, Cic.

cruciātus -ūs, m. (crucio), torture, torment, execution; omnes animi cruciatus et corporis, Cic.; per cruciatum interficere, Caes.; quin tu abi in malam pestem maloque cruciatum, go and be hanged, Cic.

crūcio, 1. (crux), to torture, torment; quum vigiliis atque fame cruciaretur, Cic.; aliquem, Cic.

crūdēlis -e (crudus), unfeeling, unmerciful, cruel, inhuman, hardhearted; a, of persons, crudelissimus tyrannus, Cic.; Lepidus crudelis in liberos, Cic.; in hominis consularis calamitate crudelis, Cic.; b, of things, funus, Verg.; bellum, Cic.; consilia crudelissima, Cic.

crūdēlitas -ātis, f. (crudelis), cruelty, inhumanity; importuna in me crudelitas, Cic.

crūdēlītēr, adv. (crudelis), cruelly, inhumanly; impereare, Caes.; aliquem crudelissime interficere, Cic.

crudesco -dūl, 3. to become hard, violent; crudescit morbus, Verg.; seditio, Tac.

crūdītās -ātis, f. (crudus), overloading of the stomach, indigestion, Cic.

crūdus -a -um (contr. from crudus, from root CRU, whence cruor), raw. **I.** Lit., 1, not prepared by fire, uncooked, raw; exa cruda victimae, Liv.; 2, not ripened by the sun, unripe, poma, Cic.; 3, a, undigested; pavo, Juv.; b, suffering from indigestion; Roscius crudior fuit, Cic.; 4, raw, not healed; vulnera, Ov.; 5, unprepared, rough; cortice crudo hanta, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, not ready, immature, fresh; servitium, Tac.; 2, vigorous, fresh; senectus cruda viridisque, Verg.; 3, rough, cruel; Getae, Ov.; ensis, Verg.

crūento, 1. (cruentus), to make bloody, to stain with blood; manus sanguine, Nep.; gladium, Cic.; fig., haec te lacerat, haec cruentat oratio, wounds, Cic.

crūentus -a -um (crurus), bloody. **I.** Gen. a, mixed with blood; guttae imbrum quasi cruentae, Cic.; b, blood-red; myrta, Verg. **II.** In a bad sense, bloody through murder. **A.** Lit., covered, stained, spotted with blood, bloody; cruentus sanguine civium Romanorum, Cic.; cadaver, Cic.; gaudens Bellona cruentis, in the shedding of blood, Hor. **B.** Transf., a, wounding; dens, Hor.; b, rejoicing in blood, bloodthirsty, cruel; ira, Hor.

crūmēna -ae, f. a leathern pouch for money, carried by a strap round the neck. **A.** Lit., Plaut. **B.** Transf., money; non deficiente crumēna, Hor.

crūrōr -ōris, m. (root CRU, whence also **crudus**), the blood which flows from a wound, gore; cruror inimici recentissimus, Cic.; fig., murder, slaughter; cruror Cinnanus, the slaughter of Cinna, Cic.; castus a crure civili, Cic.; ad caedem et crurem abstrahi, Cic.

cruppellārīl -ōrum, m., Gaulish gladiators, who fought in full armour, Tac.

crūs, crūris, n. 1, the shin, shin-bone, leg; frangere alicui crus or crura (of persons crucified), Cic.; rigida crura, Cic.; succidere crura equo, Liv.; 2, plur., the supports of a bridge, Cat.

crusta -ae, f. 1, the crust, rind, shell, bark of any substance; concrecent subitae currenti in flumine crustae, coating of ice, Verg.; 2, mosaic, inlaid work on walls, bas-relief, or embossing on silver plate, Cic.

crustūlū -i, n. (dim. of crustum), a little cake, Hor.

crustum -i, n. (crusta), anything baked, bread, cake, Verg.

Crustūmēria -ae, f. (Κροιστομερία) (-mērium -ii, n., -mērii -ōrum, m. -mīum -ii, n.), a town of the Sabines, near the sources of the Albia. Hence adj., 1, **Crustūmīnus** -a -um, 2, **Crustūmīus** -a -um, of Crustumeria.

crux, crūcis, f. a cross; agere aliquem in cruce, Cic.; affigere aliquem cruci, Liv.; de trahere aliquem ex cruce, Cic.; minari alicui cruce, Cic.; rapere aliquem in cruce, Cic.; abi in malam cruce, go and be hanged! Plaut.

crypta -ae, f. (κρυπτή), a subterranean gallery, vault, crypt, grotto, Juv.

crystallīnus -a -um (κρυστάλλινος), crystalline, made of crystal, Plin. Subst., **crystallīna** -ōrum, n. (sc. vasa), crystal vases, Juv.

crystallus -i, f. and (rarely) m. (κρύσταλλος) (heterocl. plur., crystallā). **A.** Lit., crystal. **B.** Meton., a, a crystal drinking vessel, Mart.; b, the glittering, precious stone in a ring, Prop.

Ctesiphōn -phontis, m. (Κτησιφών), an Athenian statesman, friend of Demosthenes, who defended him when accused by Aeschines.

cūbiculārī -ae (cubiculum), relating to a sleeping-room; lectus, Cic.

cūbiculārīus -a -um (cubiculum), belonging to a sleeping-room. Subst., **cūbiculārīus** -ii, m. a chamber-servant, Cic.

cūbiculū -i, n. (cubo), a sleeping-room, bedroom, Cic.

cūbile (cubo), 1, a bed, esp. the marriage-bed; 2, the resting-place of animals, lair, den; ferarum bestiarum, Liv.; rimosa cubilia, of bees, Naves, Verg.; construere sibi cubilia nidos, Verg.; fig., the seat of an evil; ut omnes mortales istius avaritiae non jam vestigia, sed ipsa cubilia videre possint, Cic.

cūbital -tālis, n. (cubitus), an elbow cushion, Hor.

cūbitalis -e (cubitus), of the length of a cubit; cubitalis fere cava, Liv.

cūbito, 1. (freq. of cubo), to lie down often, be accustomed to lie, Cic.

cūbitum -i, n. and **cūbitus** -i, m. (cubo), 1, the elbow; cubito remanere presso, Hor.; 2, a cubit, an ell, Cic.

cūbo -ūi -itum, 1. 1, a, to lie down, recline; in lectica, Cic.; b, esp. to lie down to sleep; cubitum ire, to go to bed, Cic.; c, to recline at table; quod meminisset quo eorum loco quisque cubasset, Cic.; d, to lie down from illness, to lie in bed ill; cubantem disputare de aliqua re, Cic.; 2, applied to inanimate objects, partic. cubana, sloping; Ustica, Hor.

cūcollus -i, m. a hood, cowl, Juv.

cūculus -i, m. (κόκκυς), the cuckoo, Plaut.; as a term of reproach, Plaut., Hor.

cūcūmis -mēris, m. a cucumber, Verg.

cūcūbita -ae, f. 1, a gourd, Plin.; 2, a cupping-glass, Juv.

cūdo, 3. 1, to beat, pound; fabas, to thresh; prov., istaec in me eudetur faba, I shall suffer for that, Ter.; 2, of metals, to stamp, beat out, coin; plumbeos nummos, Plaut.

cūculimodī = cūjus-cūjus-modi, of what kind soever, Cic.

cūjās -ātis and **cūjātis** -is (cūjus from qui), of what country? whence? Cic.

cūjūs -a -um, 1. (cūjus from qui), 1, interrog. pron. to whom belonging? whose? cūjum pecus? whose flock? Verg.; 2, relat. pron. whose, is cūja res sit, Cic.

cūjuscēmōdī (qui, cū, and modus), of whatever kind, Cic.

cūjusdam -mōdī, of a certain kind, Cic.

cūjuscēmōdī (quis and modus), of what kind? Cic.

cūjusquēmōdī (quisque and modus), of every kind, Cic.

cūcūlta -ae, f. (calco), a mattress, bolster, pillow; plumea, Cic.

cūlēus (cullēus) -i, m. (root CU, whence cupa), a large leathern sack, Nep.; aliquem insuere in culeum (the punishment of parricides), Cic.

cūlex -icis, m. a gnat, midge, Hor.

cūlina -ae, f. (contr. from coquilina), a, a kitchen; tua (philosophia) in culina, mea in palaestra est, Cic.; b, meton., food, fare, victuals; Murena praebente domum, Capitoa culinam, Hor.

cūlleus, v. culeus.

culmen -inis, n. (for columen from *cello), the top, summit. **I.** **A.** Lit., 1, culmen Alpium, Caes.; 2, the ridge of a roof; culmen tecti, Verg. **B.** Transf., summit; summum culmen fortunae, Liv. **II.** Poet. = culmus, haulm, Ov.

culmūs -i, m. (from *cello, like culmen), a stalk, haulm, esp. of grain, Cic.; thatch; Romuleo recens horrebat regia culmo, Verg.

culpa -ae, f. fault, error. **I.** Lit., 1, culpa delicti, Cic.; a, abl., culpā, by one's own fault, Cic.; so meā culpā, tuā culpā, etc.; abesse a culpa or culpa, Cic.; non abhorre a tali culpa, Cic.; uni culpam attribui, Cic.; committere culpam, Cic.; dare alicui summam laudem vitio et culpae, Cic.; est culpa mea, Cic.; est culpa in aliquo or in aliqua re, Cic.; esse in culpa, Cic.; extra culpam esse, Cic.; liberare aliquem culpa, Cic.; b, praestare culpam, to make oneself responsible for, Cic.; in se suscipere istius culpam, Cic.; vacare culpa, Cic.; 2, esp. a, the

cul of negligence, Hor.; **b**, unchastity, Ov. **II**. Meton., the cause of error or sin; culpam ferro compesce, Verg.

culpātus -a -um, p. adj. (from culpo), blame-worthy; Paris, Verg.

culpo, 1. (culpa), **1**, to blame, and fault with, accuse, disapprove; laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis, Hor.; **2**, to lay blame on; arbore nunc aquas culpante, Hor.

cultē, adv. with compar. (1. cultus), elegantly; loqui, Ov.

cultellus -i, m. (dim. of culter), a little knife, Hor.

culter -tri, m. (connected with Skr. kar, to wound, and Gr. κελω), a knife; cultri tonsorii, razors, Cic.; a ploughshare, coultter, Plin.; prov., me sub cultro linquit, leaves me under the knife, i.e., in the greatest peril, Hor.

cultor -ōris, m. (colo), a cultivator, planter, labourer. **I**. Lit., A. Gen., terrae, Cic.; agrorū, Liv. **B**, 1, absol., husbandman, Sall.; **2**, with genit., an inhabitant, occupier; eius terrae, Sall. **II**. Transf., 1, gen., a friend, supporter; bonorum (of the optimates), Liv.; veritatis, Cic.; **2**, esp., a worshipper; deorum, Hor.; religionū, Liv.

cultrix -icis, f. (cultor), **1**, she who tends or takes care of, Cic.; **2**, inhabitant; nemorum Latonia virgo, Verg.

cultūra -ae, f. (colo), culture, cultivation. **I**. Lit., 1, gen., agri, Cic.; vitis, Cic.; **2**, agri-culture, husbandry, Hor. **II**. **1**, mental culture, cultivation; animi, Cic.; **2**, reverence, respect, courting; potentis amici, Hor.

1. **cultus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (colo). **A**, cultivated, tilled, planted; loci culti, Cic.; ager cultissimus, Cic. Subst., **culta** -orum, n. cultivated land; an culta ex silvestribus facere potui? Liv. **B**, a, ornamented, adorned; femina cultissima, Ov.; **b**, polished, elegant; -sonum linguae et corporum habitum et nitorem cultiora quam pastoralia esse, Liv.; culta carmina, Ov.

2. **cultus** -ūs, m. (colo). **I**, cultivation; agrorum, Liv., Cic. **II**. **A**, physical or mental cultivation; **1**, a, physical cultivation, care, tending; corporis, Cic.; **b**, adornment, dress; cultus Punicus, habitusque, Liv.; **2**, mental culture, training, education; animi, ingenii, Cic. **B**, reverence, respect, worship; a, of the gods, cultus deorum, Cic.; **b**, respect paid to men; benevolis officium et diligens tribuitur cultus, Cic.

cūllulus -i, m. a drinking-vessel, Hor.

cūlus -i, m. the fundament, Cat.

1. **cum**, conj. = quum (q.v.).

2. **cum**, prep. with abl. with. **I**. In space, **1**, together with; esse, vivere, agitare, habitare, cessare, dormire, ire, abire, redire, mittere cum aliquo; cum impedimentis venire, Caes.; esp. a, in the company of a general; cum Magone equites Hispanorum praemisso, Liv.; **b**, of some office held in common with some one else, unum imperium unumque magistratum habere cum ipsis, Liv.; **c**, in relation with, in company with; cum aliquo se delectare, Cic.; **2**, adorned with, provided with; cum pallio purpureo versabatur in conviviis, Cto; legatos cum auctoritate mittere, Cic. **II**. Of time, **1**, at the same time with; cum primā luce Pomponii domum venire, Cic.; **2**, together with; aliquid magno cum gemitu civitatis sufferre, Cic.; cum eo quod, ut, or ne, on the condition that; sit sane sed tamen cum eo, credo, quod sine peccato meo fiat, Cic. (Cum, when used with the personal pronoun, is always, and when used with relative pronouns generally, placed after its case, mecum, quocum, etc.)

Cūmae -arum, f. (Κύμη), an ancient city of Campania, famous as the residence of the Sibyl. Adj. **Cūmānus** -a -um; **Cūmāeus** -a -um, Cumaeans; virgo, the Sibyl, Ov.

cumba = cymba (q.v.).

cūmēra -ae, f. a corn-chest, Hor.

cūminum -i, n. (κύμινον), the herb cummin, Hor.

cummi, v. guami.

cumprimis, v. primus.

cumque (cunque, quinque), an adverb usually found in composition, e.g., quicumque, ubicumque, etc., signifying however, whatever, whenever; sometimes standing by itself; quae dumque quomque dolore, pain in general, Lucr.; mihi cumque salve rite vocanti, whenever I call, Hor.

cūmūlate, adv. with compar. and superl. (cumulatus), abundantly, copiously; gratias agere, Cic.

cūmūlātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (cumulo), **1**, heaped up, increased, enlarged; Hesiodus eadem mensura reddere jubet, quā acceperis, aut etiam cumulatiore, si possis, Cic.; **2**, perfect; hoc sentire et facere perfectae cumulateque virtutis est, Cic.

cūmūlo, 1. (cumulus). **I**. A. Lit., to heap up, pile up; cetera omnis generis arma in acervum, Liv. **B**, Transf., quum aliae super alias clades cumulantur, Liv.; omnes in aliquem honores, Tac. **II**, a, to fill by heaping up, fill up, overload; fossas corporibus, Tac.; altaria domis, Verg.; **b**, confiteri me cumulari maximo gaudio, Cic.; cumulatus laude, loaded with praise, Cic.; **c**, to increase, heighten; invidiam, Liv.; cumulare eloquentiā bellicam gloriā, Cic.; **d**, to bring to perfection; cumulata erant officia vitae, perfectly fulfilled, Cic.

cūmūlus -i, m. (connected with culmen and culmus). **A**. Lit., a heap, pile, mass; hostium coacervatorum, Liv.; aquarum, Ov. **B**, Transf., addition, increase, surplus, summit; commendationis tuae, Cic.; alicui asserre cumulum gaudii, Cic.

cūnābūla -ōrum, n. (cunae). **A**. Lit., a cradle; a, esse in cunabulis, Cic.; **b**, the bed of the young of bees, Verg. **B**. Meton., the earliest abode; gentis, Verg.

cūnae -arum, f. (cubo, *cumbo), a cradle; a, in cunis dormire, Cic.; primis cunis, in earliest childhood, Ov.; **b**, the nest of young birds, Ov.

cunctābundus -a -um (cunctor), loitering, delaying, dilatory, Liv., Tac.

cunctans -antis, p. adj. with compar. (cunctor), loitering, lingering, slow, Plin.; illex glebae, tenacious, Verg.

cunctantē, adv. with compar. (cunctans), slowly, lingeringly, Liv.

cunctatiō -ōnis, f. (cunctor), a delay, lingering, hesitation; invadendi, Liv.; sine cunctatione, Cic.; abjecta omni cunctatione, Cic.

cunctatōr -ōris, m. (cunctor), one who delays, lingers, hesitates; cunctatorem ex acerrimis bellatore factum, Liv.; a surname of the dictator, Q. Fabius Maximus.

cunctor, 1. dep. to delay; **1**, of motion, to stay, tarry; cunctari diutius in vita, Cic.; tardum cunctatur olivum, drops slowly, Lucr.; **2**, of action, to hesitate, linger, be slow; sedendo et cunctando bellum gerebat, Liv.; with infin., non est cunctandum profiteri hunc mundum animal esse, Cic.; non cunctor, foll. by quin and the subj.; non cunctandum existimavit, quin pugna deceret, there ought to be no delay in, etc., Caes.; impers. pass., nec cunctatum apud latera, Tac.

cunctus -a -um (contr. from conjunctus or

convinctus), *all, all collectively, the whole*; **a**, *siag.*, *senatus*, Cic.; *orbis terrarum*, Verg.; **b**, plur., *cuncti* -ae -a, *cives*, Cic.; in poet. sometimes foll. by *genit.*, *hominum*, Ov.

cūnēatim, adv. (*cuneo*), *in shape of a wedge*, *Caes.*

cūnēātus -a -um, *p. adj.* with compar. (*cuneo*), *pointed like a wedge*; *jugum in angustum dorsum cuneatum*, Liv.

cūnēo, *l.* (*cuneus*), *to drive in a wedge*, *to wedge in*, Plin.

cūnēōlius -i, *m.* (*dim.* of *cuneus*), *a little wedge*, Cic.

cūnēus -i, *m.* *a wedge*. **I.** Lit., *A.* *cuneis* scindere *fissile lignum*, Verg. **B. *a wedge as a triangular figure*; *Britannia in cuneum tenuatur, is narrowed in the shape of a wedge*, Tac. **II.** Transf., *A.* *troops drawn up in form of a wedge, a wedge*; *cuneum facere*, *Caes.* **B.** *the wedge-shaped compartments into which the seats of the amphitheatre were divided*, Verg.; *cuneis omnibus, to all the spectators*, *Phaed.***

cūniculōsus -a -um (*cuniculus*), *full of holes and caverns*, Cat.

cūniculus -i, *m.* *1.*, *a rabbit, cony*, Cat.; *2.*, *an underground passage*; *omne genus cuniculorum apud eos notum atque usitatum est*, *Caes.*; esp. milit. *t. t.*, *a mine*; *agere cuniculum*, *Caes.*; *aperire cuniculum*, *Caes.*

cunnus -i, *f.* = *puendum muliebri*; *meton.*, *a prostitute*, Hor.

cūpa -ae, *f.* (*root CU*, whence *culeus*), *a cask or butt*, Cic.

cūpēdia -ae, *f.* *daintiness, fondness for dainties*, Cic.

cūpīdē, adv. with compar. and superl. (*cupīdus*), *eagerly, passionately, hotly, vehemently, warmly*; *cupide appetere aliquid*, Cic.; *cupide proficisci*, Cic.; *cupīdus aliquid dicere*, Cic.; *ego vero cupide et libenter mentiar tuā causā*, Cic.

cūpīditas -ātis, *f.* (*cupīdus*), *eager desire, and in a bad sense, passionate longing, vehement desire*. **I.** Gen., *cupīditas inexplēbilis, insana, nimia*, Cic.; with obj. *genit.*, *pecuniae*, Cic.; *dominandi*, Cic.; with ad., *tanta cupīditas ad reditum*, Cic.; *ardere cupīditate*, Cic.; *coercere cupīditates*, Cic.; *explere cupīditates*, Cic.; *incitare aliquem cupīditate imitandi*, Cic.; *servire cupīditatibus*, Cic. **II.** Esp., *a.* *ambition*; *popularis (of a demagogue)*, Cic.; *b.* *desire for money, avarice*; *sine cupīditate vixisse*, Cic.; *c.* *factionousness, party spirit*; *cupīditatis atque inimicitiarum suspicio*, Cic.

cūpīdo -īnis, *f.* (*m.* only in poet.) (*cupio*), *longing, desire*. **I.** Gen., *Sall.*; with *genit.*, *auri*, Tac.; *pecuniae*, *honoris*, *Sall.*; *flagrare cupīdine regni*, Liv.; *Hannibalem ingens cupīdo incesserat Tarenti potendi*, Liv. **II.** Esp., *a.* *physical desire*; *somni*, *Sall.*; *b.* *love*; *cupīdo visae virginis*, Ov.; hence personified, **Cūpīdo** -īnis, *m.* *Cupid, the god of love, son of Venus*, Cic.; plur., **Cūpīdīnes**, *Cupids*; *c.* *avarice*; *cupīdo sordidus*, Hor.; *d.* *ambition*; *ita cupīdīne atque irā, pessimis consultoribus, grassari*, *Sall.*

cūpīdus -a -um, *adj.* with compar. and superl. (*cupio*), *desirous, wishful, eager, fond*. **I.** Gen., *a.* *absol.*, *consul non cupīdus*, Cic.; *b.* with *genit.* of object, *pecuniae*, Cic.; *novarum rerum*, Cic.; *te audierdi*, Cic.; *c.* with in and the abl., in perspicendi *conoscendae rerum natura*, Cic. **II.** Esp., *a.* *longing for, loving*, Ov.; *b.* *avaricious*; *homo non cupīdus neque appetens*, Cic.; *c.* (a) *in a good sense, devoted to*; *homo tui cupīdus*, Cic.; (β) *in a bad sense,*

factionous, partial; *quaestores vehementer istius cupīdi*, Cic.; *absol.*, *iudex cupīdus*, Cic.

cūpiēns -entis, *p. adj.* with compar. and superl. (*cupio*), *desiring, longing, wishing, eager*; *novarum rerum*, Tac.; *cupientissimā plebe*, *Sall.*

cūpiētēr, adv. (*cupiens*), *eagerly*, *Plaut.*

cūpio -lvi or -li, -itum, *3.* *to desire, long for, wish for*. **I.** Gen., *a.* with acc., *is quem cupimus optamusque vestitus*, Cic.; *pacem*, Liv.; *partic. perf.*, *res cupita*, Liv.; *b.* with infin., *cupiens ad suos redire*, Cic.; *c.* with acc. and infin., *equidem cupio Antonium haec quam primum audire*, Cic. **II.** Esp., *alicui* or *alicuius causae*, *to favour, support, wish well to*; *quid? ego Fundanio non cupio? non amicus sum? Cic.*

cūpitor -ōris, *m.* (*cupio*), *one who desires*; *matrimonii*, Tac.

cuppēdia, *v.* *cupedia*.

cūpressētum -i, *n.* (*cupressus*), *a cypress wood*, Cic.

cūpressūs -a -um (*cupressus*), *made of cypress wood*; *signa Junonis*, Liv.

cūpressifer -fēra -fērum (*cupressus* and *fero*), *cypress-bearing*, Ov.

cūprēssus -i, *f.* -ūs, *m.* (*κυπάρισσος*), *A.* *the cypress*, sacred to Pluto, used at funerals, Verg. **B. *Meton.*, *a casket of cypress wood*, Hor.**

cūprūs -a -um, *v.* *cupreus*.

cūr (orig., *quoirel*, *cuirel*, then *cuire*, *cuir*, *cur*), adv. *why? wherefore? for what reason?* **1.** rel., *duae sunt causae, cur, etc.*, Cic.; **2.** interrog., *cur non assum? Cic.*

cūra -ae, *f.* *care*. **I.** **A.** Gen., *carefulness, solicitude, pains, trouble* (opp. *negligentia*), *attention*; *magna cum cura et diligentia scribere aliquid*, Cic.; with *genit.*, *rerum alienarum cura* (*difficilis*) est, Cic.; *cura colendi*, Verg.; with de, *studium tuum curaque de salute mea*, Cic.; verbal constructions, *adhibere curam in capris et ovibus parandis*, Cic.; *agere curam civium*, Liv.; *conferre magnam curam in alicuius salutem*, Cic.; *non dimittere istam curam*, Cic.; *maxima erat cura duci ne, etc.*, Liv.; *salutem eius regia senatui populoque Romano magnae curae esse*, Cic.; *imprimis tibi curae sit ne mihi tempus prorogetur*, Cic.; *habere curam rerum divinarum*, Liv.; *incumbe in eam curam, devote yourself to*, Cic.; *ponere curam alicuius rei, to lay aside*, Liv.; *ponere curam in aliqua re, to devote one's attention to*, Cic.; *suscipere curam*, Cic.; *sustinere maximam curam belli*, Cic. **B.** *care for something, attending, caring, minding*; **1.** of husbandry, *quae cura boum*, Verg.; **2.** the adornment of the body; *cura cultusque feminarum*, Liv.; **3.** *healing, cure*; *simplex illa jam cura doloris tui*, Cic.; **4.** the worship of the gods; *deorum*, Liv.; **5.** *taking care of a person*; *sum sororisque filios in eadem cura habere*, Liv.; *meton.*, *the object of attention*; *tua cura, palumbes*, Verg.; **6.** *care for, management, administration*; esp. of public affairs, *cura reipublicae*, Liv.; *cura navium, of the fleet*, Tac.; *meton.*, *business, administration*; *quum sumus necessarii negotiis curisque vacui*, Cic. **II.** *care, anxiety, solicitude, disquiet*; **1.** *sine cura*, Cic.; *afferre alicui curam*, Cic.; *afficere aliquem aliquā curā*, Cic.; *confici curis*, Cic.; *priusquam ea cura decederet patribus Romanis*, Liv.; *liberare aliquem curā*, Cic.; *et curā vacare et negotio*, Cic.; **2.** of the disquiet of love, *juvenum curae*, Hor.; *meton.*, *the object of love*; *tua cura*, *Lycoris*, Verg.

cūrābilis -e (*cura*), *exciting care or fear*-*vindicta*, Juv.

curālūm -li = *corallūm* (q.v.).

cūrātē, (*curatus*), adv. *carefully, compar.*, *curatius legi, between the lines*, Tac.

cūrātio -ōnis, *f.* (curo). **I.** Gen., a taking care, Plaut. **II.** Esp., attention, management: 1, *a*, with genit., curatio corporis, Cic.; *b*, medical attention, healing, cure; curatio medicī, Cic.; curatio valetudinis, Cic.; adhibere curationem, Cic.; praescribere curationem, Cic.; 2, management, administration; esp. of a public office, curatio Nemeorum, of the Nemean games, Liv.; Asiatica curatio frumenti, commission to buy corn, Cic.; curatio agraria, commission to divide land, Cic.; curationem auspicere, Cic.; aedes Telluris est curationis meae, Cic.

cūrātor -ōris, *m.* (curo), one who takes care: 1, a guardian, overlooker, curator; viae Flaminiae Cic.; muris reficiendis sunt aediles curatores urbis annonae ludorumque sollemniū, Cic.; legibus agrariis curatores constituere, Cic.; 2, legal t. t., guardian of a minor or idiot or prodigal; alicui cūratorem dare (of the praetor), Hor.

cūrātus -a -um, *p. adj.* (curo), carefully prepared; curatissimae preces, Tac.

cūrūcillo -ōnis, *m.* a weevil, corn-worm, Verg.

Cūres -ium, *f.* an ancient town of the Sabines; meton., the inhabitants of Cures, Ov. Hence **A.** Adj., **Cūrensis** -e, of Cures. **B.** **Cūres** -ētis, *m.* an inhabitant of Cures.

Cūrētes -um, *m.* (Κοῦρητες), the ancient inhabitants of Crete, who celebrated a frantic worship of Jupiter, like that of Cybele by the Corymbantes. Adj., **Cūrētis** -idis, poet. = Cretan, Ov.

cūria -ae, *f.* (connected with Quiris). **I.** a curia, one of thirty divisions into which the Roman patricians were distributed by Romulus, Liv. **II.** Meton., **A.** the meeting-place of a curia, Tac. **B.** *a*, the building in which the senate met, usually the Curia Hostilia, afterwards the Curia Pompeja or Curia Julia; *b*, Curia Saliorum, the house of the Salii on the Palatine, Cic.; *c*, the senate; aliquem in curiam introducere, Liv.; *d*, the senate-house of non-Roman nations—e.g., at Salamis, Cic.; Syracuse, Cic.; Troy, Ov.; Athens, the Areopagus, Juv.

cūriālis -e (curia), belonging to the same curia, Cic.

cūriātim, adv. (curia), by curiae; populum consulit, Cic.

Cūriātī -ōrum, *m.* name of an Alban gens, three of which fought with the Horatii.

cūriātus -a -um (curia), relating to the curiae; comitia curiata, the original assembly of the Roman people, in which they voted by curiae, Cic.; lex, a law passed in the comitia curiata, Cic.

Cūriota -ae, *f.* an island on the Illyrian coast, now Veglia.

1. **cūrio** -ōnis, *m.* (curia), 1, the priest of a curia, Varr.; maximus, the head of the college formed by the thirty curiones, Liv.; 2, a herald, crier, Mart.

2. **Cūrio** -ōnis, *m.* the name of a family of the gens Scribonia.

cūriōse, adv., with compar. and superl. (curiosus), 1, carefully; conquerere ista curiosius, Cic.; 2, inquisitively; curiosius id faciunt quam necesse est, Cic.

cūriōsitas -ātis, *f.* (curiosus), inquisitiveness, curiosity.

Curiosolites -um, *m.* a people in Brittany, near modern Corseult.

cūriōsus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (curi), careful; 1, attentive, diligent; curiosis oculis perspicere non posse, Cic.; per multa alia colligit Chrysippus, ut est in omni historia curiosus, Cic.; 2, inquisitive, curious; āti curiosi, Cic.

cūris -is, *f.* (a Sabine word) = hasta, a lance, or javelin, Ov.

Cūrius -a -um, name of a plebeian gens, of which the most illustrious member was M'. Curius Dentatus, the conqueror of the Sabines, Samnites, and of Pyrrhus, celebrated for his temperance; hence appell. a brave and temperate man, Hor. Adj., **Cūriānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Curius.

cūro, 1. (cura). **I.** Gen. to care for, pay attention to, tend; *a*, with acc., negotia aliena, Cic.; *b*, with acc. and gerundive, in Sicilia frumentum emendum et ad urbem mittendum curare, to get bought and sent, Cic.; *c*, with infin., qui res istas scire curavit, Cic.; non curare, not to care, to decline, refuse; in Siciliam ire non curat, Cic.; *d*, followed by ut, ne, ut ne and the subj., or the subj. alone, Cic.; so in letters, cura n̄ valeas, Cic.; *e*, with de, Quintus de emerito nihil curat hoc tempore, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, to attend to, take care of; se, Cic.; membra, Hor.; to attend to, cure an invalid, or a disease; curare corpora, Cic.; curari non posse, Caes.; 2, to attend to religious observances; sacra, Cic.; 3, to provide or procure a sum of money; jube sodes nummos curari, Cic.; 4, to administer, manage; res Romanae, Liv.; absol. to command; curare Romanae, Tac. (Archaic forms, coiravi, coirandi, sp. Cic.)

curriculum -i, *n.* (curro). **I.** Act., **A.** Abstr., 1, running, Plaut.; 2, esp. *a*, a contest in running, a race, Cic.; *b*, a course, orbit of heavenly bodies; solis et lunae, Cic. **B.** Concr., the chariot used in races; in curriculum quadrigarum incurrere, Cic. **II.** Pass. the raceground; athletas se in curriculo exercentes, Cic.; often fig., exiguum vitae curriculum natura circumscipit, immensum gloriae, Cic.

curro, cūcurri, cursum, 3. to run, hasten; pass. impers., curritur, one runs, Cic.; curritur ad praetorium, Cic.; pro se quisque currere ad sua tutanda, Liv.; with cognate acc., eosdem cursus currere, Cic.; prov., currentem hortari, incitare or instigare, to spur the willing horse, Cic.; esp. *a*, to run in a race; currere bene, Ov.; with acc. of place, qui stadium currit, Cic.; *b*, of ships, to sail; per omne mare, Hor.; with acc., currere cavā trabē vastum aequor, Verg.; *c*, of a wheel, si mea sincero curreret axe rota, Ov.; *d*, of water, currentes aquae, Ov.; *e*, of the heavenly bodies, libera currebant inobservata per annum sidera, Ov.; *f*, of the hem of a garment, quam plurima circum purpura Maeandro duplici Meliboea cucurrit, Verg.; *g*, of fright, cold, shame, etc., varius per ora cucurrit Ausonidum turbata fremor, Verg.; *h*, of time, to pass; currit ferox aetas, Hor.; *i*, fig., of discourse, to march easily; perfacile currens oratio, Cic.

currus -ūs, *m.* (curro). **I.** **A.** a chariot, car, esp. a triumphal car; descendere in currum, Cic.; flectere currum de foro in Capitolium, Cic.; in vehi curru Capitolium, Cic. **B.** Meton., *a*, the horses, the team; neque audit currus halenas, Verg.; *b*, triumph; quem ego currum aut quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem? Cic. **II.** a plough with wheels, Verg. **III.** a ship, Cat. (synecp. genit. plur. currum, Verg., Aen. vi. 653).

cursim, adv. (curro), hastily, quickly; cursim agnen agere, Liv.; cursim dicere aliena, Cic.

cursito, 1. (intens. of curro), to run up and down; huc et illuc (of the atoms), Cic.

curso, 1. (freq. of curro), to run hither and thither; ultro et citro, Cic.

cursor -ōris, *m.* (curro). **I.** Lit. **A.** a runner, especially for a prize, Cic.; one who contends in the chariot race, Ov. **B.** 1, a messenger,

postman, *Talō*; 2, a slave who ran before his master's carriage, a running footman, *Suet.* **II.** *Transf.* surname of L. Papirius, the conqueror of the Samnites.

cursus -ūs, m. (*curro*), a running, rapid motion on horseback, in a carriage, or ship; milites cursu examinatos, *Caes.*; cursus equorum, *Verg.*; longarum navium, *Caes.*; cursu tendere ad aliquem or ad locum, *Liv.*; in cursu esse, to travel in haste, *Cic.*; esp. a, chariot or horse-race; cursus certamen, *Ov.*; fig. the race for office, honour, etc.; in eodem cursu fuisse a Sulla dictatore ad eosdem fere consules, *Cic.*; b, course, march, journey; cursus maritimus, *Cic.*; mihi cursus in Graeciam per tuam provinciam est, *Cic.*; cursus dirigere, *Liv.*; cursum secundum habere, *Caes.*; cursum tenere, *Cic.*; fig., reliquis vitae cursus, *Cic.*; c, the course of water; quosdam exaruisse amnes aut in alium cursum contortos et deflexos videmus, *Cic.*; d, of heavenly bodies, annui cursus solis, *Cic.*; e, of the voice, his per omnes sonos vocis cursus, *Cic.*

Curtius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most noted members of which were: a, M. Curtius, a Roman youth, said to have jumped into a chasm in the Roman forum, which then closed; b, C. Curtius Postumus, an adherent of Caesar's; Q. Curtius Rufus, the author of a Latin history of Alexander the Great, probably contemporary with *Vespasian*. Hence, Curtius lacus, the chasm in the forum into which M. Curtius was said to have jumped.

curto, 1. (*curtus*), to abridge, abbreviate, lessen, *Hor.*

curtus -a -um, shortened, mutilated, cut short; res, *Ov.*; mulus, *Hor.*; transf., of discourse, cut short; curta sentiunt nec anant redundantia, *Cic.*

cūrūlis -e (*currus*), relating to a chariot; equi, the team of four horses provided out of the public purse for the Circensian games, *Liv.*; sella, the curule chair adorned with ivory, the official seat of the consuls, praetors, and curule aediles, *Cic.*; curulis aedilis, a curule aedile, *Liv.*

curvāmen -inis, n. (*curvo*), a curving, vaulting, arching, *Ov.*

curvātūra -ae, f. (*curvo*), a vault, arch, *Plin.*; rotae, the rim, *Ov.*

curvo, 1. (*curvus*), to bend, bow, curve; curvare brachia longo circuitu, *Ov.*; quum nux plurimas curvabit ramos, makes to bend, *Verg.*; tollimur in caelum curvato gurgite, *Verg.*; curvare genua sua, *Verg.*; Hadria curvans Calabros sinus, *Hor.*; transf., make to bend, move; nec te vir Pieria pellice saucius curvat, *Hor.*

curvus -a -um (*κύρτος*), bent, bowed, arched, curved, crooked; arbor, bent with the weight of fruit, *Ov.*; aratrum, *Verg.*; naves, *Ov.*; litus, *Hor.*; flumen, winding, *Verg.*; curvus arator, bowed down, *Verg.*; curva senecta, *Ov.*; subst., **curvum** -i, n. what is crooked; curvo dignoscere rectum, *Hor.*

cuspis -idis, f. **A.** Lit. a point, esp. the point or head of a spear; asseres pedum XII cuspidibus praefixi, *Caes.*; of the sting of a bee, *Plin.*; of a scorpion, *Ov.* **B.** Meton. a, lance, javelin; infestis cuspidibus uti, *Liv.*; b, Neptune's trident; cuspis triplex, *Ov.*; c, a spit, *Mart.*

custodia -ae, f. (*custos*). **I.** a watching, guarding, custody, care. **A.** Lit., a, canum, *Cic.*; aliquem diligenti custodia asservare, *Liv.*; b, milit. t. t. keeping guard, watching; custodiae classium, *Caes.*; committere custodiam corporis feris barbaris, *Cic.* **B.** Meton., 1, the watch, sentinels; a, sing., in prose only collective, custodiam ex suis ac praesidium sex milia hominum una reliquerunt, *Caes.*; b, plur., frequens cus-

todii locus, *Liv.*; circumdare horribiles custodias, *Cic.*; disponere custodias diligentius, *Caes.*; 2, the station of the guard, post; haec mea sedes est, haec vigilia, haec custodia, *Cic.* **II.** Esp. custody, safe-keeping; custodia libera, liberation on parole, *Liv.*; dare aliquem in custodiam, *Cic.*; esse in custodia publica, *Cic.*; necari in custodia, *Caes.*

custōdiō, 4. (*custos*). **I.** Gen. to guard, watch, keep; tuum corpus domumque, *Cic.*; se diligentissime, *Cic.*; custodire salutem alicuius, *Cic.*; poma, of a dragon, *Ov.* **II.** Esp. a, to keep in sight, observe, watch; aliquem custodire ne quid auferat, *Cic.*; A. Terentius Varro ad custodiendum iter eorum missus, *Liv.*; b, to take care of; liber tuus a me custoditur diligentissime, *Cic.*; custodire aliquid litteris, *Cic.*; c, to keep in prison, hold captive; ducem praedonum, *Cic.*; obsides, *Caes.*

custos -ōdis, c. **I.** Gen. a guardian, watchman, keeper, preserver, attendant; a, portae, *Liv.*; custos defensorque provinciae, *Cic.*; custos urbis, *Cic.*; fortitudo custos dignitatis, *Cic.*; b, the guardian of a young man; custos incorruptissimus, *Hor.*; c, the guardian of a woman; nimium servat custos Junonius Io, *Ov.*; d, the officer in charge of the voting-tablets; custodes tabellarum, *Cic.*; e, milit. t. t., a sentinel, guard; custodes dare, *Cic.*; disponere, *Caes.* **II.** a, an overseer, overlooker, spy; custos ac vindex cupiditatum, *Cic.*; b, the gaoler, guard of a prisoner; jugulari a custodibus, *Nep.*

cūticeila -ae, f. (dim. of *cutis*), the skin, cuticle, *Juv.*

Cūtiliae -arum, f. an old town in the country of the Sabines.

cūtis -is, f. (root *CUT*, Gr. *KYT*, whence *κύτος*), the skin, *Hor.*; hide, leather, *Mart.*

Cyānē -ēs, f. (*Κυάνη*), a nymph changed into a fountain for her grief at the loss of Proserpine.

Cyānēē -ēs, f. (*Κυανή*), daughter of Maecander, mother of Caranus and Byblis.

cyāthus -i, m. (*κύαθος*), 1, a ladle for filling the goblets (pocula) with wine out of the crater, *Hor.*; 2, a measure of capacity = one-twelfth of a sextarius, *Hor.*

cýbaeus -a -um, navis and absol., **cýbaea** -ae, f. a kind of transport or merchantman, *Cic.*

Cýbēle or **Cýbebē** -ēs, f. (*Κυβέλη, Κυβήβη*), 1, a Phrygian goddess, afterwards worshipped at Rome under various names (*Rhea*, *Ops*, *Magna Mater*, etc.), whose priests were called *Galli*; adj., **Cýbēleius** -a -um, belonging to *Cýbele*; 2, a mountain in Phrygia.

Cýbistra -ōrum, n. (*τὰ Κύβιστρα*), a town in Cataonia, at the foot of Mount Taurus.

1. **cýclas** -adis, f. (*κυκλάς*), a female robe of state, having a border of purple or gold embroidery, *Juv.*

2. **Cýclas** -adis, f. (sc. *insula*), gen. in plur. **Cýclādes** -um, f. (*Κυκλάδες*), a group of islands in the Aegean Sea.

cýclieus -a -um (*κυκλικός*), cyclic; scriptor, an epic poet whose works formed a complete cycle of history, *Hor.*

Cýclops -clopis, m. (*Κύκλωψ*, round-eyed), a Cyclops, gen. in plur., **Cýclōpes** -clōpum, m. the Cyclopes, a gigantic one-eyed race, the workmen of Vulcan; sing., the Cyclops Polyphemus, *Hor.* Adj., **Cýclōpēus** -a -um, saxa, Sicilian, *Verg.*

Cýcnēius -a -um, (*κύκνειος*), belonging to the swan; plumae, *Ov.*; tanquam cyanea fuit divini hominis vox et oratio, his swan's song, *Cic.*

cýcnēus -a -um (*κύκνειος*), belonging to the swan; plumae, *Ov.*; tanquam cyanea fuit divini hominis vox et oratio, his swan's song, *Cic.*

1. **eyēnus** -i, m. (εὐνός), the swan, famed in legend for its death-song; sacred to Apollo, Cic.; meton. = poet; Dircaeus eyēnus, Pindar, Hor.

2. **Cyēnus** -i, m. 1, king of Liguria, son of Athena; changed into a swan; 2, the son of Neptune by Calyce, changed into a swan.

Cydonēa -ae, f. (Κυδωνία), an ancient city on the north coast of Crete; hence, 1, **Cydon** -onis, m. a Cydonean; 2, **Cydoniatae** -arum, m. inhabitants of Cydonea; 3, **Cydonius** -a -um, poet, for Cretan, Verg.; 4, **Cydonēus** -a -um, poet, for Cretan.

eygn . . . v. **eyen** . . .

cylindrus -dri, m. (κύλινδρος), 1, a cylinder, Cic.; 2, a roller for levelling the ground, Verg.

Cyllārōs and -ūs -i, m. (Κυλλάρως), 1, a Centaur; 2, the horse of Castor or Pollux.

Cyllēnē -ēs and -ae, f. (Κυλλήνη). 1. a high mountain in north-east Arcadia, where Mercury was born and reared. Hence, adj., 1, **Cyllēnius** -a -um, Cyllenian and Mercurian; proles, Mercury, Verg.; also Cephalus, son of Mercury, Ov.; ignis, the planet Mercury, Verg.; subst., **Cyllēnius** -ii, m. Mercury, Verg.; 2, **Cyllēneus** -a -um, Cyllenian or Mercurian; fides, the lyre, Hor.; 3, **Cyllēnis** -idis, f. Cyllenian or Mercurian. II. a town in the north of Elis.

cymba -ae, f. (κύμβα), a small boat, skiff, Cic.; esp. the boat of Charon, Verg.

cymbalum -i, n. (κύμβαλον), a cymbal, usually found in the plur., Cic.

cymbium -ii, n. (κυμβίον), a small drinking-vessel, Verg.

Cymē -ēs, f. (Κύμη). A. a town in Aeolis, mother-city of Cumae in Campania. Adj., **Cymaeus** -a -um, Cymaean. B. = Cumae (q.v.).

Cynāpēs, m. a river in Asia, falling into the Black Sea.

Cynicus -i, m. (Κυνικός), a Cynic philosopher, a Cynic. Adj., **Cynicus** -a -um, Cynic.

cynocēphalus -i, m. an ape with a head like a dog's, Cic.

Cynōs and -ūs -i, f. (Κύνως), a town in Iocris.

Cynōsargēs -is, n. (Κυνόσαργις), a gymnasium outside Athens, sacred to Hercules.

Cynōscēphālae -arum, f. (Κυνός κεφαλαί, dog's heads), two hills near Scotussa in Thessaly where the Romans defeated the Macedonians.

Cynōsūra -ae, f. (κυνόσουρα), the constellation of the Little Bear, the pole star, Cic. Adj., **Cynōsuris** -idis, ura, the Little Bear, Ov.

Cynōsūrae -arum, f. (Κυνόσουρα), a promontory in Attica.

Cynthus -i, m. (Κύνθος), a mountain in Delos, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana; hence, **Cynthus** -ii, m. Apollo; **Cynthia** -ae, f. Diana.

1. **Cypāriissus** -i, m. a youth beloved by Apollo, changed into a cypress.

2. **cypāriissus** = cypressus (q.v.).

Cyprus and -os -i, f. (Κύπρος), the island of Cyprus; hence adj., **Cyprius** -a -um, Cyprian; Cyprium aes, or subst., **Cyprium** -ii, n. copper; Plin. Subst., **Cypria** -ae, f. Venus, Tib.; **Cyprii** -orum, m. the Cypriotes.

Cypselus -i, m. (Κύψελος), a tyrant of Corinth.

Cyrēnē -ēs (-ae -arum), f. 1. a city of North Africa, birthplace of the poet Callimachus and of the philosopher Aristippus, founder of the Cyrenaic school. Hence 1, adj., **Cyrēnaeus** -a -um,

Cyrenaic; **Cyrēnael** -orum, m. the Cyrenaei, philosophers; 2, **Cyrēnaeus** -a -um, Cyrenaic; **Cyrēnāioi** -orum, the Cyrenaic philosophers; 3, **Cyrēnensis** -e, Cyrenaic. II. **Cyrēnē** -es, f. daughter of Hypseus, mother of Aristaeus by Apollo.

Cyrnōs (Cyrnus) -i, f. (Κύρνος), the island of Corsica. Adj., **Cyrnaeus** -a -um, Corsican.

Cyrtael or **Cyrtil** -orum, m. a people in Persis and Media.

Cyrus -i, m. (Κύρος), 1, the founder of the Persian Empire; 2, Cyrus minor, second son of Ochus, who fought with his brother, Artaxerxes Memnon, and was killed at Cunaxa; 3, an architect at Rome in the time of Cicero; hence, **Cyrea** -orum, n. the works of Cyrus, Cic.; 4, a youth mentioned by Horace.

Cýtae -arum, f. (Κύται), a city in Colchiae birthplace of Medea. Adj., 1, **Cýtaeus** -a -um, Cytæan = Colchian; 2, **Cýtaeis** -idis, f. the Cytæan, i.e., Medea.

Cýthera -orum, n. (Κύθηρα), the island Cythera, sacred to Venus, now Cerigo; hence, 1, **Cýtherēa** -ae, f. Venus; 2, **Cýtherēus** -a -um, Cytherean; subst., **Cýtherēia** -ae, f., Venus; 3, **Cýtherēis** -idis, f. the Cytherean, Venus; 4, **Cýtheriācus** -a -um, and 5, **Cýtherēias** -adis, f. sacred to Venus.

Cythnōs (Cythnus), -i, f. (Κύθνος), an island in the Aegean Sea, now Thermia.

cýtisus -i, c. and **cýtisum** -i, n. (κύτις), a kind of clover or trefoil much valued by the ancients, Verg.

Cýtōrus -i, m. (Κύτωρος), a mountain and city in Paphlagonia, famous for box-trees. Adj., **Cýtoriācus** -a -um, Cytorian; pecten, made of boxwood, Ov.

Cyzicus (-os) -i, f. (Κύζικος) and **Cyzicium** -i, n. a town on the Propontis. Adj., **Cyzicēnus** -a -um, Cyzicene.

D.

D d, the fourth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding in sound and alphabetical position with the Greek Δ, δ. For its meaning as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Dāci -orum, m. the Dacians, a warlike people on the Lower Danube; hence, 1, **Dācia** -ae, f. their country, Dacia; 2, **Dācius** -i, m. (sc. nummus), a gold coin of Domitian, the conqueror of the Dacians.

dactýlicus -a -um (δακτυλικός), dactylic; numerus, Cic.

dactýliothēca -ae, f. (δακτυλιθήκη), 1, a casket for rings, Mart.; 2, a collection of seal rings and gems, Plin.

dactýlus (-os) -i, m. (δάκτυλος) (lit. a finger), a metrical foot, consisting of one long, followed by two short syllables (- u u), a dactyl, Cic.

Daedāla -orum, n. a stronghold in Caria.

1. **daedālus** -a -um (δαίδαλος), 1, act., artful, full of art; Circe, Verg.; 2, pass., artfully constructed; tecta, Verg.

2. **Daedālus** -i, m. (Δαίδαλος), a celebrated Athenian artificer, builder of the Cretan labyrinth; hence adj., **Daedālēus** -a -um, Daedalian; iter, the labyrinth, Prop.

Dāhae -arum, m. (Δάαι), a Scythian tribe on the east side of the Caspian Sea.

Dalmātae (*Delmātae*) -arum, m. (Δαλμαῖται), the *Dalmatians*, inhabitants of *Dalmatia*. Hence **1**, **Dālmātia** -ae, f. the country of *Dalmatia* on the east side of the *Adriatic Sea*; **2**, adj., **Dalmātionis** -a -um, *Dalmatian*; subst., **Dalmāticus** -i, m. surname of *Metellus*, conqueror of the *Dalmatians*.

Dāma -ae, f. (in *Verg. m.*), a fallow-deer, *Hor.*

Dāmascus -i, f. (Δαμασκός), the *Syrian city* of *Damascus*. Adj., **Dāmasceus** -a -um, *Bamascene*; pruna, *damsons*, *Plin.*

Dāmāsippus -i; m. cognomen in the gens *Licinia*.

damma = *dama* 'q. v.).

damnatio -ōnis, f. (*damno*), *condemnation*; *ambitus*, for *bribery*, *Cic.*; *tantae pecuniae*, to pay, etc., *Cic.*

damnatorius -a -um (*damno*), relating to *condemnation*, *condemnatory*, *Cic.*; *judicium*, *Cic.*

damno, **1**. (*damnum*). **I.** to condemn, declare guilty, sentence. **A.** Lit. legal t.t., alienius ministros sociosque, *Cic.*; with acc. of the cause, causa judicata atque damnata, *Cic.*; with acc. of person, aliquem inauditum, *Tac.*; *damniari* inter sicarios, to be condemned as an assassin, *Cic.*; *damniari* per arbitrum, *Cic.*; *damniari* nullam aliam ob causam, *Cic.*; with perf. infin. act., aut dabis aut contra edictum fecisse damnabere, *Cic.*; with quod, A. Baebius-unus est damnatus, quod milites Romanos praebuisset ad ministerium caedis, *Liv.*; with abl. of the motive, inutili pudore causam suam damnare, *Liv.*; with abl. of the accusation, *damniari* eo crimine, *Cic.*; with abl. of the law or formula, *damniari* sua lege, *Cic.*; with abl. of the court, *damniari* populi iudicio, *Cic.*; with abl. of the punishment, *damnare* aliquem capite, to loss of civil rights, *Cic.*; with genit. of the crime, *ambitus*, *Cic.*; with genit. of the punishment, *damniari* octupli, *Cic.*; with de, *damniari* de vi, *Cic.*; with ad, *damniari* ad mortem, *Tac.* **B.** Transf., a, of deities, *damnare* aliquem voti or voto, to grant a person's wish, and thereby compel him to keep his vow; *damnabis* tu quoque votis, you will grant prayer, and thereby bind the suppliant to keep his vow, *Verg.*; gen. in pass., *damnari* voti or voto, to attain one's wish; his eiusdem voti *damnata* respublica, *Liv.*; b, of a testator, to bind the heir, *Hor.*; c, to sentence to endure or suffer; *damnare* aeterna lumina nocte, *Ov.*; d, to condemn a person on account of, to inculpate; aliquem summae stultitiae, *Cic.*; e, to blame, disapprove of; nec mihi mens dubia est, queri te tua numina damnent, *Ov.*; f, to assign, devote to (for destruction), *Ilion*, mihi castaeque *damnatum* *Minervae*, *Hor.* **II.** to procure the condemnation of a person; hoc uno crimine illum, *Cic.*

damnosē, adv. (*damnosus*), ruinously; bibere, to the host's loss, *Hor.*

damnosus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (*damnum*), causing loss or damage, mischievous, ruinous, detrimental; bellum sumptuosum et *damnosum* Romanis, *Liv.*

damnum -i, n. (old form *damnum*, from root *DAP*, connected with *daps*, *Gr. ΔΑΠ*, whence *δαπάνη*, or else from *dare* = the thing given as a punishment), loss, damage; injury (opp. *lucrum*). **I.** Gen. contrahere, facere, to suffer injury, *Cic.*; pati, *Liv.*; *damna* caelestia lunae, the waning of the moon, *Hor.*; *maximis* *damnis* affici, *Cic.*; *dare* *damnum*, to cause loss, *Cic.*; *damnum* naturae, a natural defect, *Liv.*; stomachum suum *damno* *Tulli* (to the injury of) expellere, *Cic.* **II.** Esp. **1**, loss in war, defeat;

damna *Romano* accepta bello, *Liv.*; **2**, a *fine*, pecuniary mulct, *Cic.*

Dāmōcles -is, m. (Δαμοκλῆς), a friend of *Dionysius*, tyrant of *Syracuse*, who, on praising the tyrant's prosperity, was placed by *Dionysius* at a sumptuous feast, and a sword was let down so as to hang by a hair over his head.

Dāmōn -ōnis, m. (Δάμων), **1**, a *Pythagorean*, famous for his friendship with *Phintias*; **2**, a celebrated *Athenian* musician, teacher of *Socrates*.

Dānāē -ēs, f. (Δανάη), daughter of *Acrisius*, mother of *Perseus* by *Zeus*; who visited her in a shower of gold when shut up in a tower by her father; hence, adj., **Dānāeus** -a -um; heros, *Perseus*, *Ov.*

Dānāus -i, m. (Δαναός), son of *Belus*, brother of *Aegyptus*, and father of the fifty *Danaides*, the mythical founder of *Argos*; hence, **1**, adj., **Dānāus** -a -um, *Greek*, *Argive*; pl. **Dānāi** -ōrum, m.; the *Greeks*; **2**, **Dānāides** -um, f. the daughters of *Danaus*.

Dānūbius (**Dāniūvius**) -ii, m. the *Danube* (in the upper part of its course; the lower part was called *Ister*).

dāno, v. do.

Daphnē -ēs, f. (Δάφνη), **1**, the daughter of the river-god *Peneus*, changed into a laurel tree; **2**, a grove and temple to *Apollo* and *Diana* near *Antiochia* in *Syria*.

Daphnis -idis, acc. -nim and -nin (Δάφνις), son of *Mercury*, a *Sicilian* shepherd, inventor of pastoral poetry, and the favourite of *Pan*.

daphnōn -ōnis, m. (δαφνών), a grove of laurels, *Mart.*

daps, **dāpis**, f. (root *DAP*, *Gr. ΔΑΠ*, whence *δαπάνω*, *δαπάνη*), **1**, a sacrificial feast, religious banquet; ergo obligatam redde *Jovi* *dapem*, *Hor.*; **2**, a meal, feast, banquet; amor *dapis*, *Hor.*; *humanā dape* (with human flesh) *pascere* equos, *Ov.*; plur., *dapis* *epulari* *opimis*, *Verg.*

dapsilis -e (δαψιλής), sumptuous, plentiful, richly provided, *Plaut.*

Dardāni -ōrum, m. (Δάρδανοι), a people in *Upper Moesia*, the modern *Servia*.

Dardānus -i, m. (Δάρδανος), son of *Jupiter* and *Electra* of *Arcadia*, the mythical ancestor of the royal family of *Troy*; hence **1**, **Dardānus** -a -um, *Trojan*; subst., **Dardāni** -ōrum, m. the *Trojans*; **2**, **Dardānius** -a -um, *Trojan*; subst., **Dardānia** -ae, f. *Troy*; **3**, **Dardānides** -ae, m. a descendant of *Dardanus*, *Aeneas*, *Verg.*; a *Trojan*, *Verg.*; **4**, **Dardānis** -idis, f. a *Trojan* woman, *Ov.*; *Creusa*, *Verg.*

Dārēs -rētis, m. (Δάρης), a companion to *Aeneas*, a boxer.

Dārēs and **Dārius** -i, m. (Δαρείος), name of several *Persian kings*; **1**, *Darius* *Hystaspes*, died 485 *B.C.*; **2**, son of *Xerxes*; **3**, *Darius* *Ochus* or *Nothus*, died 404 *B.C.*; **4**, *Darius* *Codomanus*, the last *Persian king*.

dātio -ōnis, f. (do), **1**, a giving; *legum*, *Cic.*; **2**, the legal right of alienation, *Liv.*

Dātis -tidis, acc. -tim, m. (Δαῖτις), a *Mede*, general of *Darius* *Hystaspis*, defeated with *Artaphernes* at *Marathon*.

dātor -ōris, m. (do), a giver; *laetitiae*, *Bacchus*, *Verg.*

Daulis -idis, f. (Δαυλῖς), a city in *Phocis*; adj., **Daulias** -adis, f. *Daulian*; ales, *Procne*, *Ov.*; *Dauliades* puellae, *Procne* and *Philomela*, *Verg.*

Daunus -i, m. a mythical king of *Apulia*, father (or ancestor) of *Turnus*, and father-in-law of *Diomedes*; hence **1**, **Daunius** -a -um, *Daunian*;

heros, Turnus, Verg.; gens, the Rutulians, of whom Turnus was king, Verg.; dea, Juturna, sister of Turnus, Verg.; Camena, the Roman muse, Hor.; credes, Roman, Hor.; **2, Dauntias** -adis, f. Apulia, Hor.

dē, prep., with abl., from. **I.** In space, from, away from, down from; de altera parte agri Sequanos decedere juberet, Caes.; de manibus effugere, Cic.; de digito anulum detrahare, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, **1, in the course of, during;** de nocte venire, Cic.; de die, in the day-time, Hor.; de mense Decembri navigare, Cic.; **2, from, immediately after;** statim de auctione venire, Cic.; diem de die differre, proferre, to put off from day to day, Liv. **B. 1, from, of the place from which a person comes;** copo de via Latina, Cic.; rabula de foro, Cic.; Libyca de rupe Leones, African lions, Ov.; **2, to denote a body of persons out of which some one is taken;** hominem certum mihi de comitibus meis, Cic.; esp. **a, of the birth, origin, class to which a person belongs, homo de plebe,** Cic.; **b, in the place of the partitive genit., de duobus honestis utrum honestius,** Cic.; **3, out of, to express the material out of which a thing is made, de eodem oleo et opera exarare aliquid,** Cic.; esp. **a, of the change of one thing to another, de templo carcerem fieri,** Cic.; **b, from, of the property which bears the cost of anything, de meo, de tuo, etc., from my property;** de publico, at the public expense, Cic.; **c, of the part of the body which suffers punishment, de tergo satisfacere,** Cic.; **4, of the ground, cause of a thing, on account of, gravi de causa, Cic.; qua de causa, on account of which, Cic.; 5, in accordance with, in obedience to some form or example;** vix de mea sententia concessum est, Cic.; **6, with relation to, concerning;** recte non credis de numero militum, Cic.; **7, with adj., to form an adverbial phrase, de improviso, unexpectedly,** Cic.; de integro, anew, Cic.

dēa -ae, f. (dat. and abl. pl., diis, deis, deabus), a goddess, Cic.; triplices, the Parcae, Ov.; deae novem, the Muses, Ov.

dēalbo, **1, to whitewash, plaster;** columnas, Cic.

dēambūlo, **1, to take a walk,** Suet.

dēarmo, **1, to disarm;** quibus dearmatus exercitus hostium, Liv.

dēbacchor, **1, dep. to rave, rage furiously;** debacchantur ignes, Hor.

dēbellātor -ōris, m. (debello), a conqueror; ferarum, Verg.

dēbello, **1. I.** Intransit. to wage war to the end, finish a war; neque priusquam debellavero abistam, Liv.; proelio uno debellatum est, Liv. **II.** Transf., **a, to fight out;** rixa super inero debellata, Hor.; **b, to conquer, overcome;** superbos, Verg.

dēlēo -ūi -itum, **2, (for dehibeo, from de and habeo, to have from a person, i.e. to be bound to restore something).** **I.** Lit. to owe, be indebted; alicui pecuniam, Cic.; talenta CC, Cic.; illi quibus debeo my creditors, Cic.; absol. ii qui debent, debtors, Cic.; subst., **dēbitum** -i, n. a debt; debitum alicui solvere, Cic.; debito fraudari, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to remain indebted; quod praesenti tibi peste subnegaram, non tribueram certe, id absenti debere non potui, Cic. **B.** to owe, to be bound to repay; **1, morally, with acc.,** alicui gratiam, Cic.; with infin. to be bound, to be pledged; homines, qui te et maxime debuerunt et plurimum juvare poterunt, Cic.; partic. **dēbitus** -a -um, bound, owed; debitae poenae, Cic.; **2, to be bound or obliged by fate or circumstances;** tu, nisi ventis debes ludiprium, if you are not bound to become, Hor.; debitus destinatusque morti, Liv.; vita quae seeto debetur, Cic.; **3,**

to owe, to have to thank a person for, to be indebted to a person for; alicui beneficium, Cic.; alicui vitam, Ov.

dēbilis -e, adj. with compar. (orig. dehibilis, from de and habilis), feeble, weak. **A.** Lit., corpus, Cic.; senex, Cic.; ferrum, Verg. **B.** Transf., macram ac debilem praetura futuram suam, Cic.

dēbilitas -atis, f. (debilis), weakness, feebleness, debility. **A.** Lit., bonum integritas corporis, miserum debilitas, Cic.; linguae, Cic. **B.** Transf., animi, Cic.

dēbilitatio -ōnis, f. (debilito), a weakening, weakness; animi, Cic.

dēbilito, **1, (debilis), to lame, weaken, cripple, disable.** **A.** Lit., a, membra lapidibus, fustibus, Cic.; gen. in pass., esp. in partic. perf., debilitatum corpus et contrucidatum, Cic.; **b, of things, quae (hiems) nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare Tyrrhenum,** Hor. **B.** Transf., to enervate, break the force of, disable; audaciam debilito, sceleri resisto, Cic.; tribunicios furores, Cic.; debilitatum metu, Cic.

dēbitio -ōnis, f. (debeo), an owing, debt; pecuniae, Cic.

dēbitor -ōris, m. (debeo), one who owes, a debtor. **A.** Lit., addicere Futidum creditorem debitoribus suis, Cic. **B.** Transf., mercedē solutā non manet officio debitor ille tuo, Ov.; vitae, owing his life to, Ov.

dēbitum -i, n. v. debeo.

dēcanto, **1. I.** Transf., **1, to sing, repeat in singing;** elegos, Hor.; **2, to repeat over and over again;** pervulgata praecepta, Cic. **II.** Intransit., to leave off singing; sed jam decantaverant fortasse, Cic.

dēcēdo -cessi -cessum, **3. I.** Lit., to go forth, go away, depart. **A.** Gen., a, ex nostra provincia, Cic.; decedere Italiā, Sall.; of animals, decedere e pastu, Verg.; **b, de via decedere, to depart from one's course,** Cic.; naves imprudentiā aut tempestate paululum suo cursu ..cesserunt, Cic.; fig., se nullā cupiditate inductum de via decessisse, Cic.; alicui de via decedere, to make way for, as a sign of respect, Plaut.; salutari, appeti, decedi, to have persons make way for you, Cic.; decedere canibus de via, to get out of the way of, Cic.; to yield to, get out of the way for, cease on account of; serae decedere nocti, Verg.; calor, Verg.; **c, milit. t. t., to march away, to evacuate;** decedere atque exercitum deducere ex his regionibus, Caes.; pugnā, Liv.; **d, of the magistrate of a province, to leave on the expiration of his term;** de or ex or (simply) provinciā, Cic.; **e, of actors, decedere de scena, Cic. B.** Esp., **a, to depart from life, to die;** decedere de vita, Cic.; or absol., decedere, Cic.; pater nobis decessit a. d. III. Cal. Dec., Cic.; **b, of things without life, (a) of water, to retire;** quin decessisse inde aquam nuntiatum esset, Liv.; **(β) of the sun and moon, to set;** quin decedens, Verg.; **(γ) of diseases, to cease;** alteram quartanam mihi dixit decessisse, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., **a, to abandon property of possession,** Cic.; **b, to abandon a plan or opinion;** de sententia, Cic.; **c, to swerve from duty;** de officio et dignitate, Cic.; **d, to yield place to;** with dat., vivere si recte nescis, decede peritis, Hor. **B. a, to decrease;** ut de causa periculi nihil decederet, Cic.; **b, to cease;** postquam invidia decesserat, Sall.

Dēcōlēa (-ia) -ae, f. (Δεκίλευα), a town in Attica on the Boeotian border.

dēcēm (δέκα), fem. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Meton., an indefinite number; decem vitia, Hor.

Dēcember -bris -bre, abl. -bri, (decem), **1,** mensis December, the tenth month of the Roman year reckoned from March, December, Cic.; subst.,

Dēcember -bris, m. *December*; **2**, belonging to the month *December*; kalendae, Cic.; libertate Decembri utere, the licenses of *December*, i.e., of the *Saturnalia*, Hor.

dēcompēda -ae, f. (decem and pes), a measuring rod ten feet in length, Cic.

dēcompēdātor -ōris, m. (decempeda), one who uses the *decempeda*, a land surveyor; aequissimus agri privati et publici decempedator, Cic.

dēcomplex -icis (decem and plex, from plico), ten-fold, Nep.

dēcomprimi -ōrum, m. (often written in two words), the ten chief men in the senate of a municipium or colonia, Cic.

dēcomscalmus -a -um (decem and scalmus), having ten throws or rowlocks; actuariolum, Cic.

dēcomvīr -i, m., gen. plur., **dēcomvīri** -ōrum or -ūm, m. a college of ten magistrates at Rome; **1**, decemviri legibus scribendis, the magistrates who drew up the *XII. Tables*; **2**, decemviri sacrorum or sacris faciundis, the guardians of the *Sibylline Books*; **3**, decemviri stlitibus (litibus) iudicandis, a judicial body who judged in cases affecting freedom and citizenship; **4**, decemviri agris metiendis dividendisque, commissioners for dividing public land.

dēcomvīrālis -e (decemvir), relating to the decemvirs; annus, Cic.; potestas, Liv.

dēcomvīrātus -ūs, m. (decemvir), the office or dignity of a decemvir, Cic.

dēcens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (decet), **1**, seemingly, becoming, decent; amictus, Ov.; quid verum atque decens curo atque rogo, Hor.; **2**, well-formed, handsome, comely; facies, forma, Ov.; malae, Hor.; Venus, Hor.

dēcentia -ae, f. (decet), comeliness, decency; figurarum venustas atque ordo, et ut ita dicam, decentia, Cic.

dēcerno -crēvi -crētum, **3**. **I.** to decide. **A.** peacefully; **1**, qui sine manibus et pedibus constare deum posse decreverunt, Cic.; **2**, a, to decide judicially; quod iste aliter atque edixisset decrevisset, Cic.; **b**, of the senate, etc., or of individual members of the senate, to decree, propose; si hic ordo (the senate) placere decreverat te ire in exsilium, obtemperatum te esse dicis, Cic.; pecunias ad templum monumentumque alicuius, Cic.; **D.** Junius Silanus primus sententiam rogatus supplicium aumendum decreverat, Sall.; senatus decrevit, darent operam consules, ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet, Sall.; alicui triumphum, Cic.; **3**, to decide in a hostile manner; decernere pugnam, Liv.; proelium, Cic.; decernere armis, Cic.; crastino die bene juvantibus diis acie decernamus, Liv. **II.** to resolve, form a resolution, settle; gen. with infin., Caesar his de causis Rhenum transire decreverat, Caes.; decreram cum eo familiariter vivere, Cic. (synop. perf. forms, decrerim, decreram, decrero, decressit, decresse).

dēcero -cerpi -cerptum, **3**. **A.** Lit., to pluck off, pluck away; arbore pomum, Ov. **II.** **1**, transf., humanus animus decerptus ex mente divina, a scion of, Cic.; **2**, to take away; ne quid focus de gravitate decerperet, Cic.

dēcertatio -ōnis, f. (decerto), a contest; harum rerum omnium, Cic.

dēcerto, **1**. to contend, struggle vehemently, fight to a decision; proeliis cum acerrimis nationibus, Cic.; pugna, Caes.; armis, Caes.; mecum contentione dicendi is locus, ubi Demosthenes et Aeschines inter se decertare soliti sunt, Cic.; qua de re iure decertari oporteret, armis non contendere, Cic.

dēcessio -ōnis, f. (decedo), a going away,

departure (opp. accessio). **A.** Gen., tua decessio, Cic. **B.** Esp. **1**, the departure of a governor from his province at the expiration of his year of office, Cic.; **2**, lessening, diminution; non enim tam cumulus bonorum jucundus esse potest quam molesta discessio, Cic.

dēcessor -ōris, m. (decedo), one who retires from an office, a predecessor; successori decessor invidit, Cic.

dēcessus -ūs, m. (decedo), a going away, departure. **I.** Gen., Dionysii, Nep. **II.** Esp. **A.** the retirement of a magistrate from office; post M. Bruti decessum, Cic. **B.** **1**, death; amicorum, Cic.; **2**, of water, ebb; aestus, Caes.

dēcet -cūit, **2**. (root DEC or DIC, whence also dignus), it becomes, it fits. **A.** Lit., quem decet muliebris ornatus, Cic.; quem tenues decuere togae nitidique capilli, Hor. **B.** Transf., it befits, it is fitting, it suits; id enim maxime quemque decet, quod est cuiusque maxime suum, Cic.; et quod decet honestum est et quod honestum est decet, Cic.; oratorem irasci minime decet, Cic.; with infin., exemplis grandioribus decuit uti, Cic.; absol., quo maiorem spem habeo nihil fore aliter ac deceat, Cic.

Decetia -ae, f. a town of the Aedui on the *Liger*, now Decize.

1. dēcido -cidi, **3**. (de and cado), to fall down; absol. or with ex, ab, de, or abl. alone. **A.** Lit., **1**, of things, a, of water, si decidit imber, Hor.; **b**, of things that fall naturally, poma, si matura et cocta, decidunt, Cic.; fig., ficta omnia celeriter tamquam flosculi decidunt, Cic.; **c**, of buildings, to fall down; celsae graviore casu decidunt turres, Hor.; **2**, of persons, a, decidere equo, Caes.; in praecipit, headlong, Ov.; fig., ex astris decidere, to fall from the height of happiness, Cic.; **b**, to die; scriptor abhinc annos centum qui decidit, Hor. **B.** Transf., to sink, fall; postquam a spe societatis Prusiae decidit, Liv.; in hanc fraudem tuam tam scelestam ac tam nefariam decidisti, Cic.

2. dēcido -cidi -cisum, **3**. (de and caedo). **A.** Lit., to hew off, cut off; aures, Tac.; pennas, Hor. **B.** Transf., a, to cut short; post decisa negotia, Hor.; **b**, to decide or determine a dispute; quibus omnibus rebus actis atque decisis, Cic.; per te, C. Aquili, decidit P. Quinctius quid liberis esse dissolveret, Cic.; sine me cum Flavio decidisti, Cic.

dēcies (-iens), adv. (decem), ten times, Cic.

dēcīma (dēcūma) -ae, f. (decimus), a tenth part, tithe; a, as an offering to the gods, Oresti nuper prandia in semitis decumae nomine magno honori fuerunt, Cic.; **b**, a tax paid by landowners in the provinces; decima hordei, Cic.

dēcīmānus (dēcūmānus) -a -um (decimus, decumus). **I.** **1**, relating to the provincial tax of a tenth; ager, the land paying a tenth, Cic.; frumentum, a tithe of corn, Cic.; subst., **dēcīmānus** -i, m. the farmer of such a tax, Cic.; mulier decimana or simply decimana -ae, f. (sarcastically), the wife of a farmer of the taxes, Cic.; **2**, milit. t. t., a, belonging to the tenth legion, Tac. **b**, belonging to the tenth cohort; porta, the gate of a Roman camp farthest from the enemy, so called because the tenth cohorts of the legions were there stationed. **II.** Meton., large, immense; acipenser, ap. Cic.

dēcīmo (dēcūmo), **1**. (decimus) to select every tenth man for punishment, to decimate, Suet.

dēcīmūs (dēcūmūs) -a -um. **A.** Lit., the tenth, Cic.; adv., decimus, for the tenth time, Liv. **B.** Meton., large, vast, great; unda, Ov. Subst., **dēcīmum** -i, u. tenfold; ager efficit or effert cum decimo, Cic.

dēcīpio -cēpi -ceptum, **3**. (de and capio). **I.**

to cheat, *cozen, deceive*; novem homines honestissimos, Cic.; expectationes, Cic. **II.** Esp. of time, to *beguile*; sic tamen absumo decipioque diem, Ov.

decisio -ōnis, f. (2. decido), a *decision*; decisionem facere, Cic.

Decius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which, P. Decius Mus, father and son, devoted themselves to death in battle to save the state.

declamatio -ōnis, f. (declamo), 1, loud, violent speaking, *declamation*; non placet mihi declamatio (candidati) potius quam persalutatio, Cic.; 2, practice in oratory; quotidiana, Cic.

declamatorius -a -um (declamator), relating to declamation, *declamatory, rhetorical*, Cic.

declamito, 1. (freq. of declamo), a, to speak loudly, *declaim*; Graece apud Cassium, Cic.; b, to practise; causas, to plead for the sake of practice, Cic.

declamo, 1. 1, to speak loudly and violently; contra me, to declaim against, Cic.; 2, to practise speaking in public; a, intransit., ad fluctum alunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, Cic.; b, transit., to declaim; quae mihi iste visus est ex alia oratione declamare, quam in aliam reum commentaretur, Cic.

declaratō -ōnis, f. (declaro), a *declaration, revealing*; animi tui, Cic.

declāro, 1. to make clear or distinct, *reveal, declare*. **A.** Lit., a, praesentiam saepe divi suam declarant, Cic.; b, to declare, pronounce, proclaim; aliquem consulem, Cic.; Numa declaratus rex, Liv. **B.** transf., to explain, make clear, declare; a, volatibus avium res futuras declarari, Cic.; with infin., quod plurimis locis perorationes nostrae voluissē nos atque animo contendisse declarant, Cic.; with relat. sent., declaravit quanti me faceret, Cic.; absol., res declarat, Cic.; b, to signify, mean; verba idem declarantia, synonyms, Cic.

declinatio -ōnis, f. (declino). **A.** Lit., a bending away, a turning aside; tuas petitiones parvā quādam declinatione effugi, Cic.; declinatio atomi, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, an avoiding, declining, turning away from; appetitio et declinatio naturalis, Cic.; b, rhet. t. t., a digression, declinatio brevis a proposito, Cic.

declino, 1. to bend aside, turn away. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., a, transit., si quo ego inde agmen declinare voluissē, Liv.; b, intransit., Cumanae cohortes declinare paululum, Liv.; declinare de via, Cic.; esp. of atoms, declinare dixit atomum per paulum, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, transit., ut declinet a proposito defectatque sententiam, Cic.; 2, intransit., a, de statu suo, Cic.; a religione officii, Cic.; b, of orators, writers, to digress; aliquantum a proposito, Cic. **II.** to avoid, shun; 1, lit., urbem unam mihi amoenissimam, Cic.; 2, transf., vitia, Cic.

declivis -e (de and clivus), bent or inclined downwards, sloping; collis aequaliter declivis ad flumen, Caes.; ripa, Ov. Subst., **declive** -is, n. a declivity; per declive se recipere, Caes.

declivitas -ātis, f. (declivis), a declivity, Caes.

decoctor -ōris, m. (decoquo), a spendthrift, bankrupt, Cic.

decollo, 1. (de and collum), to behead, Suet.

decōlor -ōris, discoloured. **A.** Lit., decolor ipse suo sanguine Rhenus, Ov. **B.** Transf., deteriorated; deterior paulatim ac decolor aetas, Verg.

decōlōratiō -ōnis, f. (decoloro), a discolouring, Cic.

decōlōro, 1. (decolor), to discolour; quod mare Dauniae non decoloravere caedes, Hor.

decōquo -coxi -coctum, 3. 1, to boil; olus, Hor. **II.** **A.** Lit., of metals, to melt away; pars quarta argenti decocta erat, Liv.; fig., suavitatis decocta, insipid, washy, Cic. **B.** Transf., absol., to become bankrupt; Tenebris memoria praetextatum te decoxisse? Cic.

decor -ōris, m. (decet), 1, grace, elegance; mobilibus decor naturis dandus et annis, Hor.; 2, beauty; te decor iste, quod optas, esse vetat, Ov.

decōrē, adv. (decorus), 1, properly, fitly, becomingly; ad rerum dignitatem apte et quasi decore loqui, Cic.; 2, beautifully, Cic. poet.

decōro, 1. (decus). **A.** Lit., to adorn, decorate; oppidum monumentis, Cic.; templa novo saxo, Hor. **B.** Transf., to honour; quem populus Romanus singularibus honoribus decorasset, Cic.; haec omnia vitae decorabat dignitas et integritas, Cic.

decōrus -a -um (decor). **A.** fitting, seemly, becoming, decorous; with infin., ut vix satis decorum videretur eum plures dies esse in Crassi Tusculano, Cic.; with dat., color albus praecipue decorus deo est, Cic.; with ad, ad ornatum decorus, Cic. Subst., **decōrum** -i, n. what is fitting, fitness, propriety; ἀρετήν appellant hoc Graeci, nos dicamus sane decorum, Cic. **B.** beautiful, graceful, handsome, adorned; aedes, facies, Hor.; arma, Sall.

decrepitus -a -um, very old, infirm, decrepit; aetas, Cic.

decreresco -crevi -cretum, 3. to lessen, become gradually smaller, decrease; ostreis et conchyliis omnibus contingere, ut cum luna pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, Cic.; decrescantia flumina, Hor.; cornua decrescunt, become smaller and smaller, disappear, Ov.; tantum animorum nobis in dies decrescit, Liv.

decrētum -i, n. (decerno), 1, a resolve, resolution, decree; consulis, Liv.; senatus, Cic.; decreta facere, Cic.; 2, philosoph. t. t. = δόγμα, doctrine, principle, Cic.

decūmanus, v. decimanus.

decūmātes -ium (decimus), relating to tithes; agri, lands on which the tithe or land-tax was paid, Tac.

decumbo -cūbū, 3. (de and *cumbo), 1, to lie down, either to sleep or at table, Cic.; 2, to fall, fall down, used of a vanquished gladiator, Cic.

decūria -ae, f. (decem), 1, a body of ten men, Varr.; 2, a class, division, esp. of jurors; iudicium, Cic.; scribarum, Cic.

decūriatiō -ōnis, f. (1. decurio), a dividing into decuriae, Cic.

decūriatus -ūs, m. (1. decurio), a dividing into decuriae, Liv.

1. **decūrio**, 1. (decuria), to divide into bodies of ten; equites decuriati, centuriati pedites conjurabant, Liv.; decuriare tribules, Cic.

2. **decūrio** -ōnis, m. (decuria), 1, the captain of a body of ten; decurio equitum Gallorum, Caes.; 2, a senator of a municipium or colonia, Cic.

decurro -curri (more rarely -cucurri) -cursum, 3. **I.** Lit., to run down, hasten down; summa decurrit ab arce, Verg.; ad naves, Caes.; decurro rus, Cic.; esp., 1, milit. t. t., to make an evolution towards a lower place; a, in practice or at a festival, to manoeuvre, charge; pedites ordinatos instruendo et decurrendo signa sequi et servare ordines docuit, Liv.; mos erat lustrationis sacro peracto decurrere exercitum, Liv.; b, to charge the enemy, to run down; ex Capitolio in hostem, Liv.; ex omnibus partibus,

Caes.; 2, to run in a race, run towards the goal; nunc video calcem, ad quam quum sit decursum, nihil sit praeterea extimescendum, Cic.; quasi decurso spatio, Cic.; 3, of ships, to sail; ego puto te bellissime cum quaestore Mesciano decursurum, Cic.; 4, of water, to run down; monte decurrens velut annis, Hor. **II.** Transf., a, to have recourse to, take refuge in; decurrere ad istam cohortationem, Cic.; ad miseris preces, Hor.; b, to finish; prope acta jam aetate decursaque, Cic.; inceptum unâ decurre laborem, Verg.; quae abs te breviter de urbe decursa sunt, treated, Cic.

decursio -ōnis, f. (decurro), a military evolution or manoeuvre, charge, ap. Cic.

decursus -ūs, m. (decurro). **I.** Lit., a running down; in rus decurro atque in decursu, Cic.; esp., 1, milit. t. t., a, a manoeuvre; alios decursu edere motus, Liv.; b, a charge, attack; subitus ex collibus decursus, Liv.; 2, of water, running down; aquarum, Ov. **II.** Transf., the completion of an office; decursu honorum, after filling every public office, Cic.

decurto, 1. to cut off, abridge, curtail; transf., of discourse, mutila sentit quaedam et quasi decurtata, Cic.

decus -ōris, n. (decet), that which adorns or beautifies, an ornament, honour, glory, grace. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., a, of things, decora atque ornamenta fanorum, Cic.; hominis decus ingenium, Cic.; civitatis dignitatem et decus sustinere, Cic.; b, of persons, pride, glory; imperii Romani decus ac lumen (of Pompey), Cic. **B.** Meton., esp. plur., decora, exploits in war, Liv.; renowned ancestors, Tac. **II.** Philosoph. t. t., moral dignity, virtue, Cic.

decussio, 1. (decussis, the intersection of two lines), to divide cross-wise in the shape of the letter X, Cic.

decūtio -cussi -cussum, 3. (de and quatio). to shake down, shake off, throw down, knock off. **I.** Lit., papaveum capita baculo, Liv.; rorem, Verg.; turres fulminibus, Liv.; ariete decussi ruebant mrii, Liv. **II.** Transf., cetera aetate jam sunt decussa, laid aside, ap. Cic.

dedecet -debilit, 2. it is unbecoming, unsuitable to, unfitting, gen. with a negative. **A.** Lit., neque te ministrum dedecet myrtus neque me, etc., Hor. **B.** Transf., it is unseemly, unfitting; with infin., simulare non dedecet, Cic.; falli, errare, labi, tam dedecet quam, etc., Cic.; of persons, to dishonour; Pomponius Atticus Claudiorum imagines dedecere videbatur, Tac.

dedēcor -ōris, adj. unseemly, shameful, vile, Sall.

dedēcōro, 1. (dedecus), to dishonour, bring shame upon; se flagitiis, Sall.; et urbis auctoritatem et magistri, Cic.

dedēcōrus -a -um, shameful, dishonourable, Tac.

dedēcus -ōris, n. shame, dishonour, disgrace. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., alicui dedecori esse or fieri, to bring shame upon, Cic.; dedecus concipere, Cic. **B.** Meton., the crime, cause of disgrace; nullo dedecore se abstinere, Cic.; dedecora militiae alicui obijcere, dishonourable conduct in the field, Liv. **II.** Esp., philosoph. t. t., evil, vice (opp. decus), Cic.

dedicatio -ōnis, f. (dedico), a consecration, dedication; aedis, Liv.

dedīco, 1. to declare; 1, naturam eius, Lucr.; 2, to make a return of property to the censor; haec praedia in censu, Cic.; 2, to consecrate, dedicate a temple; templum alicui, Cic.; Junonem, to dedicate the temple of Juno, Cic.

dedīgnor, 1. dep. to disdain, scorn, reject as unworthy; designari inaritum, Ov.; Noinades

maritos, as husbands, Verg.; with infin., sollicitare, Ov.

dedīscō -didici, 3. to unlearn, forget; nomen disciplinarumque populi Romani, Caes.; with infin., eloquentia loqui paene dedidit, Cic.

deditiōis -a -um (deditio), relating to capitulation or surrender; plur., deditiōis, the subjects of Rome, those who had surrendered unconditionally or had no rights (opp. socii), Caes.

deditiō -ōnis (dedo), surrender, capitulation; aliquem in deditionem accipere, Caes.; in deditionem venire, Liv.; facere deditionem, Caes.; compellere in deditionem, Liv.; deditionis conditio, Liv.; agere de deditione, to treat, Caes.; fit ad Poenos deditio, Liv.

dedītus -a -um (p. adj. with compar. and superl.), given to, devoted to, zealous for, addicted to; Coepio nimis equestri ordini deditus, Cic.; adolescentulus inirifice studiis deditus, Cic.; nimis voluptatibus esse deditum, Cic.; ventri atque somno deditus, Sall.

dedō -didi -ditum, 3. **I.** Lit., to give up; a, aliquem ad supplicium, Liv.; aliquem telis militum, Cic.; aliquem trucidandum populo Romano, Liv.; b, of the conquered, to give up, surrender; esp., dedere se, or pass, as middle, dedi, to surrender; dedere se populo Romano, Caes.; se in arbitrium ditionemque populi Romani, Liv.; se suae omnia Caesari, Caes. **II.** Transf., to give up to, dedicate, devote; aures suas poetis, Cic.; filiam libidini Ap. Claudii, Cic.; se, to devote oneself, give up oneself to; se totum Catoni, Cic.; se ei studio, Cic.; dedita opera, designedly, intentionally, Cic.

dedēcō, 2. to cause to unlearn, to teach; aut docendus is est aut dedocendus, Cic.; virtus populum falsis dedocet uti vocibus, teaches them not to use, Hor.

dedōlēō -dōlū, 2. to make an end of grieving, Ov.

dedūcō -duxi -ductum, 3. **I.** to lead or bring down. **A.** Lit., 1, aliquem de rostris, Caes.; rarios pondere suo, to weigh down, Ov.; pectine crines, to comb down, Ov.; 2, milit. t. t., to lead down; aciem in planum, Sall.; 3, naut. t. t., to spread sail; tota carbassa malo, Ov.; b, to drag a ship down to the sea; naves in aquam, Liv.; 4, of enchantment, to bring down; Jovem caelo, Ov. **B.** Transf., to reduce; universitatem generis humani ad singulos, Cic. **II.** to lead away. **A.** Lit., 1, aliquem ex ea via, Cic.; aliquem in arcem, Liv.; deducere atomos de via, Cic.; 2, milit. t. t., to remove; praesidia de his oppidis, Cic.; legiones in hiberna, Caes.; 3, to conduct, escort, accompany a person; a, to an audience, transfuga deductus (se) traditurum urbem promittit, Liv.; b, to accompany a person from the provinces to Rome; aliquem secum Romanum, Liv.; aliquem deducere ex ultimis gentibus, Cic.; c, to take to a house as a guest, aliquem ad Janitorem quemdam hospitem, Cic.; d, to take under an escort or guard; deducere Lentulum in carcerem, Sall.; e, to accompany (as a sign of respect) a statesman from his house to the forum or senate; haec ipsa sunt honorabilia assurgit, deduci, reduci, Cic.; magnam avert opinionem, magnam dignitatem quotidiana in deducendo frequentia, Cic.; aliquem ad forum, Cic.; f, to accompany a bride to the house of a bridegroom; virginem ad aliquem, Liv.; 4, to lead forth, conduct colonists, to found a colony; coloniam, Cic.; deducere colonos lege Julia Capuam, Caes.; 5, to bring before a court of law; aliquem ad hoc iudicium, Cic.; 6, of water, to bring; aquam Albanam ad utilitatem agri suburbanii, Cic.; 7, to dispossess; ex ea possessione Antiochum, Liv.; esp. as legal t. t., inoribus deducere; to make an entry on land for the sake of having the right to

'possession tried; aliquem de fundo (with or without moribus), Cic. **B.** Transf., *a*, to lead away from, turn away from; aliquem ab humanitate, Cic.; aliquem de sententia, Cic.; *b*, of things, to bring to; deducere rem ad arma, Caes.; *c*, to derive one's origin; nomen ab Anco, Ov. **C. a.** to deduct, subtract; centum nummos, Cic.; *b*, to spin, levi pollice filum, Ov.; transf., to compose (of writing), tenui deducta poemata filo, Hor.

dēductio -ōnis, *f.* (deduco), *a leading down.* **I.** Gen., **1**, the quartering or billeting of soldiers, in oppida militum crudelis et inisera deductio, Cic.; **2**, *a conducting of colonists, a colonising*; quae erit in istos agros deductio, Cic.; **3**, *a fictitious ejection from disputed property*, Cic.; **4**, *a bringing down of water*; rivorum a fonte, Cic. **II.** *a lessening, deduction*, Cic.

dēductor -ōris, *m.* (deduco), *a client or friend who accompanies a candidate*, ap. Cic.

dēductus -a -um, *p. adj.* with compar. (deduco), *thin, fine, slender*; carmen, light, unambitious, Verg.

dēdero, *l.* to wander from the right path, for one's way. **A.** Lit., in itinere, Cic.; in navigando a ceteris, Sall. **B.** Transf., magno opere a vero longe, Lucr.

dēfātīgātio -ōnis, *f.* (defatigo), *weariness, fatigue*; membrorum, Cic.; hostium, Caes.

dēfātīgō, *l.* to weary, fatigue, tire; *a*, physically, exercitum quotidianis itineribus, Caes.; gen. in partic. pass., defatigatis in vicem integri succedunt, Caes.; *b*, mentally, te nec animi neque corporis laboribus defatigari, Cic.; non modo censores, sed etiam iudices omnes potest defatigare, Cic.

dēfātīscor = defetiscor (q.v.).

dēfēctio -ōnis, *f.* (deficio), **1**, *a desertion, defection, rebellion*; *a*, lit., defectio a populo Romano, Cic.; facere defectionem, Liv.; sollicitare aliquem ad defectionem, Liv.; sociorum, Cic.; *b*, transf., *a tota ratione defectio*, Cic.; **2**, *a ceasing, failure, vanishing, disappearing*; *a*, virum, Cic.; *b*, of light, defectiones solis et lunae, eclipses, Cic.; *c*, *weakness*; defectio manifesta, Tac.

dēfēctor -ōris, *m.* (deficio), *a rebel, deserter*, Tac.

1. dēfectus -a -um, *partic.* of deficio.

2. dēfectus -ūs, *m.* (deficio), *a failing, ceasing, disappearing*; *a*, aquarum, Liv.; *b*, *a failing of light, eclipse*; lunae, Cic.

dēfēndo -fendi -fensum, *3.* (de and *fendo). **I.** to repel, repulse, ward off, drive away; defendere ictus ac repellere, Caes.; nimios solis ardores (from the vines), Cic.; defendere civium pericula, Cic.; proximus a tectis ignis defenditur aegre, Ov. **II.** to defend, protect, guard, watch over. **A.** rempublicam, Cic.; se telo, Cic.; vitam ab inimicorum audaciā telisque, Cic.; castra, Caes.; senatum contra Antonium, Cic. **B.** In writing or speaking, to defend; **1**, *a*, acta illa Caesaris, Cic.; se adversus populum Romanum, Cic.; *b*, (a) to defend before a court of law, Sex. Roscius parricidii reum, Cic.; defendere crimen, to defend a person on a charge of, etc.; defendere crimen istius conjurationis, Cic.; aliquem de ambitu, on a charge of, Cic.; aliquem in capitis periculo, Cic.; (β) to maintain or assert in defence; id aliorum exempla se fecisse defendit, Cic.; *c*, to maintain a proposition or statement; defendere sententiam, Cic.; **2**, transf. to sustain a part; vicem rhetoris atque poetae, Hor.; defendere commune officium censurae, Cic.

dēfēnēro, *l.* to plunge into debt; dimissiones libertorum ad defendendas diripiendasque provincias, Cic.

dēfēnsio -ōnis, *f.* (defendo), *a defence*; *a*, by

arms, castrorum, Caes.; *b*, in speech or writing, defensio miserorum, Cic.; id ad suam defensionem offerre, Cic.; defensionem alicuius or alicuius rei suscipere, Cic.; *c*, the speech or writing itself, defence; defensionem causae suae scribere, Cic.

dēfēnsio, *l.* (freq. of defendo), *to be wont to defend, defend frequently*; causas, Cic.; haec rursus acris accusavit in senectute quam antea defensaverat, Cic.

dēfēnsō, *l.* (intens. of defendo), to protect, defend; Italici, quorum virtute moenia defensabantur, Sall.

dēfēnsor -ōris, *m.* (defendo), **1**, *one who wards off or averts; periculi*, Cic.; **2**, *a defender*; *a*, in war, murus defensoribus nudatus, Caes.; *b*, *a defender, protector*; esp. in a court of law, adoptare sibi aliquem defensorem sui juris, Cic.; fieri defensore alicuius, Cic.

dēfēro -tūli -lātum -ferre. **I.** to bring, bear, carry down. **A.** Gen. amoeno ex Helicone perenni inde coronam, Lucr.; esp., *a*, of rivers, to carry down with them; excipere dolia quae amnis deferit, Liv.; *b*, to change, remove to a lower place; aedes suas sub Veliam, Cic.; acies in campos delata est, Liv. **B.** Esp. to carry down, bear down with violence; ruinā tota prolapsa acies in praeceps deferri, Liv.; praeceps aeris speculā de montis in undas deferor, Verg. **II.** to bear or bring from one place to another.

A. Lit., **1**, gen., *a*, ad causas iudicia jam facta domo, Cic.; comneatum in viam, Liv.; alicui epistolam, Cic.; *b*, polit. t.t., deferre sitellam, de M. Octavio, to bring the ballooting-box for voting, i.e. to have the vote taken about, etc., Cic.; deferre ex aërio or in aëriarum, to bring from or to the treasury (where the standards, decrees of the senate, public accounts, etc., were kept), Liv.; deferre rationes, to give in the accounts, Cic.; deferre census Romam, to send the census-lists from the colonies to Rome, Liv.; **2**, esp., *a*, to take away violently from one place to another, to drive, carry; hic rumor est Asinium delatum (esse) vivum in manus militum, Cic.; *b*, as nant t.t., to drive away, carry, aliquem ex alto ignotas ad terras et in desertum litus, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, to offer, hand over, refer; si quid petet, nitro defer, Hor.; alicui praemium dignitatis, Cic.; totius belli summa ad hunc omnium voluntate deferunt, Caes.; rem ad amicos, Cic.; rem ad senatum, Cic.; **2**, to communicate, report, tell, deferre falsum equitum numerum, Caes.; vehementer te esse sollicitum multi ad nos quotidie deferunt, Cic.; esp., *a*, as legal t.t., nomen alicuius, or alicuius rei, or nomen alicui, to inform against, to set a prosecution on foot; deferre nomen venefici cuiusdam, Cic.; deferre crimen, to bring a charge, Cic.; deferre aliquid, or de aliqua re, or de aliquo, to inform, Cic.; deferre aliquem, to accuse, Tac.; *b*, polit. t.t., ad aerarium deferre, to register; nomina iudicum, Cic.; aliquem in beneficiis ad aerarium deferre, or simply deferre aliquem, to recommend for reward, Cic.

dēfērvēscō -fervi or -ferbūi, *3.* to cease boiling; of the heat of passion, to cease to rage, diminish in violence; quum adolescentiae cupiditates defervissent, Cic.

dēfēssus, *v.* defetiscor.

dēfētīscor (dēfātīscor) -fessus, *3.* dep. to become tired, grow weary; gen. found in perf. partic., **dēfēssus** -a -um, *weary, tired*; defessus cultu agrorum, Cic.

dēfīcīo -feci -fectum *3.* (de and facio). **I.** Intransit. or reflex., **1**, to rebel, revolt; *a*, lit., ab rege, Sall.; a republica, Cic.; ad Poenos, to go over to the Carthaginians, Liv.; *b*, transf., ab amicitia, Cic.; *a* virtute, Liv.; **2**, to fail, cease, become less; *a*, of the sun or moon, to become eclipsed; sol deficiens, Cic.; of fire, to go out; ubi

ignem deficere extremum videbat, Verg.; of water, to retire, fail; utcumque exstenuat aut deficit mare, flows or ebbs, Liv.; deficient laesi carmine fontis aquae, Ov.; b, of number, quantity, etc. to become less, fail; non materia, non frumentum deficere paterat, Caes.; nec vero levitatis Atheniensium exempla deficient, Cic.; c, of time, to fail, to be too short for; dies deficiat, si velim paupertatis causam defendere, Cic.; d, of strength, etc. to fail, become weak; ne vox viresque deficerent, Cic.; nisi memoria defecerit, Cic.; et simul lassitudine et procedente jam die fame etiam deficere, Liv.; animo deficere, to lose heart, Caes., Cic.; absol. to be disheartened; ne unā plagā acceptā patres conscripti considerent, ne deficerent, Cic. **II.** Transit., a, act., to abandon, leave, fail; quoniam me Leontina civitas atque legatio propter eam quam dixi causam deficit, Cic.; ipsos res frumentaria deficere coepit, Caes.; dolor me non deficit, Cic.; b, pass. deficit. to be abandoned by, to be wanting in; defici a viribus, Caes.; mulier abundat audaciā, consilio et ratione deficitur, Cic.; sanguine defecti artus, bloodless, Ov.

defigo -fixi -fixum, 3. to fix or fasten into. **I.** Lit., sudas sub aqua, Caes.; sicam in consulis corpore, Cic.; tellure hastas, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, to fix the eyes or the mind on something; omnes vigilas, curas, cogitationes in reipublicae salute defigere, Cic.; Libyae defixit lumina regnis, Verg.; in cogitatione defixum esse, to be deep in thought, Cic.; b, to make fast; virtus est una altissimis radicibus defixa, Cic.; c, to fix in amazement, make motionless with astonishment, etc.; defixerat pavor cum admiratione Gallos, Liv.; partic., defixus, motionless with astonishment, fear, etc.; quum silentio defixi stitissent, Liv.; d, to imprint firmly; in oculis omnium sua furta atque flagitia defixurus sum, Cic.; e, religious t.t. to declare, denounce; quae augur injusta, nefasta, vitiosa, dira defixerit, Cic.; f, of enchantment, to bind by a spell, to curse, regis Iolciacis animi defigere votis, Verg.

defingo -finxi -fictum, 3. to form, mould, fashion, Hor.

definio, 4. to inclose within limits, to bound. **A.** Lit. eius fundi extremam partem oleae directo ordine definiunt, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to fix, define, determine; ii qui mala dolore, bona voluptate definiunt, Cic.; esp. a, logical t.t. to define, give a definition of; rem definire verbis, Cic.; b, to fix; suum cuique locum, Caes.; 2, to confine within limits, restrain; non vagabitur oratio mea longius atque eis fere ipsis definitur viris, etc., Cic.

definitē, adv. with superl. (definitus), definitely, distinctly; lex Gellia et Cornelia quae definitē potestatem Pompejo civitatem donandi dederat, Cic.

definitio -ōnis, f. (definio), a definition; a, verborum omnium definitiones, Cic.; b, a fiat; iudiciorum aequorum, Cic.

definitivus -a -um (definio), relating to definition or explanation, explanatory; constitutio, Cic.

definitus -a -um, p. adj. (from definio), definite, distinct; constitutio, Cic.; causa, Cic.

defio -fieri, pass. of deficio, to fail; numquam causa defiet, cur victi pacto non stetis, Liv.; lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defit, Verg.

deflagratio -ōnis, f. (deflagro), a burning, consuming by fire; terrarum, Cic.

deflagro, 1. to be burnt down, to be consumed by fire. **A.** Lit., quum curia Saliorum deflagrasset, Cic.; Phaethon ictu fulminis deflagravit, Cic.; part. pass., deflagratus, consumed, Cic. **B.** Transf., to cease burning, to abate, cool;

interdum spes animum subibat deflagrare iras vestras, Liv.; deflagrante paulatim seditione, Tac.

deflecto -flexi -flexum, 3. **I.** Transit., **A.** Lit., a, to bend down; tenerum prono pondere corpus, Cat.; b, to turn aside; amnes in alium cursum, Cic. **B.** Transf., declinare a proposito et deflectere sententiam, Cic. **II.** Intransit., to turn aside, turn away; a, de via, Cic.; a veritate, Cic.; b, of speech, to digress; oratio redeat illuc unde deflexit, Cic.

defleo -flevi -fletum, 2. 1, to bewail, weep for; impendentes casus inter se, Cic.; alicius mortem, Cic.; 2, to speak with tears; haec ubi deflevit, Verg.

defloresco -florei, 3. **A.** Lit., to shed blossom, to fade; idem (flos) quum tenui carptus defloruit ungui, Cat. **B.** Transf., to lose bloom, wither; cum corporibus vigere et deflorescere animos, Liv.; meton., amores mature et celeriter deflorescunt, Cic.

deflūo -fluxi, 3. **I.** to flow down. **A.** Lit., a, of water, etc., sudor a capite, Cic.; humor saxis, Hor.; Rheus in plures defluit partes, Caes.; b, of things not liquid, to float; dolia medio amni defluerunt, Liv.; to swim down; secundo amni, Verg.; to sail down; cum paucis navigiis secundo amni, Liv. **B.** Transf., to fall down, descend, glide down; 1, quum ipsae defluebant coronae, Cic.; of dress, hair, etc., to fall; pedes vestis defluxit ad imos, Verg.; rusticus tonso toga defluit, Hor.; of horsemen, moribundus Romanus labentibus super corpus armis ad terram defluxit, Liv.; 2, abstr., a, to be derived; quodsi inest in hominum genere mens, fides, virtus, concordia, unde haec in terras nisi a superis defluere potuerunt, Cic.; b, to fall to the lot of; multaue merces tibi defluat aequo ab Jove Neptunoque, Hor.; c, to change to; a necessarii artificii ad elegantiora defluximes, Cic. **II.** to flow away, disappear, be lost; a, of hair, etc., extemplo tristi medicamine tactae defluerunt comae, Ov.; b, of persons, ex novem tribunis unus me absente defluxit, has proved false to me, Cic.; c, of time, to disappear, cease; ubi salutatio defluxit? Cic.

defodio -fodi -fossus, 3. **I.** 1, to dig in, to cover with earth; signum septem pedes altum in terrain defodi, Liv.; 2, to conceal by digging, bury; thesaurum sub lecto, Cic.; aliquem humo, Ov.; Menucia Vestalis viva defossa est scelerato campo, Liv. **II.** to dig up; terrain, Hor.

deformatio -ōnis, f. (deformo), a deforming, disfiguring. **I.** Lit., corporis et coloris, Cic. **II.** Transf., tantae majestatis, degradation, Liv.

deformis -e, adj. with compar. and superl. (de and forma), I. deformed, misshapen, ugly. **A.** Lit., a, of persons or animals, deformed in body; deformem natum esse, Cic.; jumenta parva atque deformia, Caes.; b, of things, ugly, disgusting; foeda omnia ac deformia visa, Liv.; aspectus deformis atque turpis, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, disgraced, disgraceful, patriae solum deformis belli malis, Liv.; b, hateful, foul, shameful, ira, deformem malum, Ov.; deformem est, foll. by infin., Cic. **II.** formless, shapeless; deformes animae, Ov.

deformitas -ātis, f. (deformis), deformity, ugliness. **I.** Lit., corporis, Cic.; oris, Tac. **II.** Transf., disgrace, dishonour; illius fugae negligentiaeque deformitas, Cic.

1. deformo, 1. to form, fashion, delineate; transf., ille quem supra deformavi, whom I have formerly described, Cic.

2. deformo, 1. (de and forma). **A.** Lit., to bring out of form and shape, disarrange; a, of persons, deformatus corpore, deformed in body

Cic.; *b*, of things, parietes nudos ac deformatos reliquit, Cic. **B.** Transf., to disgrace, dishonour; victoriam clade, Liv.; homo vitiis deformatus, Cic.

dēfrando, 1. to deceive, defraud, cheat; aures, Cic.; aliquem, with abl. of thing, aliquem ne andatā quidem, Cic.

dēfrēnātus -a -um (de and freno), unbridled, unrestrained; cursus, Ov.

dēfrico -fricū -fricātum, and -frictum, 1. to rub, rub hard; dentes, Ov.; fig., urbem easle multo, to salutaris, lash, Hor.

dēfringo -frēgi -fractum, 3. (dē and frango), to break off; ramum arboris, Cic.; ferrum ab hasta, Verg.

dēfrūtum -i, n. (for defervitum sc. mustum), must or new wine boiled down to a small portion of its original quantity, Verg.

dēfugio -fūgi, 3. **I.** Intransit., to flee away; armis abjectis totum sinistrum cornu defugit, Liv. **II.** Transit., to fly from, avoid, get out of the way of; proefium, Caes., iudicia, Cic.; auctoritatem consulationis sui, Cic.; eum disputationem, Cic.

dēfundo -fūdī -fūsum, 3. to pour down, pour out; a, vinum, Hor.; aurea fruges Italiae pleno defundit Copia cornu, Hor.; *b*, to pour a libation; defunde merum pateris, Hor.

dēfungor -functus sum, 3. dep. to finish, complete, discharge, perform, be relieved of an office or duty; a, defunctus honoribus, having filled all public offices, Cic.; pericula, Cic.; proelio, bello, Liv.; laboribus, Hor.; defunctum bello barbiton, discharged from the warfare of love, Hor.; *b*, vitā defungi, to die, Verg.; absol., defuncta (est) virgo Vestalis Laelia, Tac.

dēgēnēr -ēris (de and genus). **A.** Lit., unworthy of one's race, not genuine, degenerate; Neoptolemus, unworthy of his father, Verg.; hi jam degeneres sunt, mixti et Gallograeci vere, quod appellantur, Liv. **B.** Transf., morally degenerate, unworthy, ignoble; patriae non degener artis, Ov.; non degener ad pericula, Tac.; ceterorum preces degeneres fuere ex metu, Tac.

dēgēnēro, 1. (degener). **I.** Intransit., to become unlike one's race or kind, to fall off, degenerate. **A.** Lit., Macedones in Syros Parthos Aegyptios degenerarunt, Liv.; poma degenerant sucos oblita priores, Verg. **B.** Transf., to degenerate morally; ab hac perenni contestataque virtute majorum, Cic.; in Persarum mores, Liv. **II.** Transit., a, to cause to degenerate, nil degeneratum in aliis huic quoque decori offecisset, Liv.; *b*, to dishonour, stain by degeneracy; propinquos, Prop.

dēgo, dēgi, 3. (for deigo, from de and ago), to pass time, omne tempus aetatis sine molestia, Cic.; vitam in egestate, Cic.; in beatorum insulis immortale aevum, Cic.; senectam turpem, Hor.; absol., to live, ille potens sui letusque deget, Hor.

dēgrādinat, impers. it ceases to hail, Ov.

dēgrāvō, 1. **A.** Lit., to press down, oppress, degravat Aetna caput, Ov., quae (duo millia) illatis ex transverso signis degravabant prope circumventum cornu, Liv. **B.** Transf., to weigh down, impede, distress, quia vulnus degravabat, Liv.

dēgrēdiōr -gressus, 3. dep. (de and gradior), to step, march, walk down; degressus ex arce, Liv.; monte, collie, Sall.; in aequum, Liv.; in campum, Liv., ad pedes, to dismount, Liv.

dēgusto, 1. **A.** Lit., to taste; a, of persons, inde, Sall.; nec degustant lotos amara fuit, Ov.; *b*, of things, celeri flammā tigna trabesque (of fire), to lick, Lucr.; of a weapon, to graze; summum vulnere corpus, Verg. **B.** Transf., to try, make a trial of; genus hoc exercitationum,

Cic.; to sound, eorum, apud quos aliquid aget aut erit acturus, mentes sensusque degustet, Cic.

dēhinc, adv. from here, hence, henceforth. **I.** Of space. **A.** Lit., Tac. **B.** Transf., of the order of succession, hereupon, Hor. **II.** Of time, a, from this time, henceforth; me L. Tarquinium Superbum quicumque dehinc vi possum exsecuturum, Liv.; *b*, thereupon; Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat; dehinc Italia satur, Verg.; *c*, then; corresponding with primum, in the second place, Sall. (dehinc sometimes one syllable, Verg. Ov.).

dēhlaco -hivi or -hīi, 3. to gape, open, split; terra deliscat mihi, may the earth swallow me up, Verg.; dehiscens intervallis hostium acies, Liv.

dēhonestāmentum -i, n. (dehonesto), a blemish, deformity, disgrace; corporis, Sall.; amicitiarum, Tac.

dēhonesto, 1. to dishonour, disgrace; famam, Tac., Liv.

dēhortor, 1. dep. to advise to the contrary, to dissuade; aliquem, Cic.; aliquem ab aliquo, Sall.; with infin., plura scribere dehortatur me fortuna, Sall.

Dēiānira -ae, f. (Διδανειρα), daughter of Oeneus, sister of Meleager, wife of Hercules, whose death she caused by sending him a garment poisoned with the blood of Nessus.

deicio, v. deicio.

Dēidāmia -ae, f. (Διδάμεια), daughter of Lyncades, king in Scyros, mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles.

dēin, v. deinde.

dēinceps, adv. (dein and capio), one after another, successively; a, in space; tres deinceps tures cum ingenti fragore procliderunt, Liv.; *b*, in time; quā tres fratres video deinceps tribunos plebis per triennium fore, Cic.; *c*, in order of succession; F. Sulpicius qui deinceps eum magistratum petiturus putabatur, Cic.; corresponding to primum, primum est officium ut se conservet in naturae statu, deinceps ut, etc., Cic. (deinceps, dissyll., Hor., Sat. ii. 8.80).

dēindē and **dēin** (for dein, from de and locat. suff. -im), adv. a, of space, thereupon, from that place; via tantum interest perangusta, deinde passio latior pateat campus, Liv.; *b*, of time, thereafter, thereupon, then, afterwards; Cimbrum Gambrianum statim ad me vocavi, deinde item accessit, etc., Cic.; corresponding with primum, principio (initio), prius, inde, post, postremo, etc., Caesar primum suo, deinde omnium ex conspectu remotis equis, Caes.; with other adverbs, tum deinde, Liv.; deinde postea, Cic., etc.; *c*, in narration or order of succession, then, next; ut a prima congressione maris ac feminae, deinde a prognie, etc., Cic.; corresponding with primum, primum... deinde, Cic. (in classical poets, one syllable).

Dēiōnides -ae, m. (Διδιονίδης), son of Deione and Apollo, i.e., Miletus.

Dēiōpēa -ae, f. (Διδιόπεια), one of the nymphs of Juno.

Dēiphōbē -ēs, f. (Δηϊφώβη), daughter of Glauco.

Dēiphōbus -i, m. (Δηϊφωβος), son of Priam, husband of Helen after the death of Paris.

dejectio -onis, f. (dejicio), a throwing down, legal t.t. ejectment from property, Cic.

1. **dejectus** -a -um, p. adj. (from dejicio), 1, low-lying; equitatus noster dejectis locis constiterat, Caes.; 2, dispirited, dejected, Verg.

2. **dejectus** -ūs (dejicio), 1, a throwing down, hurling down; arborum, Liv.; 2, declivity, depression; collis, Caes.

dejéro = **dejuo** (q. v.)

dejicio -jeci -jectum, 3. (de and jacio), to throw, cast, hurl down. **I. Lit.** **A. Gen.**, aliquem de ponte in Tiberim, Cic.; litrum in mare, Cic. **B. Esp.** 1, se dejicere, or pass. dejeci, to rush down; venti ab utriusque terrae praealtis montibus subiti ac procellosi se dejiciunt, Liv.; 2, to throw to the ground; of trees, to fall, Liv.; of statues, to throw down, Cic.; of buildings, to pull down; turrum, Caes.; 3, to throw lots into an urn; quum dejecta in id sors esset, Liv.; 4, milit. t. t. to drive from a position; nostros loco, Caes.; 5, pass., dejeci, naut. t. t. to be driven away; ad inferiorem partem insulae, Caes.; 6, of the head, eyes, &c. to let fall; dejecto in pectora mento, Ov.; vultum, Verg.; 7, legal t. t. to eject, dispossess; aratores, Cic.; aliquem de possessione fundi, Cic.; 8, to kill; paucis dejectis, Caes. **II. Transf.** 1, aliquem de sententia, make a person change his opinion, Cic.; 2, a, aliquem de honore, to deprive, Cic.; b, uxore dejecta, carried off, Tac.

Dejotarus -i, m. one of the tetrarchs of Galatia, defended by Cicero on a charge of murder.

dejungo -juxi -junctum, 3. to separate, sever, Tac.

dejūro, 1. to swear solemnly, attest by an oath; verbis conceptis dejurare ausim neminem injuricum tantum molestias mihi tradidisse, Nep.

delābor -lapsus sum, 3. dep. **I.** to glide down, fall down, sink; a, signum de caelo delapsum, Cic.; ex equo, Liv.; b, of a deity, to come down from heaven; caelo, Verg., Liv.; aliquis de caelo delapsus, a person who comes unexpectedly to one's assistance, Cic.; c, of liquids, to flow down; ex utraque parte tecti aqua delabitur, Cic. **II.** to glide away, hence 1, to proceed from, be derived from; illa sunt ab his delapsa plura genera (sc. vocum), Cic.; 2, to fall away from the right path, to fall away, to fall, to come to; a, in ease difficulties, ut etc., Cic.; in hoc vitium scurrile, Tac.; b, to digress; nescio quo pacto ad praecipendi rationem delapsa est oratio mea, Cic.; a sapientium familiaritibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, Cic.; 3, to fall into unwariness; medios in hostes, Verg.

delāmentor, 1. dep. to bewail, lament; natam ademptam, Ov.

delasso, 1. to weary, tire out; cetera de genere hoc loquacem delassare valent Fabium, Hor.

delātio -ōnis, f. (defero), an information against any one, accusation, denunciation; nominis; Cic.; absol., dare alicui delationem, Cic.

delātor -ōris, m. (defero), an accuser, informer, spy; criminum auctores delatoresque, Liv.; majestatis, of high treason, Tac.

delebillis -a (deleo), that can be obliterated or destroyed; liber, Mart.

delectābills -a, adj. with compar. (delecto), pleasant, delightful, agreeable; cibus, Tac.

delectāmentum -i, n. (delecto), delight, pleasure, amusement; inania ista sunt delectamenta puerorum, Cic.

delectatio -ōnis, f. (delecto), delight, pleasure; mira quaedam in cognoscendo suavitatis et delectatio, Cic.; magnam delectationem habere, Cic.

delecto, 1. (intens. of delicio), to delight, cause pleasure or enjoyment; a, act., ista me sapientiae fama delectat, Cic.; with abl., of the cause, aut hbris me delecto aut fluctus numero, Cic.; with in and the abl., ille me delectat in omni genere, Cic.; with infn., quam delectabat eum defecationes solis et lunae multo ante nobis praedicere, Cic.; b, pass., to take delight in; with abl., jumentis, Caes.; aliis tās to delectari

factor, Cic.; criminibus inferendis, Cic.; with in and the abl., in hac inani prudentiae laude delector, Cic.; in hoc admodum delector, Cic.; in hoc admodum delector quod, etc., Cic.; with infn., Hor.

delectus -us, m. (1. deligo). **I. Gen.** a choosing, choice, selection; verborum, a choice of language, Cic.; sine ullo delectu, without any choice, Cic. **II. Milit.** t. t., a levy, recruiting of troops, conscription; delectum habere, Cic.; conficere, Liv.; delectus provincialis, a levy in the provinces, Cic.

delegatio -ōnis, f. (2. deligo), an assignment of a debt; a mancipie annua die, Cic.

delēgo, 1, to transfer, give in charge, to entrust, assign. **I. Gen.**, ad senatum, Liv.; infantem nutricibus, Tac.; hunc laborem alteri, ap. Cic. **II. Esp.** 1, mercantile t. t. to assign a debt or to nominate some one else to pay a debt; alicui, Cic.; 2, to impute, attribute, ascribe a merit or a fault to any one; crimen alicui, Cic.; servati consulis decus ad servum, Liv.

delēnimentum -i, n. (delenio), anything that coaxes, soothes, caresses, a charm, blandishment; delenimentum animis Volani agri divisionem obici, Liv.

delēnio, 4. to soothe, win, coax, caress, charm; mulierem non nuptialibus donis, sed filiorum funeribus, Cic.; aliquem blanditiis voluptatum, Cic.; animos, Cic.

delēnitor -ōris, m. (delenio), one who soothes, cajoles, wins over; cuius (judicis) delenitor esse debet orator, Cic.

delēo -lēvi -lētum, 2. to destroy, annihilate, abolish. **I. Of things.** **A. Gen.**, urbes, Liv.; Volsuum nomen, Liv.; bella, to bring to an end, Cic.; leges, Cic.; improbitatem, Cic.; ignominiam, Liv. **B. Esp.** to efface or erase something engraved or written, Cic.; digito legata, Cic. **II.** Of persons, to destroy, annihilate; paene hostes, Caes.; senatum, Cic.; rarely of a single person, C. Curiomem delere voluisti, Cic.; hostes, Caes.

deletrix -triciis (deleo), that which destroys; sica paena deletrix huius imperii, Cic.

Delia, v. Delos.

deliberābundus -a -um (delibero), carefully considering, -deliberating; consules velut deliberabundi capita conferunt, Liv.

deliberatio -ōnis, f. (delibero), consideration, consultation, deliberation; consilii capiundi, Cic.; res habet deliberationem, admits of, cadit in deliberationem, Cic.; habere deliberationes de aliqua re, Cic.

deliberativus -a -um (delibero), relating to consideration or deliberation; genus, Cic.

deliberator -ōris, m. (delibero), one who deliberates, Cic.

deliberatus -a -um, p. adj. (from delibero), decided, resolved, certain, Cic.

delibero, 1. (de and libra), to weigh carefully, consider, consult about. **I. Lit.**, maxima de re, Cic.; deliberare de Corintho cum imperatore Romano, Liv.; with rel. clause, utri potissimum consulendum sit, deliberetur, Cic. **II. Transf.** **A.** to ask advice, esp. of an oracle, Nep. **B.** to resolve, decide as a consequence of deliberation; quod iste certe statuerat ac delibaverat, non adesse, Cic.

delibo, 1. to take away a little, to taste. **I. Lit.**, sol humoris parvam delibet partem, Lucr.; oscula, Verg.; fig., ut omnes undique fusciculos carpaui et delibem, Cic. **II. Transf.** **A. Gen.**, to take from, to derive, or to enjoy; ex universa mente divina delibatos animos habemus, Cic.; novum honorem, Liv. **B. Esp.**, to diminish, take away; aliquid de gloria sua, Cic.

delībro 1. (de and liber), *to bark, peel the bark off*, Caes.

delībū -di -ūtum, 3. (de and root LIB, Gr. ΑΙΠ, whence λίπος, ἀλείφω), *to besmear, anoint*; multis medicamentis delibutus, Cic.; delibutus capillus, Cic.

delicātē, adv. with compar. (delicatus), *luxuriously*; delicatē ac molliter vivere, Cic.

delicātus -a -um (adj. with compar. and superl. (deliciae). **I.** *delightful, charming, alluring, luxurious*; comitatus, convivium, voluptas, Cic. **II.** *soft, tender, delicate, voluptuous, luxurious*. **A.** Lit., *adulescens*, Cic.; *capella*, Cat.; *pueri, juvenus*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *fastidious, dainty, nice*; est fastidii delicatissimi, Cic.

deliciāe -ārum, f. (delicio, *to allure*), *pleasure, delight, charm, luxury*. **A.** Lit., *multarum deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio*, Cic.; *ecce aliae deliciāe (pretensions) equitum vix ferendae*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *the beloved object, darling, sweetheart*; anores ac deliciāe tuae Roscius, Cic.

deliciōlae -ārum, f. (dim. of deliciāe), *a darling*; Tullia, deliciōlae nostrae, Cic.

delictum -i, n. (delinquo), *a fault, crime, delinquency*; quo delictum majus est, eo poena est tardior, Cic.

1. deligo -lēgi -lectum, 3. (de and lego), **1.** *to pick, pluck*; tenui primam ungue rosam, Ov.; **2.** *to choose, select*; **a.** *magistratus, consulens*, Cic.; *aliquem potissimum generum*, Cic.; *ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur*, Caes.; *optimum quemque*, Cic.; *locum castris*, Caes.; **b.** *to pick out, send away*; *longaevos senes ac fessas aequore matres*, Verg.

2. deligo, **1.** *to bind, fasten, bind up*; *naviculari ad ripam*, Caes.; *aliquem ad palum*, Cic.

delīno (-lēvi) -litum, 3. *to wipe off*; ex quantum tectorum vetus delictum sit, Cic.

delinquo -liqui -lictum, 3. *to fail, be wanting, esp. to fail in duty, commit a crime*; hac quoque in re eum deliquisse, Cic.; *ut nihil adhuc a me delictum ptem*, Cic.; *si quid delinquo*, Cic.; (miles) in bello propter hostium innotum deliquerat, Cic.

deliquesco -īcui, 3. *to melt, dissolve*; ubi delicit nondum prior (nix) altera venit, Ov.; *transf.* *to vanish, disappear*; *nec alacritate futilli gestiens deliquescat*, Cic.

deliratio -ōnis, f. (deliro), *folly, silliness, dotage*; ista senilis stultitia, quae deliratio appellari solet, Cic.

deliro, 1. (de and lira, lit. *to draw the furrow away in ploughing*), *to be crazy, mad, insane, to rave*; delirare et mente captum esse, Cic.; *quidquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi, the people suffer for the mad acts of their kings*, Hor.

delirus -a -um, adj. with compar. (deliro), *silly, crazy, doting*; senex, Cic.

delitescō -tūi, 3. (de and latescō), *to conceal oneself, lurk, lie hid*. **A.** Lit., *hostes noctu in silvis delituerant*, Caes.; *in ulva*, Verg.; *in cubilibus*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to take refuge*; *in alicuius auctoritate*, Cic.; *in frigida calumnia*, Cic.; *sub tribunicia umbra*, Liv.

delitigo, 1. *to scold furiously*, Hor.

Dēlius, v. Delos.

Dēlos -i, f. (Δῆλος), *an island of the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades, and the birthplace of Apollo and Diana*; hence 1, adj., **Dēlius** -a -um, *Delian*, *folia, the laurel*, Hor.; *tellus, Delos*, Ov.; subst., **Dēlius** -ii, m. *Apollo*, Ov.; **Dēlia** -aē, f. *Diana*, Verg.; **Dēlium** -ii, n. *a place on the Boeotian coast where stood a temple of Apollo*; **2. Dēliacus** -a -um, *Delian*, *vasa*,

Cic.; *gallinarius Dēliacus* (the people of Delium being celebrated for their brazen vessels and for their poultry), Cic.

Delphi -ōrum, m. (Δελφοί), *a town of Phocia, celebrated for its oracle of Apollo*; hence adj.,

Delphicus -a -um, *Delphian*, and subst., **Delphicus** -i, m. *Apollo*, Ov.

delphinus -i and **delphin** -inis, m. (δελφίς), **1.** *a dolphin*, Cic.; **2.** *a constellation so called*, Ov.

Deltōton -i, n. (Δελτωτόν), *the constellation called the Triangle*, Cic. poet.

dēlūbrum -i, n. (de and luo), *a temple, shrine, as a place for expiation*; noctu ex delubro audita vox, Liv.; *gen. in plur., shrines, holy places*; *deorum templa ac delubra*, Cic.

dēlūdo -lūsi -lūsum, 3. *to mock, cheat, delude, deceive*; *corvum hiantem*, Hor.; *et quae sopitos deludunt somnia sensus*, Verg.; *absol.*, *aliquanto lentius agere atque deludere*, Cic.

dēlumbis -e (de and lumbus), *nerveless, weak*, Pers.

dēlumbo, 1. *to make weak and nerveless*; *sententias*, Cic.

dēmādesco -mādūi, 3. *to become wet*, Ov.

dēmando, 1. *to entrust, give in charge*; *pueros curae alicuius*, Liv.

Dēmārātus -i, m. (Δημάρτος), *a Corinthian exile, father of Targuinus Priscus*.

dēmēns -mentis, adj., with compar. and superl., *out of one's mind, insane, foolish, senseless*; **a.** *of persons*, *summos viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse dicebas*, Cic.; *subst.*, *in tranquillo tempestate adversam optare demētis est*, Cic.; **b.** *transf.*, *of things*, *demētissimum consilium*, Cic.; *minae*, Hor.

dēmētēr, adv. (demens), *foolishly, senselessly, madly*, Cic.

dēmēntia -ae, f. (demens), *foolishness, madness, insanity*, Cic.

dēmēntio, 4. (demens), *to be mad, insane, to rave*, Lucr.

dēmēreo and dep. **dēmēreō**, 2. *to deserve well of, to oblige*; *demerendi beneficium tam potentem populum occasio*, Liv.; *servos*, Ov.

dēmargo -mersi -mersum, 3. **A.** Lit., *to sink, to plunge into, dip under*; **1.** *in water*, **a.** *Q. Marius in palude demersus*, Cic.; *se demergere*, Cic.; **b.** *of ships*, *to sink*; *tredecim capere naves, decem demergere*, Liv.; **2.** *dapes avidam in alvum, to swallow*, Ov.; *plebs in fossas cloacae exhauriendas demersa*, Liv. **B.** Transf., *est enim animus caelestis ex altissimo domicilio depressus et quasi demersus in terram*, Cic.; *plebs aere alieno demersa, over head and ears in debt*, Liv.

dēmētior -mensus sum, 4. dep. *to measure, measure out*; *ut verba verbis quasi demensa et paria respondeant*, Cic.

dēmēto -messi -messum, 3. *to mow, reap, cut down, or off*; *fructus*, Cic.; *frumentum*, Liv.; *huic enae caput*, Ov.; *agros*, Cic.

dēmētor, dep. 1. *to measure off*, Cic.

dēmigratio -ōnis, f. (demigro), *emigration*, Nep.

dēmīgro, 1. 1, *to migrate, emigrate, remove or depart from a place*; *ex his aedificiis*, Caes.; *ex agris in urbem*, Liv.; *in alia loca*, Cic.; **2.** *transf.*, *hinc demigrare, to die*, Cic.; *de meo statu demigro*, Cic.

dēmīnūo -mīnūi -mīnūtum, 3. **A.** Lit., **1.** *to diminish, make less, lessen*; *militum vires inopia frumenti deminuerat*, Caes.; *aliquid de tempore*, Cic.; **2.** *to alienate, praedia*, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a.** *gen.*, *aliquid de jure, de libertate*,

dic.; **b.**, esp. legal t. t., *capite se deminuere* or *capite deminui*, to suffer a loss of civil rights, Cic.

dēminutio -ōnis, f. (deminuo), a lessening, diminution. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., accretio et deminutio luminis, Cic.; deminutio vectigalium, Cic.; 2, legal t. t., right of alienation; utique Pecenaniae Hispaniae datio deminutio esset, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., deminutio sui, loss of honour, dignity, etc., Tac.; 2, loss of civil rights; deminutio libertatis, Cic.

dēmīror, 1. dep. to wonder at, to wonder; quod demīror, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nihil te ad me postea scripsisse demīror, Cic.

dēmissa, adv., with compar. and superl. (dēmissus). **A.** Lit., low, near the ground; volare, Ov. **B.** Transf., modestly, lowly, humbly, abjectly, meantly; suppliciter demisseque respondere, Cic.; humiliter demisseque sentire, Cic.

dēmissio -ōnis, f. (demitto). **A.** Act., a sinking, lowering; stercorum, Caes. **B.** Pass. defectio; animi, Cic.

dēmissus -a -um, p. adj. (demitto). **I.** Lit., a, hanging down; aures, Verg.; b, sunken, lowering; loca demissa ac palustria, Caes. **II.** Transf., a, feeble, weak; demissā voce loqui, Verg.; b, unassuming, modest; sermo demissus atque humilis, Cic.; c, down-cast, dispirited; animus, Cic.; d, poor, needy; qui demissi in obscuro vitam habent, Sall.

dēmītigo, 1. to make mild, soften; pass., to become mild; nosmetipsi quotidie dēmītiganur, Cic.

dēmitto -misi -missum, 3. to send down, to lower, let down, cast, thrust, throw, put down, cause to hang down. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., se manibus, to let oneself down by the hands, Liv.; per manus, Caes.; aliquem per tegulas, Cic.; equum in flumen, Cic.; imbrem caelo, Verg., caput ad fornitem, to bend, Cic.; vultus, oculos, to let fall, lower, Ov.; aures, Hor.; fascies, to lower, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, demittere agmen, exercitum, etc.; to lead an army to a lower position; agmen in inferiorem campum, Liv.; demittere se, to march down, Caes.; 2, naut. t. t., demittere antennam, to lower sail, Sall.; 3, navem demittere, to sail down (a river), Liv.; 4, se demittere or demitti, to flow down; quo se demittere rivi assuerant pluvialis aquae, Ov.; 5, to let the hair or beard grow long; demissi capilli, Ov.; 6, of dress, to let droop; usque ad talos demissa purpura, Cic.; tunica demissa, hanging down, vol girt up, Hor.; 7, to let fall to the ground; sublicas in terram, Caes.; 8, to plunge into (of a weapon); ferrum in pectus, Tac.; 9, of places, to let down, to cause to slope down, molli jugum demittere clivo, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, se animo, Caes., animum, Cic., mentem, Verg., to lose heart, become discouraged; aliquid in pectus, to impress on one's mind, Liv.; se in causam, to engage in, Cic.; b, demitti ab aliquo, to be descended from; ab alto demissum genus Aeneae, Verg.

dēmīurgas -i, m. (δημιουργός), the highest magistrate in certain Greek states, Liv.

dēmo, dempsi, demptum, 3. (for deīmo, from de and emo), to take away, **A.** 1, lit., Publicola secures de fascibus dempsi, Cic.; barbam, Cic.; 2, transf., sollicitudinem, Cic. **B.** Esp., to take away from a whole, to subtract, make less; 1, lit., partem solido de die, Hor.; de capite medimna DC, Cic.; 2, transf., plus additum ad memoriam nominis nostri, quam demptum de fortuna.

Dēmōcritus -i, m. (Δημόκριτος), a celebrated philosopher of Abdera, author of the Atomic theory; hence adj., **Dēmōcriticus** (ius) -a -um, Democritean; subst., a, **Dēmōcritēa** -ōrum, the doctrines of Democritus, Cic.; b, **Dēmōcritil** -orum, m. the disciples of Democritus, Cic.

dēmōlior, 4. dep. **A.** Lit., to throw down, to destroy utterly, demolish; domum, parietem, statuas, Cic. **B.** Transf., demolentes Barchanalia, Liv.

dēmōlīto -ōnis, f. (demolior), a tearing down, demolition; statuarum, Cic.

dēmōnstratio -ōnis, f. (demonstro). **I.** Lit., a pointing out (by the hand, by gestures, etc.), Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** Gen., a representation, description, Cic. **B.** Esp., rhet. t. t., a laudatory style of oratory, Cic.

dēmōnstrātīvus -a -um (demonstro) = ἐμδεικτικός, laudatory or declamatory; genus orationis, Cic.

dēmōnstrator -ōris, m. (demonstro), one who points out or indicates; Simonides dicitur demonstrator uniuscuiusque sepeliendi fuisse, Cic.

dēmōstro, 1. to show, indicate, point out. **I.** With the hand or by gesture, figuram digito, Cic.; itinera, Cic. **II.** to point out by signs or words, indicate, describe, show. **A.** Gen., demonstrare rem, Cic.; demonstravi haec Caecilio, Cic.; ad ea castra quae supra demonstrativum contendit, Caes.; with acc. and infin., mihi Fabius demonstravit te id cogitare facere, Cic.; with rel. sent., quanta praedia faciendae facultas daretur, demonstraverunt, Caes.; esp. in parenthetical sentences, ut supra or ante demonstrativum, ut demonstratum est, Caes. **B.** Esp., 1, legal t. t., demonstrare fines, to show a purchaser the extent of property and hand it over to him, Cic.; 2, to express, signify; verba proprie demonstrantia ea quae significari ac declarari volemus, Cic.

dēmōrior -mōrtius, 3. dep. to die, die off (used of one among a number); quum esset ex veterum numero quidam senator demortuus, Cic.; in demortui locum censor sufficitur, Liv.

dēmōrior, 1. dep. **A.** Intransit., to delay, loiter; ille nihil demoratus (without delay) exurgit, Tac. **B.** Transf., to stop, hinder, delay, retard; aliquem diutius, Cic.; iter, Caes.; agmen novissimum, Caes.; inutilis annos demoror, drag on a useless existence, Verg.; Teucros quid demoror armis, to restrain from battle, Verg.

Dēmōsthēnēs -is and -i, m. (Δημοσθένης), the celebrated Athenian orator.

dēmōvēo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move away, remove. **I.** Gen., demoveri et depelli de loco, Cic.; aliquem de sententia, make a person change his opinion, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** Milit. t. t. or of gladiators, gradu aliquem, make a person give ground, Liv.; aliquem suo loco, Cic. **B.** a, to dispossess, remove from one's property; populum Romanum de suis possessionibus, Cic.; b, to remove a person from an office; aliquem praefectura, Tac.

dēmūgius -a -um (de and mugio), filled with the noise of lowing; paludes, Ov.

dēmūicēo -muli -mulsum or -muletum, 2. to stroke down, caress by stroking; dorsum (of horses), Liv.

dēmum, adv. (from de, connected with Gr. δῆ), at length, at last, 1, with particles relating to time, nunc demum, nov at length, Cic.; jam demum, now at last, Ov.; tum demum, then indeed, then at length, Caes.; 2, to express a climax or emphasis, esp. with pron., ea demum firma amicitia est, that and that alone, Sall.; hac demum terra, Verg.

dēmurmūro, 1. to murmur or mutter over; ter novies carmen magico ore, Ov.

dēmūtatio -ōnis, f. (demuto), change, alteration; morum, deterioration, Cic.

dēmūtō, 1. to change; animum, Plaut.

dēnārius -a -um (dēni), containing the number ten; nummus or subst. **donarius** -ii, m. a Roman silver coin, originally equivalent to ten, but afterwards to sixteen asses, worth about 84d. of English money; alicui ad denarium solvere, to pay in Roman currency, Cic.; ecquae spes sit denarii, of being paid in denarii, Cic.

dēnarro, 1. to narrate, tell, relate; matri denarrat ut, etc. Hor.

dēnāto, 1. to swim down; Tusco alveo, Hor.

dēnego, 1. 1. to deny, say no; Aquilum non arbitramur qui denegavit et juravit morbum, Cic.; 2, more frequently, to deny, refuse, reject a request; operam reipublicae, Liv.; id antea petenti denegavisse, Caes.; potest enim mihi denegari occupatio tua, Cic.

dēni -ae -a, num. distrib. (decem), 1, ten by ten, ten at a time, by tens; uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, Caes.; 2, ten; bis deni, Verg.

dēnicālis -e (de and nex), relating to death, feriae, a funeral feast or solemnity among the Romans (at which the family of the person dead was purified), Cic.

dēnique, adv. 1. 1, in the order of succession, at last, at length, Cic.; 2, to express a climax, qui non civium, non denique hominum numero essent, even, Liv.; 3, in fine, in short; omnia denique, Cic. II. Like demum, nunc denique, now indeed; tum denique, then indeed, Cic.

dēnōmīno, 1. to name; hinc (ab) Lamio Lamias ferunt denominatos, Hor.

dēnormo, 1. (de and norma), to make irregular; o si angulus ille proximus accedat, qui nunc denormat agellum, Hor.

dēnōto, 1. to mark out, denote, designate precisely; quum ei res similes occurrant, quas non habet denotatas, Cic.; cives necandos denotavit, Cic.

dēns, dentis, m. (connected with Gr. δδός). A. 1, a tooth; aprorum, Ov.; dens eburneus, Liv.; dentes genuini, the grinders, Cic.; dentibus manditur atque extennatur cibus, Cic.; 2, fig., a, envy, ill-will, slander; hoc maledico dente carpunt, Cic.; dens invidus, the tooth of envy, Hor.; atro dente aliqueum petere, Hor.; b, of time, vitata dentibus sevi, Ov. B. Transf., of things resembling a tooth, dens ancorae, Verg.; dens vomeris, Verg.; dens uncus, mattock, Verg.; dens Saturni, the sickle, Verg.

dēnsē, adv., with compar. and superl. (densus), 1, densely, Plin.; 2, of time, frequently, Cic.

dēnsēo = densō (q.v.)

Denselētae, v. Dentheleti.

denso, and **dēnsēo**, 2 (densus), to make thick; to thicken, condense, press together. I. Gen., male densatus agger, Liv. II. Esp., a, t. t. of weaving, to make thick with the reed, Ov.; b, milit. t. t., to press close together; scuta super capita, Liv.; ordines, Liv.; catervae, Verg.; c, mixta senum ac juvenum densentur funera, are crowded together, Hor.

densus -a -um, adj., with compar. and superl., thick, close, dense (opp. rarus). A. Gen., silva, Cic.; litus, Ov.; imber densissimus, Verg.; caput densum caesarie, Ov. B. crowded together - closely packed; 1, aristae, Verg.; apes, Verg. fluitantes, Ov.; 2, of time, following closely, uninterrupted, frequent; letus, Verg.; amores, Verg.; 3, vehement; densa frigoris asperitas, Ov.

dentālis -ium, n. (dens), ploughshare, Verg. 1. **dentātia** -a -um (dens). I. provided with teeth, toothed. A. Lit., si male dentata puella est, Ov. B. toothed, spiked, pronged, ex omni

parte dentata et tortuosa serrula, Cic. II. smoothed with a tooth; charta, Cic.

2. **Dentatus**, v. Curius.

Dentheleti -orum (Δανθελήται) and **Denselētae** -arum, m. a Thracian people living near the sources of Strymon.

dentiscāpium -ii, n. (dens and scalp), a toothpick, Mart.

dēnūbo -nupsi -nuptum, 3. to be married, to marry (of the woman); nec Caenis in ullos denupsit thalamos, Ov.; Julia, quondam Neronis uxor, denupsit in domum Rubellii Blandi, Tac.

dēnūdo, 1. to lay bare, uncover, denude; 1, ne Verres denudetur a pectore, Cic.; transf., mihi suum consilium, Liv.; 2, to rob, plunder; cives Romanos, ap. Cic.; transf., suo eam (juris scientiam) concessit et tradito (ornatu) spoliare atque denudare, Cic.

denuntiātiō -ōnis, f. (denuntio), an announcement, intimation, declaration, threat. I. Gen., periculi, Cic. II. Esp., a, polit. t. t., denuntiatio belli, declaration of war, Cic.; b, legal t. t., summoning of a witness, Cic.; c, warning; quae est enim a dis profecta significatio et quasi denuntiatio calamitatum, Cic.

dēnuntiō, 1. I. Gen. to announce, intimate, declare, threaten, denounce; proscriptionem, Cic.; alicui mortem, Cic.; illa arma, centuriones, cohortes non periculum nobis, sed praesidium denuntiant, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Gorgias se ad omnia esse paratum denuntiavit, Cic.; with ut or ne with the subj., or subj. alone, Lupus mihi denuntiavit ut ad te scriberem, Cic.; with rel. sent., ut denuntiet quid caveant, Cic. II. Esp., a, polit. t. t., bellum denuntiare, to declare war, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., to give order; denuntiare ut arma capiant, Liv.; c, legal t. t., of the prosecutor, (a) alicui testimonium denuntiare, to summon a person as a witness, Cic.; (b) denuntiare alicui, to give notice of an action; de isto fundo Caecinae, Cic.; (γ) denuntiare in iudicio, to give notice to one's witnesses, friends, etc., to be present at the trial; d, to give warnings of, to forewarn; qui (Hector) moriens propinquum Achilli mortem denuntiat, Cic.; quibus portentis magna populo Romano bella perniciosaeque caedes denuntiabantur, Cic.

dēnūo, adv. (for de novo), anew, again; 1, = iterum, again, a second time; rebellare, Liv.; 2, = rursus, of that which is repeated any number of times; recita denuo, Cic.

Dēōis -īdis, f. (Δεωίς), daughter of Deo (Δῖος, Ceres), i.e., Proserpina, Ov.

Dēōiūs -a -um, sacred to Ceres; quercus, Ov.

dēōnēro, 1. to unload, disburden; transf., ex illius invidia deonerare aliquid et in te trajicere coepit, Cic.

dēorsum, adv. (for de -vorsum), downwards (opp. sursum), indicating motion; sursum deorsum, up and down, backwards and forwards; naturis sursum deorsum, ultro citro committentibus, Cic.

dēpāciscor (depēciscor) -pactus, 3. dep. to bargain for, make an agreement; Ipse tria praedia sibi depactus est, Cic.; depaciāci cum aliquo ut, etc., Cic.

dēpango -pactum, 3. to drive into the ground, to drive, fix in; fig., vitae depactus terminus alte, Lucr.

dēpasco -pāvi -pastum, 3., 1, to feed off, eat down; saltus, Ov.; luxuriam segetum, Verg.; 2, to feed, graze, pasture (found also in the dep. form, **depasco** -pastus), agros, Cic.; Hyblaes apibus florem depasta salicti saepes, Verg.; depasta altaria, poet. = food on the altars, Verg.;

transf. depascere luxuriam orationis stilo, *to praise down extravagance of language*, Cic.; **artus** depascitur arida febris, Verg.

depēscor, v. depasciscor.

depēcto -pexi -pexum, 3. *to comb, comb down*; crines buxo, Ov.; vellera foliis tenuia, *to comb off*, Verg.

depēculātor -ōris, m. (depeculor), *one who robs or embezzles*; aerarii, Cic.

depēculor, 1. dep. (de and peculium), *to rob, plunder*; fana, Cic.; aliquem omni argento spoliare atque depeculare, Cic.; cur pro isto qui laudem honoremque familiae vestrae depeculatus est pugnas? Cic.

depello -pūli -pulsum, 3. **I.** *to drive away* (of shepherds), teneros fetus Mantum, Verg. **II.** *to drive down, cast down, expel, remove*. **A.** Lit., 1. gen., simulacra deorum depulsa, Cic.; aliquem ex urbe, Cic.; 2. esp. a, milit. t.t. *to dislodge*; hostem loco, Caes.; b, *to warn*; ab ubere matris, Verg.; aliquem, Verg.; c, naut. t.t., *to drive out of one's course*; aliquem obvii aquilones depellunt, Tac. **B.** Transf. *to drive away, keep off, turn away*; famem stimque, Cic.; suspicionem a se, Cic.; aliquem de causa suscepta, Cic.; de spe conatuque depulsus, Cic.; aliquem tribunatu, Cic.

depēdō, 2. **A.** Lit. *to hang down, hang from*; ex humeris dependet amictus, Verg.; laqueo dependentem invenire, Liv. **B.** Transf., *to depend upon*; a, fides dependet a die, Ov.; b, *to be etymologically derived from*; huius et augurium dependet origine verbi, Ov.

depēdo -pendi -pensum, 3. *to weigh out*. **A.** Lit. *to pay*; dependendum tibi est quod mihi pro illo spondidisti, Cic. **B.** Transf., poenas reipublicae, Cic.

depēdo -perdidi -perditum, 3. **1.** *to spoil, ruin*; perditus fletu, exhausted, Cat.; perditus in aliqua, *desperately in love with*, Cat.; 2, *to lose*; non solum bona sed etiam honestatem, Cic.; paucos ex suis, Caes.

depēreo -pērii -pēriturus, 4. *to perish or be ruined utterly*; tempestate deperierant naves, Caes.; si servus deperisset, Cic.; esp., deperire amore alicuius, *to be desperately in love with*, Liv.; so aliquem (aliquam), Cat.

depīlo, 1. *to deprive of hair, make bald*, Mart.

depīgo -pinxi -pictum, 3. **A.** Lit. *to paint, represent in painting, depict*; pugnam Marathoniam, Nep. **B.** Transf., 1, *to draw or depict in words*; vitam huius, Cic.; nimum depicta, *too elaborately delineated*, Cic.; 2, *to picture to oneself in thought*, Cic.

deplango -planxi -planctum, 3. *to bewail, lament*, Ov.

deploxus -a -um, claspings, embracing, Lucr.

deploō, 1. **I.** Intransit. *to weep violently, to lament*; de suis incommodis, Cic. **II.** Transit. **A.** *to lament, bewail*; alicuius interitum, Cic. **B.** Transf. *to regard as lost, give up*; agros, Liv.; spem Capuae retinendae deploratam apud Poenos esse, Liv.

deplūo, 3. *to rain down*, Tib.

depōno -pōsi -pōsitum, 3. *to put, place, lay down, put away, put aside*. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit., caput terrae, Ov.; mentum in gremio, Cic.; onus, Cic.; arma, Caes.; comas, *to cut the hair*, Mart.; plantas sulcis, Verg.; aliquam, *to give birth to*, Cat.; vitulum, *lay as a wager or as a prize*, Verg. **B.** Transf., a, *to renounce, lay aside, put an end to*; amicitias, simulas, Cic.; adeundae Syriae consilium, Cic.; memoriam alicuius rei, or aliquid ex memoria, *to forget*, Cic.; b, *to lay down an office*; imperium, Cic.; c, *to deprive of an*

honour or office; triumphum, Liv. **II.** Esp., *to deposit, lay up for preservation, commit to the charge of*. **A.** Lit., pecuniam in delubro, Cic.; obsides apud eos, Caes.; pecuniam apud aliquem, Cic. **B.** Transf., jus populi Romani in vestra fide ac religione depono, Cic.; hence **depōsitus**, *laid out dead*; ut depositi proferret fata parentis, Verg.; jam prope depositus, Ov.

depōpūlatio -ōnis, f. (depopulo), *a laying waste, plundering*; aedium sacrarum publicorumque operum, Cic.

depōpūlator -ōris, m. (depopulo), *one who ravages or lays waste*; fori, Cic.

depōpūlor, 1. dep. *to lay waste, ravage*; Amborigis fines, Caes.; agros, Cic. (pass. depopulatis agris, Caes.; late depopulato agro, Liv.).

deporto, 1. *to bear, carry away, remove, convey away*. **I.** Gen., a, of persons and ships, frumentum in castra, Caes.; Tertium secum, Cic.; Pleminius legatum victum Romam, Liv.; b, of rivers, Nilus magnam vim seminum secum frumenti similium dicitur deportare, Cic. **II.** Esp. a, *to bring home from a province*; victorem exercitum, Cic.; si nihil aliud de hac provincia nisi illius benevolentiam deportassem, Cic.; b, *to banish for life* (with loss of civil rights and property), in insulam Amorgum deportari, Tac.; Italia, Tac.

deposco -pōposci, 3. *to ask, beg, beseech, demand earnestly*. **I.** Gen., a, of persons and ships, naves, Caes.; unum ad id bellum imperatorem deposci atque expeti, Cic. **II.** Esp. 1, *to ask an office or duty for oneself*; sibi id muneris, Caes.; sibi partes istas, Cic.; 2, *to demand for punishment*; Hannibalem, Liv.; aliquem an mortem, Caes.; aliquem morti, Tac.; aliquem, Cic.; 3, *to challenge to combat*; aliquem sibi, Liv.

deprāvātē, adv. (depravo), *unjustly, iniquitously*; judicare, Cic.

deprāvatio -ōnis, f. (depravo), *a perverting, distorting*. **A.** Lit., oris, Cic. **B.** Transf., animi, depravity, Cic.

deprāvo, 1. (de and pravus), *to pervert, distort, disfigure*. **A.** Lit. quaedam contra naturam depravata habere, Cic.; depravata imitatio, caricatura, Cic. **B.** Transf. *to spoil, corrupt, deprave*; puer indulgentiā nostrā depravatus, Cic.; mores dulcedine depravati, Cic.; plebem consiliis, Liv.

deprēcābundus -a -um (deprecor), *earnestly entreating*, Tac.

deprēcatio -ōnis, f. (deprecor), 1, *a warding off or averting by entreaty, deprecating*; periculi, Cic.; in religious language, an imprecation, curse; decurum, invoking the curse of the gods, Cic.; 2, *an entreaty for forgiveness*; eius facti, Cic.

deprēcōtor -ōris, m. (deprecor), *one who begs off, an intercessor*; huius periculi, Cic.; eo deprecatore, at his intercession, Caes.

deprēcōr, 1. dep. **I.** *to pray earnestly to some person or for something*. **A.** Gen., a, aliquem, Cic.; deprecari patres ne festinant, Liv.; non deprecor, fœli by quominus, Liv.; b, *aliquo, to beg for, entreat for*; pacem, Cic.; with ne and the subj., unum petere ac deprecari ne, etc., Caes.; primum deprecor ne putetis, etc., Cic.; nihilum deprecans quin, etc., Liv.; with infini. = *to allege in excuse*; errasse regem, Sall.; c, *aliquid ab aliquo, to beg for*; multorum vitam ab aliquo, Cic.; eivem a civibus, Cic.; d, *absol., to intercede*; pro aliquo, Cic. **B.** *to execrate, curse*, Cat. **II.** *to avert by entreaty, beg off*; mortem, Caes.; poenam, Liv.

deprēhēno and **deprēndo** -prēndi (prendi) -prēhensum (-premsum), 3. *to seize, lay*

hold of, catch. **I. Lit.**, **A. Gen.**, tabellarios deprehendere litterasque interciperere, Caes.; naves, Caes.; of storms, deprendis nautis, caught in a storm, Verg. **B. Esp.**, to surprise, catch, detect, esp. in a crime or fault; deprehendi in manifesto scelere, Cic.; aliquem in adulterio, Cic. **II. Transf.**, **A.** to perceive, observe, mark; res magnas saepe in minimis rebus, Cic. **B. Pass.**, deprehendi, to be surprised, embarrassed; se deprehensum negare non potuisse, Cic.

dēprehensio -ōnis, f. (deprehendo), detection; veneni, Cic.

dēpressus -a -um, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (deprimo), low-lying, sunk down; domus, Cic.; convallis, Verg.

dēprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. (de and premo), to sink down, press down, depress. **I. Lit.**, **A. Gen.**, altero ad frontem sublato, altero ad mentum depresso supercilio, Cic.; depresso aratro (sc. in terram), Verg. **B. Esp. 1.** to plant or place deep in the ground; dig deep; saxum in mirandam altitudinem depressus, Cic.; 2, of ships, to sink; naves, Caes.; classem, Cic. **II. Transf.**, **A. Gen.**, to press down, depress, oppress; fortunam meam, Cic.; spes illius civitatis, Cic. **B. Esp.** to put down by words; multorum improbitate depressa veritas, Cic.

dēproelior, 1. to contend violently; ventos aequore servido deproeliantes, Hor.

dēprōmo -prompsi -promptum, 3. to bring forth, produce, fetch out; pecuniam ex aerario, Cic.; Caecubum cellis, Hor.; transf., orationem ex jure civili, Cic.; verba domo patroni, Cic.

dēprōpēro, to hasten; alicui coronas, weave quickly, Hor.

dēpūdet -pūddit, 2. impera. to cease to be ashamed, to be shameless, Ov.

dēpūgis = depygis (q.v.).

dēpugno, 1. to fight, struggle, contend violently; ut acie instructa depugnarent, Caes.; cum Hectore, Cic.; transf., voluptas depugnat cum honestate, Cic.

dēpulsio -ōnis, f. (depello), 1, driving away, driving off; luminum, Cic.; doloris, Cic.; 2, in rhet., defence, Cic.

dēpulsor -ōris, m. (depello), one who drives away, a destroyer; dominatus, Cic.

dēpūto, 1. to prune, cut off; umbras, branches, Ov.

dēpūgis -is, thin buttocked, Hor.

deque, v. susque deque.

Dēroētis -is, f. and **Dēroētō** -ūs, f. (Δερωῆτις), a Syrian goddess (also called Atargatis), identified with the Greek Aphrodite.

dērellictio -ōnis, f. (derelinquo), a deserting, forsaking; communis utilitatis, Cic.

dērelinquo -liqui -lictum, 3. to forsake, desert entirely, abandon. **A. Lit.**, totas rationes derelinquere, Cic.; naves ab aestu derelictae, Caes. **B. Transf.**, derelictus ab amicis, Cic.

dērepentē, adv., suddenly, ap. Cic.

dērepto -repsi, 3. to creep, crawl down, Phaedr.

dēridēo -rīsi -risum, 2. to laugh at, mock, deride, scoff at; aliquem, Cic.; absol., deridet, quum, etc., Cic.

dēridiculū -a -um (derideo), very ridiculous, very laughable; alterum deridiculum esse se reddere rationem, Liv.; subst., **deridiculum** -i, n. ridicule, ridiculousness; esse or haberi deridiculum, to be an object of ridicule, Tac.

dērigesco (dirigesco) -rigiti, 3. to grow quite stiff, rigid; derigescit cervix, Ov.; derigere oculi, Verg., Ov.

dēripio -ripui -reptum, 3. (de and rapio),

to tear down, snatch away; insem vaginā, Verg.; aliquid de manu, Cic.; aliquem de provincia, Cic.; (id) alteri, Cic.; transf., quantum de mea auctoritate deripisset, curtailed, Cic.

dērisor -ōris, m. (derideo), one who mocks, derides, a mocker, Hor.

dērisus -ūs, m. (derideo), mockery, derision, Phaedr., Tac.

dērivatio -ōnis, f. (derivo), a turning or drawing off of water; aquae Albanae, Liv.; derivations fluminum, Cic.

dēro, 1. **A.** to turn, draw off water; aquam ex flumine, Caes. **B. Transf.**, to turn off, divert; crimen, Cic.; responsum alio, Cic.; culpam in aliquem, Cic.; partem curae in Asiam, Cic.

dērogatio -ōnis, f. (derogo), the partial repeal of a law; plur., legum derogationes, Cic.

dērogo, 1. **A. Lit.**, to repeal part of the provisions of a law, to restrict, modify a law; huic legi nec obrogari fas est neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet neque tota abrogari potest, Cic. **B. Transf.**, to diminish, take away, derogate from; de honestate quiddam, Cic.; fidem alicui or alicui rei, Cic.

dērosus -a -um (partic. of an unused verb derodo), gnawed away; clipeos esse a muribus, Cic.

dēro -rui -rūtum, 3. to cast down, overturn; fig., cumulum de laudibus Dolabellae, Cic.

dēruptus -a -um (*derumpo), broken off; hence, of places (conf. abruptus), precipitous, steep; ripa, Liv.; collis, Tac. Subst., **dērupta** -orum, n. precipices, Liv.

dēsaevio -ii -itum, 4. to rage violently; pelago desaevit hiems, Verg.; toto Aeneas desaevit in aequore, Verg.

descendo -scendi -scensum, 3. (de and scando), to step down, come down, descend (opp. ascendo). **I. Of persons**, **A. Lit.**, 1, gen., ex equo or equo, Sall.; de rostris, Cic.; monte, Verg.; coelo ab alto, Verg.; in ambulationem, Cic.; ad naviculas, Cic.; 2, esp., a, descendere in or ad forum, or simply descendere, in Rome to come down into the Forum, in order to attend the Comitia, etc.; hodie non descendit Antonius, Cic.; b, of an army, to descend from a height into the plain; ex superioribus locis in planitiem, Caes.; in aequum, Liv. **B. Transf.**, to lower oneself, to have recourse to, to condescend to, agree to, give way to; senes ad ludum adolescentium descendit, Cic. a vim atque ad arma, Caes.; in preces omnes, Verg. **II. Of things**, **A. Lit.**, a, of weapons, to pierce, to penetrate; ferrum in corpus descendit, Liv.; b, of mountains, to slope down; Caesius ex alto quā mons descendit in aequum, Ov.; of the voice, to sink, Cic. **B. Transf.**, quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius quam quis ratus erat descendit, sank deeper, Sall.

descensio -ōnis, f. (descendo), a going down, descending, descent; Tiberina, voyage down the Tiber, Cic.

descensus -ūs, m. (descendo), a descending, descent. **I. Lit.**, descensus difficilis et artae viae, Liv.; poet. with dat., facilis descensus Averni, Verg. **II. Meton.**, a descending way; descensus ripae utriusque in alveum trecentorum ferme passuum, Liv.

desolisco -scivi or -scil -scitum, 3. **A. Lit.**, to revolt from, desert to; multae civitates ab Afranio desoliscunt, Caes.; desoliscere a populo Romano, Liv.; a senatu, Cic.; ab Latinis ad Romanos, Liv. **B. to with-draw, depart, diverge from, fall off from**; a pristina causa, Cic.; a veritate, Cic.; a se, to be untrue to oneself, Cic.;

hence, to fall into, degenerate to; ad inclinam fortunam, Cic.

describo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. **I.** to transcribe, copy; quintum "de Finibus" librum, Cic. **II.** to describe, delineate, or represent in writing or by signs. **A.** Lit., geometricas formas in arena, Cic.; carmina in foliis or in cortice, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to represent in words, to describe; 2, of things, hominum sermones moralesque, Cic.; regionem aut pugnam, Cic.; flumen Rhenum, Hor.; b, of persons, to portray; confitem sine contumelia, Cic.; 2, to define, explain; describere officia, Cic.; 3, to mark out, arrange, classify; rationem totius belli, Cic.; Jus civile generatim in ordines aetatesque, Cic.; 4, to impose, appoint, fix, allot; civitatibus pro numero militum pecuniarum summas, Cic.; eum cuique munus, Cic.; duodena in singulos homines jugera, Cic.; 5, to divide, distribute; populum censu, ordinibus, aetatibus, Cic.

descripto, adv. (descriptus), in order, systematically; descripte et electe digerere, Cic.

descriptio -ōnis, f. (describo). **I.** a copy; descriptio imagoque tabularum, Cic. **II.** a representation by writing or signs. **A.** Lit., a description, representation; descriptis aedificandi, plans, Cic.; numeri aut descriptiones, geometric figures, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, a representation in words, a description; regionum, Cic.; 2, a definition; nominis brevis et aperta, Cic.; 3, fixing, limiting; expetendarum fugiendarumque rerum, Cic.; 4, distribution; possessionum, Cic.; 5, arrangement, selling, division; imaginistratum, civitatis, Cic.

descriptus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from describo), properly arranged; ordo verborum, Cic.

desēco -sēcūi -sectum, 1. to hew off, cut off; partes ex toto, Cic.; aures, Caes.; segetein, Liv.

desēnesco -sēnūi, 3. to grow weaker by age; fra belli, Sall.

desero -serūi -sertum, 3. (de and sero, to sever one's connexion with), to desert, forsake, abandon, leave. **I.** Gen., 1, inamabile regnum desere, Ov.; 2, to leave uninhabited; agros latos ac fertiles deserere, Cic.; insulas desertas, Cic. **II.** to abandon, be untrue to, desert. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., cum amici partim deseruerint me, partim etiam prodiderint, Cic.; pass., with abl. alone; deseror conjuge, Ov.; desertus suls, Tac.; 2, esp., milit. t. t., to desert; exercitum, Cic.; exercitum ducesque, Caes.; castra, Liv. **B.** Transf., to neglect, disregard; 1, gen., a, of persons, deserere officium, Cic.; curam belli, Liv.; nec fratris preces nec Sextii promissa nec spem mulieris, Cic.; b, of things or abstractions, multo tardius fama deseret Curium Fabricium, Cic.; a mente deseri, to lose one's head, Cic.; 2, esp., a, of religious rites, to neglect; publica sacra et Romanos deos in pace, Liv.; b, legal t. t., vadimonium, to fail to appear, Cic.

desertio -ōnis, f. (desero), neglect, Liv. (V)

desertor -ōris, m. (desero), 1, one who forsakes, abandons, a deserter; amicum, Cic.; desertor communis utilitatis, Cic.; 2, in milit. t. t., a deserter, Caes.; poet., a fugitive, Ov., Verg.

desertus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (desero), forsaken, abandoned, deserted; locus, regio, Cic.; loca, Caes.; deserta siti regio, Sall. Subst., **deserta** -ōrum, n. deserts, wildernesses, Verg.

deservio, 4. to serve zealously; a, to serve a person; alicui, Cic.; cuius, Cic.; b, to be devoted to a thing; divinis rebus, Cic.; in a bad sense, to be a slave to; corpori, Cic.

dēsēs -sīdis, m. (desideo), idle, lazy, slothful, inactive; sedemus desides domi, Liv.; nec rera Romanam tam desidem umquam fuisse atque imbellem, Liv.

desīdeo -sēdi -sessum, 2. to sit idle, to be idle, slothful, Ter.

desīdērābīlis -e, adj., with compar. (desidero), desirable; nihil enim desiderabile concupiscunt, Cic.

desīdērātio -ōnis, f. (desidero), a desire, longing for anything, Cic. (V)

desīdērīum -īi, n. (desidero). **I.** desire or longing, yearning, grief for the absence or loss of a person or thing; miserum me desiderium urbis tenet, Cic.; esse in desiderio rerum sibi carissimarum, Cic.; me tanto desiderio afficit ut, etc., Cic.; desiderio tabescere, Cic.; desiderio alienius mortuum esse, Cic.; meton., the object of desire; desiderium meum, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** natural desire; cibi etque potionis, Liv. **B.** a wish, desire; militum, Tac.

desīdēro, 1. (like considero, from root SID, Gr. ΙΔ, ΕΙΔ, to look eagerly at), to long for some person or thing that is absent or lost, to wish for. **I.** Gen., a, of persons, aliquid, Cic.; aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.; aliquid in aliquo, Cic.; with infin., haec scire desidero, Cic.; b, of things, to require, need; res non modo tempus sed etiam animum vacuum desiderat, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, with the notion of a fault, to miss; ex me audis quid in oratione tua desiderem, Cic.; 2, to lose; in eo proelio CC milites desideravit, Caes.; quarta (legio) victrix desiderat neminem, Cic.

desīdia -ae, f. (deses), sloth, idleness, inactivity; ne languori se desidiaeque dedat, Cic.

desīdiōsē, adv. (desidiosus), slothfully, idly, Luer.

desīdiōsus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (desidia), slothful, idle, lazy; a, of persons, qui nolet fieri desidiosus, amet, Ov.; b, of things, quæstus sloth; illecebrae, Cic.; delectatio, Cic.; inertissimum et desidiosissimum otium, Cic.

desīdo -sēdi and -sēdi, 3. to sink down, subside, settle; terra, Cic.; transf., to diminish, deteriorate; mores, Liv.

designatio -ōnis, f. (designo). **I.** Lit., a marking out, designing, describing; personarum et temporum, Cic. **II.** 1, arrangement, order; totius operis, Cic.; 2, appointment to an office; annua designatio, nomination of consuls, Tac.

designator -ōris, m. (designo), one who arranges, an umpire at the public games, Cic.

designo, 1. to mark out, trace out. **I.** Lit., a, urbem aratro, Verg.; fines templo Jovis, Liv.; b, to point out by signs; aliquem digitis, Ov.; notare et designare aliquem oculis ad caedem, Cic.; c, to sketch, delineate; Maonis elusum imagine tauri Europam, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., to signify, allude to; hac oratione Dumnorigem designari, Caes. **B.** Esp., 1, to contrive, perpetrate; quid non ebrietas designat? Hor.; 2, to arrange, regulate; constituere et designare, Cic.; 3, polit. t. t., to nominate to an office, elect; ut si decemviratum haberet, quoniam plebs designaverit, Cic.; esp., designatus, elect; consus designatus, consul elect, Cic.; tribunus plebis, Cic.; civis designatus (of a child not born), Cic.

desīlio -sīlii -sīlitum, 4. (de and salio), to leap down; de navibus, Caes.; ex navi, Caes.; ab equo, Verg.; ad pedes, dismount, Caes.; of things, ex alto desiliens aqua, Ov.

desīno -sīi -sītum, 3. to leave off, cease, give over, desist (opp. coepi). **I.** Transf., artem, Cic.; versus, Verg.; poet. (for descrere), to abandon;

dominam, Ov.; with infin. *to cease to*; **desiit defendere, Cic.**; **flud timere desino, Cic.**; with abl., *desine quaeso communibus locis, Cic.*; with genit., *tandem mollium querelam, Hor.*; **desiit in lacrimas, ends by weeping, Ov.**; **pass. impers.**, *si esset facilitatum, nod esset desitum, Cic.*
II. Intransit. to cease, stop, end; in piscem, Ov.; **rhet.**, of the close of a period, *quae similiter desinunt aut quae cadunt similiter, Cic.*

desiniēas -entis, p. adj. (desipio), foolish, Cic.

desipiētia -ae, f. (desipiens), foolishness, stupidity, Lucr.

desipio -spūi, 3. (de and sapio), to be foolish, silly, to act foolishly; summus viros desipere, Cic.; **dulce est desipere in loco, Hor.**

desisto -stiti -stitum, 3. to desist, leave off, cease; de illa mente, Cic.; **a defensione, Caes.**; **conatu, Caes.**; with infin. *desisti stomachari, Cic.*

desolo, 1. to leave solitary, to forsake; ingentes agros, Verg.; frequently in perf. partic.

desolatus -a -um, forsaken, desolate; desolatae terrae, Ov.

despectio -ōnis, f. (despicio), a looking down; transf. contempt; humanarum opinionum, Cic.

despecto, 1. (intens of despicio), to regard from above, look down upon. I. Lit., a, of persons, terras, Verg.; b, of places, to overlook; quos despectant moenia Abellae, Verg. II. Transf., to despise; liberos ut multum infra, Tac.

1. despectus -a -um, p. adj., with compar. despici, desplicable, Cic.

2. despectus -us, m. (despicio). A. a looking down, downward view; erat ex oppido Alesia despectus in campum, Caes. B. Transf., contempt; despising; alicui despectui esse, Tac.

desperanter, adv. (despero), despairingly, hopelessly; loqui, Cic.

desperatio -ōnis, f. (despero), hopelessness, despair; vitae, Cic.; recuperandi, Cic.

desperatus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (despero), desperate, hopeless; aegroti ac paene desperata res publica, Cic.; morbi, Cic.; senes, Cic.; desperatissimo perfugio uti, Cic.

despēro, 1. to be without hope, to despair, give up; de republica, Cic.; honores, Cic.; sibi, Cic.; suis fortunis, Caes.; with acc. and infin., ista vera esse, Cic.; often in pass., desperatis nostris rebus, Caes.; desperatur turpiter quidquid fieri potest, Cic.

despicatio -ōnis, f. (despicor), contempt; in plur., odia, invidia, despicationes adversantur voluptatibus, Cic.

1. despicatus -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (despicor), despised, desplicable; homo despicatissimus, Cic.

2. despicatus -us, m. (despicor), contempt; ei quis despicatus dicitur, Cic.

despicientia -ae, f. (despicio), contempt; rerum humanarum, Cic.

despicio -spexi -spectum, 3. I. to look down, regard from above. A. Lit., a, intransit., de vertice montis in valles, Ov.; a summo caelo in aequora, Ov.; b, transit., Jupiter aethere summo despiciens mare, Verg.; varias gentes et urbes despiciere et oculis collustrare, Cic. B. Transf., to look down upon, despise; despiciere et contemnere aliquem, Cic.; partic. with gen., despiciens sui, Cic. II. Intransit., to look away from, Cic.

despolio, 1. to plunder, despoil; aliquem, Cic.; despoliandum, templum Dianae, Cic.

despondeo -spondi -sponsum, 2. I. to promise. A. Gen., Syriam Domini, Cic. B. Esp.,

to promise a maiden in marriage, betroth; filiam alicui, Cic. II. Transf., A. Gen., to promise, give up; quaecumque (spes) est, ea despondetur anno consulatus tui, Cic. B. Esp., despondere animos, to lose courage, despond, Liv.

despūmo, 1. to skim off; foliis undam aheni, Verg.

despūo -spūi -spūtum, 3. A. Intransit., to spit out (a superstitious usage for averting evil); sacellum ubi despui religio est, Liv. B. Transf., fig., to reject, abhor; preces nostras, Cat.

desquāmo, 1. to take off the scales, to scale, Plant.

desterto -tūi, 3. to finish snoring; poet. to finish dreaming, Pers.

destillo, 1. to drop down, distil; lentum distillat ab inguine virus, Verg.

destinatio -ōnis, f. (destino), a fixing, determination, resolution; paritum, quibus cessorus aut non cessorus esset, Liv.

destino, 1. (from root STAN, whence stāvā, irrāvā, lit. to fix firm.) A. to make fast, bind, fasten; antennas ad malos, Caes. B. Transf., a, to fix, determine, settle; tempus locumque ad certamen, Liv.; aliquem ad mortem, Liv.; debiti destinatae morti, Liv.; certae destinataeque sententiae, Cic.; with infin., to resolve to do; quae agere destinaverat, Caes.; quas urbes direpturos se destinaverat, Liv.; b, to aim at with a missile; locum oris, Liv.; c, to fix upon, intend to buy, Cic.; d, to betroth, fix upon as a wife for some one; Lepida destinata quondam uxor L. Caesari, Tac.; e, to select, fix upon for an office; destinare aliquem consulē, Liv.

destitūo -stitūi -stitūtum, 3. (de and statuo), to set. I. to set down, to place. A. aliquem ante tribunal regis, Liv. B. Transf., quoniam in hac miserrima fortuna destitutus sit, Cic. II. to place on one side; 1, to leave, abandon; nudos in litore pisces, Verg.; aliquem in convivio, Cic.; 2, to leave in the lurch, forsake, desert; aliquem in ipso discrimine periculi, Liv.; nudus paene est destitutus, Cic.; deos mercede pacata, to cheat, Hor.; spes destituit, Liv.; partic. perf. abandoned; ab omne spe destitutus, Liv.

destitutus -a -um, partic. of destituo.

destitūtio -ōnis, f. (destituo), a forsaking, abandoning, Cic.

destictus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (dstringo), sharp, severe; destictior accusator, Tac.

destringo -strinxi -strictum, 3. I. to strike off. A. Gen., Quint. B. to draw or bare the sword; gladium, Cic. II. to touch lightly, graze. A. Lit., aequora alis, Ov.; pectora summa sagittis, Ov. B. Transf., to satirise, censure; aliquem mordaci carmine, Ov.

destruo -struxi -structum, 3. to pull down. A. Lit. to destroy (opp. construō); aedificium, Cic.; moenia, Verg. B. Transf. to destroy, ruin; jus destruere ac demoliri, Liv.; hostem, Tac.

desūbito, adv. suddenly, Cic.

desūdo, 1. to sweat violently; transf. to exert oneself, labour hard; in aliqua re, Cic.

desuefactio -feci -factum (*desueo and facio), to disuse, make unaccustomed to; multitudo desuefacta a contionibus, Cic.

desuesco -suēvi -suētum, 3. A. Transf. to disuse, bring into disuse; res desueta, Liv. B. Intransit. to become unaccustomed to; and in perf. unused to; desuetus triumphis, Verg.

desuētudo -inis, f. (desuesco), disuse; armorum, Liv.

desultor -oris, m. (desilio), a circus rider who leaped from one horse to another while both

were at full speed, Liv.; transf. *an inconstant person*, amoris, Ov.

dēsultōrius -a -um (desultor), relating to a desultor, Cic.

dēsūm -fili -esse, to be absent, away, wanting, to fail. **I.** Gen. omnia deerant quae, etc., Caes.; with dat., tibi nullum officium a me desuit, Cic.; with in and the abl., desunt (verba) in C. Laenia commendando, Cic.; deesse, or non deesse, foll. by quominus and the subj., duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret desuisse, Cic.; nihil deest, foll. by quin, si tibi ipsi nihil deest, quod in forensibus civilibusque rebus versetur quin scias, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** not to be present at; convivio, Cic. **B.** to fail, be wanting, not to keep, to leave in the lurch; nullo loco deesse alicui, Cic.; sibi, Cic.; officio, Cic.; non deesse, foll. by quin, deesse mihi nolui, quin te admonerem, Cic.; absol., nos consules desumus, are wanting in our duty, Cic.

dēsūmō -sumpt -sumptum, **3.** to choose, select, sibi hostes, Liv.

dēsūpēr, adv. from above, above, Caes.

dēsurgō -surrexi -surrectum, **3.** to rise up, stand up; coenā, Hor.

dētēgō -texi -tectum, **3.**, **1.** to uncover, lay bare; aedem, Liv.; caput, Verg.; quia possit fieri, ut (illa) patefacta et detecta mutantur, Cic.; **2.** to detect, disclose, betray; insidias, consilium, Liv.; culpam, Ov.

dētēndo (-tendi) -tensum, **3.** to unstretch; tabernacula, to strike the tents, Caes.

dētērgēō, -tersi -tersum, **2.** **I.** to wipe off, wipe away; lacrimas, Ov.; primo anno LXXX detersimus, got together, Cic. **II.** to cleanse by wiping; eloncas, Liv. **III.** to strip off, break off; remos, Caes.

dētēriōr -īdus, genit. -ōris, compar. adj., with superl. deterrimus (connected with det. worse, inferior, poorer; vectigalia, Caes.; arces, Verg.; pediatu, weaker, Nep.; homo deterrimus, Cic.; neut. subst., in deterius, for the worse; in deterius mutare, Tac.

dētērius, adv. (deterior), worse, in an inferior manner; de male Graecis Latine scripta deterius, Cic.

dētērninatio -ōnis, f. (determino), a boundary, end; mundi, Cic.; transf., orationis, Cic.

dētērnino, **1.** to bound, fix the limits of, determine. **I.** Lit., augur regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, Liv. **II.** Transf., id quod dicit spiritu non arte determinat, Cic.

dētēro -trivi -tritum, **3.** **A.** Lit., to rub off, rub away, wear out; detrita tegmina, Tac. **B.** to lessen in strength, to weaken; laudes egregiae Caesaris et tuas, Hor.; si quid ardoris ac ferociae miles habuit, popinis et commissationibus et principis imitatione deteritur, Tac.

dētērrēō -terrū -territum, **2.** to frighten from anything, deter by fear, discourage; homines a scribendo, Cic.; Stoicos de sententia, Cic.; aliquem a dicatione, Cic.; aliquem multis verbis ne (with subj.), Caes.; aliquem non deterrere quominus (with subj.), Cic.; nihil deterreri quominus, etc., Liv.; aliquem non deterrere quin, etc., Caes.; simply with acc., aliquem, Caes.; with acc. of thing, to ward off; vim a censoribus, Liv.

dētēstābilis -e (detestor), adj., with compar. (detestor), abominable, detestable, horrible; omen, Cic.

dētēstatio -ōnis, f. (detestor), **1.** cursing, execration, horror, detestation, Liv.; **2.** a warding off, averting; scelus, Cic.

dētēstor, **1.** dep. **I.** **1.** relig. t. t., to invoke the curse of a god; minas periculaque in alicuius caput, Liv.; **2.** to execrate, abominate,

detest; Ambiorigem, Caes.; exitum belli civilis, Cic.; partic. perf. (pass.), bella matribus detestata, Hor. **II.** Transf., to avert, ward off; o dii immortales, avertite et detestamini hoc omen, Cic.

dētēxō -texi -textum, **3.** **A.** to plait, make by plaiting; aliquid viminibus mollique junco, Verg. **B.** Transf., to finish (of discourse); detexta prope retexere, Cic.

dētēnēō -tendi -tentum, **2.** (de and teneo), to hold away, hold back, detain. **I.** Lit., novissimos proelio, Caes.; Romano bello in Italia detineri, Liv.; aliquem, Caes. **II.** Transf., **1.** to hold fast, fetter; me gratā detinuit compede Myrtale, Hor.; **2.** to occupy, engage; in alienis negotiis detineri, Cic.; aliquem de or ab aliqua re, to detain from; ab circumpectu aliarum rerum, Liv.; **3.** detinere se, to support existence; se miseranda alimentis nonum ad diem, Tac.; **4.** to detain possession of property; pecuniam, Tac.

dētēndō -tondi -tonsum, **2.** to shear, clip. **A.** Lit., crines, Ov. **B.** Transf., detonsae frigore frondes, made leafless, Ov.

dētōnō -tōndi, **1.** **I.** Lit., to thunder, thunder down, hic (Juppiter) ubi detonuit, Ov. **II.** to cease to thunder, transf. = cease to rage; dum detonet omnis (nubes belli), Verg.

dētōrquēō -torsi -tortum, **2.**, **1.** to turn away, bend aside; a, lit., ponticulum, Cic.; habenas, Verg.; in dextram partem, Cic.; proram ad undas, Verg.; b, transf., voluptates animos a virtute detorquent, Cic.; **2.** to twist anything out of its proper shape, distort; corporis partes detortae, Cic.; transf., calumniando omnia detorquendoque suspecta et invisa efficere, Liv.

dētractio -ōnis, f. (detraho), a drawing away, withdrawal, taking away. **I.** In a good sense, **A.** Lit., **1.** gen., doloris, Cic.; **2.** esp. medic. t. t., a purging, Cic. **B.** Transf., a taking away, withdrawal; cuius loci detractio nem fieri velit, Cic. **II.** taking away (in a bad sense); detractio atque appetitio alieni, of another person's property, Cic.

dētracto = detracto (q.v.).

dētractor -ōris, m. (detraho), one who makes less, a detractor; sui, Tac.

dētrāhō -traxi -tractum, **3.** **I.** to take down. **A.** Lit., aliquem de curru, Cic.; aliquem equo, Liv.; muros colonias, Tac. **B.** Transf., to lower, humiliate; regum maiestatem difficilius ad medium detrahi, etc., Liv. **II.** to take away. **A.** **1.** lit., alicui de digito anulum, Cic., torquem hosti, Cic.; vestem, Cic.; pellem, Hor.; **2.** transf., a, to remove; de homine sensus, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., to detach; ex tertia acie singulas cohortes, Caes.; c, numerically, to subtract from a sum; de tota summa binas quinquagesimas, Cic.; d, to take away some mental or moral evil or good; alicui calamitatem, Cic.; detracta opinione probitatis, Cic. **B.** to take away, remove; transf., a, inimicum ex Gallia, Cic.; b, to compel; aliquem ad hanc accusationem, Cic. **C.** to drag away, take from; **1.** lit., spolia hostium templis porticibusque, Liv.; **2.** transf., a, alicui debitum honorem, Cic.; multa de suis commodis, Cic.; de honestate et de auctoritate alicuius, Cic.; b, to calumniate, slander; de aliquo, Cic.; absol., absentibus detrahendi causā maledice contumelioseque dicere, Cic.

dētrēctatio -ōnis, f. (detracto), a refusal; militiae, Liv.

dētrēctātōr -ōris, m. (detracto), a disparager, detractor; laudum suarum, Liv.

dētrēcto, **1.** (de-tracto), **1.** to decline, refuse; militiam, Caes.; certamen, Liv.; **2.** to disparage, detract from, depreciate; virtutes, Liv.; bene facta, Ov.

detrimentōsus -a -um (detrimentum), *detrimental, hurtful*; ab hoste discedere detrimentosum esse existimabat, Caes.

detrimentum -i, n. (detero), *damage, injury, detriment*; a, gen., detrimentum capere or accipere or facere, to suffer, Cic.; alicui orna-mento et praesidio non detrimento esse, Caes.; b, polit. t. t., videant (provideant) consules or videat (consul) ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat or accipiat, Cic.; c, milit. t. t., loss, defeat; magna detrimenta inferre, Caes.; d, loss of money, property, etc.; aestimando cuiusque detrimento quatuor progeneri Caesaris delecti, Tac.

detrītus -a -um, partic. of detero.

detrūdo -trūsi -trūsum, 3. I. Lit., A. Gen., to push away, push down, thrust down; naves scopulo, Verg.; scutis tegumenta, Caes. B. Esp. 1, milit. t. t., to dislodge an enemy from his position; impetu conari detrudere virum, Liv.; 2, legal t. t., to dispossess, eject; ex praedio vi, Cic. II. Transf., 1, to force, compel; aliquem de sua sententia, Cic.; 2, to postpone; comitia in mensem Martium, Cic.

detrūncō, 1. 1, to lop or cut off; arbores, Liv.; 2, to mutilate, behead; gladio detruncata corpora, Liv.

dēturbō, 1. to drive away with violence, cast down. I. Lit., A. Gen., aliquem de tribunali, Caes.; aliquem tabula, Cic.; alicuius statum, Cic. B. Esp., milit. t. t., to dislodge, drive off; nostros de vallo lapidibus, Caes. II. Transf., A, to deprive; aliquem de sanitate ac mente, Cic.; deturbari ex magna spe, Cic. B. Esp., legal t. t., to eject, dispossess; aliquem possessione, Cic.

Deucaliōn -ōnis, m. (Δευκαλίων), son of Prometheus, king of Phthia in Thessaly, was saved alone with his wife Pyrrha from the deluge, re-peopled the world by throwing stones behind his back, which stones became men, while the stones that Pyrrha threw became women. Adj., **Deu-caliōnēus** -a -um, Deucalionian, undae, the deluge, Ov.

dēunx -uncis, m. (de and uncia), eleven-twelfths of unity; heres ex deunce, Cic.

dēūro -ussī -ustum, 3. 1, to burn down, burn utterly; agros viscosos, Liv.; 2, of cold, to destroy, nīp; hiems arbores deusserat, Liv.

dēus -i, m., nom. plur. dei, dii, and di, genit. deorum or deum, dat. deis, diis, and dis, voc. sing. deus (connected with Ζεύς), a god, a deity. A. Lit., aliquem ut deum colere, Cic.; dii hominesque, the whole world, Cic.; of female deities, ducente deo, Venus, Verg.; nec dextrae erranti deus affuit, Allecto, Ov.; esp. phrases, di or dii boni, Cic.; (pro) dii immortales, Cic.; pro deum atque hominum fidem, Cic.; dii meliores (ferant), Cic.; si dii volunt, Cic.; si diis placet, Cic. B. Transf., a, of distinguished persons, audiamus Platonem quasi quendam deum philosophorum, Cic.; b, of patrons, protectors, etc., P. Lentulus cuius pater deus ac parens fortunae ac nominis mei, Cic.

dēūtor -titi -tusus, 3. dep. to misuse, Nep.

dēvastō, 1. to lay waste, devastate; agrum, fines, Liv.

dēvēho -vēxi -vectum, 3. to bear, carry away, convey away; legionem equis, Caes.; frumentum in Graeciam, Liv.; pass., used as middle, devehi (sc. navi), to sail; Veliam devectus, Cic.

dēvello -velli -vulsum, 3. to pull, pluck, tear away; ramum trunco, Ov.

dēvelō, 1. to unveil, uncover; ora, Ov.

dēvēnērōr, 1. dep. to venerate, worship; deos cum prece, Ov.

dēvēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. to come to, arrive at, reach. I. Lit., ad senatum, Cic.; poet. with acc., speluncam, Verg. II. Transf., in victoris manus, Cic.; ad juris studium, Cic.; in medium certamen, Cic.

1. **dēversor**, 1. dep. to lodge as a guest or stranger; apud aliquem, Cic.; in ea domo, Cic.; absol., parum laute, Cic.

2. **dēversor** -ōris, m. (deverto), a guest, Cic. **dēversōriūm** -i, n. (dim. of deversorium), a small lodging, Cic.

dēversōrius -a -um (deverto), relating to the accommodation of strangers; taberna, Plauti Subst., **dēversōriūm** -ii, n. an inn, lodging; peropportunum, Cic.; emere deversorium Tar-racinae, Cic.; transf., a place of resort, resting-place; studiorum deversorium esse non libidi-num, Cic.

dēverticūlum (dēverticūlum) -i, n. (de-verto). I. A. Lit., a by-way, by-path; quae deverticula flexionesque quaesivisti, Cic. B. Transf., a digression, Liv. II. a, an inn, lodg-ing-place, Liv.; b, a place of refuge, hiding-place, Cic.

dēverto (dēvorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. I. Transit., pass. (in present tenses), deverter, with middle signification, to turn aside from the way, betake oneself; si qui Ebromago deverterentur, Cic.; esp. to stay, lodge; ut locum publice pararet, ubi deverteretur, Liv.; fig., quid ad magicas deverteris artes, have re-course to, Ov. II. Intransit., to turn aside; a, cum perpaucis via, Liv.; transf., of discourse, to digress; redeamus ad illud unde devertimus, Cic.; b, to lodge, stay with, go to; ad hospitem, Cic.; ad villam alicuius, Cic.

dēvexus -a -um, adj. with compar. (de and veho), going aside. I. Of motion, moving away from, rolling from; a, of space, annis devexus ab Indis, Hor.; Orion devexus, sinking, Hor.; b, of time, aetas jam a diuturnis laboribus de-veda ad otium, inclining to, Cic. II. Of position, sloping downwards, shelving, steep; lucus devexus in novam viam, Cic.

dēvincio -vinxi -vinctum, 4. to bind, tie fast. A. Lit., aliquem fasciis, Cic. B. Transf., to bind, fasten, connect; a, gen., illud vinculum quod primum homines inter se reipublicae societate devinxit, Cic.; b, rhet. t. t., to connect; verba comprehensione, Cic.; c, to fetter, bind (by power, eloquence, etc.); urbem praesidiis, Cic.; animos eorum, qui audiant, volup-tate, Cic.; d, morally, to bind, pledge; aliquem beneficio, Cic.; se scelere, Cic.

dēvinco -vici -victum, 3. I. to conquer thoroughly, subjugate; Galliam Germaniamque, Caes.; Poenos classe, Cic. II. Transf., Catonis sententia devicit, ut in decreto perstaretur, Liv.

dēvinctus -a -um, p. adj. (from devincio), bound to, devoted to; iis studiis, Cic.; devinctior alicui, Hor.

dēvitatio -ōnis, f. (devito), an avoiding; legionum, Cic.

dēvito, 1. to avoid; procellam, Cic.; dolorem, Cic.

dēvius -a -um (de and via). A. Lit., a, removed from the straight road, out of the way; iter, Cic.; oppidum, Cic.; b, living out of the way, retired, secluded; devia et silvestris gens, Liv.; esse devius, Cic.; poet., wandering; mihi devio, Hor.; uxores, gods, Hor. B. Transf., out of the way, erroneous, unreasonable; homo in omnibus consiliis praepoceat devius, Cic.

dēvōcō, 1. I. to call down; suos ab tumulo, Liv.; Jovem deosque ad auxilium, Liv.; transf., philosophiam e caelo, Cic. II. to call away, call

off, recall; aliquem de provincia ad gloriam, Cic.; *transf.*, non avaritia ab instituto cursu ad praedam aliquam devocavit, Cic.; sese suas exercitusque fortunas in dubium non devocaturum, Caes.

dēvōlo, 1. *I*. Lit., to fly down. *A*. Lit., per caelum, (of Iris), Verg. *B*. Transf., to hasten down; alii praecipites in forum devolant, Liv. *II*. to fly away to. *A*. Lit., tardus devolvit illuc, ubi, etc., Hor. *B*. Transf., ad florentem (amicitiam), Cic.

dēvolvō -volvi -vōlūtum, 3. *A*. Lit. a, to roll down; saxa musculum, Caes.; corpora in humum, Ov.; pass. with middle signification, to roll down, fall headlong; veluti monte praecipiti devolutus torrens, Liv.; b, to roll off; pensa fusis, to spin off, Verg. *B*. Transf., per audaces nova dithyrambos verba, Hor.; pass., devolvi as middle, to fall into; ad spem estis inanein pacis devoluti, Cic.

dēvoro, 1. *I*. Lit., to swallow, gulp down, devour; id quod devoratur, Cic. *II*. Transf., *A*. Of persons, a, of property, to consume, waste; pecuniam publicam, Cic.; patrimonium, Cic.; b, to swallow, suppress; lacrimas, Ov.; c, to devour, consume; devorare spe et opinione praedam, Cic.; d, to devour eagerly mentally; illos libros, Cic.; e, to swallow down, hear without understanding; eius oratio a multitudine et a foro devorabatur, Cic.; f, to swallow anything unpleasant, to endure; hominum ineptias ac vultuitas, Cic. *B*. Of things, me Zancloae Charybdis devoret, Ov.

dēvorticiūlum, v. devorticulum.

dēvortium -ii, n. (deverto), a by-way, by-path; itinerum, Tac.

dēvotiō -ōnis, f. (devoceo), 1, a consecrating, devoting (esp. to the infernal gods); vitae or capitis, Cic.; P. Decii consulis, Liv.; plur. Deciorum devotiones, Cic.; 2, a curse, Nep., esp. an enchantment, an incantation, Tac.; 3, a vow; eius devotionis esse convictum, Cic.

dēvoto, 1. (intens. of devoceo), to consecrate, devote to death; quae vis patrem Decium, quae filium devotavit, Cic.

dēvōtus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (devoceo), devoted; 1, to the infernal gods, accursed; arbor, sanguis, Hor.; 2, devoted to any one, faithful, affectionate; cliens, Juv.; subst., **dēvōti** -orum, m. faithful followers, Caes.

dēvōtō -vōvi -vōtum, 2. to consecrate, devote. *I*. Relig. t. t., to devote to a deity. *A*. Gen., Dianae quod in suo regno pulcherrimum natum esset, Cic.; Marti ea quae ceperrunt, Caes. *B*. Esp. 1, to devote to the infernal gods, to devote to death; se diis immortalibus pro republica, Cic.; devota corpora (Deciorum), Liv.; 2, a, to curse, execrate; aliquem, Nep.; b, to bewitch, enchant, Tib. *II*. Transf., 1, to devote, give up; devovere animam alicui, for another, Verg.; 2, se devovere alicui or alicui rei, to devote, attack oneself; se alicuius amicitiae, Caes.

dextans -antis, m. (de and sextans), five-sixths, Suet.

dextella -ae, f. (dim. of dextra), a little right hand; Quintus filius Antonii est dextella, Cic.

dexter -tēra -tērum, or more freq. -tra -trum, comp. **dexterior** -ius, superl. **dextimus** -a -um (δεξιτερός). *I*. Lit., *A*. Adj., right, on the right hand, on the right side; manus, Cic.; latus, Hor.; ab dextra parte, Caes.; rota dexterior, Ov. *B*. Subst., 1, **dextera** or **dextra** -ae, f. (sc. manus), the right hand; a, lit., ad dextram, to the right, Cic.; a dextra, on the right, Caes.; dextera or dextrā, on the right, Caes.; dextram dare, to give the right hand (as pledge of faith), Liv.; b, fig. (ā) fidelity; dominorum

dextras fallere, fidelity towards masters, Verg. i (β) dextram alicui tendere or porrigere, to help, Cic.; (γ) mea dextrā, by my right hand, i.e., power, bravery, Ov., Hor.; 2, **dextera** or **dextra** -orum, n. what is on the right, the right side, Cic. *II*. Transf., a, propitious; dexter adi, Verg.; b, skilful; rem dexter egit, Liv.

dextērē or **dextrē**, adv. with compar. (dexter), dexterously, skilfully; apud regem, liberaliter dextreque obire officia, Liv.

dextērītas -ātis, f. (dexter), skilfulness, dexterity, readiness, Liv.

dextrorsum and **dextrorsus**, adv. (from dextroversum), on the right hand, towards the right, Hor.

Dia -ae, f. (Δία), old name of the island of Nazos.

Diablintes -um and **Diablinti** -orum, m. people in Gallia Lugdunensis, in what is now Dér. de la Maine.

diādēma -ātis, n. (διάδημα), a royal head-dress, diadem; diadema alicui or capiti alicuius imponere, Cic.; diadema ponere, Cic.

diāeta -ae, f. (διαίτα), a way of living prescribed by a physician, regimen, diet; sed ego diāeta curare incipio; chirurgiae taedet, Cic.

Diāgōrās -ae, m. (Διαγόρας), 1, a poet and philosopher of Melos, contemporary with Pindar and Simonides; 2, an athlete of Rhodes, contemporary with Pindar.

1. **diālecticō**, adv. (dialecticus), dialectically, Cic.

2. **diālecticō** -ēs, f. (διαλεκτική sc. τέχνη), the art of dialectic, logic.

diālecticus -a -um (διαλεκτικός) relating to discussion, dialectical; captiones, Cic.; subst., a, **diālectica** -ae f. (sc. ars), the art of dialectic, Cic.; b, **diālectica** -orum, n. dialectical discussion, Cic.; c, **diālecticus** -i, m. a dialectician, logician, Cic.

Dīālis -ae (Δίς = * Dis in Diespiter), relating to Jupiter; flamen, Liv.; or simply Dialis, Tac., the priest of Jupiter; conjux sancta, the wife of the priest of Jupiter, Ov.

dīālōgus -i, m. (διάλογος), a philosophical dialogue or conversation, Cic.

Dīāna -ae, f. (old form for Jana, or Διώνη = the daughter of Zeus, orig. Diviana = Diva Jana), an Italian goddess, identified with the Greek Artemis, daughter of Jupiter and Latona, sister of Apollo, the virgin goddess of the moon and of hunting, tria virginis ora Dianae, the three forms of Diana; Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, Hecate in the lower world, Verg.; meton. the moon, Ov.; the chase, Mart. Adj. **Dīānius** -a -um, belonging to Diana, Ov. Subst., **Dīānium** -ii, n. a, a place dedicated to Diana; b, a promontory in Spain, now Denia, Cic.

dīāriūm -ii, n. (dies), a day's allowance of provisions for soldiers, Cic.; slaves, Hor.

dibāphus -um (later) -a -um (δίβαφος), double-dyed; purpura, Flin. Subst., **dibāphus** -i, f. (sc. vestis), the purple-striped robe of the higher magistrates at Rome; Curtius dibaphum oogitat, is longing for office, Cic.

dīca -ae, f. (δική), a law-suit, action in a Greek court; dicam scribere alicui, to bring an action against, Cic.; dicam sortiri, to select the jury by lot, Cic.

dīcācitas -ātis, f. (dicax), pungent wit, satire, raillery, Cic.

dīcātio -ōnis, f. (l. dico), settling as a citizen in another state, Cic.

dicax -acis, adj. with compar. and superl.

(2. dico), witty, satirical, ironical, sarcastic; Demosthenes non tam dicax fuit quam facetus, Cic.

dichōreus -i, m. (διχορείος), a double trochee, Cic.

dicta, genit. (from unused nom. dix, from dico), found only in the phrases, dictis causa, dictis gratia, for form's sake, for appearance sake, Cic.

1. dīco, 1. (intens. of 2. dico). **A. Lit.**, a, religious t. t., to consecrate, dedicate, devote to the gods; donum Jovi dicatum, Cic.; aram, Jovi, Liv.; templum, Ov.; b, to deify, place among the gods; inter numina dicatus Augustus, Tac. **B. Transf.**, a, to devote, give up to; hunc totum diem tibi, Cic.; b, se alicui, to devote oneself to; se Crasso, Cic.; se alicui in clientelam, Caes.; se civitati or in civitatem, to become a citizen of another state, Cic.

2. dico, dixi, dictum, 3. (root DIC or DEC, whence also dic-nus (dignus), dec-co, δεικνυμι), to say, relate, tell, mention. **I. Gen.**, ille, quem dixi, he whom I have mentioned, Cic.; illa quae dixi, Cic.; Hilarum dico, I mean Hilarus, Cic.; ne dicam, not to say; crudelem ne dicam sceleratum, Cic.; dicet aliquis, one might say, Cic.; nisi quid dicis, if you have nothing to say against it, Cic.; causam, to plead a cause, answer an accusation, Cic.; causas in foro, to plead as an advocate, Cic.; jus dicere, to administer justice, Cic.; sententiam (of a senator), to vote, Cic.; ut dixi, Cic.; ut dictum est, Caes.; tolli by ut or ne and the subj., to command, Cic.; pass. dicor, diceris, dicitur, etc., it is said, the report is; with nom. and infin., Aesculapius dicitur obligavisse, Cic.; dicto citius, quicker than can be said, in a trice, Verg. **II. Esp.** a (intransit.), to speak, deliver an oration; ars dicendi, the art of eloquence, Cic.; dicere pro reo, Cic.; contra aliquem pro aliquo apud centum viros, Cic.; b, to name, call; orbis qui κύκλος Graece dicitur, Cic.; with acc. of name, qui Ascanius parentes dixere nomen, Liv.; with double acc., quem dixere chaos, Ov.; c, to sing, describe, celebrate in verse, compose; versus, carmen, Verg., Hor.; carmina in imperatorem, Liv.; alicuius facta, Verg.; d, to nominate, appoint, dictatorem et magistrum equitum, Cic.; with double acc., aliquem dictatorem, Caes.; e, to fix, appoint, settle; diem operi, Cic.; f, to say yes, affirm (opp. negare); quem esse negas, eundem esse dico, Cic. (syncop. perf. dixi = dixisti, Cic., Ov.).

dicrōtum -i, n. (δικρότον), a vessel having two banks of oars, Cic.

dictamnium -i, n. and **dictamnus** -i, f. (δίκταμνον and -ος), dittany, a plant found on Mount Dicla and Mount Ida (Origanum dictamnium, Linn.), Cic.

dictata -ōrum, n. (dicto), that which is dictated by a teacher, precepts, rules; iisdem de rebus semper quasi dictata decantare, Cic.

dictātor -ōris, m. (dicto). **I.** a commander, dictator; a, the chief magistrate in the Latin towns, Cic., Liv.; b, in Rome, dictator, an extraordinary magistrate, elected in times of great emergency for six months, superseding all other magistrates, and armed with absolute power. **II. Transf.**, the chief magistrate of Carthage, a suffete, Liv.

dictatōrius -a -um (dictator), relating or belonging to a dictator, dictatorial; gladius, Cic.; invidia, against the dictator, Liv.; juvenis, son of the dictator, Liv.

dictatūra -ae, f. (dictator), the office of dictator, dictatorship; dictaturam gerere, Cic.; dictaturā se abdicare, Caes.; dictaturam abdicare, Liv.

Dictē -ēs, f. (Δικτη), a mountain in Crete on which Jupiter was reared; adj., **Dictaenus** -a

-um, arva, Cretan, Verg.; rex, Jupiter, Verg.; Minos, Ov.

dictio -ōnis, f. (2. dico). **I. Gen.**, A. a saying, speaking, uttering; sententiae, Cic.; causae, defensione, Cic.; multae, fixing, Cic. **B. Meton.**, a, the answer of an oracle, Liv.; b, conversation, Tac. **II. Esp.** A. declamation, elocution; dictioni operam dare, Cic. **B. Meton.**, 1, a speech; dictiones subitae, extemporised, Cic.; 2, diction; Attica, Cic.

dictito, 1. (freq. of 2. dico), 1, to say often; reiterare, assert repeatedly; ut dictitabat, Caes.; quod levissimi ex Graecis dictitare solent, Liv.; with acc. and infin., Catilinam Massiliam ire, Cic.; with double acc., aliquem sanum recteque valentem, Hor.; 2, esp. dictitare causas, to plead causes frequently, Cic.

dicta, 1 (intens. of 2. dico), to reiterate, repeat, say often, to dictate to an amanuensis, pupil, etc.; quod non modo tironi dictare, sed ne ipse quidem auderem scribere, Cic.; epistolam, Cic.; versus, Hor.; carmina Livii, Hor.

dictum -i, n. (2. dico), a word, saying, speech. **I. Gen.**, nullum meum dictum, non modo factum, interessit, quod, etc., Cic.; dicta tristitia, complaints, wailing, Ov.; mutua dicta reddere, to converse, Liv. **II. Esp.**, 1, a maxim, sentence, saying; Catonis est dictum, it is a maxim of Cato's, Cic.; 2, a witty saying, a bon-mot; dicta dicere in aliquem, Cic.; 3, a command, order; dicto paruit consul, Liv.; 4, watch-word, password, Nep.

Dictynna -ae, f. (Δικτυννα), surname of Artemis. Hence, **Dictynneum** -i, n. temple of Artemis Dictynna, near Sparta.

1. Didō -ūs or (gen.) -ōnis, f. (Διδώ), the founder of Carthage, daughter of Belus, king of Tyre, sister of Pygmalion, wife of Sichaerus; also called Elisa or Elissa.

2. dido, dididi, diditum, 3. (dis and do), a, to divide, distribute; dum munia didit, Hor.; b, to spread, disseminate; diditur hic subito Trojana per agmina rumor, Verg.

didūco -dixi ductum, 3. (dis and duco). **I.** to draw apart, stretch out, expand; pugnum, Cic.; rictum, Hor.; fores, Tac. **II.** to separate, divide. **A. Gen.**, 1, a, assem in partes centum, Hor.; b, milit. t. t. (a) to divide, distribute; aciem in cornua, Liv.; (β) to scatter the enemy, disperse; adversariorum manus, Caes.; 2, transf., oratio rivis ducta est, non fontibus, Cic.; vastius diducuntur verba, Cic. **B. Esp.**, 1, to separate forcibly; aliquem ab aliquo, Cic.; 2, transf., animus varietate rerum diductus, distracted, Cic.

diductio -ōnis, f. (diduco), a separating, Cic.

diēcūla -ae, f. (dim. of dies), a little day; dieculam ducere, Cic.

dies -ei, m. and f. in sing. (in Cic. fem. only when it applies to a fixed time or period of time or in the date of a letter), in plur. only masc. **I. Gen.**, A. Lit., a day; hesternum, hodiernum, crastino die, Cic.; postero die, Cic.; postera die, Sall.; diem de die, Liv., or diem ex die, Caes., from day to day; in dies, daily, Cic.; ad diem or ad certum diem, for the appointed day, Caes.; multo die, late in the day, Caes.; ad multum diem or ad multum diem, till late in the day, Liv.; bis in die, twice a day, Cic.; die et nocte, a day and a night, Cic.; noctes et dies, night and day, Cic.; so diem noctem, Cic. **B. Meton.**, the business or events of the day; diei poenas dare, Cic.; exercere diem, the day's work, Verg.; daylight, Verg.; transf., videre diem, to see the light of day, Ov.; a day's march; diernum plus triginta in longitudinem patere, Liv. **II. Esp.**, A. 1, gen., a fixed day or time; pecuniae, pay-day, Cic.; prodicera, to put off a fixed day, Liv.; diem,

ex die ducere, to put off from one day to another, *Caes.*; diem perexiguam postulavi, *Cic.*; diem obire, to wait for, *Cic.*; alios non solvere, aliam diem nondum esse, day for payment not arrived, *Cic.*; 2, esp., birthday; dies meus, *Cic.*; 3, the day of death; obire diem supremum, *Nep.*; 4, date of a letter; in altera dies erat ascripta Nonarum Aprilium, etc., *Cic.* **B.** time; quod est dies allatura, *Cic.*

Diespiter -tris, m. (Umbrian = Δις πατήρ), *Jupiter, Hor.*

diffāmo, 1. (dis and fama), to spread abroad an evil report, to defame; viros illustres procacibus scriptis, *Tac.*

diffērens -entis, v. differo.

diffērentia -ae, f. (differo), difference, distinction; honesti et decori, *Cic.*

diffēritas -ātis, f. (differo), difference, *Lucr.*

diffēro, distūll, dilātum, differre, 2. (dis and fero) **I.** Transit, **A.** to carry in different directions, spread abroad, scatter; 1, lit., ulnos in versum, to plant, *Verg.*; ignem, to spread, *Caes.*; 2, transf., a, (a) rumorem, to spread, *Liv.*; (β) aliquem variis rumoribus, to malign, *Tac.*; b, of time, to put off, delay, postpone; tempus, *Cic.*; bellum, *Liv.*; aliquem in tempus aliud, *Cic.*; rem in aliud tempus, *Caes.*; se differre, to tarry, *Ov.*; with infin., nec differet obsides ab Arretinis accipere, *Liv.* **B.** to separate violently, disperse, scatter; aquilo differt nubila, *Verg.*; classem vis venti distulit, *Hor.* **II.** Intransit. (without perf. or supine), to differ, be different; inter se, *Cic.*; ab aliquo or ab aliqua re, *Cic.*; cum aliqua re, *Cic.*; nihil differt inter deum et deum, *Cic.*

differtus -a -um (dis and farcio), stuffed full, crammed, full; provincia differta praefectis atque exactoribus, *Caes.*

difficilis -e, adj. with compar. and superl. (dis and facilis), difficult. **A.** Lit., res arduae ac difficiles, *Cic.*; of places, difficult, dangerous; iter, *Sall.*; aditus, *Caes.*; of time, critical, dangerous; tempus anni difficillimum, *Cic.*; est difficile with infin., est difficile confundere, *Cic.*; with ad, difficilior ad eloqueundum, *Cic.* **B.** Transf., of character, hard to please, surly, morose, captious, obstinate; parens in liberos difficilis, *Cic.*; difficilis alicui, *Liv.*

difficiliter, adv. with compar. difficilior and superl. difficillimē (difficilis), with difficulty, *Cic.*

difficultas -ātis, f. (difficilis), difficulty, need, peril, trouble, distress. **A.** Lit. dicendi, navigandi, *Cic.*; loci, *Sall.*; magnam haec Caesari difficultatem ad consilium aferebat si, etc., *Caes.* nummaria, pecuniary embarrassment, *Cic.*; domestica, distressed circumstances, *Cic.* **B.** Transf., obstinacy, moroseness, *Cic.*

difficulter, adv. (difficilis), with difficulty, *Caes.*

diffidens, p. adj. (diffido), distrustful, diffident, *Sall.*

diffidentēr, adv. (diffidens), diffidently, without confidence; altera timide et diffidenter attingere, *Cic.*

diffidentia -ae, f. (diffidens), want of confidence, diffidence, distrust, despair; diffidentiae conbarium est diffidentia, *Cic.*; diffidentiam rei simulare, *Sall.*

diffido -fideus sum, 3. (dis and fido), to have no confidence, mistrust, be hopeless, despair; sibi, *Cic.*; suis rebus, *Caes.*; virtuti militum, *Sall.*; with acc. and infin., rem posse confici diffido, *Cic.*; absol., jacet, diffidit, abiecit hastas, *Cic.*

diffindo -fidi -fissum, 3. (dis and findo), to split, cleave. **A.** Lit., saxum, *Cic.*; portas munitionum, *Hor.* **B.** Transf., a, equidem

nihil huic diffindere possum, I have nothing to say against your opinion, I must agree to it, *Hor.*; b, legal t. t., diem, to postpone, *Liv.*

diffingo -finxi -fictum, 3. (dis and fingo), to form again, forge anew; ferrum incude, *Hor.*; fig., to change, *Hor.*

diffiteor -ēri, 2. dep. (dis and fateor), to deny, disavow, *Ov.*

diffūlo -fluxi -fluxum, 3. (dis and fluo). **A.** Lit., to flow in different directions; ut nos quasi extra ripas diffuentes coecere, *Cic.* **B.** a, juvenes sudore diffuentes, dripping with sweat, *Phaedr.*; transf., otio, to give oneself up to, *Cic.*; luxuria, *Cic.*; b, to dissolve, melt away; diffuit acervus, *Lucr.*; transf., uti per socordiam vires, tempus, ingenium diffuxere, *Sall.*

diffugio -fugi -fugitum, 3. (dis and fugio), to fly apart, fly in different directions, to disperse; metu perterriti repente diffugimus, *Cic.*

diffugium -ii, n. (diffugio), a dispersion, *Tac.*

diffundo -fudi -fūsum, 3. (dis and fundo). **I.** Lit., **A.** to pour out on all sides, pour forth; vina, *Hor.*; sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, *Cic.* **B.** to spread, scatter, diffuse; pass., diffundi, used as middle, lux diffusa toto caelo, *Cic.*; diffusus capillis, *Ov.* **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., Claudia nunc a quo diffunditur et tribus et gens per Latium, spread abroad, *Verg.*; error longe lateque diffusus, *Cic.* **B.** Esp., to brighten up, gladden; diffundere annos munere Bacchi, *Ov.*; ut bonis amici quasi diffundantur et incommotis contrahantur, *Cic.*

diffusus, adv. (diffusus), copiously, diffusely, dicere aliquid, *Cic.*

diffusilis -e (diffundo), easily extending itself, diffusive; aether, *Lucr.*

diffusus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (diffundo), spread out, extensive, wide. **A.** Lit., platanus diffusa ramis, *Cic.* **B.** Transf., jus civile quod nunc diffusum (prolix) et dissipatum est, in certa genera coacturum, *Cic.*

digamma, n. indecl. (διγάμμα), or **digamma** -ae, f., or **digammon** -i, n. (διγάμμον) or **digammos** -i, f. **I.** the Aeolic digamma (ϝ). **II.** (In jest) = rental or investment book, from F, the first letter of Fenus; tum digamma videram, *Cic.*

Digentia -ae, f. a brook flowing through Horace's estate into the Anio, now Licenza.

digēro -gessi -gestum, 3. (dis and gero), to carry apart in different directions, to separate, sunder, divide. **I.** Lit., 1, to plant out; vacuos si sit digesta per agros (arbor), *Verg.*; 2, to arrange, put in order; capillos, *Ov.* **II.** Transf., to divide; septem digestus in cornua Nilus, 2, to arrange, jus civile in genera, *Cic.*; rempublicam bene, *Cic.*; nomina in codicem accepti et expensi, *Cic.*; 3, to count, qui matris digerit annos, *Ov.*

digestio -onis, f. (digero), rhet. fig. = μερισμός, distribution, *Cic.*

digestus -a -um, v. digero.

digitulus -i, m. (dim. of digitus), a little finger, *Cic.*

digitus -i, m. (conn. with δέξωμαι). **I.** Lit., **A.** the finger; pollex, the thumb, *Caes.* index, *Hor.*; digitos comprimere pugnunque facere, *Cic.*; digitos extendere, *Cic.*; concrepare digitis, *Cic.*; digito se caelum attingisse putare, to think himself almost in heaven, *Cic.*; tuos digitos novi, thy skill in counting, *Cic.*; liceri digito, *Cic.*; tollere digitum, to raise the finger as a sign of a bid at an auction, *Cic.*; ne digitum quidem alicuius rei causā porrigere, not to move a finger, *Cic.*; digito aliquem attingere, to touch gently,

Cic. ; primoribus labris gustasse hoc genus vitae et extremis, ut dicitur, digitis attingisse, **Cic.** **B.** the toe; insistere digitis, to tread on the toes, **Ov** ; constitit in digitos arrectus, **Verg.** **II.** Meton., as a measure, a finger's breadth, an inch, the sixteenth part of a Roman foot; quatuor patens digitos, **Caes.**; prov., ab hac (regula) mihi non licet transversum, ut aiunt, digitum discedere, **Cic.**

digladior, 1. dep. (dis and gladius). **A.** Lit., to fight for life and death, struggle fiercely; inter se sicis, **Cic.** **B.** Transf., to dispute in words; inter se de aliqua re, **Cic.**; cum aliquo, **Cic.**

dignatio -ōnis, f. (dignor), dignity, reputation, honour, **Liv.**

dignē, adv. (dignus), worthily; quis de tali civē satis digne unquam loquetur? **Cic.**

dignitas -ātis, f. (dignus). **I.** worth, worthiness, merit; honos dignitate impetratus, **Cic.** **II.** Meton. **A.** the consequence of worth; 1, esteem, reputation, honour; **a.** civitatis dignitatem et decus sustinere, **Cic.**; **b.** rank in the state, position; altus dignitatis gradus, **Cic.**; aliquem ad summam dignitatem perducere, **Caes.**; **c.** an office of honour, **Cic.**; **d.** dignitates, men of rank and position, **Cic.**; **2.** honour, dignity; agere cum dignitate, **Cic.** **B.** Transf., of things that bring honour, **a.** of persons, a dignified, seemly exterior; in formis aliis dignitatem esse, aliis venustatem, **Cic.**; **b.** of buildings, etc., imposing appearance; porticus, **Cic.**; **c.** of expression, dignity; orationis, **Tac.**

digno, 1. to consider worthy; quae consimili laude dignentur, **Cic.**

dignor, 1. dep. (dignus), 1, to consider worthy; haud equidem tali me dignor honore, **Verg.**; 2, to regard as worthy of oneself, to disdain, and with a neg., to disdain, **Verg.**

dignosco -nōvi, 3. (dis and nosco), 3. to recognise as different, to distinguish; rectum curvo, **Hor.**; non civem hoste, **Hor.**; geminos inter se similes vix dignoscere posse, **Ov.**

dignus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (dic-nus, root DIC or DEK, whence deceo), worthy, deserving. **I.** With abl. laude, **Cic.**; memoriā, **Cic.**; with supine, dictu, **Liv.**; followed by a relative, qui aliquando imperet dignus, worthy to command, **Cic.**; with ut and the subj., quos ut socios haberes dignos duxisti, **Liv.**; poet. with infin., puer cantari dignus, **Verg.**; with ad, amicus dignus huic ad imitandum, **Cic.**; absol., diligere non dignos, **Cic.** **II.** Transf., worthy of a person or thing, becoming, suitable, fitting; with abl., facere quid docto homine et amico dignum fuerit, **Cic.**; with pro, quidnam pro offensione hominum dignum eloqui possim, **Cic.**; absol., fitting, suitable, sufficient; qui maior dignus in tanta calamitate inveniri potest, **Cic.**; dignum est, foll. by infin. or acc. with infin., **Cic.**

digredior gressus sum -grēdi, (dis and gradior), 3. dep. **A.** Lit., to go apart, go asunder, separate, depart; luna tum congredivens cum sole, tum digrediens, **Cic.**; ab aliquo, **Cic.**; a Coreya, **Liv.**; ex loco, **Caes.**; in urbem, **Tac.**; viā, **Liv.** **B.** Transf., to deviate; **a.** de causa, **Cic.**; a causa, **Cic.**; **b.** of discourse, to digress; digredi ab eo quod proposueris, **Cic.**

digressio -ōnis, f. (digredior), 1, a separation, departure, **Cic.**; 2, a digression in discourse, a proposita oratione, **Cic.**

digressus -ūs, m. (digredior), a separation, departure; digressus et discessus, **Cic.**; digressus (lunae a sole), **Cic.**

dijudicatio -ōnis, f. (dijudico), an adjudication, decision, **Cic.**

dijudico, 1 (dis and judico), 1, to decide, adjudicate, determine, controversiam, **Cic.**; **Liv.** ein, **Hor.**; to decide by arms; dijudicatā belli fortunā, **Caes.**; 2, to distinguish, discern a difference; vera et falsa, **Cic.**; vera a falsis dijudicare et distinguere, **Cic.**

dijun . . . v. disjun

dilabor -lapsus sum, 3. dep. (dis and labor), 1, to glide apart. **A.** Lit., **a.** of houses, bodies, etc., to fall to pieces, fall down; aedis Jovi vetustate dilapsa, **Liv.**; **b.** of fluids, to melt, dissolve, disappear; eadem (aqua congelata) admixto colore liquefacta et dilapsa, **Cic.** **B.** Transf., to fall to decay, be ruined, disappear; rem familiarem dilabi sinere, **Cic.**; dilapsa esso robora corporum animorumque, **Liv.** **II.** to glide away from. **A.** Lit., to slip away, esp. of soldiers, to escape, disappear; exercitus brevi dilabitur, **Sall.**; nocte in sua tecta, **Liv.**; of rivers, to glide away; Fibrenus rapide dilapsus, **Cic.** **B.** Transf., to vanish, disappear, 1, sunt alii plures fortasse sed de mea memoria dilabuntur, **Cic.**; 2, esp. of time, to go by; dilapso tempore, **Sall.**

dilacero, 1. (dis and lacero), to tear in pieces. **A.** Lit., aliquem, **Ov.** **B.** Transf., rem publicam, **Cic.**

dilamino, 1. (dis and lamina), to split in two, **Ov.**

dilanio, 1. (dis and latio), to tear in pieces, cadaver, **Cic.**

dilargior, 4. dep. (dis and largior), to lavish abroad, give liberally; qui omnia quibus voluit dilargitus est, **Cic.**

dilatō -ōnis, f. (differo), a putting off, delaying, postponing; temporis, **Cic.**; belli, **Liv.**; sine dilatione, **Liv.**; res dilationem non recipit or non patitur, **Liv.**

dilatō (dis and latus), 1 to spread out, extend. **I.** Lit., manum, **Cic.**; aciem, **Liv.** **II.** Transf. **A.** Gen., nomen in confluentibus terris, **Cic.**; legem in ordinem tractum, to extend, **Cic.** **B.** Esp. 1, litteras, to pronounce broadly, **Cic.**; 2, of speech, to enlarge, amplify; orationem, **Cic.**

dilatōr -ōris, m. (differo), a dilatory person, a loiterer, **Hor.**

dilatūs, v. differo.

dilaudo, 1. (dis and laudo), to praise highly; libros, **Cic.**

1. **dilectus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from diligo), beloved, dear; dilecti tibi poetae, **Hor.**

2. **dilectus** -ūs = dilectus (q.v.)

diligens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from diligo). **I.** Gen., assiduously, accurately, careful, sedulous, diligent (opp. negligens), **a.** of persons, omnibus in rebus, **Cic.**; with genit., diligentissimus omnis officii, **Cic.**; with dat., Corinthios publicis equis assignandi fuisse diligentes, **Cic.**; with ad and the gerund, ad custodiendum, **Cic.**; **b.** of things which bear marks of attention, assidua ac diligens scriptura, **Cic.** **II.** Esp. careful in housekeeping, economical, saving; homo frugi ac diligens, **Cic.**, in re hereditaria, **Cic.**

diligenter, adv. with compar. and superl. (diligens), carefully, assiduously, accurately, diligently; aliquem benigne et diligenter adiro, **Cic.**; iter caute diligenterque facere, **Caes.**

diligentia -ae, f. (diligo). **A.** Gen. carefulness, attentiveness, accuracy, diligence; with obj. genit., testamentorum, **Cic.**; with in and the abl., pro mea summa in republica diligentia, **Cic.**; non mediocre adhuc diligētiā, **Caes.**; diligentiam adhibere ut or ne (with the subj.), **Cic.**, adhibere ad considerandas res et tempus

et diligentiam, Cic.; omnia acerbissimā diligentia perpendere, Cic. **B.** Esp. care in management of a household, frugality; res familiaris conservari (debet) diligentia atque parsimonia, Cic.

diligo *lexi* -lectum, 3. (dis and lego, to choose), to prize, love, esteem highly; aliquem, Cic.; aliquem diligere et carum habere, aliquem colere atque diligere, Cic.; se ipsum, Cic.; inter se, Cic.; of things, hunc locum, Cic.; alicuius consilia, officia, to be satisfied with, Cic.

dilōrico, 1. (dis and lorico), to tear open; tunicam, Cic.

dilūcō, 2. (dis and luceo), to be clear, evident; dilucere deinde fraus coepit, Liv.

dilucesco -luxi, 3. (inchoat. of diluceo), to grow light, become day; a, pers., omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum, Hor.; b, impers., quum jam dilucesceret, Cic.

dilucidō, adv. with compar. and superl. (dilucidus), clearly, plainly, lucidly; plane et dilucide dicere, Cic.

dilucidus -a -um, clear, lucid, plain; oratio, Cic.; dilucidis verbis uti, Cic.

dilucūlum -i, n. (diluceo), the break of day, dawn; primo diluculo, Cic.; diluculo, at dawn, Cic.

dilūdium -ii, n. (dis and ludus), the period of rest for gladiators between the days of public exhibition; transf., diludia posco, breathing-time, rest, Hor.

dilūo -lūi -lūtum, 3. (dis and luo), to wash away, to dissolve. **A.** Lit., a, ne canalibus aqua inmissa lateres diluere posset, Caes.; unguenta lacrimis, Ov.; b, to dilute, temper; vinum, Mart.; venenum, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, to weaken the force of, lessen, impair; molestias, Cic.; curam multo mero, Ov.; b, to expose the falseness of a statement, refute; crimen, Cic.; diluere aliquid et falsum esse docere, Cic.

dilūtus -a -um, v. diluo.

dilūvies -ēi, f. (diluo), a washing away, inundation, Hor.

dilūvio, 1. (diluvium), to overflow, Lucr.

dilūvium -ii, n. (diluo), a flood, deluge, inundation, Verg.

dimāno, 1. (dis and mano), to flow in different directions, spread itself abroad; fig. meus hic forensis labor vitaeque ratio dimanavit ad existimationem hominum, Cic.

dimensio -ōnis, f. (dimetior), a measuring; quadrati, Cic.

dimetior -mensus, 4. dep. (dis and metior), to measure out. **I.** Lit. **A.** Gen., a, act., atque ego ista sum dimensus, Cic.; b, pass., a quo essent illa dimensa atque descripta, Cic.; tigna dimensa ad altitudinem fluminis, Caes. **B.** Esp. a, milit. t.t., to measure out a place for a camp; opere dimenso, Caes.; b, astronom. t.t., caelum atque terram, Cic.; pass., certis dimensuris partibus orbis, Verg.; c, metric. t.t., syllabas, Cic.; versum, Cic. **II.** Transf., audiam civem digitis peccata dimetientem sua, Cic.

dimēto, 1. (dis and meto), and dep. **dimētor**, 1. to measure the boundaries of, Cic.; locum castris dimetari jussit, Liv.; dep., eorum cursus (acc.) dimetati, Cic.

dimicatio -ōnis, f. (dimico), 1, a fight, struggle, contest in arms, proelii, Cic.; 2, any contest or struggle; vitae, for life and death, Cic.; capitis, Cic.

dimico -āvi or -āi, 1. (dis and mico). **A.** to fight, contend, struggle in arms; pro patria, Cic.; proelio, Caes. **B.** Transf., to struggle, contend, strive; omni ratione erit dimicandum ut, etc., Cic.; de fama, de civitate, Cic.

dimidiātus -a -um (dimidium), halved, divided, half; mensis, Cic.; partes versiculorum, Cic.

dimidiūs -a -um (dis and medius), halved, divided in half; gen. with pars, dimidia pars, the half, Cic.; terrae, Cic.; of persons, frater meus dimidius major est quam totus, Cic. Subst., **dimidium** -ii, n. the half; pecuniae, Cic.; dimidio with a compar., stultior, by half, Cic.; prov., dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet, well begun is half done, Hor.

diminūtio, v. diminutio.

dimissio -ōnis, f. (dimitto), 1, a sending out; libertorum ad provincias, Cic.; 2, a dismissing, discharging; remigum, Cic.

dimitto -misi -missum, 3. (dis and mitto).

I. to send forth, send in different directions; pueros circum amicos, Cic.; litteras per omnes provincias, Caes.; nuntios in omnes partes, Caes.; aciem (oculorum) in omnes partes, Ov. **II.** to send away from oneself, let go. **A.** Lit. 1, gen., a, legatos, Liv.; tabellarium, Cic.; hostem ex manibus, let slip, Caes.; regem spoliatum, Cic.; b, of things, to let drop; signa ex metu, Caes.; librum e manibus, Cic.; 2, esp. a, of persons, (a) to adjourn a meeting, dismiss; senatum, Cic.; (b) milit. t.t., to discharge; exercitum, Caes.; b, of things, to give up; provinciam, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., quare istos sine ulla contumelia dimittamus, Cic.; 2, esp. to let drop, give up, renounce, abandon, leave; oppugnationem, Caes.; questionem, Cic.; injuriam ignominiamque nominis Romani inultam impunitamque, Cic.

dimōvō -mōvi -mōtum, 2. (dis and moveo), to move asunder, part, separate, divide. **A.** Lit., terram avaro, to plough, Verg.; aquam corpore, Ov. **B.** to separate, remove, to take away; a, spes societatis equites Romanos a plebe dimovet, Sall.; b, statu sua sacra, Liv.

Dinarchus -i, m. (Δειναρχος), an Athenian orator, contemporary with Demosthenes.

Dindŷmus -i, m. and **Dindŷma** -ŷrum, n. (Δίνδυμος, Δίνδυμα τὰ), a mountain in Mysia, sacred to Cybele; hence **Dindŷmēnē** -ēs, f. Cybele, Hor.

dinosco = dignosco (q.v.).

dinūmērātio -ōnis, f. (dinumero), an enumeration; diurnum ac nocturnum, Cic.

dinūmēro, 1. (dis and numero), to count up, enumerate. **A.** Gen., stellas, Cic.; regis annos, Cic. **B.** Esp. to count money, to pay; centuriat Capuae, dinumerat, counts out the gold, Cic.

Diōdōrus -i, m. (Διόδωρος). **I.** a philosopher, contemporary of Ptolemaeus Soter. **II.** a peripatetic philosopher, of Tyre, flourishing about 109 B.C. **III.** (Siculus), a Greek historian.

diocēsis -ēos and -is, f. (διοκρησις), the district of a magistrate, Cic.

diocētes -ae, m. (διοκλητής), a finance officer or treasurer, Cic.

Diōgēnēs -is, m. (Διογένης), the name of several Greek philosophers, the most notorious of whom was the Cynic philosopher of Sinope.

Diōmēdēs -is, m. (Διομήδης), 1, a hero of the Trojan war, son of Tydeus, prince of Calydon, said to have subsequently settled in Apulia, and to have founded Arpi; hence, adj., **Diōmēdeus** -a -um, relating to Diomedes; 2, king of the Bistones in Thrace, who gave his captives as food to his horses.

Diōn -ōnis, m. (Δίων), brother-in-law of Dionysius I., tyrant of Syracuse, killed by a conspiracy.

Dionē -ēs, f. and **Diona** -ae, f. (Διώνη), 1, the mother of Venus, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys or of Aether and Gaia; 2, Venus. Adj.,

Dīōnaeus -a -um, relating to *Dione*, or *Venus*, mater, i.e. *Venus*, Verg.; *Caesar* (by the legend), descendant of *Aeneas*, son of *Venus*, Verg.; antrum, sacred to *Venus*, Hor.

Dīōnysius -ii, m. (Διονύσιος), 1, the Elder, Tyrant of *Syracuse* 406-367 B.C.; 2, his son and successor, tyrant, 367-356, B.C.

Dīōnysus -i, m. (Διώνυσος), the Greek name of *Bacchus*; hence **Dīōnysia** -ōrum, n. the feast of *Dionysus*.

diōta -ae f. (διώτη), a two-handed wine-jar, Hor.

Diphilus -i, m. (Δίφιλος), a comic poet of *Sinope*, contemporary of *Menander* and *Philemon*, imitated by *Plautus*.

diplōma -ātis, n. (δίπλωμα), literally, a folded letter; 1, under the republic, a circular letter of introduction given to travellers by the government, in order to facilitate their journey, Cic.; 2, under the empire, a government document conferring privileges on the persons to whom it was addressed, Tac.

Dipylōn -i, n. (Δίπυλον), the double door, name of the *Thriasian* gate at *Athens*.

Dircē -ēs, f. (Δίρκη). 1, the wife of *Lycus* king of *Thebes*, bound to a bull by *Amphion* and *Zethus*, and thrown (or changed) into the fountain named after her. II, the fountain of *Dirce*, to the north-west of *Thebes*. Adj., **Dircaeus** -a -um, *Dircean*, *Boeotian*; *cygnus*, *Pindar*, Hor.

directē, adv. with compar. (*directus*), straightforward, in a straight line; 1, horizontally, Cic.; transf., *dicere*, directly, Cic.; 2, perpendicularly; *directe ad perpendiculum*, *Caes.*

directō, adv. (*directus*), in a straightforward way, directly, Cic.

directus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (*dirigo*), 1, straight, direct, either in a horizontal or perpendicular direction; *paries*, Cic.; *iter*, Cic.; *trabes*, *Caes.*; 2, straightforward, plain, simple; *verba*, Cic.; *homo*, Cic.

diremptus -ūs, m. (*dirimo*), a separation, Cic.

direptiō -ōnis, f. (*diripio*), a plundering, pillaging; *urbs relicta direptioni*, Cic.; *bonorum direptio*, Cic.

direptor -ōris, m. (*diripio*), a plunderer, pillager, Cic.

diribēō -īi -itum, 2. (for *dis* -hībeo, from *habeo*), to sort the voting tickets which were cast into the balloting urn; *tabellas*, Cic.

diribitiō -ōnis, f. (*diribeo*), the sorting of the voting tickets, Cic.

diribitor -ōris, m. (*diribeo*), the officer whose duty it was to sort the voting tickets, Cic.

dirigo -rexi -rectum, 3. (*dis* and *rego*). I, to set straight, arrange in a straight line; pass. *dirigi*, to proceed in a straight line; transf., *dirigitur* (argumentatio) quum proposuit aliquid quod probaret, Cic. II, to arrange, direct. A. Lit., 1, as regards motion, a, of ships, carriages, journeys, etc., to direct; *ad castra Corneliana vela*, *Caes.*; *cursum eo* (quo), Cic.; *iter ad Mutinam*, Cic.; b, of weapons, to aim, direct; *hastam in aliquem*, Ov.; c, of the sight, aciem ad aliquem, Cat.; 2, of position, a, to arrange, order, dispose; (a) in quinque ordinem ordines (arborum), Cic.; (β) milit. t. t., to draw up; *aciem*, *Caes.*; *naves in pugnam*, Liv.; b, to raise, erect; *opera*, *Caes.* B. Transf., a, to direct, guide; *dirige vatis opus*, Ov.; intransit. to lead; *ad veritatem saepissime dirigit*, Cic.; b, to direct the thoughts, attention, etc., to something; *snas cogitationes ad aliquid*, Cic.; c, to direct a speech to, to address; *orationem ad aliquid*, Cic. ~ to settle, arrange, fix, dis-

pose; *vitam ad certam rationis normam*, Cic.; *utilitate officium magis quam humanitate*, Cic.

dirimo -ēmi -emptum, 3. (*dis* and *emo*). I, 1, to part, separate, sunder, divide; *Sabinae mulieres ex transverso impetu facto dirimere infestae acies*, *dirimere iras*, Liv.; 2, to interrupt, hinder, disturb, put off, break off; a, an assembly or conversation, actum est de eo nihil; *nox diremit*, Cic.; ea res colloquium ut diremisset, *Caes.*; esp. of omens, to interrupt (as inauspicious); *consilia*, Liv.; b, a fight, engagement, proelium, Liv.; a war, contention, bellum inter *Philippum* atque *Aetolos*, Liv.; c, an alliance, league, to break up; *veterem conjunctionem civium*, Cic. II, to divide; *quae urbs Volturum flumine dirempta Falernum a Campano agro dividit*, Liv.

diripio -rīpui -reptum, 3. (*dis* and *rapio*), I, to tear to pieces. A. Lit., *Hippolytum*, Ov. B. Transf. to plunder, pillage, destroy; *socios*, Cic. II, to tear away; a, a pectore vestem, Ov.; *res pulcherrimas ex tota Asia*, Cic.

diritas -ātis, f. (*dirus*), 1, misfortune, disaster, Cic. poet.; 2, cruelty, fierceness; *quanta in altero diritas*, in altero comitas, Cic.

dirumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. to break in pieces, shatter. I. Lit., tenuissimam quamque partem (nubis) divideret atque dirumpere, Tac.; (homo) diruptus, ruptus, Cic. II. Transf., a, *dirupi me paene in iudicio Galli Caninii, shouted myself hoarse in defending*, etc., Cic.; middle, *dirumpi, to burst with envy, grief, anger*, etc.; *dirumpi plausu alieuius, to burst with envy at the applause given to some one else*, Cic.; *dolore*, Cic.; b, to sever, break up; *amicitiam*, Cic.; *societatem*, Cic.

dirūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. (*dis* and *ruo*), to pull down, raze to the ground, destroy. A. Lit., *urbem*, Cic.; *agmina vasto impetu, to scatter*, Hor. B. Transf., *aere dirui, to be mulcted of one's pay*, Plin.; in quibus (castris), quum frequens esset, tamen aere dirutus est, ruined by gambling, Cic.; *homo diruptus dirutusque, bankrupt*, Cic.

dirus -a -um (connected with *δεινός*), fearful, horrible, dire. A. Of unfavourable omens, omen, Ov.; subst., *dirae* -ārum, f. unlucky omens, Cic.; so *dira* -ōrum, n., Cic. B. Transf., horrible, cruel, frightful; a, of things, execratio, Verg.; *venena*, Hor.; subst., *dirae* -ārum, f. curses; *diris* again vos, Hor.; contingere funebribus diris signa tela arma hostium, Liv.; b, of persons, cruel, terrible; *dea*, Cic., Ov.; *Hannibal*, Hor.; subst., personif., *Dira* -ae, f. a Fury, Verg.; gen. plur. often with *ultrices*, *Furies*, Verg.

1. **dis**, inseparable particle, meaning away from, takes the form of *dis*-, *di*-, and *dir*-.

2. **Dis**, Ditis, m. a name of *Pluto*, god of the lower world, Cic.; *domina Ditis, Proserpina*, Verg.

3. **dis**, ditis, adj. with compar. and superl., rich. A. Lit., *dis hostis*, Liv.; *apud Helvetios ditissimus fugi Orgetorix*, *Caes.*; with genit., *ditissimus agri*, Verg. B. Transf. richly provided, making rich; *ditia stipendia*, Liv.

discēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. I, to go asunder, part, separate; in duas partes, Sall.; caelum discedit, the heavens open, Cic.; transf., *omnia Italia animis discedit, is divided*, Sall. II. A. Lit., 1, gen., to depart, go away; *e Gallia*, Cic.; *de foro*, Cic.; *finibus Ausoniae*, Ov.; used impersonally, a contione disceditur, *Caes.*; 2, esp. a, milit. t. t. (a) of troops, to march away; a *Brundisio*, *Caes.*; *ab signis, to break the ranks, leave the line of battle*, *Caes.*; *ab armis, to lay down arms*, *Caes.*; (β) to come out of a contest, to come off; *victor*, *Caes.*; *victus*, Sall.; *aequo Marte cum Volscis, to have a drawn battle with*,

liv.; so to come out of any contest (e.g.; in a court of law); superior discedit, Cic.; turpissime, to come off with disgrace, Cic.; **b.**, to abandon, desert; ab amicis, Cic.; ab aliquo duce (of soldiers), Caes. **B.** Transf., 1. gen., ex vita tanquam ex hospitio, Cic.; a vita, Caes.; a re, to digress (of an orator), Cic.; nunquam ex animo meo discedit illius viri memoria, Cic.; 2, esp. a, to abandon a duty, deviate, swerve from principles, etc.; ab officio, Cic.; a consuetudine, Cic.; b, polit. t. t. of the senate, in aliquam sententiam discedere, to support a resolution; in alia omnia discedere, to be quite of the contrary opinion, Cic.; c, discedere ab aliquo or ab aliqua re, to except; quum a vobis discesserim, you excepted, Cic.

disceptatio -ōnis, f. (discepto), 1, a debate, discussion, controversy; cum quibus omnis fere nobis disceptatio contentioque est, Cic.; with genit., disceptatio juris, Cic.; 2, a judicial decision, award; disceptationem ab rege ad Romanos revocabant, Liv.

disceptator -ōris, m. (discepto), an arbitrator, judge of a controversy; domesticus, Cic.; juris, Cic.

disceptatrix -triciis, f. (disceptator), one who decides, Cic.

discepto. 1. (dis and capto), 1, to decide a suit or cause, adjudicate, determine; controversias, Cic.; inter populum et regem, Liv.; 2, to dispute, debate, discuss; verbis de jure, Liv.; de controversiis apud se potius quam inter se armis, Caes.; de jure publico armis, Cic.; transf., in uno proelio omnis fortuna reipublicae disceptat, depends upon, Cic.

discerno -crēvi -crētum, 3. **A.** to sever, separate; mons qui fines eorum discerneret, Sall.; duae urbes magno inter se maris terrarumque spatio discretae, Liv.; discretae sedes piorum, set apart, Hor. **B.** Transf., to distinguish, discern; alba et atra discernere non posse, Cic.; with rel. sent., animus discernit, quid sit eiusdem generis, quid alterius, Cic.

discerpo -cerpsi -cerptum, 3. (dis and carpo). **A.** Lit. to pluck to pieces, tear in pieces, dismember; membra gruis, Hor.; animus nec dividi nec discerpi potest, Cic. **B.** Transf., in a discourse, to separate, divide; qui quae complecti tota nequeunt, haec facilius divulsae et quasi discerptae tractant, Cic.

discessio -ōnis, f. (discedo), 1, a going away, departure, Tac.; 2, polit. t. t., voting, division in the senate (by going over to one side or the other); senatus consultum facere per discessionem, without discussion, Cic.; discessionem facere, to vote, Cic.; facta est discessio in sententiam alicuius, Cic.

discessus -ūs, m. (discedo), 1, a parting, separation; caeli, lightning, Cic.; 2, a departure, going away; ab urbe, Cic.; e vita, Cic.; esp., a, milit. t. t. marching off, Caes.; ab Dyrrhachio discessus exercituum, Cic.; b, euphem. banishment, Cic.

discidium -ii, n. (discindo). **I.** a tearing away, dividing; nubis, Lucr. **II.** separation, division, parting. **A.** Lit., conjugis miserae, from a wife, Cic.; esp., of the parting of lovers or of divorce, Cic.; divortia atque affinitatum discidia, Cic. **B.** Transf. separation in feelings, dissenstion; belli discidio, Cic.; deorum odia, discidia, discordiae, Cic.

disco, 3. (dis and caedo), to cut in pieces, hew in pieces, Lucr.

discinctus -a -um (p. adj. of discingo), careless, reckless, dissolute, extravagant; nepos, Hor.; otia, Ov.

discindio -scidi -scissum, 3. (dis and scindo),

1, to cleave asunder, split; cotem novaeula, Cic.; transf., amicitias, Cic.; 2, to tear open; tunicam, Cic.

discingo -cinxī -cinctum, 3. to take off the girdle, ungird; Afros, to disarm, Juv.

disciplina -ae, f. (discipulus). **I.** instruction, teaching. **A.** Lit., litterae reliquaeque res quarum est disciplina, Cic.; novum aliquem alicui in disciplinam tradere, Cic.; ab aliquo disciplinam accipere, Cic.; subj. gen., disciplina majorum, Cic.; obj. gen., disciplina virtutis, Cic. **B.** Meton., that which is taught, learning, knowledge, science; a, gen., bellica, the art of war, Cic.; navalis, Cic.; habere quasdam etiam domesticas disciplinas, Cic.; juris civilis, Cic.; b, a philosophical school, a system; philosophiae disciplina, Cic.; c, a rhetorical school or system; Hermagorae, Cic. **II.** In a wider sense, training, education. **A.** Lit., a, gen., disciplina puerilis, of boys, Cic.; disciplina familiae, of slaves; gravis et constans, Cic.; b, esp. military training; militaris, Liv.; militiae, Cic. **B.** Meton., the result of training, custom, habit, order; a, gen., disciplinae sanctitatis, Liv.; certa vivendi disciplina, Cic.; b, the ordering of a state, constitution; disciplina reipublicae, Cic.; disciplinam dare, Cic.; o morem praeclarum disciplinamque quam a majoribus accepimus, Cic.

discipula -ae, f. (discipulus), a female scholar, Hor.

discipulus -i, m. (disco), a scholar, pupil, disciple, Cic.

discludo -clūsi -clūsum, 3. (dis and claudo), to shut up apart, to separate, divide. **I.** Nerea ponto, Verg.; tigna, keep at the proper distance, Caes.; mons qui Arvernos ab Helviis discludit, Caes. **II.** Transf., morsus roboris, to loosen, Verg.

disco, didici, 3. 1. to learn. **A.** Gen., litteras Graecas, Cic.; ius civile aut rem militare, Cic.; id quod ex pluribus testibus prioribus actionibus didicisti, Cic.; ab eo Stoico dialecticam didicerat, Cic.; apud aliquem litteras, Cic.; in castris per laborem usum militiae, Sall.; with infin., saltare, Cic.; Latine loqui, Sall.; quinquemes gubernare didicisse, Cic.; with rel. clause, plures discent quem ad modum haec fiant quam quem ad modum his resistatur, Cic.; ita didicisse a maioribus ut, etc., to have so learnt to be accustomed to, Caes.; disco fidibus, to learn to play on the lyre, Cic.; absol., valent pueri, studiosae discent, diligenter doceant, Cic.; voluntas discendi, Cic. **B.** Esp., discere causam, legal f.a., to get up the facts of a case, of an advocate, Cic. **II.** to become acquainted with; 1, gen., me peritus discet Hiber Rhodanique poter, Hor.; 2, to become acquainted with a fact, learn, find out; didici ex tuis litteris te omnibus in rebus habuisse rationem, Cic.

discolor -ōris. **A.** of different colours; signa, Cic.; miles, black and white (of the men at draughts), Ov. **B.** Transf., different from, unlike to; matrona meretrici dispar atque discolor, Hor.

disconvēnio, 4. to disagree, not to harmonize; vitae ordine toto, Hor.; impers., eo disconvēnit inter meque et te, Hor.

discordia -ae, f. (discors). **I.** a, dissenstion, disagreement, discord; haec discordia non rerum sed verborum, Cic.; b, dissension, sedition, Tac. **II.** Personif., Discordia, the Goddess of Discord, Verg.

discordiosus -a -um (discordia), full of discord, mutinous; vulgus seditiosum atque discordiosum fuit, Sall.

discordo, 1. (discors), 1, to be at discord, to disagree; cum Cheruscia, Tac.; inter se dis-

discere aliquem discordare, Cic.; animus a se discens seculumque discordans, Cic.; of soldiers, to be mutinous, Tac.; 2, to be unlike; quantum discordis parum avaro, Hor.

discors -cordis (dis and cor), 1. 1, disagreeing, inharmonious, discordant; civitas seculum ipsa discors, Liv.; of inanimate objects, venti, Verg.; bella, Ov.; 2, unlike, dissimilar, different; tam discordia inter se responsa Liv.

discrēpantia -ae, f. (discrepo), disagreement, difference; scripti et voluntatis, Cic.

discrēpātio -ōnis, f. (discrepo), disagreement, disunion; inter consules, Liv.

discrepito, 1. (intens. of discrepo), to be entirely dissimilar, to be quite unlike, Lucr.

discrepo -pavi, 1. not to sound together. **A.** Lit., to be out of time, to be discordant; in fidibus aut in tibis, Cic. **B.** Transf., to disagree, be different, be unlike; cum aliquo or cum aliqua re, Cic.; ab aliqua re, Cic.; sibi, Cic.; inter se, Cic.; nunc in re, Cic.; with dat., quantum simplex hilarisque nepoti discrepet, Hor.; impers., discrepat, there is a disagreement, people are not agreed; discrepat inter scriptores, Liv.; illud haudquaquam discrepat, Liv.; with acc. and infin., Liv.; non or haud discrepat quin, etc., Liv.

discribo = describo (q.v.).

discrimen -inis, n. (discerno), that which divides. **I.** Lit., **A.** Concr., the dividing line; quum pertenui discrimine (duo maria) separantur, Cic. **B.** Austr., a, the space between; spatium discrimina fallit, Ov.; b, in music, interval; septem discrimina vocum (of the lyre with seven strings), Verg. **II.** a, separation, distinction, difference; delectu omni et discrimine remoto, Cic.; b, turning-point, critical moment; ea res nunc in discrimine versatur utrum possitne . . . an, Cic.; in discrimen adductum esse, Cic.; c, crisis, hazard, danger; in tanto discrimine periculi, Liv.; ad ipsum discrimen eius temporis, Cic.; res esse in summo discrimine, Caes.

discrimino, 1. (discrimen), to separate, sunder, divide; Etruriam discriminat Cassia, Cic.; vigiliarum somnique nec die nec nocte discriminata tempora, Liv.

discriptio -ōnis, f. (discribo), a division, Cic.

discrucio, 1. to torture vehemently, torment; of bodily torture, dis cruciatis necare, Cic.; of mental anguish, refl. or pass., to torment oneself, make oneself miserable, Cic.

discumbo -cūbui -cūbitum, 3. to lie down; a, to recline at table; discubimus omnes praeter illam, Cic.; impers., discumbitur, one goes to the table, Cic.; b, to sleep, go to bed; cenati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic.

discupio -ivi -itum, 3. to desire vehemently, Cat.

discurro -cūcurri and -curri -cursum, 3. to run in different directions, run about, run to and fro; in muris, Caes.; circa deum delubra, Liv.; ad arma, Liv.; impers., totā discurritur urbe, Verg.; of things, diversa ruens septem discurrit in ora, Verg.; quum mens discurrit utroque, Ov.

discursus -ūs, m. (discurro), a running up and down, a running about, running to and fro; militum, Liv.; lupi, Ov.; of things, liber inter ordines discursus, of a ship, unhindered motion, Liv.

discus -i, m. (δίσκος), a quoit; discum andire quam philosophum malle, Cic.

discutio -cussi -cussum, 3. (dis and cutio), to strike asunder. **I.** to shatter, break down: tribus arietibus aliquantum muri, Liv. **II.** 1, to

disperse, scatter; nubem, Ov.; umbras, Verg.; discussa est caligo, Cic.; 2, to frustrate, bring to naught, suppress; eam rem, Liv.; caedem, Cic.; eorum capstones, Cic.; eorum advocacionem manibus, ferro, lapidibus, Cic.

disertē, adv. with superl. (disertus), clearly, plainly, eloquently; dicere, Cic.

disertus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (dissero), eloquent, well-expressed; a, of the language, oratio, Cic.; historia, Cic.; b, of the person speaking, homo, Cic.; disertissimus orator, Cic.

disicio = disjicio (q.v.).

disiecto, 1. (intens. of disjicio), to cast about, scatter, Lucr.

1. **disiectus** -a -um, v. disjicio.

2. **disiectus** -ūs, m. (disjicio), a scattering, dispersing, Lucr.

disjicio -jēci -jectum, 3. (dis and jacio), to cast asunder. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., of buildings, etc., to throw down, destroy; disiecta tempestate status, Liv.; disiecta aedificia, Caes. **B.** to scatter, disperse; naves or classem, Liv.; disiecta comas, with dishevelled hair, Ov.; disiecta membra poetae, Hor.; disiecta manus, Cic.; milit. t. t., to scatter; phalangem, Caes. **II.** Transf., to bring to naught, frustrate; consilia ducis, Liv.

disjunctio -ōnis, f. (disjungo), separation. **I.** Lit., meorum, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, gen., difference; animorum, Cic.; 2, esp., a, in logic, a disjunctive proposition, Cic.; b, in rhet. a series of sentences without connecting particles, asyndeton, Cic.

disjunctus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (disjungo), separated, sundered, distant. **I.** Lit., quae (Aetolia) procul barbaris disjuncta gentibus, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., remote from; homines Graeci longe a nostrorum hominum gravitate disjuncti, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, in logic, disjunctive; 2, in rhet., disconnected, Cic.

disjungo -juxi -jectum, 3. to unbind, loosen, separate. **I.** Lit., a, to unyoke or unharness; jumenta, Cic.; b, to separate, sunder, remove; intervallo locorum et tempore disjuncti sumus, Cic.; Italis disjungimur oris, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., to separate; aliquem ab aliquo, Cic. **B.** Esp., to distinguish; insaniam a furore, Cic.

dispālor, 1. dep. to wander about, to stray, Nep.

dispendo -pendi -pansum, 3. to expand, extend, stretch out, Lucr.

dispar -pāris, unlike, different, dissimilar, unequal; fortuna, Cic.; tempora, Cic.; with dat., illa oratio huic dispar, Cic.; with genit., quidquam dispar sui atque dissimile, Cic.

dispargo, v. dispergo.

dispārilis -e, unlike, dissimilar, different, unequal; disparilis exspiratio terrarum, Cic.

disparō, 1. to separate, part, divide; seniores a junioribus divisit eosque ita disparavit ut, etc., Cic.; partic. subst., **disparārum** -i, 2, rhet. t. t., the contradictory proposition (e.g., sapere, non sapere), Cic.

dispartio = dispartio (q.v.).

dispello -pili -pulum, 3. **I.** to drive in different directions; pecudes, Cic. **II.** to scatter, dispel; umbras, Verg.; transf., ab animo tamquam ab oculis caliginem, Cic.

dispendium -ii, n. (dispendo), expenditure, expense, loss; facere, to suffer loss; transf., dispendia morae, loss of time, Verg.

1. **dispendo** = dispendo (q.v.).

2. **dispendo** -pensum, 3. to weigh out, **Varr.**

dispenno = dispendo (q.v.).

dispensatio -ōnis, f. (dispenso), 1, *management, economical administration*; aerarii, Cic.; *mensurae*, Liv.; 2, *the office of a dispenser*, Cic.; *regis*, *the office of treasurer to a king*, Cic.

dispensator -ōris, m. (dispenso), a *steward, bailiff, treasurer*, Cic.

dispenso, 1. (intens. of 2. dispendo). **I.** to *weigh out or pay away money*, Plaut.; *to divide, distribute*; oscula per natos, Ov.; *laetium inter impotentes populi animos*, Liv.; in rhet., *inventa non solum ordine, sed etiam momento quodam atque iudicio*, Cic. **II.** a, *gen.*, to *arrange*; annum intercalariis mensibus interponendis ita dispensavit ut, etc., Liv.; b, *esp.*, to *manage a household*; res domesticas, Cic.

disperditio -ōnis, f. (disperdo), a *total destruction, ruin*, Cic.

disperdo -didī -ditum, 8. to *destroy, ruin, annihilate*; possessiones, Cic.

dispereo -ī, 4. to *perish utterly, be entirely ruined*; fundus disperit, Cic.; dispeream, si, or nisi, *may I perish if or except*, Cat., Hor.

dispergo -spersi -persum, 3. (dis and spargo), to *scatter, spread abroad, disperse*; a, *tam multa pestifera terrā marique*, Cic.; *to disperse an army*, Caes.; b, *rumores, to spread abroad reports*, Tac.

dispersē and **dispersim**, adv. (dispersus), *in different places, dispersedly, here and there*, Cic.

dispersio -ōnis, f. (dispergo), a *scattering, destruction*, Cic.

dispartio (dis-partio) -ivi and -ī -itum, 4. to *separate, divide, distribute*. **A.** Lit., *pecuniam iudicibus*, Cic.; *exercitum per oppida*, Liv. **B.** Transf., *tempora voluptatis laborisque*, Cic.; *app.*, **dispartior** -iri, *aliquid in infinita*, Cic.; *administrationem inter se*, Liv.

dispicio -spexi -spectum, 3. (dis and specio). **I.** to *open the eyes and begin to see*; catuli qui iam dispartiri sint, Cic. **II.** a, *to catch sight of, perceive*; 1, lit., Lucr.; 2, transf., *populus Romanus libertatem jam ex diutina servitute dispiciens*, Cic. **B. 1.** to *perceive mentally*; si dispicere quid coepero, Cic.; with rel. sent., *sed ego quod sperem non dispicio*, Cic.; 2, to *reflect upon, consider*; res Romanas, Cic.

displacō -placū -placitum, 2. (dis and placeo), to *displease* (opp. placeo, complaceo); alicui, Cic.; alicui de aliquo, Cic.; mihi or alicui displicet, with infin., Cic.; *displicere sibi, to be dissatisfied with oneself, to be melancholy, out of spirits*, Cic.

displodo -plōsi -plōsum, 3. to *spread out, dilate, burst*, Hor.

dispono -posui -positum, 3. (dis and pono), to *put in different places, to distribute*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., *pecula Bacchi*, Ov.; *signa ad omnes columnas, omnibus etiam intercolumniis, in silva denique disposita sub divo*, Cic.; *milit. t. t., portis stationes*, Liv.; *praesidia ad ripas*, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, *to distribute on a definite plan*; imperii curas, Tac.; b, *rhet. & t.*, *verba ita, ut pictiores varietatem colorum*, Cic. **II.** to *arrange, dispose, set in order*. **A.** Lit., *Homeri libros aeneas confusus*, Cic.; *bene dispositae comae*, Ov. **B.** Transf., *disposita ad honorem studia*, Cic.

dispositō, adv. (dispositus), *in proper order, methodically*; accusare, Cic.

dispositio -ōnis, f. (dispono), a *regular arrangement or order in a speech*, Cic.

dispositura -ae, f. (dispono), *arrangement, order*, Lucr.

dispositus -us, a. (dispono), *arranged*, Plin.

dispositus -us, m. (dispono), *arrangement, Tac.*

disputatio -ōnis, f. (disputo), *an arguing, debating, argument, debate*; *hāc in utramque partem disputatione habita*, Cic.

disputator -ōris, m. (disputo), a *debater, disputant*, Cic.

disputo, 1. to *discuss, weigh, debate, argue*; aliquid, Cic.; *de aliqua re*, Cic.; *ad aliquam rem de aliqua re*, Cic.; *pro omnibus et contra omnia*, Cic.; *contra propositum*, Cic.; *disputari in utramque partem, for and against*, Cic.; with rel. sent., *ego enim quid desiderem, non quid viderim disputo*, Cic.

disquiro, 8. (dis and quaero), to *inquire into, investigate*, Hor.

disquisitio -ōnis, f. (disquiro), *an inquiry, investigation*, Cic.

dissaepio -saepsi -saepum, 4. to *hedge off, separate, divide*; aliquid tenui muro, Cic.

dissaepitio -ōnis, f. (dissaepio), a *partition*, Liv. (?)

dissaepum -i, n. (dissaepio), a *barrier, partition*, Lucr.

dissemino, 1. to *spread abroad, disseminate*; sermonem, Cic.; *malum*, Cic.

dissensio -ōnis, f. (dissentio), *disagreement, variance*. **I.** Of persons, a, in a friendly manner, *inter homines de iure*, Cic.; *est quaedam inter nos parva dissensio*, Cic.; b, in a hostile manner, *dissension, disunion*; *dissensio ac discordium*, Cic.; *dissensio civilis*, Caes. **II.** Of abstractions, *opposition*; *utilium cum honestis*, Cic.

dissensus -us, m. (dissentio), *disunion, disagreement*, Verg.

dissentāneus -a -um (dissentio), *disagreeing, different* (opp. consentaneus); alicui rei, Cic.

dissentio -sensi -sensum, 4. to *be of a different opinion, not to agree*. **I.** Lit., Of persons, a, in a friendly manner, *ab aliquo*, Cic.; *ab aliqua re*, Cic.; *de aliqua re*, Cic.; *cum aliquo*, Cic.; *inter se*, Cic.; with dat., *conditionibus foedis*, Hor.; b, in a hostile manner, *to be at variance*; *accerrime dissentientes cives*, Cic. **II.** Transf., of things, *to be opposed, different*; a more, Cic.; *quid ipsum a se dissentiat*, Cic.

dissēp . . . v. dissaep . . .

dissērēnascit -avit, impers. (inchoat. of dissernat, it clears up (of the weather); *quum undique disserenavisset*, Liv.

dissērēnat, impers. (dis and serenus), *it clears up*, Plin.

1. dissēro -sēvi -sītum, 3, 1, to *scatter seed*, Plin.; 2, to *plant at a distance in the ground*; tales, Caes.

2. dissēro -sēvī -sertum, 3. to *examine, treat of, discuss a subject*; with acc., *ista*, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Cic.; with relative sentence (*quomodo, qui, quid*), Cic.; with de, *quae Socrates supremo vitae die de immortalitate animorum disseruisset*, Cic.

disserpo, 3. to *creep in different directions, spread imperceptibly*; late disserpunt tremores, Lucr.

disserto, 1. (intens. of 2. dissero), to *treat of, discuss, argue*; aliquid, Tac.

dissidēo -sēdī -sensum, 2. (dis and sedeo), *lit.*, to sit apart. **I.** to *be drawn apart*; si longa dissidet impar, sita unevenly, Hor. **II.** to *be distant, to be separated*. **A.** Lit., of places, *quantum Hypanis Veneto dissidet*, Budano, Prop. **B.** Transf., *not to agree*; a, of persons, *to disagree, dissent, to be of different opinions*; *inter se*,

Cic.; ab aliquo, *Cic.*; eua aliquo, *Cic.*; de aliqua, *Cic.*; with dat., *disidens plebi virtus, Hor.*; in a hostile sense, to be at variance, *Cic.*; **B.** of things, to be opposed, contrary; scriptum a sententia *disidet, Cic.*; cupiditates inter se *disident et discordant, Cic.*

disidium -i, n. (*disideo*), disagreement, disunion, *Cic.*

disillo -sili -sulum, **A.** (*dis* and *salio*), to leap apart, burst asunder. **A. Lit.**, haec loca *disillasse ferunt, Verg.*; *disillit omne solum, Ov.* **B. Transf.**, gratia sic fratrum geminorum *disilluit, was broken up, Hor.*

disimilis -e, adj. with compar. and superl., unlike, dissimilar; with genit., verum tamen *fuit tum soli dissimilis, Cic.*; with dat., quies est tam *dissimilis homini, qui non, etc., Cic.*; with inter se, duo fuerunt per idem tempus *dissimiles inter se, Cic.*; with inter se and the genit., qui sunt et inter se *dissimiles et aliorum, Cic.*; with atque (ac) quam and et, *dissimilis est militum causa et tua, Cic.*; absol., naturae *dissimiles, Cic.*

disimilit̃r, adv. (*dissimilis*), differently, in a different manner, *Liv.*

disimilitudo -inis, f. (*dissimilis*), unlikeness, difference; locorum, *Cic.*; habet ab illis rebus *disimilitudinem, Cic.*; *disimilitudinem non nullam habet cum illis administratione provinciae, Cic.*; quum tanta sit inter oratores bonos *disimilitudo, Cic.*

disimulant̃r, adv. (*dissimulo*), secretly, in a dissembling manner; verba non aperte sed *disimulanter conclusa, Cic.*; non or ne *disimulanter, without dissembling, Cic.*

disimulatio -onis, f. (*dissimulo*), a concealing, dissembling, dissimulation, *Cic.*; esp. of irony (in the Socratic sense), *Cic.*

disimulātor -ōris, m. (*dissimulo*), a dissembler, concealer; opis propriae, *Hor.*

disimulo, **I.** to make unlike. **I.** to conceal, to hide; Achilles veste virum longā *disimulatus erat, concealed his manhood beneath a woman's robe, Ov.* **II.** to act or to speak as if a thing which is were not. **A.** to dissemble, disguise, keep secret; ciquid silentio, *Cic.*; *disimulata deam, concealing her divinity, Ov.*; with acc. and infin., *Cic.*; with ut and the subj., *Cic.*; non *disimulare, followed by quia, Cic.*; *disimulare non sinit quia delecter, Cic.*; absol., to dissemble; non *disimulat, Cic.* **B.** to ignore, leave unnoticed; *disimulare consulum alicuius, Tac.*

disipābilis -e (*disippo*), that can be scattered; ignis et aer, *Cic.*

disipatio -ōnis, f. (*disippo*), **I.** scattering; civium, *Cic.* **II.** *A.* dispersion by sale; praedae, *Cic.* **B. Rhet.** t. t., the analysis of an idea, *Cic.*

disipātus -a -um, p. adj. (*disippo*), scattered, disconnected; oratio, *Cic.*

disippo, **I.** (*dis* and *ei-po*), **I.** to scatter, disperse, spread abroad. **A. Lit.**, membra fratris, *Cic.*; aliud alio, *Cic.* **B. Transf.**, **I.** ea contrahere amicitiam, *disipare discordiam, put an end to, Cic.* **2.** famam, spread abroad, *Cic.* **II.** to scatter by violence; **I.** lit., milit. t. t., to rout, scatter; hostes, *Cic.*; *disipata fuga, Liv.*; **2.** to pull down, destroy; statum, *Cic.*; tecta, *Liv.*; **3.** of property, to squander, destroy; patrimonium, *Cic.*; reliquias reipublicae, *Cic.*

disitus, partic., v. **I.** *dissero*.

disociābilis -e (*disocio*), **I.** act. that which separates; oceanus, *Hor.* **2.** pass., that which cannot be united res, *Tac.*

disociatio -ōnis, f. (*disocio*), a separation, parting; spiritus corporisque, *Tac.*

disocio, **I.** **I.** to separate, sever, divide friendships, etc.; morum *dissimilitudo disociat amicitias, Cic.*; disertos a doctis, *Cic.* **II.** *O.* places, to separate, divide; ni (montes) *dissociantur opaca valle, Hor.*

disolūbilis -e (*dissolvo*), dissoluble, separable; mortale omne animal et *disolubile et dividuum sit necesse est, Cic.*

disolūt̃s, adv. (*dissolutus*), **I.** disconnectedly, loosely; *disoluite dicere, without connecting particles, Cic.*; **2.** carelessly, negligently, without energy; minus severe quam decuit, non tamen omnino *disoluta, Cic.*

disolūtiō -ōnis, f. (*dissolvo*), **I.** Lit. drinking up, dissolution, destruction, annihilation; naturae, death, *Cic.*; navigii, shipwreck, *Tac.* **II.** Transf., **I.** destruction, abolition; legum, judiciorum, *Cic.*; **2.** refutation of a charge; criminum, *Cic.*; **3.** want of energy, weakness; remissio animi ac *disolutio, Cic.*; **4.** in rhet., want of connexion, *Cic.*

disolūtus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (*dissolvo*), **I.** not bound together, loosened; navigium, leaky, *Cic.* **II.** Transf., **I.** rhet. t. t., disconnected, loose, *Cic.*; **2.** wanting in energy, lax; potrone esse in eum *disolutus qui, etc., Cic.*; **3.** profligate, dissolute; *disolutissimus hominum, Cic.*

dissolvo -solvi -solutum, **3.** **I.** to loosen, unloose. **A. Lit.**, **I.** gen., scopas, clipeum, *Cic.*; **2.** esp. to melt; aes, *Lucr.* **B. Transf.**, **I.** gen., to break up, destroy; societatem, amicitiam, *Cic.*; leges, *Cic.*; **2.** esp. a, rhet. t. t., to divide; orationem, *Cic.*; **b.** to refute an assertion, charge, etc.; erimationem, *Cic.* **II.** to pay, discharge a debt; aes alienum, *Cic.*; pecuniam publicam ulii civitati, *Cic.*

dissonus -a -um. **A.** discordant, inharmonious, dissonant; clamores, *Liv.* **B. Transf.**, different, disagreeing; *dissonae gentes sermonum moribusque, Liv.*

disors -sortis, having a different lot or fate; ab omni milite *disors gloria, not shared with, Ov.*

dissuādēo -suāsi -suāsum, **2.** to advise against, oppose by argument; legem agrariam, *Cic.*; de captivis, *Cic.*; with acc. and infin., *Cic.*; absol., *dissuastus nos, I spoke against it, Cic.*

dissuāsio -ōnis, f. (*dissuadeo*), advising to the contrary, speaking against; rogationis eius, *Cic.*

dissuāsor -ōris, m. (*dissuadeo*), one who advises to the contrary, one who speaks against; rogationis, *Cic.*; legis agrariae, *Liv.*; transf., of things, Auster quasi *dissuasor consilii mei, Cic.*

dissuāviōr, **I.** dep. to kiss eagerly, ap. *Cic.*

disulto, **I.** (intense of *disillo*), to leap apart, burst asunder; nec fulmine tanti *disillant crepitus, Verg.*; *disillant ripae, Verg.*

disūo -sui -sūtum, **3.** **A. Lit.**, to untitch. **B. Transf.**, to open wide; sinum, *Ov.*; to loosen gently or by degrees; tales amicitiae *disuendae magis quam discindendae, Cic.*

distantiā -ae, f. (*disto*), difference, diversity; morum studiorumque, *Cic.*

distendo -tendi -tentum and -tentum, **3.** to stretch apart, expand, extend. **I.** Gen., actum, Cues.; brachia, *Ov.* **II.** **I.** to fill full, distend; ubera cytis, *Verg.*; horrea plena spiciis, *Tib.*; **2.** a, milit. t. t., to divide, to distract the attention of the enemy by attacks in different places; copias hostium, *Liv.*; **b.** to distract, perplex; *distendit ea res animos Samnitium, Liv.*

I. *distentus* -a -um, p. adj. (*distendo*) distended, full, ubera, *Hor.*

2. distentus -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (*distineo*), *busy, occupied*; tot tantisque negotiis, Cic. **disterno**, 1. to separate by a boundary, *divide*, Cic. poet.; quod (humen) Dahas Ariosque disternat, Tac.

distichus -a -um (*δίστιχος*), consisting of two rows; subst. **distichum** (-on) -i, n. a poem of two lines, a *distich*, Mart.

distinctē, adv. with compar. (*distinctus*), clearly, definitely, distinctly; dicere, Cic.

distinctio -ōnis, f. (*distinguo*), 1. a separation in space; solis lunae siderumque omnium, different orbits, Cic.; 2. a, distinguishing, discriminating; facilis est distinctio ingenui et illiberalis joci, Cic.; lex est justorum iniquorumque distinctio, Cic.; b, rhet. t. t., a distinguishing between the same word used in different ways, or between ideas nearly alike, Cic.; 3. a, distinction, difference; modo intelligatur, quae sit causarum distinctio et dissimilitudo, Cic.; b, rhet. t. t., a pause, division, Cic.

1. distinctus -a -um, p. adj. (*distinguo*), separated, distinct; urbs delubris distinctis spatisque communibus, Cic.

2. distinctus, abl. -ū, m. (*distinguo*), difference, distinction, Tac.

distineo -tineō, -tentum, 2. (*dis* and *teneo*). **I. A. Lit.**, to hold asunder, keep apart, separate, divide; tigna binis utrinque fulbis distinebantur, Caes. **B. Transf.**, a, gen., duae senatum distinebant sententiae, Liv.; b, esp., to delay; pacem, Cic. **II. to prevent uniting together.** **A. Milit. t. t.**, to prevent the union of forces; Caesaris copias, Cic.; Volscos, Liv. **B. to prevent the concentration of one's thoughts, to distract**; maximis occupationibus distineri, Cic.

distinguo -stinxi -stinctum, 3. (*from dis* and **stigo*, *stinguo*, connected with *στίγω*). **I. to separate, divide.** **A. Lit.**, onus numero distinxit eodem, Ov. **B. Transf.**, 1. to separate, distinguish; distinguere voces in partes, Cic.; vera a falsis, Cic.; impers., quid inter naturam et rationem intersit non distinguitur, Cic.; 2. grammat. t. t., to punctuate, Quint. **II. Meton. A. to point out, mark out**; nigram medio frontem distinctus ab albo, Ov. **B. to decorate, adorn**; pocula ex auro quae gemmis erant distincta clarissimis, Cic.; of oratory, oratio distinguitur atque illustratur aliqua re, Cic. **C. to vary, change, give variety to**; historiae varietate locorum, Cic.

disto, 1. (*dis*-sto). **I. to be apart, separate, distant**; 1. of space, quae turres pedes LXXX inter se distant, Caes.; 2. of time, quantum distet ab Imcho Codrus, Hor. **II. Transf.**, to differ, be distinct; inter se, Cic.; ab aliquo, Cic.; scurrae (dat.), Hor.; impers., distat, there is a difference, Cic.

distorqueo -torsi -tortam, 2. to twist apart, distort; ora cachinno, Ov.; oculos, Hor.

distortio -ōnis, f. (*distorqueo*), distortion; membrorum, Cic.

distortus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (*distorqueo*), distorted, deformed. **A. Lit.**, crura, Hor.; of persons, distortus Gallus, Cic. **B. Transf.**, of discourse, perverse; nullum (genus enuntiandi) distortius, Cic.

distraho -ōnis, f. (*distrabo*), 1. a dividing, separating; humanorum animorum, Cic.; 2. disunion, dissension; nulla nobis societas cum tyrannis et potius summa distractio est, Cic.

distrāho -traxi -tractum, 3. **I. to pull apart, tear asunder, tear in pieces.** **A. Lit.**, 1. gen., vallum, Liv.; corpus, Cic.; equis distrahi, Verg.; acies distrahitur, is divided, Caes.; fuga distrahit aliquos, Cic.; 2. esp., a, to sell property by auction, to put up for sale; agros, Tac.; b,

grammat. t. t., to leave a hiatus in a verse; voces, Cic. **B. Transf.**, 1. distrahi in contrarias partes (or sententias), Cic.; oratoris industriam in plura studia, to distract, Cic.; 2. esp., a, to dissolve a league or union; omnem societatem civitatis, Cic.; concilium Boeotorum, Liv.; distrahi eum aliquo, to fall out with some one, Cic.; b, to bring to naught; hanc rem, Caes.; c, to settle a dispute; controversias, Cic. **II. to tear from something.** **A. Lit.**, aliquem a complexu suorum, Cic. **B. Transf.**, to estrange; aliquem ab aliquo, Cic.

distribūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. to distribute, divide. **I. Gen.**, populum in quinque classes, Cic.; pecunias exercitui, Caes. **II. Esp.**, to arrange or divide logically; causam in crimen et in audaciam, Cic.

distribūtē, adv. with compar. (*distributus*), methodically, with logical arrangement; scribere, Cic.

distributio -ōnis, f. (*distribuo*), a, a division, distribution, Cic.; b. logical arrangement of ideas, Cic.

distributus -a -um, p. adj. (*distribuo*), logically arranged; expositio, Cic.

districus -a -um, p. adj. (*from distringo*), a, busy, occupied, engaged; contentione ancipiti, Cic.; b, severe, Tac.

distringo -strinxi -strictum, 3. **A. Lit.**, to draw apart, stretch out; radiis rotarum districti pendent, Verg.; fig., districtus enim mihi videris esse, to be on the rack, Cic. **B. Transf.**, to engage an enemy at different points, divert, occupy; Hannibalem in Africam mittere ad distringendos Romanos, to make a diversion, Liv.

disturbatio -ōnis, f. (*disturbo*), destruction; Corinthi, Cic.

disturbo, 1. to drive apart, separate with violence, throw into confusion. **I. Lit.**, **A. Gen.**, contentione gladiis, Cic. **B. to destroy, raze to the ground**; domum meam, Cic.; aedes, Lucr. **II. Transf.**, to bring to naught, frustrate, ruin; societatem, Cic.; legem, Cic.

dītesco, 3. (*dis*), to become rich, Hor.

dithyrambicus -a -um (*δῑθύραμβικός*), dithyrambic; poema, Cic.

dithyrambus -i, m. (*δῑθύραμβος*), a dithyrambic poem (originally in honour of Bacchus), Cic.

ditio (*dicio*) -ōnis, f. power, sovereignty, authority; esse in ditione alicuius, to be in the power of, Cic.; facere ditionis suae, Liv.; redigere bellicosissimas gentes in ditionem huius imperii, Cic.; urbes multas sub imperium populi Romani ditionemque subjungere, Cic.; rem Nolanam in jus ditionemque dare Poeno Liv.

ditior, ditissimus, v. 3. *dis*.

1. ditis, v. 3. *dis*.

2. ditis, v. 2. *dis*.

ditō, 1. (*dis*), to enrich, make wealthy; praemiis belli socios, Liv.; militem ex hostibus, Liv.; pass., ditari as middle, to become rich, Liv.; transf., sermonem patrum, Hor.

1. diū, adv. (old abl. of dies). **I. by day**; diu nocturne, Tac. **II. 1. a long time, a long while, lasting for a long time**; tam diu, jam diu, Cic.; diu multumque or multum diuque, Cic.; 2. a long time ago; jam diu, Cic. Compar., diutius; a, longer, Cic.; b, too long, Cic.; paulo diutius abesse, Liv. Superl., diutissime, Cic., Caes.

2. diū, v. diuis.

diurnus -a -um (for diurnus, from dies). **I. lasting for a day**; opus, a day's work, Cic.; cibis, rations, Liv. Subst., s, **diurnum** -i, n. journal, account-book of house expenditure kept by

s. slave, Juv.; **D.** *diurna* -grum, v. acta. **II.** *happening by day; magna diurna nocturnaque itinera, Caes.; metus diurni nocturnique, Cic.*

dius -a -um (archaic and poet. form of *divus*), *god-like*. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., *dius Fidius, v. Fidius*. **B.** Transf., **1.** *noble; dia Camilla, Verg.; 2, beautiful, fine; sententia dia Catonis, Hor.* **II.** Subst., *dium* -i, n., sub *dio*, and (archaic) sub *diu*, *in the open air, Lucr.*

diutius -a -um (*diu*), *lasting a long time, long; servitus, Cic.*

diutius, **diutissimē**, v. **1. diu**.

diuturnitas -ātis, f. (*diuturnus*), *long duration; temporis, Cic.; belli, Caes.*

diuturnus -a -um (*1. diu*), *lasting a long time, of long duration; gloria, bellum, Cic.; of persons, quae nupsit, non diuturna fuit, did not live long, Ov.; non potes esse diuturnus, you cannot remain long in your position, Cic.*

divarico, **1.** *to stretch apart, spread out; hominem, Cic.*

divello -velli -vulsum (-volum), **3.** **1.** *to pluck apart, tear asunder, separate by force. A. Lit., *stūs artus lacerō morsu, Ov.* **B.** Transf., **1.** *res a natura copulatas, Cic.; commoda civium, Cic.; 2, to break up, destroy; affinitatem, Cic.; somnum, interrupt, Hor.* **II.** *to tear away, remove, separate. A. Lit., *liberos a complexu parentum, Cic.; se ab hoste, Liv.* **B.** Transf., *divelli, to tear oneself away from; ab otio, a voluptate, Cic.***

divendo (-vendidi) -venditum, **3.** *to sell in separate lots; bona populi Romani, Cic.*

diverbō, **1.** *to strike apart, cleave, divide; volucres aeras sagittā, Verg.*

diverbium -i, n. (*dis* and *verbum*), *a dialogue on the stage, Liv.*

diversō, adv. with compar. and superl. (*diversus*), *in different directions, differently, diversely; inconstans est, quod ab eodem de eadem re diversa dicitur, Cic.*

diversitas -ātis, f. (*diversus*), **1.** *contrariety, disagreement; inter exercitum imperatoremque, Tac.* **2.** *difference, diversity; supplicii, Tac.*

diversorium, v. *deversorium*.

diversus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (*diverto*), *turned in different directions. I. **A.** Lit., *diversam aciem in duas partes constituere, Caes.; diversi abeunt, they go different ways, Liv.; ubi plures diversae semitae erant, leading different ways, Liv.* **B.** Transf., *inconstant, irresolute, wavering, indecisive; metu ac libidine diversus agebatur, Sall.; in diversum auctores trahunt utrum . . . ap. are not agreed, Liv.* **C.** *separate, isolated; legatos alium ex alio diversos aggreditur, Sall.; ex locis tam longinquis tamque diversis, Cic.* **II.** *turned away from, in a different direction. A. Lit., **1.** *quo diversus abis, Verg.; diversis a flumine regionibus, Caes.; 2, lying out of the way, remote; de Achaiae urbibus regionis a se diversae, Liv.; arva colebat diversa Aetnae, Ov.; 3, in an opposite direction; equi in diversum iter concitati, Liv.; anguli maxime inter se diversi, Cic.* **B.** *different, opposed; a, hostile; actus, Tac.; b, different, opposed in character or nature; with a or ab, haec videtur esse a proposita ratione diversa, Cic.; with inter se, diversa inter se mala, luxuria atque avaritia, Sall.; absol., varia et diversa studia et artes, Cic.; of persons, different in character; ab aliquo, Cic.***

diverto (*divorto*) -verti (-vorti), **3.** *to turn away, to diverge from, differ, Plaut.*

dives -vitis, compar. **divitior** -ius, genit. -ōis, superl. **divitissimus**, *rich, wealthy.*

I. Lit., **a.**, of persons, *ex pauperismo dives factus est, Cic.; with abl. agris, Hor.; with genit. pecoris, Verg.; b., of things, *terra dives amomo, Ov.* **II.** Transf., *rich; a.*, epistola, *containing much, Ov.; lingua, eloquent, Hor.; divitior fluxus dithyrambus, Cic.; b.*, *precious, costly; cultus, rich dress, Ov.**

divexo, **1.** (*dis* and *vexo*), *to tear asunder, destroy, plunder; agros civium optimorum, Cic.*

divido -visi -visum, **3.** (*from dis and root VID, whence viduus*). **1.** *to separate, divide. A. Lit., **1.** gen., *omne animal secari ac dividit potest, Cic.; 2, to destroy; muros, Verg.* **B.** Transf., **1.** **a.**, *to divide into parts; exercitum in duas partes, Caes.; Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, Caes.; populum in duas partes, Cic.; b.*, of logical division, *genus universum in species certas parti et dividere, Cic.; c.*, *politi. t. t.*, *sententiam; to divide a resolution into parts so that each part can be voted on, Cic.; 2.*, *a.*, *to divide among persons, distribute, allot; agrum, bona viritum, Cic.; praedam per milites, Liv.; b.*, *to separate a multitude into different places; in hiberna exercitum Magnesium et Tralles Ephesumque, Liv.; c.*, poet., *imbelli citharā carmina, to sing, Hor.* **II.** *to separate two wholes from one another. A.* Cep., **a.** lit., *to divide; Gallos ab Aquitania Garumna dividit, Caes.; b.* transf., *to distinguish; legem bonam a mala, Cic.* **B.** *to adorn; gemma fulvum quae dividit aurum, Verg.**

dividiūus -a -um (*divido*), **1.** *divisible, Cic.; 2, divided, parted; aqua, Ov.*

divinatio -ōnis, f. (*divino*), **1.** *the gift of prophecy, divination, Cic.; 2.* legal t. t., *the selection of a prosecutor out of several, Cic.*

divine, adv. (*divinus*), **1.** *by divine inspiration, prophetically, Cic.; 2.* *divinely, admirably, excellently, Cic.*

divinitas -ātis, f. (*divines*). **I.** *a divine nature, divinity, Cic.* **II.** **A.** *the power of prophecy or divination, Cic.* **B.** *excellence, surpassing merits (of an orator), Cic.*

divinitus, adv. (*divinus*). **I.** Lit., *divinely, by divine influence, Cic.* **II.** Transf., **A.** *by inspiration, by means of divination, Cic.* **B.** *admirably, nobly, divinely; loqui, Cic.*

divino, **1.** (*divinus*), *to foretell, prophesy, forebode, divine the future; with acc., hoc, Cic.; with rel. sent., quid futurum sit latrocinio tribunorum non divino, Cic.; absol., quiddam praesentis atque divinus, Cic.*

divinus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (*divus*). **I.** *belonging or relating to a deity, divine; res divinae, the service of the gods, Cic.; so res divinae, but res divinae (also) = natural objects as opp. to res humanae, and natural law as opp. to res humanae, positive law, Cic.* Subst., **divinum** -i, n. *a sacrifice, Liv.; plur.* *divina, divine things, Liv.; the attributes of the gods, Cic.* **II.** Transf., **A.** *divinely inspired, prophetic, Cic.; vates, a poet, Hor.; subst., divinus -i, m. a seer, Cic.* **B.** *divine, excellent, noble, admirable; divinus ille vir, Cic.*

divisio -ōnis, f. (*divido*), **1.** *division; a.*, *orbis terrae, Sall.; b.*, rhet. t. t., *division of a subject, Cic.; 2.* *distribution; agrorum, Tac.*

divisor -ōris, m. (*divido*), **1.** *a divider, distributor, esp. of lands in a colony, Cic.; 2.* *a hired bribery agent, Cic.*

1. divisus -a -um, partic. of *divido*.

2. divisus -us, m. (*divido*), *division; Macedonia divisui facilis, Liv.*

divitiae -arum, f. (*dives*), *riches, wealth. I. Lit., *superare Crassam divitiis, Cic.* **II.** Transf., *ingenii, Cic.**

divortium -ii, n. (diverto or divorto). **I.** Of things, a, of places, the point where roads, etc. separate, cross-roads; *divortia nota*, Verg.; b, the boundary line between two continents or countries; *artissimum inter Europam Asiamque divortium*, Tac. **II.** Of persons, a, a divorce; *divortium facere cum aliqua*, Cic.; b, separation generally, Cic.

divorto, v. diverto.

divulgātus -a -um, p. adj. (from *divulgo*), spread abroad, made common; *magistrates levissimus et divulgatissimus*, Cic.

divulgo (divolgo). **I.** (dis and vulgo or voigo), 1, to make public, publish, spread abroad; *librum*, Cic.; *rem sermonibus*, Cic.; 2, to make common; cuius primum tempus aetatis palam fuisset ad omnium libidines divulgatum, Cic.

divus -a -um (from deus). **I.** Adj., belonging to the deity, divine; *diva parens*, Verg. **II.** Subst. **A.** *divus* -i, m. a god, Cic.; *diva* -ae, f. a goddess, Liv.; in imperial times *divus* was the epithet of the deified emperors, *divi genus*, of Octavianus, Verg. **B.** *divum* -i, n. the sky; only in the phrase, *sub divo*, in the open air, Cic.

dō, *dēdi*, *dātum*, *dāre*, to give, offer. **A.** aliquid, 1, lit., dare donum, Cic.; *populo Romano arina*, Cic.; of letters, send, despatch; *tres epistolae eodem abs te datae tempore*, Cic.; dare poenas, to suffer punishment, Cic.; dare lora, to let the reins loose, Verg.; *vela dare ventis*, to sail, Verg.; dare alicui cervicem, to offer the neck for punishment, Cic.; 2, transf., to give, lend, bestow, offer; alicui vitam, Cic.; nomen alicui rei, Liv.; dare alicui fasces, consular power, Cic.; eum locum colloquio, to fix, Liv.; accipio quod datur, what is offered, Cic.; corpori omne tempus, Cic.; id misericordiae, to grant, give up, Cic.; dare alicui contionem, Cic.; dare urbem excidio ac ruinis, Liv. **B.** aliquem (also corpus, membra, animum), 1, lit., dare arbitrum, Cic.; natam genero, Verg.; 2, transf., aliquam in matrimonium, Caes.; aliquem morti, Hor.; 3, dare se or pass. dari, to give oneself up; se dare alicui in conspectum, Cic.; to throw oneself; se in viam, Cic.; dare se (alicui) obvium, to meet, Liv.; dare se somno, Cic.; se labori et itineribus, Cic. **C.** to give something from oneself; 1, lit., cismorem, to utter, Verg.; dare (alicui) responsum, Cic.; dare litem secundum aliquem, to decide in one's favour, Cic.; impetum in aliquem, Liv.; 2, transf., alicui dolorem, Cic.; documenta dare, Cic.

dōcēo, *dōcēi*, *doctum*, 2. (DOC -eo, causative of DIC -eo—i.e., disco), to teach, instruct. **I.** Gen., with acc., aliquem, Cic.; aliquem equo armare, Liv.; aliquem fidibus, Cic.; with ad, ad quam (legem) non docti, Cic.; with adv., aliquem Latine, Cic.; jus civile, Cic.; with double acc., aliquem litteras, Cic.; de aliqua re, with infin., aliquem sapere, Cic.; absol., quum doceo et explano, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, theatr. t.t., docere fabulam, like *διδάσκειν δράμα* (lit., to teach a play to the actors), to bring out, exhibit, Cic.; b, to bring a matter before a public body or patron; judices de injuriis, Cic.

dochmius -ii, m. (δόχμιος, sc. ποῦς), a species of foot in poetry, the dochmic foot (— — — — —), Cic.

docilis -e, adj. with compar. (doceo), teachable, docile, attentive; *attentus iudex et docilis*, Cic.; *docilis ad hanc disciplinam*, Cic.; with genit., modorum, Hor.

docilitas -atis, f. (docilis) teachableness, docility, Cic.

doctē, adv. with compar. and superl. (doctus), learnedly, skilfully; *luctari*, Hor.

doctor -ōris, m. (doceo), a teacher; *eiusdem sapientiae doctores*, Cic.

doctrina -ae, f. (doceo), 1, teaching, instruction; *puerilis*, Cic.; *honestarum rerum*, Cic.; 2, that which is imparted in teaching, knowledge, learning; *Piso Graecis doctrinis eruditus*, Cic.; *animos nostros doctrinā excolere*, Cic.

doctus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from doceo), 1, a, of persons, learned, instructed, well-informed; *Graecis litteris et Latinis*, Cic.; ex disciplina Stoicorum, Cic.; subst., *docti* -orum, learned men; with genit., *fandi*, Verg.; with acc., *dulces modos*, Hor.; b, of things that show learning, *ars*, Ov.; *sermōnes*, Cic.; 2, experienced; clever, shrewd; *doctus usu*, Caes.; *aetate et usu*, Liv.

dōcūmen -inis, n. = documentum (q.v.).

dōcūmentum -i, n. (doceo), example, pattern; warning, proof; *P. Rutilius documentum fuit hominibus nostris virtutis*, Cic.; *alicui documentum esse*, Caes.; *documentum sui dare*, Liv.

Dōdōna -ae and -ō -ēs, f. (Δωδώνη), a city of Epirus, renowned for its oak groves and oracle; hence adj., 1, *Dōdōnaeus* -a -um, of Dodona; 2, *Dōdōnis* -idis, f. of Dodona.

dōdrans -antis, m. (de and quadrans), three-fourths; 1, gen., aedificii reliquum *doдрantem* emere, Cic.; heres ex *doдрante*, heir to three-fourths of the property, Suet.; 2, esp., a, as a superficial measure = three-fourths of an acre, Liv.; b, as a measure of length, nine inches, three-fourths of a foot, Plin.

dōdrantārius -a -um (doдрans), belonging to three-fourths; tabulae, the register of debts introduced by the lex Valeria feneratoria, whereby the debts were reduced to one-fourth, Cic.

dogma -ātis, n. (δόγμα), a philosophical doctrine, principle, dogma, Cic.

Dolabella -ae, m. a Roman family name of the gens Cornelia, the best known member of which is P. Cornelius Dolabella, the son-in-law of Cicero.

dōlābra -ae, f. (1. dolo), an axe, hatchet, a military implement, Liv.

dōlētēr, adv. with compar. (doleo), painfully, sorrowfully; *hoc dicere*, Cic.

dōlēo -dōlēi, fut. partic. *dōlēturus*, 2. to suffer pain. **I.** Of bodily pain, *pes, caput dolet*, Cic. **II.** Mentally, 1, of persons, to suffer pain, to grieve, bewail; de Hortensio, Cic.; *meum casum luctumque doluerunt*, Cic.; with acc. and infinit., se a suis superari, Cic.; foll. by quod, Caes.; si, Hor.; absol., aequo dolendo, Cic.; 2, of things, a, to grieve; *injecta monstria terra dolet suis*, Hor.; b, to cause pain; nihil cuiquam *doluit*, Cic.

dōliōlum -i, n. (dim. of dolium), a little cask, Liv.

dōlium -ii, n. a large earthenware jar or wooden cask, in which new wine was placed; *de dolio haurire*, to drink new wine, Cic.

1. **dōlo**, 1. **I.** to hew with an axe; *robur*, Cic.; transf., *alienius caput lumbosque salignae fuste*, to cudgel, Hor. **II.** to work with an axe; *non est (homo) e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus*, Cic.; transf., *illud opus*, to work roughly, Cic.

2. **dōlo** or **dōlon** -ōnis, m. (δόλον), 1, a wooden staff with an iron point, Verg.; transf., the sting of a fly, Phaedr.; 2, a small forasail, Liv.

Dōleps -lēpis and plur. **Dōlēpes** -um, acc. -as, m. (Δόλοπες), the Dolopes, a people in Thessaly. Hence, **Dōlōpia** -ae, f. (Δολωπία), the country of the Dolopes.

dōler -ōris, m. (doleo). **I.** bodily pain,

anguish; pedum, Cic.; laterum, Hor. **II.** *mental pain, grief, sorrow.* **A.** Lit., 1, gen., *injurian*, Caes.; *dolorem accipere aliquis re or ex aliqua re*, Cic.; *tanto dolore affici ut*, etc., Cic.; *dolorem alicui facere or efficere, or dare, or afferre*, Cic.; *hoc est mihi dolori*, Cic.; **2.** *rancour, animosity*, Cic.; *quo dolore exarsit*, Caes. **B.** Meton., *a, the cause of sorrow*, Ov.; *b*, in rhet., *pathos*, Cic.

dölösö, adv. (dolosus), *deceitfully, craftily*; *agi dolose*, Cic.

dölösus -a -um (dolos), *crafty, deceitful, cunning*; *consilia*, Cic.

dölus -i, m. (δóλος). **I.** Legal t. t., *dolus malus, fraud*; *quum ex eo quæreretur quid esset Dolus malus, respondebat quum esset aliud simulatum, aliud actum*, Cic. **II.** **A.** *fraud, deceit, guile*; *fraus ac dolus*, Cic.; *ut magis virtute quam dolo contenderet*, Caes.; **B.** Meton., *trick*; *dolos (= retia) saltu deludit*, Ov.

dömäbills -e (domo), *that can be tamed, tameable*; *Cantaber*, Hor.

dömesticus -c -um (domus). **I.** *belonging to the house or the family, domestic*; *luctus*, Cic.; *difficultas, poverty*, Cic.; *tempus, spent at home*, Cic.; *domesticus homo*, Cic., and subst. *domesticus*, Ov., *a friend of the house, member of a family*; plur., **domesticul** -orum, *m. the inmates of one's house, members of one's family*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *private, domestic, native* (opp. to *foreign or public*); *crudelitas, towards citizens*, Cic.; *si superavissent vel domesticis opibus vel externis auxiliis*, Caes.; *bellum, civil war*, Cic.

dömiciilium -ii, n. (domus), *a place of residence, dwelling.* **A.** Lit., *aliud domicilium, alias sedes parant*, Caes.; *domicilium collocare in aliquo loco*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *imperii*; *Rome*, Cic.; *superbiae*, Cic.

dömüna -ae, f. (dominus). **I.** *the mistress of a household, lady*, Verg. **II.** *mistress, queen, lady.* **A.** Lit., *a*, as a term of respect to goddesses, of *Venus*, Ov.; of *Cybele*, Verg.; *b*, like English *mistress, a sweetheart*, Tib. **B.** Transf., *ruler, controller*; *justitia domina virtutum*, Cic.; *Fors domina campis*, Cic.

dömínatiö -önis, f. (domino), *irresponsible power, despotism, arbitrary government.* **I.** Lit., **A.** *unius*, Cic.; *Cinnae*, Cic. **B.** Meton. = *dominantes, absolute rulers*, Tac. **II.** Transf., *governing*; *temperantia est rationis in Ibiidinem frina et moderata dominiatio*, Cic.

dömínator -öris, m. (dominor), *ruler, governor*; *rerum Deus*, Cic.

dömínatrix -icis, f. (fem. of dominator), *a despotic mistress*; *transf., caeca ac temeraria animi cupiditas*, Cic.

dömínatus -üs, m. (dominor), **1.** *absolute power*; *dominatus regis*, Cic.; **2.** *rule*; *dominatus cupiditatum*, Cic.

dömínium -ii, n. (dominus; **1.** *rule, power*, Sen.; **2.** *a feast, banquet*; *huius argento dominia vestra ornari*, Cic.

dömínor, 1. dep. (dominus), *to rule, be lord or master, to dominate*; *in adversarios*, Liv.; *summá arce*, Verg.; *dominari Alexandriae*, Cic.; *in suos*, Cic.; *in nobis*, Cic.; *in capite fortunisque hominum honestissimorum*, Cic.; *in iudiciis*, Cic.; *transf., dominatur Ibiido*, Cic.; *quod nnum in oratore dominatur, wherein the strength of the orator consists*, Cic.

dömínus -i, m. (domus). **I.** *the master of a house, the head of the household, lord, master*; plur., *domini, master and mistress*, Cic. **II.** **A.** Lit., **1.** *master, owner, possessor*; *aedificii, navis*, Cic.; **2.** *lord, ruler*; *in aliquem*, Cic.;

gentium, Cic.; *rei (of the judge)*, Cic.; esp., **a.** *a lover*, Ov.; **b.** *attrib., belonging to a master*; poet., *manus dominae*, Ov.; **3.** *the arranger, a person that orders something*; *of gladiatorial games*, Cic.; *of an auction*, Cic.; *with or without convivi or epuli, the person who arranges a feast, host*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *ruler*; *vitas necisque, over life and death*, Liv.; *comitiorum dominum esse*, Cic.

dömipörta -ae, f. (domus and porto), *she who carries her house upon her back, the snail*, ap. Cic.

Dömütianus -i, m. T. *Flavius Domitianus Augustus*, son of *Vespasian*, brother of *Titus*, born 51 A.D., Emperor of Rome from 81 A.D. to 96 A.D.

Dömütius -a -im, name of a plebeian gens at Rome, the most famous members of which were:—**Cn.** Domitius Calvinus, consul 53 B.C.; **Cn.** Domitius Ahenobarbus, consul 122 B.C., conqueror of the Allobroges; **Cn.** Domitius Ahenobarbus, tribune 104 B.C., proposer of the lex Domitia de sacerdotiis (by which the priestships were filled up by the votes of 17 tribes chosen by lot); **L.** Domitius Ahenobarbus, consul 54 B.C., general and adherent of Pompeius; **Cn.** Domitius Ahenobarbus, father of the Emperor Nero; **Cn.** Domitius Corbulo, successful general in Germany and Armenia under the Emperors Claudius and Nero. Adj. = *Domitian*; *via, road in Gaul made by Domitius Ahenobarbus, the conqueror of the Allobroges*, Cic. Hence, **Dömütianus** -a -um; of Domitius; *milites, the soldiers of L. Domitius Ahenobarbus*, Caes.

dömüto, 1. (intens. of domo), *to tame, subdue*; *boves*, Verg.

dömütor -öris, m. (domo), *a tamer.* **I.** Lit., **a.** of animals, *equorum, a horse-breaker*, Cic.; **b.** of men, *conqueror, victor*; *domitor Persarum*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *Saturnius domitor maris alti*, Verg.

dömütrix -icis, f. (fem. of domitor), *she who tames*; *Epidauros domitrix equorum*, Verg.; *clava domitrix ferarum*, Ov.

dömütus, abl. -ü, m. (domo), *taming*; *efficinus domitu nostro quadrupedum vectationes*, Cic.

dómo, dömü, dömütum, 1. *to tame, break in.* **I.** Lit., **a.** animals, *beluas*, Cic.; *equos stimulo et verbere*, Ov.; **b.** men, peoples, countries, &c. *to conquer, subdue*; *hasta pignanteum*, Ov.; *maximas nationes virtute*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a.** concrete objects, *ipsius fluminis viam*, Liv.; *arbores multa mercede*, Verg.; *uvae prelo, to press*, Hor.; **b.** abstract objects, *domitas habere libidines*, Cic.; *invidiam*, Hor.

dömüs -üs, f. (cf. Gk. root ΔΕΜ, δέμ-ω, whence δόμος). **I.** **A.** Lit., *a house* (as a dwelling-place, as a home, seat of family, etc., while aedes = house as a building), as opp. to *insula* (which was let out in flats or lodgings; *domus = a house with its outbuildings and garden*; *domum aedificare*, Cic.; *aliquem tecto et domo invitare*, Cic.; used adverbially, *domi, at home, in the house*, Cic.; *intra domi (tuae, suae, nostrae, etc.)*, at my house, Cic.; *alienae domi, in the house of another*; Cic.; *domi aliquid habere, to have at home, to possess, be provided with*, Cic.; *domum, home, towards home, homeward*, Cic.; *domo, from home, out of the house*, Cic. **B.** Transf., poet., *a dwelling-place, of birds*, Verg.; *of the gods*, Verg.; *of the spirits of the dead*, Verg.; *of the labyrinth*, Verg. **II.** Meton., **A.** **1.** *inmates of a house, household*, Cic.; **2.** *a philosophical school or sect*, Cic.; *Socratica domus*, Hor. **B.** *a household, management of a house*, Cic. **C.** *home, native country*; *domi, at home, in one's own country*, Cic.; *domi militiaeque*, Cic.; *belli domique*, Liv.; *in peace and in war* (archaic genit. or locat

domi, in classical writers only = *at home*; dat. **domui**, abl. generally **domo**, also **domu**; plur. nom. **domus**, acc. **domus** and **domos**, genit. **domuum** and **domorum**, dat. and abl. **domibus**.

donarium -i, n. (**donum**), 1, *temple, shrine, altar*, Verg., Ov.; 2, *a votive offering*, Liv.

donatio -ōnis, f. (**dono**), *a giving, gift, present, donation*, Cic.

donativum -i, n. (**dono**), *an imperial largess, or donative to the soldiery*, Tac.

donēc, conj. (shortened from **doneque**, **doneque**), 1, *as long as, while*, Liv.; *donec* **gratus** eram tibi, Hor.; 2, *until*, Cic.; with *usque* eo, Cic.; or *eo usque*, Liv.

dōno, 1. (**donum**). **I.** (alicui aliquid), *to give as a present, to present*. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., *non pauca suis adiutoribus*, Cic.; 2, *transf., a, to grant, bestow*; alicui aeternam immortalitatem, Cic.; poet., with *infm.*, alicui divinare, Hor.; **b.** *to sacrifice, give up to*; inimicitias reipublicae, Caes. **B.** Esp., 1, lit. *to remit a debt or obligation*; alicui aes alienum, Cic.; 2, *transf. to forgive, pardon* (for the sake of someone else), noxae damnatus donatur populo Romano, Liv. **II.** (aliquem aliquā re), *to present a person with something*; cohortem militariis donis, Caes.

donum -i, n. (**dare**), *a gift, present*; 1, gen., *dona nuptialia*, Cic.; *dono dare*, *to give as a present*, Ter.; 2, esp., *a gift to the gods, a votive offering*, Cic.

Dōnūsa -ae, f. (**Δονουσία**), *an island in the Aegean Sea, east of Naxos*.

dorcas -adis, f. (**δορκάς**), *a gazelle, antelope*, Mart.

Dōres -um, m. (**Δωριεῖς**), *the Dorians, one of the Hellenic races*; hence, 1, adj., **Dōricus** -a -um, poet. = *Greek*, Verg.; 2, **Dōrian** -a -um, *Dorian*; 3, **Dōris** -idis, f. *Dorian*; subst., **a**, *Doris, a country in the north of Greece*; **b**, *the wife of Nereus, and mother of the fifty Nereids*; meton. *the sea*, Verg.

1. **Dōris**, v. **Dores**.

2. **Dōris** -idis, f. (**Δωρίς**), *wife of Dionysius I. of Syracuse*.

dormio -ivi or -ii, -itum, 4. 1, *to sleep*; se dormitum conferre, Cic.; ad dormiendum proficisci, Cic.; dormientem excitare, Cic.; innumrabilia saecula dormisse, Cic.; 2, *to rest, be inactive*; beneficia dormientibus deferuntur, Cic.

dormito, 1. (**dormio**), *to be sleepy, to begin to sleep*. **A.** Lit., dormitanti mihi epistola illa redita, Cic.; iam dormitante lucernā, just going out, Ov. **B.** *to dream, be lazy, inactive*; ista occidit et dormitans splentia Scaevolarum, Cic.; quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, *nodes*, Hor.

dormitor -ōris, m. (**dormio**), *a sleeper*, Mart.

dorsum -i, n. (**dorsus** -i, m.). **A.** Lit., *the back, either of men or animals*; dorso onus subire, Hor.; dorsum demulcere equis, Liv. **B.** *Transf. any elevation of similar form*; duplex (dentalium), *the projecting irons of a ploughshare*, Verg.; *immane dorsum, a rock in the sea*, Verg.; of mountains, *slope*; jugi, Caes.

Dōrylaeum -i, n. (**Δορύλαιον**), *a town in Phrygia*. Hence, **Dōrylenses** -ium, m. *the inhabitants of Dorylaeum*.

dōryphōrōs -i, m. (**δορυφόρος**), *the lance-bearer, the name of a celebrated statue by Polyctetus*, Cic.

dōs, dōtis, f. (**δῶς**). **A.** Lit., *a dowry, portion*; accipere pecuniam ab uxore dotis nomine, Caes.; filiae núbili dotem conficere non posse, Cic. **B.** *Transf., a, a gift*; cuius artem quum indotatam esse et incompertam videres, verborum eam dote

locupietastiet ornasti, Cic.; **b**, *a quality, endowment*; dotes ingenii, Ov.

dōtālis -e (**dos**), *relating or belonging to a dowry*; praedium, Cic.

dōtātus -a -um, p. adj. (from **doto**), *richly dowered*. **A.** Lit., Aquilia, Cic. **B.** *Transf., richly endowed*; Chione dotatissima formā, Ov.

dōto, 1. (**dos**), *to provide with a dowry, endow*; sanguine Trojano et Rutulo dotabere, virgo, Verg.

drachma -ae, f. (**δραχμή**), 1, *a small Greek coin, a drachm, about equal in value to a Roman denarius*, Cic.; 2, *as a weight, $\frac{1}{2}$ of an uncia*, Plin.

1. **drāco** -ōnis, m. (**δράκων**), **A.** *a kind of snake, dragon*, Cic. **B.** *Meton., a constellation so called*, Cic.

2. **Drāco** -ōnis, m. (**Δράκων**), *Draco, an Athenian legislator*.

drācōnigēna -ae, c. (**draco** and **gigno**) = **δρακοντογενής**, *dragon-born, sprung from dragonseed*; urbs, Thebes, Ov.

Drēpānum -i, n. (**Δρέπανον**), and **Drēpāna** -ōrum, n. (**Δρέπανα**), *a town on the west coast of Sicily (now Trapani)*. Adj. **Drēpānītānus** -a -um, of or belonging to **Drēpanum**.

drōmas -adis, m. (**δρομάς**), *a dromedary*, Liv.

drōmos -i, m. (**δρόμος**), *the race-course of the Spartans*, Liv.

Drūēntia -ae, f. *a river in Gallia flowing into the Rhone, now the Durance*.

Drūides -um, m., and **Drūidēs** -ārum, m. (*derwydd* or *dryod*, old British = *wise man*), *the Druids, the priests of the Celtic nations*, Cic.

Drūsus -i, m. *a cognomen of the Gens Livia and Claudia*. (1) **M. Līvius Drusus**, murdered for attempting to revive some of the Gracchan laws; (2) **Nero**, son of the Empress **Livia**, by her first husband, **Tiberius Claudius Nero**. Hence **a**, adj., **Drūsianus** -a -um and **Drūsīnus** -a -um, of or belonging to **Drusus**; **b**, subst. **Drūsilla** -ae, f. *name of several females of the gens Livia*.

1. **Drŷās** -adis, f. (**δρυάς**), *a wood nymph, Dryad*; gen. plur. **Dryades**, Verg.

2. **Drŷas** -antis, m. (**δρŷας**), *father of Lycurgus, king of Thrace*. Hence **Dryantides** -ae, m. *the son of Dryas, i.e. Lycurgus*, Ov.

Dryōpes -um (**Δρυῖνες**), *a Pelasgic people, who were driven southwards by the Dorians, and settled in Messenia*.

dūbiē, adv. (**dubius**), 1. **A.** *doubtfully, hesitatingly*; inter confesum dubie dubieque negantem, Ov. **B.** *doubtfully, uncertainly*; ut aliquod signum dubie datum pro certo sit acceptum, Cic.; hence, *hand dubie, nec dubie, non dubie, certainly, without doubt*, Cic.

Dūbis -is, m. *river in Gallia Belgica, now the Doubs*.

dūbitābīlis -e (**dubito**), *doubtful, uncertain*, Ov.

dūbitantē, adv. (**dubito**), 1, *doubtingly*; dubitanti unum quodque dicemus, Cic.; 2, *hesitatingly*; illud verecundi et dubitantes recepisce, Cic.

dūbitatiō -ōnis, f. (**dubito**) **I.** *doubt, uncertainty*; sine ulla dubitatione, certainly, Cic.; res non habet dubitationem, the matter admits of no doubt, Cic.; with obj. genit., dubitatio adventus legionū, *doubt as to the coming*, Cic.; with de, illa Socratica dubitatio de omnibus rebus, Cic.; with rel. sent., si quando dubitatio accidit, *quale sit id, etc.*, Cic.; followed by *quin* when a negative precedes, hic locus nihil habet dubitationis *quin, etc. admits of no doubt that*, Cic.; nulla dubitatio est *quin, etc.*, Cic.; nisi dubitationem

assert quin, etc., Cic. **II.** *hesitation, wavering, irresolution*; dubitatio belli, as to the conduct of the war, Cic.; angust me dubitationes tuas, Cic.

dūbito, 1. (dubius). **I.** to doubt, waver in opinion, be uncertain; de hoc, Cic.; haec, Cic.; utrum sit utilis an, etc., Cic.; honestumne factu sit an turpe, Cic.; non dubito quid, etc.; non dubito quin, etc., *I have no doubt that*, Cic. **II.** to waver in resolution, hesitate; a, of persons, quid dubitas, Caes.; dubito, foll. by infin., Cic.; non dubito, foll. by infin., Cic.; non dubito, foll. by quin, Cic.; b, of things, dubitavit aciei pars, Sall.

dūbius -a -um (duo). **I.** Subject., doubting. **A.** wavering in opinion, doubting, doubtful, uncertain, Cic.; with genit., sententiae, Liv.; haud dubius, foll. by acc. and infin., confident that, Liv. **B.** wavering in resolve, hesitating, uncertain, irresolute; dubius an transiret, Liv. **II.** Object., doubted, doubtful. **A.** undecided, uncertain, doubtful; genus causae, Cic.; victoria, Caes.; caelum, cloudy, Ov.; non est dubium quin, *there is no doubt that*; dubiumne est or cui dubium est quin? Cic.; num or nemini dubium est, with acc. and infin., Cic.; neut. subst., generally with a prep., in dubium vocare or revocare, to make doubtful, Cic.; sine dubio, Cic.; procul dubio, without doubt, Liv. **B.** Meton. doubtful, dubious, dangerous, critical; res dubia, Sall.; tempora Hor.

dūcēm -ae, -a (distrib. of ducenti), two hundred each, Liv.

dūcentēsima -ae, f. (fem. of ducentessimus, from ducenti, sc. pars), the two hundredth part as a tax, one-half per cent., Tac.

dūcenti -ae, -a (duo and centum), 1, two hundred, Cic.; 2, generally any large number, Hor.

dūcentiēs, adv. (ducenti), two hundred times, Cic.

dūco, duxi, ductum, 3. **I.** to draw. **A.** Gen., frena manu, Ov. **B.** Esp., 1, to drag behind; sidera crinem ducunt, Verg.; 2, to draw towards oneself; a, lit., ducere remos, to row, Ov.; colorem, to get a darker colour, Verg.; b, transf., (a) to charm, attract; fabellarum auditione ducuntur, Cic.; (b) to draw away, mislead; errore duct, Cic.; (γ) to draw to, influence; me ad credendum tua ducit oratio, Cic.; 3, to draw in; aëra spiritui, Cic.; poet., somnos, to sleep, Verg.; 4, to quaff; pocula Lesbii, Hor.; 4, to draw out; ferrum vagina, Ov.; sortes, Cic.; aliquid or aliquem sorte, Cic.; 5, to draw out, extend, make, twist, fashion; parietem, Cic.; murum, Liv.; vallum, Caes.; ocreas argento, Verg.; 6, to draw out a thread; lanas, to spin, Ov.; transf., of a poet, carmina, to make verses, Hor.; 7, to prolong; a, to pass; aetatem in litteris, Cic.; b, to delay, protract; bellum, Cic.; aliquem diem ex die, to put off, Caes.; 8, to distort; os, Cic.; 9, to draw down; transf., a, to derive; nomen ex aliqua re, Cic.; etymolog., ab eundo nomen (Jani) est ductum, Cic.; b, to begin; ab eodem verbo ducitur saepius oratio, Cic.; 10, to count, reckon; fenus quaternis centesimis, Cic.; aliquem in hostium numero, Caes.; aliquid parvi, to esteem little, Cic.; plaris, Cic.; pro nihilo, Cic.; aliquem despiciunt, to despise, Cic.; with accus. and infin., to consider; qui se regem esse dicebat, Cic. **II.** to lead. **A.** Gen., 1, of persons, ducere equum, Liv.; 2, of things, duxit via in leuiter elitum collem, Liv. **B.** Esp., 1, polit. and legal t.t., to lead before a court of justice, or to lead away for punishment; aliquem in jus, Liv.; in carcerem, in vincula, Cic.; 2, a, milit. t.t., to march; cohortes ad munitiones, Caes.; absol., ad hostem, Liv.; b, to command; exercitus, Caes.; transf., familiam, to be the most

celebrated of, Cic.; 3, uxorem ducere, to marry; ducere uxorem alicuius filiam, Cic.; absol., ducere ex plebe, to marry from among the plebs, Liv.; 4, to lead by the nose, cheat, Ov.; 5, of water, to conduct; aquam in urbem, Liv.; 6, to take with one; suas muliereculas secum, Cic.; 7, to order, arrange; alicui funus, Cic.

ducto, 1. (intens. of duco), to lead; exercitum, Sall.

ductor -ōris, m. (duco), a leader, commander, Cic.; ordinum ductor, a centurion, Liv.

ductus -ūs, m. (duco). **I.** drawing; a, oris, the lineaments of the face, Cic.; b, mari, building, Cic. **II.** leading; 1, milit. t.t., command, leadership; alicuius ductu, Cic.; se ad ductum Pompeii applicare, Cic.; 2, conducting of water; aquarum, Cic.

dūdum, adv. (from dū = die and dum), 1, a little while ago, not long since; quod tibi dudum (just now) videbatur, Cic.; 2, a, quam dudum, as long as; quam dudum nihil habeo quod ad te scribam, Cic.; b, jam dudum, now for a long time; quem jam dudum Cotta et Sulpicius expectat, Cic.

dūellum, dūellīcus, dūellātor = bellum, bellicus, bellator, q.v.

Dūilius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated was C. Duilius, cons. 261 a.c., who gained a great naval victory over the Carthaginians, near the Liparean Islands. The victory was commemorated by the erection in the forum of a column, adorned with the prows of ships (columna rostrata).

dulcē, adv. (dulcis), sweetly; canere, Hor.

dulcedō -inis, f. (dulcis). **I.** Lit., a sweet taste; sanguinis, Ov. **II.** Transf., a, sweetness, pleasantness, charm; dulcedine quadam gloria commoti, Cic.; dulcedine orationis, Cic.; b, desire; dulcedo invasit plebeios creandi, Liv.

dulcesco, 3. (dulcis), to become sweet, Cic.

dulcicūlus -a -um (dim. of dulcis), somewhat sweet; potio, Cic.

dulcis -e, adj. with compar. and superl. (connected with γλυκύς). **I.** Lit. sweet (opp. amarus), vinum, Hor.; unda, fresh water, Ov. Subst., dulcē -is, n. what is sweet, Ov.; dulcia -ium, n. sweet things, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** sweet, pleasant, delightful, agreeable; nomen libertatis, Cic.; poemata, Hor.; orator, Cic. **B.** friendly, dear, beloved; amici, Cic.; used in addresses, dulcissime Attila, Cic.

dulciter, adv. (dulcis), with compar. dulcius, superl. dulcissime, sweetly, Cic.

dulcītudo -inis, f. (dulcis), sweetness, Cic.

Dulichium -ii, n. (Δουλίχιον), an island in the Ionian Sea, forming part of the kingdom of Ulysses. Adj. **Dulichius** -a -um, Dulichian, poet., belonging to, Ulysses; rates, Verg.; dux, Ulysses, Ov.

dum (like quum and tum, the acc. of a lost pronoun). **I.** Adv., joined as an enclitic with other words, a, with non, nullus, haud vix, etc., nondum, not yet, Cic.; so needum, Liv.; nequidum, Cic.; nullusdum, no one yet, Liv.; vixdum, scarcely yet, Cic.; nihildum, nothing yet, Cic.; nedum (sc. dicam), not to say, Cic.; b, with imperat., then; age dum, Cic.; itera dum, Cic.; **II.** Conj., 1, while; generally with indicat., Cic.; 2, as long as; with indicat., Cic.; 3, until, till; with subj., Cic.; 4, in so far as, if only, provided that; with the subj., Cic.; strengthened by modo, dummodo, Cic.; dumne, provided that not, Cic.; dummodo ne, Cic.

dūmētum -i. n. (dumus), a thorn bush, thicket, Cic.; fig., cur eam tantas in angustias et Stoicorum dumeta compellimus, Cic.

dummodo, v. dum.

Dumnōrix agis, m. brother of the Aeduan *Divitiatus*.

dumosus -a -um (dumus); covered with thorn bushes, bushy, Verg.

dumtaxat = duntaxat, q. v.

dūmus -i, m. a thorn bush, bramble, Cic.

duntaxat (dumtaxat), adv. (dum and taxo), exactly, according to the right measure, not more and not less. **I.** nos animo duntaxat vigemus, as far as the mind is concerned, Cic. **II.** a, only, merely, Cic.; non duntaxat . . . sed, not only . . . but, Tit.; b, at least, Cic. **III.** in so far; exceptis duntaxat iis gentibus, quae regnantur, Tac.

dūō -ae -ō (duo), two, Cic.

dūō-dēciēs, adv., twelve times, Cic.

dūō-dēcim (duo and decem), twelve; tabulae, the Twelve Tables, Cic.; sometimes simply duodecim, the Twelve.

dūō-dēcimus -a -um (duodecim), the twelfth, Caes.

dūō-dēni -ae -a, 1, twelve each, Cic.; 2, twelve, Verg.

dūō-dē-quādrāgēsīmus, thirty-eighth, Liv.

dūō-dē-quādrāginta, thirty-eight, Cic.

dūō-dē-quinquāgēsīmus -a -um, the forty-eighth, Cic.

dūō-dē-triciēs (-trices) adv., twenty-eight times, Cic.

dūō-dē-trīginta, twenty-eight, Liv.

dūō-dē-vicēni -ae -a, eighteen each, Liv.

dūō-dē-viginti, eighteen, Cic.

dūō-et-vicēsīmāni -ōrum, m. soldiers of the 22nd legion, Tac.

dūō-et-vicēsīmus -a -um, the twenty-second, Tac.

dūplex -plīcis (duo and plīcis), 1, double, two-fold; amiculum, Nep., amictus, Verg., pannus, Hor., a garment folded twice round the body; palmae, both hands, Verg.; 2, a, doubled, twice as much; frumentum, stipendium, Caes.; b, double-faced, false, deceitful, Hor.

duplicārius -a -um (duplex), miles, a soldier who gets double rations, Liv.

dupliciter, adv. (duplex), doubly, Cic.

duplico, 1. (duplex). **I.** Lit., to fold in two, double up; duplicatque virum (hasta), transfixa dolore, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, a, to double; numerum dierum, Cic.; b, duplicate verba, to repeat, Cic.; 2, a, to lengthen, crescentes umbras (of the sun), Verg.; b, to increase; duplicari sollicitudines, Cic.

dūplus -a -um (duo), twice as much, double; 1, adj., pars, Cic.; pecunia, Liv.; 2, subst., **dūplum** -i, n. the double, esp. a double penny; poenam dupli subire or in duplum ire, Cic.; iudicium dare in duplum, Cic.

dūpondiūs -īl, m. (= duo asses pondo), a coin of two asses; Cic.

dūrābīlis -e (durus), lasting, durable, Ov.

dūramen -īnis, n. (duro) hardness; aquarum, ice, Lucr.

dūrātēus -a -um (δούρατος), wooden, applied only to the Trojan horse, Lucr.

dūrō, and **dūrītēr**, adv. with compar., durus, superl. durissimē (durus), hardly. **I.** Lit., a, with respect to hearing, unpleasantly; pleraque dure dicere, Hor.; b, of works of art, crudely, roughly; quid sculptum infabre, quid fuscum durius esset, Hor. **II.** Transf., a, in demeanour, awkwardly; durius incedit, Ov.; b,

in conduct, harshly, severely; durius in deditis consulere, Liv.; durius aliquid accipere, Cic.

dūresco, dūrūi, 3. (durus), to grow hard; frigoris durescit humor, freezes, Cic.

dūrītās -ātis, f. (durus), harshness, unfriendliness, Cic.

dūrītēr = dure (q. v.).

dūrītia -ae, f. and **dūrītēs** -ēi, f. (durus), hardness. **I.** Lit., of nature, atrae pellis, Ov.

II. Transf., a, hardness, austerity; dūrītia virilis, Cic.; ab parvulis labori ac dūrītiae studere, Caes.; b, harshness, severity; animi, Cic.; c, severity, oppressiveness; operum, Tac.; caeli miliaequae, Tac.

dūro, 1. (durus). **I.** Transit. **A.** Lit., to make hard; 1, gen., caementa calce, Liv.; enses in scopulos, Ov.; 2, esp., to dry up, make dry; terram (by heat), Verg.; Albanam fumo avam, Hor. **B.** Transf., 1, to make hardy, inure; se labore, Caes.; in a bad sense, to render callous; ad omne facinus duratus, Tac.; 2, to endure; labore, Verg.; imperiosius aequor, Hor. **II.** Intransit. **A.** Lit., to become hard or dry; durare solum, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to become hard or callous; in nullius unquam suorum necem duravit, Tac.; 2, to endure; unam hiemem in castris, Liv.; sub Jove, Ov.; 3, to last, remain, continue; durat simulacrum, Verg.; totidem durare per annos, Verg.

dūrus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl., *scrī*. **I.** Lit., a, hard to the touch; ferrum, Hor.; b, harsh to the taste; sapor Bacchi, Verg.; c, harsh to the ear; vocis gravis, Cic.; oratio, Cic.; d, rough to the eye, rude; signa dura sed tamen molliora quam Canachi, Cic.; e, of feeling, hard, rough; poeta durissimus, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, strong, enduring; Scipidae duri bello, Verg.; 2, in demeanour; a, awkward, uncouth; ut vitis sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, Cic.; b, shameless; os, Ov.; 3, a, hardy, austere; homo durus ac priscus, Cic.; b, without taste for; C. Marius, qui durior ad haec studia videbatur, Cic.; 4, feelingless, stern, severe; Varius est habitus iudex durior, Cic.; 5, a, of weather, severe; tempestates, Caes.; b, of the soil, hard, difficult to work; glebae, Verg.; c, of work, hard, difficult; subvectio, Caes.; d, hard, painful, unfavourable, adverse; conditio durior, Verg.; pauperes, Hor.

dūmvir and **dūvīr** -vīri, m. gen. plur., duumviri or duoviri, a pair of magistrates. **I.** In Rome. **A.** duumviri perduellionis, the magistrates who tried cases of perduellio, Liv. **B.** duumviri sacrorum or sacris facundis, keepers of the Sibylline books (afterwards increased to ten, and then to fifteen), Liv. **C.** duumviri aedi faciendae or locandae or dedicandae, a commission for building or dedicating a temple, Liv. **D.** duumviri navales, a commission for looking after the fleet, Liv. **II.** In the Roman municipia and coloniae, duumviri (juri dicundo), the highest magistrates, Cic.

dūx, dūcis, c. **I.** a leader, guide, conductor; locorum, Liv.; armīti, Ov.; transf., impietatis, Cic.; diis dūcibus, under the direction of the gods, Cic. **II.** a ruler. **A.** Gen., superum, Jupiter, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, a military or naval commander; dux praefectusque classis, Cic.; 2, the emperor, Ov.

Dymās -mantis, m. (Δύμας), father of Hecuba. Hence Dymantis probes, or subst. **Dymantis** -tidis, f. Hecuba, Gv.

Dymē -ēs, f. (Δύμη), and **Dymae** -ārum, f. a town in Achaia. Adj. **Dymaeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Dyme.

dynastes -is, m. (δυναστας), ruler, prince, Cic.

Dyrrachium -ii, n. (Δυρράχιον), later name of Epidamnus, in Illyria, the port where ships landed coming from Brundisium to Greece, now Durazzo. Hence **Dyrrachini** (-ēni) -ōrum, m. the people of Dyrrachium.

E

E is the fifth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding in the Greek alphabet both to ε and η. For the meaning of E as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

ē, prep. = ex (q.v.).

ēā, adv. (abl. of is, sc. parte), there, Liv.

ēādem, adv. (abl. of idem, sc. viā), by the same road, Cic.

ēā-propter = propterea.

ēātēnus = ea tenus (parte), adv., so far; foll. by qua, quoad, Cic.; by ut and the subj., Cic.

ēbēnus -i, m. (ἔβερος), the ebony tree, ebony, Verg.

ēbibi -bibi -bitum, 3. I. Gen., to drink up; amnes (of the sea), Ov. II. 1, Nestoris annos, to drink as many cups as the years of Nestor's age, Ov.; 2, to squander; ut haec ebibat, Hor.

ēblandior, 4, dep., to obtain by flattery; omnia, Liv.; enitere, elabora, vel potius eblandire, effice ut, etc., Cic.; partic. passive, eblandita illa non enucleata esse suffragia, Cic.

ēbrīētas -ātis, f. (ebrius), drunkenness, reeling, Cic.

ēbrīositas -ātis, f. (ebriosus), the love of drink, habit of drunkenness, Cic.

ēbrīōsus -a -um, (ebrius), drink-loving, Cic.

ēbrius -a -um, 1, drunk, intoxicated, Cic.; 2, transf., intoxicated with, full of; dulci fortunā, Hor.

ēbullio, 4. I. Intransit., to boil up, Sen. II. Trans., to cause to boil up; transf., to boast of; virtutes, Cic.

ēbūlum -i, n. (-us, l. f.), the dwarf elder-tree (sambucus ebulus, Linn.), Verg.

ēbur -ōris, n. A. Lit., ivory; signum ex ebone, Cic. B. Meton., a, of things made of ivory, a statue, Verg.; a, fruits, Verg.; the sheath of a sword, Ov.; the curule chair, Hor.; b, the elephant, Juv.

ēburnēolus -a -um (dim. of eburneus), made of ivory; fistula, Cic.

ēburneus (eburnus) -a -um (ebur) A. made of ivory, ivory; signum, Cic.; dens (of the elephant), Liv. B. Meton., white as ivory; brachia, cervix, Ov.

Eburōnes -um, m. a German people in Gallia Belgica.

Ebūsus and -ōs -i, f., an island in the Mediterranean, off the Spanish coast, now Iviza or Yvica.

ēcastor, v. Castor.

ecce, adv. (for ecce, from en and ce), behold! to! see! ecce tuae litterae, Cic.; ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates, Cic.; ubi . . . ecce, Verg.; dum . . . ecce, Hor.; ecce autem, Cic.

ecdicus -i, m. (ἐκδικος), among the Greeks, a public attorney or prosecutor, Cic.

Ecētra -ae, f. capital of the Volsci. Hence **Ecetranus** -i, m. an inhabitant of Ecetra.

ecf . . . v. eff . . .

Echecrātēs -ae, m. (Ἐχεκράτης), a Pythagorean philosopher, contemporary with Plato.

ēchēnēis -idis, f. (ἐχηνίς), a sucking fish, remora (chenois remora, Linn.), Ov.

ēchidna -ae, f. (ἐχιδνα). I. the viper, adder, as an attribute of the Furies, Ov. II. Proper noun, A. Echidna Lernaea, the Lernaean hydra killed by Hercules, Ov. B. a monster of the lower world, mother of Cerberus and of the Lernaean hydra, Ov. Adj. **ēchidnēus** -a -um, canis echidnēus, Cerberus, Ov.

Echinādes -um (Ἐχινάδες, Uchin Islands), a group of five islands in the Ionian Sea at the mouth of the Achelous.

ēchinus i, m. (ἐχίνος). 1, the edible sea-urchin (echinus esculentus, Linn.), Hor.; 2, a brazen dish used for washing goblets, Hor.

ēchion -ōnis, m. (Ἐχίων). I. one of the Theban heroes who sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, husband of Agave, father of Pentheus; Echione natus, Pentheus, Ov. Hence, 1, **ēchionides** -ae, m. a son of Echion—i.e., Pentheus, Ov.; 2, **ēchionius** -a -um, Echionian, and poet.= Cadmean, Theban, Verg. II. son of Mercury, one of the Argonauts. Hence adj., **ēchionius** -a -um, of or belonging to Echion.

ēchō -ōis, f. (ἠχώ), 1, an echo, Plin.; 2, personif., Echo, a wood-nymph, Ov.

eclogārī -orum, m. = loci electi, select passages or extracts, Cic.

ec-quando, adv., 1, ever, used in an impassioned interrogation, ecquando te rationem factorum tuorum redditurum putasti? Cic.; 2, ever, indefinitely, after nisi, Cic.

ec-qui, equae or equa, equod, pronoun interrog. adj.= nunqui, any, used in an impassioned interrogation; equi pudor est? equae religio, Verres? Cic.; quaeis equa spes sit, Cic.

ec-quis, **ec-quid**, pron. Interrog. subat. whether any? any one? any thing? in impassioned interrogation, equis reult aliquid ad conjugem ac liberos, praeter odia? Liv.; with nam, equisnam tibi dixerit, Cic.; adj. = equi, equis Latini nominis populus defecerit ad nos? Liv.; used adverbially, a, equid, whether; fac sciam equid venturi sitis, Cic.; b, equi = num aliqui, Cat.; c, equo, whither? equo te tua virtus provexisset? Cic.

ēcūlēus = equulous (q.v.).

ēdācitas -ātis, f. (edax), greediness, gluttony, Cic.

ēdax -ācis, f. (1. edo), 1, greedy, gluttonous; hospes, Cic.; 2, transf., destructive, consuming; ignis, Verg.; curae edaces, "eating cares," Hor.; tempus edax rerum, Ov.

Edessa ae, f. (Ἐδεσσα), 1, town in Macedonia, residence of the old Macedonian kings. Hence adj., **Edessaeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Edessa; 2, capital of the province of Oshroene in Mesopotamia.

ēdico -dixi -dictum, 3. 1, to make known, publish, order, appoint; hoc simul, Hor.; foll. by a rel. sent., Cic.; 2, esp. to publish openly (by a herald or otherwise), to decree, ordain by proclamation (of magistrates); diem comitilis, Liv.; with acc. and infin., Cic.; with ut or ne and the subj., Cic.; with subj. alone, Cic.

ēdictum -i. n. (edico), a decree, edict; a, of a magistrate, general, king, etc., Archilochia in illum edicta Bibuli, Cic.; edictum constitutum or proponere, Cic.; praemittere, Caes.; b, the proclamation by a praetor on his entering office in which he published the principles that would govern his judicial decisions, Cic.

ēdisco -didici, s. 1, to learn thoroughly, warn off by heart; aliquid ad verbum, word for word, Cic.; magnum numerum versum, Caes.; 2, to learn, study; istam artem, Cic.

ēdissero -serui -sertus, 3, to explain, set forth, relate fully; res gestas, Liv.; neque necesse est edisseri a nobis, quae finis funestae familiae fiat, Cic.

ēdissero, 1. (intens. of edissero), to set forth, explain, relate exactly; neque aggrediar narrare quae edisserenda minora vero faciam, Liv.

ēditicius -a -um (2. edo), put forth, announced, proposed; iudices, the panel of 125 judges (jury), of which the accused could reject 75, Cic.

editio -ōnis, f. (2. edo), 1, the publishing of a book; maturare libri huius editionem, Tac.; 2, a statement; in tam discrepante editione, Liv.; 3, legal t. t., editio tribunalium, the proposal of four tribes by the plaintiff or prosecutor, out of which the jury were to be chosen.

ēditus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (2. edo), 1, high, lofty; collis, Caes.; locus, Cic.; subst., **editum** -i, n. a lofty situation, height, Tac.; 2, transf., viribus editior, mightier, Hor.

ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, edere or esse (ēdō), 1, to eat; nō esuriens Ptolemaeus ederat iucundius, Cic.; multos modios salis simul edendos esse, ut amicitiae munus expletum sit, many bushels of salt must be eaten together, i. e. the friendship must be of long standing, Cic.; 2, of inanimate things, to consume, eat away, corrode; culmos edit or est robigo, Verg.; si quid est animam, Hor. (contracted forms, es, est, estis; subj. essem, infin. esse).

2. edo -didī -ditum, 3, to give out. **I.** Gen., animam or extremum vitae spiritum, to breathe one's last, to die, Cic.; of things, ēdicius armatos repente edidit, brought to light, Liv. **II.** Esp., 1, to bring into the world, to bring forth, give birth to; partum, Cic.; aliquem, Tac.; edi in lucem, to be brought into the world, Cic.; partic., Maecenas atavis editis regibus, descended from, Hor.; of things, to produce; (terra) edit innumeras species, Ov.; 2, to give forth from oneself, to utter; clamorem majorem, Cic.; 3, to make known; a, of writing, to publish; illos de republica libros, Cic.; b, to spread a report; quae opinio erat edita in vulgus, Cic.; c, to set forth, relate, tell, divulge; ede illa quae coeperas, Cic.; consilia hostium, Liv.; esp. (a) of the oracles, to state, answer; Apollo oraculum edidit Spartam perituram, Cic.; (8) legal t. t. to fix, determine; iudicium, Cic.; tribus, to nominate the tribes out of which the jury were to be chosen, Cic.; aliquem sibi socium in, etc., to propose, Cic.; (γ) to command; ederet consul quid fieri vellet, Liv.; partic. subst., **edita** -drum, n. commands, Ov.; 4, to bring about, cause, furnish; a, ruitas, Cic.; annuum operam, to serve for a year, Liv.; magnam caedem, Liv.; b, of magistrates, to provide games for the people; ludos, spectaculum, Tac.; 5, of time, to close, bring to an end; vitam, Cic.

ēdoceo -dōcui -doctum, 2, to teach, instruct thoroughly, to inform fully; generally with double acc., juventutem multa facinora, Sall.; with relat. sent., quos ille edocuerat quae fieri vellet, Caes.; with infin., omnia venalia habere edocuit, Sall.; with acc., of things, omnia ordine, Liv.; freq. in partic. perf. pass. with acc., edoctus artes belli, Liv.; of abstractions, with ut and the subj., edocuit ratio ut videremus, etc., Cic.

ēdolo, 1, to hew out with an axe, to bring into shape, complete; quod jusseras edolavi, Cic.

ēdōmo -dōmāi -dōmstum, 1, to tame thoroughly,

entirely subdue; vitiosam naturam doctrinā, Caes. orbem (terrarum), Ov.

Edoni -drum (Ἰδωνοί), a Thracian people, famed for the worship of Bacchus. Adj., 1, **Edonus** -a -um, poet., Thracian, Verg.; 2, **Edonis** -nidis, f. poet. adj., Thracian, Ov.; subst., a Bacchanal, Prop.

ēdormio, 4, to have one's sleep out. **I.** intransit., to sleep away, to sleep one's fill; quum (vinolenti) edormiverunt, Cic. **II.** Transi., a, to sleep off; crapulam, Cic.; b, Fufius Ilionem edormit (of an actor), sleeps through the part of Iliona, Hor.

educatio -ōnis, f. (educō), bringing up, training, education; of children, educatio liberorum, Cic.; institutus liberaliter educatione doctrinaeque puerili, Cic.

educator -ōris, m. (educō), one who trains or brings up; a, a foster-father, Cic.; b, a tutor, Tac.

educatrix -icis, f. (educator), a foster-mother, nurse; transf., earum (rerum) -parens -est -educatrixque sapientia, Cic.

1. educō, 1. (intens. of 2. educō), to bring up, rear, educate; a, of human beings, aliquem, Cic.; caelum quo natus educatusque essem, Liv.; homo ingenus liberaliterque educatus, Cic.; ad turpitudinem educatur, Cic.; b, of animals, in educando perfacile apparet aliud quiddam illis (bestiis) propositum, Cic.; c, of things, transf., educata huius nutrimentis eloquentia, Cic.

2. educō -dūxi -ductum, 3. **I.** to draw out, lead out. **A.** to draw out; 1, gen., gladium e vagina, Cic.; 2, esp., t. t. of drawing lots, sortem, Cic.; aliquem ex urna, Cic. **B.** to lead out; 1, gen., hominem de senatu, Cic.; aliquem in provinciam, Cic.; 2, esp., a, milit. t. t., to march troops out; cohortes ex urbe, Caes.; exercitum in expeditionem, Cic.; b, legal t. t., to lead before a court of law; aliquem in jus, Cic.; aliquem ad consules, Cic., or simply educere aliquem, Cic.; c, naut. t. t., to take a ship out of port, naves ex portu, Caes.; d, to lead out of a country; equos ex Italia, Liv.; e, to bring water (by aqueduct); lacum, Cic.; f, to build a wall on to a river; moles quam eductam in Rhenum retulimus, Tac. **II.** to raise up. **A.** Lit., aliquem superas sub auras, Verg.; fig., in astra, to praise sky high, Hor. **B.** Transf., a, turris summis sub astra educta tectis, Verg.; b, to bring up, rear a child; aliquem, Cic. **III.** Of time, to live, spend; pios annos, Prop.

ēdulis -e (1. edo), eatable, Hor.

ēdūro, 1, to last, endure, Tac.

ēdurus -a -um, very hard; pirus, Verg.; transf., eduro ore negare, Ov.

Edtion -ōnis, m. (Ἡτίων), father of Andromache, prince of Thelae in Cilicia. Hence adj., **Edtionēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Edtion.

effarcio -fersi -fertum, 4. (ex and farcio), to stuff full; intervalla grandibus saxis, Caes.

effatum -i, n. (n. of partic. of effor), 1, an announcement, prediction; fatidicorum et vatium, Cic.; 2, an axiom, Cic.

effectio -ōnis, f. (efficio), 1, a doing, promoting; artis, Cic.; 2, an efficient cause, Cic.

effector -ōris, m. (efficio), one who produces, causes, originates; effector mundi molitorque deus, Cic.; of things, stilus optimus et praestantissimus dicendi effector ac magister, Cic.

effectrix -triciis, f. (effector), she that causes or produces; terra diei noctisque effectrix, Cic.

1. effectus -a -um, partic. of efficio

2. effectus -ūs, m. (efficio), 1. Act., doing,

effecting, execution, performance; 1, gen., **conatus tam auidax trajiciendarum Alpium et effectus**, Liv.; in effectu esse, Cic.; postquam ad effectum operis ventum est, Liv.; 2, esp., **the working**; quarum (herbarum) causam ignorare, vim et effectum videres, Cic. **II.** Pass., **effect, consequence**; effectus eloquentiae est audientium approbatio, Cic.; sine ullo effectu, Liv.

effeminatō, adv. (effeminatus), **effeminately**, Cic.

effeminātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from effemino), **effeminate, womanish**; corpora, Liv.; opinio, Cic.; effeminatissimus languor, Cic.

effemino, 1. (ex and femina), **1, to make into a woman**; effeminarunt eum (aërem) Junonique tribuerunt, Cic.; 2, **to make effeminate, to enervate**; virum in dolore, Cic.; effeminari cogitationibus mollissimis.

efferrātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (1. effero), **wild, savage**; mores ritusque, Liv.; gentes, Cic.

effercio, v. effarcio.

efferritas -ātis, f. (efferus), **wildness, savagery**, Cic.

1. effero, 1. (efferas), **to make wild, make savage**. A. Lit., barba et capilli efferauerant speciem oris, Liv.; terram immanitate beluarum efferrari, Cic. B. Transf., animos, Liv.; odio frāque efferrati, Liv.

2. effero (ecféro), extulsi, elatum, efferre (ex and fero). **1, to bear, carry but, bring out**. A. Gen., 1, lit., tela ex aedibus alicuius, Cic.; deam in terram, Liv.; esp., a, pedem **or se** efferre, **to betake oneself**; pedem portā non efferre, Cic.; b, milit. t. l., efferre signa (vexilla, arma), **to march out**; signa portis **or** extra urbem, Liv.; c, **to carry to the grave, bury**; aliquem, Cic.; pass., efferri, **to be borne out, buried**, Cic.; fig., ingens periculum manet ne libera respublica efferatur, Liv.; d, **to bring forth, bear**; uberiore fruges, Cic.; cum decimo, tenfold, Cic.; 2, transf., **to utter, a, to express**; si graves sententiae inconditis verbis efferuntur, Cic.; b, **to publish, make known**; aliquid in vulgus, Cic.; ne has meas ineptias efferatis, Cic.; c, **se, to show itself**; volo enim se efferat in adolescente fecunditas, Cic. E. **to carry away**; 1, lit., Messium impetus per hostes extulit ad castra, Liv.; 2, transf., **to carry away, drive to**; si ne efferet ad gloriam animi dolor, Cic.; se efferri aliquā re (laetitia, dolore, studio, iracundiā), **to be carried away**, Cic. **II.** **to raise up, lift up**. A. Lit., a, scutum super caput, Liv.; b, **to make to appear**; lucem, Verg. B. Transf., a, **to raise**; aliquem ad summum imperium, Cic.; b, **to praise, extol**; aliquem **or** aliquid laudibus, Cic.; c, efferri **or** se efferre, **to pride oneself on, to be puffed up by**; efferre se insolenter, Cic.; partic., elatus, **puffed up**; recenti victoriā, Caes.

effertus -a -um, p. adj. (from effarcio), **stuffed full, full**; nimbus effertus tenebris, Lucr.

efferus -a -um (ex and ferus), **very wild, savage**; facta tyranni, Verg.

effervesco -ferbui and -ferui, 3. **to boil up, foam up, effervesce**. A. Lit., eae aquae, quae effervescunt subditis ignibus, Cic.; poet. of the stars, at the creation of the world, **to swarm forth, to break out into a glow**, Ov. B. Transf., a, Pontus armatus, effervescens in Asiam atque erumpens, **bursting forth**, Cic.; b, **to rage**, Cic.; esp. of an orator, **to be passionate**, Cic.

effervo, 3. (ex and ferveo). **1, to boil up or over**; effervere in agros vidimus undantem Aetnam, Verg. **II.** **to swarm forth**, Verg.

effetus -a -um (ex and fatur), **having given**

birth (to young), weakened, exhausted, **effeto**; corpus, Cic.; vires, Verg.; innumeris effetus laniger annis, Ov.; effeta veri senectus, incapable of truth, Verg.

efficacitas -ātis, f. (efficax), **efficacy, efficiency**, Cic.

efficacitēr, adv. with compar. and superl. (efficax), **effectively, efficaciously**; id acturos efficacius rati, Liv.

efficax -ācis, adj. with compar. and superl. (efficio), **effective, efficient, efficacious**; a, of things, scientia, Hor.; with ad, quae maxime efficacēs ad muliebrem ingenium preces sunt, Liv.; with in and the abl., in quibus (rebus) peragendis continuatio ipsa efficacissima esset, Liv.; with infin., amara curarum eluere efficax, Hor.; b, of persons, Hercules, active, Hor.

efficiens -entis, p. adj. (from efficio), **efficient, effective**; res, Cic.; causa, **efficient cause**, Cic.; with genit., efficiens voluptatis, **cause of**, Cic.

efficiētēr, adv. (efficiens), **efficiently, powerfully**, Cic.

efficientia -ae, f. (efficiens), **efficiency**, Cic.

efficio -feci -fectum, 3. (ex and facio). **1, to produce, effect, make**. A. Gen., mundum, Cic.; magnas rerum commutationes, Caes. B. Esp., a, **to build, erect**; columnam, Cic.; b, of land, **to bear**; plurimum, Cic.; cum octavo, **eight-fold**, Cic.; c, of number, **to make up**; pass., effici, **come to**; ea tributa vix in fenus Pompeii quod satis est efficiunt, Cic.; d, **to bring together**; magnum oratium numerum, Caes.; duas legiones, Caes.; e, philosoph. t. l., **to prove, show**; minutis interrogationibus quod propositum efficit, Cic.; ex quibus vult efficere, with acc. and infin., Cic.; ita efficitur ut, etc., Cic.; f, **to make**; Catilinam consulem, Cic.; hostes ad pugnam alacriores, Caes. **II.** **to bring to an end, accomplish, execute, complete**; 1, omne opus, Caes.; sphaeram, Cic.; hoc, id, illud efficere ut, etc., Cic.; simply efficere ut, Cic.; non effici potest quin, etc., Cic.; 2, **to accomplish** (of a march), quantumcumque itineris equitatu efficere poterat, Caes.

effigies -ēi, f. **or effigia -ae, f.** (effingo): **1. Lit., 1, an image, likeness, effigy, portrait**; quaedam effigies spirantis mortui, Cic.; hanc pro Palladio effigiem statuere, Verg.; 2, **form, shape**; a, simulacrum deae non effigie humana, Tac.; b, a shade, ghost; effigies, immo umbræ hominum, Liv. **II.** **abstract, copy, imitation, image**; et humanitatis et probitatis, Cic.; effigies justi imperii, **ideal**, Cic.

effingo -finxi -fictum, 3. (ex and fingo), **1, to wipe off, wipe out**; e foro sanguinem spongias effingere, Cic.; 2, a, **to form, fashion**; oris lineamenta, Cic.; b, **to represent**; (natura) speciem ita formavit oris ut in ea penitus reconditos mores effingeret, Cic.; so to express the words; alicuius mores, Cic.; c, **to imitate, strive to reach**; illum imitando, Cic.; to conceive; ea effingenda animo, Cic.

effio -fieri, pass. of efficio (q. v.).

efflagitatio -ōnis, f. (efflagito), **an urgent demand**; efflagitatio ad cōsundam societatem, Cic.

efflagitātus -us, m. (efflagito), **an urgent request**; coactu atque efflagitatu meo, Cic.

efflāgitō, 1. (ex and flagito), **to ask earnestly, demand, entreat**; nostram misericordiam, Cic.; ab ducibus signum pugnae, Liv.; epistolam, Cic.; ut se ad regem mitteret, Cic.

efflīgō -fixi -fictum, 3. (ex and fligo), **to kill, murder, slay**; Pompeium, Cic.

efflo, 1. (ex and flo), **1, transit., to blow out, breathe out**; ignes ore et narius, Ov.; 2, in-

transit., to breathe forth, *Lucr.*: animam, *Cic.*: extremum halitum, to die, *Cic.*

effloresco -fiorū, 3. (ex and floresco), to blossom, break into bloom, flourish; huic efflorescent genera partesque virtutum, *Cic.*; si quidem efflorescit (illa aetas) ingenii laudibus, *Cic.*

effluo (efflūo) -fluxi, 3. (ex and fluo), 3. to flow out. *A.* una cum sanguine vita, *Cic.*; aer effluens huc et illic ventos efficit, *Cic.* **B.** 1, to vanish, tanta est enim intimatorum multitudo, ut ex iis aliquis potius effluat quam novo sit aditus, *Cic.*; 2, a, to vanish out of thought, to be forgotten; effluere ex animo alicuius, *Cic.*; absol., quod totum effluerat, *Cic.*; b, of thought, to be lost, fall; alicui ex tempore dicenti solet effluere mens, *Cic.*; c, of time, to disappear; ne effluat aetas, *Cic.*; 3, to come to light, become known; effluunt multa ex vestra disciplina, quae etiam ad nostras aures saepe permanent, *Cic.*

effluuium -ii, n. (effluo), flowing out, outlet; convivium effluvio lacus appositum, *Tac.*

effodio -fodi -fossam, 3. (ex and fodio). **I.** to dig out. *A.* Gen., ferrum e terra, *Cic.* **B.** Esp., 1, to gouge out; oculos, *Cic.*; 2, to make by digging, to excavate; portus, *Verg.* **II.** to dig up. *A.* Gen., terram, *Liv.* **B.** to rummage; domibus effossis, *Caes.*

effor (ecfor), 1. dep. (ex and for). **I.** Gen., to speak out, express, speak; verbum, *Cic.*; nefanda, *Liv.*; tum ferunt ex oraculo ecclatam esse Pythiam, *Cic.* **II.** Esp., **A.** In logic, to state a proposition, *Cic.* **B.** T. t. of augury, to fix or determine a place; templum, *Cic.*; partic., effatus (pass.), fixed, determined by the augurs, *Cic.*

effrenatā, adv. with compar. (effrenatus), unrestrainedly, violently, *Cic.*

effrenatio -ōnis, f. unbridled impetuosity; animi impotentis, *Cic.*

effrenatus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from effreno, *P. Aug.*, to let loose), unbridled. *A.* Lit., equi, *Liv.* **B.** Transf., unrestrained, unchecked, violent; furor, cupiditas, homo, *Cic.*; effrenator vox, *Cic.*; effrenata insolentia multitudo, *Cic.*

effrenus -a -um (ex and frenum), unbridled; 1, lit., equus, *Liv.*; 2, transf., unrestrained; amor, *Ov.*

effringo -frēgi -fractum (ex and frango), 1, to break open; fores, *Cic.*; januam, *Cic.*; 2, to break off; crus, *Sal.*

effugio -fūgi -fūgitum, 3. (ex and fugio). **I.** Intransit., to flee, fly away, escape, get off; e praelio, *Cic.*; a quibus (ludis) vix vivus effugit, *Cic.* **II.** Transi., to escape from, avoid, flee from, shun; equitatum Caesaris, *Oes.*; alicuius impias manus, *Cic.*; with ne and the subj., propinqua clade urbis ipsi, ne quid simile paterentur, effugerunt, *Liv.*; me effugit, it escapes me, escapes my observation, *Cic.*

effugium -fi, n. (effugio), a flying away, flight. **I.** Lit., *Lucr.* **II.** Meton., **A.** an outlet for flight; si effugium patuisset in publicum, *Liv.* **B.** the means or opportunity of flight; mortis, *Cic.*; effugia pennarum habere, *Cic.*

effulgeo -fulsi, 2. (ex and fulgeo), to shine out, glitter. **A.** Lit., nova lux oculis effulsit, *Verg.*; auro, glitter with gold, *Verg.* **B.** Transf., effulgebant Philippus ac magnus Alexander, *Liv.*

effultus -a -um (ex and fulcio), resting upon, supported by; velleribus, *Verg.*

effundo -fudi -fusum, 3. (ex and fundo), to pour out, pour forth, shed. **I.** 1, of liquids, lacrimas, *Cic.*; Tiberis effusus super ripas, *Liv.*; imber effusus nubibus, *Verg.*; 2, of things not liquid, to pour out, pour forth, effusus animorum,

to empty, *Hor.* **II.** **A.** 1, to throw down; aliquem solo, *Verg.*; esp. of horses, to throw their riders; effundere consilium super caput, *Liv.*; 2, to drive forth; exequat Tenebris vallo atque effundat in aequum, *Verg.* **B.** 1, to loosen, let go; iterum sinum, unfold the toga, *Liv.*; navibus omnes habenas, *Verg.*; 2, to pour, throw; of weapons, telorum omnis generis vis ingens effusa est in eos, *Liv.*; of other objects, primum impetum quem fervido ingenio et caeca ira effundunt, *Liv.*; 3, to send forth (a number of men), auxilium castris, *Verg.*; reflex., se effundere, middle effundi, to stream forth, pour forth; cunctum senatum, totam Italiam esse effusam, *Cic.*; Celtiberi omnes in fugam effunduntur, *Liv.*; 4, to pour forth, give forth; a, of sounds, tales voces, *Verg.*; vox in coronam turbamque effunditur, *Cic.*; b, of fruits, to bring forth in abundance; segetes effundunt fruges, *Cic.*; 5, of property, to spend, squander; patrimonium effundere largiendo, *Cic.* **III.** Transf., **A.** to pour out, tell, impart; effudi vobis omnia quae sentiebam, *Cic.*; in a bad sense, omnem suum vinolentum furorem in aliquem, pour forth on, *Cic.* **B.** Esp. reflex. and middle, to give oneself up to, indulge in; effundere se in aliqua libidine, *Cic.*; nimio successu in tantam licentiamque socordiamque effusus, *Liv.* **C.** 1, to use, expend make full use of; omnia reipublicae remedia, *Cic.*; ibi omnis effusus labor, wasted, *Verg.*; 2, to breathe forth; spiritum extremum in victoria, to die, *Cic.*

effusē, adv. with compar. and superl. (effusus), **I.** far and wide; ire, in disorder, *Sal.*; vastare, *Liv.* **II.** Transf., 1, profusely, lavishly; donare, *Cic.*; 2, unrestrainedly, immoderately; exultare, *Cic.*

effusio -ōnis, f. (effundo). **I.** Act. 1, a pouring forth; tutantur se atramenti effusione seipae, *Cic.*; 2, extravagance, prodigality; hae pecuniarum effusiones, *Cic.*; absol., liberalitatem effusio imitatur, *Cic.* **II.** Middle, 1, lit., a, aquae, *Cic.*; b, pouring out of people; effusiones hominum ex oppidis, *Cic.*; 2, transf., exuberance of spirits, excessive hilarity; effusio animi in lactitia, *Cic.*

effusus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (effundo), poured forth. **I.** Lit., 1, let loose; effusae comae, *Ov.*; effuso cursu, at full speed, *Liv.*; 2, wide-spread; mare late effusum, *Hor.*; 3, of soldiers, disorderly (ir. march), effuso agmine, *Liv.*; fuga effusa, *Liv.* **II.** Transf., a, extravagant; in largitione, *Cic.*; b, unrestrained, immoderate; licentia, *Liv.*

effutio, 4. (ex and *futio, from root, FUT, whence fundo, futilis), to blab out, chatter; aliquid, *Cic.*; de mundo, *Cic.*; absol., ex tempore, *Cic.*

effutūo -ūi, 3. to squander in debauchery, *Cat.*

egēlidus -a -um, 1, with the chill off, lukewarm, tepid; tepores, *Cat.*; 2, cool, somewhat cold; flumen, *Verg.*

egens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (egeo), poor, needy, indigent (opp. locuples); egens quidam calumniator, *Cic.*; with genit., verborum non egens, not deficient in, *Cic.*

ōgēnus -a -um (egeo), needy, wanting, in need of; with genit., omnium egena corpora, *Liv.*; of condition, poor; in rebus egenis, poverty, *Verg.*

ēgēo -ti, 2. **I.** to want, be in need, be destitute, be needy, poor; a, absol., egebat? immo locuples erat, *Cic.*; b, to be in want of something; with abl., medicinā, *Cic.*; with genit., auxilii, *Caes.* **II.** Transf., 1 (= careo), to be without, not to have, with abl., auctoritate, to have no authority, *Cic.*; with genit., classis, *Verg.*; 2,

(= desidero), to desire, wish for, want; with *abl.*, pane, Hor.

Egéria -ae, f. an Italian nymph, the instructress of Numa Pompilius.

egéro -gessi -gestum, 3. to carry, bear, bring, get out. **A. Lit.**, 1. gen., tantum nivis, Liv.; 2; esp., a, to carry off, as plunder, praedam ex hostium tectis, Liv.; b, dapes, to vomit, Ov. **B. Transf.**, expletur lacrimis egeriturque dolor, is expelled, Ov.

egestas -ātis, f. (for egentas from egeo). **I. extreme poverty, indigence, need.** **A. Lit.**, ista paupertas vel potius egestas ac mendicitas, Cic. **B. Transf.**, animi, Cic. **II. want of, deficiency in; frumendi, Sall.**

egigno, 3. to produce out of, Lucr.

Egnātia (Gnātia) -ae, f. a town in Apulia Perusia.

egō (i-γω), pron. pers. genit. mei, dat. mihi, acc. me, abl. me; plur. nom. nos, genit. nostrum and nostri, dat. nobis, acc. nos, abl. nobis, f, plur. *ve.* **I. Lit.**, 1. gen., alter ego, my second self, Cic.; genit. nostrum partitive and possessive, nostri, objective, Cic.; 2, esp., nos for ego, nobis consuliis, Cic. **II. Meton.**, **A.** ad me, to me, to my house, Cic. **B.** a me, from my property, at my expense; se a me solvere, Cic. (ego, etc., strengthened by *met* in all cases except genit. plur., egomet, etc.).

egredior -gressus, 3. dep. (ex and gradior). **I. Intransit.**, **A.** to go out, pass out; 1, Lit., a, e cubiculo; **B.** milit. t.t., (a) to leave the ranks; egredi ordine, Sall.; (b) to march out of camp; e castris, Caes.; or simply castris, Caes.; ad proelium, Caes.; b, naut. t.t. (a) egredi ex navi or simply navi, Cic.; to disembark; so egredi in terram, Cic.; absol., Caes.; (b) egredi ex portu, to sail away, Cic.; 2, in discourse, to digress; a proposito, Cic. **B.** to go up, ascend; ad summum montis, Sall. **II. Transi.**, **A.** to go out of; urbeni, Liv. **B. Lit.**, 1, to pass beyond; munitiones, Caes.; 2, transi., to overstep, pass; modum, Tac.; to go out of; fines, Caes.

egregiē, adv. (egregius), excellently, admirably, singularly; with verbs, pingere, loqui, Cic.; with adjectives, egregie fortis imperator, Cic.; egregie subtilis scriptor et elegans, Cic.

egregius -a -um, (ex and grex, lit., not belonging to the common herd), admirable, excellent, extraordinary, distinguished; civis, Cic.; with in and the abl., Laelius in bellica laude, Cic.; with ad, vir ad cetera egregius, Liv.; with abl., bello, Verg.; with genit., animi, Verg. Subst., **egregia** -orum, n. distinguished actions, Sall.

egressus -ūs, m. (egredior). **I. a going out, departure; vester, Cic.; ventos custodit et arcet Aecius egressu, Ov.** **II. A.** a landing from a ship, disembarkation; egressus optimus, Caes. **B.** a passage out; egressus obsidens, Tac.; poet., the mouth of a river, Ov.

ēheu, interj., expressing grief or pain, alas! woe! ēheu me miserum; often followed by quam, Hor. (ēheu in epic and lyric poets).

ei (hei), interj., expressing pain, ah! woe! ei mihi conelamat, Ov.

eiā and **heia** (ēia), interj., exclamation of joy and surprise, hallo! well then! heia vero! Cic.; eiā age, of exhortation, quick! come then! Verg.

ēicio = ejicio (q.v.).

ējāculor, 1. dep., to throw out, hurl out; aquas, Ov.

ējectamentum -i, n. (ejecto), that which is thrown up; maris, Tac.

ējectio -ōnis, f. (ejicio), banishment, exile, Cic.

ējecto, 1. (intens. of ejicio), to throw out, hurl out, eject; 1, arenas, favillam, Ov.; 2, a vomit forth; cruorem ore, Verg.

ējectus -ūs, m. (ejicio), a casting-out, Lucr.

ējicio -jēci -jectum, 3. (ex and jacio), to throw out, cast out, drive out, drive away, eject. **I. Gen.**, **A. Lit.**, aliquem ex oppido, Caes.; multos sedibus ac fortunis, Cic.; se in terram e navi, Cic.; fig., si quidem hanc sentinam huius-urbis elegerit, Cic. **B. Transf.**, amorem ex animo, Cic. **II. Esp.**, **A.** to cast forth, utter; vocem, Cic. **B. Milit. t.t.**, a, to drive away; cohortes, Caes.; b, se ejicere, to rush forth; se ex oppido, Caes. **C.** to drive away; a, from house or property, aliquem domo, Cic.; absol., damnato et ejecto, Cic. of the wife (with or without domo), to divorce, Cic.; b, to banish; aliquem ex patria, Cic.; or simply ejicere aliquem, Cic.; c, to remove from magistracy, guild, etc.; aliquem de collegio, Cic.; e senatu, Cic. **D. Naut. t.t.**, a, to bring to shore; navem in terram, Caes.; b, in pass., to be cast ashore, stranded; classis ad Baleares ejicitur, Liv.; ejici in litore, Caes.; ejectus, a shipwrecked person, Cic. **E.** to throw out a dead body, leave unburied; ne corpus ejicatur, Cic. **F. I.** to stretch forth, thrust out; linguam, Cic.; 2, to dislocate; armum, Verg. **G.** to hiss an actor off the stage, Cic.; so transi., to reject, disapprove of; Cynicorum ratio tota est ejicienda, Cic.

ējūlatio -ōnis, f. (ejūlo), wailing, a lamentation; illa non virilis, Cic.

ējūlatus -ūs, m. (ejūlo), a wailing, lamenting; ejulatus ne mulier quidem concensus est, Cic.

ējūlo, 1. to wail, lament; inagnitudine dolorum ejulans, Cic.

ējūro and **ējēro**, 1. to refuse or deny on oath. **I. Legal t. t.**, bonam copiam, to swear that one is insolvent, Cic.; forum sibi iniquum, provinciam sibi iniquam, aliquem (judicem) iniquum, to declare by oath that a court or judge is partial, to challenge, Cic.; iaculstratum, imperium, to resign, abdicate, with an oath that the duties have been duly performed, Tac. **II. Transf.**, to give up, abjure, abandon, disown; patriam, Tac.

ējusdemmodi or **ējusdem modū** (idem and modus), in the same manner, Cic.

ējusmodi or **ējus modū** (is and modus). **I.** of this kind, such; genus belli est ejusmodi, Cic. **II.** = ita, so, quum viam tensarum atque pompae ejusmodi exegisti, ut, etc., Cic.

ēlābor -lapsus, 3. dep., to glide out of, slide away from, escape, slip away. **I. Lit.**, **A. Gen.**, anguis ex columna lignea elapsus, Liv.; quum se convolvens sol elaberetur et abiret, Cic. **B. Esp.**, to slip away, escape; e manibus curantium, Liv.; animi corporibus elapsi, Cic.; with acc., custodias, Tac. **II. Transf.**, **A. Gen.**, disciplina elapsa est de manibus, Cic. **B. Esp.**, to be acquitted, escape from punishment, get off; ex tot tantisque criminibus, Cic.

ēlāborō, 1. **I. Intransit.**, to labour hard, strive, take pains; generally with in and the abl., in litteris, Cic.; with ut and the subj., in quoque elaborare ut, etc., Cic. **II. Transi.**, to labour on, work out, elaborate, produce; causas diligenter elaboratae et tanquam elucubratae, Cic.; versus ornatē elaborantique, carefully worked out, Cic.; as opp. to natural, artificial; elaboratae concinnitas, Cic.

ēlaea -ae, f. (Ἐλαία), a town in Aeolis.

ēlāmentābilis -e, very lamentable; gemitus, Cic.

ēlanguesco -gūi, 3. to become weak, be relaxed, become languid; aliena ignavia, Liv.; differendo deinde elanguit res, Liv.

ēlargior, 4. to lavish, give liberally, Pers.

elātē, adv. (elatus), 1, loftily; loqui, Cic.; 2, arrogantly; se gerere, Nep.

Elātēus -a -um, of or belonging to **Elatus**. Subst., son of Elatus, i.e., **Caeneus**.

elatio -ōnis, f. (effero), 1, flight, soaring; elatio et magnitudo animi, Cic.; elatio atque altitudo orationis suae, Cic.; 2, elevation; parium comparatio nec elationem habet nec submissionem, Cic.

elātō, 1. to bark out, cry out, Hor.

elātus -a -um (partic. of 2. effero), elevated, exalted; of discourse, verba, Cic.; of the mind, animus magnus elatusque, Cic.

Elāvēr-ēris, n. a tributary of the *Liger*, now the *Allier*.

Elēa-ae, f. (Ἐλέα), town in Lower Italy (Lat. *Velina*), birthplace of **Parmenides** and **Zeno**, the founders of the Eleatic school of philosophy. Hence,

Elēatēs-ae, m. **Zeno**, Cic. Adj., **Elēaticus** -a -um, Eleatic; philosophi, Cic.

electē, adv. with compar. (electus) choicely, selectly; digerere, Cic.

electio -ōnis, f. (eligo), choice, selection; a, of persons, senatus electionem (legatorum) **Galbae** permiserat, Tac.; b, of things, iudicium electioque verborum, Cic.; iis trium conditionum electionem ferre, Liv.

Electra -ae, f. (Ἠλέκτρα), 1, daughter of **Atlas**, one of the *Pleïades*, mother of **Dardanus** by **Jupiter**; 2, daughter of **Agamemnon**, wife of **Pylades**, sister of **Orestes** and **Iphigenia**.

electrum -i, n. (ἤλεκτρον), 1, amber, Verg.; 2, an alloy of gold and silver, resembling amber in colour, Verg.

1. **electus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (eligo), chosen, select; a, of persons, manus, Tac.; b, of things, verba electissima, choice, Cic.

2. **electus** -ūs, m. (eligo), choosing, choice; necis, Ov.

elēgans -antis, adj. with compar. and superl. (for eligens, from eligo), choice, fine, neat, tasteful, elegant; a, of persons, non parvus solum, sed etiam elegans, Cic.; subst., elegantes, fine folk, Cic.; b, of things, tasteful; artes, Cic.; c, of oratory and diction, fine, correct, elegant; elegans in dicendo, Cic.; subst., elegantes, fine orators, Cic.; epistola elegantissima, Cic.

elēgāntēr, adv. with compar. and superl. (elegans), tastefully, choicely, neatly, elegantly; scribere, Cic.; scribere, psallere et saltare elegantiā quam necesse est, Sall.; Latine loqui elegantissime, Cic.

elēgantia -ae, f. (elegans), a, taste, refinement, grace, elegance; integritas et elegantia alicuius, Cic.; elegantia vitae, Cic.; doctrinae, Cic.; b, of oratory or diction, grace, correctness, elegance, neatness; elegantia loquendi, Cic.; disserendi, Cic.

elēgi -ōrum, m. (ἐλεγιοι), elegaic verses, Hor.

elēgia -ae, f. (ἐλεγία), a poem written in elegiac verse, Ov.

Elēleus -ēi, m. (Ἐλελεύς, from ἐλελεῦ, the Bacchic cry), a surname of **Bacchus**, Ov.; hence, **Elēlēides** -um, f. **Bacchantes**, Ov.

Elēmētum -i, n. I. an element, first principle, Plin.; oftener in plur., Cic. II. Transf., plur. elementa. A. the letters of the alphabet, and the alphabet itself, Suet. B. the rudiments or elements; a, in reading or writing, pueros elementa docere, Hor.; b, the elements of any science or art; loquendi, Cic.; c, the beginnings of other things; prima Romae, Ov.

ēlenchus -i, m. (ἐλεγχος), a pearl pendant worn as an earring, Juv.

Elēphantinē -ēs, f. (Ἐλεφαντίνη) and **Elēphantis** -tīdis (Ἐλεφαντίς), an island in the Nile in Upper Egypt, opposite **Syene**.

elēphantus -i, c. (in classical prose commoner than *elephas* in oblique cases), an elephant; elephantu beluarum nulla prudentior, Cic.; meton., ivory, Verg.

elēphas (ans) -phantis, m. (ἐλέφας). A. Lit., the elephant, Liv. B. Meton., the disease elephantiasis, Lucr.

Elēus -a -um, v. Elis.

Eleusin -inis, f. (Ἐλευσίν), an ancient city in Attica, famous for the worship of **Ceres**, and for the mysteries there celebrated. Adj., **Eleusinus** -a -um, Eleusina mater, **Ceres**, Verg.

Eleuthērius -a -um (Ἐλευθέριος), making free. Subst. I. m. the Liberator, a surname of **Jupiter**. II. **Eleuthēria** -ōrum, n. (sc. sacra) the festival of **Jupiter Liberator**, Plaut.

elēvo, 1. (ex and levo). I. Lit., to lift up, raise, elevate; contabulationem, Caes. II. Transf., to lessen; a, in a bad sense, to weaken, impair, disparage; adversarium, Cic.; res gestas, Liv.; b, in a good sense, to alleviate, lighten; suspiciones offensionesque, Cic.

elicio -licī -licium, 3. (ex and LAO -lo), to allure, entice out. I. Gen., A. Lit., 1, hostem ex paludibus silvisque, Caes.; 2, to invoke the presence of a god or departed spirit; inferorum animas, Cic. B. to invite, allure, induce; aliiquem ad disputandum, Cic. II. to bring forth to the light of day. A. Lit., 1, gen., ferrum e terrae cavernis, Cic.; 2, esp., to produce, cause; lapidum ictu ignem, Cic. B. Transf., 1, to win from, gain; alias litteras ab aliquo, Cic.; 2, to search out, find out; causam alicuius rei, Cic.; sententiam meam, Cic.; 3, to awake; misericordiam, Liv.

Elīcius -li, m. (elicio), a surname of **Jupiter**, he from whom a heavenly sign is called forth, Liv.

elido -līsi -līsum, 3. (ex and laedo), to strike, thrust, drive out. I. Lit., aurigam e curru, Cic.; morbum, to expel, Hor. II. to dash to pieces, shatter; naves, Caes.; aliiquem, Cic.; caput pecudis saxo, Liv.; fig., nervos omnes virtutis, to break, Cic.

eligo -lēgi -lectum, 3. (ex and lego). I. to pick out, to choose, select; amicos, Cic.; ut de tribus Antonii eligas quem velis, Cic.; ex multis Isocratis libris trīginta fortasse versus, Cic.; hunc urbi condendae locum, Liv. II. to root out; fig., superstitionis stirpes omnes eligere, Cic.

elīmino, 1. (ex and limen), to carry over the threshold; dicta foras, to blab, Hor.

elīmo, 1. (ex and lima), to file off, smoothe, polish. A. Lit., graciles ex aere catenas retiaque et laqueos, Ov. B. Transf., to polish, elaborate, perfect; σχόλιον aliquid ad aliiquem, Cic.

elīnguis -e (ex and lingua), 1, speechless, Cic.; 2, without eloquence, Cic.; mutus atque elīnguis, Liv.

Elis -idis, f. (Ἠλῆς), a territory of Western Peloponnesus, in which the Olympic games were solemnized; hence adj., 1, **Elēus** -a -um and **Elīus** -a -um, Elean, Olympic; amnis, the *Alpheus*, Ov.; 2, **Elōis** -idis, f. Elean; 3, **Elīas** -adis, f. Elean, Olympic; equa, a horse running in the Olympic games, Verg.

Elissa (Ἐλῖσα) -ae, f. (Ἐλίσσα), another name of **Dido**.

ēlix -icis, m. (elicio), a deep furrow, to withdraw moisture from the roots of plants, Ov.

ēlixus -a -um (ex and lix), boiled, Hor.

ellēbōrus (hellēbōrus) -i, m. (ἐλλέβορος and ἡλλέβορος), and gen. **ellēborum** (hellēbōrum) -i, n. hellebore, a plant supposed to be a remedy for madness; expulit elleboro morbum bilemque meraco, Hor.

ēlōco, 1. to let, let on hire; fundum, Cic.

ēlōcūtio -ōnis, f. (eloquor), oratorical delivery, elocution (= φάσις), Cic.

ēlōgium -ii, n. 1, a short maxim apophthegm; Solonis, Cic.; 2, an inscription on a gravestone, epitaph, Cic.; 3, a clause in a will, a codicil, Cic.

ēlōquens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from eloquor), eloquent; omnium eloquentissimi Ti. et C. Sempronii, Cic.

ēlōquentia -ae, f. (eloquens), the art of speaking well, eloquence, Cic.

ēlōquium -ii, n. (eloquor), 1, expression of thought, speech; tulit eloquium insolitum facundia praeceps, Hor.; 2, eloquence; qui licet eloquio fidum quoque Nestora vincat, Ov.

ēlōquor (ex-lōquor), -lōcūtus (-lōquūtus) sum 3. dep., to speak out, say out, express; id quod sentit, Cic.; cogitata praeclare, Cic.

ēlōrus (Hēlōrus) -i, m. (Ἐλωρος) and **ēlōrum** (Hēlōrum) -i, n. (Ἐλωρον), river on the east coast of Sicily and a town of the same name. Adj., 1, **ēlōrius** (Hēl.) -a -um, of or belonging to Elorus; 2, **ēlōrini** -ōrum, m. inhabitants of the town.

ēlōpōr -ōris, m. (Ἐλπίωρ) one of the companions of Ulysses, changed by Circe into a hog.

ēlūcōo -lūxi, 2. (ex and luco), to beam forth, shine out, glitter. A. Lit., splendidissimo candore inter flammās elucens circulus, Cic. B. Transf., quae (scintilla ingenii) jam tum elucebat in puero, Cic.

ēluctor, 1. dep. I. Intransit., to struggle out, burst forth. A. Lit., aqua eluctabitur omnia, Verg. B. Transf., velut eluctantia verba, Tac. II. Transi., to struggle out of, surmount a difficulty. A. Lit., quum tot ac tam validae manus eluctandae essent, Liv.; nives, Tac. B. Transf., locorum difficultates, Tac.

ēlūcūbro, 1. to compose by lamplight; causae diligenter elaboratae et tanquam elucubratae, Cic. Dep. form, **ēlūcūbro**, 1; epistolam, Cic.

ēlūdo -lūsi -lūsum, 3. (ex and ludo). I. Intransit., to dash forth, play (of the waves of the sea); ipsum autem mare sic terram appetens litoribus eludit, Cic.; litus qua fluctus eluderet, Cic. II. Transi., 1, to parry a blow; absol., quasi rudibus eius eludit oratio, Cic.; 2, to evade, try to escape; pugnam, Liv.; 3, to mock, ridicule, Cic.; aliquem omnibus contumellis, Liv.

ēlūgeo -lūxi, 2. I. Intransit., to mourn for any one during the prescribed period, Liv. II. Transi., to mourn for; patriam, ap. Cic.

ēlumbis -e (ex and lumbus), weak in the loins; transf., of orators, weak, feeble, Tac.

ēlūo -lūi -lūtum, 3. to wash out, wash clean, rinse, cleanse. A. Lit., corpus, Ov.; sanguinem, Cic. B. Transf., to wash away, efface, remove, get rid of; maculas furtorum, Cic.; crimen, Ov.; amicitias remissione usus, gradually loosen, Cic.

ēlūtus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from eluo) washed out, watery, insipid; irriguo nihil est elutius horto, Hor.

ēlūvies -ēi, f. (eluo). I. Middle, a washing away, inundation, flood; maris, Tac.; eluvie

mons est deductus in aequor, Ov.; ng., illa labes atque eluvies civitatis, impurity, Cic. II. Pass., 1, **ēlūv**; siccare eluviem, Juv.; 2, a puddle, pond; in proxima eluvie pueros exponunt, Liv.

ēlūvio -ōnis, f. (eluo), an inundation, Cic.; plur. aquarum eluviones, Cic.; eluviones et exustiones terrarum, Cic.

ēlūmāis -māidis, f. (Ελυμαίς), a Persian district in the west of the present province of Iran. Adj., **ēlūmaeus** -a -um, Elymaean.

ēlūsiūm -ii, n. (Ἠλύσιον πεδῖον), Elysium, the abode of the blessed; hence adj., **ēlūsius** -a -um, Elysian, campi, Verg. Subst., **ēlūsii**, m. the Elysian fields, Mart.

em, Interj., ha! indeed! Cic.

ēmanācipō (ēmanācupō) 1. I. to release or emancipate a son from the patria potestas, Liv.; II. A. to transfer a son to the power of another; filium alicui in adoptionem. B. Transf., to make over, give up, transfer; emancipatum esse alicui, Cic.

ēmāno (ex and mano). A. Lit., to flow out, Lucr. B. Transf., 1, to arise, spring, emanate from; alii quoque alio ex fonte praeceptores dicendi emanaverunt, Cic.; 2, to spread abroad; a, mala quae a Lacedaemoniis profecta emanarunt latius, Cic.; b, of speech, ne per nos his sermo tum emanet, Cic.; consilia tua emanare, Liv.; foll. by acc. and infin., Liv.

ēmāthia -ae, f. (Ἠμαθία), an old name for Macedonia, Verg.; a district of Macedonia, Liv.; poet., Thessaly, Verg.; hence adj., 1, **ēmāthius** -a -um, Emathian, Macedonian; dux, Alexander, Ov.; 2, **ēmāthis** -idis, f. Macedonian; Emathides, the Muses, Ov.

ēmātūresco -tūrdi, 3. A. Lit., to become ripe, Plin. B. Transf., to become mild, be softened; ira, Ov.

ēmāx -ācis (emo), fond of buying, Cic.

ēmblēma -ātis, n. (ἐμβλημα), 1, inlaid or mosaic work, ap. Cic.; 2, raised or relief ornaments, Cic.

ēmōllum -ii, n. (ἐμβόλιον), a dramatic interlude, Cic.

ēmendābilis -e (emendo), that may be amended; error, Liv.

ēmendāte, adv. (emendatus), correctly, faultlessly; pure et emendate loqui, Cic.

ēmendātio -ōnis, f. (emendo), improvement, emendation, amendment; correctio philosophiae veteris et emendatio, Cic.

ēmendātor -ōris, m. (emendo), an amender, corrector; quasi emendator sermonis usitati, Cic.; emendator nostrae civitatis, Cic.

ēmendātrix -icis, f. (emendator), she who corrects or amends; vitiorum emendatricem legem esse oportet, Cic.; o praeclaram emendatricem vitae poeticam, Cic.

ēmendātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from emendo), free from mistakes, faultless, perfect; a, intellectually, locutio, Cic.; carmina, Hor.; b, morally, mores, Cic.

ēmendo, 1. (ex and mendum), to free from errors, emend, correct, improve; a, intellectually, alicuius annales, Cic.; b, morally, civitatem, Cic.; concius mihi sum corrigi me et emendari castigatione posse, Liv.; consuetudinem vitiosam, Cic.; res Italicas legibus, Hor.

ēmēntior -itus, 4. dep., to devise falsely, counterfeit, falsify, pretend; auspicia, Cic.; falsa naufragia, Liv.; with acc. and infin., eo me beneficio obstrictum esse ementior, Cic.; absol., to make false statements; in aliquem, Cic.;

partic. perf. (pass.), auspicia ementita, Cic.; neut. plur. subst., ementita et falsa, Cic.

emēreo -ni -itum, 2. and **emēreor** -itus, 2. dep. **I. a**, to deserve, foll. by infinit., Ov.; **b**, to deserve well of a person; aliquem, Ov. **II. to serve**; stipendia, Liv.; partic., emeritus, a soldier that has served his time, a veteran, Suet.; transf., old, disused; aratrum, Ov.; pass., annuae operae emeritur, Cic.; tempus emeritur, ended, Cic.

emergo -mersi, -mersum (ex and mergo), 3. **I. Trans.**, to cause to rise up; emergere se or emergi, to rise up, emerge. **A. Lit.**, serpens se emergit, Cic.; emersus e flumine, Cic. **B. Transf.**, to free oneself, to rise; emergere se ex malis, Nep. **II. Intrans.**, to come forth, come up, emerge. **A. Lit.**, equus ex flumine emersit, Cic. **B. Lit.**, 1, to extricate oneself, get clear, emerge; emergere ex iudicio peculatus, Cic.; ex paternis probris ac vitis, Cic.; 2, to come to light, appear; emergit rursum dolor, Cic.; ex quo magis emergit, quale sit decorum illud, Cic.

emeritus -a -um (partic. of emereo).

emētica -ae, f. (ἐμετική), an emetic; ap. Cic.

emētior -mensus sum, 4. **I. to measure out.** **A. Lit.**, spatium oculis, Verg. **B. Transf.**, a, to pass over, traverse; una nocte aliquantum iter, Liv.; partic. perf. pass., toto emenso spatio, Caes.; b, to pass through a space of time; tres principes, live through the reigns of, Tac.; partic. perf. pass., emensae in luce noctes, Ov. **II. to measure out, bestow**; ego autem voluntatem tibi profecto emetiar, Cic.

emōto (-messū) -messum, 3. **to reap, mow**; plus frumenti, Hor.

emico -micūi -micātum, 1. **to spring out, leap forth, appear quickly, dart forth.** **I. A. Lit.**, 1, of lightning, flame, etc., flamma emicat ex oculis, Ov.; 2, of water, blood, etc.; scaturigines tenues emicant, Liv. **B. Transf.**, a, to break out; alicui pavor emicat, Tac.; b, to shine forth, be distinguished; inter quae verba forte si emicuit decorum, Hor. **II. 1**, of weapons, missiles, etc., to whiz forth; telum excussum velut glans emicabat, Liv.; 2, of persons, to jump out; in litus, Verg. **III. to rush up**; 1, of things, in superos ignes, Ov.; 2, of persons, to jump up; solo, Verg.

emigro, 1. **to remove from a place, wander forth, migrate, emigrate**; huc ex illa domo praetoria emigrabat, Cic.; domo, Caes.; transf., e vita, to die, Cic.

emīnens -entis, p. adj. (from emīneo). **A. Lit.**, prominent, projecting, lofty; promontoria, Caes.; oculi, standing out, Cic.; genae leniter eminentes, Cic. **B. Transf.**, illustrious, distinguished, eminent; oratores, Tac. Subst., **eminentes** -ium, m. remarkable persons, Tac.

eminentia -ae, f. (emīneo), a, protuberance, prominence; nec habere ullam soliditatem nec eminentiam, Cic.; b, in painting, the lights of a picture, Cic.

emīneo -mīnūi, 2. (ex and mineo). **I. Lit.**, 1, to project, stand out; ex terra nihil eminet quod, etc., Cic.; eminentibus oculis, with projecting eyes, Cic.; jugum directum emines in mare, Caes.; 2, of the lights of a picture, to stand out; magis id, quod erit illuminatum, exsistere atque eminare videatur, Cic. **II. Transf.**, 1, to appear, become visible; toto ex ore crudelitatis eminebat, Cic.; eminente animo patrio inter publicae poenae ministerium, Liv.; 2, to be conspicuous, remarkable, eminent; Demosthenes unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, Cic.; tantum eminebat peregrina virtus, Liv.

emīnūs, adv. (e and manus, opp. comminus), 1, milit. t. t., at a distance, from a distance;

emīnūs hastis aut comminus gladiis uti, Cic.; emīnūs pugnare, Caes.; 2, at a distance, from afar, Ov.

emīror, 1. dep., to wonder at exceedingly, be astonished at; aequora, Hor.

emīssārius -ii, n. (emitto), an outlet for water, Cic.

emīssārius -ii, m. (emitto), a person sent out to gain intelligence, an emissary, a spy, Cic.

emissio -ōnis, f. (emitto), a sending forth; 1, of missiles, balistae lapidum et reliqua tormenta eo graviore emissiones habent, quo sunt contenta atque adducta vehementius; 2, letting loose; anguis, serpentis, Cic.

emissus -ūs, m. (emitto), sending forth, Lucr.

emitto -misi -missum, 3. (ex and mitto). **I. to send forth, send out.** **A. Gen.**, equitatus pubulandi causā emissus, Caes. **B. Esp.**, 1, milit. t. t., to send out against an enemy; cohortes ex statione et praesidio, Caes.; equites in hostem, Liv.; 2, a, to drive away; aliquem ex domo, Cic.; b, to hurl forth; hastam in fines eorum, Liv.; 3, to send forth from oneself; si nubium conficti ardor expressus se emisit, id esse fulmen, Cic.; varios sonitus linguae, Lucr.; 4, of fluids, to let forth; aquam ex lacu Albano, Liv.; lacum, to draw off, Cic.; 5, of a book, to publish; si quando aliquid dignum nostro nomine emisimus, Cic. **II. to let go, let loose.** **A. Gen.**, 1, lit., aliquem noctu per vallum, Caes.; manu arma, Caes.; 2, transf., aliquem de manibus, to let slip, Cic.; emissa de manibus res est, Liv. **B. Esp.**, 1, in the circus, to start, send away; quibuscum tanquam e carceribus emissus sis, Cic.; 2, a, to let out of prison; aliquem e ordo carcerum, Cic.; b, to let go; anguem, Cic.; aliquem ex obsidione, Liv.; aliquem sub jugum, to send under the yoke, Liv.; legal t. t., of slaves, aliquem manu, to free, Liv.; of a debtor, librā et aere liberatum emittit, Liv.

ēmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. **to buy, purchase.** **A. Lit.**, domum de aliquo, Cic.; aedes ab aliquo, Cic.; with abl. or genit. (with adjectives and pronouns), of price, emere grandi pecuniā, Cic.; magno, dear, Cic.; parvo, cheap, Cic.; emere domum prope diniduo carius quam aestimabatur, Cic.; bene, cheap, Cic.; male, dear, Cic.; minoris, cheaper, Cic.; pluris, dearer, Cic.; bona de aliqua duobus millibus nummūm, Cic. Subst., **emptum** -i, n. the contract of sale; ex empto, Cic. **B. Transf.**, to bribe, buy; iudices, Cic.; emptum iudicium, Cic.; empta dolore voluptas, Hor.

emōdēror, 1. dep., to moderate; dolorem verbis, Ov.

emōdūlor, 1. dep., to sing, praise in verse; Musam per undenos pedes, Ov.

emōlimentum = emolumentum (q. v.).

emollio -ivi -itum, 4. (ex and mollio), to soften. **A. Lit.**, fundas et amenta, Liv. **B. Transf.**, a, in a good sense, to make mild, soften; mores, Ov.; b, in a bad sense, to make effeminate; exercitum, Liv.

emolumentum -i, n. (emolior, to work out), 1, effort, labour, exertion, Caes.; 2, the result of effort, gain, advantage; emolumentum esse, Cic.; emolumenta rerum, Liv.

emōnēo, 2. to warn, admonish; aliquem ut, etc., Cic.

emōrior -mortūsus sup. -mōri, dep., to die. **A. Lit.** Of persons, pre aliquo, Cic.; non miserabiliter, Cic.; per virtutem, bravely, Sall. **B. Transf.**, to perish; laus emori non potest, Cic.

emōvēo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. **I. to move out**

made away, remove. **A.** Lit., multitudinem e-
suo, Liv.; aliquos senatu, Liv. **B.** Transf.,
eas dictis, Verg. **II.** to shake, shatter; muros
fundamentaque, Verg.

Empēdōcles -is, m. (Ἐμπεδοκλῆς), a poet
and philosopher of Agrigento; hence adj.,
Empēdōcleus -a -um, Empedoclean; sanguis
(acc. to the doctrines of Empedocles), the soul,
Cic. Subst., **Empēdōclea** -drum, n. the doc-
trines of Empedocles, Cic.

empīricus -i, m. (ἐμπειρικός), an unscientific
physician, empiric, Cic.

Empōriæ -arum, f. (Ἐμπορίαι), town in
Hispania Tarraconensis, colony of the Phocæans,
now Ampurias.

empōrium -ii, n. (ἐμπόριον), a place of trade,
mart, emporium; celebre et frequens emporium,
Liv.

emptio -ōnis, f. (emo). **A.** a buying, pur-
chasing; ista falsa et simulata emptio, Cic.
B. Meton., a purchase; prorsus existis emptio-
nis nullam desidero, Cic.

emptito, 1. (freq. of emo), to buy up, to buy,
sp. Tac.

emptor -ōris, m. (emo), a buyer, purchaser;
emptor fandi, Cic.; emptores bonorum, Cic.;
transf., dedecorum pretiosus emptor, Hor.

ēmūlgēo -mulum, 2. to milk out; poet.,
transf., to drain out, to exhaust; paludem, Cat.

ēmūngo -munki -munctum, 3. (e and
-mungo). **A.** Lit., to blow the nose, Juv. **B.**
Transf., a, homo emunctæ naris, with a keen
scent for other persons' faults, Hor.; b, to cheat,
defraud, swindle; aliquem, Hor.

ēmūnio -mūnivi or -mūni -mūnitum, 4. 1,
to fortify, strengthen, make safe; locum, murum,
Liv.; 2, to make ready, prepare, make accessible;
silvas ac paludes, Tac.

ēn, interj., 1, demonstr. with nom. or acc.,
lo! behold! see! en ego vester Ascanius, Verg.;
en-quatuor aras, Verg.; en causa, Cic.; absol.,
en, qui tu liberos committas, Cic.; with aspicie,
en aspicie, Ov.; 2, interrog., en, quid ego? Verg.;
with unquam, en unquam futurum, etc., Liv.

ēnarrābilis -e (enarro), that can be nar-
rated or told, Verg.

ēnarro, 1. to tell, narrate; enarrare alicui
romulum, Cic.

ēnascor -nātus sum, 3. dep., to grow out of,
spring forth, arise from; lauream in puppi navis
longæ enatam, Liv.

ēnāto, 1. to swim from, escape by swimming.
A. Lit., si fractus enatat expes navibus, Hor.
B. Transf., to extricate oneself from a difficulty;
reliqui habere se videntur angustius; enatant
tamen, Cic.

ēnāvātus -a -um, performed, finished, Tac.

ēnāvigo, 1. **I.** Intransit., to sail away;
fig., e quibus tanquam e scrupulis cotibus
enavigavit oratio, Cic. **II.** Transi., to sail
over, sail through; undam, Hor.

Enclādus -i, m. (Ἐνκλάδος), one of the
giants, slain by the lightning of Jupiter, and
buried beneath Aetna.

endo, archaic = in.

endromis -idis, f. (ἐνδρόμις), a coarse woollen
cloak worn after exercise in the palaestra, Juv.

Endymion -ōnis, m. (Ἐνδυμίων), son of
Æthlius or of Zeus and Calyce, father of Actolus,
beloved by Selene and taken to Mount Latmos in
Caria, and there lulled to perpetual sleep; appell.,
beautiful youth, Juv.

ēnēco -nēcti -nectum, 1. to torment, torture;
in enectus Tantalus, Cic.; fame, frigore, illuvio,

squalore enecti, Liv.; provinciam enectam
traderet, exhausted, Cic.

ēnervātus -a -um, p. adj. (enervo), enerv-
ated, powerless, effeminate; a, of persons, Cic.;
b, of things, mollis et enervata oratio, Cic.;
enervata muliebrisque sententia, Cic.

ēnervis -e (ex and nervus), nerveless, power-
less, weak; orator, Tac.

ēnervo, 1. (enervis), to render weak, power-
less, effeminate, to enervate; of age, aliquem, Cic.;
of sleep, wine, etc., Liv.; bellum, Cic.; ut enerv-
etur oratio compositionē verborum, Cic.

Engyōā -i, n. (Ἐγγύων), a town in Sicily;
hence, **Enguinus** -a -um, of or belonging to
Engyon.

ēnico = eneco (q.v.).

ēnim, conj. (from e and nam), for; 1, to
explain a previous statement or word, de cor-
pusculorum (ita enim appellat atomos) con-
cursione fortuita, Cic.; often where a sentence
is to be understood, tum Socrates, non enim
paruisti mihi revocanti, that is not to be wondered
at for, etc., Cic.; 2, to strengthen a previous
statement, truly, certainly; in his est enim
aliqua securitas, Cic.; with other conj., at enim,
sed enim, but then, Cic. (enim generally the
second or third word in its clause).

ēnimvēro, 1, to be sure, certainly, Cic.; 2,
but indeed; stronger than at (to introduce an
objection), Cic.

Enipeus -pēi and -pēos, m. (Ἐνιπείος), 1, a
river in Thessalotis, flowing into the Apidanus;
2, a river in Pieria, Liv.

enissus, v. enixus and enitor.

ēnitēo -tūi, 2. to shine out, shine forth, to
glitter. **A.** Lit., enitet campus, Verg. **B.** Transf.,
to be conspicuous; quo in bello virtus enituit
egregia M. Catonis, Cic.

ēnitesco -tūi, 3. (inchoat. of eniteo), to gleam,
shine forth. **A.** Lit., enitescit pulchrior multo,
Hor. **B.** Transf., bellum novum exoptabat,
ubi virtus enitescere posset, Sall.

ēnitor -nissus or -nixus, 3. dep. **I.** Intransit.,
A. to work one's way up, to struggle up, ascend;
per adversos fluctus ingenti labore remigum,
Liv.; in altiora, Tac. **B.** to strive, struggle,
make an effort; with ut and the subj., Cic.; eniti
et contendere, eniti et efficere ut, etc., Cic.;
with ne and the subj., Sall.; pugnare et eniti
ne, Cic.; with neut. acc., quod quidem certe
enitar, Cic.; quid eniti et quid efficere possim,
Cic.; with infin., Sall.; absol., in aliqua re,
Cic.; ad dicendum, Cic. **II.** Transi., 1, to
bring forth, bear; partus plures, Liv.; 2, to
climb; aggerem, Tac.

enixe, adv. with compar. and superl. (enixus),
eagerly, strenuously, zealously; enixe aliquem
juvare, Caes.; enixe operam dare ut, etc., Liv.;
enixe obstare, Liv.

enixus (enissus) -a -um, p. adj. (enitor),
strenuous, eager, zealous; enixo studio, Liv.

Enna = Henna (q.v.).

Ennius -ii, m. the most celebrated of the ante-
Augustan poets, born at Rudiae in Calabria, B.C.
239; died 169, the creator of Roman epic poetry.

Ennōsigæus -i, m. (Ἐννοσίγαιος), the
Earthshaker, surname of Neptune, Juv.

ēno, 1. **A.** Lit., to swim out; 1, e conchia,
Cic.; 2, to escape by swimming; in terram, Liv.
B. Transf., to fly away; inusuetum pro iter
gelidas enavit ad Arctos, Verg.

ēnodātē, adv. (enodatus), clearly, plainly;
narrare, Cic.

ēnodatio -ōnis, f. (enodo, an untying), ex-
planation, exposition; cognitio enodationis in-

digens, Cic.; explicatio fabularum et enodatio nominum, Cic.

enōdātus -a -um, p. adj. (from enodo), freed from knots, untied, hence, made clear, explained; praecepta enodata diligenter, Cic.

enōdis -e (ex and nodus), without knots; truncus, Verg.; abies, Ov.

enōdo, 1. to take out the knots; transf., to make clear, explain, expound; nomina, Cic.

enormis -e (ex and norma), 1. irregular, unusual; vici, Tac.; 2. very large, immense, enormous; hasta, gladius, Tac.

enōtesco -nōtūi, 3. to become known, be made public; quod ubi enotuit, Tac.

ensifer -fēra -fērū (ensis and fero), sword-bearing; Orion, Ov.

ensis -is, m. a sword, Liv., Verg.

Entella -ae, f. (Ἐντελλᾶ), a town in the interior of Sicily, now Entella. Adj., **Entellinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Entella.

enthymēma -ātis, n. (ἐνθύμημα), a syllogism in which one of the three terms is unexpressed, Cic.

enūbo -nupsi -nuptum, 3. to marry out of one's rank; e patribus, Liv.; from one town to another, Liv.

enūclēatō, adv. (enucleatus), clearly, plainly, concisely (opp. ornate), Cic.

enūclēātus -a -um, p. adj. (from enucleo), of discourse, clear, plain, unadorned; genus dicendi, Cic.

enūclēo, 1. (ex and nucleus), to take out the kernel; transf., acu quaedam enucleata argumenta, Cic.; eblaudita illa, non enucleata esse suffragia, given from conviction, free from corrupt motives, Cic.; haec nunc enucleare non ita necesse est, explain in detail, Cic.

enūmerātiō -ōnis, f. (enumeratio), 1. a counting up, enumeration; singulorum argumentorum, Cic.; 2. in rhetoric, recapitulation, Cic.

enūmero, 1. 1. to reckon, count up, enumerate; pretium, to compute, pay, Cic.; 2. to count up, enumerate in discourse, recapitulate; multitudinem beneficiorum, Cic.

enūntiātiō -ōnis, f. (enuntio), enuntiation, proposition, Cic.

enūntiātum -i, n. (enuntio), a proposition, Cic.

enuntio, 1. 1. to tell, divulge, disclose; consilia adversariis, Cic.; enuntiare mysteria, Cic.; silenda, Liv.; rem Helvetii per iudicium, Caes.; with rel. sent., plane quid sentiam enuntiabo apud homines familiarissimos, Cic.; 2. to declare, announce, express in words; a, aliquid verbis, Cic.; b, logia, f. t., to state a proposition, to predicate, Cic.

enuptio -ōnis, f. (enubo), marriage out of one's own condition; gentis, out of one's gens, Liv.

enūtrio -ivi -itum, 4. to nourish, rear, bring up; puerum Ideis sub antris, Ov.

1. **ēo**, **ivi** and **ii**, **itum**, 4. (connected with Gr. εἶμι). 1. to go. A. Of living beings, 1. gen., domum, Plaut.; ad forum, Plaut.; subsidio suis, Caes.; novas vias, to make a journey in unknown lands, Prop.; pedibus, to go by land, Liv.; maximis itineribus, to make forced marches, Liv.; cubitum, to go to bed, Cic.; equis, to ride, Liv.; puppibus, to make a voyage, Ov.; 2. esp., a, ad arma, ap. Cic., and ad saga, Cic., to fly to arms, prepare for war; b, in sententiam (with or without pedibus), to support a motion in the senate, Cic.; in alia omnia, to oppose a motion, vote in the negative, Cic.; c, ire in aliquem, to attack, Liv.; d, in poenas, to punish, Ov.; in

scelus, to commit a fault, Ov.; ire in duplum, to give a double penalty, Cic.; lerat in causam praeceptis, Liv.; e, ire per aliquid, to go over; ire per laudes tuorum, Ov. B. of things, a, clamor it ad aethera, Verg., pugna it ad pedes, they fight afoot, Liv.; b, to move; nec pes ired potest, Verg.; c, of missiles, to go, pierce; iit hasta, Verg.; d, of liquids, to flow; it naribus ater sanguis, Verg. II. 1, to pass away; eunt anni, Ov.; sic eat quaecumque Romana lugebit hostem, Liv.; 2, to go, to happen; incipit res melius ire, Cic.; 3, to last; si non tanta quies iret, Verg.; 4, ire in aliquid, to be changed to; sanguis it in succos, Ov. (perf. it, Verg. Aen. 9, 418; Ov. Met. 8, 349).

2. **ēō**, adv. I. Old dat. of is, a, thither, to that place; pervenire, Cic.; b, so far, to such a pitch; eo rem adducam ut, etc., Cic.; with genit., eo consuetudinis adducta res est, Liv.; eo usque, to that point, Cic. II. Abl., a, on that account; eo quod, Cic.; eo quia, Cic.; eo ut, etc., Cic.; non eo, dico, quo, Cic.; b, with comparatives, eo magis, the more, Cic.; c, in that place; eo loci, at that very place, Cic.

ēodem, adv. I. Old dat. of idem, to the same place, just so far; eodem mittere, Caes.; transf., eodem pertinere, Cic. II. Abl., res est eodem loci ubi reliquisti, in the same condition, Cic.

ēopse = eo ipso.

Ēos (ἤως) and **Eōs** (Ἑως) (occurs only in nom.), f. the red of the morning, dawn; hence adj., **Ēous** and **Eōus** -a -um, belonging to the morning or belonging to the East, eastern. Subst., **Ēous** -i, m. a, the morning star, and meton., the East or a dweller in the East, Ov.; b, one of the horses of the sun, Ov.

Ēpaminōndas -ae, m. (Ἐραμεινῶνδας), a celebrated general of the Thebans, killed in the hour of victory at Mantinea.

ēpastus -a -um (pascor), eaten up; escae, Ov.

Ēpēōs and **-ēus** (Ἐπῆος) -i, m. (Ἐπείος), son of Panopeus, builder of the Trojan horse.

ēphēbus -i, m. (Ἐφηβος), a youth from his sixteenth to his twentieth year (generally of Greeks), Cic.

ēphēmēris -īdis, f. (Ἐφημερίς), a journal, diary, Cic.

Ēphēsus -i, m. (Ἐφεσός), one of the twelve Ionic towns in Asia Minor, famous for its temple of Diana and school of rhetoric. Hence,

Ēphēsius -a -um, Ephesian.

ēphippīātus -a -um (ephippium), provided with an ephippium.

ēphippium -i, n. (ἐπῖπνον), a horse-cloth, housing, saddle, Cic.; prov., optat ephippia bos piger, optat arare caballus, no one is content with his condition, Hor.

1. **ēphōrus** -i, m. (Ἐφορος), the ephor, a Spartan magistrate, Cic.

2. **Ēphōrus** -i, m. (Ἐφῶρος), a Greek historian of Cyme in Asia Minor, flourishing about 340 B.C.

Ēphūra -ae, and **Ēphūrē** -ās, (Ἐφύρα), f. I. a sea-nymph, Verg. II. the ancient name of Corinth; hence, **Ēphūrēus** -a -um, Corinthian, Verg.

Ēpīcharmus -i, m. (Ἐπιχάρμος), a philosopher and poet of Cos, and afterwards of Syracuse, disciple of Pythagoras.

Ēpīclēros -i, f. (Ἐπικλῆρος), "the Helress," name comedy of Menander.

ēpīcōpus -a -um (ἐπικόπος), provided with oars; phaselus, Cic.

Epīcūrus -i, m. (Ἐπίκουρος), an Athenian philosopher, founder of the Epicurean school, which held that pleasure was the highest good. Hence **adj.**, **Epīcūreus** (-ius) -a -um, Epicurean. Subst., **Epīcūrel** -ōrum, m. the disciples of Epicurus, Cic.

epīcus -a -um (ἐπικός), epic; poeta, Cic.; poëna, Cic.

Epīdaphna -ae, f., and **Epīdaphnēs**, a place near Antioch in Syria.

Epīdauros -i, f. (Ἐπίδαυρος), 1, a town in Dalmatia; 2, a town in Laconia; 3, a town in Argolis, where Aesculapius was worshipped in the form of a serpent. **Adj.** **Epīdaurius** -a -um, Epidaurian. Subst., **Epīdaurius** -ii, m. Aesculapius, Ov.

Epīgōnī -ōrum, m. (Ἐπιγονοί), the after-born, sons of the Seven against Thebes, who renewed the war of their fathers; name of a tragedy of Aeschylus and of one of Accius.

Epigramma -ātis, n. (ἐπίγραμμα), 1, an inscription on the base of a statue, Cic.; 2, an epigram, Cic.

epīlōgus -i, m. (ἐπίλογος), a conclusion, peroration, epilogue, Cic.

Epīmēnīdes -is, m. (Ἐπιμενίδης), a Cretan, a poet contemporary with Solon.

Epīmēthēus -ēi and -ēs, m. (Ἐπιμηθεύς), father of Pyrrha, son of Iapetus and brother of Prometheus. Hence **Epīmēthis** -thidis, f. (Ἐπιμηθίς), daughter of Epimetheus—i.e., Pyrrha, Ov.

epīrēdīum -ii, n. (ἐπὶ and redā or raeda), the strap by which a horse was fastened to a vehicle, trace, Juv.

Epīrus -i, f. (Ἠπειρος), a country of Greece, between Macedonia, Thessaly, and the Ionian Sea, part of the present Albania. Hence, 1, **Epīrensīs** -e, of Epīrus; 2, **Epīrotes** -ae, m. (Ἠπειρώτης), an Epirote; 3, **Epīroticus** -a -um, of Epīrus.

epīstōla -ae, f. (ἐπιστολή), a written communication, letter, epistle; epistola ab aliquo, Cic.; ad aliquem, Cic.; epistolam dare, to send off or to deliver, Cic.; epistola Gracis litteris conscripta, Caes.; epistolam inscribere alicui, Cic.

epīstōlium -ii, n. (ἐπιστόλιον), a little letter, note, Cat.

epītaphiūs -ii, m. (ἐπιτάφιος), a funeral oration, Cic.

epītōma -ae, and **epītōmē** -ēs, f. (ἐπιτομή), an abridgment, epitome, Cic.

epōdes -um, m. a kind of salt-water fish, Ov.

Epōna -ae, f. (epus = equus), the protecting goddess of horses, asses, etc., Juv.

ēpops -ōpis, m. (ἐπῶψ), the hoopoe, Verg.

Epōrēdia -ae, f. a Roman colony in Gallia Transpadana, now Yvea.

ēpos, indecl. n. (ἔπος), an epio poem, epos, Hor.

epōto pōtāvi -pōtus and -pōtātūrus 1. (ex and poto), a. to drink up, drink out (in class. Lat. only in partic. perf.); poculo epoto, Cic.; epoto medicamento, Liv.; b. poet., to suck up, swallow up; terreno Lycus est epotus hiatu, Ov.

ēpulae -ārum, f. food, dishes. I. Gen., menses conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, Cic. II. Esp., banquet, feast; quotidianae epulae, Cic.; funestas epulas fratri comparare, Cic.; ad epulas regis assistere, Cic.; alicui epulas dare, Tac.; fig. (pars animi) saturata bonarum cogitationum epulis, Cic.

ēpularis -e (epulae), relating or belonging to a banquet; accubitus amicorum, Cic.; sacrificium, Cic.

ēpulatio -ōnis, f. (epulor), a feasting, reveling, Cic.

ēpulo -ōnis, m. (epulum), 1, a reveller, feaster, Cic.; 2, Tresviri (and subsequently) Septemviri epulones, a college of priests who had charge of the sacrificial feasts, Cic.; so simply epulones, Cic.

ēpūlor, 1. dep. (epulae), to feast, eat. I. Intransit., unā, together, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.; modice, Cic.; Saliarem in modum, splendidly, Cic.; with abl., dapibus opimis, Verg. II. Transit., aliquem epulandum ponere mensis, to place on the table to be eaten, Verg.

ēpūlum -i, n. a solemn or public banquet, feast, entertainment; epuli dominus, Cic.; epulum populi Romani, Cic.; alicui epulum dare nomine alicuius, Cic.

ēqua -ae, f. a mare, Cic. (dat. and abl. plur. generally equabus).

ēques -itis, c. (equus). I. Gen., a horseman, rider; illum equitem sex dierum spatio transcurrisse longitudinem Italiae, Liv. II. Esp., A. a horse-soldier, Caes. (opp. pedes), and used collectively, cavalry, Liv. B. equites, the knights, a distinct order in the Roman commonwealth, between the senate and the plebs, Cic.

ēquester -stris -stre (equus). I. 1, relating to horsemen and horsemanship, equestrian; statuæ, Cic.; 2, relating to horse soldiers and cavalry; proelium, Caes.; pugna, Cic. II. relating to the knights; ordo, Cic.; locus, Cic.; census, Cic. Subst., **ēquester** -stris, m. a knight, Tac.

ēquidem (strengthened form of quidem by addition of demonstrative prefix e-, of enim and nam), a demonstrative particle, generally used with the first person, 1, indeed, truly; nihil, inquit, equidem novi, Cic.; equidem ego, Cic.; certe equidem, Verg.; 2, in a concessive sense, of course, certainly; with sed, verum, sed tamen, Cic.

ēquīnus -a -um (equus), relating to horses, equine; seta, Cic.; nervus, Verg.

ēquīria -una or -ōrum, n. (equus), horse-races in honour of Mars, which took place at Rome, in the Campus Martius, every 27th of February and 14th of March, Ov.

ēquītātus -tis, m. (equito), 1, cavalry (opp. peditatus), Cic.; 2, the equestrian order, Cic.

ēquīto, 1. (equus). A. Lit., to ride on horseback; in equuleis, Cic. B. Transf., of winds, to rush; Euris per Siculas equitavit undas, Hor.

ēquūlēus -i, m. (dim. of equus). A. a young horse, colt, Cic. B. a wooden rack in the shape of a horse, Cic.

ēquūlus -i, m. (dim. of equus), a colt, Cic.

ēquus -i, m. (ἵππος), a horse. I. A. Lit., equorum domitores, Cic.; equus bellator, a war-horse, Verg.; equus publicus, given by the state, Liv.; equum conscendere, Liv.; in equum ascendere (opp. ex equo descendere), Cic.; in equum insilire, Liv.; sedere in equo, Cic.; vehi in equo, Cic.; equis insignibus et aurato curru reportari, to ride in triumph, Cic.; merere equo, to serve in the cavalry, Caes.; ad equum scribere, to make some one a knight, Caes.; equus Trojanus, the Trojan horse, Verg.; fig., of a secret conspiracy, Cic. B. Meton., plur., equi: 1, a chariot, Verg.; 2, cavalry; equi virique, Liv.; so prov., equis viris or viris equisque; with all one's might, Cic. II. Transf., of things like a horse. A. equus bipes, the sea-horse, Verg. B. the constellation Pegasus, Cic. poet. (genit. plur., equum, Verg.)

Equus Tūticus -i, m. a small town in the country of the Hirpini in Lower Italy.

ērādo -rāsi -rāsum, 3. to scratch out, to strike off. **A.** Lit., aliquem albo senatorio, from the senatorial list, Tac. **B.** Transf., to destroy, eradicate; elementa cupidinis pravi, Hor.

Erāna -ae, f. (Ἐρανα), capital of the Eleutheroeclides on Mount Amanus.

Erāsīnus -i, m. (Ἐρασίνος), river in Argolis, now Kephalaria.

Erātō -ūs, f. (Ἐρατώ), the muse of amorous poetry, Ov.; appell., muse, Verg.

Erātosthēnēs -is, m. (Ἐρατοσθένης), a Greek philosopher and poet.

erisco, erotum = herisco, herctum (q.v.).

Erēbus -i, m. (Ἐρεβος), 1, a god of the lower world, son of Chaos and brother of Nox, Cic.; 2, the lower world, Verg. Adj., **Erēbēus** -a -um, belonging to the lower world.

Erechthēus -ēi, m. (Ἐρεχθεύς), a mythical king of Athens, father of Orithyia and Procris; hence, 1, adj., **Erechthēus** -a -um, m. Athenian, Ov.; 2, **Erechthidae** -arum, m. the Athenians, Ov.; 3, **Erechthis** -idis, f. Orithyia, Ov.; Procris, Ov.

erectus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from erigo), set up. **I.** Lit., upright, erect; status, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., high, elevated; a, in a good sense, celsus et erectus, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, proud; erectus et celsus, Cic. **B.** Esp., a, anxious, intent, with minds on the stretch; judices, Cic.; quum civitas in foro expectatione erecta staret, on the tiptoe of expectation, Liv.; b, resolute, lively, cheerful; alacri animo et erecto, Cic.

ērēpo -repsi -reptum, 1, to creep through; agrum, Juv.; 2, to climb; montes quos nunquam erepsimus (= erepsissemus), Hor.

erēptio -ōnis, f. (eripio), a taking by force, seizure, Cic.

erēptor -ōris, m. (eripio), one who takes away by force, a robber; bonorum, Cic.; libertatis, Cic.

Erētrīa -ae, f. (Ἐρετρία). **I.** a town near Pharsalus in Phthiotis. **II.** a town in the island of Euboea, native town of the philosopher Menedemus, founder of the Eretrian school of philosophy. Adj., a, **Erētricus** -a -um; subst.,

Erētrici -drum, m. the philosophers of the Eretrian school, Cic.; so **Erētriaci** -drum, m. Cic.; b, **Erētrienſis** -e, Eretrian.

Erētum -i, n. (Ἐρετὸν), an old Sabine town on the Tiber, now Cretona. Adj., **Erētinus** -a -um, Eretna.

ergā, prep. with acc. (root ERG, whence ἐργα), towards; 1, in relation to; ea prima Tiberio erga pecuniam alienam diligentia fuit, Tac.; 2, in relation to, towards (of one's feelings or attitude towards a person or thing); a, in a good sense, erga nos amice et benevole collegisti, Cic.; amor erga te suus, Cic.; benevolentia erga aliquem, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, odium erga aliquem, Nep.; invidia erga aliquem, Tac.

ergastilum -i, n. a house of correction for slaves; ille ex compedibus atque ergastulo, Cic.; aliquem in ergastulum dare or ducere, Liv.; apud aliquem in ergastulo esse, Cic.; ergastula solvere, Caes.

ergō, adv. (ἐργω). **I.** With a genit. preceding it, on account of; victoriae, non valetudinis ergo, Liv. **II.** Absol., consequently, therefore, accordingly, then. **A.** Gen., Cic.; itaque ergo, Liv. **B.** Esp., a, of logical consequences, therefore; ergo etiam, Cic.; b, with questions,

then; quid ergo? why then? Cic.; c, with imperatives, then, now, Cic.; d, to resume something that had been dropped, well then, as I was saying, Cic. (sometimes ergō in meaning No. II.).

Erichthō -ūs, f. (Ἐριχθῶ), a Thessalian witch consulted by Pompey; transf., a witch, Ov.

Erichthōnius -ii, m. (Ἐριχθόνιος), 1, a mythical king of Athens, the first to yoke four horses in a chariot; adj., **Erichthōnius** -a -um, Athenian; 2, a mythical king of Troy, son of Dardanus, father of Tros; hence, **Erichthōnius** -a -um, Trojan.

ēriciūs -ii, m. (a hedgehog); milit. t. t., a beam thickly studded with iron spikes, chevaux-de-frise, Caes.

Eridānus -i, m. (Ἠριδάνος), 1, myth. and poet. name of the river Padus; 2, a constellation, Cic. poet.

erigo -rexi -rectum, 3. (ex and rego), to set up, place upright, lift up, erect. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., scalas ad moenia, Liv.; malum, a mast, Cic.; oculos, to raise, Cic.; aures, to prick up the ears, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to raise in height; a, of places, to make higher; donec erecta in arcem via est, Liv.; so middle, to rise; insula Sicaniū juxta latus erigitur, Verg.; b, to raise, erect a building, etc.; turrem, Caes.; 2, milit. t. t., to march a body of soldiers up a height; agnū in adversum clivum, Liv.; aciem in colleum, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., to arouse, excite; animum ad audiendum, Cic.; auditor erigatur, be attentive, Cic. **B.** Esp., to raise up, encourage, cheer; aliquem, Cic.; aliquem ad spem belli, Tac.; animum, Cic.; se erigere, to encourage oneself, be encouraged; erigere se in spem legis, Liv.; so pass., erigimur, Hor.

Erigōnē -ēs, f. (Ἠριγόνη), the daughter of Icarus, transformed into the constellation Virgo; hence adj., **Erigōnēus** -a -um, belonging to Erigone; canis, the dog of Icarus, Maeria, changed into the constellation Canicula.

Erigōnus -i, m. (Ἠριγών), a tributary of the Axios in Macedonia, now Tzerna.

Erillus (Hērillus) -i, m. (Ἠρίλλος), a Stoic philosopher of Carthage. **Erillii** -drum, m. the disciples of Erillus.

Erīnys (Erīnys) -yos, f. (Ἐρινύς). **I.** one of the Furies; plur., Erīnnyes, the Furies. **II.** Transf., **A.** scourge, curse; patriae communis Erīnys, Verg. **B.** fury, madness; quo tristis Erīnys, quo fremitus vocat, Verg.

Erīphyla -ae, f. and **Erīphylē** -ēs, f. (Ἐριφύλη), daughter of Talapus and Lysimache, wife of Amphiarcaus, whom she betrayed to Polyneices for a golden necklace, for which she was slain by her son Alcmaeon.

ērīpio -rīpiī -reptum, 3. (ex and rapio), to snatch away, tear out, pluck out, take away; constr. with ex, ab, de with the abl. or the abl. alone, or with the dat. (of the person). **I.** Gen., ense vaginā, Verg.; aliquem ex equo, Liv. **II.** Esp., **A.** In a bad sense, to tear away, snatch away by violence; aliquem ex manibus populi Romani, Cic.; hereditatem ab aliquo, Cic.; aurum Gallis, Liv.; Scipio quamquam est subito ereptus, snatched away by death, Cic.; alicui vitam, Sall.; omnem usum navium, Caes. **B.** In a good sense, to free, tear away; aliquem e manibus hostium, to rescue, Caes.; filium a morte, Cic.; se ab illa miseria, Cic.; aliquem ex servitute, Sall.; alicui timorem, Cic.; eripete morae, away with delay, Hor.; eripe fugam, snatch the opportunity of flight, Verg.

ērōdo -rōsi -rōsum, 3. (ex and rodo), to gnaw away, gnaw into, eat into; vites, Cic.

erōgātio -ōnis, f. (erogo), payment, expenditure; pecuniae, Cic.

erōgo, 1. (ex and rogo), to pay from the public treasury; pecuniam ex aerario, Cic.; pecuniam in classici, Cic.

errābundus -a -um (1. erro), wandering; of persons, nunc errabundi domos suos pervagarentur, Liv.; of animals, etc., vestigia bovis, Verg.; odor, Lucr.

errāticus -a -um (1. erro), wandering, erratic; Delos, Ov.; vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic.

erratio -ōnis, f. (1. erro), a wandering, straying; nulla in caelo erratio, Cic.; eum (caeli motum) ab omni erratione liberavit, Cic.

erratum -i, n. (1. erro), a fault, error; 1, technically, erratum fabrilis, Cic.; erratum in eum, tuum, etc., mistake in reckoning; Cic.; 2, morally, errata aetatis meae, of my youth, Cic.

erratus -ūs, m. (1. erro), wandering about, straying; longis erratibus actus, Ov.

1. **erro**, 1. **I.** to wander, stray, rove. **A.** Lit., 1, intransit., quum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic.; of inanimate objects, stellae errantes, Cic.; 2, transit., terrae erratae, wandered over, Verg.; litora errata, Verg. **B.** Transf., ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio, Cic.; ne tuus erret honos, Ov.; sententia errans et vaga, uncertain, Cic. **II.** to wander from the right path, lose one's way. **A.** Lit., errare viā, Verg. **B.** Transf., to err, be in error, be mistaken; vehementer, valde, Cic.; si erratur in nomine, Cic.; cui, errato, nulla venia, when a mistake is made, Cic.

2. **erro** -ōnis, m. (1. erro), a wanderer, rover, vagabond; esp. of slaves, Hor.; of unfaithful lovers, Ov.

error -ōris, m. (1. erro), a wandering about. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., error ac dissipatio civium, Cic. **B.** Transf., wavering, uncertainty; qui tibi aestus, qui error, quae tenebrae erunt, Cic. **II.** Esp., wandering from the right way. **A.** Lit., errore viarum, Liv.; cursus errore facili, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, error, deception; errore duci, Cic.; in errore induci, rapi, Cic.; mentis, Cic.; 2, mistake; ferendus tibi in hoc meus error, Cic.

erubescō -rūbī, 3. to grow red, blush; a, erubere genae, Ov.; b, to grow red from shame, be ashamed; ubi erubuit, Cic.; with in and the abl., Cic.; with abl., Liv.; with ut and the subj., Cic.; with infin., Liv.; **erubescendus** -a -um, of which one should be ashamed; ignes, Hor.

erūca -ae, f. a kind of colewort, Hor.

eructo, 1. to belch forth, throw up, vomit. **A.** Lit., sanie, Verg.; fig., sermonibus suis caedem, to talk of, Cic. **B.** To cast out, emit, eject; arenam, Verg.

erūdīo -īvi and -ī -itūm, 4. (ex and rudis), to instruct, teach, educate; aliquem, Cic.; with abl., aliquem artibus, Cic.; with in and the abl., aliquem in iure civili, Cic.; filios omnibus artibus ad Graecorum disciplinam, Cic.; with two acc., aliquem damnosus artes, Ov.; with infin., Ov.

erūdītē, adv. only used in compar. and superl. (eruditus), learnedly; eruditius disputare, Cic.

erūdītīo -ōnis, f. (erudio), 1, teaching, instruction, Cic.; 2, knowledge, learning, erudition, eruditione atque doctrinā, Cic.

erūdītulus -i, m. (dim. of eruditus), somewhat skilled, Cat.

erūdītus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (erudio), learned, instructed, polished, erudite; homo, Cic.; eruditior literis, Cic.; eruditissimus disciplinā juris, Cic. Subst.,

erūdītī -orum, m. men of education, Cic.; transf., of things, tempora, saecula, oratio, Cic.

erumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. to break out, break forth. **I.** Transi., **A.** to cause to burst forth; 1, lit., gen. reflex., se erumpere, or pass., erumpi, to burst forth; portis se erumpere foras, Cic.; 2, transf., to vent, discharge; stomachum in aliquem, Cic. **B.** to break through; nubem, Verg. **II.** Intransi., to burst forth, break out with violence. **A.** Lit., ignes ex Aetnae vertice erumpunt, Cic.; milit. t. t., to rush forth; ex castris, Caes.; impers., duabus simul portis erumpitur, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, erumpat enim aliquando vera et me digna vox, Cic.; erupit deinde seditio, Liv.; b, to break out into; with in or ad and the acc., ad minas, Tac.; c, to break out against; sentire potuit sermones iniquorum in suum potissimum nomen erumpere, Cic.; d, to come to light; si illustrantur, si erumpunt omnia, Cic.; e, to turn out, result; haec quo sit eruptura timeo, Cic.; ad perniciem civitatis, Cic.

erūo -rūi -rūtum, 3. to dig out. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., 1, gen., mortuum, Cic.; aurum terrā, Ov.; 2, esp., a, to dig up; humum, Ov.; missā latius hastā, to pierce, Ov.; b, to tear out, pluck away; eruitur oculus, his eyes are torn out, Ov. **B.** Transf., a, memoriam aliquid ex annaliū vetustate, to bring forth, Cic.; b, to bring to the light of day, to search out, rummage out; si quid indagaris, invenieris, ex tenebris erueris, Cic.; with rel. sent., mihi, sicunde potes, erues qui decem legati Mummio fuerint, Cic. **II.** to destroy utterly, raze; urbem, Verg.

eruptio -ōnis, f. (erumpo), a bursting or breaking forth. **A.** Gen., eruptio Aetnaeorum ignium, Cic. **B.** Milit. t. t., sally, attack; eruptio ex oppido simul duabus portis, Liv.; eruptionem facere, Caes.

Erȳcina -ae, f. v. Eryx.

Erȳmanthōs -i, m. (Ἐρύμανθος). **I.** a mountain in Arcadia, where Hercules slew the Erymanthian boar. Hence, 1, **Erȳmanthis** -idis, f. (Ἐρύμανθίς), Erymanthian; custos ursae Erymanthidos (Callisto), i.e., Bootes, Ov.; 2, **Erȳmanthius** -a -um (Ἐρύμανθιος), Erymanthian. **II.** a river on the borders of Elis, falling into the Alpheus.

Erȳsichthōn -thōnis, m. (Ἐρȳσιχθων), the son of the Thessalian king Triopas, who was cursed by Ceres with a raging hunger for having cut down one of her groves, and who finally devoured his own flesh.

Erȳthēa (-īa) -ae, f. a small island near Gades, where Hercules stole the oxen of Geryon. Hence, **Erȳthēis** -thēidis, f. Erythean; praeda, the oxen of Geryon, Ov.

erȳthinus -a -um (ἐρύθινος), a kind of red barbel or mullet, Ov.

Erȳthrae -ārum, f. (Ἐρυθραί), 1, a town in Boeotia; 2, Erythrae Aetolorum, a town in Aetolia; 3, one of the twelve Ionian towns in Asia Minor. Hence adj., **Erȳthraeus** -a -um, Erythrean; Erythraea terra, or simply **Erȳthraea** -ae, f. the district of Erythrae.

erȳthraeus -a -um (ἐρύθραιος), reddish; mare Erythraeum, the Indian Ocean, Plin.

Eryx -rȳcis, m. (Ἐρύξ), a mountain (also called Erycus mons), with a city of the same name on the north-west coast of Sicily, with a famous temple of Venus. Adj., **Erȳcinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Eryx, Venus Erycina, Cic.; Erycina alone, Venus, Hor.

esca -ae, f. (1. edo), 1, food, victuals, both of

men and animals, Cic.; 2, bait, Ov.; transf., voluptas esca malorum, Cic.

escārius -a -um, (esca), relating or belonging to food. Subst., **escāria** orum, n. eating utensils, Juv.

escendo -scendi -scensum, 3. (ex and scando). I. Intransit., to climb up, ascend; 1, in rotam, Cic.; in rogam ardentem, Cic.; in tribunal, Liv.; in curram, Cic.; 2, to go up from the sea-coast inland; Hium a mari, Liv. II. Trans., to ascend; Oetam, Liv.; rostra, Tac.

escensio -ōnis, f. (escendo), landing, disembarkation; escensionem facere ab navibus in terram, Liv.

escensua, abl. -i, m. (escendo), climbing; capta escensu munimenta, Tac.

escit, **escunt** = erit, erunt, v. sum.

escul . . . v. aescul . . .

esculentus -a -um (esca), relating to eating, edible, esculent; frusta, Cic.; subst., **esculenta** -orum; n. eatables, Cic.

Esquiliae -arum, f. (ex and colere, lit., the outer town, the suburb), the most considerable of the hills on which Rome was built, now the height of S. Maria Maggiore; hence, 1, adj., **Esquilius** -a -um; 2, **Esquilinus** -a -um, Esquiline; subst., **Esquilina** -ae, f. the Esquiline gate, Cic.; 3, **Esquiliarius** -a -um, Esquiline.

essedā -ae, f. = essedum (q.v.).

essedārius -ii, m. (essedā), a fighter in a British or Gallic war-chariot, Caes.

essedum -i, n. (a Celtic word), a war-chariot used among the Gauls and Britons, and afterwards adopted by the Romans in their public games, Caes.; a travelling chariot, Cic.

esurio, 4. (desider. of I. edo). A. to be hungry, desire food, Cic. B. Transf., to desire eagerly, long for; nil ibi, quod nobis esuriatur, erit, Ov.

esuriō -ōnis, f. (esurio), hunger, Cat.

esus -a -um, partic. of I. edo.

et, conj. (cf. Gr. *eti*). I. and (joining single words and sentences), 1, et . . . et, both . . . and; et in patre et in filio, Cic.; so et . . . que, Cic.; or que . . . et, Liv.; 2, nec (neque) . . . et, not only not . . . but; nec miror et gaudeo, Cic.; et . . . nec (neque), not only . . . but also not, Cic.; 3, et quidem, and indeed; duo milia jugerum, et quidem immanis, Cic.; so et alone, and indeed; magna vis est conscientiae, et magna in utramque partem, Cic.; 4, et etiam, and also; auctoritate et consilio et etiam gratia, Cic.; 5, et vero, and truly, Cic.; 6, et non, and not, and not rather; dicam eos miseros, qui nati sunt, et non eos, qui mortui sunt, Cic.; 7, et deinde, and then, Liv. II. also; addam et illud etiam, Cic. III. but; nullane habes vitia? imo alia, et fortasse minora; Hor.

etēnim, conj., I (explanatory), namely, Cic.; 2 (strengthening a previous assertion), truly, and indeed, Cic.

Etēoclēus -is and -ēs, n. (Ἐτεοκλῆς), myth., son of Oedipus, brother of Polyneices, killed in the siege of Thebes.

ētēsias -arum, f. (ἐτήσια, sc. ἀνέμοι), winds which blow for forty days every year about the dog-days, **Etēsian** winds, Cic.

ētēsian -a -um, Etesian, Lucr.

ethōlōgus i, m. (ἠθολόγος), one who mimics in sport the peculiarities of others; mimi ethologi, Cic.

etiam, conj. (= et jam), lit. and already. I. (to express duration of time), as yet, still;

nondum etiam, vixdum etiam, not yet, scarcely yet, Cic.; quum iste etiam cubaret, when he was still, &c., Cic. II. 1, in answer, certainly, yes, indeed; aut etiam aut non respondere, to answer yes or no, Cic.; 2, certainly, by all means; etiam, inquit, beatam, sed non beatissimam, Cic.; 3, to express a climax, even, nay even; voce, motu, forma etiam magnifica, Cic.; non solum . . . sed (or verum) etiam, not only . . . but also, Cic.; tum (or quum) . . . tum etiam, as well . . . as, Cic.; 4, even, nay; tabulas nihilo profuturas, etiam plus suspitionis futurum, Cic. III. again; dic etiam clarius, Cic.; etiam atque etiam, again and again, rogare, considerare, Cic.

etiam-nunc and **etiam-nunc**, adv., yet, still, till now; de materia loqui orationis etiam-nunc, non ipso de genere dicendi, Cic.; nihil etiam nunc, nothing further, Cic.

etiam-si, conj., even if, although, Cic.

etiam-tum and **etiam-tunc**, adv., even then, till that time, till then, Cic.

Etruria -ae, f. a country in Central Italy, now Tuscany. Adj., **Etruscus** -a -um, Etruscan.

et-si, conj., 1, although, yet; foll. by tamen, at, certe, etc.; etsi non sapientissimi, at amicissimi hominis auctoritate, Cic.; 2, and yet, notwithstanding; do poenas temeritatis meae; etsi quae fuit ista temeritas, Cic.

etymologia -ae, f. (ἐτυμολογία), etymology, Cic.

eu (εὖ), interj., good! well done! an exclamation of joy and approval (sometimes ironical), Hor.

Eudadrē -ēs, f. (Εὐάδρη), myth., wife of Capaneus, one of the seven who fought against Thebes.

Euandēr -dri, and **Euandrus** -i, m. (Εὐάνδρος), myth., son of Hermes and Carmentis, who led a colony from Pallantium in Arcadia, and built a town on the Palatine hill. Adj., **Euandrius** -a -um, Euandrian; ensis, of Pallas, son of Evander.

Euboea -ae, f. (Εὐβοία), an island in the Aegean Sea; hence adj., **Euboeicus** -a -um, a, Euboean; cultor aquarum, the sea-god Glaucus, Verg.; b, poet., belonging to Cumae, a colony from Euboea; urbs, Cumae, Ov.

Euclidēs -is, m. (Εὐκλείδης), 1, a philosopher of Megara, founder of the Megarian school of philosophy; 2, a mathematician of Alexandria.

Euēnus -i, m. (Εὐήνος), myth., king of Aetolia, father of Marpesa, drowned in the river Lycormas which received the name of Euenus. Adj., **Eueninus** -a -um, of or belonging to the (river) Euenus.

Eugānei -orum, m. a people in Upper Italy, living near Patavium and Verona. Adj., **Eugāneus** -a -um, Euganean.

ēugē, interj. (εὖγε), well done! (sometimes ironical), Pers.

euhan (**euau**), interj. (εὐάν or εὐ ἄν), shout of the Bacchanals; euhan euhoie euhium, Enn.; personif., Iacchus et Euhan, Ov.

euhaus (**euans**) -antis = εὐέων, shouting euhan, of the Bacchanals; with acc., euantes orgia, celebrating the orgies of Bacchus, Verg.

Euhēmērus -i, m. (Εὐήμερος), Greek philosopher and historian of Agrigentum, flourishing about 315 B.C.

Euhias (**Euīas**) -adis, f. (εὐιάς), a Bacchantess.

Euhius (**Euīus**) -ii, m. (Εὐίος), surname of Bacchus.

euhoie, interj. (εὐοί), shout of the Bacchantes; euhoie Bacche, Verg.

Eumēnēs -is, m. (Εὐμήνης), general of Alexander the Great, after his death governor of Cappadocia.

Eumēnides -um, f. (Εὐμενίδες), *Eumenides*, the gracious ones, euphem. name for the Furies.

Eumolpus -i, m. (Εὐμόλπος), myth., son of Poseidon and Chione, a Thracian priest of Demeter, founder of the Eleusinian mysteries. Hence, **Eumolpidae** -arum, m. (Εὐμόλπιδαι), a family in Athens from which the priests of Demeter were chosen.

eunūchus -i, m. (εὐνούχος), *eunuch*, Cic.

Euphorbus -i, m. (Εὐφώρβος), a Trojan, whose soul Pythagoras believed to have descended to himself.

Euphōrion -ōnis, m. (Εὐφώριον), a Greek poet of Chalcis in Euboea, flourishing about 220 B.C.

Euphrates -is (also -i and -ae), m. (Εὐφράτης), the *Euphrates*, a river in Western Asia, rising in Armenia, joining the Tigris, and flowing into the Persian Gulf; meton. the dwellers on the Euphrates, Verg.

Eupolis -pōlidis, m. (Εὐπολις), an Athenian comic poet, contemporary with Aristophanes.

Euripides -is and -i, m. (Εὐριπίδης), the celebrated Athenian tragic poet. Adj., **Euripideus** -a -um, of Euripides.

Euripus -i, m. (Εὐρίπος), 1, a channel, strait, esp. the strait between Euboea and the main land, Cic.; 2, an artificial canal or water-course, Cic.; the ditch or moat constructed round the Circus Maximus, Suet.

Eurōpa -ae, f., and **Eurōpē** -ēs, f. (Εὐρώπη). I. Myth., daughter of Agenor, king of Phoenicia, mother of Sarpedon and Minos by Jupiter, who in the form of a bull carried her off to Crete. II. Geogr., the continent of Europe, said to have been named after Eurōpa. Adj., **Eurōpaens** -a -um, belonging to Eurōpa; dux, Minos, Ov.

Eurōtas -ae, m. (Εὐρώτας), the chief river of Laconia, now Basilipotamo.

eurōus -a -um (eurus), eastern, Verg.

eurus -i, m. (εὐρος), a south-east wind, Verg.; an east wind. Ov.; poet., wind in general, Verg.

Eurýdicē -ēs, f. (Εὐρύδικη), wife of Orpheus, killed by a serpent's bite, recovered from Hades by Orpheus, but lost again by his looking back at her against his agreement with Pluto.

Eurýmēdon -ōntis, m. (Εὐρυμέδων), river in Pamphylia, now Kapri-Su.

Eurýmides -ae, m. (Εὐρυμίδης), son of Eurymus, i.e., Telephus.

Eurýnomē -ēs, f. (Εὐρύνομη), daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, mother of Leucothoe.

Eurýpylus -i, m. (Εὐρύπυλος), 1, a son of Hercules, and king of Cos; 2, son of Euameon, one of the Greek commanders before Troy.

Eurýthēus -ēi, m. (Εὐρύθειος), myth., son of Sthenelus, king in Mycenae, who imposed on Hercules his twelve labours.

Eurýtus -i, m. (Εὐρύτος), myth., king in Oechalia, father of Iole and Dryope. Hence, **Eurýtis** -idis, f. daughter of Eurýtus, i.e., Iole.

Euterpe -ēs, f. (Εὐτέρπη), the muse of harmony, Hor.

Eutrōpius -ii, m. Flavius, a Roman historian of the fourth century A.D.

Euxinus -a -um (Εὐξεινος = hospitable), an epithet of the Black Sea; esp. in the phrase Pontus Euxinus; mare, aquae, Ov.

evādo -vāsi -vāsum, 3. to go out, go forth. I. Intransit., A. Lit., 1, gen., ex balneis, Cic.; ppido, Sall.; per praeruptum saxum in Capitolium, Liv.; 2, esp., to escape, get off, e manibus hostium, Liv.; e periculo, Cic. B. Transf., a, turn out, issue, become; quos iudicabat non

posse oratores, evadere, Cic.; b, to result, turn out; quo evasura sint, Cic. II. Transi., 1, to climb, ascend; gradus altos, Verg.; 2, to pass, travel over; ripam, Verg.; evaserant media castra, Liv.; 3, to escape; flammam, Verg. (syncop. perf., evasti, Hor.).

evāgor, 1. dep. I. Intransit., to wander, stray away. A. Lit., a, of plunderers, effuse, Liv.; b, milit. t. t., to wheel to the right and left, manœuvre; nullo ad evagandum relicto spatio, Liv. B. Transf., appetitus longius evagatur, Cic. II. Transit., to overstep; ordinem rectum, Hor.

evālesco -vālūi, 3. to grow strong; 1, in tumultum, to grow into a tumult, Tac.; 2, to prevail, come into vogue; nationis nomen evaluisse paullatim, Tac.; 3, to have power, to be able; with infin., sed non Dardanidae medicari cupidus ictum evaluat, Verg.

evan, v. euhant.

Evander, v. Euander.

evānesco -vānūi, 3. A. to vanish, disappear, pass away; evanescent vinum et salsamentum vetustate, Cic. B. Transf., evanescent memoria alii, Cic.; spes, Cic.; rumor, Liv.

evānidus -a -um (evanesco), vanishing, passing away; pectora in tenues abeunt evanida rivos, Ov.

evans, v. euhans.

evasto, 1. to devastate, lay waste utterly; agrum, vallem, Liv.

evectus -a -um, partic. of eveho.

evēho -vexi -vēctum, 3. I. to carry out, bear out. A. Lit., aliquod plaustris ex fanis, Cic.; aquas ex planis locis, Liv.; pass., evehi (used as a middle); 1, of ships, to sail away; in altum, Liv.; 2, se evehere and evehi, to ride away; se incaute, Liv. B. Transf., middle evehi; a, e Phraeo eloquentia erecta est, Cic.; b, to be carried away; spe vana, Liv.; c, fama eius evecta insulas, spread abroad, Tac. II. to raise, lift up; aliquem ad deos, raises to the heaven, Hor.; evehere aliquem ad consulatum, Tac.

evello -velli -vulsum, 3. I. to tear out, pluck out. A. Lit., aliquid linguam, Cic.; arborem, Cic. B. Transf., to tear out, erase, remove; consules non modo e memoria sed etiam ex fastis evellendi, Cic.; aliquid ex animo scrupulum, Cic. II. to tear away; emblemata, Cic.

evēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. to come out, come forth. I. Lit., menses profundo, pulchrior evenit, Hor. II. Transf., 1, a, to turn out, result; bene, Cic.; aliquid feliciter, Caes.; vides omnia fere contra ea dicta sint evenisse, Cic.; b, to fall to the lot of; provincia (sorte) evenit alicui, Liv.; 2, to happen, befall, occur; pax evenit, Sall.; ut plerumque evenit, Cic.; forte evenit ut, etc., Cic.

eventum -i, n. (evenio), 1, the issue, consequence of an action; causarum cognitio cognitionem eventū facit, Cic.; 2, an event, occurrence; causae eventorum magis me movent quam ipsa eventa, Cic.

eventus -ūs, m. (evenio). I. consequence, issue, result; 1, gen., eventus rei, Caes.; eventus rerum qui acciderunt, Cic.; eius diei, Caes.; belli eventus prosper, Liv.; 2, esp., a, issue, end, catastrophe; (a) of a drama, semper ad eventum festinat, Hor.; (β) of persons, impiorum fratrum, Liv.; b, favourable issue, success; casus eventusque rerum, Tac.; nec eventus deficit, Tac. II. an occurrence, event, Cic.; fate; auditur Decii eventus, Liv.

ēverbero, 1. to strike violently, flap; clypeum alis, Verg.; cauda pendente escam, Ov.

ēvergo, 3. to send out, send forth; nullos apertos rivos, Liv.

everricūlum -i, n. (everro), a fishing-net, drag-net; fig., quod unquam huiuscemodi everriculum ulla in provincia fuit (with a pun on the name of Verres), Cic.; everriculum malitiarum omnium, iudicium de dolo malo, Cic.

everro -verri -versum, 3. (to sweep out); transf., to plunder; quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris (with a pun on the name of Verres), Cic.

eversio -ōnis, f. (everto), 1, an overturning; columnae, Cic.; 2, transf., a destruction, ruin; vitae, Cic.; patriae, rerum publicarum eversioes, Cic.

eversor -ōris, m. (everto), an overturner, destroyer; civitatis, Cic.

everto -verti -versum, 3. **I.** A. to overturn, throw down; 1, lit., navem, Cic.; arborem, Verg.; hence, of a city, to demolish, raze to the ground; Carthaginem, Cic.; 2, transf., to overthrow, destroy; funditus civitates, Cic.; constitutam philosophiam, Cic.; aliquem, to ruin politically, Cic. **B.** to expel or eject from one's property; aliquem bonis, Cic.; peridum fortunis patriis, Cic. **II.** to raise up; aequora ventis, Verg.

evestigātus -a -um, tracked out, discovered; ingenii evestigata priorum, Ov.

Evias, v. Euhias.

evidens -entis, adj. (ex and video), 1, visible; mensura quaedam, Cic.; 2, transf., clear, plain, evident; res, Cic.; evidenter causa victoriae, Liv.; quid est evidentiū? Cic.

evidenter, adv. (evidens), visibly, manifestly; evidenter praenitere, Liv.

evidentiā -ae, f. (evidens), distinctness language, Cic.

evigilo, 1. **I.** Intransit., to watch, vigilant; in quo evigilaverunt curae et cogitationes meae? Cic. **II.** Trans., a, to watch through, pass in watching; nox evigilanda, Tib.; b, to elaborate carefully; libros, Ov.; consilia evigilata cogitationibus, Cic.

evilesco -vildī, 3. to become vile, worthless, contemptible, Tac.

evincolo -vinxi -vinctum, 1. to bind, bind round; diademate caput Tiridatis evinxit, Tac.; viridi evinctus oliva, Verg.

evinco -vici -victum, 3. to conquer entirely, utterly subdue. **I.** Lit., imbelles Aequos, Tac.; evicit omnia assuetas praedae miles, Liv.; platanus caelebs evinctet ulmos, will get the better of, drive away, Hor.; oppositas gurgite moles, to get past or through, Verg. **II.** Trans., A. Gen., a, to prevail upon a person; lacrimis, dolore, precibus evinci, Verg.; b, to conquer a passion or feeling; evicit miseratio iusta sociorum superbiam ingentem, Liv. **B.** a, to bring it about that; with ut and the subj., summa ope eviderunt, ut M. Furius Camillus crearetur, Liv.; b, to prove irresistibly; si puerilius his ratio esse evinctet amare, Hor.

eviro, 1. (ex and vir), to castrate, Cat.

eviscero, 1. (ex and viscus), to take out the bowels, eviscerate, tear in pieces; (columbam) pedibus eviscerat unci (of the hawk), Verg.; evisceratum corpus patris, Cic.

evitabilis -e (evito), that can be avoided; telum, Ov.

evito, 1. to avoid, shun; suspicionem, Cic.

Evias, v. Euhias.

evocātor -ōris, m. (evoco), one who calls to arms; servorum et civium perditorum, Cic.

evocātus -a -um (partic. of evoco); subst., a veteran who had served his time but was liable to be called upon in an emergency, Caes.

evoco, 1. to call out. **I.** Lit., A. Gen., aliquem e curia, Liv.; mercatores undique ad se, Caes.; aliquem litteris, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, relig. t. t., a, to summon the spirits of the dead; aliquem ad inferis, Cic.; b, to call forth a deity from a besieged and hostile city by promising a temple at Rome; evocare deos, Liv.; 2, to summon; a, of magistrates, etc., aliquem ad se, Cic.; aliquem ad colloquium, Liv.; b, to summon for military service; legiones ex hibernis, Caes.; c, to summon to a place of honour; aliquem ad eum honorem, Caes.; 3, in a hostile manner, to call upon the enemy to come out to fight; magna cum contumelia verborum nostros ad pugnam, Caes. **II.** Trans., a, aliquius familiam abjectam et obscuram tenebris in lucem, Cic.; b, to call forth, produce; misericordia tua nullius oratione evocata, Cic.

evocē, v. euhocē.

evolo, 1. **I.** to fly out, fly away. **A.** Lit., ex quercu, Cic. **B.** Trans., to come forth quickly, rush forth, hasten away; ex corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere, Cic.; e senatu, Cic.; e conspectu, Cic.; fig., ex alienius severitate, e poena, to escape, Cic. **II.** to fly up; concussisque levis pennis sic evolat ales, Ov.

evolutio -ōnis, f. (evolvere), the unrolling, and hence, reading of a book; poetarum, Cic.

evolvere -volvi -vōlūtum, 3. **I.** A. Lit., to roll out, roll forth; 1, per humum evolvi, Tac.; 2, of a river, se evolvere in mare, Verg.; 3, fig., evolutus illis integumentis dissimulationis, unmasked, Cic. **B.** Trans., 1, to extricate; se ex his turbis, Tac.; 2, to deprive; illos ex praeda clandestina, make to disgorge, Liv.; 3, of news, evolvi, to spread; ad aures quoque militum dicta ferocia evolvebantur, Liv. **II.** to roll away, open, unwind. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., volumen epistolarum, Cic.; 2, a, of the fates, to spin; fatus meos, Ov.; b, to read, study; librum, Cic. **B.** Trans., 1, to make clear, narrate; aliquid accuratius in litteris, Cic.; 2, to find out; exitum criminis, Cic.; 3, to think over, reflect upon; haec sub antris, Verg.

evomo -vī -itum, 3. to vomit forth. **A.** Lit., conchas, Cic. **B.** Trans., a, to vomit forth, cast out; quae (urbs) tantam pestem evomuit forasque projecit, Cic.; in quo tu, accepta et devorata pecuniā, evomere non poteras, disgorge, Cic.; b, of speech, in aliquem absentem orationem ex ore impurissimo, Cic.

evulgo, 1. to publish, make known; ius civile, Liv.; Octaviae injurias, Tac.

evulsio -ōnis, f. (evello), a pulling out, plucking out; dentis, Cic.

ex, prep. with abl. (ē, ēx), e before b, d, g, j, l, m, n, r, v, from or out of. **I.** 1, in space, out of, from; exire ex urbe, e vita, Cic.; milites ex eo loco deducere, Cic.; delabi ex equo, Liv. thus a, it follows verbs of taking, perceiving, questioning, and the like—e.g., sumere, percipere, accipere, auferre, colligere, quaerere, percontari, discere, intelligere, etc.; b, so the phrase, ex persona alicuius, under the mask—i.e., in the character of any one; ex sua persona, in one's own name, for oneself, Cic.; 2, to denote position; a, ex equo colloqui, Caes.; qui nihil ex occulto agendum putant, Cic.; b, laborare ex pedibus, to suffer in the feet, Cic. **II.** Of time, 1, since; ex eo tempore, Cic.; esp., ex quo, from which time, since, Liv.; 2, on, at; hunc iudicem ex Kal. Jun. non habebimus, Cic.; 3, after, immediately upon; Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam, Cic.; aliud ex alio, one

after another, Cic.; diem ex die, day after day, Cic. **III.** To denote origin, from, out of, of; 1, a, quidam ex Arcadia hospes, Nep.; virgines ex sacerdotio Vestae, of the priesthood of Vesta, Ter.; b, of etymological derivation, urbem quam e suo nomine Romani jussit nominari, Cic.; 2, to denote the whole out of which any part is taken, unus ex meis intimis, Cic.; e numero, of the number, Cic.; hence, a, Q. Vettius Vettianus e Marsis, a *Marsian*, Cic.; b, in place of the genit., to denote that to which anything belongs, puppes e barbaris navibus, Caes.; 3, to denote the material of which anything is made or compounded, pocula ex auro, Cic.; so of the source from which anything is paid or gained; largiri ex alieno, Liv.; vivere e raptu, Ov.; 4, to denote the cause or occasion of anything, from, on account of, by reason of; ex eadem causa, Cic.; Demetrius e doctrina clarus, Cic.; esp. with conj. in the phrase, ex eo quod, ex eo quia, on that account, because, Cic.; ex eo factum est quod, hence it came about that, Cic.; ex quo, e quibus, on account of which, Cic.; e vulnere mori, Liv.; 5, to denote a change from one condition or occupation to another, ex oratore arator factus, Cic.; 6, according to, in accordance with; ex edicto, Cic.; ex decreto, Cic.; ex foedere, Liv.; ex re et ex tempore, according to time and circumstance, Cic.; esp. a, ex mea, tua re, for my, thy advantage, Cic.; e republica, for the benefit of the republic, Cic.; ex usu esse, to be useful, Cic.; b, ex animo, heartily, earnestly, Cic.; ex sententia, satisfactorily, Cic.; 7, in regard to, with respect to; e ratione libertatis; e nostra dignitate, Cic. **IV.** Adv. phrases, ex industria, designedly, Cic.; e memoria, from memory, Cic.; ex parte, in part, Cic.; e vestigio, forthwith, Caes.; e regione, opposite to, Cic.; ex inopinato, unexpectedly, Cic.

exacerbo, 1, to irritate, provoke, exasperate, embitter; contumellis hostes, Liv.

exactio -ōnis, f. (exigo), 1 a driving out, expulsion; regum, Cic. **II.** 1 a demanding, exacting, collecting of debts, tribute, etc.; a, act., nominum, Cic.; capitum, poll-tax, Cic.; b, pass., that which is collected, income; exactio prior, Cic.; 2, management, direction; operum publicorum, Cic.

exactor -ōris, m. (exigo), 1 one who drives out, expels; regum, Liv. **II.** 1 one who demands or exacts, a collector of taxes, Caes.; 2, an inspector, superintendent, overseer; quum ipse imperator et exactor; circumiret, Liv.

exactus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from exigo), accurate, precise, exact; numerus, Liv.

exacuo -ūi -ūtum, 3, to sharpen to a point, make sharp. **A.** Lit., furcas, Verg.; fig., mucronem aliquem tribunicium in nos, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, quum animus exacerit illam, ut oculorum, sic ingenii aciem, Cic.; b, to excite, stir up, inflame; aliquem, Cic.; animos in bella, Hor.; irā exacui, Nep.

exadversum or **exadversus**, prep. with acc., opposite; exadversus eum locum, Cic.

exaedificatio -ōnis, f. (exaedifico), a building up; fig., of an oration, ipsa autem exaedificatio posita est in rebus et verbis, Cic.

exaedificio, 1, to build, build up, erect, finish building; Capitollum, Cic.; demos et villas, Sall.; fig., to finish; exaedificare id opus quod instituiti, Cic.

exaequatio -ōnis, f. (exaequo), a making equal, equality, Liv.

exaequo, 1, a, to place on a level, make equal; jura, Cic.; facta dictis sunt exaequanda, must be related in an adequate manner, Sall.; b,

to compare; se cum aliquo, Cic.; exaequari aliquid, Cic.; c, to equal; aliquem, Ov.

exaestio, 1. **I.** Intransit., to boil up, foam up; mare, Liv.; unda ima verticibus, Verg.; transf., mens exaestuat irā, Verg. **II.** Transit., to give forth; hos igitur tellus omnes exaestuat aestus, Lucr.

exaggratio -ōnis, f. (exaggero), elevation, exaltation; amplitudo et quasi quaedam exaggeratio quam altissima animi, Cic.

exaggro, 1, to heap up. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit.-Plin. **B.** Transf., to raise, elevate; animus virtutibus exaggeratus, Cic. **II.** to heap up, increase; 1, gen., rem familiarem, Cic.; 2, esp., by words, to heighten, exalt, magnify; beneficium verbis, Cic.; virtutem, Cic.

exagitator -ōris, m. (exagito), one who blames, a censurer; omnium rhetorum, Cic.

exagito, 1. **I.** Lit., to drive anything from its position; a, of animals, to hunt, chase; et lepus hic aliis exagitatus erit, Ov.; b, of winds, to raise; quum vis (venti) exagitata foras erumpitur, Lucr. **II.** Transf., 1, to harass, disquiet, disturb, persecute; exagitati istius injuriis, Cic.; ab Suebis complures annos exagitati bello premebantur, Caes.; quos illa quaestio exagitabat, Sall.; 2, to scold, blame, reproach, censure, criticize; aliquem, Cic.; omnes eius fraudes, Cic.; to disapprove of; qui hanc dicendi exercitationem exagitarent atque contemnerent, Cic.; 3, to excite, irritate; plebem, Sall.; maerorem, Cic.

exalbesco -būl, 3, to grow white, turn pale with fright, Cic.

exāmen -inis, n. (for exagimen, from ex and ago), 1 a swarm. **A.** Lit., of bees, Cic.; of wasps, Liv. **B.** Transf., a throng, crowd, shoal; servorum, Cic. **II.** **A.** the tongue of a balance, Verg. **B.** Transf., testing, consideration, investigation; examina legum servare, to apply, Ov.

exāmīno, 1, (examen), to weigh. **A.** Lit., ad certum pondus, Caes.; non aurificis staterā, sed quādam populari trutinā examinari, Cic. **B.** Transf., to weigh, consider; a, diligenter verborum omnium pondera, Cic.; with abl., haec meis ponderibus, Cic.; b, of judges, male verum examinat omnis corruptus iudex, Hor.

exāmūssim, according to the square or rule, exactly, accurately, Plaut.

exanolo, 1, to exhaust, empty. **A.** Lit., vinum poculo, Plaut. **B.** Transf., to bear to the end, suffer, endure; labores, Cic.

exānīmatio -ōnis, f. (exanīmo), fright, terror, Cic.

exānīmīs -e and gen. **exānīmūs** -a -um (ex and animā), 1, lifeless, dead, Verg., Liv.; 2, lifeless, senseless with terror, Verg.

exānīmō, 1, (ex and animā or animus), 1, to deprive of breath. **A.** 1, lit., duplici cursu examinari, Caes.; milites cursu examinati breathless, Caes.; 2, transf., to make breathless with fear, to stun; te metus exanimat, Cic. **B.** to deprive of life, kill; 1, lit., aliquem, Cic.; 2, transf., to exhaust, weaken; aliquem querellis, Hor. **II.** to breathe out; nolo verba exilliter examinata exire, Cic.

exantio = exanolo (q.v.).

exaptus -a -um, fastened, attached, Lucr.

exardesco -arsē -arsum, 3. **I.** Lit., 1, to take fire, kindle, burn up; nulla materia tam facilis ad exardescendum est quae etc., Cic.; 2, to become hot, to glow; aetherioque recens exarsit sidere Ithmus, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, of persons, to be violently excited, be inflamed; iracundiā ac stomacho, Cic.; ad spem libertatis, Cic.; of love, to burn; imis tota exarsit medulla,

Cat.; 2, of things, to break out; exarsit bellum, Cic.

exaresco -ārūi, 3. to dry, become quite dry. **A.** Lit., exarescunt amnes, Cic.; fontes, Caes.; lacrimae, Cic. **B.** Fig., to dry up, become exhausted; exaruit facultas orationis, Cic.; vides enim exaruisse jam veterem urbanitatem, Cic.

exarmo, 1. to disarm, deprive of arms; cohortes, Tac.

exāro, 1. **I.** to plough up, dig up; puerum, Cic. **II.** to gain by ploughing; plus quam decem medimna ex agro, Cic. **III.** to plough; a, lit., Varr.; b, transf., frontem rugis, Hor.; c, meton., to write or note on waxen tablets; exaravi ad te harum exemplum in codicillis, Cic.

exaspēro, 1. to make rough. **A.** Lit., a, Plin.; b, of the sea, to make stormy; exasperato fluctibus mari, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, to make savage; durati tot malis exasperatique, Liv.; b, to irritate, excite; animos, Liv.

exauctōro, 1. to dismiss from military service, discharge; aliquem, Liv.; se exauctorare, to leave the service, Liv.

exaudio, 4. **I.** to hear plainly; maximā voce, ut omnes exaudire possint, dico, Cic.; non exaudito tubae sono, Caes. **II.** to hear favourably, listen to; a, aliquod, to listen to prayers; vota preceseque, Verg.; b, aliquem, to obey; monitor non exauditus, Hor.

exaugēo, 2. to increase exceedingly; radiorum ictum, Lucr.

exaugūratiō -ōnis, f. (exauguro), a profaning, desecrating; sacellorum exaugurationes, Liv.

exaugūro, 1. to desecrate, profane; fana, Liv.

excaeco, 1. to make blind. **A.** Lit., aliquem, Cic. **B.** Transf., to stop a river or channel; flumina, Ov.

excalescentia -ae, f. (excalesco), heat, irascibility, Cic.

excalesco -dūi, 3. to become hot with passion, to glow, burn; absol., id postquam nesciit, excaudit, ap. Cic.; with abstractions, risi irā excauderit fortitudo, Cic.

excanto, 1. to charm out, bring forth by incantations; sidera excantata voce Thessalā, Hor.

excarnifico, 1. to tear to pieces; aliquem, Cic.

excavo, 1. to hollow out, excavate; ex una gemma praegrundi trullā excavatā, Cic.

excedo -cessi -cessum, 3. **I.** Intransit., **A.** to go out, go away, go from; 1, lit., viā, Liv.; oppido, Caes.; urbe, Cic.; ex proelio, proelio, Caes.; 2, transf., a, ex ephebis, e pueris, to pass out of the age of boyhood, Cic.; e memoria, to pass out of memory, Liv.; e vita or simply vitā, to die, Cic.; excedere palmā, to resign the prize, Verg.; b, to digress; paulum ad enarrandum quam etc., Liv. **B.** to go beyond, exceed; 1, lit., ut nulla (pars) excederet ultra, Cic.; 2, transf., a, to attain to; eo laudis excedere quo, etc., Tac.; b, to result in, turn to; ne in alterationem excederet res, Liv.; c, to pass beyond; quum libertas non ultra vocem excessisset, Liv.; d, of events, to happen; insequentia excedunt in eum annum, etc., Liv. **II.** Transi., **A.** Gen., to leave; curiam, urbem, Liv. **B.** to pass beyond; modum, Liv.; tempus finitum, Liv.

excellens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (excello), high, lofty, excellent, distinguished, remarkable; Brutus excellens omni genere laudis, Cic.; excellens pulchritudo mulieris formae, Cic.; una excellentissima virtus, iustitia, Cic.

excellētōr, adv. (excellens), excellently; quae magno animo fortiter excellenterque gesta sunt, Cic.

excellentiā -ae, f. (excellens), excellence, distinguished merit; animi excellentia magnitudoque, Cic.; absol., propter excellentiam, preeminently, Cic.

excello (excellēō), 3. to excel, be distinguished, be eminent; illud excellit regum nomen, Cic.; with abl., animi magnitudine, Cic.; with in and the abl., in qua parte excello ipse, Cic.; with inter, inter quos posset excellere, Cic.; with praeter, in eo genere praeter ceteros, Cic.; with super, quia super ceteros excellat, Liv.; with dat. (of person excelled), ita figuratum esse corpus ut excellat ceteris, Cic.; in quibus tu longe aliis excellis, Cic.

excelsē, adv. with compar. and superl. (excelsus), loftily; dicere, in a lofty style, Cic.

excelsitas -ātis, f. (excelsus), height; transf., animi, elevation, Cic.

excelsus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (excello), lofty, high, elevated. **A.** Lit., mons, Caes.; locus, Cic. Subst., **excelsum** -i, n. a lofty place or situation, Cic. **B.** Transf., elevated above the common; 1, of position, distinguished, eminent, illustrious; in excelso et illustri loco sita laus tua, Cic.; subst., **excelsum** -i, n. high dignity, lofty position; a, sing., in excelsio vitam agere, Sall.; b, plur., excelsa et alta sperare, high honours, Liv.; 2, of the mind, dignified, elevated; magnus homo et excelsus, Cic.; animus excelsus, Cic.; 3, of the style of a writer or speaker, lofty, elevated; orator grandior et quodammodo excelsior, Cic.

exceptio -ōnis, f. (excipio), 1, an exception, restriction, limitation; cum exceptione, Cic.; sine exceptione, Cic.; quodsi exceptionem facit ne, etc., Cic.; 2, an exception to the plaintiff's statement of a case tendered by the defendant; exceptionem alicui dare, Cic.; exceptione excludi, Cic.

excepto, 1. (intens. of excipio), to take out, catch up; 1, barbatulos mullos de piscina, Cic.; singulos, Caes.; 2, auras, to snuff up, Verg.

excerno -crēvi -crētum, 3. to separate, sift, sort; Saguntinos ex captorum numero, Liv.; haedi excreti, separated from their mothers, Verg.

excerpo -cerpsi -cerptum, 3. (ex and carpo), to pick out. **I.** Lit., semina pomis, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** to gather out, choose; excerpere ex malis si quid inesset boni, Cic.; excerpere nomina omnium ex juniorum tabulis, Liv. **B.** to put on one side, separate; de numero, Cic.; se numero illorum, Hor.

excessus -ūs, m. (excedo), departure from life, death; vitae, Cic.; e vita, Cic.; absol., laeti excessu principes, Tac.

excētra -ae, f. a snake, Cic. poet.; transf., a spiteful woman, Liv.

excidium -ii, n. (exclindo = exscindo), destruction, annihilation; a, of places, Libyae, Verg.; excidia urbium relictarum, Liv.; b, of persons, excidium meorum, Verg.; legionum, Tac.

1. **excido** -cidi, 3. (ex and cado), to fall out, fall down. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., sol excidisse mihi e mundo videtur, Cic.; gladii de manibus exciderunt; poet., vinclis excides, escape, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, of a lot, to fall out; ut cuiusque sors exciderat, Liv.; 2, to fall out, be lost; litteras excidis in via, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., ut quodammodo victoria e manibus excideret, slipped out, Cic.; in vitium libertas excidit, Hor. **B.** Esp., 1, to slip out unawares, escape; verbum ex ore alicuius or alicui, Cic.; libellus me imprudente et invito excidit, Cic.; 2, to vanish, disappear, pass away; a, vultus, oratio, mens denique excidit, Cic.; excidit illa metu, lost consciousness. Ov.; b, asp., to pass

away from memory or thought, be forgotten; Carthaginem excidisse de memoria, Liv. nomen tuum mihi excidit, Ov.; cogitatio mihi non excidit, Cic.; 3, to fail; magnis excidit ausis, Ov.

2. **excido** -cidi -cisum, 3. (ex and caedo), to cut out. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., lapides e terra, Cic.; arbor excisa, non evulsa, Cic. **B.** Esp., a, to hew out, excavate; saxum, Cic.; b, to destroy; of places, portas, force open, Caes.; domos, Cic.; of persons, to annihilate; Sugambros, Tac. **II.** Transf., to root out, banish; illud tristissimum tempus ex anno, Cic.; causas bellorum, Tac.

excitō -civi -citum, 2. and (gen.) **excito** -civi and -citi -citum, 4. to call forth, summon out. **I.** Of persons, **A.** Lit., 1, gen., ea res ab stativis excitavit Mettium, Liv.; artifices e Graecia, Liv.; animas imis sepulchris, Verg.; 2, esp., to summon to help; Romanos ad auxilium urbis obsessae, Idv.; auxilia e Germania, Tac. **B.** Transf., 1, to provoke; hostem ad dnicandum aie, Liv.; 2, with or without somno or esomno, to arouse, awake, Liv., Sall.; 3, to frighten, alarm; conscientia mentem excitam vastabat, Sall. **II.** Of things, 1, to call forth, excite, produce; tumultum in portis, Liv.; timorem, Liv.; 2, to shake; pulsuque pedum tremit excita tellus, Verg.

excipio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (ex and capio). **I.** to take out. **A.** Lit., aliquem e mari, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to except; hosce homines excipio et secerno, Cic.; excipere aliquem or excipi, foll. by ne, Cic.; non excipi quominus, Cic.; b, to make a condition, state expressly; lex exciperet ut, etc., Cic. **II.** to take up, catch up. **A.** Of things, 1, sanguinem paterā, Cic.; 2, to catch up by listening, to listen, overhear, Cic.; 3, a, to receive; vulnera, Cic.; b, to undertake; labores magnos, Cic.; c, to suffer, endure; omnem diu collectam vim improborum, Cic. **B.** Of persons, 1, to catch; moribundum, Liv.; se pedibus or in pedes, to spring to the ground, Liv.; 2, to catch (in a hostile manner); a, lit., servos in pabulatione, Caes.; b, transf., to snatch at; voluntates hominum, Cic. **III.** to receive. **A.** Lit., 1, excipi ab omnibus clamore, Cic.; 2, to entertain; aliquem, Cic.; 3, of places, illam (patriam) ubi excepti sumus, Cic.; 4, to attack; a, Orestes excipit incautum, Verg.; b, to wound; aliquem in latius, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to hear, receive; motus futuros, Verg.; assensu populi excepta vox, Liv.; 2, to await; qui quosque eventus exciperent, Caes.; 3, to follow, succeed; orationem Tullii exceperunt preces multitudinis, Liv.; Herculis vitam immortalitas excipit, Cic.; hunc excipit Labienus, speaks next, Caes.; 4, to continue, prolong; memoriam viri, Cic.; 5, poet., to lie towards; porticus excipit Arcton, Hor.

excisio -ōnis (excido), destruction; tectorum, Cic.; urbium, Cic.

excitatus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from excitō), lively, animated, vigorous, loud; sonus, Cic.; clamor, Liv.

excito, 1. **I.** to rouse forth. **A.** Of living creatures, 1, feras, Cic.; 2, to call forth by shouting, to summon; clamore excitatum praesidium Romanorum, Liv.; aliquem a mortuis or ab inferis, Cic. **B.** Transf., of things, alicui memoriam caram, to renew, Cic. **II.** to rouse up. **A.** of persons, 1, a, lit., universi rursus prociderunt, tandem excitati curia excesserunt, Liv.; b, transf., to console, raise up; animum amici jacentem, Cic.; afflictos, Cic.; 2, to summon; triarios, Liv.; recitatores, lectores, Cic.; testes, Cic.; 3, a, to arouse from sleep; aliquem e somno or somno, Cic.; b, to arouse, animate; trepidum nuntio excitatus, Liv.; aliquem ad laborem et laudem, Cic. **B.** Of things, 1, to raise,

erect; turrem, Caes.; sepulcrum, Cic.; transf., excitata fortuna, favourable, Cic.; 2, of a fire, to kindle, inflame; ignem, Caes.; incendium, Cic.; 3, a, to provoke, produce, call forth; plausum, Cic.; fletum alicui, Cic.; b, to provoke, cause; amores, Cic.; indomitas iras, Verg.

exclamatio -ōnis, f. (exclamo), in rhet., an exclamation, Cic.

exolāmo, 1. **I.** Intransit., to shout, cry aloud; in stadio cursores exclamant quam maxime possunt, Cic.; contiones saepe exclamare vidi, quum apte verba concidissent, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to shout out, call aloud by name; Ciceronem, ap. Cic.; 2, to shout out; mihi libet exclamare; pro Deum, etc., Cic.; with objective clause, quum magnā voce exclamasset ut, etc., Liv.

exolūdo -clūsi -clūsum, (ex and claudio), 3. **I.** to shut out, exclude. **A.** Lit., a, of persons, aliquem a domo sua, Cic.; aliquem moenibus, Cic.; ejicere nos magnum fuit, excludere facile, Cic.; b, of a place, to cut off, separate; locum, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, to exclude; ab hereditate paterna, Cic.; his praemiis et honoribus, Cic.; b, to remove; aliquem a republica, Cic.; c, to prevent, hinder; Romanos ab re frumentaria, shut off, Caes. **II.** of birds, to hatch; pullos suos in nido, Cic.

exclusio -ōnis, f. (excludo), a shutting out, exclusion, Ter.

excogitatio -ōnis, f. (excogito), a contriving, devising; illa vis quae tandem est, quae investigat occulta, quae inventio atque excogitatio dicitur, Cic.

excogito, 1. to scheme, devise, contrive, invent; mira quaedam genera furandi, Cic.; with dat. of gerund, or ad with acc. (to express the object of the invention), alia tuendis urbibus excogitata, Cic.; excogitare multa ad avaritiam, Caes.; with relat. sentence, excogitat, sane acute quid decernat, Cic.; absol., ad haec igitur cogita, mi Attice, vel potius excogita, Cic.

excolō -cōliti -cultum, 3. **A.** Lit., to tend or cultivate carefully; arva, Mart.; lanas rudes, to spin, Ov. **B.** Transf., a, to adorn, polish, ennoble, refine; Tuditanus omni vitā atque victu excoltus, Cic.; animos doctrinā, Cic.; vitam per artes, Verg.; b, to serve, honour; quaeque tu, est pietas, ut te non excolat ipsum, Ov.

excoquo -coxi -coctum, 3, to boil down; 1, to melt down, refine; vitium metallis, Ov.; omne per ignes vitium, Verg.; 2, to bake, make hard; terram sol excoquit, Lucr.

excors -cordis (ex and cor), foolish, silly, without intelligence; anus, Cic.; hoc qui non videt, excors est, Hor.

excrementum -i, n. (excerno), excrement; oris, spittle, Tac.; narium, Tac.

excreresco -crēvi -crētum, 3, to grow up, spring up; in hos artus, in haec corpora, quae miramur, excrescunt, Tac.

excrētus -a -um, partic. of excerno or of exresco.

excrucīābilis -e (excrucio), deserving of torture, Plaut.

excrucio, 1. to torture, torment exceedingly. **A.** Lit., servos fame vinculisque, Caes.; excruciare aliquem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, of physical pain, fimo excruciat, Cic.; b, of mental torture, mese me miseriae magis excruciant quam tuae, Cic.

excūbiae -arum, f. (excubo), **A.** Lit., a keeping watch, keeping guard; o excubias tuas, o fiebles vigiliis, Cic.; excubias agere alicui, to keep watch over, Tac.; of animals, excubiae vigilum canum, Hor.; poet., excubiae divum

aeternae, the everlasting fire, Verg. **B.** Meton, the persons who keep watch, watchmen, guard, Cic.

excubitor -ōnis, m. (excubo) a sentinel, watchman, guard, Caes.; of birds, excubitorales, the cock, Verg.

excubo -bui -bitum, 1, to lie, or sleep out of doors. **I.** Gen., in agris, Cic. **II.** to stand sentinel, keep watch. **A.** Lit., in armis, Caes.; pro castris, Caes.; ad portum, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, Cupido excubat in genis, Hor.; b, to be watchful, vigilant; excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic.

excudo -cudi -cūsum, 3. **I.** **A.** Lit., to strike out; scintillam silici, Verg. **B.** Transf., to hatch; pullos ex ovis, Cic. **II.** to make ready by striking. **A.** to hammer, forge; spirantia mollis aera, Verg.; of bees, to mould; recentes ceras, Verg. **B.** Transf., to compose (of writing), aliquid, Cic.

exculco, 1. (ex and calco), to trample firm, tread hard, stamp firm; singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculcabantur, Cic.

excurro -cūcurri and -curri -cursum, 3. **I.** to run out, hasten forth. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., excurrat aliquis (sc. domo), Cic.; 2, transf., quorum animi spretis corporibus evolvant atque excurrunt foras, Cic.; campus in quo excurrere virtus possit, show itself, Cic. **B.** Esp. 1, milit. t.t., to attack, make a sortie; omnibus portis, Liv.; ex Africa, Cic.; 2, transf., to make a digression; longius, Cic. **II.** of places, to run out, to project; promontorium in altum excurrrens, Liv.; productiora alia et quasi immoderatus excurrentia, Cic.

excursio -ōnis, f. (excurro), 1, a stepping onward (of an orator), excursio moderata aequa rara, Cic.; 2, an attack, assault, sally; excursionem facere ex oppido, Caes.; excursiones et latrocinia hostium, Cic.; fig., prima excursio orationis, Cic.

excursor -ōris, m. (excurro), a scout, skirmisher, Cic.

excursus -ūs, m. (excurro), 1, a running forth; excursusque breves tentant (of bees), Verg.; 2, milit. t.t., an attack, sally, assault; excursus militum, Caes.

excūsābilis -e (excuso), excusable, deserving of excuse; delicti pars, Ov.

excusatio -ōnis (excuso). **I.** an excuse: 1, gen., with subject, genit., Pompeli, Cic.; with object, genit., peccati, Cic.; excusationem excipere, Cic.; stultitia excusationem non habet, finds no excuse, Cic.; excusationem probare, Cic.; iusta et idonea uti excusatione intermissionis litterarum, Cic.; plur. grounds of excuse; nulla istae excusationes sunt Cic.; 2, esp., refusal, declining; excusatio Serv. Sulpicii legationis, Cic. **II.** plea, defence; excusationem oculorum accipere, Cic.; excusatione uti temporis et valetudinis, to allege in excuse, Cic.

excūso, 1. (ex and causa). **I.** to excuse; se apud aliquem or se alicui, Cic.; se de aliqua re, Caes.; tarditatem litterarum, Cic.; excusare aliquem or se quod, etc., Cic.; si Lysias excusetur Areopagites esse, is excused on the ground that he is etc., Cic. **II.** to allege in excuse, to plead; 1, morbum, Cic.; valetudinem, aetatem, Liv.; 2, to decline; reflex., se excusare or pass., excūsari with abl., to be excused from, relieved from a duty, etc., Tac.

excussus -a -um, partic. of excutio.

excutio -cussi -cūsum, 3. (ex and quatio). **I.** to shake out, strike out, throw out, drive out. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., ancoram e nave, Liv., litteras in terram, Cic.; 2, transf., to remove, drive away; metum de corde, Ov.; alicuius voces, to pry no

more heed to, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, to tear away; agnam ore lupi, Ov.; transf., studia de manibus, C.c.; 2, a, of weapons, to shoot; glandem, Liv.; c, to throw (of a horse, etc.), equus excussit ecumem, Liv.; c, to drive away; aliquem patriā, Verg.; 3, to press out; sudorem, Nep.; transf., risum, to force, Hor.; 4, to destroy, make void; foedus, Verg.; 5, somno excuti, to be disturbed from sleep, Verg.; 6, to spread out; brachia, Ov. **II.** to shake violently. **A.** caesariem, Ov. **B.** 1, to search, examine (by shaking a person's garments), non excutio te, si quid forte ferri habuisti, Cic.; 2, to test, examine, weigh; omnes eorum delicias, omnes ineptias, Cic.

exec . . . v. exsec.

exedo -ēdi -ēsum, 3, to eat up, devour, consume. **I.** Lit., Plaut. **II.** to consume, destroy, esp. of the action of time, rust, etc.; a, lit., exesis posterioribus partibus versiculorum, Cic.; b, transf., of the mind, to wear away, eat into, exhaust; aegritudo exest animum, Cic.

exēdra -ae, f. (ἐξέδρα), a room, or hall for conversation or debate, Cic.

exēdrium -ii, n. (ἐξέδριον), a sitting-room, Cic.

exemplar -āris, n. (exemplāre -is, n., Lucr.). **I.** **A.** a copy, transcript, Cic. **B.** a pattern, model, exemplar, example, Cic. **II.** an image, likeness, Cic.

exemplāris -e (exemplum), serving as a copy. Subst., exemplāres, copies; omnium litterarum, Tac.

exemplum -ii, n. (for exemplum, from eximo, orig. something chosen from a number of the same kind). **I.** something similar; 1, a copy, transcript; Caesaris litterarum exemplum tibi misi, Cic.; 2, manner, fashion; questionem haberi eodem exemplo quo M. Pomponius praetor habuisset, Liv. **II.** something to be imitated. **A.** Artistically, an original, pattern; in mutum simulacrum ab animali exemplo transfertur, Cic. **B.** Morally, 1, a copy, model; exemplum innocentiae, pudicitiae, Cic.; exemplum cupere or petere ab aliquo, Cic.; 2, an example to be imitated or avoided; aliquid aliorum exemplo institutoque facere, Cic.; plus exemplo quam peccato nocent, Cic.; 3, a warning and deterring example, exemplary punishment; exemplum severitatis edere, Cic.; exemplum statuere in aliquem or in aliquo, Cic. **III.** that which illustrates or explains, instance, example, proof; magna exempla casuum humanorum, Liv.; exempli causā, or gratiā, or in exemplum, for example, Cic.

exemptus -a -um, partic. of eximo.

exēo -ii (-ivi) -itum, 4. **I.** Intransit., to go out, go away, go forth. **A.** Lit., 1, ex urbe, Cic.; ab urbe, Liv.; de triclino, Cic.; domo, Cic.; 2, of things, a, of lots, quum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset, Cic.; b, to spring up, sprout forth; de stamine pampinus exit, Ov.; c, to rise in the air, ascend; curribus auras in aetheras, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., de ore vita, to die, Cic.; e patriciis, to lose one's rank as a patrician, Cic.; exisse ex ore de potestate (mentis), to lose control over oneself, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to come out of; aere alieno, Cic.; b, to become known; exit oratio, Cic.; c, of time, to come to an end, pass away; quinto anno exeunte, Cic. **II.** Transi., 1, to pass over, beyond; Avernas valles, Ov.; transf., modum, Ov.; 2, to ward off; vim viribus, Verg.

exeq . . . v. ex-seq . . .

exerco -fi -itum, 2. (ex and ARC-eo), to work thoroughly, fatigue, weary. **I.** Lit., a, equos aequore campi, to exercise, Verg.; indomitas qualis undas exercet Auster, Hor.; b, to occupy,

employ the hands to work; assiduus brachia telis, Oz.; c. of slaves, animals, etc., to employ in work; famulus ad lumina longo penso, Verg.; d. to work hard at; solum presso sub vomere, to cultivate diligently, Verg. II. Transf., A. Gen., to harass, trouble; meos casus in quibus me fortuna vehementer exercuit, Cic.; exerceri poenis, Verg. B. to occupy in some activity, to exercise, practise; a, of the body, hoc vocem et vires suas, Cic.; milit. t. t., to exercise in arms, drill; copias, Caes.; reflex, se exercere and middle exerceri, to practise, exercise; of athletes, se in curriculo, Cic.; b, of the mind, memoriam, Cic.; adolescentes ad copiam rhetorum, Cic.; reflex, se exercere, or middle, exerceri, to practise; se quotidianis commentationibus acerrime, Cic. C. to make use of an instrument or weapon, to employ, use; 1, gen., a, arma, Verg.; diem, to do one's day's work, Verg.; b, of politics, to use, practise; facilitatem et lenitudinem animi in aliquo, Cic.; graves inimicitias cum aliquo, Sall.; libidinem et avaritiam in socios, Liv.; 2, esp., a, of land, to cultivate; praedia rustica, Liv.; of mines, to work; metalla auri atque argenti, Liv.; b, to practise an art, etc., medicinam, Cic.; c, legal t. t., (a) to preside over, to conduct; qui exercet iudicium, Cic.; quaestionem intersecarios, Cic.; (b) vectigalia, to manage, Cic.; (y) to bring a law into execution; legem confestius exerceri, Liv.

exercitatio -ōnis, f. (exercito), *practise, exercise; a, of the body, corpora nostra motu atque exercitatione recalescent, Cic.; b, of the mind, with genit., dicendi, Cic.; juris civilis, Cic.; c, practise; virtutis, scelerum, Cic.*

exercitatus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from exercito), 1, *busied; agris subigendis, Cic.; 2, practised, exercised; a, of the body, homines in armis exercitati, Cic.; exercitatus in uxoribus necandis, Cic.; b, of the mind, in arithmetice satis exercitatus, Cic. II. troubled, harassed; Syrtis exercitatae Noto, Hor.; curis agitatus et exercitatus animus, Cic.*

exercitum -ī, n. (exerceo), *practise, exercise; equitum, Tac.*

exercito, 1. (Intens. of exerceo), *to practise, Varr.*

1. **exercitus** -a -um, p. adj. (exerceo), 1, *trained, schooled; militia, bello, Tac.; 2, severe, vexatious, Tac.; 3, tried, harassed, Cic.*

2. **exercitus** -ūs, m. (exerceo), a, *a trained body of soldiers, army; exercitus terrestris, navalis, Liv.; ducere exercitum, Cic.; conseribere, Cic.; parare or comparare, Cic.; conficere, Cic.; cogere, Oses; repente conflare, Cic.; paucis diebus facere, Cic.; accipere, Cic.; exercitus alere, Cic.; exercitum ex castris educere, Caes.; exercitum exponere, put on ship, Caes.; esp., the infantry, exercitus equitatusque, Caes., Liv.; his omnibus diebus exercitum castris continuit, equestri proelio quotidie contendit, Caes.; b, post, crowd, swarm; corvorum, Verg.*

exēsor -ōris, m. (ēxēdo), *one who gnaws or eats away, Lucr.*

exhalatio -ōnis, f. (exhalo), *an exhalation, vapour, exhalationes terrae, Cic.*

exhalo, 1. I. Transiit., *to exhale, emit vapour, a, of things, nebulam, Verg.; odores, Lucr.; b, of persons, vitam, Verg.; animam, Ov.; grapium or vinum, Cia. II. Intransit., to breathe forth, Ov.*

exhaustio -hāsi -hāstem, 4. I. *to draw out A. 1, of fluids, sentinam, Cic.; 2, gen., to take out; terram manibus, Caes.; omnem pecuniam ex aerario, Cia. B. Transf., to take away; partem ex tuis landibus, Cia. II. to empty out. A. Lit., fossas cioscasque, Liv.; puteos,*

posculum, flavum, to empty by drinking, Cia; aerarium, Cia. B. Transf., 1, to exhaust, impoverish; facultates patriae, Cic.; homines, Cia; 2, to weaken, exhaust; sermo hominum exhaustus est, Cia; 3, to bring to an end, complete; mandata, Cia; 4, to endure, suffer; labores, Liv.

exhērēdo, 1. (exheres), *to disinherit; aliquem, Cic.*

exhērēs -ēdis, *disinherited; with genit., paternorum bonorum exheres, Cic.*

exhibēo -hibūl -hibitum, 2. (ex and habeo). I. Gen., a, *to produce, bring forth; esp., to produce in a court of justice; pupillum, fratres, Cic.; to produce for proof, etc., exhibe librum illud legum vestrarum, Cic.; b, to hand over, deliver; omnia alicui integra, Cia. II. 1, to show, display, exhibit; a, dea formam removit anilem Palladaque exhibuit, Ov.; b, populo Romano philosophiam, et fortē, present, Cia; 2, to make, to cause; alicui negotium, to cause trouble, Cia; so alicui molestiam, Cia; 3, to grant, allow; toros, Ov.; exhibe liberam contionem vel Argis vel Lacedaemone, Liv.*

exhilāro, 1. *to make cheerful; miraris tam exhilatam esse servitatem nostram, Cic.*

exhorresco -horriū, 3. I. Intransit., *to shudder exceedingly, be terrified; aequoris instar, Ov.; metu, Cia., in aliquo, Cia. II. Transiit., to tremble at, to dread; vulbus, Verg.*

exhortatio -ōnis, f. (exhortor), *exhortation, encouragement; ducum, Tac.*

exhortor, 1. dep., *to exhort, encourage; natum, Verg.; foll. by ut and the subj., Tac.*

exigo -ēgi -actum, 3. (ex and ago). I. *to drive out, drive away. A. Lit., 1, of living beings, reges ex civitate, Cia; servam a montibus, Liv.; 2, of things, a, sacer admissas exigit Hebrus aquas, pours into the sea, Ov.; b, agrorum fructus, to sell, Liv. B. Transf., otium, to banish, Hor. II. to drive in, to thrust; ensem per juvenem, Verg. III. to complete, finish; a, monumentum aere perennius, Hor.; opus, Ov.; b, of time, to spend, pass; exacto per scelera die, Tac.; to complete, bring to an end; exactis mensibus, Verg.; exactā aetate, at the end of life, Cia. IV. to exact, demand. A. Lit., a, of money, pecunias, Cia; vectigalia, Cia; b, of work, aedes privatas velut publicam opus, superintend the execution of, Liv.; esp., (a) to require the building or making of something; viam, Cia; (b) to make a requisition or demand for something; equitum peditumque certum numerum a civitatibus, Caes. B. Transf., to demand, require; iusjurandum, Liv.; veritatem a teste, Cia; promissum ab aliquo, Cia. V. to measure, weigh, examine. A. Lit., columnas ad perpendicularium, Cia. B. Transf., 1, ad illam summam veritatem legitimum jus, Cia; 2, to consider, reflect upon; tempus secum ipsa opusque exigit, Verg.; non satis exactum quid agam, not certain, Cic.*

exigū, adv. (exiguus), 1, *scarcely, scantily, scarcely; frumentum exigue dierum xxx habere, Caes.; nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare amicitiam, too narrowly, Cic; 2, briefly; exigue scripta est (epistola), Cic.*

exiguitas -ātis, f. (exiguus), 1, *of space, smallness; castrorum, Caes.; 2, of number, paucity; copiarum, Cic.; 3, of time, shortness; ut temporaria exiguitas postulabat, Caes.*

exigūus -a -um (exigo), *small, little, scanty. I. Of quantity, A. Of space, small, little; castra, Caes.; pars terrae, Cia; neut. subst., exiguum -i, n. smallness; spatii, Liv. B. Of number, scanty, small; numerus oratorum, Cia. C. Of time, short, scanty; vita, Cia. II. Of quality,*

1, *thin, meagre*; corpus, Nep.; 2, *sparing, scanty*; toga, Hor.; laus, Cic.; 3, of strength, *weak*; vires, Verg.; vox, Ov.

exilis -e (for exilis, from exigo), *little, thin, slender, meagre, poor*; 1, of number, legiones, *weak, not of their proper number*, Cic.; 2, of quality, a, *thin, slender, meagre*; cor, Cic.; femur, Hor.; b, of discourse, *meagre, dry*; genus hermonis, Cic.; c, *poor, insignificant, scanty*; solum, Cic.; domus, Hor.

exilitas -ätis, f. (exilis), *thinness, meagreness, weakness*; in dicendo, Cic.

exiliter, adv. (exilis), *thinly, poorly, meagrely*; a, *sparingly, parsimoniously*; nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare amicitiam, Cic.; b, *uninterestingly*; annales sane exiliter descripti, Cic.; c, of strength, *weakly*; nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, Cic.

eximie, adv. (eximius), *uncommonly, extraordinarily, extremely*; diligere, Cic.; templum eximie ornatum, Liv.

eximius -a -um (eximo). **I.** *excepted*; tu unus eximius eo, in quo hoc praeceptum ac singulare valeat, Liv.; te illi unum eximium cui consularet fuisse, Cic. **II.** *exceptional, distinguished, extraordinary, uncommon*; facies, ingenium, spes, Cic.; ironic, istae vestrae eximiae pulchraeque virtutes, Cic.

eximo -ēmi -emptum, 3. (ex and emo), *to take out, take away*. **I.** Lit., unam spinam de pluribus, Hor.; aliquid tamquam e vinculis alicuius rei, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to take away*; 1, a, aliquid ex rerum natura, Cic.; unum diem ex mense, Cic.; moram certaminis hosti, Liv.; b, of time, *to delay, procrastinate, waste*; diem dicendo, Cic.; c, of persons, aliquem ex or de reis, Cic.; 2, *to take away from some evil*; a, aliquid de, *to free from*; agrum de vectigalibus, Cic.; b, aliquid alicui, *to take something away from*; alicui curas, Ov.; c, of persons, aliquem ex with the abl., or with the abl. alone, *to free from*; aliquem ex culpa, Cic.; aliquem alicui rei, *to take away from*; aliquem vitae, Tac.; Syracusas in libertatem, *to free*, Liv.; d, *to exempt*; aliquem, Cic.

exin = exinde (q.v.).

exinatio -ivi -itum, 4. *to empty*; navem, Cic.; agros, gentes, *to plunder*, Cic.

exinde (exin), adv. **I.** *Of place, from there, thence, thereupon, next*; mari finitimus aer, Cic. **II.** *Of time, 1, thereupon, after that, then, Cic.; 2, in the enumeration of a series of facts, then, next, Verg., Liv.*

existimatio -ōnis, f. (existimo). **I.** *the opinion that a man has of a thing or person, judgment*; non militis de imperatore existimationem esse, Liv. **II.** *the opinion that other persons have of a man, esp. morally, reputation, good name, honour, character*; bona, integra, magna, Cic.; alicuius existimationem offendere or oppugnare, Cic.; venisse in eam existimationem, Cic.

existimātor -ōris, m. (existimo), *one who forms or gives an opinion, a critic*, Cic.

existimo (exaestumo, existumo), 1. *to judge a thing according to its value*. **I.** *to consider, hold, regard, esteem, deem*; with predic. acc., existumare aliquem avarum, Cic.; aliquem sapientem et appellare et existumare, Cic.; in pass., homo, ut existimabatur, avarus et furax; with in and the abl., in hostium numero existimari, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to think, be of opinion, hold*; with acc. and infin., non possum existimare plus quemquam a se ipso quam me a te amari, Cic.; Africano vim attulisse existimatus est, Cic.; with pronoun acc., quod ego nullo modo exis-

timo; impers., ita intelligimus vulgo existimari, Cic. **B.** *to judge, decide, pass judgment*; esp. of critical judgment on literary works, with de and the abl., de scriptoribus, qui nondum ediderunt, existimare non possumus, Cic.; bene or male de aliquo, Cic.; with rel. sent., existimari non potest, vix existimari potest utrum... an, etc., Caes., Liv.; absol. partic. subst., existimantes -lum, m. the critics, Cic.

existibilis -e (exitium), *deadly, destructive*; bellum, Cic.; tyrannus, Liv.

existialis -e (exitium), *destructive, fatal, deadly*; exitus, Cic.; donum Minervae, Verg.

exitiosus -a -um, adj. with compar and superl. (exitium), *destructive, fatal, deadly*; conjuratio, Cic.; exitiosum esse reipublicae, Cic.

exitium -ii, n. (exeo, lit., *a going out or away*), *destruction, ruin*; 1, lit., huius urbis, Cic.; exitio esse alicui, *to be fatal to*, Cic.; omnia exitia publica, Cic.; 2, meton., *the cause of destruction*, Hor.

exitus -ūs, m. (exeo), *a going out, a going forth*. **I.** A. Lit., reditum mihi gloriosum injuria tua dedit, non exitum calamitosum, Cic.; omni exitu et pabulatione interclusi, Caes.; with ab, ne exitus inclusis ab urbe esset, Liv. **B.** Meton., *a place of going out, exit*; quod (posticum) devium maximi atque occultissimi exitus erat, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., quae plurimus exitus dant ad eiusmodi digressionem, *opportunities for digression*, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, *the end*; adducta ad exitum quaestio est, Cic.; hic fuit exitus oppugnationis, Caes.; tristes exitus habere, Cic.; esp., a, of a tragedy, *the catastrophe*; ut tragici poetae, quum explicare argumenti exitum non potestis, Cic.; b, *the end of life*; humanus, Cic.; 2, *the result, consequence*; disceptatio sine exitu fuit, Liv.; 3, *issue, result*; eventus atque exitus rerum, Cic.; exitus futuri temporis, Hor.

exlex -lēgis, *lawless, bound by no law*; ex legem esse Sullam, Cic.

exmōvō = emoveo (q.v.).

exōdium -ii, n. (ἐξόδιον), *a comic afterpiece*, Liv.; Juv.

exōlesco -lēvi -lētum, 3. **I.** *to grow to full size*; only in perf. partic., exoletus, Plaut. **II.** *to pass away from use, be out of date, obsolete*; ne vetustissima Italiae disciplina per desidia exolesceret, Tac.; exoletum jam vetustate odium, Liv.

exōlētus -a -um, partic. of exolesco.

exōnōro, 1. **A.** Lit., *to unload, disburden*; a, Plaut.; plenas colos, *to spin off*, Ov.; b, *to remove, send away*; multitudinem in proximis terras, Tac. **B.** Transf., *to free, release, relieve*; civitatem metu, Liv.; regnum praegravante multitudine, Liv.

exoptātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (exopto), *desired, wished for*; nuntius, Cic.; nihil exoptatus adventu meo, Cic.; exoptatissima gratulatio, Cic.

exopto, 1. *to desire eagerly, earnestly wish for*; exoptare ea maxime, Cic.; Samnitium adventum, Liv.; tibi pestem exoptant, *wish you*, Cic.; with infin., Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic.

exorābilis -e, adj. with compar. (exoro), *easily entreated, placable*, Cic.; Hor.

exordior -orsus sum, 4. dep., 1, *to lay a warp, begin to weave*; fig., pertex quod exorsus es, Cic.; 2, *to begin*; bellum ab causa tam nefanda, Liv.; without acc., of orators, *to begin*; ab ipsa re, Cic.; with infin., dicere, Cic. Partic. subst., **exorsa** -ōrum, n. *the beginning*, Cic.

exordium -ii, n. (exordior), 1, *the warp*

of a web, Quint.; 2, *a, the beginning; vitae*, Cic.; plur., *revocate exordia prima pugnae*, Verg.; *b*, esp., *the beginning of a speech*; in dicendi exordio permoveri, Cic.; *as a part of a speech, the introduction*, Cic.

exōrior -ortus sum -ōriri, dep. 3. and 4. *I. to rise, rise up*. **A.** Lit., omnes exorti, sprang up, Liv.; esp. of the sun, moon, and stars; post solstitium Canicula exoritur, Cic. **B.** Transf., *1, to appear, step forward, make one's appearance; repentinus Sulla nobis exoritur*, Cic.; exortus est servus, as an accuser, Cic.; of abstractions, exoritur Antipatri ratio ex altera parte, Cic.; 2, *to rise up from a misfortune, breathe again; ego nunc paulum exorior*, Cic. **II.** to arise, proceed, take rise. **A.** exoritur ingens per litora flatus, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, exoritur fema alicuius rei or de aliqua re; with accus. and infin., Lucr.; 2, *to proceed from; honestum quod ex virtutibus exoritur*, Cic.

exornatio -ōnis, f. (exorno), *adorning, ornament*. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** embellishment of a speech, Cic.

exornator -ōris, m. (exorno), *one who adorns, an embellisher*; ceteri non exornatores rerum, sed tantummodo narratores fuerunt, Cic.

exorno, 1. *to furnish with, provide plentifully*; 1, vicinitatem armia, Sall.; 2, *to ornament, adorn*; **a**, lit., domum, Cic.; tricinulum, Cic.; **b**, transf., Cic.; Graeciam praestantissimis artibus, Cic.; philosophiam falsā gloriā; of speech, orationem, Cic.

exōro, 1. *I. to entreat earnestly, obtain by entreaty, prevail upon*; exora supplice prece deos, Ov.; exorare pacem divum, Verg.; with ut and the subj., denique exoravit tyrannum ut abire liceret, Cic. **II.** *to propitiate, move; carmina exorant deos*, Ov.; exorare aliquem or exorari foll. by ut or ne and the subj., Cic., non exorari by quin, Cic.; absol., viri non esse neque exorari neque placari, Cic.

1. **exorsus** -a -um, partic. of exordior.

2. **exorsus** -ūs, m. (exordior), *a beginning; orationis inae*, Cic.

exos -ossis, *without bones*, Lucr.

exosculor, 1., dep., *to kiss frequently*; alieuius manum, Tac.

exosso, 1. (exos), *to bone, take out the bones*, Ter.; exossatum pectus, boneless, flexible, Lucr.

exostira -ae, f. (ἐξοστρα), *a theatrical machine, by which the inside of a house was revealed to the spectators*, Cic.

exosus -a -um (ex and odi), *hating exceedingly*; exosus Trojanos, Verg.; templa oculos exosa viriles, Ov.

exoticus -a -um (ἐξωτικός), *foreign, outlandish, exotic*, Plaut.

expallesco -lūi, 3. *to become very pale, to grow white*; toto ore, Ov.; poet., with acc., Pindarici fontis haustus, to dread, Hor.

expando -pansi -pansum and -passum, 3. *to stretch out, expand, spread out*. **A.** Lit., expasae delubri fores, opened, Tac. **B.** Transf., to explain; rerum naturam dietis, Lucr.

expatro, 1. *to squander*, Cat.

expavesco -pāvi, 3. *to be exceedingly terrified*; ad id, Liv.; with acc., ensem, to dread exceedingly, Hor.

expedio -ivi and -fī-ītum, 4. (ex and pes). *I.* *to disengage, disentangle, set free*. **A.** Lit., se ex laqueo, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to free, help out, bring off*; se ab omni occupatione, Cic.; **a**, Claudias manus per acuta belli, lead successfully, Hor.; jaculum trans finem, to throw, Hor.; **b**, *to despatch, settle, execute*; negotia, Cic.; rem

fragmentariam, Caes.; **c**, *to explain, show*; omnem expedit morbi causam, Verg.; priusquam huiusmodi rei initium expeditam, Sall.; ea de re quam verissime expeditam, Tac. **II.** **A.** *to bring forth, provide*; 1, lit., virgas, Cic.; Cererem canistris, Verg.; 2, transf., **a**, milit. t. t., *to make ready*; naves or classem, Caes.; se ad pugnam, Liv.; **b**, *to find out, discover*; alicui vicarium, Liv. **B.** res expedit, or jaspers. expedit, it is expedient, useful, advantageous; non quominus expedit quidquam Caesari ad diuturnitatem dominationis, Cic.; with acc. and infin. or the infin. simply, omnibus bonis expedit salvam esse rempublicam, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Tac.

expeditē, adv. with compar. and superl. (expeditus), 1, *quickly*; expeditus navigare, Cic.; 2, *without difficulty, easily*; explicare, Cic.

expeditio -ōnis, f. (expedito), *an undertaking against an enemy, expedition*; milites ex hibernis in expeditionem evocare, Sall.; milites equitesque in expeditionem mittere, Caes.; in expeditionem exercitum educere, Cic.

expeditus -a -um, adj. (from expedito). **I.** *unimpeded, unshackled*; **a**, lightly clad; Clodius, Cic.; jaculatores, Liv.; hence, subst., **expeditus** -i, m. *a light-armed foot-soldier*, Caes.; expediti, not burdened with baggage, Liv.; **b**, *without obstacles, easy*; via, Liv.; locus, Caes.; **c**, *not hindered by obstacles, easy, quick*; ad suos receptus, Caes., expedita et facile currens oratio, Cic.; **d**, *not hindered by business, free*; ut expeditus in Galliam proficisci posset, Cic.; **e**, *ready, prepared*; expeditus homo et paratus, Cic.; ad dicendum, Cic.; of soldiers, ready for fight; copiae, Caes.; copias in expedito habere ad, etc., Liv. **II.** *disentangled*; **a**, put in order, settled; negotia, Cic.; **b**, *decisive*; victoria, Caes.

expello -pūli -pulsum, 3. *to drive out, away*. **I.** Of animals, pectus portā Esquilinā, Liv. **II.** 1, *to drive away, expel, throw away*; **a**, lit., genis oculos, to tear, Ov.; **b**, transf., naturam furcā, Hor.; 2, *to drive forth, thrust forth*; **a**, lit., ab litore naves in altum, Liv.; sagittam arcu, Ov.; aliquem aethere toto, Ov.; (a) esp. milit. t. t., *to drive out*; aliquem ex oppido, Caes.; Romanos castris, Caes.; (b) *to drive out of a house or country, to banish*; aliquem domo suā, Cic.; patriā, Cic.; ex urbe, Cic.; aliquem bonis, from one's property, Cic.; *to drive out kings, tyrants, etc.*, aliquem regno, Cic.; (y) esp., *to divorce*; filiam ex matrimonio, Cic.; **b**, transf., (a) aliquem vitā, *to bring about a person's death*, Cic.; (b) *to drive away, banish*; omnem dubitationem, Caes.; somnum or quietem, Verg.

expendo -pendi -pensum, 3. *to weigh*. **A.** Lit., ut jam expendantur non numerentur pecuniae, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to weigh, examine, test*; expendere atque aestimare voluptates, Cic.; testem, Cic. **II.** *to weigh out, pay out money, to pay*. **A.** Lit., auri pondo centum, Cic.; esp., ferre alicui expensum, *to put down in one's account book a payment to some one else*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to pay*; poenas scelerum, Verg.

expergefācio -fēci -factum, 3. *to wake up*. **I.** Lit., Suet. **II.** Transf., *to rouse, excite*; ac, Cic.

expergisco -perrectus sum, 3. dep., *to awake, wake up, rise from sleep*. **A.** Lit., si dormis, expergisce, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to awake, rouse oneself*; experrecta nobilitas, Cic.

experiens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from experior), *active, industrious, enterprising, experienced in*; promptus homo et experiens, Cic.; with genit., experiens laborum, Ov.

experientia -ae, f. (experior), 1, *trial, ex-*

periment; with genit., *patrimonii amplificandi*, Cic.; **2**, the knowledge gained by experiment, experience; *multarum rerum experientiā cognitus*, Tac.

experimentum -i, n. (*experior*), *trial, experiment*; *hoc maximum est experimentum*, Cic.; *Metello experimentis cognitum erat genus Numidarum periculum esse*, Sall.

experior -pertus sum, 4. dep. (ex and root PER, whence com-perio or -perior, peritus, periculum). **I. A.** to try, test, prove, put to the test; 1, gen., *alicuius amorem*, Cic.; *vim veneni in servo*, Cic.; *amicos*, Cic.; **2**, esp., to try in a hostile manner, to measure one's strength with another; **a**, in battle, si iterum experiri velint, iterum paratum esse decertare, Caes.; **b**, in a court of law, to litigate; cum aliquo, Cic. **B.** to try the success of something, to risk, hazard, make a trial of; 1, gen., experiri id nōlent quod se assequi posse diffidunt, Cic.; rei eventum experiri, Caes.; *ultima audere atque experiri*, Liv.; with ut and the subj., experiri certe ut hinc avoleam, Cic.; **2**, esp., experiri ius, to go to law, Cic.; experiri iudicium populi Romani, to leave it to the decision of the Roman people, Liv. **II.** to experience, find, or know by experience; 1, omnia quae dico expertus in nobis, Cic.; with predic. acc., deos constantes inimicos, Ov.; with acc. and infin., jam antea expertus sum parum fidelis miseris esse, Sall.; equidem in me ipso saepissime experior, ut exalbescam in principio dicendi, Cic.; with relat. sent., experiri libet quantum audeatis, Liv.; de me experior, I experience it in myself, Cic.; **2**, to experience something unpleasant; nondum alteram fortunam expertus, Liv. (pass., libertatis dulcedine nondum experta, Liv.).

experrectus -a -um, partic. of *expergisco*.

expers -pertis (ex and pars). **A.** having no part in, not sharing in; with genit., periculorum, publici consilii, Cic. **B.** Transf., wanting in, destitute of; with genit., omnis eruditionis, Cic.; viri, without a husband, Ov.; with abl., fama atque fortunis, Sall.

expertus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from *experior*), that which has been often tested, tried, approved; exercitus, Liv.; with genit., expertus belli, Verg., Tac.; with abl., expertus tribuniciis certaminibus, Liv.

expetendus -a -um, p. adj. (*expeto*), to be desired, desirable; *gloriam expetendam putare*, Cic.

expetesso, 3. (*expeto*), to desire, wish for, Plaut.

expeto -ivi -itum, 3. **I.** Transit., to desire, wish, or long for; *vitam alicuius*, Cic.; *auxilium ab aliquo*, Cic.; with infin., vincere illi expetunt, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nostram gloriam tuā virtute augeri expeto, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Tac.; of things, mare medium terrae locum expetens, encroaching on, Cic. **II.** Intransit., to fall upon, befall; ut in eum omnes expetant huiusce clades belli, Liv.

expitiō -ōnis, f. (*expio*), atonement, expiation; scelus, Cic.

expilatio -ōnis, f. (*expilo*), a plundering, robbery; sociorum, Cic. -

expilator -ōris, m. (*expilo*), a plunderer, robber, Cic.

expilo, 1. to plunder, rob; *aerarium*, Cic. -

expingo -pinxi -ictum, 3. to paint, describe, depict in writing, Cic.

expio, 1. **I.** to propitiate, appease. **A.** poenis manes mortuorum, Cic. **B.** to avert an omen, or sign of the wrath of the gods; prodigium, Liv. **II. A.** to purify; *forum a sceleris vestigiis*, Cic.; *religionem aedium suarum*, Cic. **B.**

to atone for; 1, lit., scelus supplicio, Cic.; *tua scelera dii in nostros milites expiaverunt, have avenged on our soldiers*, Cic.; **2**, transf., to atone for, make amends for; *incommodum virtute*, Caes.

expiscor, 1. dep., to fish out; transf., to search out, find out; *omnia ab aliquo*, Cic.

explānātē, adv. with compar. (*explanatus*), clearly, plainly, Cic.

explānatio -ōnis, f. (*explano*), 1, gen., a making clear, explanation; *naturae*, Cic.; **2**, esp., a, interpretation; *portentorum*, Cic.; **b**, rhet. t.t., illustration, Cic.

explānator -ōris, m. (*explano*), one who explains, an interpreter, expositor; *oraculorum et vaticinationum*, Cic.

explānātus -a -um, p. adj. (from *explano*), clear, plain; *vocum impressio*, Cic.

explāno, 1. (ex and planus), to explain, expound, make clear; 1, ille tibi omnia explanabit, Cic.; **2**, a, to interpret; *carmen*, Liv.; **b**, to set forth, state; de cuius hominis moribus pauca prius explananda sunt, Sall.

explando = *explodo* (q.v.).

explēo -plēvi -plētum, 2. to fill, fill up, complete by filling. **I. Lit.**, paludem cratibus atque aggere, Caes.; *rimas*, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, gen., sententias mollioribus numeris, Cic.; **2**, esp., a, to amount to, make up; *aurum quod summam talenti Attici explet*, Liv.; *milit. t.t.*, *trium millium numerum*, Liv.; **b**, to fulfil, discharge; *munus*, Cic.; **c**, to satisfy, quench, appease; *sitim*, Cic.; *vereor ne non scribendo te expleam*, Cic.; with genit., *animum ultrocius flammae*, Cic.; **d**, to make good; *ea damna*, Liv.; **e**, to fill up, complete the number of; *centurias, tribus*, Liv.; *legiones*, Caes.; **f**, to complete, perfect; *vitam beatam cumulata*, Cic.; **g**, of time, to complete, finish; *expletum annum habeto*, Cic.

explētio -ōnis, f. (*expleo*), satisfying; *naturae*, Cic.

explētus -a -um, p. adj. (from *expleo*), perfect, complete; *expletus omnibus suis partibus*, Cic.

explicātē, adv. (*explicatus*), plainly, clearly, Cic.

explicatio -ōnis, f. (*explico*). **A.** an unfolding, uncoiling; *rudentis*, Cic. **B.** Transf., explanation, exposition, interpretation; in disserendo mira explicatio, Cic.; *explicatio fabularum*, Cic.

explicātor -ōris, m. (*explico*), an expounder, interpreter, explainer; *rerum explicator prudens*, Cic.

1. explicātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (*explico*). **I.** ordered, arranged; *provincia quam maxime apta explicataque*, Cic. **II.** plain, clear; *litterae tuae, quibus nihil potest esse explicatus*, Cic.

2. explicātus -us, m. (*explico*), explanation, exposition; *difficiles habere explicatus*, Cic.

explicitus -a -um, p. adj. (from *explico*), straightforward, easy; ex duobus consiliis propositis explicitis videbatur Ilerdam reverti, Caes.

explico -āvi -ātum, and (not in Cicero) -āvi -itum, 1. to unfold, unroll, disentangle. **I. Lit.**, **A.** volumen, Cic.; *suas pennas*, Ov.; *frontem, to unravel*, Hor. **B.** to spread out, extend, expand; *forum laxare et usque ad atrium Libertatis explicare*, Cic.; *Capua planissimo in loco explicata*, Cic.; esp. as milit. t.t., to extend the ranks, deploy; *agmen, aciem, ordines*, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, explicata atque excute intelligentiam tuam, Cic.; **2**, to provide, arrange; *reus frumentarium*, Caes.; **3**, to set free; *numquam laborant, quem ad modum se probent, sed quem ad modum se explicent dicendo*, Cic.; **4**, to

accomplish, execute, bring about; rationes meas, accounts, Cic.; alicuius negotia, Cic.; mandata, Cic.; of a debt, to pay off; nomen, Cic.; 5, to explain in discourse, expound, interpret; causas rerum, Cic.; with relat. sent., explicare breviter quae mihi sit ratio et causa cum Caesare, Cic.; absol., explicare, de rerum natura, Cic.; 6, to discover, find out; ut explicarem quid optimum esset factu, Cic.

explōdo (explando) -plōsi -plōsum, 3. **I.** to drive off with a noise, Sen. **II.** to hiss a player off the stage; histrionem exsilare et explodere, Cic.; **transf.** to reject, disapprove; sententiam, Cic.

explōrātē, adv. with compar. (exploratus), certainly, surely, definitely; ad te explorare scribo, Cic.

explōrātiō -ōnis, f. (exploro), an exploring, investigation; occultis, Tac.

explōrātōr -ōris, m. (exploro), one who investigates, an explorer, scout, spy, Caes.

explōrātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (exploro), established, confirmed, certain, sure; spes, Cic.; victoria, Caes.; de quo mihi exploratum est, I am convinced, am sure, foll. by acc. and infin., Cic.

explōro, 1. **I.** to seek out, search out, investigate, explore. **A.** Africam, Cic. **B.** Esp. 1, milit. t. t., to gain intelligence, spy out, reconnoitre; hostium iter, Caes.; in abl. absol., explorato or explorato ante, after intelligence had been gained, Liv.; 2, **transf.**, a, to search out, examine, investigate; rem totam, Cic.; b, to spy out for something; fugam domini, Cic. **II.** to test, try, put to proof; explorat robora fumus, Verg.; epulas, cidos potusque, Tac.

explōsiō -ōnis, f. (explodo), a hissing off the stage, ap. Cic.

expōlio -ivi -itum, 4. to smooth, polish, to polish, refine; Dionem Plato doctrinis omnibus expolivit, Cic.; partes non eodem ratione, Cic.

expōlitio -ōnis, f. (expolio), a smoothing, polishing. **A.** Lit., urbana, of a town-house, Cic. **B.** **Transf.**, of discourse, polishing, embellishing; inventi artificiosa, Cic.

expōlitus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (expolio), 1, smooth, polished; deus expolitior, Cat.; 2, polished, refined; vir omni vitā excultus atque expolitus, Cic.

expōno -pōsi -pōsitum, 3. to put out, place out, set out. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., scalas, put up, Verg.; expositus, of places, tying towards, placed near; expositae prope in ipsis litoribus urbes, Liv.; super exposita (= exposita) ponto, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, to put on land; a, to throw on the land; os Orpheī peregrinis arenis, Ov.; b, naut. t. t., to land, disembark; exponere frumentum, Cic.; esp. of troops, milites navibus, Caes.; 2, to expose openly; aliquid venditioni, Tac.; esp. for show, vasa Samia, Cic.; aliquem populo videndum, Ov.; copias in omnibus collibus, place openly, Caes.; 3, to expose a child; in proxima alluvie pueros, Liv. **II.** **Transf.**, 1, to show, place before one; praemia alicui, Cic.; per urbes benigne commeatu, Liv.; 2, of discourse, to set forth, exhibit, explain; vitam alicuius totam, Cic.; with relat. sent. (with qui, quid, quemadmodum, etc.), Cic.; 3, to expose, leave unprotected; mare nimia propinquitate ad pericula classium externarum expositum, Liv.; libertas exposita ad injurias Masinissae, Liv. (syncop. perf. partic., expositus (for expositus), Verg.)

expōrigo -rexi -rectum, 3. to stretch out, expand, extend, Ter.

expōrtātiō -ōnis, f. (exporto), exportation; aurum rerum quibus abundaremus, Cic.

expōrto, 1. to carry out. **I.** Gen., omnia signa ex fanis plaustris evecta exportataque, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, to export; aurum ex Italia quotannis Hierosolyma, Cic.; b, to banish, drive away; portentum in ultimas terras exportandum, Cic.

expōsco -pōposci, 3. **I.** to demand vehemently, entreat earnestly. **A.** Gen., signum proeli, Caes.; misericordiam, Cic.; with infin., Verg., Tac.; with acc. and infin., Verg.; with acc. of pers. and subj., precibus exposcere plebem, unum aibi civem donare, Liv.; absol., exposcitibus militibus, Caes. **B.** Esp., 1, to ask of the gods, to pray for; victoriam a diis, Caes.; 2, to demand the delivery of a person, aliquem ad poenam, Tac. **II.** to demand, require; nec opes exposcere magnas, Ov.

expōsitiō -ōnis, f. (expono), of discourse, a statement, setting forth, exposition, narration; expositio sententiae suae, Cic.; plur., expositiones rerum, Cic.

expōsitus -a -um, p. adj. (from expono), exposed, open, accessible. **A.** Lit., of places, mollibus expositum Zephyris Lilybaeum, Ov. **B.** **Transf.**, accessible; domus patens atque adeo exposita cupiditati et voluptatibus, Cic. **C.** vulgar, Juv.

expōstulātiō -ōnis, f. (expostulo), 1. a demand; bonorum, Cic. **II.** complaint, expostulation; expostulationem facere, Cic.; fuerunt nonnullae expostulationes cum absente Pompeio, Cic.

expōstūlo, 1. **I.** to desire, demand earnestly. **A.** Gen., aliqui ad aliquo, Cic.; foll. by ut or ne and the subj., Tac.; by acc. and infin., Tac. **B.** to demand the delivery of a person; aliquem ad supplicium, Tac. **II.** to make a complaint, to expostulate; cum aliquo de aliqua re, Cic.; cum aliquo aliquid or aliquem, concerning a thing or person, Cic.; expostulare et queri, foll. by acc. and infin., Cic.

expōstus = expositus, v. expono.

expōtus = epotus (q.v.).

expressus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from exprimo), 1. Of pronunciation, clear, distinct, Quint.; in a bad sense, affected; litterae neque expressae neque oppressae, Cic. **II.** plain, evident, visible. **A.** Lit., litterae lituraeque expressae, Cic. **B.** **Transf.**, expressa sceleris vestigia, Cic.

exprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. (ex and premo), to press out, force out. **I.** **A.** Lit., 1, succina solae radiis expressa, Tac.; corporis pondere conisa tenuem jam spiritum expressit, Tac.; vestis exprimens singulos artus, showing, Tac.; 2, of pronunciation, to articulate distinctly; exprimere litteras putidius, Cic. **B.** **Transf.**, to exert, wrest, squeeze out; nummos ab aliquo blanditiis, Cic., expressi ut negaret, made him deny, Cic. **II.** to express, model, portray, represent. **A.** Lit., expressi vultus per athenae signa, Hor. **B.** 1, to express in words; a, describe; mores alicuius oratione, Cic.; with relat. sent., qui crebro dicat diligenter oportere exprimi, quae vis subjecta sit vocibus, Cic.; b, to translate; aliquid Latine, Cic.; verbum e verbo, Cic.; ad verbum de Graecis, Cic. 2, to imitate, copy; alicuius vitam et consuetudinem, Cic. **III.** to raise up; quantum his quotidianus agger expresserat, Caes.

expōbrātiō -ōnis, f. (exprobro), reproach, upbraiding; alicui veteris fortunae, Liv.

expōbro, 1. (ex and probrum), to reproach, twit with, lay to the charge of; with acc., officia, Cic.; ea (vitia) in adversariis, Cic.; with acc. and dat., haec hosti, Liv.; with dat. and de, with the abl., de uxore mihi exprobrare, Nep.;

with acc. and infin., *exprobrare nihilo plus sanitatis in curia quam in foro esse*, Liv.; with quod and the subj., *quasi exprobrare quod in vita maneam*, Cic.; absol., *circumstantibus armati hostes exprobrantes eludentesque*, Liv.

expromo -prompsi -promptum, 3. to bring forth, produce. **I.** Lit., omnes apparatus supplicii, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, to fetch out, utter; maestus voces, Verg.; 2, to exhibit, display; a, crudelitatem suam in aliquo, Cic.; b, to pronounce, set forth, state; leges de religione, Cic.; causas et ordinem belli, Liv.; with rel. sent., quanta vis sit (eius) eloquentiae expromere, Cic.

expromptus -a -um, partic. of expromo.

expugnabilis -e (expugno), that may be besieged or captured; urbs, Liv.

expugnatio -ōnis, f. (expugno), the taking or capturing of any place by storm; urbis, Caes.; plur., expugnationes urbium, Cic.

expugnator -ōris, m. (expugno), a taker, capturer; urbis, Cic.; transf., pudicitiae, violator, Cic.

expugno, 1. to take, take by storm, capture, conquer, overcome. **A.** Lit., urbes, naves, Caes.; urbem obsidione, Caes.; tyrannos eius, non ipsam urbem, Liv.; of things, fames obsessos expugnavit, compelled to surrender, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, to overcome, subdue; animum, Cic.; pertinaciam legatorum, Liv.; b, to destroy, violate; quaestiones, thwart, Liv.; pudicitiam, violate, Cic.; c, to force, compel; legationem, Cic.; with ut and the subj., bring it about that, etc., Cic.; d, to accomplish; coepit, Ov.

expulsiō -ōnis, f. (expello), a driving out, expulsion; Laenatis, Cic.; plur., expulsiones vicinorum, Cic.

expulso, 1. (intens. of expello), to drive out, drive back, Mart.

expulsor -ōris, m. (expello), one who drives out or expels; iste homo acerrimus, bonorum possessor, expulsor, ereptor, Cic.

expultrix -triciis, f. (expulsor), one who expels; philosophia expultrix vitiorum, Cic.

expungo -pungi -punctum, 3. to strike out, blot out, expunge, Plaut.

expurgatio -ōnis, f. (expurgo), a vindication, justification, Plaut.

expurgo, 1. to cleanse, purify. **A.** Lit., quae poterunt unquam satis expurgare cicuta, Hor. **B.** Transf., a, expurgandus est sermo, Cic.; b, to justify, defend; dissimulandi causa aut sui expurgandi, Sall.

expūto, 1. to comprehend, ap. Cic.

exquaero = exquiro (q.v.).

Exquiliae -ārum = Esquiliae (q.v.).

exquiro -quisivi -quisitum, 3. (ex and quaero). **I.** to seek out; 1, a, lit., antiquam matrem, Verg.; iter per aliquem, Caes.; b, transf., veritate, verum, Cic.; with rel. sent., quid in omni genere vitae optimum et verissimum sit exquirere, Cic.; c, to ask, inquire; exquirere palam pretia, Cic.; a te nihil certi exquiro, Cic.; ex aliquo causas alicuius rei, Cic.; with rel. sent., quid iis de quoque officii genere placeat exquirere, Cic.; partic. subst., **exquisita** -ōrum, n. *inquiries*, Cic.; 2, to choose, select; verba ad (according to) sonum, Cic. **II.** to search through. **A.** Lit., vespendi causā mari terraque omnia, Sall. **B.** to search, test; facta alicuius ad antiquae religionis rationem, Cic. **III.** to ask for; alicuius consilium, Cic.

exquisitē, adv. with compar. and superl. (exquisitus), accurately, carefully, admirably; de eo crimine accurate et exquisite disputare, Cic.

exquisitus -a -um, p. adj. with compar.

and superl. (exquiro), 1, carefully sought, choice, exquisite, excellent, admirable; sententiae, Cic.; exquisitius dicendi genus, Cic.; exquisitissimis verbis laudare, Cic.; 2, artificial, far-fetched; munditia exquisita nimis, Cic.

exsacrifico, 1. to sacrifice, ap. Cic.

exsaevio, 4. to rage to an end, cease to rage; dum reliquum tempestatis exsaeviret, Liv.

exsanguis -e, bloodless, without blood. **I.** Lit., umbrae, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, lifeless; corpora mortuorum, Cic.; b, pale as a corpse, deathly pale, Cic.; color, Sall.; c, exhausted, weak, Cic.; of voice, speech, etc., Calvus exsanguis et aridus, Tac.; d, act., making pale; cuminum, Hor.

exsarcio -(s)arturus, 4. to patch up, make good, repair, Ter.

exsatio, 1. to satisfy thoroughly, satiate. **A.** Lit., vino ciboque, Liv. **B.** Transf., morte alicuius exsatiari, Liv.

exsaturabilis -e (exsaturor), that can be satiated; non exsaturabile pectus, Verg.

exsaturō, 1. to satisfy, satiate. **A.** Lit., belua exsaturanda visceribus meis, Ov. **B.** Transf., eius cruciatu atque supplicio pascere oculos animumque exsaturare, Cic.

exscendo = escendo (q.v.).

exscensio = escensio (q.v.).

exscensus = escensus (q.v.).

exscindo -scidi -scissum, to destroy utterly, raze to the ground; Numantium, Cic.; of persons, to destroy; hostem, Tac.

exserō, 1. to cough or hawk out; totiens clausas ante fores, Ov.

exscribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. 1, to copy; litteras, Cic.; 2, to note down, register; ei sacra omnia exscripta exsignataque attribuit, Liv.

exsculpo -sculpsi -sculptum, 3. 1, to scratch out, erase; versus, Nep.; 2, to cut out with a chisel, carve or scoop out; aliquid e quercu, Cic.

exsecō -secūi -sectum, 1. to cut out; 1, linguam, Cic.; fig., vitiosas partes reipublicae, Cic.; transf., quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, deducts from the principal, Hor.; 2, to castrate, Cic.

exsecrabilis -e (exsecror), 1, deserving curses; fortuna, Liv.; 2, cursing, execrating; carmen, Liv.; hence, deadly; ira atque odium, Liv.

exsecratio -ōnis, f. (exsecror), 1, a curse, execration, Cic.; 2, an oath containing an imprecation, Cic.

exsecratus -a -um, p. adj. (from exsecror), cursed, execrated; exsecratus populo Romano, Cic.

exsecror, 1. dep. (ex and sacer), to curse, execrate; 1, a, aliquem, Cic.; consilia Catilinae, Sall.; b, to utter a curse; in caput alicuius, Liv.; exsecratur primum ut naufragio pereat, Cic.; 2, to swear with an imprecation; haec exsecrata civitas, Hor.

exsectio -ōnis, f. (exseco), a cutting out; linguae, Cic.

exsecutio -ōnis, f. (exsequor), performance, accomplishment; negotii, Tac.; exsecutio Syriae, administration of, Tac.

exsequiae -ārum, f. (exsequor), a funeral procession; justa exsequiarum, ceremonies of, Cic.; exsequias alicuius funeris prosequi, Cic.; exsequias celebrare, Liv.

exsequialis -e (exsequiae), relating or belonging to a funeral procession; carmina, Ov.

exsequor -secutus sum, 3. dep. **I.** to follow a corpse to the grave, Cic. poet. **II.** A. to follow; suam quisque spem, sua consilia, communibus

deploratis, exsequentes, Liv. **B. 1.** to accomplish, execute; **a.**, mandata vestra, Cic.; officia, Cic.; **b.**, to assert, maintain; jus suum armis, Caes.; **2.**, to follow revengefully, to avenge, punish; jura violata, dolorem, Liv.; rem tam atrocem, Liv.; **3.**, to relate, describe, explain; ea vix verbis exsequi posse, Cic.; viam consili scelerati, Liv.; alicuius or alicuius rei laudes, to spread abroad, Liv.; with rel. sent., exsequatur inde, quae sollemnis derivatio esset, Liv.; **4.**, to prosecute, carry out; aliquid usque ad extremum, Cic.; **5.**, to ascertain, find out, Liv.; **6.**, to suffer, endure; cladem illam fugamque, Cic.

exséro -sérui -sertum, **3.** **I.** Lit., **a.**, to stretch out, thrust out; linguam, Liv.; caput ponto, Ov.; **b.**, to bare; brachia, Ov.; Amazon unum exserta latus pugnae, Verg. **II.** Transf., to free; se aere alieno, Cic. (Y)

exserto, **1.** (intena. of exséro), to stretch out; ora, Verg.

exsertus -a -um, partic. of exséro.

exsibilo, **1.** to hiss an actor off the stage, Cic.

exsiccatús -a -um, **p. adj.** (from exsicco), dry, jejune; genus orationis, Cic.

exsicco, **1.** **1.**, to dry thoroughly; arbores, Cic.; **2.**, to drain dry, to empty by drinking; vina culullis, Hor.

exsigno, **1.** to put a mark upon, mark; sacra omnia exscripta exsignataque, Liv.

exsilio -sili -sultum, **4.** (ex and salio), **1.**, to leap out, spring out; in siccum (of a snake), Verg.; oculi exsiluere, Ov.; **2.**, to leap up, spring up; de sella, Cic.; gaudio, for joy, Cic.; exsiluere loco silvae, Ov.

exsilium -ii, **n.** (exsul), **1.** lit., banishment, exile; exsilii poena, Cic.; aliquem exsilio afficere or multare, Cic.; in exsilium ire or pergere, Cic.; aliquem in exsilium mittere, Liv.; aliquem in exsilium ejicere or pelleri, Cic.; or agere, Liv.; aliquem reducere de exsilio, Cic.; **2.**, meton., **a.**, the place of exile, Cic.; **b.**, exsilia = exules, plenum exsiliis mare, Tac.

exsisto (existo) -stiti -stitum, **3.** to arise, come forth, appear. **I.** ab ara, Cic.; of soldiers, to start up; e latebris, Liv.; of things, ab aede Junonis ex arce (of a voice), Cic. **II.** to spring, arise, come into existence. **A.** Lit., ex stirpe quadam, Cic.; in statucae capite, Cic. **B.** Transf., ut tyranni existerent, Cic.; existit motus, Caes.; ex luxuria existit avaritia, Cic.; with predic. nomin., ego huic causae patronus existi, Cic.; with ut and the subj. (of logical consequence), ex quo existet, ut de nihilo quippiam fiat, Cic.; with acc. and infin., existit illud, multa esse probabilia quae, etc., Cic.

exsolvo -solví -solutum, **3.** **I.** to loosen, unloose, untie, unbind. **A.** Lit., glaciem, to dissolve, Lucr.; fig., nodum huius erroris, Liv. **B.** Transf., exsoluti plerique legis nexus, Tac.; famem, drive away, Verg. **II.** to set free, release. **A.** Lit., se corpore, Ov. **B.** Transf., **1.** to free; plebem aere alieno, Liv.; se occupationibus, Cic.; **2.**, **a.**, to pay; nomina, Cic.; stipendium praeteritum cum fide, Tac.; **b.**, to discharge, to fulfil an engagement, perform a promise or something due; quod promiserat, Cic.; jurandum, Liv.; poenas morte, Tac.

exsomnia -e (ex and somnus), sleepless, wakeful, Verg.

exsorbéo -sorbui, **2.** to suck up, suck in. **A.** Lit., sanguinem, Cic.; gustaras civilem sanguinem vel potius exsorbueras, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a.**, to endure; multorum difficultatem, Cic.; **b.**, to swallow up, devour; quantas iste Byzantium praedas exsorbuit, Cic.

exsortis -sortis, without lot; **1.**, that for which

no lot has been cast, specially chosen; ducunt ex sortem Aeneae (equum), Verg.; **2.**, having no share in, deprived of; with genit., dulcis vitae, Verg.; amicitiae, Liv.

expátiór, **1.** dep., to digress from the path; deviate from the course; expatiantur equi, Ov.; of rivers, expatiata ruunt per apertos flumina campos, Ov.

expectābilis -e (expecto), that which is expected, probable, Tac.

expectatio -ōnis, **f.** (expecto), a waiting for, looking for, expectation; with subj. genit., expectatione hominum majore quam spe, Liv.; with obj. genit., expectationem sui facere or concitare, Cic.; with de, quantum tu mihi moves expectationem de sermone Bibuli, Cic.; with rel. sent., summa omnium expectatio, quidam sententiae ferrent iudices, Cic.; absol., obscura spe et caeca expectatione pendere, Cic.

expectātus -a -um, **p. adj.** with compar. and superl. (expecto), expected, wished for, welcome; carus omnibus expectatusque venies, Cic.; expectati ad amplissimam dignitatem, expected to arrive at the highest rank, Cic.; litterae expectatae, Cic.

expecto, **1.** to wait for, look for, expect. **I.** **1.** gen., transitum tempestatis, Cic.; partic. perf. subst., ante expectatum, before it was expected, Verg., Ov.; with rel. sent., expecto quid tribunus plebis excogitet, Cic.; expectare quam, mox, etc., Cic.; with dum, expectas fortasse dum dicat, Cic.; with quoad, Nep.; with ai, Caes.; with ut and the subj., nisi forte expectatus ut illa diluam, Cic.; non expectare foll. by quin, Caes.; absol., to wait, loiter; ad portam, Cic.; **2.** esp., **a.**, to wait for a person or thing (till it is ready or finished); oratores multas horas, Cic.; **b.**, to await; me tranquilla senectus expectat, Hor. **II.** to wait with longing, fear, hope, desire, etc., to hope for, long, dread; testamenta, Cic.; aliquid ab or ex with abl., a te hoc civitas vel potius omnes cives non expectant solum sed etiam postulant, Cic.; with acc. and infin., quum expectaret effusus omnibus portis Aetolos in fidem suam venturos (esse), Liv.

exspargo (ex-spargo), -spersum, **3.** to scatter, Lucr.

exspes, **adj.** (only in nom. sing.), without hope, hopeless; erret inops, exspes, Ov.; with genit., exspes vitae, Tac.

expiratio -ōnis, **f.** (exspiro), an exhalation; terrae, Cic.

expirō, **1.** **I.** Transit., to breathe out, exhale; **a.**, flammam pectore, Verg.; **b.**, of the dying, animas, auras, Verg. **II.** Intransit., **1.** to give up the ghost, to die; in pugna et in acie, Liv.; fig., quid? si ego morerem, necum expiratura republica erat, Liv.; **2.**, to blow forth, rush forth; vis ventorum expirare cupiens, Ov.

expolio, **1.** to plunder, rob, despoil; fana atque domos, Sall.; exercitu et provincia Pompeium, Cic.

expūo -spui -spūm, **3.** to spit out; transf., to get rid of, cast away; hamum (of fishes), Ov.; rationem ex animo, Lucr.

exsterno, **1.** to frighten, terrify, Ov., Cat.

exstillo, **1.** to drop moisture, drip, trickle, Plaut., Ter.

exstimulātor -ōris, **m.** (exstimulo), an inciter, instigator; rebellionis, Tac.

exstimulo, **1.** to goad, to excite, instigate; virum dictis, Ov.

extinctio -ōnis, **f.** (extinguo), annihilation; extinction, Cic.

extinctor -ōris, **m.** (extinguo), **1.**, one who

extinguishes; incendii, Cic.; 2, *one who destroys, annihilates*; patriae, Cic.

extinguo -stinxi -stinctum, 3. **I.** Lit., to put out, *extinguish*; incendium, Cic.; middle, *extingui*, to go out; *consumptus ignis extinguitur*, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to dry up; *aquam rivis*, Liv., 2, to quench; *sitim*, Ov.; 3, to kill; *in victum bello juvenem fortuna morbo exstinxit*, Liv.; middle, *extingui*, to die, esp. suddenly or prematurely, Cic.; 4, to abolish, destroy, annihilate; *extinctio senatu*, Cic.; *gratiam alii cuius*, Cic.; esp., to blot out the memory of something, to bring into oblivion; *memoriam publicam, crimina sua*, Cic.; middle, *extingui*, to be forgotten; *rumor extinguitur*, Cic. (synecop. plurim., *extinxem*, for *extinxissem*, Verg.).

extirpo, 1. (ex and stirps) to tear up by the root; transf., to root out, *extirpate*; vitia, Cic.; *humanitatem ex animo*, Cic.

exsto (exto), 1. to stand out, project. **I.** Lit., milites capite solo ex aqua exstant, Caes.; quo altius ab aqua exstaret, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., quo magis id quod erit illuminatum exstare atque eminare videatur, Cic. **B.** 1, to be visible, show itself, appear, exist; *exstant huius fortitudinis vestigia*, Cic.; *exstat*, imperis, with acc. and infin., Cic.; *apparet atque exstat, utrum an*, etc., Cic.; 2, to be still in existence, to be extant; *exstant epistolae Philippi*, Cic.; *non exstat aliud*, Liv.

exstructio -ōnis, f. (exstruo), a building up, erection; ea exstructio quae, etc., Cic.; plur., *exstructiones* tectorum, Cic.

exstruo -struxi -structum, 3. to heap up, pile up. **I.** Lit., rogam, Cic.; *magnum acervum librorum Dicaearchi sibi ante pedes*, Cic.; *divitias in altum*, Hor.; *foecum lignis*, Hor.; *mensae conquisitissimis epulis extruebantur*, Cic.; *mensae exstructae, piled up with food*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *exstrue animo altitudinem excellentiamque virtutum, build up*, Cic.; *accurate non modo undata, verum etiam exstructa disciplina*, Cic.

exsuctus -a -um, partic. of *exsugo*.

exsūdo, 1. **I.** Intransit., to come out in sweat, exude; *inutus*, nor, Verg. **II.** Transf., to sweat out. **A.** Lit., Plin. **B.** Transf., to sweat through, toil through, perform with great labour; *novum de integro laborem*, Liv.; *certamen ingenis*, Liv.

exsugo -suxi -suctum, to suck out, suck up; *ostrea vacuis-exsucta medullis*, Juv.

exsul -sūlis, c. (from ex and the root of salio; cf. con-sul, praesul). **A.** a banished or exiled person, an exile; *quum vagus et exsul erraret*, Cic.; *exsules reducantur*, Cic.; *num qui exsules restituti*, Cic.; with genit., patriae, Hor.; with abl., *exsul patriā, domo*, Sall. **B.** Transf., deprived of; *With genit., exsul mentisque domusque*, Ov.

exsūlo (exūlo), 1. (exsul), to be banished, live in exile. **A.** Lit., Romae, at Rome, Cic.; *apud Prusiam*, Cic.; in Volscos exsulatum abire, Liv.; *aptis signis ad exsulandum locus*, Cic. **B.** Transf., meo discessu exsulasse reipublicam, Cic.

exsultatio -ōnis, f. (exsulto), a leaping up. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Transf., exultation, excessive rejoicing; *illa exsultatio Athamantis*, Cic.

exsultim, adv. (exsilio) friskingly, Hor.

exsulto (exulto), 1. (freq. of exsilio), to leap up frequently or violently. **I.** Lit., a, of living subjects, equi ferocitate exsultantes, Cic.; in numerum, to dance, Lucr.; *medias inter caedes exsultat Amazon*, Verg.; b, of things, vada exsultant, dash up, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** appetitus quasi exsultantes sive cupiendo sive iugiendo, Cic. **B.** Esp. 1, to rejoice exceedingly,

triumph; *laetitia* or *gaudio*, Cic.; in ruinis alterius, Cic.; *Graeci exsultant quod*, etc., Cic.; 2, a, of orators and of discourse, to run riot; *audacius*, Cic.; *verborum audacia exsultans*, Cic.; -b, of discourse, to move freely; *campus in quo exsultare possit oratio*, Cic.

exsuperabilia -e (exsupero), that can be conquered or overcome; non exsuperabile saxum (of Sisyphus), Verg.

exsuperantia -ae, f. (exsupero), superiority, pre-eminence; virtutis, Cic.

exsuperō, 1. **I.** Intransit., **A.** Lit., to mount up, appear above; *flammae*, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to be prominent, excel; *quantum feroci virtute exsuperas*, Verg.; 2, in battle, to get the upper hand, prevail; *si non poterunt exsuperare, cadant*, Ov. **II.** Transf., to surmount something. **A.** Lit., 1, to surmount a height, to pass over or beyond; *jugum*, Verg.; *an jam omnes angustiae exsuperatae*, Liv.; 2, to project above; *angues exsuperant undas*, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, a, to exceed; *magnum sceleris omnium ingenia exsuperat, surpasses all thought*, Sall.; b, to surpass, go beyond; *omnes Tarquinius superbia*, Liv.; 2, to overcome; *consilium caecum*, Verg.

exsurdo, 1. (ex and surdus), to deafen. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Transf., of taste, to make dull or blunt; *palatum*, Hor.

exsurgo -stirrexi -surrectum, 3. to rise up, lift oneself up, stand up. **I.** Lit., 1, of persons, *quum exsurgeret, simul aridens*, etc., Cic.; *exsurgit faciem attollens*, Verg.; esp., to raise oneself to one's full height to give force to a blow; *altior exsurgens*, Verg.; 2, of things (Roma) tota simul exsurgere aedificis, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, to rise up, to regain strength; *exsurgere atque erigere se*, Cic.; *auctoritate vestra respublica exsurget*, Cic.; 2, of political risings, *invidia eorum exsurgere rursus plebem*, Liv.

exsuscito, 1. **I.** Lit., a, to awaken from sleep; *te (juris consultum) gallorum, illum (imperatorem) bucinarum cantus exsuscitat*, Cic.; b, to kindle fire; *flammam aera*, Ov. **II.** Transf., to excite, arouse; *quae cura etiam exsuscitat animos*, Cic.; *se exsuscitare, to arouse oneself, make an effort*, Cic.

exta -ōrum, n. the entrails of animals, esp., the heart, lungs, liver, etc., used by the Romans for divination; *exta inspicere*, Cic.; *si est in extis aliqua vis, quae declarat futura*, Cic.

extābesco -tābū, 3. to waste away entirely. **A.** Lit., *corpus macie extabuit*, ap. Cic. **B.** Transf., to vanish, disappear; *opinionēs vetustate extabuisse*, Cic.

extemplo, adv. (ex and templum), immediately, directly, straightway, Cic.

extemporālis -e (ex and tempus), extemporary, without preconsideration, oratio, actio, Quint.

extempulo = extemplo (q. v.).

extendo -tendi -tensum and -tentum, 3. to stretch out, expand, extend. **I.** Lit. **A.** a, brachium, Cic.; *extentum funem, tight rope*, Hor.; *rigida cervicē et extento capite currere (of horses)*, Liv.; milit. t. t., to extend in order of battle; *aciem in radicibus montis*, Liv.; b, of time, to extend, prolong; *ab hora tertia ad noctem pugnam*, Liv.; middle, to last; *tamquam non longius, quam vitae humanae spatium est, cupiditas gloriae extenditur*, Liv. **B.** 1, to stretch on the ground; *aliquem aera*, Verg.; *toto ingens extenditur (Cerberus) antro, is stretched*, Verg.; 2, to increase; *agros*, Hor. **II.** Transf., 1, to exert; *se supra vires*, Liv.; *itinerā, to march at great speed*, Liv.; *avidos cursus, to hasten eagerly*, Verg.; 2, to extend; *nomen in ultimas oras*,

Hor.: in Asiam quoque cognitionem, Liv.; famam factis, to spread abroad, Verg.

extento, 1. (intens. of extendo), to stretch out, to extend; nervos, Lucr.

extentus a -um, p. adj. with superl. (from extendo), extended, wide; stagna latius extenta Lucrino lacu, Hor.; castra quam extentissimā potest valle locat, Liv.

extenuatio -ōnis, f. (extenuo). **I.** a making thin, Plin. **II.** Rhet. t. t., a figure of speech, a diminution, lessening (Gr. *μείωσις*, opp. exaggeratio), Cic.

extenuatus a -um, p. adj. (from extenuo), weak, poor, slight; vestigia, Cat.; copiolae extenuatissimae, ap. Cic.

extēdo, 1. to make thin or small, to reduce, diminish. **I.** Lit., 1, aer extenuatus, rarefied, Cic.; dentibus extenuatur et molitur cibus, Cic.; extenuari in aqua, dissolves into, Ov.; 2, milit. t. t., to extend a line or column, make thin; angustiae extenuabant agmen, Liv.; extenuatā suorum acie, Sall. **II.** Transf., 1, to lessen, weaken, diminish; sumptus, Cic.; spem, crimen, Cic.; 2, in speech, etc., to disparage, depreciate; suum munus, Cic.; famam belli, Liv.

exter and **extērus** a -um (from ex), outward, foreign, strange. **I.** Posit., jus nationum exterarum, Cic. **II.** Compar., extērior, n. -ius, genit. -oris; orbis, Cic.; hostis, Cic.; extēriorem ire alieui, to go on the left side, Hor. **III.** Superl. **A.** **extremus** a -um, the outermost; 1, lit., subst., **extremum** -i, n., a, that which is outermost; caelum quod extremum atque ultimum mundi est, Cic.; b, the outermost, last; pars, Cic.; vitae dies, Cic. Subst., **extremum** -i, n., the end; extremum habet, has an end, Cic.; aestatis, Sall.; the end of life, death, Verg.; ad extremum, adv., to the end; ad extremum reservatus, Cic.; at the end, Cic.; entirely; ad extremum perditus, Liv.; extremum, adv., at the end, Ov.; for the last time; extremum affari or alloqui aliquem, Verg.; extremo, at the end, Nep.; in extremo, at the end of a letter, Cic.; plur., **extrema** -orum, n. the end; agri, Cic.; 2, transf., a, extreme—i.e., only used in the greatest need; senatus consultum, Caes.; b, extreme, greatest, most dangerous, most difficult; tempora, extrema need, Cic.; extremum bonorum, malorum, the highest good, evil, Cic.; neut. subst., vitam ipsam in extremum adductam, Tac.; extrema pati, the worst extremities, Verg.; with genit., quotiens in extrema periculorum ventum, Liv.; c, the lowest, worst; haud Ligurum extremus, Verg.; extremi ingenii (of the lowest understanding) est qui, etc., Liv. **B.** **extimus** a -um, the outermost; orbis, Cic.

extērebro, 1. to bore out, extract by boring; ex eo auro, quod exterebratum esset, Cic.

extergēo -tersi -tersum, 2. to wipe off, wipe dry; transf., to strip clean, plunder; fanum quod non eversum atque extersum reliqueris, Cic.

extērior, exterius, v. exter.

extermīno, 1. (ex and terminus); to drive beyond the boundaries; hence, 1, to drive out, expel, banish; aliquem ex urbe, Cic.; or urbe, Cic.; de civitate, Cic.; 2, to put aside, remove; auctoritatem senatus e civitate, Cic.

externus a -um (exter). **I.** that which is outside, external; tepor, Cic. Subst., **externa** -ōrum, n. outward appearances, Cic. **II.** foreign, strange; hostis, Cic.; amor (of a foreigner), Ov.; timer, terror (of a foreign enemy), Liv. Subst., a, **externus** -i, m. a foreigner, Liv.; a stranger; canum odium in externos, Cic.; b, **externa** -ōrum, n. that which is foreign or strange; **externa** (foreign examples) libentius in tali re quam domestica recorder, Cic.

extēro -trivi -tritum, 3. to rub out, rub off, Lucr.

exterreo -terrū -territum, 2. to frighten suddenly, to terrify; periculo suo aliquem, ut, etc., Liv.; in pass., praeter modum exterreri, Cic.; partic., exterritus aspectu, Cic.; of things, exterritus animis, Verg.

extērus, v. exter.

extimesco -timūi, 3. **I.** Intransit., to be greatly afraid, to be terrified; de fortunis communibus extimescere, Cic.; foll. by ne and the subj., Cic. **II.** Trans., to be greatly afraid of, to dread; with acc. of the thing, adventum tuum, Cic.; with ne and the subj., unum illud extimescebam ne quid turpiter facerem, Cic.; with acc. of the person, victorem orbis terrarum, Cic.

extimus, v. exter.

extispex -spicis, m. (exta and *specio), a soothsayer who predicts from the entrails of victims, Cic.

extollo, extūli, and rarely exsustūli, 3. to lift up, raise up. **I.** Lit., cruentum pugionem, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, extollere animum or aliquem, to raise, elevate, exalt; extollere animos, to become insolent, Cic.; se extollere, Cic.; aliquem secundā oratione, Sall.; 2, in words, to raise; aliquid verbis in majus, to exaggerate, Liv.; to praise, celebrate, extol; fortunam alicuius, Cic.; aliquem ad caelum, Cic.; 3, to adorn; hortos a Lucullo coeptos insigni magnificentiā extollere, Tac.; 4, to raise to rank, power, etc.; jacentem, Cic.

extorquēo -torsi -tortum, 2. to twist out, wrest away, wrench out. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., arma e manibus civium, Cic.; alicui sciam de manibus, Cic. **B.** Transf., to obtain by force, extort; a Caesare per Herodem talenta Attica, L. Cic.; alicui veritatem, errorem, Cic.; ex animis cognitiones verborum, Cic.; with ut and the subj., extorsisti ut faterer, Cic. **II.** Esp., to dislocate, put out of joint; prava extortaque puella, deformed, Juv.; to torture, Liv.

extorris -e (ex and terra), driven from the country, exiled, banished; huic CXXXII patres familias extorres proferuntur, Cic.; with abl., agro Romano, Liv.; patriā, Sall.

extrā (= extrā se parte, from exter). **I.** Adv., **A.** Lit., outside (opp. intus); quae extra sunt, Cic.; quum extra et intus hostem haberent, Caes.; compar., exterius sitae (urbes), Ov. **B.** Transf., except; extra quam, extra quam si, except, unless, Cic. **II.** Prep. with acc., **A.** Lit., beyond, outside of, without; provinciam, Caes. **B.** a, except, with the exception of; extra ducem, Cic.; b, beyond, outside; extra modum, Cic.; extra ordinem, Cic.; c, without; extra iocum, joking apart, Cic.; esse extra culpam, Cic.

extrāho -traxi -tractum, 3. **I.** to draw out, extract. **A.** Lit., telum e corpore, Cic.; telum de vulnere, Ov.; vivum puerum alvo, Hor.; velut ab inferis extractus, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, to extricate, free; urbem ex periculis, Cic.; b, to destroy, root out; religionem ex animis, Cic. **II.** to draw forth; 1, lit., aliquem turbā oppositis humeris, Hor.; aliquem vi in publicum, Liv.; aliquem demo, Cic.; milit. t. t., hostes invitos in aciem, Liv.; 2, a, to bring to light; scelera in lucem, Liv.; b, to bring out; aliquem ad honorem, Liv. **III.** Of time, 1, to prolong, delay, protract; res variis calumniis, Cic.; certamen usque ad noctem, Liv.; aliquem, to put off, Liv.; 2, to waste; aestatem sine ullo effectu, Liv.

extrāneus a -um (extra), that which is outside. **I.** not belonging to a thing or subject, extraneus; res extraneae, Cic.; ornamenta, Cic. **II.** not belonging to a house, family, or country,

foreign, strange; exercitatio forensis et extranea, Cic. Subst., **extrāneus** -i, m. a *foreigner, stranger*; si extraneus deest, domi hostem quaerunt, Liv.

extrā-ordinārius -a -um, *extraordinary, anomalous, irregular*; petitio consulatus, Cic.; pecunia, obtained by gift, legacy, etc., Cic.; cupiditates, unnatural, Cic.; imperium, Cic.; milit. t. t., equites, cohortes, or simply extra-ordinarii, picked troops of the auxiliary forces, Liv.; porta, (= praetoria, near which the extra-ordinarii had their tents), Liv.

extrārius -a -um (extra), 1, *outward, external, extrinsic*; utilitas aut in corpore posita est aut in extrariis rebus, Cic.; 2, *strange, foreign*. Subst., **extrārius** -i, m. a *stranger*, Ter.

extrēmītas -ātis, f. (extrēmus), the end, farthest portion, extremity; mundi, Cic.

extrēmus -a -um, v. *exter*.

extrico, 1. (ex and trico), to disentangle, extricate. A. Lit., cervam plagis, Hor. B. Transf., to procure with difficulty; nummos, Hor.

extrinsecūs, adv. (extra and secus), 1, from without, from the outside, Cic.; 2, on the outside, outwardly; columna extrinsecus inaurata, Cic.

extrūdo -trūsi -trūsum, 3, to push out, thrust out, extrude; a, of persons, te in viam, Cic.; extrudi a senatu in Macedoniam, Cic.; b, of things, mare aggere, to dam out, Caes.

extundo -tūdi, 3. I. to beat out. A. Lit., to form by beating with a hammer; lapsa ancilia caelo extuderat, Verg. B. to invent, devise; alicui artem, Verg. II. to beat out, force; transf., to drive away; quum labor extuderit fastidia, Hor.

exturbo, 1. to drive away, thrust out. A. Lit., homines e possessionibus, Cic.; aliquem provinciā, Cic.; aliquem e fortunis omnibus, Cic. B. Transf., omnem spem pacis, Liv.; mentem alicuius, to put out of countenance, Cic.

exūbēro, 1. A. Lit., of fluids, to overflow; alte spumis exuberat umbra, Verg. B. Transf., to abound; si luxuriā foliorum exuberat annis, Verg.; pomis exuberat annus, Verg.; tam lato te fenore exuberat, Tac.

exul, v. *exsul*.

exulcēro, 1. I. to make sore, Plin. II. Transf., 1, to make worse, aggravate; ea quae sanare nequeunt, exulcerant, Cic.; 2, to irritate, embitter; ut in exulcerato animo facile fictum crimen insideret, Cic.

exulūlo, 1. to howl out, howl loudly, Ov.; **exulūlātus** -a -um; a, having howled, Ov.; b, invoked with howlings; mater Cybeleia, Ov.

exundo, 1. 1, to overflow, to flow out or over; tura balsamisque vi tempestatum in adversa litora exundant, Tac.; 2, to overflow, abound; largus et exundans ingenii fons, Juv.

exungo -unctus and **exungor** -ungi, 3. to anoint, besmear with unguents, Plaut.

exūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. (connected with ind—uo). I. to draw out or off, to take out. A. se jugo, Liv.; unum exuta pedem vinclis, Verg.; se ex his laqueis, Cic. B. Transf., a, hominem ex homine, deprive of all human feeling, Cic.; mihi ex animo exui non potest esse deos, I cannot but believe, etc., Cic.; b, to deprive; aliquem agro paterno, Liv.; milit. t. t., to strip an enemy of; hostem impediuntis, castris, armis, praedā, Caes., Liv. II. to lay aside, put off, take off. A. Lit., enseum or pharetram, Verg., Ov. B. Transf., a, to lay aside; torvam faciem, Verg.; hominem, human shape, Ov.; b, to lay aside, remove, divest oneself of; humanitatem omnem,

Cic.; servitatem muliebrem, Liv.; magistrum, get rid of, Tac.

exūro -ussi -ustum, 3. I. to burn out; alitis scelus, exuritur igni, Verg. II. to burn up, consume entirely; aliquem vivum, Cic.; classem, Verg.; exustus ager, dried up, Verg. III. to burn; 1, sol graciles exurit artus, Tib.; 2, of thirst, to burn; sitis exurit miseros, Lucr.; exustus flos siti vberis ubertatis exaruit, Cic.; 3, to heat; a, antra positus exusta caminis, Ov.; b, to inflame with love, Tib.

exustio -ōnis, f. (exuro), a burning up, conflagration; terrarum, Cic.

exūviae -ārum, f. (exuo), that which is taken off from the body. I. Of men, a, dress; has enim exuvias mihi perfidus ille reliquit, Verg.; b, spoils taken from the enemy, arms, etc.; nauticae, Cic.; tu ornatus exuviis huius, Cic. II. Of animals, a, the skin or slough which is laid aside (naturally); exuvias ponere, Verg.; b, the skin captured and taken off, the hide; leonis, Verg.

F.

F f, the sixth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding in form with the Aeolic digamma (Ϝ), though in sound most nearly represented by Φ, φ. For the meaning of this letter when used as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

fāba -ae, f. a bean, Cic.; prov., isthaec in me cudetur faba, I shall have to suffer for this, Ter.

fābālis -e (faba), of or relating to beans; stipulae, Ov.

Fābāris -is, m., a tributary of the Tiber in the Sabine country, also called Farfarus, now Farfa.

fābella -ae, f. (dim. of fabula). I. a little story, little narrative; fabellarum auditione duci, Cic. II. Esp., a, a fable, Hor.; b, a little drama, Cic.

1. **fāber** -bri, m. (perhaps shortened for faci-ber from facio); 1, a worker, esp. in any hard material; 'tignarius, a carpenter, Cic.; in the army, fabri, the engineers, Caes.; praefectus fabrum, commander of the engineers, Caes.; 2, a fish, perhaps the dory, Ov.

2. **fāber** -bra -brum, ingenious, skilful; ars, Ov.

Fābīus -a -um, name of a Roman gens, of which the most famous were: 1, Numerius Fabius Pictor, Roman annalist at the beginning of the Second Punic war; 2, Qu. Fabius Maximus Cunctator, the opponent of Hannibal in the Second Punic war; 3, Qu. Fabius Maximus Aemilianus, son of L. Aemilius Paullus, consul 144 B.C.; 4, Qu. Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus, son of the preceding, conqueror of the Allobroges, builder of a triumphal arch on the sacra via (called fornix Fabii, fornix Fabius, fornix Fabianus, Cic.); 5, Servius Fabius Pictor, celebrated lawyer, praetor 145 B.C. Adj., **Fābius** -a -um, Fabian. Hence, **Fābiānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Fabius.

Fābratēria -ae, f. town of the Volsci on the river Trerus. Hence, **Fābratērnus** -a -um, of or belonging to Fabratēria.

fābre, adv. (2. faber), skilfully, Plaut.

fābrēfācio -fēci -factum, 3. to make or fashion skilfully; ex aere multa fabrefacta, Liv.

fābrica -ae, f. (faber). I. (sc. ars), the art of a faber; pictura et fabrica, architecture, Cic. II. the work of a faber, working, making; fabrica

aeris et ferri, Cic. **III.** (sc. officina), the workshop of a faber, Cic.

fabricatio -ōnis, f. (fabrico), 1, making, framing, construction; hominis, Cic.; 2, artifice, device; ne illa quidem traductio in verbo quamdam fabricationem habet, Cic.

fabricator -ōris, m. (fabrico), a maker, artificer, framer; tanti operis, Cic.; ipse doli fabricator Epōs, Verg.

Fabricius -a -um, name of a Roman gens of which the most distinguished was C. Fabricius, consul 282 and 278 B.C., conqueror of Pyrrhus and the Samnites, famed for the simplicity of his life and the rigour of his censorship. Adj., **Fabrician**; pons, a bridge in Rome. Hence, **Fabricianus** -a -um, of or belonging to Fabricius.

fabrico, 1. (faber), to form, make, forge out of hard materials; arma, Hor.; pocula fago fabricata, Ov.

fabricor, 1. dep. (faber), 1, to frame, make, forge out of a hard material; gladium, fulmen, signa, Cic.; Capitolii fastigium, Cic.; 2, to fashion, form; hominem, Cic.; verba, invent new words, Cic.

fabrilis -e (faber), relating or belonging to an artificer; erratum, Cic.; scalprum, Liv.; opera, Verg.; neut. plur. subst., **fabrilla** -ium, n., tools, Hor.

fabula -e, f. (fari). **I.** talk; fabulam fieri or esse, to be the common talk, Cic.; conversation; fabulae conviviales, Tac. **II.** a tale, narrative, story, fable. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., fabula tantum sine auctore edita, Liv.; 2, transf., fabulae manes, the empty shades, Hor. **B.** Esp., the plot, story, of a drama, Hor.; a drama; in iis quae ad scenam componuntur fabulis, Cic.

fabulor, 1. dep. (fabula), to talk, converse, chatter; quid Ser. Galba fabuletur, Liv.

fabulosus -a -um (fabula), renowned in story, fabled; Hydaspes, Hor.; palumbes, Hor.

facesso, facessi, 3. (intens. of facio). **I.** Transit., to do eagerly, perform, fulfil, accomplish; iussa, Verg.; negotium, to give trouble to, Cic.; alicui periculum, Cic. **II.** Intransit., to be off, go away, depart, ab omni societate, reipublicae, Cic.; ex urbe, Liv.; urbe finibusque, Liv.

facētō, adv. (facetus), wittily, humorously; si (contumelia) facetius jactatur, urbanitas dicitur, Cic.

facētia -ae, f. (facetus). **I.** Sing., wit, Plant. **II.** Plur., wit, facetiousness, drollery, humour; Scipio omnes sale facetiisque superabat, Cic.

facētus -a -um (root FA, Skr. bha, Gk. pha, shine, whence also facies), 1, fine, elegant; orator, Cic. sermo, Cic.; 2, wittily, facetious, Cic.

facies -ei, f. (root FA). **I.** Abstr., 1, the external form or figure; a, of persons, quem ne de facie quidem nosti, Cic.; b, of things, ceterum facies totius negotii varia, incerta, foeda atque miserabilis, Sall.; 2, esp., a, manner; kind, in faciem hederas (after the fashion of), frondescere, Ov.; non una pugnas facies, Tac.; b, beautiful exterior, beauty; Tyndaridis, Verg. **II.** Concr., 1, figure, form; Homeri, Cic.; se in omnes facies vertere, Verg.; 2, the face, countenance, Cic.

facile, adv. (facilis). **I.** easily, without difficulty. 1, gen., haec facile ediscere, Cic.; 2, esp., easily, indisputably, certainly; facile primus, facile princeps, indisputably first, Cic.; facile doctissimus, Cic.; non facile or haud facile, not easily, hardly, Cic. **II.** willingly, pati, Cic.; facillime audiri, Cic.

facilis -e (facio). **I.** Pass., 1, that which is easy to be done, easy ascensus, Caes.; aditus,

Cic.; with ad and the acc., faciles ad receptum angustiae, Liv.; esp. with gerund, illud autem facile ad credendum est, Liv.; with in and the acc., altera crepido haud facilius in ascensum, Liv.; with the supine in u, or the abl., res cognita facilis, Cic.; with infin., facile est perficere ut, etc., Cic.; with ut and the subj., quod ei fuit facillimum, ut in agrum Rutulorum procederet, Cic.; with dat., suitable; campus operi facilis, Liv.; neut. subst. with prep., in facili esse, to be easy, Liv.; e or ex facili, easily, Ov.; 2, of circumstances, fortune, etc., favourable; quae (res et fortunae) quotidie faciliores mihi et meliores videntur, Cic. **II.** Act., **A.** 1, that which does a thing easily, facile, skilful; manu facili, Ov.; 2, dexterous, clever; facilis et expeditus ad dicendum T. Junius, Cic. **B.** ready, willing, inclined; 1, with dat., commercio facilis, Liv.; with ad, facili feminarum credulitate ad gaudia, Tac.; poet., with infin., Prop.; 2, esp. of character, courteous, accessible, affable, easy, good-natured; facilis et liberalis pater, Cic.; mores facillimi, Cic.; with ad and the gerund, facilis ad concedendum, Cic.; with in and the abl., facilis in hominibus audiendis, Cic.; with in and the acc., si faciles habeas in tua vota deos, Ov.; with dat., si mihi di faciles et sunt in amore secundi, Ov.; with abl., facilis amicitia, Sall.

facilitas -ātis, f. (facilis). **I.** Pass., easiness, ease; facilitas camporum, for marching, Tac. **II.** Act., 1, readiness, disposition, Cic.; 2, willingness, friendliness, affability, good-nature, courteousness; facilitas in audiendo, Cic.

facinorōsus -a -um (facinus), full of shameful deeds, wicked, atrocious, nefarious; vir, Cic.; vita, Cic.; plur. subst., facinorosi, abandoned men, Cic.

facinor -ōris, n. (facio), 1, a deed, action (good or bad), pulcherrimum, Cic.; indignum, Cic.; 2, a bad deed, crime, villainy (not so strong a word as scelus, which = infamy); facinus est vinoiri civem Romanum, scelus verberari, Cic.; facinus facere, obire, committere, Cic.; in se admittere, Caes.; patrare, Sall.; meton., a, the instrument of crime; facinus excussit ab ore, the poisoned cup, Ov.; b, a criminal; omnium flagitiorum atque facinorum circum se stipatorum catervae, Cic.

facio, feci, factum, 3. **I.** Transit., **A.** 1, to make, prepare, build; alicui anulum, Cic.; castra, Caes.; hence, a, to write down; litteras ad alicquem, Cic.; b, to perform some action of the body; gradum, Cic.; impetum in hostes, to attack, Liv.; 2, to produce; ignem ex lignis viridibus, Cic.; hence (of an orator, poet, etc.), to compose; orationem, versus, poema, Cic.; 3, to gain; praedam, Caes.; lucrum, manubias sibi ex, etc., Cic.; stipendia, to serve in war, Sall.; 4, to raise, levy; tributum, Cic.; auxilia mercede, Tac. **B.** 1, to do, perform, accomplish, execute; ego plus quam feci facere non possum, Cic.; caedem, furtum, fraudem, Cic.; alicui medicinam, to cure, Cic.; indutias, pacem, bellum, Cic.; fugam, to take to flight, or to put to flight, Sall., Liv.; facere de aliquo or de aliqua re, aliquo or aliquā re, alicui or alicui rei, cum aliqua re, to do with, or do to; quid hoc homine, or huic homini facias, Cic.; 2, a, to manage or hold a ceremony; ludos, Cic.; sacra, or sacrificium, or res divinas, to sacrifice, Cic.; b, to practise a profession; praeconium, Cic.; 3, to procure; orationi audientiam, Cic.; silentium, Liv.; 4, to grant; potestatem, permission, Cic.; 5, to arouse (some feeling, etc.); alicui dolorem, Cic.; spem, Cic.; 6, to cause, bring it about; with ut and the subj., facis ut rursus plebes in Aventinum sevocanda esse videatur, Cic.; with subj. alone, di facerent, sine patre forem! Ov.; fac sciam, let me know, Cic. facio, with ae or quo and the subj., non

facere *foli.* by quiri or quominus and the subj., *facere* non possum quiri quotidie ad te mittam (*litteras*), *I cannot but*, Cic.; poet. with acc. and infin., illum forma timere facit, Ov.; 7, to make, represent; with acc. and infin. (of artists and poets), quem tamen Homerus apud inferos conveniri facit ab Ulyse, Cic.; 8, to suppose, assume; with acc. and infin., esse deos faciamus Cic.; 9, with double acc., to make; aliquem consulem, Cic.; me unum ex his feci qui, etc., made myself out to be, etc., Cic.; with adj., aliquem sanum, disertum, Cic.; aliquem certiorum, v. certus; 10, to make something the property of some one, to bring into the power of; with genit., tota Asia populi Romani facta est, Cic.; facere aliquid potestatis or ditionis suae, Cic.; with pron. possess., aliquam terram suam, to subject, Caes.; 11, to esteem, value; with genit., parvi, minimi, pluris, maximi, nihili, Cic.; aequi bonique facere aliquid, to be content with, Cic.; 12, to suffer; naufragium facere, Cic.; damnum, detrimentum facere, to suffer loss, Cic.; 13, to do, referring to another verb, me ut adhuc fecistis audiat (where fecistis = audivistis), Cic. **II.** Intransit., 1, to act; humaniter, bene, amice, Cic.; 2, facere eum, or ab aliquo, to act on the side of, support, be of the same party; contra nos, to be of the opposite party, Cic.; 3, to sacrifice; Junoni Hospitae, Cic.; 4, to be suited for; Medae faciunt ad scelus omne manus, Ov.; 5, to be serviceable, advantageous to, to suit, to be of service; nec caelum nec aquae faciunt nec terra nec aurae, Ov. (archaic fut. perf. forms, faxo = fecero, Verg., Ov.; faxis, Hor.; faxit, ap. Liv.; faxitis, ap. Liv.; faxint, Cic.; faxitur, ap. Liv. The passive of facio is fio, q.v.).

factōō, a word formed from facio, in imitation of the Greek = faciendum, Cic.

factio -ōnis, f. (facio). **I.** a making, doing; 1, lit., Plant.; 2, transf., the right of making or doing; factionem testamenti non habere, to be incapable of making a will, Cic. **II.** 1, a political party, faction, side; populus paucorum factione oppressus, Caes.; tringita illorum consensus est factio, Cic.; 2, a, a faction or party in a theatre or circus, Suet.; b, the parties into which the charioteers in the circus were divided, Suet.

factiosus -a -um (factio), fond of power, factions; adolescens nobilis, egens, factiosus, Sall.; existant in republica plerumque largiores et factiosi, Cic.

factito, 1. (freq. of facio). **I.** to make, do frequently, be accustomed to make or do; verba compone et quasi coagmenta, quod ne Graeci quidem veteres factitaverunt, Cic. **II.** a, to declare openly, to make or do; quem palam heredem semper factitarat, Cic.; b, to follow a trade, practise a profession, make a trade of; accusationem, Cic.; delationem, Cic.; c, to celebrate usually; sacrificia gentilitia illo ipso in sacello stato loco anniversaria, Cic.

factum -i, n. (facio), that which has been done, a deed, act, exploit; bene facta, good deeds, Cic.; recte facta, Liv.; poet., facta boum, the works of oxen—i.e., a ploughed field, Ov.

factus -a -um, p. adj. (facio), 1, wrought, worked; argentum factum, silver plate, Cic.; 2, polished, refined (of persons); qui illic factus institutusque venisset, Cic.; homo ad unguem factus, Hor.

facūla -ae, f. (dim. of fax), a little torch, Prop.

facultas -ātis, f. (Old Lat. facul = facile). **I.** A. capacity, power, ability, capability; facultas dicendi et copia, Cic.; ingenii, Cic. **B.** Esp., eloquence, oratorical power; facultatis timor, Cic. **II.** A. possibility, opportunity, power, means; Miloni manendi nulla facultas, Cic.;

dare alieni facultatem irridendi sui, Cic.; habere efficiendi facultatem, Cic.; res mihi videtur esse facultate (in practice) praeclara, arte (in theory) mediocri, Cic.; alieni facultatem dare, offerre, concedere with ut and the subj., Cic. **B.** Transf., a, abundance, great number; omnium rerum in oppido summa facultus, Caes.; b, means, resources; gen. in plur., Cic.

facundē, adv. with compar. and superl. (facundus); eloquently, fluently; alloqui hostem, Liv.

facundia -ae, f. (facundus), eloquence, readiness of speech; Romae Memmi facundia clara poliensque fuit, Sall.

facundus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (fari), eloquent, fluent, ready of speech; ingenia hominum sunt ad suam cuique levandam culpam nimio plus facunda, Liv.; lingua, Hor.; oratio, Sall.

faecūla -ae, f. (dim. of faex), the tartar or crust of wine, used either as a drug or condiment, Lucr., Hor.

Faesūlae -arum, f. town in Etruria, at the foot of the Apennines, now Fiesole. Hence adj., **Faesulanus** -a -um, of or belonging to Faesulae.

faex, faecis, f. **A.** the dregs or refuse of any liquid, Lucr., Hor.; the tartar or crust of wine, Hor.; the brine of pickles, Ov. **B.** Transf., the dregs, the lower orders; faex populi or plebis, Cic.; in Romuli faece, Cic.

faēgnēus -a -um (fagus), beechen; frons, Ov.

faēgnus -a -um (fagus), beechen; pocula, Verg.

fāgnus -i, f. (φῡγός), the beech tree, Caes., Verg.

fāla -ae, f. 1, a wooden tower from which missiles were thrown into a besieged city, Plant.; 2, one of the seven wooden pillars on the spina of barrier of the circus, Juv.

fālārīca (phālārīca) -ae, f. 1, a huge spear hurled with the ad, Verg.; 2, a missile covered with tow and pitch, hurled from the catapult, a brand, Liv.

falcārius -ī, m. (falx), a scythe or sickle-maker; inter falcarios, the street of the scythe-makers, Cic.

falcātus -a -um (falx), 1, furnished with scythes; currus, quadrigae, Liv.; 2, scythe-shaped; ensis, Ov.; sinus, a bay, Ov.

falcifer -fēra -fērum (falx and fero), carrying a scythe or sickle; senex, Saturnus, Ov.

Fālērī -ōrum, m. the capital of the Falisci.

Fālernus ager, the Falernian country, at the foot of Mount Massicus, in Campania. Adj., **Fālernus** -a -um, Falernian; vites, uvae, Hor.

Subst., **Fālernum** -ī, n. Falernian wine, Hor.

Fālisci -ōrum, m. a people in Etruria. Adj., **Fāliscus** -a -um, Faliscan. Subst., **Fāliscum** -ī, n., the territory of the Falisci.

fallācia -ae, f. (fallax), deceit, trick, fraud, artifice, craft; sine fuco ac fallacis, Cic.

fallāciōquus -a -um (fallax and loqui), speaking falsely or deceitfully, ap. Cic.

fallāciōtēr, adv. (fallax), deceitfully, craftily, fallaciously, Cic.

fallax -lācis, adj. (fallos), deceitful, treacherous, false, fallacious; homines, Cic.; herbae non fallaces, not disappointing the farmer, Cic.; spes, Cic.; fallaces et captiosae interrogationes, Cic.

fallō, fēfelli, falsum, 3. (σφάλλω). **I.** to make to slip; glacies fallit pedes, Liv. **II.** Transf., a, to make invisible; signa sequendi, Verg.; longe fallens sagitta, coming unnoticed from afar, Verg.; aetas labitur occulte fallitque, glides un-

fallere, Ov.; **b**, to make ineffective, to drive away, beguile; infandum amorem, Verg.; curam vino et somno, Ov.; **c**, to break a promise, etc.; foedus ac fidem, Liv.; fidem hosti datam, Cic.; **d**, to escape the notice of, be concealed from; custodias, Liv.; non fefellerit insidiae, Liv.; aliquem fallit or non fallit, with acc. and infin., Cic.; aligum non fallit quin, Caes.; esp. (like Gr. λανθάνω) with a partic., hostis fallit incedens, comes unnoticed, Liv.; **e**, to lead astray; to deceive; pass., fallor as middle, to make a mistake; fallere alicuius sperem or opinionem, Cic.; fallit me tempus, dies, I am mistaken in, Cic.; nisi me forte fallo, Cic.; non in sortitione fallere, Cic.; si fallo (in oaths), if I do not keep my word, Cic.; impers., me fallit, I am mistaken, err; quantum nos fefellerit, vides, Cic.; pass., potest fieri ut fallat, I may be mistaken, Cic.

falsò, adv. (falsus), falsely, Cic.

falsipàrens -entis (falsus and parens), having a putative father; Amphitryoniades, Hercules, Cat.

falsò, adv. (falsus), falsely, wrongly, erroneously, untruly, Cic.

falsus -i -um, p. adj. (from fallo). **I**, invented, feigned, false, untrue, spurious, made up; gaudium, Cic.; Caesaris commentarii, Cic.; vocalae, falso, Cic.; ora non falsa, genuine, Ov. Subst., falsum -i, n. an untruth, something false, a lie; ad te falsum scripseram, Cic.; falsum jurare, Cic.; falso, adv., falsely, Cic. **II**, deceitful, false, hypocritical; in amore, Tac.; lingua, Ov. Subst., falsum -i, n., a, deceit, hypocrisy, Tac.; b, tela in falsum jacere, at random, Tac.

falx, falcis, f. **1**, a scythe, sickle, bill-hook, pruning-hook, Cic.; **2**, a sickle-shaped implement of war, used for tearing down stockades, etc., Caes.

fama -ae, f. (fari). **I**, talk, tradition, a report, rumour, intelligence, unauthenticated news; nulla adhuc fama venerat, Cic.; fama est, there is a rumour, Liv.; fama emergit, Cic.; fama nuntiabat, Cic.; fama manat, foll. by acc. and infin.; famā accipere, to hear by rumour, Caes.; personif., Fama, a goddess, daughter of Terra, Verg. **II**, the opinion of the crowd, public opinion. **A**, contra famam opinionemque omnium, Cic.; fama popularis, popular favour, Cic.; bona fama, good opinion, Cic.; mala fama, Sall.; fama sapientiae, Cic. **B**, reputation; **1**, good name; famae consulere, Cic.; famam sororis defendere, Cic.; **2**, evil reputation; moveri famā, Verg.

famātus -a -um (fama), having an ill reputation, Cic. (?)

famelicus -a -um (fames), suffering hunger, hungry, famished; armenta, Juv.

fames -is, f. hunger. **I** Gen., **A**, Lit., cibi eondimentum esse famem, Cic.; aliquā re famem tolerare, Caes.; aliquā re famem depellere, to satisfy, Cic.; explere, Cic.; famem ab ore civium propulsare, Liv. **B**, Transf., **1**, insatiable desire; auri sacra fames, Verg.; **2**, poverty of expression, jejunitas et fames, Cic. **II**, famine, time of famine; in fame frumentum exportare, Cic.

família -ae (-as after the words pater, mater, filius, filia), f. (from root FAM, whence famulus). **I**, a household of slaves, household; a, familiam intelligamus, quae constet ex servis pluribus, Cic.; emere eam familiam a Catone, Cic.; b, a band of gladiators; gladiatoria, Sall.; comparare familiam, Cic.; familiam ducere, to be at the head, to take the first place, Cic.; c, the dependents, vassals of a noble, Caes.; d, the slaves of a temple. **II**, Transf., **A**, the entire household or family; hence, patrifamilias, the head of the household or family; waterfamilias, a married

woman who had passed in manum viri, or an unmarried woman whose father was dead, Cic.; filiusfamilias, the son still under his father's power, Cic. **B**, a family; **1**, lit., a, in a wide sense, race (syn. with gens); familiam unam (sc. gentem Claudiam) subisse civitatis onus, Liv.; b, in a narrower sense, a family, as a subdivision of a gens; Laeliorum et Muciorum familiae, Cic.; **2**, transf., sect; tota Peripateticorum, Cic.

familiāris -e (familia). **I** belonging to the slaves of a house, Plaut. Subst., **familiāris** -is, m., a servant, plur., the servants in a house, Liv. **II** belonging or relating to a family or household. **A**, Lit., a, belonging to a household; lares, Cic.; copiae, Liv.; res familiaris; (a) the household, Liv.; (B) property, Cic.; b, belonging to a family; funus, a death in the family, Cic. **B**, Transf., a, with compar. and superl., known in the house or family, intimate, friendly; biduo factus est mihi familiaris, Cic.; subst., **familiāris** -is, m. a friend; so familiaris -is, f., a female friend; exclamant familiaris tua, Cic.; of things, ordinary, familiar, confidential; sermo, Cic.; aditus familiarior, Liv.; b, t. t. of augury, fissum familiare or pars familiaris, the part of the entrails relating to the persons sacrificing, Cic., Liv.

familiāritas -ātis, f. (familiaris), **1**, confidential friendship, intimacy, familiarity; in alicuius familiaritatem venire or intrare, or se dare, Cic.; mihi cum aliquo familiaritas est or intercedit, Cic.; **2**, meton., familiar friends; a praecipua familiaritate Neronis, Tac.

familiārītēr, adv. with compar. and superl. (familiaris), confidentially, familiarly, intimately; familiariter cum aliquo vivere, Cic.

famōsus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (fama). **I** Pass., a, in a good sense, much spoken of, renowned; urbs (of Jerusalem), Tac.; mori, Hor.; b, in a bad sense, infamous, notorious; si qua erat famosa, Cic. **II** Act., libellous, defamatory; versus, Hor.; libelli, Tac.

famul, **famula**, v. famulus.

famulāris -e (famulus), relating or belonging to servants or slaves; vestis, Cic.; jura famularia dare, to make slaves, Ov.

famulātus -us, m. (famulus), service, servitude, slavery, Cic.; transf., quam miser virtutis famulatus servientis voluptati, Cic.

famulor, **I** dep. (famulus), to be a servant, to serve any one, Cic.; alicui, Cat.

-famulus -a -um (root FAM), serving, servile; vertex, Ov. Subst., **b**, **famulus** -i, m. a servant, slave; of a man, Cic.; of a deity, Cic.; ante-class. form, **famul**, Lucr.; b, **famula** -ae, f. a female slave, handmaid, Verg., Ov.; transf., virtus famula fortunae est, Cic.

fanaticus -a -um (fanum), inspired by a deity, enthusiastic, raving. **A**, Lit., of persons, Galli fanatici, Liv.; isti philosophi superstitioni et paene fanatici, Cic. **B**, Transf. of things, vaticinantes carne fanatico, Liv.; fanaticus error, Hor.

Fannius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, of which the most famous were C. Fannius, an historian, and his uncle, C. Fannius, an orator, contemporaries of Scipio Aemilianus. Hence adj., **Fannianus** -a -um, of or relating to Fannius.

fanum -i, n. (fari). **I**, a, a place solemnly consecrated to a god, Cic.; b, a temple with the land round it, a holy place; in sing. generally with the name of the deity, Apollinis, Cic.; fana spoliare, Cic. **II**, Proper name, **Fanum** -i, n. town on the coast of Umbria, now Fano.

fār, faris, n. **I** Lit., spelt (triticeum spelta, Linn.), faris seges, Liv.; faris acervus, Verg.

II. Transf., *a, meal*; percontor quanti olus et far, Hor.; esp. as used in sacrifices, far pium, Hor.; *b, bread*; una farris libra, Hor.

farcio, farsī, fartum, *a.* (root FARC, Gr. ΦΑΡ, φάρινον, φάρτω), to fill full, stuff full; pulvinus rosā fartus, Cic.

Farfārus, v. Fābaris.

fārīna -ae, f. (far), meal, flour, Plin.; hence, dust or powder of any kind, Plin.; fig., nostrae farinae, of our kind or sort, Pers.

fārīnārius -a -um (farina), relating to meal, made of meal, Plin.

farrācēus (-ius) -a -um (far), of or belonging to spelt, Plin.

farrāgo -inis, f. (far), 1, mixed fodder for cattle, Verg.; 2, transf., a medley, mixture; nostri libelli, Juv.

farrārius -a -um (far), relating to spelt or to grain generally, Cato.

farrātus -a -um (far), 1, provided with grain, Pers.; 2, made of corn; neut. plur. subst., farrata, porridge, Juv.

farrēus -a -um (far), made of spelt or corn generally. Subst., **farrēum** -i, n. a spelt-cake, Plin.

fartor -ōris, m. (farcio), a fattener of fowls, Hor.

fartum -i, n. and **fartus** -us, m. (farcio), the stuffing, the inside, Plin.

fās, n. indecl. (root FA, Gr. ΦΑ-Ω, whence also fari, fatum), something spoken. **I.** divine law and right (opp. jus, human law and right), divine command; jus ac fas omne delere, Cic.; contra jus fasque, Cic.; personif., audi Juppiter, audite fines, audiet fas, Liv. **II.** A. Gen., that which is allowed, permitted, lawful, right (opp. nefas); per omne ias et nefas aliquem sequi, Liv.; fas est, it is allowed, is lawful; quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges liceret, Cic.; si fas est, with infin., Cic.; with supine, si hoc fas est dictu, Cic.; fas est or non fas est, with infin., Cic.; fas putare, with infin., Caes. **B.** fate, destiny; fas obstat, Verg.; fas est, with infin. or acc. and infin.; si cadere fas est, if I am destined to fall, Ov.

fascia -ae, f. a bandage, band. **I.** Lit., 1, a surgical bandage, Cic.; 2, esp., a, a woman's girdle, Ov.; b, a bed-girth, Cic. **II.** Transf., a streak of cloud in the sky, Juv.

fasciculus -i, m. (dim. of fascis), a little bundle or packet; epistolarum, Cic.; librorum, Hor.; forum, a nosegay, Cic.

fascīno, l. (βαρκαίω), to bewitch; agnos, Verg.

fascinum -i, n. and **fascinus** -i, m. (βαρκαίον). **I.** an enchanting, bewitching, Plin. **II.** = membrum virile, Hor.

fasciōla -ae, f. (dim. of fascia), a little bandage, Hor.; purpureae fasciōlae, bandages round the ankle worn by women, Cic.

fascis -is, m. a bundle, packet. **I.** Gen., sacramentorum, Liv.; ego hoc te fasce levabo, Verg. **II.** Esp., plur. **A.** Lit., fasces, bundles of sticks with an axe projecting, carried by lictors before the chief Roman magistrates; fasces praeferre, Liv.; habere, Cic.; dare alicui fasces, the consulate, Cic.; summittere fasces, to lower as a sign of respect, Liv.; fig., alicui, to yield the preference to, Cic.; demissi populo fasces, lowered before the people, Cic. **B.** Meton., high office, esp. the consulate, Verg., Hor.

fāselus, fāsēolus, etc. = phaselus, etc. (q.v.).

fasti -ōrum, m., v. fastus -a -um.

fastidio -ivi -itum, *a.* (fastidium), to loathe, feel distaste or disgust. **I.** Lit., of physical loath-

ing, olus, Hor.; omnia praeter pavonem rhombumque, Hor. **II.** Transf., to be averse to, dislike, loathe; etiam in rectis factis saepe fastidiunt, Cic.; preces alicuius, Liv.; with infin., ne fastidieris nos in sacerdotum numerum accipere, Liv.; with acc. and infin., est aliquis, qui se inspicci, aestimari fastidiat, Liv.

fastidiōse, adv. with compar. (fastidiosus), 1, with loathing, dislike; huic ego jam stomachans fastidiosus, immo ex Sicilia, inquam, Cic.; 2, a, fastidiously, daintily; quam diligenter et quam paene fastidiose judicamus, Cic.; b, disdainfully, contemptuously; fastidiosius ad hoc genus sermonis accedere, Cic.

fastidiosus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (fastidium), full of loathing. **I.** feeling, loathing. **A.** Lit., squeamish, Varr. **B.** Transf., a, sick of, disgusted with, impatient of; with genit., Latinarum (litterarum), Cic.; terrae, Hor.; b, esp., nice, dainty, fastidious; Antonius facilis in causis recipiendis erat, fastidiosior Crassus, sed tamen recipiebat, Cic.; c, contemptuous, disdainful, Plin. **II.** causing loathing, disgusting, loathsome, Hor.

fastidium -ii, n. (FAST-idium, of same root as I. fastus), loathing. **I.** Lit., the loathing of food; cibi satietas et fastidium, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** dislike, aversion, disgust; domesticarum rerum, Cic. **B.** a, fastidiousness, hyper-criticism, fault-finding; delicatissimum, Cic.; audiendi, Cic.; b, scorn, haughtiness, pride; fastidium et superbia, fastidium arrogantiae, fastidium et contumacia, Cic.; fastidium alicuius non posse ferre, Cic.

fastigātō, adv. (fastigatus), slantingly, Caes.

fastigātus -a -um, partic. of fastigo.

fastigium -ii, n. (FAST-igium, connected with ἀ-φασσων). **I.** a slope, declivity, descent; ab oppido locus tenui fastigio vergebat, Caes. **II.** the extremity, either above or below. **A.** Lit., 1, above, height; a, gen., height, summit; parvitudinis fastigio, Caes.; b, esp., the summit of a roof; both, (a) the whole of the roof, Cic.; and (b) the gable end, pediment; fastigium Capitolii, Cic.; operi inchoato, prope tamen absolute, tamquam fastigium imponere, ut the last touch to, Cic.; 2, below, depth, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, dignity, rank, position; dictaturae altius fastigium, Liv.; 2, principal point (in writing); summa sequar fastigia rerum, Verg.

fastigo, 1. (fastigium), to sharpen to a point, a, upwards, collis est in modum metae in acutum cacumen a fundo satis lato fastigatus, Liv.; b, to slope down, only in partic., fastigatus; collis leniter fastigatus, Caes.

fastōsus -a -um (fastus), proud, haughty, Mart.

1. **fastus** -us, m. pride, haughtiness, arrogance; stirpis Achillaeae fastus (plur.), Verg.; fastu erga patrias epulas, Tac.

2. **fastus** -a -um (root FA, Gr. ΦΑ-ω, whence fatum, φάσκω, φημι), dies fastus, gen. plur. dies fasti, or simply fasti, the days on which the praetor could administer justice (opp. nefasti); ille dies nefastus erit, per quem tria verba (do, dico, addico) silentur; fastus erit per quem lege licebit agi, Ov.; a list of these days, with the festivals, magistrates, chief events, etc., the Roman calendar; fasti memores, Hor.; a poetical form of this calendar composed by Ovid; fasti consulares or magistratuum, a list of the highest magistrates at Rome from the earliest times, Cic.

fātālis -e (fatum), relating to destiny or fate. **I.** a, fated, destined by fate; necessitas, Cic.; annus ad interitum huius urbis fatalis, Cic.; b, fateful, connected with the fate of a person or thing; pignora, the Palladium, Ov.; lib-

Sibylline books, Liv.; *bellum*, Cic.; *deae, the fates*, Ov. **II.** In a bad sense, *deadly, fatal*; *telum*, Verg.; *jaculum*, Ov.

fātālīter, adv. (*fatalis*), according to fate or destiny; *definitum esse*, Cic.

fātēor, *fassus sum*, 2. dep. (root FA-, Gr. φα-ω, whence also *fari, φησι*), **I.**, to confess, admit, allow; *verum*, Cic.; *de facto turpi*; with acc. and infin., si quis se amici causā fecisse fateatur, Cic.; **2.**, to discover, make known; *iram vultu*, Ov. (pass., qui (ager) publicus esse fateatur, Cic.).

fātīcānus -a -um and **fātīcīnus** -a -um (*fatum* and *cano*), *prophetic*, Ov.

fātīdīcus -a -um (*fatum* and *dico*), announcing fate, prophesying, *prophetic*; *vates*, Verg.; *anus*, Cic.; *subst.*, a soothsayer, Cic.

fātīfēr -fēra -fērām (*fatum* and *fero*), death-bringing, deadly, *fatal*; *arcus*, Verg.

fātīgātio -ōnis, f. (*fatigo*), weariness, *fatigue*; cum *fatigatione* equorum atque hominum, Liv.

fātīgo, **I.** (perhaps connected with *fatīs*, whence also *affatim*). **I.** to weary, tire, *fatigue*; *cervos jaco* cursuque, Verg.; *se atroci pugnā*, Liv.; *itinere*, magno aestu *fatigati*, Caes. **II.** Transf., to vex, harass. **A.** Of the body, *verberibus*, tormentis, igni *fatigati*, Cic. **B.** Of the mind, **I.**, animus, Sall.; *se*, Sall.; qui punit aliquem aut verbis *fatigat*, Cic.; **2.**, esp., to tease, worry with entreaties, etc.; aliquem *precibus*, Liv.; Vestam *prece*, Hor.

fātīlōquus -a -um (*fatum* and *loqui*), announcing fate, *prophetic*. *Subst.*, a prophet, *prophet*; *Carmentis mater . . . quam fatiloquam miratae hae gentes fuerant*, Liv.

fātīs -is, f. whence acc. *fatim*, sufficiently, post-Aug.

fātisco, 3. and **fātiscor**, 3. dep. (χαίρω, χαίρωμαι), **1.**, to chink, gape, crack, open, part asunder; *naves rimis fatiscunt*, Verg.; **2.**, to become weak, droop, decrease; *seditio fatiscit*, Tac.; dum *copiā fatiscunt*, Tac.

fātīlitas -ātis, f. (*fatuus*), foolishness, simplicity, Cic.

fātūm -i, n. (for, *fari*), an utterance. **I.** the expressed will of a god, *prophecy, prediction*; *fata Sibyllina*, Cic. **II.** **1.**, destiny, fate, the appointed order of the world, the fate, lot, or destiny of man; *omnia fato fieri*, Cic.; *fato rerum prudentia major*, Verg.; *alicui fatum est*, with infin., Cic.; *alicuius alicui fatum est*, with acc. and infin., Cic.; *fuit hoc sive meum sive rei publicae fatum ut*, etc., Cic.; *the will of a god*; sic *fata Jovis poscunt*, Verg.; and *personif.*, *Fata*, the Parcae or Fates, Prop.; **2.**, a, the natural term of life; *maturius extingui quam fato suo*, Cic.; *fato cedere*, Liv.; *fato fungi*, Ov.; *fato obire*, to die a natural death, Tac.; *fata proferre*, to prolong life, Verg.; **b.**, misfortune, ruin, calamity; *impendet fatum aliquod*, Cic.; *meton.*, a cause of calamity or destruction; *duo illa republicae paene fata*, Gabinus et Piso, Cic.

fātūus -a -um, foolish, idiotic, *fatuous*; **a.**, of persons, puer, Cic.; *fatuus et amens es*, Cic. *Subst.*, **fātūus** -i, m. a fool, idiot, Cat.; **b.**, of things, foolish, insipid, perverse; *primas illas rabiosulas (litteras) sat fatuas dedisti*, Cic.

Faunus -i, m. (root FAV-, *faveo*), a mythic king of Latium, revered as a god of woods and fields; subsequently identified with Pan; hence, **Fauni** = forest gods, Ov.

faustē, adv. (*faustus*), happily, fortunately; evenire, Cic.

faustitas -ātis, f. (*faustus*), prosperity; personif. as a goddess of the fields, Hor.

Faustulus -i, m. (root FAV-, whence *saus-*

tus), myth., the herdsman of the Alban king Amulius, who saved and brought up Romulus and Remus.

faustus -a -um (root FAV-, *faveo*). **I.** bringing luck or good fortune, fortunate, lucky, auspicious; *dies faustus alicui*, Cic. **II.** As a proper name, *Faustus*, a Roman surname; L. Corn. Sulla *Faustus*, son of the dictator Sulla; *Fausta*, daughter of the dictator Sulla, wife of Mito.

fautor -ōris, m. (orig. *favitor*, from *faveo*), a favourer, protector, patron, promoter; *dignitatis*, Cic.; *bonorum*, Liv.; absol., an applauder, Hor.

fautrix -trix, f. (*fautor*), a favourer, protector, promoter; *voluptatum*, Cic.; *regio suorum fautrix*, Cic.

faux, *faucis*, f. (usually plur. **fauces** -ium, f.). **I.** Lit., the jaws, gullet, throat; *arente fauce*, Hor.; *sitis urit fauces*, Hor.; fig., quum *inexplebles populi fauces exaruerunt libertatis siti* Cic.; *Catiliina cum exercitu faucibus urguet*, *its at our throats*, Sall.; quum *faucibus premeretur*, when the knife was at his throat, Cic.; *premit fauces defensionis tuae*, strangles, makes impossible, Cic.; *urbem ex belli ore ac faucibus ereptam esse*, Cic. **II.** Transf., only in plur., **I.**, jaws, chasm; *patefactis terrae faucibus*, Cic.; **2.**, entrance; *portus*, Caes.; *macelli*, Cic.; **3.**, a narrow pass, defile; *angustae*, Liv.; *artae*, Tac.; *Etruriae*, Cic.; **4.**, a, isthmus, neck of land; *artae fauces (Isthmi)*, Liv.; *Graeciae*, Cic.; **b.**, straits; *Hellespontus*, Liv.

fāveo, *favi*, *fautum*, **2.** **I.** to favour, be favourable or inclined to, help, protect; with dat. of person or party, *faveas tu hosti*, Cic.; *si tibi dei favent*, Cat.; *favere suis*, Cic.; with dat. of thing, *favere enim pietati fideique deos*, Liv.; *favere et republicae ac dignitati ac gloriae alicuius*, Cic.; *isti sententiae*, Cic.; *impers.*, non modo non *invidetur illi aetati*, verum etiam *favetur*, Cic.; with pro and the abl., or contra and the acc., *hac pro parte*, Ov.; qui *Parthorum quoque contra Romanum nomen gloriae favent*, Liv.; with acc. and infin., Ov.; with neut. acc. (as regards), quod quidem ego *favisse mi tibi fateor*, Cic.; absol., dum *favet nox et Venus*, Hor.; *multitudo audiens favet*, odit, Cic. **II.** Esp., to favour with the mouth, heart, etc., hence to be silent, *favete linguis*, Cic.; *ore favete*, Verg., be silent; absol., celebrate faventes, Verg.

fāvīlla -ae, f. (*faveo*), glowing ashes, esp. the still glowing ashes of the dead; *reliquias vino et bibulam lavere favillam*, Verg.

fāvītor -ōris, m. = *fautor* (q.v.).

fāvōnius -ii, m. the west wind or zephyr which blew at the beginning of spring, Cic.

fāvōr -ōris, m. (*faveo*). **I.** favour, goodwill, partiality, inclination; with subject, genit., populi, Cic.; with object, genit., nominis, Liv.; with in and the acc., Liv.; *amplecti aliquem favore*, Liv.; in favorem alicuius venire, Liv. **II.** Esp., a, attention at a religious ceremony; *pium praestare et mente et voce favorem*, Ov.; **b.**, applause at the theatre, approbation, acclamation; quod studium et quem favorem in scenam attulit Panurgus, Cic.

fāvōrābilis -e, adj. with compar. (*favor*), in favour, popular, beloved, pleasing; oratio, Tac.

fāvus -i, m. a honeycomb; *ingere favos*, Cic.; poet., favos dilue Baccho, honey, Verg.

fax, *fācis*, f. a torch. **I.** A. Lit., faces incendere, Liv.; *faces nuptiales*, Cic.; *a funeral torch*, Cic.; *a fire-brand*; *faces incendere*, Cic.; fig., *eius omnium incendiorum fax*, Antonius, Cic.; attribute of Cupid and the Furies, Ov., Verg. **B.** Fig., **1.**, gen., faces dicendi, fiery eloquence, Cic.; *alicui ad libidinem facem praeferre*,

to minister to, Cic.; facem bello praeferre, to kindle the flame of war, Tac.; me torret face mutua Calais, with the flame of love, Hor.; 2, esp., that which provokes or causes, the author: subijcere faces invidiae allicuius, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, the light of the moon; crescentem fac Noctilucae, Hor.; 2, a fiery meteor, shooting star, etc.; faces caelestes or caeli, Cic.

faxim, faxo = fecerim, fecero, v. facio.

febricula -ae, f. (dim. of febris), a slight fever, feverishness; febricula incipit, Cic.; febriculam habere, Cic.

febriculōsus -a -um (febricula), feverish, Cat.

febris -is, f., acc. -em or -im, abl. -e or -i (for febris, from ferreo), fever; in febrim subito incidere, Cic.; febrim habere, Cic.; febris carere, Cic.; Romani venisse cum febre, Cic.; Febris personif. as a goddess, with three temples in Rome.

febrūarius -a -um (februus, februo, to purify), relating to cleansing; a, mensis Februarius or simply Februarius, the cleansing month (so called because of the purificatory sacrifices in its second half), up to 450 B.C. the last month of the year, in the time of Cicero the second; b, belonging to the month February; Kalendae Februariae, the 1st of February, Cic.

febrūus -a -um, purifying (in the religious sense); subst. **febrūum** -i, n. a means of religious purification; hence, **Februa** -ōrum, n. the feast of purification held by the Romans at the end of February.

fecialis = fetialis (q.v.).

fecunditas -ātis, f. (fecundus), fruitfulness, fecundity. **I.** Lit., a, of persons, mulieris, Cic.; b, of the earth, aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, Cic.; c, of the intellect, volo se effert in adolescentem fecunditas, Cic. **II.** Transf., abundance, Plin.

fecundo, 1. (fecundus), to fructify, fertilize; viridem Aegyptum nigrā arenā, Verg.

fecundus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (FE-o, whence fetus, femina, fenus), fruitful, prolific. **I. A.** Lit., terra, Cic.; conjux, Hor. **B.** Fig., rich, abounding in; with genit., saecula fecunda culpa, Hor.; with abl., gens inter accolae latrocinii fecunda, Tac. **II.** Transf., 1, abundant, full, plentiful; quaestus; Cic.; calices, Hor.; with abl. (specus) uberibus fecundus aquis, Ov.; 2, making fruitful; fecundae verbera dextrae, Ov.

fēl, fellis, n. the gall, the gall-bladder. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., fel gallinaeum, Cic.; 2, fig., a, bitterness, Tib.; b, anger; atrum fel, Verg. **B.** Esp., the venom of a serpent; vipereo spicula felle linunt, Ov.

fēles (faeles) -is, and **fēlis** (faelis) -is, f. a cat, Cic.

felicitas -ātis, f. (felix). **I.** fertility, Plin. **II.** Transf., a, happiness, felicity, good fortune, success: perpetuā quādam felicitate usus ille excessit e vita, Cic.; plur., incredibiles felicitates, Cic.; personif., Felicitas, Good Fortune as a goddess, with a temple in Rome; b, success, esp. in war; Helvetiorum, Caes.

felicitēr, adv. (felix), 1, fruitfully; illic veniunt felicius uvae, Verg.; 2, happily; a, vivere, navigare, Cic.; b, in a wish, auspiciously, favourably; precatus sum ut ea res mihi, populo plebique Romanae bene atque feliciter eveniret, Cic.; c, good luck! feliciter velim, Cic. **fēlis** = felis (q.v.).

fēlix -icis (root FE-o, cf. fecundus). **I.** fruitful, fertile; arbor, Liv.; regio, Ov. **II. A.** fortunate, favourable, propitious, lucky; 1, gen.,

Sulla felicissimus omnium, Cic.; with genit., cerebri, Hor.; with ad and the acc., ad casum fortunaeque felix, Cic.; with abl., morte felix, Verg.; with abl. gerund., tam felix vobis corumpendis fuit, Liv.; with in and the abl. gerund., si minus felices in diligendo fuissimus, Cic.; with ab and the abl., ille Graecus ab omni laude felicior, Cic.; with infin., felicior ungere tela manu, Verg.; Felix, the Lucky One, surname of Sulla, Liv.; 2, esp., a, rich; tam felix esse, Ov.; b, successful; seditio, Liv.; arma, Verg. **B.** Act., a, bringing good luck; omen, Ov.; so the formula, quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit, Cic.; b, blessed with healing power; malum, Verg.; c, making joyful; poma, Ov.; d, making fruitful; linus, Verg.

fēmella -ae, f. (dim. of femina), a young woman, a girl, Cat.

fēmen = femur (q.v.).

fēmīna -ae, f. (root FE-o, cf. fecundus), lit., any female animal that bears young; a, of human beings, a woman, Cic.; b, of animals, the female; porcus femina, Cic.

fēmīnēs -a -um (femina), 1, relating to a woman, female, feminine; calendae, the 1st of March, when the Matronalia were celebrated, Juv.; curae iraque, Verg.; 2, womanish, effeminate; amor, Verg.; fuga, Ov.

fēmūr -ōris or (from femēn) -inis, n. (FE-o, cf. fecundus), the upper part of the leg, the thigh, Cic.; femur utrumque, Caes.

fēnēbris -e (fenus), relating to interest; leges, Liv.

fēnērātio -ōnis, f. (fenero), lending at interest, usury, Cic.

fēnērātor -ōris, m. (fenero), one who lends money at interest, money-lender, usurer; fenerator acerbissimus, Cic.

fēnēro (faenēro), 1. (fenus), to lend money at interest; ne fenerare liceret, Liv.

fēnērōr (faenērōr), 1. dep. (fenus), to lend money at interest; pecuniam binis centesimis, at twenty-four per cent. per annum, Cic.; provincias, to despoil by usury, Cic.; fig., beneficium, to trade in, Cic.

fēnestella -ae, f. (dim. of fenestra), a little opening, (porta) Fenestella, a little gate in Rome.

fēnēstra -ae, f. (connected with fāvis), a, a window, Cic.; b, an opening; lato dedit ora fenestram, Verg.; esp., a loophole for shooting; fenestras ad tormenta mittenda in struendo reliquerunt, Caes.

fēnūs -a -um (fenum), made of hay; homines, men of straw, Cic.

fēniculārius -a -um (feniculum), belonging to fennel; hence **Fēniculārius** campus, a district in Spain, Cic.

fēnicūlum -i, n. fennel, Plant.

fēnīlia -ium, n. plur. (fenum), a hay-loft, Verg.

fēnīsōta -ae, m. (fenum and seco), a mower; transf., a countryman, Pers.

fēnum (faenum, foenum) -i, n. (root FE-o), hay; fenum alios esse oportere, must eat hay, i.e., be dolts, Cic.; prov., fenum habet in cornu, he is dangerous (the horns of vicious cattle were bound with hay), Hor.

fēnus (faenus) -ōris, n. (root FE-o), lit., that which is produced. **I.** interest of money; pecuniam alicui dare fenore, to lend at interest, Cic.; pecuniam accipere fenore, to borrow, Liv.; pecuniam occupare grandi fenore, to invest, Cic. **II.** Meton., 1, debt, indebtedness; fenore obrui, merum esse, laborare, Liv.; 2, capital; duas fenoris partes in agris collocare, Tac.; 3, usury; fenore trucidare patrimonium or plebem, Cic.

fēra -as, f. v. **ferus**.

fērāctōr, adv. with compar. (**ferax**), *fruitfully*; velut ab stirpibus laetius feraciusque renata urbs, Liv.

ferālis -a (root **FER**, whence also **Feronia**, in-fer-nus). **I.** relating to the dead, *funereal*; cupressus, Verg.; tempus or dies, = **feralia**, Ov. Subst., **ferālia** -ia, n., a, the festival of the dead on the 10th of February, Cic.; b, things relating to the dead or to burial, Tac. **II.** Transf., death-bringing, deadly, fatal; dona, Ov.; annus, Tac.

fērax -ācis (fero), *fruitful, soile, prolific*. **A.** Lit., agri, Cic.; with genit., Iberia ferax venenorum, Hor.; with abl., feracior uvis, Ov.; **B.** Transf., nullus feracior in philosophia locus est quam de officiis, Cic.; with genit., illa aetate quā lauta virtutum feracior fuit, Liv.

ferbēo = **ferveo** (q.v.).

fercūlum and **fēricūlum** -i, n. (fero), a litter, bier, tray; a, for carrying the spolia opima and the trophies at a triumph, Liv.; b, for carrying the images of the gods in processions, Cic.; c, for bringing in dishes; hence, meton., a course, Prop.

fērē, adv. (root **FER**-o), almost, nearly. **A.** Gen., totius fere Galliae legati, Caes; omnes fere, Cic.; a, esp. with expression denoting time, quintā fere horā, Cic.; eadem fere horā quā veni, about the same hour, Cic.; b, with negatives, scarcely, hardly; aetates vestrae nihil aut non fere multum differunt, Cic. **B.** = semper fere, nearly always, usually; sit enim fere ut, etc., Cic.; with a negative, seldom, Cic.

ferentārius -ii, m. (fero), a light-armed soldier who fought with missiles, Sall.

Ferētīnum -i, n. **I.** a town of the Hernici on the Via Latina, now Ferento; adj., a, **Ferentinus** -a -um, Ferentine; caput aquae Ferentinae, or simply caput Ferentinum, the source of a stream running near Ferentinum, Liv.; subst., **Ferētina** -ae, f. a goddess of Ferentinum; b, **Ferētīnas** -ātis, Ferentina. **II.** a town in Etruria, now Ferentino.

Ferētrius -ii, m. (feretrum, fero), a surname of Jupiter, to whom the spolia opima were dedicated, Liv.

ferētrum -i, n. (fero), a bier for carrying a corpse to the grave, Ov., Verg.

fēriāe -ārum, f. for **feriae**, same root as **festus**, days of rest, holidays. **I.** Lit., novendiales, Cic.; ferias agere, Liv. **II.** Transf., rest, Hor.

fēriātus -a -um, p. adj. (from **ferior**), keeping holiday, idle, unoccupied, disengaged, at leisure; deus feriatus torpet, Cic.; with ab, feriatus a negotiis publicis, Cic.

fēricūlum = **ferculum** (q.v.).

fērinus -a -um (ferus), relating to a wild beast, wild; caro, Sall.; vellerā, Ov. Subst., **fērina** -ae, f. flesh of wild animals, game, Verg.

fērio, 4. to strike, knock, beat, hit, smite. **I.** **A.** Lit., murum arietibus, Sall.; frontem, Cic.; ferire mare, to row, Verg.; absol., contra ferire, Sall.; ferit sidera vertice, reaches to the stars, Hor. **B.** Transf., to hit; multa patent in eorum vita quae fortuna feriat, influences, Cic.; medium ferire, to keep the middle of the road, Cic. **II.** 1, to strike dead, slay, kill; hostem, Sall.; humilem agnam, Hor.; and hence, foedus, to make a treaty (because a sow was then slain), Cic.; 2, to cut in pieces; stricto retinacula ferro, Verg.; 3, to bring out, utter; verba palato, Hor. (synecp. imperf. feribant, Ov.).

fērior, 1. (feriae), to keep holiday, Varr.

fērītās -ātis, f. (ferus), wildness, savageness; hominis, Cic.; leonis, Ov.; loci, Ov.

fermē, adv. (superl. of fere = **ferime**), almost, nearly, within a little. **I.** haec ferme gesta, Liv.; a, of numbers, about; sex millia ferme passuum, Liv.; b, with negatives, hardly, scarcely, Cic. **II.** = semper ferme, nearly always, usually; ut ferme evenit, Cic.

fermento, 1. (fermentum), to cause to ferment, Plin.

fermentum -i, n. (for **fervimentum**, from **ferveo**), 1, that which causes fermentation, leaven, yeast, Tac.; transf., anger, or the cause of anger, Plaut.; 2, meton., a kind of beer, Verg.

fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre (root **FER**, Gr. **ΦΕΡ**, perf. tuli, from old form tulo, supine latum, orig. tlatum from old tlaō, tlaōw), to bear, bring, carry. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., a, to bear; faces in Capitolium, Cic.; (a) to carry on one's person; cervicē jugum, Hor.; (β) ventrem, to be pregnant, Liv.; (γ) milit. t. t., arma contra aliquem, Cic.; signa in aliquem, to attack, Liv.; b, to bring; venenum, Liv.; alicui osculum, Ov.; alicui tributum, Liv.; to offer (to the gods); sacra divis, Verg. **B.** Transf., a, to bear; (a) nomen Aemilii Pauli, Liv.; aliquem in oculis or oculis, to be very fond of, Cic.; prae se ferre aliquid, to display, make public, Cic.; obscure ferre, to conceal, Cic.; (β) to endure, submit to, bear; contumaciam alicuius, Cic.; ea vīna quae vetustatem ferunt, which keep for a long time, Cic.; with pers. obj., optimates quis ferat? Cic.; with acc. and infin., ferunt aures hominum illa laudari, Cic.; absol., non feram, non patiar, non sinam, Cic.; with adv., aliquid ferre aegre, moleste, graviter molesteque, to take it ill, be vexed at, Cic.; aequo or iniquo animo, Cic.; facile, clementer, fortiter ac sapienter, Cic.; with acc. and infin., si quis aegre ferat se pauperem esse, Cic.; partic., non ferendus, intolerable; facinus, Cic.; non ferendum, with acc. and infin., Cic.; b, to bring; (a) opem, auxilium, Cic.; alicui fraudem, Cic.; ferre responsa Turno, Verg.; conditionem ferre, to propose terms, Cic.; aliquem, to propose some one as a wife, Cic.; legal t. t., suffragium, to vote, Cic.; legem, to propose a law, Cic.; so ferre de aliqua re ut, etc., to propose that, Cic.; (alicui) iudicem, of the prosecutor, to propose a judge to the defendant, Cic.; (β) of abstractions, to demand, require, allow; si ita res feret, Cic.; ut mea fert opinio, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** expensum ferre, to set down in an account-book as paid, Cic. **B.** to spread abroad, report, speak of; ferre haec omnibus sermonibus, Caes.; ferunt or pass. fertur, feruntur, people say, it is reported, with acc. and infin. or in pass. nom. and infin.; fama fert, the story goes, with acc., Liv.; ferre, with double acc., to give a person out to be; si te petito rem fero, Cic. **C.** to think over, consider; id consilio ante ferre debemus, Cic. **D.** to carry off; 1, in a good sense, veniam peto feroque, Liv.; non tacitum feres, I will not be silent about it, Cic.; fructus ex republica, Cic.; gratiam (thanks) alicuius rei, Liv.; polit. t. t., repulsam (a populo), Cic.; centuriam, tribus, to gain the votes of, Cic.; 2, in a bad sense, to carry off violently; te fata tulerunt, Verg.; ferre et agere, to plunder, Liv. **E.** to bring forth; terra fruges ferre potest, Cic. **F.** to put in motion; 1, to drive away, lead; ferre se or middle ferri, to hasten, rush, and of things, to flow, mount, sink; a, lit., inde domum pedem, Verg.; milit. t. t., signa ferre, to march away, Liv.; so ferre alicui obvium, Cic.; se ferre aliquem, to act as, to profess to be, to declare oneself to be; libertum se populi Romani, Liv.; ad eum omni celeritate ferri, Caes.; Rhenus citatus fertur per, etc., rushes quickly, Caes.; b, transf., aliquem in or ad caelum laudibus, to praise sky-high, Cic.;

eloquentia quae cursu magno sonituque fertur, Cic.; ferri aliquā re, to be borne away by, to be possessed by; crudelitate et scelere, Cic.; 2, of a road, etc., to lead to; via fert Verruginem, Liv.; transf., si qua ad verum via ferret inquirentem, Liv. (archaic redupl. perf. tetulit, ap. Cic.).

fērocīa -ae, f. (ferox), a, in a good sense, high spirit, courage, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, fierceness, ferocity, Cic.; transf., vini, harshness, roughness, Plaut.

fērocitas -ātis, f. (ferox), a, courage, untamed spirit, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, fierceness, haughtiness, Cic.

fērocitēr, adv. (ferox), a, in a good sense, courageously, bravely, Liv.; b, in a bad sense, rudely, roughly, fiercely, Cic.

Fērōnia -ade, f. (root FER, cf. feralis), an old Italian goddess, patroness of freedmen.

fērox -ōcis (connected with ferus and Gr. θῆρ). **I.** In a good sense, courageous, high-spirited, warlike, brave; juvenis ferocissimus, Liv.; feroces ad bellandum viri, Liv. **II.** In a bad sense, wild, unbridled, proud; with abl., stolidē ferox viribus suis, Liv.; with genit., linguae, Tac.; victoria eos ipsos ferociōres impotentioresque reddit, Cic.; of things, ferox aetas, Hor.; oratio, Cic.

ferramentū -i, n. (ferrum), any instrument or tool, esp. in agriculture, made of iron, Cic.

ferrāria -ae, f., v. ferrarius.

ferrārius -a -um (ferrum), relating or belonging to iron; faber, a blacksmith, Plaut. Subst., **ferrāria** -ae, f. iron mine, Caes.

ferrātus -a -um (ferrum). **I.** furnished or covered with iron, Liv.; hasta, Liv.; agmina, iron-clad, Hor. **II.** of iron, iron; obices portarum, Tac.

ferrēus -a -um (ferrum), iron. **A.** Lit., made of iron; clavi, Caes. **B.** Meton., like iron; 1, hard, stern, unfeeling, cruel; Aristō Chius, praefractus, ferreus, Cic.; os, Cic.; 2, lasting like iron, immovable, unyielding, firm; corpus animusque Catonis, Liv.; 3, hard, oppressive; sors vitae, Ov.; somnus, death, Verg.

ferrūgīnēus -a -um (ferrugo), iron-coloured, dusky; hyacinthus, Verg.; cymba, Verg.

ferrūginus = ferrugineus (q.v.).

ferrūgo -inis, f. (from ferrum, as aerugo from aes), 1, iron rust, Plin.; 2, the colour of iron rust, dusky (iron grey, dark blue, steel blue) colour; viridis ferrugine barba, Ov.

ferrum -i, n. **I.** iron in its rough state, ore. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Transf., hard-heartedness, insensibility, cruelty; in pectore ferrum gerit, Ov. **II.** iron worked up, meton. **A.** Gen., any iron instrument, the plough, Verg.; an axe, Hor.; a stylus for writing, Ov.; scissors for hair-cutting, Ov.; curling-irons, Verg. **B.** Esp., a sword; ferrum stringere, Liv.; aliquem cum ferro invadere, Cic.; urbes ferro atque igni vastare, Liv.; haec omnia flamma ac ferro delere, Cic.

ferrūmen -inis, n., cement, Plin.

ferrūmino, 1. (ferrumen), to cement, bind together, Plin.

fertilis -e (fero), fruitful, prolific, fertile; 1, agri, Cic.; with genit., multos fertiles agros alios aliorum fructuum, Cic.; with abl., insula agro fertilis, Liv.; transf., pectus, Ov.; 2, fertilising, making fruitful; dea, Ceres, Ov.; Bacchus, Hor.

fertilitas -ātis, f. (fertilis), fruitfulness, fertility; with subject, genit., agrorum, Cic.; of persons, indoluit fertilitate sua, Ov.

fertum (feretum), -i, n., a kind of sacrificial cake, Pers.

fertus -a -um (fero), fruitful; arva, ap. Cic.

fērūla -ae, f. (fero), 1, the herb fennel; 2, a rod used to punish slight offences of slaves and children, a ferule, Hor.; used as a goad for cattle, Ov.

fērus -a -um (root FER, connected with θῆρ, Aeolic φῆρ). **I.** Lit., wild, untamed, uncultivated; bestiae, Cic.; montes, Verg.; silvae, Hor. Subst., a, **fera** -ae, f. (sc. bestia), a wild animal (as opp. to cūctur, a domesticated animal); ferarum ritu, Liv.; feras agitare, Cic.; transf., of constellations, magna minorque ferae, the Great and Little Bear, Ov.; b, **ferus** -i, m., a wild beast, a wild boar, Ov.; an ox, Ov.; horse, Verg.; stag, Verg. **II.** Transf., wild, rough, savage, uncivilised, cruel; gens, Cic.; hostis, Cic.; facinus, Liv.

fervēfācio -fēcī -factum, s. (ferveo and facio), to make hot, heat, boil, melt; pix fervēfacta, Caes.; jacula fervēfacta, Caes.

fervens -entis, abl. -enti, p. adj. (from ferveo), glowing, hot, heated. **I.** Lit., aqua, Cic.; rota, Ov. **II.** Transf., a, ira, Ov.; b, of character, impetuous, fiery; fortis animus ferventior est, Cic.; Cassi rapido ferventius anni ingenium, Hor.

ferventēr, adv. (fervens), hotly, warmly; loqui, ap. Cic.

fervēre, ferbūi -ēre and (poet.) **fervo**, fervi -ēre. **I.** **A.** Lit., to be boiling hot, to boil, seethe, glow, Cic.; validum posito medicamen aeno fervet, Ov. **B.** Transf., a, to glow with passion, etc., to be heated; fervet avaritiā pectus, Hor.; qui usque fervet ferturque avaritiā ut etc. Cic.; b, to be carried on briskly; fervet opus, Verg.; c, to glitter; jam fervēre litora flammis, Verg. **II.** 1, to rage, foam, seethe, hiss; a, lit., fervet fretis spirantibus aequor, Verg.; b, transf., of a poet, multo decurrens velut amnis fervet (Pindarus), rages, Hor.; 2, to be in quick movement; a, of a crowd, to swarm forth; fervēre quum videas classem lateque vagari, Verg.; b, of places, to swarm with; instructo Marte videres fervere Leucaten, Verg.

fervesco, 3. (ferveo), to become hot, begin to glow, begin to boil, Lucr.

fervidus -a -um (ferveo). **I.** boiling, seething. **A.** 1, lit., humor, Ov.; 2, transf., of orators, passionate, excited; paulo ferventior erat oratio, Cic. **B.** burning, glowing, hot; 1, lit., pars mundi, Cic.; vina, Hor.; 2, transf., fiery, hot; fervidi animi vir, Liv.; with abl., fervidus ira, Verg. **II.** raging, foaming; vada, Verg.

fervo = ferveo (q.v.).

fervor -ōris, m. (ferveo). **I.** boiling heat, raging heat. **A.** Lit., mediis fervoribus, in the heat of noon, Verg.; mundi, Cic. **B.** Transf., heat, ardour, passion; mentis animi, Cic. **II.** raging, foaming; Oceani, maris, Cic.

Fescennia -ae, f., and **Fescennī** -m -īi, n., a town in Etruria famous for the Fescennini verses. Adj. **Fescenninus** -a -um, Fescennine, Fescennini versus, rude satirical verses; hence licentia Fescennina, Hor.

fessus -a -um (fatiscor), weary, tired, exhausted; de via, Cic.; militibz Hor.; plorando, Cic.; corpus fessum vulnere Liv.; in the genit., fessi rerum, Verg.; fessa aetas, old age, Tac.; res fessae, distress, Verg.

festinanter, adv. (f estino), hastily, rapidly, quickly; nimium festinanter dictum, Cic.

festinatio -ōnis, f. (festino), haste, speed, hurry; festinatio praepropera, Cic.; with object, genit., adipiscendi honoris, Cic.; omni festinatione praeperare in patriam, Cic.; plur., quid afferebat festinationem, Cic.

festinatō, adv. (festino), hastily, rapidly, Plin.

festino, 1. (festinus). **I.** Intransit., to be in rapid motion, to hasten, hurry; plura scripsissem nisi tui festinarent, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad effectum operis, Liv. **II.** Transit., to hasten, accelerate; perfectionem, Sall.; fugam, Verg.; partic., festinatus, hastened; iter, Ov.; with infin., tanto opere migrare, Cic.

festinus -a -um (fero), hastening, hasty; cursu festinus anheio, Ov.

festivè, adv. (festivus), humorously, facetiously, wittily; belle et festive, Cic.

festivitas -ätis, f. (festivus). **I.** Object., A. gaiety, pleasure, Plaut. **B.** Esp., festivitates, embellishments, ornaments (of discourse), iis festivitatis insolentius abutitur, Cic. **II.** Subject., cheerfulness, humour, pleasantry; lepos et festivitas, festivitas et facetiae, Cic.

festivus -a -um (festus). **I.** Gen., 1. pleasant, agreeable, pretty; poema, Cic.; copia librorum, Cic.; 2. of places, bright, pleasant, Plaut. **II.** Esp., 1. of character, good-humoured, cheerful; puer, Cic.; 2. of discourse, or of speakers, lively, bright, droll, amusing; humorous, witty; oratio, Cic.; festivus homo, Cic.

festuca -ae, f. (fero). **A.** Lit., a stalk, straw, Plin. **B.** Transf., the rod with which slaves were touched in the ceremony of manumission, Plaut.

1. festus -a -um (root FE, whence also februs), sacred, hallowed, devoted to festivals, festive; dies, Cic.; chori, Ov.; lux (= dies), Ov.; tempus, Hor.; dies festos anniversarios agere, Cic. Subst., festum -i, n. a feast, Ov.

2. Festus -i, m. Sext. Pompeius, a Latin grammarian, who lived probably at the end of the fourth century A.D., author of a work in twenty books, "De Verborum Significatione."

fetialis -is, m. a fetial, plur. **fetiales**, a college of heralds whose business it was to demand redress of grievances, declare war, etc., Cic.; in sing., legatus fetialis, Liv. Adj., **fetialis** -e, belonging to the fetiales; jus fetiale, Cic.

fetura -ae, f. (fetus). **A.** the bearing or bringing forth of young, breeding, Cic. **B.** Meton., the young brood, offspring, Ov., Verg.

1. fetus (foetus) -a -um (partic. of *feo). **I.** Pass., **A.** Lit., 1. pregnant; pecus, Verg.; 2. transf., a, fruitful, fertile; terra feta frugibus, Cic. **B.** Poet., full of; machina feta armis, Verg. **II.** Middle, that has brought forth, newly delivered; ursa, lupa, Ov.

2. fetus -us, m. (*feo, whence also fecundus), 1. the bearing, bringing forth, or hatching of young; labor bestiarum in fetu, Cic.; of the soil, bearing, producing; quae frugibus atque bacis terrae fetu profunduntur, Cic.; fig., nec ulli aetate uberior oratorum fetus fuit, Cic. **II.** Meton., that which is brought forth; a, offspring, brood; Germania quos horrida parurit fetus, Hor.; fetus suis (suckling-pig), Verg.; b, of plants, fruit, produce, shoot; nucis, Verg.; meliores et grandiores fetus edere (of land), Cic.; fig., ex quo triplex ille animi fetus existit, Cic.

fiber -bri, m., a beaver, Plin.

fibra -ae, f. (findo). **1.** a fibre, filament, in animals or plants; stirpium, radicum, Cic.; 2, the entrails of an animal; bidentis, Ov.

Fibrénus -i, m., a river in Latium, near Arpinum, flowing into the Liris, now Fibreno.

fibrinus -a -um (fiber), of or belonging to the beaver, Plin.

figula -ae, f. (contr. for figibula from figo), a buckle, brooch, clasp, Verg., Liv.; an iron clasp fastening beams together, Caes.

Fioāna -ae, f., a town in Latium on the road to Ostia.

fiocūla -ae, f. (ficus), a small bird, the beccoo. Plin.

fictè, adv. (fictus), falsely, fictitiously; fictè et fallaciter, Cic.

fictilis -e (fingo), earthen, made of clay; vasa, Cic.; figurae, Cic. Subst., **fictile** -is, n., usually plur., earthenware, earthen vessels; omnia (ponuntur) fictilibus, Ov.

fictor -ōris, m. (fingo), 1, an image-maker, a statuary; pictores fictoresque, Cic.; 2, a feigner; fandi fictor Ulysses, master in deceit, Verg.

fictrix -icis, f. (fictor), she that forms or fashions; materiae fictrix et moderatrix divina est providentia, Cic.

fictura -ae, f. (fingo), a forming, fashioning, Plaut.

fictus, partic. of fingo.

ficula -ae, f. (dim. of ficus), a little fig, Plaut.

Ficulēa (Ficulnea) -ae, f. town in the country of the Sabines on the Via Nomentana. Adj., **Ficulēnsis** -e, Ficulēan.

ficulus (ficulneus) -a -um (ficula), of or relating to the fig-tree; truncus, Hor.

ficus -i and -us, f. (perhaps from fio, feo), 1, the fig-tree; arbor fici, Cic.; 2, a fig, Hor.

fidè, adv. (fidus), faithfully, Cic.

fidēicommissum -i, n. (fides and committo), legal t. t., a trust, Quint.

fidèlè, adv. (fidelis), faithfully, Plaut.

fidēlla -ae, f. on earthenware pot or vase, Plaut.; a pot for whitewash; prov., duo parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, to kill two birds with one stone, ap. Cic.

fidēlis -e (1. fides), that can be trusted or relied upon, true, steadfast, faithful. **A.** Of persons, socius, amicus, Cic.; aliquid or in aliquem, Cic.; in amicitia, Cic. Subst., **fidēles** -ium, m. confidants, faithful friends, Cic. **B.** Transf., of inanimate objects, consilium fidele, Cic.; lacrimae, genuina, Ov.; meton., durable, lasting, strong; lorica, Verg.

fidēlitas -ätis, f. (fidelis), faithfulness, trustworthiness, fidelity, Cic.; erga patriam, ap. Cic.

fidēlītēr, adv. with compar. and superl. (fidelis). **1.** faithfully, trustworthily, honestly, surely, Cic.; per quorum loca fideliter (free of danger) mihi pateret iter, Cic.; 2, meton., properly, well; ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes, Ov.

Fidēnae -arum, f. and **Fidēna** -ae, f. a town in Latium, now Castro Giubileo. Adj.,

Fidēnas -ätis, of or belonging to Fidenae.

fidens -entis, abl. -enti, p. adj. (from fido), without fear, confident, courageous; homo, animus, Cic.; with genit., animi, Verg.; with abl., fidens et animo et viribus, Liv.

fidētēr, adv. with compar. (fidens), confidently, courageously, Cic.

1. fidētia -ae, f. (fido), confidence, courage, boldness, Cic.

2. Fidētia -ae, f. town in Gallia Cispadana.

1. fides -is, f. (fido), trust, confidence, reliance, credence, belief, faith. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., fidem decipere, Liv., or fallere, Cic.; aliquid or aliquid rei fidem habere, to place confidence in, with acc. and infin., Cic.; aliquid rei fidem tribuere, adjungere, Cic.; fidem facere, to awake confidence, Cic.; nuntiabantur haec eadem Curioni; sed aliquamdiu fides fieri non poterat, no reliance was placed in the news, Caes. **B.** Esp., mercantile t. t., credit; quum fides tota Italia esset angustior, impaired, Caes.; fidem moliri, Liv.; fides concidit, has fallen, Cic.; fides de foro sublata est, Cic.; fidem renovare, Cic.; often with res, property, res et fides, Sall.;

ubi res eos jam pridem, fides nuper defidere coepit, Cic.; homo sine re, sine fide, sine spe, Cic.; transf., segetis certa fides meae, produce, return, Hor. **II.** Meton. **A.** that which produces confidence, faithfulness, fidelity, conscientiousness, honesty, credibility, truthfulness; **1.** gen., exemplum antiquae probitatis ac fidei, Cic.; fidem praestare, to be loyal, Cic.; of faithfulness in treaties and political alliances, pro vetere ac perpetua erga Romanum fide, Caes.; **a.** in appeals and oaths, fidem vestram oro atque obsecro, judices, Cic.; pro deum atque hominum fidem, Cic.; **b.** legal t. t., ex bona fide or bonâ fide, in good faith, sincerely, honestly, Cic.; judicia de mala fide, dishonestly, Cic.; Fides personif. as a goddess, Cic.; **2.** esp., **a.** a promise, assurance, word of honour, engagement; fidem fallere, frangere, violare, to break a promise, Cic.; dare alicui, Cic.; obligare, to make an engagement, Cic.; liberare, servare, to keep a promise, Cic.; fidem prodere, Cic.; fide mea, on my word of honour, Cic.; **b.** fides publica or simply publica, a promise of protection in the name of the state, a safe-conduct; fidem publicam postulare, Cic.; Lusitani contra interpositam fidem interfecti, Cic.; fide accepta venerat in castra Romana, Liv.; **c.** faithful protection, constant help; conferre se in alicuius fidem et clientelam, in alicuius amicitiam et fidem, Cic.; se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi Romani permittere, Cic.; venire in alicuius fidem, Liv., or in alicuius fidem ac potestatem, Caes.; alicuius fidem sequi, Caes.; aliquem in fidem recipere, Cic.; in alicuius fide et clientela esse, Cic. **B.** credibility, trustworthiness, of reports, statements, etc.; **1.** fidem facit aliquid iudicii mei, Cic.; tabularum, Cic.; **2.** **a.** proof; manifesta fides publica ope Volscos hostes adjuutos, Liv.; **b.** certainty; verba fides sequitur, Ov.

2. fides -is, f., usually plur. **fides** -ium (σπίδον, or perhaps from fido), lit. a gut-string for a musical instrument; hence, a lyre, lute, harp; discere, Cic.; fidibus Latinis Thebanos aptare modos, Hor.; sing., fides Teia, Hor.

fidicen -cenis, m. (**2.** fides and cano), a player on the harp, lyre, lute, Cic.; poet., a lyric poet; lyrae Romanae, Hor.

fidicina -ae, f. (fidicen), a female player on the lute or harp, Plaut.

fidicinus -a -um (fidicen), relating or belonging to harp-playing, Plaut.

fidicula -ae, f. and gen. plur. **fidiculæ** -arum, f. (dim. of **2.** fides), **1.** a little lyre or lute, Cic.; **2.** an instrument for torturing slaves, Suet.

Fidius -ii, m. (connected with fides, fido), in full **Dius Fidius**, a Roman deity, personification of faith; me **Dius Fidius** and **medius fidius** (ellipt. = ita me **Dius Fidius** iuvet), So help me God! Cic.

fido, fisis sum, **3.** (root **FID**, Gr. ΠΙΘ, πείθω, πείθομαι), to trust, believe, confide in; with dat. or abl., sibi, Cic.; nocti, Verg.; prudentiâ, Cic.; with acc. and infm., Liv.

fiducia -ae, f. (fido). **I.** Lit., **a.** confidence, trust, reliance, assurance; alicuius, in some one, Cic.; sui, in oneself, Liv.; arcae nostrae, Cic.; **b.** self-confidence, self-reliance, courage, bravery, Caes. **II.** Legal t. t., a contract by which a man temporarily transfers property to another, a pledging, pawning, mortgaging, etc.; formalis fiducia, Cic.; fiducia accepta, Cic.

fiduciarius -a -um (fiducia), entrusted, committed, given in trust; urbs, Liv.; opera, Caes.

fidus -a -um (fido), true, faithful, trusty, certain, sure; **1.** of persons, amici fidi, Cic.; with dat., Abelux fidus ante Poenis, Liv.; with genit., regina tuk fidissima, Verg.; **2.** of unannate

objects, tam fida canum custodia, Cic.; statio male fida carinis, an insecure anchorage for ships, Verg.

figlinus (figulinus) -a -um (figulus), of or belonging to a potter, Plin. Subst., **1.** **figlina** -ae, f., **a.** a potter's art or craft, Plin.; **b.** a potter's workshop, pottery, Plin.; **2.** **figlinum** -i, n. earthenware, Plin.

figo, fixi, fixum, **3.** **I.** to fix, fasten, make fast, make firm, attach, affix. **A.** Lit., **a.** aliquem in cruce, Cic.; caput legis in poste curiae, Cic.; arma ad postem, Cic.; **b.** to build; moenia, Ov.; **c.** oscula, to imprint, Verg. **B.** Transf., **a.** nequitiae modum suae, to set a limit, Hor.; **b.** vestigia, to check one's steps, Verg.; **c.** to fix, make fast; fixum est statutum est, Cic. **II.** **A.** Lit., **a.** to thrust in, drive in; mucronem in hoste, Cic.; **b.** to transfix; aliquem sagitta, Tac. **B.** Transf., **a.** aliquem maledictis, attack with reproaches, Cic.; **b.** to fix; oculos in terram, Liv.; **c.** to fix in one's attention; illud fixum in animis vestris tenetote, Cic.

figularis -e (figulus), relating or belonging to a potter, Plaut.

figulinus = figlinus (q. v.).

figulus -i, m. (root **FIG**, whence **figo**), a worker in clay, a potter; a figulis munitam urbem, Babylon, made of brick, Juv.

figura -ae, f. (figo). **I.** form, shape, figure; **a.** hominis, Cic.; **b.** an atom, Lucr.; **c.** shade of a dead person, Verg. **II.** **a.** kind, nature, species, form; negotii, Cic.; **b.** in rhet., a figure of speech, Cic.

figuratus -a -um, partic. of **figuro**.

figuro, i, (figura), to form, mould, shape; **1.** ita figuratum corpus ut excellat alis, Cic.; **2.** transf., os tenerum pueri balbumque poeta figurat, Hor.

filatim, adv. (filum), thread by thread, Lucr.

filia -ae, f. (filius), a daughter, Cic.; virgo filia, Cic.; poet. transf., pinus silvae filia nobilis, Hor.

filicatus -a -um (filix), adorned with ferns; paterae, embossed or chased with fern leaves, Cic.

filiole -ae, f. (dim. of filia), a little daughter, Cic.; sarcastically of an effeminate man, duce filiola Curionis, Cic.

filioleus -i, m. (dim. of filius), a little son, Cic.

filius -ii (voc. sing. fili), m. (seo, whence fecundus, etc.), son, Cic.; terrae, a man of mean origin, unknown person, Cic.; fortunae, a child of fortune, Hor.

filix -icis, f. fern, Verg.

filum -i, n. (figo), a thread. **I.** Lit., **a.** of wool, linen, etc., velamina filo pleno, Ov.; prov. pendere filo (tenui), to hang by a thread, be in great danger, Ov.; **b.** a woollen fillet round the cap of the flamen; capite velato filo, Liv.; **c.** of other things, deducit aranea filum pede, Ov.; **d.** the thread of life spun by the Parcae; sororum fila trium, Hor. **II.** Transf., **a.** the form, shape of anything, Lucr.; **b.** the manner, form, thread of discourse, Cic.

fibriae -arum, f. plur., fringe, border, edge; madentes clavicinorum fibriae, extremities, Cic.

Fimbria -ae, m. (G. Flavius), friend of Marius, general in the Mithridatic War.

finis -i, m. and **finium** -i, n. dung, excrement, dirt, Liv., Verg.

findo, fidi, fissum, **3.** to split, cleave, separate, divide; hgnum, Verg.; findere agros sarculo, Hor.; hac insula quasi rostro finditur Fibrenus, Cic.

fringo, finxi, fectum, **3.** (root **FIG**, whence figulus) **I.** to stroke; manus aegras manibus

amici, Ov. II. A. to fashion, form, mould: 1, lit., a, mollissimam ceram ad nostrum arbitrium formare et fingere, Cic.; b, inchoo ficta, a statue, Cic.; natura fingit hominem, Cic.; 2, trans., a, to imagine, conceive; fingite igitur cogitatione imaginem huius conditionis meae, Cic.; with acc. and infin., finge aliquem fieri sapientem, Cic.; b, to invent, fabricate, devise; crimina, opprobria in aliquem, Cic.; partic., fictus, invented, feigned; ficta fabula, Cic.; hence subst., **fictum** -i, n. something invented, a lie; ficta loqui, Ov.; c, to feign; nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, Cic. **B.** to arrange, order; 1, lit., a, crinem fronde premit fingens, Verg.; b, fingere vultum, to put on a friendly look, Ov. or to put on a brave look, Caes.; flecto pectore fatus, Verg.; 2, trans., to form; oratorem, Cic.; se totum ad arbitrium alicuius, Cic.

finiens -entis (partic. of finio), sc. orbis or circulus, the horizon, Cic.

finio, 4. (finis). **I.** Transit., to bound, limit, enclose within limits. **A.** Lit., imperium populi Romani, Caes.; lingua finita dentibus, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to enclose within bounds, restrain; an potest cupiditas finiri? Cic.; 2, to define, determine, prescribe, appoint; sepulchris novis modum, Cic.; with ne and the subj., potuisse finire senatus consulto ne, etc., Liv.; 3, a, gen., to put an end to, conclude, end, finish; bellum, Caes.; labores, Cic.; and pass., to end, cease; b, (a) finiri (middle), to die, Cic. poet.; finitâ Claudiorum domo, having become extinct, Tac.; (b) to finish speaking; omnia finierat, Ov.; (y) to bring a period to a close; ut sententiae verbis finiantur, Cic. **II.** Intransit., a, to die; sic Tiberius finivit, Tac.; b, to finish speaking; finierat Telamone satus, Ov.; to bring a period to a close; illi philosopho placet ordiri a superiore paene, posteriore finire, Cic.

finis -is, m. and f. (finido). **I.** the boundary, limit, border. **A.** Lit., eius loci, Cic.; provinciae Galliae, Liv.; plur., territory; iter in Santonum fines facere, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, boundary, limit; mihi fines terminosque constitutum, extra quos egredi non possum, Cic.; b, term, limit; ad eum finem, so far, Cic.; fine (fini), with genit., as far as, fine genus, Ov. **II.** the end; a, finis vitae, Cic.; ad finem venire, Liv.; finem facere, with genit.-behandi, Caes.; sollicitudinis, Cic.; finem facere, with dat. pretio, Cic.; finem capere, come to an end, Cic.; b, esp., (a) death; Neronis, Tac.; (b) the highest, the extremity; bonorum, malorum, greatest good, greatest evil, Cic.; c, object, end, aim; domus finis est usus, Cic. (abl. sing. fine and fini).

finite, adv. (finitus, from finio), moderately, within bounds, Cic.

finitimus (finitūmus) -a -um (finis), neighbouring, adjacent. **A.** Lit., Galli Belgis, Caes.; aer mari finitima, Cic. Subst., **finitimi** -orum, m. neighbours, neighbouring states, Cic. **B.** Transf., related to, resembling, similar; vicina eius atque finitima dialecticorum scientia, Cic.; with dat., huic generi historia finitima est, Cic.

finitor -oris, m. (finio), one who determines boundaries, a land surveyor, Cic.

finitūmus = finitimus (q.v.).

finitus -a -um, partic. of finio.

fio, factus sum, fieri (connected with fūo), pass. of facio. **I.** Lit., to be made; hic ubi sit doctâ multa corona manu, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., a, to be done, to arise; fit clamor, Cic.; id ei loco nomen factum, Liv.; per aliquem fit quominus, etc., Cic.; b, to happen; (a) Pompeio melius est factum, Cic.; esp. with abl., quid illo fiet, what will happen with him? Cic.; with de, quid de Tulliola mea fiet? Cic.; ut fit, ut

fieri solet, as usual, as is often the case; ut fit plerumque, Cic.; fit saepe ut non respondeant ad tempus, Cic.; potest fieri ut fallar, I may be deceived, Cic.; fieri non potest quin, etc., Cic.; ita fit ut, etc., Cic.; (b) to follow; ita fit ut sapientia sanitas sit animi, Cic.; (y) to be; nec potest fieri me quidquam superbus, Cic. **B.** Esp., a, to become something; consules facti sunt, Cic.; b, to be esteemed; me a te plurimi fieri, Cic.; c, to be sacrificed; quum pro populo fieret, Cic.

firmāmen -inis, n. (firmo), support, prop., Ov.

firmamentum -i, n. (firmō), a means of support, a prop; 1, lit., transversaria tigna quae firmamento esse possint, Cic., Caes.; 2, transf., a, reipublicae, Cic.; b, in rhet., the main point of an argument, Cic.

firmātor -oris, m. (firmo), one who makes firm or establishes, Tac.

firmē, adv. (firmus), firmly, steadfastly; aliquid comprehendere, Cic.; firmissime asseverare, Cic.

firmitas -atis, f. (firmus), firmness, durability. **A.** Lit., corporis, Cic. **B.** firmness, strength of mind, constancy; animi, Cic.

firmiter, adv. (firmus), firmly, strongly; firmiter insistere, Caes.; firmiter stabilire aliquem, Cic.

firmitudo -dinis, f. (firmus), firmness, strength. **A.** Lit., operis, Caes. **B.** Transf., strength, firmness, constancy; animi, Cic.

firmo, 1. (firmus), to make firm, strengthen. **I.** Lit., urbem colonis, Cic.; castra munificentis, Liv. **II.** Transf., a, to make durable, to make secure; (a) vestigia pinu, steady his steps by, Verg.; (b) politically, republicam, Cic.; b, to make strong, to strengthen; (a) physically, vires, Verg.; vocem, Cic.; (b) morally, animum adolescentis nendum consilio et ratione firmatum, Cic.; (y) to encourage, cheer, animate; nostros, Caes.; aliquem alloqui, Tac.; c, to prove, establish; aliquid rationibus or jurejurando, Cic.

Firmum -i, n. a town in Picenum, now Fermo. Adj., **Firmānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Firmum.

firmus -a -um, firm, strong, stout. **I.** Lit., ramus, Cic.; with dat., area firma templis ac porticibus sustinendis, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, physically strong, powerful, healthy; a, corpus, Cic.; b, milit., strong; equitatus et peditatus, Cic.; ad dimicandum, Caes.; 2, of time, durable, lasting; firmissima vina, which keep, Verg.; transf., lasting, valid; acta Caesaris, Cic.; 3, morally and mentally strong; a, steadfast, firm, immovable; animus, Cic.; accusator, Cic.; contra pericula, Sall.; firmiter in sententia, Cic.; b, sure, firm, to be relied upon; litterae, Cic.; spes, Cic.; with abl., copiae et numero et genere et fidelitate firmissimae, Cic.; with ad and the acc., firmos (eos) milites ad tuendas nostras res efficere, Cic.

fiscella -ae, f. (dim. of fiscina), a small rush or wicker basket, Verg.

fiscina -ae, f. (fiscus), a small basket of wicker work, Cic.

fiscus -i, -m. a wicker basket; 1, a money-basket, money-bag, purse, Cic.; meton. = money, Juv.; 2, the state treasury, Cic.; 3, under the empire, the emperor's private purse (opp. aerarium, the state treasury), Tac.

fissilis -e (findo), that can be cloven or split; lignum, Verg.

fissio -onis, f. (findo), a splitting, cleaving, dividing; glebarum, Cic.

fissum -i, n. (findo), a split, cleft; in augury, a divided liver, Cic.

fastūca or **festūca** -ae, f. a rammer, mallet, Caes.

fistūla -ae, f. **I.** Lit., a tube, pipe; esp. a water-pipe, usually of lead; fistulas, quibus aqua suppedtabatur Jovis templis, praedicere, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, a reed-pipe, a shepherd's pipe, a reed; eburneola, a pitch-pipe of ivory, Cic.; 2, a kind of ulcer, fistula, Nep.

fistulātor -ōris, m. (fistula), one who plays upon the reed-pipe, one who gives a note with the pitch-pipe, Cic.

fixus -a -um, p. adj. (from figo), firm, fixed, immovable; vestigia, Cic.; fixum est, it is fixed determined, Cic.; decretum, Cic.

fiābellum -i, n. (dim. of flabrum), a small fan, Prop.; fig., cuius linguā quasi fiābello seditionis illa tum est egentium contio ventilata, Cic.

fiābilis -e (flo), airy, Cic.

fiābrum -i, n. (flo), gen. in plur. **fiābra** -brum, blasts of wind, breezes, Verg.

fiaccēo, 2. (flaccus), to be faint, weak, languid; transf., to fail or flag in an undertaking; Messala flaccet, Cic.

fiaccesco, 3. (inch. from flaccēo), to begin to fade, to become faint, weak, languid; flaccescebat oratio, Cic.

fiaccidus -a -um (flaccus), withered, flabby, flaccid, weak, languid, Lucr.

fiaccus -a -um, 1, flabby, flaccid, Varr.; 2, of men, flap-eared, Cic.

3. **Flaccus**, Q. Horatius, v. Horatius.

2. **Flaccus**, C. Valerius, v. Valerius.

fiāgello, 1. (flagellum), to whip, scourge, beat; robora parte caudae, Ov.

fiāgellum -i, n. (dim. of flagrum), a whip, scourge. **I.** Lit., a, Cic., Hor.; fig., the scourge of conscience, Juv., Lucr.; b, a riding-whip, Verg. **II.** Transf., A. the thong of a javelin, Verg. B. a young sprout, vine-shoot, Verg. C. Plur., flagella, the arms of a polypus, Ov.

fiāgitatio -ōnis, f. (flagito), an earnest demand or entreaty, Cic.

fiāgitātor -ōris, m. (flagito), one who earnestly demands or entreats, Cic.; with genit., pugnae, Liv.

fiāgitiosē, adv. (flagitiosus), shamefully, basely, disgracefully, infamously; impure ac flagitiose vivere, Cic.; sumus flagitiose imparati, Cic.; alienius amoris flagitiosissime servire, Cic.

fiāgitiosus -a -um (flagitium), shameful, disgraceful, infamous; flagitiosa atque vitiosa vita, Cic.; flagitiosum est, with acc. and infin., Sall.; flagitiosum duco, with infin., Liv.

fiāgitium -ii, n. (root FLAG, whence flagito), 1, a disgraceful action, shameful crime, shame, disgrace, infamy; factum flagitii plenum et dedecoris, Cic.; ista flagitia Democriti, shameful expressions, Cic. **II.** Meton., scoundrel, rascal; flagitia atque facinora, Cic.

fiāgitō, 1. (root FLAG, whence also flag-ro) = flagrantior posco, to entreat, ask, demand earnestly. **I.** Gen., a, of persons, alacrius auxilium, Cic.; mercedem gloriae ab aliquo, Cic.; with double acc., aliquem frumentum, Cic.; with ut and the subj., semper flagitavi ut convocaremur, Cic.; with infin., Hor.; absol., flagitat tabellarius, Cic.; b, of abstract subjects, quae tempus flagitat, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, to demand to know; posco atque adeo flagito erimen, Cic.; b, to demand; alium ab aliquo, Cic.; c, to summon before a court of justice, aliquem peculatorem, Tac.

fiāgrans -antis, p. adj. (from flagro), burning. **I.** Gen., A. Lit., telum, lightning, Verg.; flagrantissimus sestus, Liv. B. Transf., glowing

with passion, eager, vehement, ardent; cupiditas, Cic.; multitudo, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, of the eyes, glowing; oculi, Ov.; b, of colour, glittering; flagrans sidereo clipeo, Verg.

fiāgranter, adv. (flagrans), eagerly, ardently, vehemently; cupere, Tac.

fiāgrantia -ae, f. (flagro), glowing; oculorum, Cic.

fiāgro, 1. (root FLAG, Gk. ΦΛΕΓ-ω, connected with FLA-re), to blaze, burn, glow, flame. **I.** Lit., 1, to burn; onerariae flagrantēs, Cic.; 2, to glow, glitter; flagrant lumina nymphae, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, of concrete subjects, esp. of persons, a, Italia flagrans bello, Cic.; invidia propter interitum C. Gracchi, Cic.; b, to glow or burn with passion, to be eager, vehement; desiderio, amore, cupiditate, odio, studio dicendi, Cic.; 2, of abstract subj., flagrant vitia libidinis apud illum, Cic.

fiāgrum -i, n. (root FLAG, Gr. ΠΑΓΗ or ΠΑΗΚ, -λήστω), a scourge, whip, used for punishing slaves; flagro caedi, Liv.

1. **fiāmen** -inis, m. the priest of some particular deity; there were three flamines majores, Dialis, of Jupiter (the-highest in rank), Martialis, of Mars, and Quirinalis, of Romulus, and twelve flamines minores (Vulcani, Florae, etc.); flaminem inaugurare, Liv.

2. **fiāmen** -inis, n. (flo). **I.** a blowing, blast; flamina venti, Lucr. **II.** Meton., A. the wind; ferunt sua flamina classem, Verg. B. (like πνεύματα ἀλλών) flamina tibiae, the notes of a flute, Hor.

fiāminīca -ae, f. (sc. uxor), the wife of a flamen; flaminica Dialis, Tac.

Flāminius, a surname of the patrician Gens Quinctia; v. Quinctius.

fiāminium -i, n. (flamen, sc. sacerdotium or munus), the office or dignity of a flamen, Cic.

Flāminius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was C. Flāminius, who, when censor, built a circus and made one of the chief military roads in Italy, and who, when consul, was defeated by Hannibal at the battle of Lacus Trasimenus. Adj., Flāminian. Hence, **Flāminianus** -a -um, of or belonging to Flāminius.

flāmma -ae, f. (for flag-ma, from root FLAG, whence flag-ro), a flame, blaze, blazing fire. **I.** Lit., A. Gen., effusa flamma pluribus lorīs re-luxit, Liv.; se flammā eripere, Cic.; flammam concipere, to catch fire, Caes.; prov., prius undis flamma (sc. misceatur), sooner will fire mingle with water, of something impossible, ap. Cic. B. Meton., a, a flaming star, lightning, Verg.; b, glitter; galea flammās vomens, Verg. **II.** Transf., A. Gen., belli, invidiae, Cic. B. Esp., the fire or glow of passion, esp. of love; amoris, Cic.; gulae, raging hunger, Cic.; ultrix flamma, burning revenge, Cic.

flāmeolum -i, n. (dim. of flammēum), a small bridal veil, Juv.

flāmmesco, 3. (flamma), to become inflamed, Lucr.

flāmmēs -a -um (flamma), fiery, flame-like, flaming. **I.** Adj., A. Lit., stella, Cic. B. Transf., flame-coloured, fiery-red; corpora, Lucr.; vestigia, in hot haste, Cat. **II.** Subst., **flāmmēum** -i, n. a flame-coloured bridal veil; flammēum capere, Cat.

flāmmifer -fēra -fērūm (flamma and fero), flame-bearing, flaming, fiery, Ov.

flāmmo, 1. (flamma). **I.** Intransit., to flame, blaze, burn; flammantia lumina, glittering, Verg. **II.** Transit., to set on fire, inflame. A. Lit., ut interirent crucibus affixi aut flammādi,

Tac. B. Transf. *flammato corde, with angry passion, Verg.*

flammula -ae, f. (dim. of *flamma*), a little flame, Cic.

flātus -ūs, m. (flo), a blowing, blast. **I. Gen.** Alpi boreae, Verg.; fig., prospero flatu fortunae uti, Cic. **II. breathing.** **A. Lit.** 1, flatus, the death, Verg.; 2, a, snorting; equorum, Verg.; b, blowing on a flute, Hor. **B. Transf.** haughtiness, arrogance, gen. in plur., Verg.

flāvēo, 2. (flavus), to be yellow or gold-coloured; partic., flavens, yellow, golden; coma, Verg.; arena, Verg.

flāvesco, 3. (flaveo), to become yellow or gold-coloured; campus flavescent aristā, Verg.

Flāvina -ae, f. a town in Etruria. Adj., **Flāvinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Flāvina.

Flāvius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, to which the Emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian belonged; hence Flāvius = Domitian, Juv.; Cn. Flāvius, a freedman of Appius Claudius Caecus, who first published the formulae used in law-suits. Hence 1, **Flāviālis** -is, m. (with or without flamen), the flamen of the gens Flāvīa; 2, adj., **Flāvianus** -a -um, Flavian.

flāvus -a -um (root FLA, whence flā-gro), golden-yellow, gold-coloured, yellow; arva, Verg.; crines, Verg.; aurum, Verg.; decem flavi, ten gold pieces, Mart.

flēbilis -e (fleo) **I. Pass.**, lamentable, wretched, deserving tears; illa species, Cic. **II. Act.**, causing lamentation or tears, tearful, doleful; a, of things, gemitus, Cic.; b, of persons, weeping; lno, Hor.

flēbiliter, adv. (flēbilis), tearfully, dolefully, Cic.

flecto, flexi, flexum, 3. **I. Transit.**, to bend, bow, twist, curve. **A. 1. lit.**, membra, Cic.; iter suum or viam, to diverge from one's march or journey, Liv.; 2, transf., a, to modulate (the voice), vocem, Cic.; flexus sonus, a melancholy tone, Cic.; b, to change, alter; vitam, Cic.; fata deum, Verg.; to move, to make a person change his opinion; animus or aliquem, Cic.; flecti misericordiā, Liv.; nihil flexerunt animos quin collem defenderent, Liv. **B. to bend, turn, direct**; 1, lit., equos, Caes.; currum de foro in Capitolium, Cic.; acies (= oculos) huc, Verg.; middle, flecti in gyrum, to turn round in a circle, Ov.; transf., of places, flectere se or middle flecti, to turn towards; hinc (silva) se flectit sinistrorsus, Caes.; 2, transf., to turn from, dissuade from; aliquem a proposito, Liv.; a studio ad imperium, Cic. **C. to double, sail round**; Leucata, Cic. **II. Intransit.**, **A. to turn, go**; ad Oceanum, Liv. **B. Transf.**, ad sapientiam, Tac.

flēo, flēvi, flētum, 2. **I. Intransit.**, a, to weep; de fili morte, Cic.; lapides flere et lamentari cogere, Cic.; b, of fluids, to trickle down, Lucr. **II. Transit.**, to weep for, lament, bewail. **A. Lit.**, juvenem, Ov.; filii necem, Tac.; with acc. and infin., Verg.; flendus, worthy of being lamented, Ov.; fletus, wept for, lamented, Verg. **B. Transf.**, cavā testudine amore, sing mournfully, of Hor. (Syncope. perf. forms flecti, Ov.; flerunt, Verg.; flesse, Liv.).

1. **flētus** -a -um (partic. of fleo).

2. **flētus** -ūs, m. (fleo), a weeping, bewailing; prae fletu, Cic.; clamore et fletu omnia complere, Cic.; urbe totā fletus gemitusque flet, Cic.

flexānimus -a -um (flecto and animus), 1, moving, affecting; oratio, Cic.; 2, affected, touched, moved; ap. Cic.

flexibilis -e (flecto), that can be bent, flexible. **A. Lit.**, materia rerum, Cic. **B. Transf.**, a, of

the voice, vocis genus, Cic.; b, of speech, nihil est tam flexibile quam oratio, Cic.; c, of persons, pliant, tractable, or in a bad sense, changeable; aetas, Cic.; quid potest esse tam flexibile, Cic.

flexilis -e (flecto), flexible, pliant, supple; cornu, Ov.

flexilōquus -a -um (flexus and loquor), having two meanings, equivocal, ambiguous, Cic.

flexio -ōnis, f. (flecto), bending. **I. Gen.**, virili laterum flexione, Cic.; transf., vocis or modorum, modulation of the voice, Cic. **II. Esp.**, turning, winding; deverticula flexionesque, Cic.

flexipes -pēdis (flexus and pes), crooked-footed; hederæ, twining, Ov.

flexuōsus -a -um (flexus), full of windings and turnings, crooked; iter (of the ear), Cic.

flexūra -ae, f. (flecto), a bending, Lucr.

1. **flexus** -a -um, partic. of flecto.

2. **flexus** -ūs, m. (flecto), a bending. **I. Middle**, bending oneself, turning, winding. **A. Gen.** 1, lit., a, cervicis, Ov.; b, a turning of a road, by-path; in quo flexus est ad iter Arpinas, Cic.; 2, variation, modification, change; rerum publicarum, Cic. **B. In the circus**, the turning round of the chariots towards the goal; fig., in hoc flexu quasi aetatis, Cic. **II. Pass.**, being turned, turning, winding; duos introitus habent (aures) multis cum flexibus, Cic.; flexus vallium, Liv.

fictus -ūs, m. (fingo), a striking together, dashing against; cavæ dant sonitum fictu galeæ, Verg.

figo, 3. to beat or dash down, Lucr.

flo, flāvi, flātum, 1. **I. Intransit.**, of winds, to blow; qui ventus in his locis flare consuevit, Cic.; ita belle nobis ap Epiro flavit Onchesmites, Cic.; of persons, scintillam levem flando accenderunt, Liv.; of the flute, protinus inflexo Bercynthia tibia cornu flabit, Ov. **II. Transit.**, **A. a**, to blow forth from the month; flammam, Lucr.; **b**, to blow an instrument; furiosa tibia flatur, Ov. **B. to cast metals**, to make into coin, to coin; flare pecuniam, Cic.

floccus -i, m., a lock of wool, Varr.; non flocci facere, to think nothing of, Cic.

Flōra -ae, f. (flos), the goddess of flowers. Adj., **Flōrālīs** -e, belonging to Flōra; subst., **Flōrālīa** -ium and -iōrum, n. the festival of Flōra on the 27th of April; **Flōrālīcius** -a -um, relating to the festival of Flōra.

flōrens -entis, p. adj. (from floreō), blooming; 1, fresh, fine, vigorous; a, of orators or etas, flōrens orationis genus, Cic.; b, of age, aetas, Cic.; 2, glittering, splendid, prosperous, flourishing; (a) fortuna, Caes.; res publica florētissima, Cic.; (b) with abl., distinguished for; gratiā atque hospitii flōrens hominum nobilissimorum, Cic.

Flōrentīa -ae, f. a town in Etruria, nov Florence. Adj., **Flōrentīnus** -a -um, Florentine.

flōrēo -ti, 2. (flos). **I. to bloom, flower.** **A. Lit.**, haec arbor ter floret, Cic. **B. Fig.**, a, of things, verborum vetus interit aetas, et juvenum ritu florent modo nata virentque, Cic.; b, of persons, to be in one's prime, to prosper, be flourishing, be in high repute; floret Epicurus, Cic.; with abl., gratiā et auctoritate, Cic.; honoribus, Cic. **II. Transf.**, **A. Poet.**, to be full of; tibi pampineo gravidus autumnus floret ager, Verg. **B. to glitter**; florentes aere catervæ, Verg. **C. Of wine**, to froth, Ov.

flōresco, 3. (inchoat. of floreō), to begin to blossom, come into flower. **A. Lit.**, Cic. **B. Transf.**, to begin to flourish; Sulpicius ad summam gloriam florescens, Cic.

fiorēus -a -um (flos), 1, made of flowers; sarta, Tib.; 2, rich in flowers, flowery; rura, Verg.

floridulus -a -um (dim. of floridus), somewhat blooming, Cat.

floridus -a -um (flos), flowery. **I.** Lit., a, blossoming; rursuli, Cat.; b, made of flowers; sarta, Ov.; plur. subst., florida et varia, Cic.; c, rich in flowers; Hybla, Ov. **II.** Transf., a, of age, flourishing; aetas, Cat.; b, of expressions, flowery, florid; Demetrius est floridior, Cic.

florifer -fēra -fērum (flos and fero), flower-bearing, Lucr.

florilēgus a -um (flos and lego), culling flowers; apes, Ov.

Flōrus -i, m. a Roman historian of the time of Trajan and Hadrian, who composed an epitome of Roman history from the foundation of the city to the age of Augustus.

flos, flōris (connected with φλόος), a flower; blossom. **I.** A. Lit., florum omnium varietas, Cic. **B.** Meton., flores, the juice of flowers, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, the prime, flower; 1, gen., Græciæ, Cic.; virium, Liv.; 2, esp., flos ætatis, the flower of youth, Cic.; so flos juventæ, Liv. **B.** the flower = the best, the finest, the pride; 1, gen., flos totius Italiæ ac robur, Cic.; florem et colorem defuisse, grace of expression, Cic.; Bacchi, strength, Lucr.; 2, esp., flos juvenilis, the first beard, down, so simply flos, Verg.; flammæ, glitter, Lucr.

flosculus -i, m. (dim. of flos), a little flower. **I.** Lit., flecta omnia tamquam flosculi decidunt, Cic.; omni ex genere orationis flosculos carpani, Cic. **II.** pride; o qui flosculus es Juventiorum, Cat.

fluctifragus -a -um (fluctus and frango), wave-breaking, Lucr.

fluctuatio -ōnis, f. (fluctuo), a moving backwards and forwards, fluctuation; transf., indecision; animorum, Liv.

fluctuō, 1. (fluctus). **I.** to be in wave-like motion, move up and down. **A.** Lit., mare, Plaut. **B.** 1, to heave, undulate; fluctuat tellus ære residenti, shimmers, Verg.; 2, to rage; ira fluctuat, Verg. **II.** to move up and down in the sea, to be tossed about. **A.** Lit., of men and ships, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to waver; acies fluctuans, Liv.; of speech, oratio quasi fluctuans, Cic.; 2, to waver in resolve, to vacillate; in suo decreto, Cic.

fluctuor -ātus sum, 1. dep., to waver, vacillate; fluctuatus animo est, idem . . . an, Liv.

fluctuosus -a -um (fluctus), full of waves, stormy; mare, Plaut.

fluctus -ūs, m. (fluo). **I.** a streaming, flowing, Lucr. **II.** a wave, wave of the sea, billow; a, sing., fluctu operiri, Cic.; b, plur., fluctus sedare, Cic.; prov., excitare fluctus in simpulo, to make much ado about nothing, Cic.; fig., commotion, disturbance; factus contionum, Cic.; viarum, Verg.

fluens -entis, p. adj. (fluo). **I.** a, flowing, easy, fluent; tracta quaedam et fluens oratio, Cic. **B.** unrestrained, diffuse; ut ne aut dissoluta aut fluens sit oratio, Cic. **II.** hanging down, slack; baccae fluentes, Cic.

fluentēr, adv. (fluo), in a flowing manner, Lucr.

fluentisonus -a -um (fluentum and sono), resounding with waves, Cat.

fluentum -i, n. (fluo), running water, a stream; rauca Cocyti, Verg.

fluidus -a -um (fluo), flowing, fluid. **A.** Lit., error, Verg. **B.** Transf., a, lax, languid, flaccid; frondes, Lucr.; pendere lacertos Ov.; b, dissolving; calor, Ov.

fluō, 1. (intens. of fluo), to flow hither and thither. **A.** Lit., a, of streams, waves, etc., fusile per rictus aurum fluitare videres, Ov.; b, of ships, etc., to float, move up and down, be tossed about on the water; navem fluitantem in alto tempestatibus, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to waver; fluitans testudo, Tac.; b, to flutter, flap about; fluitantia vela, Ov.; c, to be uncertain, to vacillate, to be doubtful; mobilia et caeca fluitantia sorte, Hor.

flumen -inis, n. (fluo), flowing water, a stream. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., flumine vivo, running water, Verg.; flumine secundo, downstream, Caes. **B.** Esp., a river, a stream, Cic.; Garumna flumen, Caes. **II.** Transf., 1, a stream of anything; of blood, Cic.; of tears, Verg.; 2, of the mind, a, outpouring, flow; nullius tantum flumen est ingenii, Cic.; b, of oratory, etc., flood, flow, stream; flumen orationis aureum, Cic.

Flumentāna porta (flumen), the river-gate, a gate in Rome near the Campus Martius.

fluminēus -a -um (flumen), of or relating to a river, Ov.

fluō, fluxi, fluxum, 3. to flow. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., of fluids and fluid bodies, 1, ut flumina in contrarias partes fluxerunt, Cic.; fluit de corpore sudor, Ov.; 2, to flow, drip with any liquid; cruore, Ov.; sudore, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, to flow; a, of air, wind, etc., venti fluunt, Lucr.; b, of clothes, to flow down; fluens vestis, Ov.; c, of the neck, to sink; ad terram fluit cervix, Verg.; d, of branches, to spread; ramos compesce fluentes, Verg.; 2, to stream forth; multa a luna manant et fluunt, Cic.; of a crowd, turba fluit castris, Verg. **C.** Fig., 1, to be spread abroad; Pythagoræ doctrina quin longe lateque fluunt, Cic.; 2, to be derived from; hæc omnia ex eodem fonte fluxerunt, Cic.; 3, to flow down; 4, to proceed without interruption; in rebus prosperis et ad voluntatem fluentibus, Cic.; b, to tend to; res fluit ad interregnum, Cic.; c, of oratory, to be diffuse, lax, Cic. **II.** **A.** to slacken, become weak; mollitie or mollitiis, Cic.; fluunt sudore et lassitudine membra, Liv. **B.** 1, to fall down; fluunt arma de manibus, Cic.; 2, to disappear, fall gradually; a, lit., poma, Ov.; b, fig., to vanish; fluit voluptas corporis, Cic.

fluō, 1. (for fluo), to flow, float, swim, Lucr.

fluviālis -e (fluviūs), of or belonging to a river; undæ, Verg.; anas, Ov.

fluviatilis -e (fluviūs), of or belonging to a river; testudo, Cic.

fluvidus -a -um (fluo), flowing, fluid, Lucr.

fluviūs -i, m. (fluo), 1, flowing water, Verg.; 2, stream, river; fluviūs Eurotas, Cic.

fluxio -ōnis, f. (fluo), a flowing, flood, Cic.

1. **fluxus** -a -um, p. adj. (fluo), flowing. **A.** waving, fluttering, loose; crines, Tac.; habena, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, uncertain, inconstant, changeable; gloria, Sall.; b, of character, vacillating; animus, Sall.; c, decaying, declining, tottering; murorum ævo fluxa, Tac.; res, Cic.

2. **fluxus** -ūs, m. (fluo), a flowing, Plin.; transf., autumnī, the passing away of autumn, Tac.

focāle -is, n. (for faucale, from faux), a wrapper for the neck, Hor.

foculus -i, m. (dim. of focus), 1, a small stove for cooking, brazier, Juv.; 2, a small altar, Cic.

focūs -i, m. (root FO, whence also foveo), a fireplace. **A.** Gen., FO, B. Esp., 1, the fireplace in a house, hearth; a, lit., Cic.; b, meton., house, family, home; domo et focus patriis aliquem ejicere, Cic.; 2, an altar, Ov.; 3, the fire of a funeral pile, Verg.

fōdico, 1. (fodio), to dig, pierce; latius, to dig in the ribs, Hor.; transf., fodicantibus iis rebus quas malas esse opinemur, troubling, vexing, Cic.

fōdio, fōdi, fossum, 3. (root FOD, Gr. ΒΟΕ, whence βόσκη), to dig. **I.** Intransit., fodit, invenit auri aliquantum, Cic. **II.** Transi., **A.** to dig; 1, humum, Verg.; 2, to dig out; argentum, Liv.; to excavate; puteum, Caes.; absol., fodientes, miners, Liv. **B.** to pierce; 1, a, pectora tellis, Ov.; avaros (elephantos) sub candis, Liv.; b, to gouge out; lumina, Ov.; 2, transf., of grief, pungit dolor . . . fodiat sane, Cic.

foecundus, foecundo = fecundus, fecundo (q.v.).

foedē, adv. (1. foedus), foully, horribly, cruelly; foede exercere victoriam, Liv.; foedius pulsi, Liv.; foedissime agere causam, Cic.

foederātus -a -um (2. foedus), confederate, allied; civitates, Cic.

foedifragus -a -um (2. foedus and frango), treaty-breaking; Poenit, Cic.

foeditas -ātis, f. (1. foedus), foulness, hideousness, filthiness; a, physical, odoris intolerabilis foeditas, Cic.; vestitus, Cic.; b, moral, turpificati animi, Cic.; decreti, Liv.

foedo, 1. (1. foedus) to make foul, make filthy, defile, pollute, deform, disfigure. **A.** Lit., pectora pugnis, Verg.; cantium pulvere, Ov.; aliquid sanguine, Ov.; serenous vultus, Verg.; agri foedati, laid waste, Liv. **B.** Transf., to dishonour, disgrace; aliquem nefario scelere, Cic.

1. **foedus** -a -um, foul, filthy, horrible, abominable, detestable; a, physically, monstrum foedissimum, Cic.; foedi oculi, staring, bloodshot, Sall.; with dat., pestilentia foeda homini, Liv.; with supine, ram non modo visu foedam sed etiam auditu, Cic.; b, morally, bellum foedissimum, Cic.; ludos vero non facere, quid foedius? Cic.; with supine, foedum inceptu, Liv.

2. **foedus** -ēris, n. a league. **I.** Lit., a, between states, foedus facere cum aliquo, or icere, or ferre, Cic.; foedus frangere, rumpere, violare, Cic.; b, a compact, covenant, agreement between individuals; amorum, Cic.; scelerum, Cic. **II.** Poet., a law, Verg.

foem . . . , **foen** . . . v. fem . . . , fen . . .

foetō, 2. to have a bad smell, Plaut.

foetidus (faetidus, fetidus) -a -um, adj. with compar. (foeteo), having a bad smell, stinking, fetid; os, Cic.

foetor -ōris, m. (foeteo), a bad smell, stink, Cic.

foetus, v. fetus.

Fōlia -ae, f. a witch of Ariminum.

fōliātum -ī, n. (folium), a salve or oil of spikenard leaves, Juv.

fōlium -ī, n. (connected with φύλλον, as alius with ἄλλος), a leaf; Sibyllae, a prophecy, oracle written on leaves, Juv.

follicūlus -ī, m. (dim. of follis), a little sack or bag, Cic.

follis -is, m. a leather bag. **I.** Gen., Plaut. **II.** Esp., 1, a pair of bellows, Cic.; follis fabrilis, Liv.; transf., of the lungs, folles spirant mendacia, Juv.; 2, a leathern purse, Juv.

fōmentum -ī, n. (for fovimentum, from foveo); 1, a poultice, fomentation, Hor.; 2, transf., alleviation; summorum malorum, Cic.

fomes -itis, m. (foveo), touchwood, tinder, Verg.

1. **fons** -fontis, m. (orig. fons, from fundo), 1, a spring, well, fountain, Cic.; meton. poet., fresh or spring water, Verg.; 2, transf., spring, origin, fountain, source; philosophiae, Cic.; juris, Liv.

2. **Fons**, Fontis, m., and **Fontus** -ī, m. the son of Janus, god of fountains. Adj., **Fontinālis** -e, belonging to Fons; porta, a gate in Rome on the Quirinal, near the Campus Martius, Liv.

fontānus -a -um (fons), belonging or relating to a spring or fountain; unda, Ov.

Fontējus -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

fonticūlus -ī, m. (dim. of fons), a little fountain or spring, Hor.

Fontinālis, v. 2. Fons.

for, fatus, 1., dep. (φάω, φῶ), to speak, say; esp. of gods, oracles, seers, &c. **A.** Gen., to speak, say; ad aliquem, Cic.; aliquid, Verg.; fando audire, hear by report, Cic.; partic. **fandus** -a -um, that which may be spoken, hence, right, lawful; respersae fando nefandoque sanguine arae, Liv. **B.** Esp., a, of poets, to sing of, Prop.; b, to prophesy, Verg. (The forms which are found are satur, fantur, fabor, fabitur, farer; partic. perf. fatus; perf. fatus sum and eram; imper. fare; infin. fari (farier, Verg.); gerund fandi, fando; supine fari; partic. pres. fans).

fōrābils -e (foro), that can be bored through, penetrable, vulnerable, Ov.

fōrāmen -īnis, n. (foro), a hole, aperture, opening; a, natural; foramina terrae, Lucr.; foramina illa quae patent ad animum a corpore, Cic.; b, artificial; convexa foramina retis, Ov.

fōras, adv. (connected with foris), out of doors, forth, out; ire foras, Ov.; aliquid projicere foras, Cic.; portis ac foras erumpere, Cic.; ea scripta foras dare, Cic.; quae (vestigia) ubi omnia foras versa vidit, Liv.

forceps -cipis, m. and f. a pair of tongs, pincers, Ov.

fordus -a -um (fero), pregnant, Ov. Subst. **forda** -ae, f. (sc. bos), a cow in calf, Ov.

fōre, fōrem, -es, etc. (for fuerem from old suo, φῶω, 1 am). **I.** forem, 1, = essem, Sall.; 2, = fuisset, Ov. **II.** infin. fore, 1, = futurum (-am, -ois, etc.) esse, Cic.; 2, = esse, Cic.

fōrensis -e (forum), relating to the market or forum. **A.** Gen., 1, relating to the forum; factio, turba, Liv.; vestitus, dress worn out of doors, state dress, Liv.; 2, relating to the forum as a place for administration of justice, legal; causa, Cic.; Mars, eloquence, Ov.

Fōrentum -ī, n. town in Apulia, now Forenzo, Hor.

forfex -ficis, c. a pair of shears or scissors, Mart.

fōrica -ae, f. = ἀφειρίων, Juv.

1. **fōris** -is, f. (connected with 2. foris), 1, a door; and plur., fores, folding-doors; claudere forem cubiculi, Cic.; fores aperire, Cic.; ad fores assistere, Cic.; 2, opening, entrance; equi aenei, Cic.

2. **fōris**, adv. (from obsolete nom. fora) **I.** out of doors, outside, without. **A.** Gen., aliquid quare foris, Cic. **B.** Esp., a, not at home; foris cenare or cenitare, Cic.; foris valde plauditur, among the people, Cic.; foris esse Gabinium, in debt, Cic.; b, outside the senate, Cic.; c, outside the state, outside Rome, Cic. **II.** from without, from abroad; aliquid foris petere, Cic.

forma -ae, f. (fero), form, figure, shape. **I.** **A.** Lit., 1, gen., corporis, Cic.; 2, esp. a, the face; forma nostra reliquaque figura, Cic.; b, beauty, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., form = government, constitution; forma ierum publicanum, Cic.; in formam provinciae redigere, Liv.; 2, esp. character, form, nature, kind, manner; forma insolitae pugnae, Liv. **II.** figure, image, likeness. **A.** Lit., formae virorum, Cic.; formae quas in pulvere describerat, Liv. **B.** Transf., a,

outline, sketch; totius negotii, Cic.; **b**, in logic, species, Cic. **III.** *form as a model*; **a**, a shoelast, Hor.; **b**, a mould, stamp for coining, Ov.

formāmentum -i, n. (formo), shape, form, Lucr.

formātūra -ae, f. (formo), a form, forming, formation, Lucr.

Formiæ -ārum, f. town on the coast of Latium, famed for its wine, now Mola di Gaeta. Adj., **Formiānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Formiæ. Subst., **Formiānum** -i, n. (sc. prædium), an estate near Formiæ, Cic.

formica -ae, f. (connected with μύρμηξ), an ant, Cic.

formidābīlis -e (formido), exciting terror, fearful, formidable; lumen, Ov.

1. formido, 1. (perhaps connected with horreo), to fear, be frightened, terrified, to dread; omnia, Cic.; with the infin., naribus uti, Hor.; with ut and the subj., Tac.

2. formido -inis, f. (1. formido). **I.** Lit., **A.** fear, dread, terror; Stoici definiunt formidinem metum permanentem, Cic.; formidinem alicui injicere, Cic. **B.** Esp., religious awe; existunt horribiles formidines, Cic. **II.** Meton., that which causes fear, Cic.; and esp. a scarecrow, Hor.

formidōlosē, adv. (formidosus), fearfully, terribly, Cic.

formidōlosus -a -um (2. formido). **I.** Act., exciting fear, terrible, fearful; tempora, Cic.; bellum formidolosissimum, Cic. **II.** Neut., fearful, timid; with obj. genit., formidosior hostium, Tac.

formo, 1. (forma). **I.** to form, shape, fashion. **A.** Lit., materiam, Cic.; orationem, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to arrange, order, regulate; formatis omnibus ad belli et pacis usus, Liv.; 2, to fashion by education and habit, to accustom, shape; novos collegas in suos mores, Liv.; 3, to dispose, prepare; animos, Cic. **II.** to fashion out of something. **A.** Lit., of sculptors, etc., signum in muliebrem figuram, Cic.; classen, to build, Cic.; personam novam, of actors, to represent, Hor. **B.** Transf., to produce, form; quatuor modis formatas in animis hominum deorum esse notiones, Cic.

formons . . . v. formos.

formōsē, adv. (formosus), beautifully, gracefully, Prop.

formōsitas -ātis, f. (formosus), beauty, Cic.

formōsus -a -um (forma), beautifully formed, beautiful; virginis formosissimæ, Cic.; of abstractions, tempus, spring, Ov.; virtute nihil est formosius, Cic.

formūla -æ, f. (dim. of forma), 1, a rule, pattern, scheme; dicendi, Cic.; ad formulam vivere, Cic.; 2, esp., a, the form of an agreement between the Roman senate and its allies; Lampsacenos in sociorum formulam referre, Liv.; b, the rating of the censor; censum agere ex formula, Liv.; c, legal t. t., form of words, formula; postulationum, testamentorum, Cic.

fornācālis -e (fornax), relating to an oven; dea, the goddess of ovens (Fornax), Ov. Subst., **Fornācālia** -ium, n. the festival of the goddess Fornax, said to have been instituted by Numa.

fornācula -ae, f. (dim. of fornax), a little oven, Juv.

fornax -ācis, f. (root FOR, connected with fer-veo, θερμός), 1, an oven, furnace, kiln; ardens, Cic.; poet., Aetnae, the crater, Verg.; 2, personif., Fornax, the goddess of ovens, Ov.

fornicatus -a -um (fornix), arched, vaulted; paries, Cic.; via, Liv.

fornix -icis, m. an arch, vault. **I.** Gen., parietis, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** Fornix Fabii, a triumphal arch erected by Q. Fabius Maximus. **B.** Milit. t. t., a, an arched sally-port, Liv.; b, a covered way, Liv. **C.** a brothel, Hor.

fornus = farnus (q. v.).

foro, 1. (cf. Engl. bore), to pierce, Plant.

fors, abl. forte, f. (fero), only in nom. and abl. sing., chance, luck. **I.** 1, gen., sed haec ut fora tulerit, Cic.; 2, esp., a, abl., forte, by chance, used with si, sin, ne, nisi, etc., Cic.; b, adv. fors = fortasse, by chance, Verg.; 3, fors fortuna, good luck; casu aut forte fortunā, Cic. **II.** Personif. as a deity, dea Fors, Ov.; esp., Fors Fortuna, Liv.

forsān, adv. (= fors sit an), perhaps, Liv.

forsit, adv. (fors sit), perhaps, Hor.

forsitān, adv. (fors sit an), perhaps, Cic.

fortassē, adv. (fors), perhaps; a, with verbs, dolent fortasse et anguntur, Cic.; with subj., fortasse dixerit quispiam, Cic.; b, with adj. and adv., res fortasse verae, Cic.; incondite fortasse, Cic.; c, with numbers, about; triginta fortasse versus, Cic.

fortē, v. fors.

forticūlus -a -um (dim. of fortis), tolerably strong, brave, courageous, Cic.

fortis -e (old form fortis = forectis, from fero, orig. one that can endure much), strong, powerful, durable. **I.** Lit., physically, strong, durable, powerful, robust, stout; ligna fortissima, Caes.; coloni, Verg. **II.** Transf., mentally, brave, courageous, stout, steadfast; 1, of persons, horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae, Caes.; fortior in dolore, Cic.; vir fortissimus contra audaciam, Cic.; fortis ad pericula, Cic.; prov., fortes fortuna adjuvat, fortune favours the brave, Cic.; so elliptically, fortes fortuna, Cic.; 2, of things, courageous, energetic; sententia, Cic.; genus dicendi, Cic.

fortitēr, adv. (fortis), 1, strongly, firmly; fortius attrahere lora, Ov.; 2, bravely, courageously, steadfastly; ferre dolorem, Cic.

fortitūdo -inis, f. (fortis), bravery, courage, steadfastness, firmness, fortitude, Cic.; plur., fortitudines, deeds of bravery, Cic.

fortuito (fortūtū), adv. (fortuitus), by chance, by accident, fortuitously, Cic.

fortuitus -a -um (fors), accidental, casual, fortuitous; concursus atomorum, Cic.; subita et fortuita oratio, unpremeditated, Cic. Subst., **fortuita** -orum, n. chance occurrences, Tac.

fortūna -ae, f. and plur. **fortūnae** -ārum, f. (fors), chance, fate, lot, luck, fortune. **I.** Gen., **A.** a, sing., prospera, secunda, good fortune, Cic.; adversa, misfortune, Cic.; fortunæ se or omnia committere, Cic.; b, plur., fortunæ secundæ, Cic. **B.** Personif., Fortuna, the goddess of chance, Cic.; filius Fortunæ, a favourite of fortune, Hor. **II.** Esp., **A.** Without an epithet, 1, = fortuna secunda, Cic.; fortunam sibi ipsum facere, Liv.; per fortunam! by thy good fortune! for Heaven's sake! Cic.; 2, = fortuna adversa, contra fortunam paratus armatusque, Cic. **B.** 1, lit., a, lot, condition, state, mode of life; infima servorum, Cic.; magna, a high position, Liv.; b, of things, bona belli, Cic.; 2, meton., a, lot, share; cui cessit triplicis fortuna novissima regni, Ov.; b, property, possessions; gen. plur., alicui bona fortunæque adimere, Cic.

fortūnatē, adv. (fortunatus), happily, fortunately; vivere, Cic.

fortūnātus -a -um, p. adj. (fortunatus), happy, lucky, fortunate. **I.** Gen., homo, Cic.; respub

līca, Cic.; *insulae, the islands of the blessed, Elysium*, Plin.; so *fortunata nemora, Elysium*, Verg. Subst., **fortunatus** -i, m. a favourite of fortune, Cic. **II** Esp., well off, wealthy, rich, Cic.

fortūno, 1. (fortuna), to make happy, bless, prosper; tibi patrimonium dei fortunent, Cic.

1. fōrūll -ōrum, m. (dim. of forus), a book-case, Juv.

2. Fōrūll -ōrum, m. a place in the Sabine country, now *Civita Tommasa*.

forūm -i, n. (connected with foras and foris), an open space. **I**. in front of a tomb, ap. Cic. **II**. **A**. an open square, market-place, Liv.; esp. at Rome, 1, a, forum Romanum, or magnum, or velus, or simply forum, an open place at the foot of the Palatine and Capitoline hills, where legal, political, and commercial business was transacted, Cic.; b, forum Caesaris, founded by J. Caesar, Suet.; c, forum Augusti, built by Augustus, Ov.; d, forum Trajani, built by Trajan; 2, as mere market-places, a, forum bovarium or boarium, the cattle-market, Cic.; b, forum olitorium, vegetable market, Liv.; c, forum piscarium or piscatorium, fish-market, Liv.; 3, in reference to public business, law, and mercantile transactions, verba de foro arripere; to use common and vulgar expressions, Cic.; annos jam triginta in foro versaris, thou hast been in business thirty years already, Cic.; forum attingere, to begin to apply oneself to public business, esp. legal, Cic. **B**. Transf., 1, a place of trade, Vasea, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum, Sall.; 2, the chief place or market-town of a district; civitates quae in id forum conveniant, which are in that district, Cic.; forum agere, to hold an assize, Cic. Hence, the name of several towns, a, Forum Appii, on the Via Appia in Latium; b, Forum Aurelium, in Etruria, on the Via Aurelia, now Monte Alto; c, Forum Corneli, in Gallia Cispadana, now Imola; d, Forum Julii or Julium, in Gallia Narbonensis, now Frejus; e, Forum Voconii, in Gallia Narbonensis.

fōrus -i, m. 1, the gangway of a ship, Cic.; 2, plur., a row of seats in the theatre, Liv.; 3, plur., the cells of bees, Verg.

Fōsi -ōrum, m. a German people near the modern Hildesheim, Tac.

fossa -ae, f. (fodio), a ditch, trench; a, fossam ducere, Caes.; facere, fodere, Liv.;cludere, praeducere, Cic.; vallo et fossā cingere, Cic.; fossas implere, Liv.; b, canal, bed of a river; Rheni, Cic.; fossae Cluiliae, Liv.

fossio -ōnis, f. (fodio), a digging, excavation, Cic.

fossor -ōris, m. (fodio), a digger, delver, Verg.; poet., a boor, clown, Cat.

fossūra -ae, f. (fodio), a digging, Suet.

fōtus, partic. of foveo.

fōvea -ae, f. a pit as a trap for catching game, a pitfall; in foveam incidere, Cic.

fōveo, fōvi, fōtum, 2. (root FO, whence fomes, fomentum), to warm, keep warm. **I**. **A**. Lit., 1, esp. of a bird keeping warm its eggs or young, pullos pennis, Cic.; 2, to bathe, foment a wound or part of the body; vulnus lymphā, Verg.; poet., a, to heal; ora, Verg.; b, to support; colla, Verg. **B**. Meton., 1, to stay constantly in a place; castra, Verg.; 2, hienem inter se luxu, pass the winter, Verg. **II**. Transf., 1, to foster; spem, Liv.; 2, to cherish; aliquem, Cic.; 3, to support, favour; voluntatem patrum, Liv.

fractus -a -um, p. adj. (frango), weak, powerless; animus, broken, down, spiritless, Cic. ?

fraeno, fraenum = freno, frenum (q.v.).

frāga -ōrum, n. strawberries, Verg.

frāgilis -e (frango). **I**. **A**. Lit., easily broken, fragile; rami, Verg. **B**. Meton., crackling; laurus, Verg. **II** Transf., a, frail, transitory; corpus, Cic.; res humanae, Cic.; b, weak, nerveless; anni, Ov.; Pediatia, Hor.

frāgilitas -ātis, f. (fragilis), frailty, weakness; humani generis, Cic.

frāgen -minis, n. (frango), a piece broken off, fragment; in plur., ruins; ingens montis, Verg.; fragmina navigi, Ov.; fragments, remains, ruins, Verg., Ov.

fragmentum -i, n. (frango), a piece broken off, fragment; plur., ruins; lapidis, Cic.; fragmenta saeptorum, Cic.

frāgor -ōris, m. (frango), 1, breaking in pieces, Lucr.; 2, a loud noise, crash of falling houses, Liv.; noise of the sea, Verg.; of thunder, Ov.; fragorem dare, to crash, Ov.

frāgōsus -a -um (fragor). **I**. fragile; **A**. Lit., Lucr. **B**. Transf., rough, uneven; silva, Ov. **II** crashing, roaring; torrens, Verg.

frāgrans -antis, p. adj. (frago), sweet-scented; mella, Verg.

frāgro, 1. to smell sweet, be fragrant; unguento, Sall.

frāgum, v. fraga.

frāngo, frēgi, fractum, 3. (root FRAG, connected with πρηνυσι), to break, break in pieces, shatter, dash to pieces. **I**. **A**. Lit., 1, domum lapidum coniectu, Cic.; compluribus navibus fractis, dashed to pieces, Caes.; gulam laqueo, to strangle, Sall.; glebas rastris, to break small, Verg.; 2, esp., a, to grind; fruges saxo, Verg.; b, to break (a limb); brachium, Cic. **B**. Transf., a, reflex, se frangere, to break up (of weather, cold, heat, etc.), Cic.; b, to shorten time; diem morantem mero, Hor. **II**. Fig., 1, to weaken; se laboribus, Cic.; 2, a, to master, tame, subdue; nationes, cupiditates, impetum, Cic.; b, to discourage, dispirit, humble; Clodium, Cic.; frangi animo or frangi, to be discouraged, Cic.; 3, to bend, touch, move; te ut ulla res frangat, Cic.; 4, to break, violate; fidem, Cic.

frāter -tris, m., a brother. **I**. Lit., fratres gemini, twin-brothers, Cic.; Castor and Pollux, Ov.; fratres gemelli, Ov.; germanus, own brother, Cic. **II**. **A**. fratres (like ἀδελφοί), brothers and sisters, Tac. **B**. a, frater patruelis, Cic., and simply frater, cousin, Cic.; b, brother-in-law, Liv. **C**. brother (as term of endearment), friend, Cic. **D**. fratres, of things alike, positi ex ordine fratres (of writings), Ov.

frātercūlus -i, m. (dim. of frater), a little brother (as term of endearment); ap. Cic.

frāternē, adv. (fraternus), in a brotherly manner, like a brother. **A**. Lit., facere, Cic. **B**. Transf., heartily; ab aliquo anari, Cic.

frāternitas -ātis, f. (fraternus), brotherhood, fraternity, Tac.

frāternus -a -um (for fraterinus, from frater), brotherly, fraternal. **I**. Lit., hereditas, coming from a brother, Cic.; lyra, received by Apollo from his brother Mercury, Hor.; nex, murder of a brother, Hor. **II**. Transf., **A**. related; sanguis, Verg.; fraterna peto, the arms of my cousin Achilles, Ov. **B**. friendly; amor in nos, Cic.

frātrīcida -ae, m. (from frater and caedo), one who kills a brother, a fratricide, Cic.

frāudatio -ōnis, f. (fraudo), deceit, fraud, Cic.

frāudātor -ōris, m. (fraudo), a deceiver, defrauder; creditorum, Cic.

frāudo, 1. (fraus), to cheat, defraud, deceive. **A**. Lit., with abl., Caecilium magnā pecuniā, Cic.; milites praedā, Liv.; creditores, Cic.;

aliquem in hereditaria societate, Cic.; partic. subst., **fraudāta** -ōrum, n. *ill-gotten gains*; **fraudata** restituere, Caes.; **B.** Transf., *to steal, embezzle*; stipendium equitum, Caes.

fraudulēntia -ae, f. (fraudentus), *deceitfulness*, Plaut.

fraudulētus -a -um (fraus), *deceitful, fraudulent*; Carthaginienses, Cic.; venditio, Cic.

fraus, fraudis, f. *deceit, deception, fraud*. **I. A.** Lit., 1, *fraus odio digna maiore*, Cic.; sine fraude, *honourably*, Caes.; fraudem facere legi, Liv., or contra legem, Liv., or senatus consulto, Cic.; 2, *self-deception, error*; in fraudem incidere, delabi, Cic. **B.** Meton., *injury, damage, loss, caused by deception*; alicui fraudem ferre, or alicui fraudi esse, *to cause loss to*, Cic. **II.** a crime, offence; fraudem suscipere, Cic.; fraudem capitalem admittere or audere, Cic. (genit. plur. fraudium and fraudum).

fraxinēus -a -um (fraxinus), *of ash-wood, ashen*; trabes, Verg.

1. **fraxinus** -a -um = fraxineus, Ov.

2. **fraxinus** -i, f. lit., an *ash-tree*, Verg.; 2, meton., *a spear or javelin, the shaft of which was made of ash-wood*, Ov.

Frēgellac -arum, f. town of the Volsci, in Latium, on the Liris, now Ceprano. Adj., **Frēgellānus**, -a -um, Fregellan.

Frēgēnac -arum, f. town of Etruria.

frēmēbundus -a -um (fremo), *growling, muttering, murmuring*, Ov.

frēmīdus -a -um (fremo), *raging*, Ov.

frēmītus -ūs, m. (fremo), *a low murmuring, muttering, growling noise, murmur, roar*; murmurantis maris, Cic.; terrae, Cic.; egentium, Cic.; eorum, Liv.; apum, Verg.

frēmō -ūi -itum, 3. (φρέμω), *to roar, murmur, growl*. **I.** Intransit., a, of animals and things, leo, equus, Verg.; fremunt ripae, *rustle*, Verg.; b, of persons, laetitia fremunt, Verg.; adversus injuriam decreti fremere, Liv. **II.** Transit., 1, *to murmur out something, express in secret, grumble, complain*; uno omnes eadem ore fremebant, Verg.; with acc. and infin., falsas esse et a scriba vitatas (litteras) fremebant, Liv.; haec fremunt plebs, Liv.; jam vero Arrius consulatum sibi ereptum fremit, Cic.; 2, *to demand, call for with tears or rage*; arma, Verg.

frēmōr -ōris, m. (fremo), *murmuring*; varius, Verg.

frendo, frētum (fressum), 3., 1, intransit., with or without dentibus, *to gnash the teeth*, Cic.; 2, transit., *to crush, bruise, grind*; fabam, Varr.

frēni -ōrum, m. v. frenum.

frēno, 1. (frenum), *to bridle, curb*; 1, lit., equus, Verg.; 2, transf., *to curb, restrain, check, hold in*; cursus aquarum, Verg.; furores, Cic.

Frētāni -ōrum, m. a Samnite people on the east coast of Italy. Hence, adj., **Frētānus** -a, -um, Frentanian.

frēnum -i, n., plur. frēna -ōrum, n., and frēni -ōrum, m. (frendo), *bridle, reins, bit*; frenā remittere, *to give the reins to*, Ov.; so frenā dare, Ov.; frenos inhibere, *to draw in*, Liv.; fig., frenos dare impotenti naturae, *to give full liberty to*, Liv.; alicui frenos adhibere, *to bridle*, Cic.; frenos revipere, *to submit to the rein*, Cic.; frenum mordere, *to chafe against restraint*, Cic. (in prose, nom. pl. freni and acc. plur. frenos commoner than frena).

frēquens -entis. **I.** of space, **A.** Act., of a crowd, etc., *numerous, crowded*; legatio, Liv.; senatus, Cic. **B.** Pass., of places, *full, frequented, filled, populous*; theatrum, Cic.; municipium, Cic.; with abl., frequens custodiis locus, Liv.

II. of time, **A.** Act., *frequent, constant*; Platonis auditor, Cic.; cum aliquo frequentem esse, *to be often in a person's company*, Cic. **B.** Pass., *frequently used, numerous*; pocula, Cic.

frēquentatiō -ōnis, f. (frequento), *frequency, frequent use*; argumentorum, Cic.

frēquentātus -a -um (partic. of frequento), *full of, abounding in*; genus sententiis frequentatum, Cic.

frēquentēr, adv. (frequens), *frequently, numerously, in large numbers*. 1, quum ad eum frequenter per eos dies ventituros se esse dixissent, Cic.; 2, frequently, often; adhibenda frequentius etiam illa ornamenta rerum sunt, Cic.

frēquentia -ae, f. (frequens), 1, *a large concourse, numerous assembly*; civium, Cic.; frequentia crescere, *to increase in population*, Liv.; 2, *a large number, abundance*; sepulcrorum, Cic.

frēquento, 1. (frequens). **I. A.** a, of persons, *to collect in large numbers*; de domo scribas ad aerarium, Cic.; b, *traf, of things, multa acervatum*, Cic. **B.** to visit in large numbers; a, *to attend upon a person in large numbers*; Marius, Sall.; b, *to celebrate a festivity in large numbers*; ferias, Cic.; c, *to make a place populous, to people*; urbes, Cic.; solitudinem Italiae, Cic. **II. A.** to visit frequently, to frequent; domum, Cic. **B.** to repeat constantly; verbi translationem, Cic.

frēsus (fressus) -a -um, v. frendo.

frētum -i, n., and frētus -ūs, m. (connected with πείν and πείπον), 1, a, lit., the sea; fretus Hadriae, Hor.; b, the spring (as the time of transition from cold to heat), Lucr.; c, heat, violence, raging; aetatis, Lucr.; 2, a strait, sound, firth, channel; gen., a, Siciliense, the Straits of Messina, Cic.; nostri maris et oceani, the Straits of Gibraltar, Sall.; b, esp., the Straits of Messina, Cic.

1. **frētus** -a -um (from unused freo = I strengthened), *strengthened, hence relying on, confiding in, trusting, depending on*; with the abl., vobis, Cic.; intelligentiā vestrā, Cic.; with dat., nulli rei, Liv.; with acc. and infin., satis fretus esse etiam nunc tolerando certamini legatum, Liv.

2. **frētus** -ūs, m. = fretum (q.v.).

frico, fricūi, frictum, and fricatum, 1. *to rub, rub down*; (sus) fricat arbore costas, Verg.

frigeo, 2. (φρίγω). **I.** to be cold, be stiff with cold (opp. calere), corpus frigidus (of a dead person), Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** to be inactive, lifeless, languid, to flag; quum omnia consilia frigerent, Cic. **B.** to be coldly received, fail of exciting approbation; itaque (contio) frigebat, Cic.

frigēro, 1. (frigus), *to cool, refresh, eat*.

frigesco, frixi, 3. (frigeo). **I.** Lit., *to become cold*; pedes manusque, Tac. **II.** Transf., *to become languid, inactive*; ap. Cic.

frigidē, adv. (frigidus), *coldly*; hence transf., languidly, feebly; aliquid agere, ap. Cic.

frigidūlus -a -um (dim. of frigidus), 1, somewhat cold, Verg.; 2, transf., somewhat faint, languid, Cat.

frigidus -a -um (frigeo), *cold, frigid, cool*. **I. A.** Lit., flumen, Cic.; rura, Verg.; annus, winter, Verg. Subst. plur., **frigida** -ōrum, n. cold, Cic.; of the chill of death or fright, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, cold, inactive, remiss, indolent; accusator frigidissimus, Cic.; litterae, Cic.; 2, of discourse, frigid, dull; calumnia, Cic. **II.** Act., *causing cold*; sidera, Ov.; mors, Verg.; rumor, chilling, causing fright, Hor.

frigo, frixi, frictum, 3. (φρίγω), *to roast, parch*, Hor.

frigus -ōris, n. (ἄψος), *cold, coolness, coldness*.

I. Lit. **A.** *physical cold*; **1.** gen., *vis frigoris et caloris*, Cic.; **2.** esp., **a.**, *the cold of winter*; propter frigora, Caes.; **b.**, meton., *(a) winter*, Verg.; *(β) a cold place*; frigus non habitabile, Ov. **B.** *animal cold*; **a.**, of death, Verg.; **b.**, of feight, Verg. **II.** Transf., **a.**, *coldness in action, indolence, remissness*, ap. Cic.; **b.**, *coldness in behaviour, coolness, disavowal*, Hor.

frīgūtio (frīgūtio), **4. 1.**, *to twitter, chirp*, Suet.; **2.**, *to stammer*, Plaut.

frīo, **1.** *to rub, crumble*, Lucr.

Frīsīl -ōrum, *m. the Frisians*. Adj., **Frīsīus -a -um**, *Frisian*.

frītilus -i, *m. a dice-box*, Juv.

frīvōlus -a -um (frīo), *silly, trifling, miserable, worthless*, Plin. Subst., **frīvōla -ōrum**, *n. wretched furniture*, Juv.

frondātor -ōris, *m. (1. frons), one who cuts off leaves, a pruner of trees*, Verg.

frondēo, **2. (1. frons)**, *to be in leaf, be leafy, green with leaves*; nunc frondent silvae, Verg.

frondesco; **3. (inchoat. of frondeo)**, *to come into leaf, put forth leaves*, Cic.

frondēus -a -um (1. frons), *leafy, full of leaf, covered with leaves*; nemus, Verg.; tecta, leafy coverts = trees in full leaf, Verg.

frondifer -fēra -fērum (1. frons and fero), *leaf-bearing, leafy*, Lucr.

frondōsus -a -um (1. frons), *full of leaves, leafy*; ramus, Verg.

1. frons, frondis, *f. A. a leaf, leafy twig or branch, foliage*; via interclusa frondibus et virgulis, Cic. **B.** Meton., *a chaplet or crown of leaves*, Hor.

2. frons, frontis, *f. the forehead; brow*. **I. Lit.**, **a.**, *frons contrahere*, *to frown*, Cic.; explicare, *to unrinkle the brow, become cheerful*, Hor.; *fontem ferire* or *percutere*, Cic.; **b.**, *the forehead as a sign of the feelings*; laeta, Verg.; sollicita, proterva, Hor.; fronte occultare sententiam, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *the outside*; **1.** gen., tabernae, Cat.; **2.** esp., *the edge of a roll or volume*, Ov. **B.** *the front, forefront*; **1.** gen., frons adversa (inontis), Verg.; **2.** esp. milit. t. t., **a.**, *the van*; et a fronte et a tergo circumire hostem, Caes.; **a.** *fronte instare*, Liv.; **b.**, *the front line in battle*; frontem aequare, Liv. **C.** *frontage (in measuring land)*, Hor.

frontālia -īum, *n. (2. frons), the frontlet of a horse*, Liv.

fronto -ōnis, *m. (2. frons)*. **I.** *a man with a broad forehead*, Cic. **II.** *Fronto*, *a Roman surname*.

fructūārius -a -um (fructus), *fruit-bearing, fruitful*; agri quos fructuarius habent civitates, *for which a portion of the produce is paid*, ap. Cic.

fructuōsus -a -um (fructus), *fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile*. **A.** Lit., *ager*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *tota philosophia frugifera et fructuosa*, Cic.; fructuosum est, *with infin.*, Cic.

fructus -ūs, *m. (fruo)*. **I.** Abstr., *enjoyment, enjoying*. **A.** Lit., Plaut. **B.** Transf., *ad animi mei fructum, for my intellectual enjoyment*, Cic. **II.** Concr., *the proceeds, profit, produce, fruit, income*. **A.** Lit., praediorum, Cic.; fructus percipere, *demetere*, Cic.; fructui esse alicui, *to bring profit to*, Cic.; in fructu habere, *to consider profitable*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *advantage, gain, profit*; verae virtutis, Cic.; fructum ferre, or *capere*, or *percipere ex aliqua re*, Cic.

frugālis -e (frux), *frugal, sparing, economical, worthy, excellent*; colonus frugalissimus, Cic. (positive not used in class. Latin, frugi instead).

frugālitās -ātis, *f. (frugalis), frugality, eco-*

nomy, worth, excellence, Cic.; cognomen Frugālitatis, *the surname Frugi*, Cic.

frugalitēr, adv. (frugalis), *frugally, economically, worthily, honourably*, Cic.

frūgi, v. frux.

frūgifer -fēra -fērum (frux and fero). **A.** Lit., *fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile*; *ager*, Cic.; *numen, making fruitful*, Ov.; *with abl.*, alimentis frugifera insula, Liv. **B.** Transf., *profitable, advantageous*; tota philosophia frugifera et fructuosa, Cic.

frūgiferens -entis (frux and fero), *fruitful, fertile*, Lucr.

frūglēgus -a -um (frux and lego), *collecting fruit*; formicae, Ov.

frūgipārus -a -um (frux and pario), *fruitful, prolific*, Līcr.

frūitus, frūitūrus, v. fruon.

frūmentārius -a -um (frumentum), *relating or belonging to grain or corn*; res, *the supply of corn*, Cic.; lex, *relating to the price of grain*, Cic. Subst., **frūmentārius -ī**, *m. a corn-merchant*, Cic.

frūmentātiō -ōnis, *f. (frumentor), a foraging*, Caes.

frūmentātor -ōris, *m. (frumentor), a forager, provider of corn*, Liv.

frūmentor, **1.** dep. (frumentum), *to forage, fetch corn*; frumentari in propinquo agro, Liv.

frūmentum -i, *n. (fruo)*, *grain, corn*, Cic.

frūor, fructus and frūitus sum, **3. dep. 1.**, *to enjoy, to delight in, to derive advantage from*; with abl., vitā, Cic.; voluptate, Cic.; votis, *to obtain one's wishes*, Ov.; amicitiae recordatione, *to take delight in*, Cic.; absol., iucundius est carere quam frui, Cic.; **2.**, *to have the use and enjoyment of*; fundis certis, Cic.

Frūsino -ōnis, *m. town of the Volsci in Latium, now Frosinone*. Hence, **Frūsīnās -ātis**, *of or belonging to Frusino*.

frustrā (for frustera, abl. of *frusterus, connected with fraudo), **1.**, *in error*; frustra esse, *to be deceived, mistaken*, Sall.; **2.**, *in vain, uselessly, without effect, unnecessarily*, Cic.; frustra esse (alicui), *to fail*, Sall.; frustra tempus contero, Cic.

frustrātiō -ōnis, *f. (frustro), failure, disappointment*; tantae rei, Liv.

frustro, **1.** and dep. **frustror**, **1.** (frustra), *to cheat, deceive, trick*; nos falsā atque inanē spe, Liv.; Coccejus vide ne frustretur, Cic.

frustum -i, *n. (fruo)*, *a bit, piece, morsel of food*; frusta esculenta, Cic.; in frusta secare, Verg.

frūtex -tīcis, *m. (perhaps connected with βρύω), 1. a shrub, bush*, Ov.; **2.**, *as a term of reproach, blockhead*, Plaut.

frūticētum -i, *n. (frutex), a thicket*, Hor.

frūtico and frūticor, **1.** dep. (frutrex), *to shoot out, become bushy*; quam fruticetur (arbor), vides, Cic.

frūticōsus -a -um, *adj. with compar. and superl. (frutex), bushy, thick with leaves, full of bushes*, Ov.

frux, frūgis (fruo). **A.** Lit., *fruit, produce*, non omnem frugem neque arborem in agris reperire, Cic.; plur., terrae fruges baccae arborum, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a.**, *fruit*; fruges industriae, Cic.; bonam frugem libertatis ferre, Liv.; **b.**, *moral excellence, virtue*; ad bonam frugem se recipere, *to improve oneself*, Cic.; frugi used as an adj., *useful, worthy, honest, discreet, moderate, temperate*; homo, Cic.; permodestus et bonae frugi, Cic.

fucatus -a -um (p. adj. of fucus), painted; counterfeited, simulated; nitor, Cic.; omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris (secernere), Cic.

Fucinus -i, m. a lake in Southern Italy, in the country of the Marsi, now Lago di Celano.

fūco, 1. (1. fucus), 1, to colour, dye; vellera hyali colore, Verg.; 2, to paint, rouge, Ov.; transf., iisdem ineptiis fucata sunt illa omnia, Cic.

fucosus -a -um (1. fucus), painted, simulated, counterfeited; merx, Cic.; amicitia, Cic.

1. **fūcus** -i, m. (φῦκος), 1, red or purple colour, Hor., Ov.; 2, = propolis, the reddish substance with which bees stop up the entrance to their hives, bee-glue, Verg.; 3, rouge; 4, transf., deccit, dissimulation, pretence; sine fūco ac fallaciis, Cic.

2. **fūcus** -i, m. a drone bee, Verg.

Fufius -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

fūga -ae, f. (φυγή). **I. A.** Lit., 1, gen., flight, running away; fuga ab urbe turpissima, Cic.; ex fuga se recipere, Caes.; esse in fuga, Cic.; hostes in fugam convertere, or dare, or conijcere, Caes.; in fugam se dare, se conferre, se conijcere, Caes.; fugae se mandare, Caes.; or dare, Cic.; fugam dare, to flee, Verg.; or, to let flee, Verg., Hor.; fugam facere, to flee, Sall., Liv.; or to make to flee, Cic., Liv.; fugam sistere, to stop, Liv.; plur., quantae in periculis fugae proximorum, Cic.; 2, esp., flight from one's country, exile, banishment; fuga Metelli, Cic.; meton., the place of exile, Ov. **B.** Transf., disinclination to, avoidance of, aversion to; laboris, bellandi, Cic. **II.** flying, swift course, Verg.; of a ship, facilem fugam expectare, Verg.; transf., fuga temporum, hastening, Hor.

fūgaciūs, adv. in compar. (fugax), in a manner more inclined to flight; utrum a se audacius an fugacius ab hostibus geratur bellum, Liv.

fūgax -ācis (fugio), 1, ready to flee, flying, hastening; Parthus, Ov.; fugacissimus hostis, Liv.; 2, transf., a, fleeting, transitory; anni, Hor.; haec omnia brevis, fugacia, caduca existima, Cic.; b, with genit., avoiding; conditionis, Ov.

fūgiens -entis, p. adj. (from fugio), flying from, avoiding; with genit., laboris, Caes.

fūgio, fūgi, fūgitum, 3. (φεύγω). **I.** Intransit. **A.** to flee, take to flight, run away; 1, gen., a, lit., longe, Ov.; poet., of a bird, in auras, Verg.; b, transf., omne animal appetit quaedam et fugit a quibusdam, Verg.; 2, esp. a, of soldiers, ex proelio, Cic.; b, of fugitives, a Troja (of Aeneas), Cic.; esp. of exiles, a patria, Ov.; c, of slaves, to run away, Hor. **B.** 1, to hasten away, depart quickly; fugientia flumina, Hor.; Camilla super amnem fugit, Verg.; 2, to pass away, vanish, disappear; fugient cum sanguine vires, Ov.; vinum fugiens, becoming flat, Cic. **II.** Transi., to flee from. **A.** to run away from; cerva fugiens lupum, Liv.; velut qui curreret fugiens hostem, Hor.; patriam, Verg. **B.** 1, to avoid, shun; a, lit., concilia conventusque hominum, Caes.; b, transf., a) ignominiam et dedecus, Cic.; (b) to decline, renounce, reject; aliquem judicem, Liv.; neque illud fugerim dicere, Cic.; fuge quaerere, do not seek, Hor.; 2, to escape from; Acheronta, Hor.; scientiam alicius, Cic.; aliquid aliquem fugit, escapes the notice of, Cic.; with infin., de Dionysio fugit me ad te antea scribere, Cic.

fūgitans -antis, p. adj. (from fugito), flying from, avoiding, Ter.

fūgitivus -a -um (fugio), 1, adj., flying, fugitive; a dominis, Cic.; 2, subst., a fugitive, esp. a fugitive slave, Cic.

fūgito, 1. (intens. of fugio), to fly from, avoid, shun; quaestionem, Cic.

fūgo, 1. (fuga), 1, to put to flight, chase away, drive away; homines inermes, Cic.; fundere atque fugare, Sall.; 2, to drive away; a, aliquem, Cic.; b, esp., to drive into exile, Ov.

fulcimen -inis, n. (fulcio), a prop, support, pillar, Ov.

fulcio, fulsi, fultum, 4. **I.** to prop up, support; 1, lit., porticum, Cic.; vitis fulta, Cic.; 2, transf., to support, stay, uphold; amicum, Cic.; labantem reipublicam, Cic.; Thermum litteris, Cic. **II.** to strengthen, secure; postes, Verg.; januam serā, Ov.

fulcrum -i, n. (fulcio), 1, a post or foot of a couch, Verg.; 2, meton., a couch, Jur.

Fulfae -arum, f. a town of the Samnites.

Fulgēo, fulsi, 2. (root FUL, whence also fulvus). **I.** to lighten; Jove, or caelo, fulgente, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of Pericles, as a powerful orator, compared to Jupiter, fulgere, tonare, Cic. **B.** 1, lit., to shine, gleam, glitter; auro, Cic.; fulgebant luna, Hor.; 2, transf., to be distinguished, to shine; virtus intaminatis fulget honoribus, Hor.

fulgidus -a -um (fulgeo), shining, gleaming, glittering, Lucr.

Fulgīnia -ae, f. a town in Umbria, now Foligno. Adj., **Fulginiatis**, of Fulgīnia.

fulgo, 3. = fulgeo (q.v.).

fulgor -ōris, m. (fulgeo), 1, lightning; fulgores et tonitrua, Cic.; 2, glitter, brilliancy, brightness; armorum, Hor.; candelabri, Cic.; 3, transf., brightness, glory; nominis, Ov.; honoris, Tac.

fulgur -ūris, n. (fulgeo), 1, lightning, Cic.; 2, a thunderbolt, Ov.; condere fulgur, to bury an object which has been struck by lightning, Juv.; 3, poet. = fulgor, brightness, brilliancy; solis, Lucr.; rapidum Aetnaeo fulgur ab igne jaci, Ov. (plur. fulgora, Cic.).

fulgurālis -e (fulgur), relating or belonging to lightning; libri, treating of the (religious) significance of lightning, Cic.

fulgurātor -ōris, m. (fulguro), a haruspex who interpreted the omens from lightning, Cic.

fulguritus -a -um (fulgur), struck by lightning, Plaut.

fulguro, 1. (fulgur), to lighten; Jove fulgurante, ap. Cic.

fulica -ae, f. a coot, Verg.

fuligo -inis, f. (root FU, whence also fumus), 1, soot, Cic.; 2, a powder used for darkening the eyebrows, Juv.

fulix -icis, f. = fulica (q.v.).

fullo -ōnis, m. a fuller, cloth-fuller, Plaut.

fulmen -inis, n. (orig. fulmen, from fulgeo, and suffix -men). **I.** a flash of lightning which strikes something, a thunderbolt; fulmine percussus, Cic.; ictu fulminis deflagare, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** a thunder-bolt, crushing calamity; fortunae, Cic.; duo fulmina domum perculerunt, Liv. **B.** mighty or irresistible power; verborum, Cic.; so of heroes, duo fulmina imperii nostri, the two Scipios, Cic.

fulmineus -a -um (fulmen). **A.** Lit., relating to lightning; ignes, Ov.; ictus, Hor. **B.** Transf., slaying, murderous, destructive; ensis, Verg.; os aperi, Ov.

fulmino, 1. (fulmen), to lighten, to thunder and lighten; Juppiter fulminans, Hor.; impers., boreae de parte truciis quum fulminat, Verg.; transf., Caesar fulminat bello, Verg.

fultura -ae, f. (fulcio), a support, prop, stay (of food), Hor.

Fulviaster, v. Fulvius.

Fulvius -a -um, name of a Roman gens of which the most celebrated members were M. Fulvius Flaccus, supporter of C. Gracchus, and Fulvia, wife of Clodius, and afterwards of Antonius. **Fulviaster** -stri, m. an imitator of Fulvius (Postumius), Cic.

Fulvus -a -um (root FUL, whence fulgeo), dark or reddish yellow, tawny, yellowish brown (of lions, wolves, sand, gold), Verg.; caesaries, Verg.; aquila or ales Jovis (because of its yellow eyes), Verg.

fūmēus -a -um (fumus), smoky, full of smoke, Verg.

fūmidus -a -um (fumus), smoky, full of smoke; taeda, Verg.; altaria, Ov.

fūmifer -fēra -fērum (fumus and fero), smoke-bearing, smoky; ignes, nox, Verg.

fūmiflous -a -um (fumus and facio), causing smoke, Ov.

fūmo, 1. (fumus), to smoke, steam; agger fumat, Caes.; domus fumabat, reeked with the odours of feasts, Cic.; equum fumantia colla, Verg.

fūmōsus -a -um (fumus), full of smoke, smoky, steaming, smoked; arae, Ov.; imaginea, figures of ancestors, Cic.

fūmus -i, m. (root FU, whence also fuligo), smoke, steam, vapour; fumus ganeorum, Cic.; fumo exurciari, Cic.; fumo dare signum, Liv.; plur., fumi incendiorum procul videbantur, Caes.; prov., vertere omne in fumum et cinerem, to squander, consume, Hor.

fūnālis -e (funis), relating or belonging to a rope. Subst., **fūnāle** -is, n., 1, the thong of a sling, Liv.; 2, a wax-torch, Cic.

fūnambūlus -i, m. (funis and ambulo), a rope-dancer, Ter.

functio -ōnis, f. (fungor), a performance, performing, executing; muneri, Cic.

funda -ae, f. (2. fundo), 1, a sling, Caes.; fundā mittere glandes et lapides; Liv.; 2, a casting-net, Verg.

fundāmen -inis, n. (1. fundo), a foundation, base; ponere or jacere, Verg.

fundamentum -i, n. (1. fundo), 1, lit., a foundation, base; fundamenta jacere, Cic.; a fundamentis diruere Ptoleum, Liv.; 2, transf., foundation, basis; pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum, Cic.

Fundānius -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

fundātor -ōris, m. (1. fundo), a founder; urbis, Verg.

fundātus -a -um (p. adj. from 1. fundo), firm, durable; fundatissima familia, Cic.

funditor -ōris, m. (funda), a light armed soldier, furnished with a sling, a slinger; gen. in plur., Caes.; sing. collective, funditor Balearis, Liv.

funditūs, adv. (fundus). **I.** from the ground, A. Lit., monumenta delere, Cic. **B.** Transf., completely, entirely; evertere amicitiam, Cic. **II.** at the bottom, below, Lucr.

1. **fundo**, 1. (fundus). **I.** to lay the foundation of, to found; arces, Verg.; urbem colonis, Verg.; dense tenaci ancora fundabat naves, fastened to the ground, Verg. **II.** Transf., A. to found; accurate non modo fundata verum etiam extructa disciplina, Cic. **B.** to make firm, to strengthen; urbem legibus, Verg.; nostrum imperium, Cic.

2. **fundo**, fudi, fūsum, 3. (root FUD, connected with χέω, χέωσθαι), to pour, pour out. **I.** Lit., 1, of liquids, sanguinem e patera, Cic.; liquorem de patera, Hor.; lacrimas, Verg.; middle, to pour; ingentibus procellis fusus imber, Liv.;

2, of bodies not liquid, a, to pour out; segetem in Tiberim, Liv.; b, of metals, to melt, cast; quid fustum durius, Hor.; c, to sprinkle; tempora multo mero, Tib. **II.** Transf., A. 1, to throw to the ground, often in partic., thrown down, lying; fusi sub remis nautae, Verg.; 2, milit. t. t., to rout, defeat, scatter, put to flight; hostes, Liv.; middle, to rush away; turpi fugā fundi, Liv. **B.** to let loose; 1, middle, fundi, to spread; vitis funditur, Cic.; 2, a, to discharge missiles; tela, Verg.; b, luna per fenestram se fundebat, streamed through, Verg.; 3, of persons, reflex., to rush out; plenis se portis, Verg.; 4, a, to pour forth from the mouth, to utter; sonos inanes, Cic.; esp. of poets, to pour forth, compose; versus hexamētros ex tempore, Cic.; b, to give forth, to produce; terra fundit fruges, Cic.; quem Maia fudit, gave birth to, Verg.; c, to squander; opes, Hor. **III.** Fig., a, middle, fundi, to spread; utrumque eorum fundi quoddammodo et quasi dilatari, Cic.; b, to pour forth; multo vitam cum sanguine, Verg.

fundo -i, m. the bottom or base of anything. **I.** Gen., 1, a, lit., armarii, Cic.; aequora ciere fundo, from the bottom, Verg.; b, transf., largitio non habet fundum, knows no bounds, Cic.; fundum fieri legis, to sanction, authorise, Cic. **II.** Esp., the soil, a farm, estate, Cic.

fūnēbris -e (funus), 1, relating or belonging to a funeral, funeral; epulum, contio, Cic.; subst., **fūnēbria** -ium, n. funeral ceremonies, Cic.; 2, deadly, destructive, cruel, fatal; bellum, Hor.; munera, Ov.

fūnērōsus -a -um (funus), 1, relating to a funeral, funeral; faces, Verg.; 2, of that which causes or betokens death; dextra, Ov.; bubo, ill-omened, Ov.

fūnēro, 1. (funus), 1, to bury solemnly, inter with funeral rites, Plin.; 2, to kill, Hor.

fūnesto, 1. (funestus), to defile or pollute with murder; aras ac templa hostiis humanis, Cic.

fūnestus -a -um (funus). **I.** filled with mourning, defiled by death; agros funestos reddere, to pollute with blood, Lucr.; familia funesta, in mourning, Liv. **II.** calamitous, mournful, disastrous, deadly; tribunatus, Cic.; fax, Cic.; with dat., funesta reipublicae pestis, Cic.

fungor, functus sum, 3. dep. to be busy, occupy oneself, be engaged with anything, to perform, execute, accomplish. **I.** Gen., a, with abl., munere corporis, Cic.; virtute fungi, to show bravery, Hor.; munere aedilicio, discharge the office of aedile, Cic.; vice cotis, to serve instead of, Hor.; dapibus, to take food, Ov.; sepulcro, to bury, Ov.; b, with acc., hominum officia, Tac. **II.** a, to suffer; mala multa, Lucr.; b, to complete, finish; gen., functum esse morte, to die, Ov.

fungus -i, m. (σπόγγος, σπόνγγος), 1, a mushroom, fungus, Cic.; as a term of reproach applied to a dull, stupid fellow, Plant.; 2, a thief in the wick of a candle, a candle-snuff, Verg.

fūnicūlus -i, m. (dim. of funis), a thin rope, cord, string; funiculus puppi religatus, Cic.

fūnis -is, m. (fem. Lucr. 2, 1154), a rope, cord, line; per funem demitti, Verg.; of ship's ropes, ancorarius funis, Caes.; funes qui antennas ad malos religabant, Caes.; the rope of a rope-dancer; per extantum funem ire, Hor.; prov., ne currente retro funis eat rota, that all your labour may not be wasted, Hor.; ducere, to guide the rope—i.e., to command, Hor.; sequi, to follow, obey, Hor.; reducere, to change one's mind, Pers.

fūnus -ēris, n. a funeral, obsequies, interment. **I.** A. Lit., funus quo amici conveniunt ad exsequias cohonestandas, Cic.; funus alicui facere,

-Cic.; **ducere, Cic.**; in **funus venire, Cic.**; **funus celebrare, Liv. B. Meton., 1, the corpse**; **lacerum, Verg.**; **2, death**; **crudeli funere extinctus, Verg.**; **edere funera, to kill, Verg. II. Transf., destruction, ruin**; **reipublicae, Cic.**; **meton., the persons who cause ruin**; **paene funera reipublicae, destroyers, Cic.**

fūo, fūi, fūtūrus, etc., v. sum.

fūr, fūris, c. (φῶρ), a thief; **non fur, sed ereptor, Cic.**; **fur nocturnus, Cic.**; as a term of reproach to slaves, **Verg.**

fūrācitēr, adv. (furax), thievishly; **domos furacissime scrutari, Cic.**

fūrax -ācis (l. furōr), inclined to steal, thievish; **homo avarus et furax, Cic.**

furca -ae, f. (fero). I. a two-pronged fork, pitch-fork; **furcā detrudere aliquem, Liv.**; **prov., naturam expellas furcā, tamen usque recurret, Hor. II. Transf., A. a fork-shaped prop or pole**; **valli furcaeque bicornes, Verg.**; **furcae duodenos ab terra spectacula alta sustinentes pedes, Liv. B. an instrument of punishment put over the neck, to the two prongs of which the arms were tied, used to punish slaves and parricides, Liv.**; **fig. ire sub furcam, Hor. C. a narrow pass**; **Furcae Caudinae, v. Caudium.**

furcifer -fēra -fērum (furca and fero), one who carries the furca as a punishment, a term of reproach usually applied to slaves, gallows-bird, Cic.

furcilla -ae, f. (dim. of furca), a little fork; **prov., furcillā extrudi, to be expelled by force, Cic.**

furcula -ae, f. (dim. of furca), 1, a fork-shaped prop, Liv.; **2, a narrow pass**; **furculae Caudinae, Liv.**

fūrentēr, adv. (furens), furiously; **irasci, Cic.**

furfur -ūris, m. 1, bran, Plaut.; **2, scales, scurf on the skin, Plin.**

fūria -ae, f., usually plur. (furo). I. rage, madness, passion, fury; **muliebres furiae, Liv.**; **ventorum furiae, Verg. II. Personif., Fūria -ae, f. and gen. plur., Fūriae -ārum, f. A. the Furies (Alecto, Megera, Tisiphone), the deities who avenged crimes and tormented criminals, esp. parricides**; **eos (parricidas) agitent Furiae, Cic. B. Transf., of persons, a, illa Furia, Clodius, Cic.**; **b, inciter to crime**; **hunc juvenem tamquam furiam faciemque huius belli, Liv.**

fūriālis -e (furia), 1, furious, raging, terrible; **vox, Cic.**; **incessus, Liv.**; **Erichtho, inspired with Bacchic fury, Ov.**; **2, belonging to the Furies**; **membra, Verg.**

fūriālītēr, adv. (furiālis), furiously, madly, Ov.

fūribundus -a -um (furo), 1, raging, furious; **furibundus homo ac perditus, Cic.**; **2, inspired**; **praedictio, Cic.**

Fūrina -ae, f. an ancient Roman goddess; **hence adj., Fūrinālis -e, of or belonging to Furina**; **subst., Fūrinālia -ium, n. the festival of Furina.**

fūrio, 1. (furia), to make furious, cause to rage, infuriate; **matres eorum, Hor.**; **partic., furiat, raging**; **mens, Verg.**

fūriōsē, adv. (furiosus), furiously, madly; **aliquid furiosē facere, Cic.**

fūriōsus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (furia), raging, raving, mad, furious; **mulier iam non morbo sed scelere furiosa, Cic.**; **transf., of things, cupiditas, Cic.**; **tibia, inspiring, Ov.**

Fūrius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was M. Furius Camillus, who freed Rome from the Gauls. Adj., Fūriānus -a -um, of or belonging to Furies.

furnāria -ae, f. (furnus), the trade of a baker, Suet.

furnus -i, m. (root FOR, cf. fornus), an oven, a bakehouse, Ov., Hor.

fūro, 3. (connected with θῶ). **I. to rage, rave, be mad**; **furere se simulavit, Cic. II. Transf., A. Of persons, a, to rage, be furious**; **Catilia furens audaciā, Cic.**; **furens Neptunus, the raging waves, Hor.**; **with acc., furorem, Verg.**; **with acc. and infin., (Clodius) furebat a Racilio se contumaciter urbaneque vexatum, Cic.**; **b, to give oneself up to any violent passion, esp. love**; **libidinibus inflammatus et furens, Cic.**; **furere aliquā, to be madly in love with, Hor. B. Of inanimate objects, tempestas or ignis furit, Verg.**

1. fūrōr, 1. dep. (fur), 1, to steal, pilfer; **haec quae rapuit et furatus est, Cic.**; **librum ab aliquo, (of plagiarists), Cic.**; **2, transf., a, to obtain by stealth**; **civitatem, Liv.**; **b, to withdraw secretly**; **oculos labori, Verg.**; **c, to make secret attacks, Tac.**

2. fūrōr -ōris, m. (furo). I. madness, raving, insanity; **ira furor brevis est, Hor. II. Transf., A. Of persons, 1, a, of the Bacchic fury, maiorem orsa furorem, Verg.**; **fig., versatur mihi ante oculos aspectus Cethegi et furor in vestra caede bacchantis, Cic.**; **b, inspiration, inspired rage**; **negat sine furore Democritus poetam: magnum esse posse, Cic.**; **c, of martial rage, sic animis juvenum furor additus, Verg.**; **personif., Furor, as an attendant of Mars, Verg.**; **d, the rage of anger**; **tum regia Iuno acta furore gravi, Verg.**; **e, passionate love**; **intus erat furor igneus, Ov.**; **meton., the object of passion**; **sive mihi Phyllis, sive esset Amyntas, seu quicumque furor, Verg.**; **2, delusion, frenzy, rage**; **a, idem furor et Creteneses lacerabat, Liv.**; **b, rage, tumult, sedition, revolt**; **furor multitudinis, Cic.**; **alicuius furorem frangere, Cic. B. Of inanimate objects, furores et rabies tanta caeli marisque, Verg.**

furtim, adv. (fur), by stealth, stealthily, secretly (opp. palam), Cic.

furtivē, adv. (furtivus), stealthily, secretly, furtively, Ov.

furtivus -a -um (furtum), 1, stolen; **strigilis, Hor.**; **2, secret, concealed, furtive**; **iter per Italiam, Cic.**; **amor, Verg.**

furtum -i, n. (fur). I. A. Lit., a theft; **furtum facere alicuius rei, Cic.**; **furti damnari, Cic. B. Meton., the thing stolen**; **furta reddere, Cic. II. Transf., A. anything secret or concealed, hidden trick or deceit**; **furto laetatus inani, Verg.**; **hence furto, adv. = furtim, secretly, Verg. B. 1, secret or stolen love, Verg.**; **2, in war, a stratagem, secret attack**; **parva furta poe occasionem temptantes, Liv.**

fūruccūlus -i, m. (dim. of fur), a little thief, a little rascal, Cic.

furvus -a -um (from root FUR, whence also fuscus, connected with fumus, fuligo), dark-coloured, dark, black; **a, gen., equus, Ov.**; **b, of the lower world and things relating to it, antrum, Ov.**; **Proserpina, Hor.**

fūscina -ae, f. (connected with furca), a three-pronged fork, trident, Cic.

fusco, 1. act. (fuscus), to make dark, darken, blacken; **dentes, Ov.**

fuscus -a -um (orig. furscus, from root FUR, whence furvus), 1, dark-coloured, dark, black; **cornix, Cic.**; **purpura paene fusca, Cic.**; **2, applied to the voice, hoarse, rough**; **genus vocis, Cic.**

fūse, adv. with compar. (fusus), at length, copiously, diffusely; **dicere, Cic.**

fūsilis -e (2. fundo), melted, molten, liquid; **aurum, Ov.**; **serventes fusili (softened), ex argilla glandes, Caes.**

fusio -ōnis, f. (2. fundo), a pouring-out, out-pouring; mundum esse eius (dei) animi fusionem universam, Cic.

fustis -is, abl. -i and -e, m. a stick, staff, cudgel, club, Cic.

fustuarius -ii, n. (sc. supplicium, from fustis), beating to death with sticks, the military punishment for desertion; fustuarius merere or mereri, Cic.

1. **fusus** -a -um (p. adj. of 2. fundo), spread out, extended; 1, a, of places, campi fusi in omnem partem, Verg.; b, of bodies, sunt fusa et candida corpora, fleshy, Liv.; 2, let loose; a, flowing free; crines, Verg.; b, of discourse, diffuse; genus sermōis, Cic.

2. **fusus** -i, m., a spindle; fusum versare, Ov.; as an attribute of the Parcae, suis dixerunt, currite fusis, Verg.

futillis -e (connected with 2. fundō), 1 that cannot hold or contain; glacies, brittle, Verg.; 2, vain, worthless, futile, good for nothing; haruspices, Cic.; sententiae, Cic.

futilitas -ātis, f. (futillis), worthlessness, folly, silliness, Cic.

futurus -a -um (partic. fut. of fuo, used as the partic. of sum), future, about to be; res, Cic.; tempus, Cic. Subst., **futurum** -i, n. the future; hand ignara futuri, Verg.; videre in futurum, Liv.; plur., **futura** -ōrum, n. the future; futura prospicere, Cic.

G.

G, the seventh letter of the Latin alphabet, originally represented by C, introduced into the Latin alphabet about the time of the Second Punic War. For the use of this letter in abbreviations, see Table of Abbreviations.

Gabali -ōrum, m. and **Gabales** -um, m. a people in the south-east of Gallia Aquitania.

Gabii -ōrum, m. a very ancient city of Latium, between Rome and Praeneste. Adj., **Gabinus** -a -um, Gabinian; via, from Gabii to Rome, Liv.; Juno, honoured in Gabii, Verg.; cinctus, a particular mode of wearing the toga, in which one end was passed over the head, and the other round the waist, Liv.

Gabinus -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was A. Gabinus, who restored the Egyptian King Ptolemaeus Auletes to his kingdom; hence adj., Gabinian; lex, a law giving extraordinary military power to Pompeius. Adj., **Gabinianus** -a -um, of or belonging to Gabinus.

Gades and **Cadis** -i-um, f. a town in the south-west of Spain, now Cadiz. **Gaditanus** -a -um, of or belonging to Gades.

gaesum -i, n. a very strong and heavy javelin, originally a Gaulish weapon, Caes.

Gaetuli -ōrum, m. a people in north-west Africa. Adj., **Gaetulus** -a -um, poet., African, Libyan.

Gaius and **Gala**, v. Caius.

Galaesus -i, m. a river in the south of Italy, now Galasso.

Gālatae -ārum, m. a Celtic people settled in a part of Phrygia. Hence, **Gālātia** -ae, f. the country of the Galatae.

Galba -ae, m. a cognomen of the Sulpician gens.

galbanus -a -um (galbanum), of or relating to galbanum, Verg.

galbanum -i, v. (χαλβάνη), the resinous sap of a Syrian plant (bubon galbanum, Linn.), Plin.

galbanus -a -um, greenish yellow, yellowish, Juv.

galbēum -i, n. a kind of fillet or bandage for the arm, Suet.

galbinus -a -um, greenish-yellow; subst., **galbinum** -i, n. a greenish-yellow garment, Juv.

gālea -ae, f. a helmet (orig. of leather, opp. cassis, of metal), Caes., Cic.

gālō, 1. (galea), to put on a helmet; partic., galeatus, armed with a helmet; Minerva, Cic.

Gālēotae -ārum, m. (Γαλεῶται), a body of Sicilian seers, Cic.

gālērīculum -i, n. (dim. of galerum), 1, a skull-cap, Mart.; 2, a wig, Suet.

gālērītus -a -um (galerus), 1, wearing a skull-cap of fur, Prop.; 2, transf., galerita-avis, the crested lark (alauda cristata, Linn.)

gālērūm -i, n. (**gālērūs** -i, m.), 1, a cap of fur, skull-cap, Verg.; 2, a wig, Juv.

Galesus = **Galaesus** (q.v.).

galla -ae, f. the gall-nut, oak-apple, Verg.

Galli -ōrum, m. the Gauls, a Celtic people, living to the west of the Rhine and in the north of Italy as well as in Phrygia; sing., **Gallus** -i, m. a Gaul, and **Galla** -ae, f. a Gaulish woman. Hence, **A. Gallia** -ae, f. Gaul, the land of the Gauls; cisalpinā, or ulterior, Lombardy; transalpinā, or anterior, Gaul north of the Alps, Caes. **B. Gallicanus** -a -um, belonging to Gallia provincia, the south-east part of Gaul. **C. Gallicus** -a -um, Gaulish.

gallambus -i, m. a song of the priests of Cybele, Mart.

gallina -ae, f. (1. gallus), a hen, fowl, Cic.

gallināceus -a -um (gallina), relating to poultry gallus, Cic.; m. a cock

gallinārius -a -um (gallina), relating or belonging to poultry. Subst., **gallinarius** -i, m. one who has the care of poultry, Cic.

Gallogræcia -ae, f. = Galatia (q.v.). Hence, **Gallogræcus** -a -um, Galatian.

1. **gallus** -i, m. a cock, dunghill cock; gal-lorum cantus, cock-crowling, Cic.

2. **Gallus**, a Gaul, v. Galli.

3. **Gallus** -i, m. (Γάλλος), 1, a Phrygian river, now Kadshasu; hence, adj., **Gallicus** -a -um, poet. = Phrygian, Trojan, Prop.; 2 (hence), **Galli** -ōrum, m. the priests of Cybele; sing., **Gallus** -i, m. and **Galla** -ae, f.; hence, adj., **Gallicus** -a -um, turba, the priests of Isis, whose worship resembled that of Cybele, Ov.

4. **Gallus** -i, m. Cornelius (89-26 B.C.), a poet and orator, friend of Vergil.

Gāmēlion -ōnis, m. (Γαμηλιών), the seventh month of the Attic year, corresponding to our January, Cic.

gānea -ae, f. and **gāneum** -i, n. (connected with γάνος, γάνυμαι), a low eating-house; meton., debauchery, Cic.

gāneo -ōnis, m. (ganea or ganeum) a profligate person, debauchee, glutton, Cic.

Gangāridæ and **Gangārides** -um, m. a people in India, on the Ganges.

Gangēs -is, m. (Γάγγης), the river Ganges. Adj., **Gangeticus** -a -um, and **Gangeticus** -idis, f. poet. = Indian, Ov.

gannio, 4. to yelp, whine, to snarl, growl, grumble, Plaut., Ter.

gannitus -ūs, m. (gannio), 1, a barking,

yelping, snarling of dogs, Lucr. ; 2, applied to men, Mart.

Gānymēdēs -is, m. (Γανυμήδης), son of the Trojan king Tros, carried off on account of his beauty to heaven by an eagle, and made the cup-bearer of Jove.

Gārāmantēs -um, m. (Γαράμαντες), a people in the interior of Africa. Hence, **Gārāmantis** -idis, f. = African, Verg.

Gargānus -i, m. a mountain of Apulia, now Monte di S. Angelo. Adj., **Gargānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Garganus.

Gargaphiē -ēs, f. (Γαρφαλία); a valley of Boeotia, sacred to Diana.

Gargāra -ōrum, n. (Γάργαρα), the highest peak of Mount Ida in Mysia, with a town of the same name.

Gargettus -i, m. (Γαργητός), a deme in Attica, birthplace of Epicurus, hence called Gargettius.

Gargilius -ii, m. a Roman name.

gāron = garum (q. v.).

garrō -īvi and -īi -itum, 4. (connected with γάρῳ), to chatter, prate, babble; **a**, intransit., in its philosophic garrule coöperunt, Cic.; **b**, transit., quicquid in buccam (so. venerit), Cic.

garrulitas -ātis, f. (garrulus), chattering, of magpies, garrulitas raucæ, Ov.

garrulus -a -um (garrō). **I** Lit., **1**, of men, talkative, garrulous, chattering, babbling; garrula lingua, Ov.; **2**, applied to animals, cornix, Ov.; hirundo, Verg. **II** Transf., noisy, sounding; rivos, Ov.; lyra, Tib.

Gārumna -ae, f. a river in Gaul, now the Garonne. Hence, **Gārumni** -ōrum, m. the people living on the Garonne.

gārum (gāron), -i, n. a costly fish-sauce, Ov.

Gates -um, m. a people in Aquitania.

gaudeō, gāvīsus sum, 2. (root GA, TA, whence γαίω, γαίπος, γήνῃω), to rejoice, find pleasure or delight in anything, be glad, delight in. **I** Lit., **A** Gen., **a**, intransit., si est nunc ullus gaudendi locus, Cic.; poet. with partic., gaudent scribentes, write with pleasure, Hor.; mihi gaudeo, rejoice for my part, Cic.; gen. with abl. of cause, correctione gaudere, Cic.; **b**, transit., gen. with acc. and infin., quæ perfecta esse gaudeo, Cic.; poet. with infin. alone, laedere gaudes, Hor.; with quod, sane gaudeo quod te interpellavi, Cic. **B** Esp., **1**, in sinu gaudere, to rejoice in secret, Cic.; **2**, infin., gaudere as a salutation, Celso gaudere refer, take my greeting to Celsus, Hor. **II** Transf., of inanimate objects, to delight in; scena gaudens miraculis, Liv.

gaudium -ii, n. (gaudeo), joy, gladness, delight (as an inward feeling, while laetitia denotes the external expression). **I** Lit., gaudio, (for joy) lacrimare, triumphare, Cic.; exsultare, Cic.; aliquem gaudio afficere, Liv.; gaudia corporis, Sall. **II** Meton., that which produces delight; sun gaudia, Verg.

Gaurus -i, m. a mountain in Campania, now Monte Gaurio.

gausāpa -ae, f., and **gausāpē** -is, n., and **gausāpum** -i, n., and **gausāpes** -is, m. (γυσάπης), a woollen cloth, with a long nap on one side, frieze, Ov., Hor.

gāza -ae, f. the royal treasure of Persia, treasure generally, riches, wealth; regia, Cic.

Gēla -ae, f. (Γέλα), town on the south coast of Sicily. Hence, **1**, adj., **Gélous** -a -um, of or belonging to Gela; **2**, **Gélenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Gela.

Gēlās -ae, voc. Gela, m. (Γέλας), a river on the south coast of Sicily.

gēlāsīnus -i, m. (γελασίνος), a dimple on the cheek, Mart.

gēlidē, adv. (gelidus), coldly, languidly, feebly, Hor.

gēlidus -a -um (gelu), cold, icy-cold, frosty, icy. **I** Lit., aqua, Cic.; humor, ice, Verg. Subst., **gēlida** -ae, f. ice-cold water, Hor. **II** Transf., applied to the chill of old age, fear, death, etc.; sanguis, Verg.; mors, Hor.; metus, Ov.

Gellius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was A. Gellius, a grammarian of the second century A.D., one of whose works, Noctes Atticae, is still extant.

gēlo, **1** (gelu). **I** Transit., to cause to freeze, to freeze; pavidō gelantur pectore, Juv. **II** Intransit., to freeze, Plin.

Gēloni -ōrum, m. (Γελωνοί), a Scythian or Sarmatian people on the Borysthene, who tattooed themselves. Sing., **Gélonus** -i, m., coll. the Geloni, Verg.

gēlu, n., **gēlus** -ūs, m., **gēlum** -i, n., **1**, frost, icy cold; rura gelu clauditi hiems, Verg.; **2**, the chill of age, death, fear, etc., Verg.

gemēbundus -a -um (gemo), groaning, sighing, Ov.

gemellipāra -ae, fem. adj. (gemelli and pario), twin-bearing; dea, or diva, Latona, Ov.

gemellus -a -um (dim. of geminus), twin, twin-born. **A** Lit., fratres, proles, Ov.; hence subst., **gemellus** -i, m., a twin, Cat.; plur., gemelli, twins, Ov. **B** Transf., **a**, paired, double; quam (legionem) factam ex duabus gemellam appellabat, Caes.; **b**, resembling each other like twins, similar; par nobile fratrum nequitia et nugis pravorum et amore gemellum, Hor.

gemīnatio -ōnis, f. (geminus), a doubling; verborum, Cic.

gemīno, **1** (geminus). **I** Transit., **1**, to double; victoriae laetitiam, Liv.; aera, to strike together, Hor.; partic., **gemīnatus** -a -um, doubled; sol, Cic.; **2**, to repeat, unite closely; geminata ac duplicata ponantur, Cic.; to pair; serpentes avibus, Hor. **II** Intransit., to be double, Lucr.

gemīnus -a -um (perhaps from gene = gigno), twin, twin-born. **I** Lit., fratres, Cic. Subst.,

gemīni -ōrum, m. twins, especially the twins Castor and Pollux. **II** Transf., **A**, **a**, doubled, of double nature; Chiron, the Centaur, half man and half horse, Ov.; Cecrops, half Greek and half Egyptian, Ov.; **b**, doubled = two; lumen, Cic.; acies, Verg. **B**, similar, alike; geminus et similis nequitia, Cic.

gemītus -ūs, m. (gemo), a sigh, groan. **I** **A** Lit., gemitus fit, Cic.; genitum or gemitus dare, Ov. **B** Meton., pain, Verg. **II** Transf., a groaning, roaring; pelagi, Verg.

gemma -ae, f. (probably connected with γέμω). **I** a bud or eye of a plant, Cic. **II** a jewel, gem, precious stone. **A** Lit., Cic. **B** Meton., **1**, a thing made of or adorned with jewels; a, a goblet; bibere gemmā, Verg.; **b**, a soul-ring, seal; gemmā signari, Ov.; **2**, gemmae, the eyes in a peacock's tail, Ov.

gemmātus -a -um (gemma), set or adorned with jewels; monilia, Ov.

gemmēus -a -um (gemma), made or set with jewels, gemmed; trulla, Cic.

gemmifer -fēra -fērum (gemma and fero), bearing or producing jewels; mare, Prop.

gemmo, **1** (gemma). **I** to bud, vites; Cic.

IL A. to be set with jewels; sceptrā gemmantia, Ov. **B.** to glitter like jewels; herbae gemmantes rorē recentī, Lucr.

gēmo -ūi -itum, 3. **I.** Intransit., **A.** Lit., to sigh, groan, desiderio alicuius, Cic. **B.** poet., transf., a, of animals, of the lion, to roar, Lucr.; of the turtle-dove, to coo, Verg.; b, of inanimate objects, to groan, creak; gementis litōra Bosphori, Hor.; gemuit sub pondere cymba, Verg. **II.** Transit., to sigh or groan over, lament, bemoan; aliquid, Cic.; Ityn, Hor.

Gēmōniae -arum, f. (sc. scalae), or more rarely Gemoniae scalae, a flight of steps from the Aventine hill to the Tiber, down which the dead bodies of malefactors were thrown.

gēna -ae, f. usually plur. (cf. *yrus*). **I.** the cheek, Cic. **II.** Meton., a, the eyelid, Enn.; b, the eye-hole, Ov.; c, the eyes; et patiar fossis lumen abire genis, Ov.

Gēnābūm -i, n. a town in Gaul, the capital of the Carnutes, now Orleans. Adj., **Gēnāben-**sis -e, of or belonging to Genabum.

Gēnauni -ōrum, m. (Γεναῖνοι), a people in Vindelicia.

Genāva -ae, f. a town of the Allobroges on the borders of the Helvetii, now Geneva.

gēnēalōgus -i, m. (γενεαλόγος), a genealogist, Cic.

gēner -ēri, m. a son-in-law, Cic.; granddaughter's husband, Tac.; sometimes = brother-in-law, Nep.

gēnerālis -e (genus), 1, relating or belonging to a kind or genus, generic; constitutio, Cic.; 2, general; quoddam decorum, Cic.

gēnerālītēr adv. (generalis), in general, generally, Cic.

gēnerāscō, 3. (genero), to be generated, to be produced, Lucr.

gēnerātīm, adv. (genus), 1, according to kinds or classes; copias generatim, constituere, Caes.; 2, in general, generally; loqui de aliqua re, Cic.

gēnerātor -ōris, m. (genero), a begetter, producer; nosse generatores suos optime poterant, Cic.

gēnērō, 1. (genus), to beget, produce, create, cause to exist, bring to life, generate; deus hominem generavit, Cic.; Herculis stirpe generatus, Cic.; quale portentum nec Iubae tellus generat, Hor.

gēnerōsē, adv. (generosus), nobly; perire, Hor.

gēnerōsus -a -um (genus). **A.** 1, of noble birth, noble; virgo, Cic.; 2, applied to animals, plants, or inanimate objects, excellent in kind, noble, of superior quality, well-bred; pecus, Verg.; vinum, Hor.; of abstractions, ortus amicitia, Cic. **B.** Transf., noble, magnanimous; virtus, Cic.; mens, Ov.

gēnēsīs -is, f. (γένεσις), the constellation which presides over one's birth, Juv.

gēnētīvus (gēnitivus) -a -um (geno = gigno), 1, unborn, innate; imago, Ov.; nomina, family names, Ov.; 2, casus, the genitive case.

gēnētrix -triciis, f. (genitor). **A.** one who brings forth or bears, a mother; magna deum genetrix, Cybele, Verg. **B.** Transf., she that produces; frugum, Ceres, Ov.

gēnīālis -e (genius), of or belonging to the genius. **I.** relating to the genius of marriage, nuptial; lectus, the marriage-bed, Cic.; and subst., **gēnīālis** -is, m. (sc. torus), the marriage-bed, Liv. **II.** relating to the genius as partaking in enjoyment, pleasant, joyful, gay, delightful; festum, Ov.; hiems, Verg.

gēnīālītēr, adv. (genialis), jorally, gaily, Ov.

gēnīcūlātus -a -um (geniculum), knotty, full of knots; culmus, Cic.

gēnīcūlum -i, n. (dim. of genu), 1, the knee, Varr.; 2, a knot of a plant, Plin.

gēnīsta (gēnesta) -ae, f. the plant broom, Verg.

gēnītābilis -e (geno = gigno), relating to production or birth, fruitful, productive, Lucr.

gēnītālis -e (geno = gigno), belonging to birth, generation, generating, producing, fruitful; 1, dies, birthday, Tac.; 2, subst., **Gēnītālis** -is, f. surname of Diana as presiding over births, Hor.

gēnītālītēr, adv. (genitalis), in a fruitful manner, Lucr.

gēnītīvus, v. gēnētīvus.

gēnītor -ōris, m. (geno = gigno), 1, a begetter, father, Cic.; deūm, Jupiter, Ov.; urbis, Romulus, Ov.; 2, producer; quae genitor produxit usus, Hor.

gēnītura -ae, f. (geno = gigno), 1, a begetting, engendering, bringing forth, Plin.; 2, the constellation which presides over a birth, Suet.

gēnīus -li, m. (geno = gigno), 1, the guardian spirit of a man or place, a genius; genium piare or placare, Hor.; genium curare vino, to enjoy oneself with, Hor.; December genis acceptus (because of rest from toil in the fields), Ov.; 2, talent, genius, Juv.

gēno = gigno (q.v.).

gēns, gentis, f. (genos, old form of gigno). **I.** a clan, a number of families connected together by a common descent and the use of the same gentile name (orig. only patrician, after the establishment of connubium between patricians and plebeians, plebeian also). **A.** a, lit., vir patriciae gentis, Cic.; gens Cornelia, Liv.; Peruvius, sine gente, of low origin, Hor.; patricii majorum (senators appointed by Romulus), et minorum (appointed by Tarquin), gentium, Cic.; a breed or species of animals, Verg.; b, transf., dii majorum gentium, the supreme or superior gods, Cic.; dii minorum gentium, the inferior, Cic. **B.** (Poet.) Meton., offspring, descendant; vigilasae, deūm gens, Aeneas? Verg. **II.** a people, tribe, nation. **A.** 1, lit., exterae nationes et gentes, Cic.; Suevorum, Caes.; 2, transf., a, a district, canton; ipsum in eam gentem iturum, Liv.; b, partitive genit., ubinam gentium sumus? where in the world are we? Cic. **B.** gentes, foreigners, Tac. **III.** = genus, gens humana, the human race, Cic.

gēnticus -a -um (gens), belonging to a nation; national, Tac.

gēntilicius -a -um (gentilis), belonging to a particular gens; sacra, Liv.; sacrificia, Cic.

gēntilis -e (gens). **I.** belonging to a gens, gentile; manus, of the 300 Fabii, Ov. Subst., **gēntilis** -is, m. a clansman, a person of the same gens, Cic.; plur., Cic. **II.** belonging to the same country, national; religio, Tac.

gēntilitās -ātis, f. (gentilis), relationship between the members of a gens, Cic.

gēnū -ūs, n. (γόνυ), the knee, Cic.; accidere genibus alicuius, Liv.; attingere alicuius genu, Liv.

Gēnūa -ae, f. coast-town in Liguria, now Genoa.

gēnūāle -is, n. (genu), a knee-band, garter, Ov.

gēnūīnus -a -um (geno = gigno), natural, innate; genuinae domesticaeque virtutes, Cic.

gēnūnus -a -um (genae), relating or belonging to the cheek or jaw; dentes, the back-teeth, Cic. Subst., **gēnūnus** -i, m. a jaw-tooth, Juv.

1. **gēnus** -ēris, n. (root GEN, whence geno = gigno and γένος). **I.** birth, descent, origin, esp. of high birth; generis auctor, father, Ov.; genus patricium, Liv.; plebeium, Liv.; maternum, paternum, Cic.; of animals, Ov. **II.** race. **A.** 1, nation, stock; Hispanum, Liv.; 2, a, family, house; genus Aemilium, Fabium, Liv.; genere regio natum esse, Cic.; b, offspring, descendant, and collectively, descendants; genus deorum (of Aeneas), Verg.; 3, sex; genus virile, muliebre, Cic. **B.** 1, of living beings, a, race, kind; genus humanum, Cic.; b, (a) of persons, class, sort, kind; omnis generis homines, Cic.; (b) of animals, species, class; multa genera ferarum, Caes.; 2, of things a, lit., kind, variety, sort; omne genus frugum, Liv.; id genus imperii, Cic.; philosoph. t. t., genus in logia, genus universum in species certas partiri, Cic.; b, fashion, manner, way; tota donus in omni genere diligens, Cic.

2. **gēnus** -ūs = genu (q.v.).

Gēnus -i, m. a river on the borders of Macedonia, now Iskumī.

gēōgraphia -ae, f. (γεωγραφία), geography, Cic.

gēōmētres -ae, m. (γεωμέτρης), a geometer, Cic.

gēōmētria -ae, f. (γεωμετρία), geometry, Cic.

gēōmētricus -a -um (γεωμετρικός), geometrical; formae, figures, Cic. Subst., **gēōmētrica** -ōrum, n. geometry; geometrica didicisse, Cic.

gēorgicus -a -um (γεωργικός), agricultural. Subst., **Georgica** -ōrum, n. the Georgics of Vergil.

Gēraestius portus, a harbour near Teos, in Ionia.

Gēraestōs and -ūs -i, f. (Γεραστός), seaport town in Euboea.

Gergōvia -ae, f. town of the Arverni in Gallia Aquitania.

Germālus (Cermālus) -i, m. a part of the Palatine Hill at Rome.

germānē, adv. (germanus), faithfully, honestly; rescribere, Cic.

Germāni -ōrum, m. the Germans; hence, 1. **Germanus** -a -um, German; 2. **Germania** -ae, f. Germany; superior, inferior, Tac.; plur., Germaniae, Tac.; 3. **Germanicus** -a -um, German. Subst., **Germanicus** -i, m. as a surname (on account of his victories over the Germans), Germanicus Caesar, son of Drusus, and nephew of Tiberius.

germānitas -ātis (germanus), 1, the relationship between brothers and sisters, brotherhood, sisterhood, Cic.; 2, the connexion between cities which are colonies of the same mother-city, Liv.

1. **germānus** -a -um (like germen, from geno = gigno). **A.** having the same parents or at least the same father; frater, soror, Cic. Subst., a, **germanus** -i, m. own brother; b, **germana** -ae, f. own sister, Verg. **B.** Transf., a, brotherly, sisterly; in germanum modum, Plaut.; b, genuine, real, true; scio me asinum germanum fuisse, Cic.; justitia, Cic.

2. **Germānus** -a -um, v. Germani.

germen -inis, n. (perhaps from geno = gigno and suffix -nen, orig. gennen, then gesmen, germen, cf. carmen), 1, a bud, sprout, twig, Verg.; 2, offspring, Ov.

germīno, ī (germen), to sprout forth, Hor.

1. **gēro**, gessi, gestum, 3. to carry. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., saxa in muros, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, se gerere, to behave oneself, to conduct oneself; se honeste, Cic.; with pro (= as) and the abl., ita se jam tum pro cive gessisse, Cic.; 2, to conduct, manage; quid negotii geritur, Cic.; negotium, or rem, bene, or male gerere, Cic.; rem or res gerere (of generals), to hold the command; Cnaeus terrā, Publius navibus rem gereret, Liv.; also rem gerere, to fight, Liv.; res gestae, exploits, esp., warlike exploits, Cic.; negotii gerentes, business people, Cic.; esp., a; to hold some public office, to hold, to manage; rempublicam gerere atque administrare, Cic.; magistratum, Cic.; b, bellum gerere, to wage war, cum aliquo, or adversus aliquem; or in aliquem, Cic. 3, prae se gerere = prae se ferre, to exhibit, manifest; utilitatem, Cic. **II.** Esp., to carry on oneself, to have. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., hastam, Verg.; 2, to bear, produce; platani nalos gessere, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, personam alicuius gerere, to act the part of, Cic.; 2, amicitiam, to entertain, Cic.

2. **gēro** -ōnis, m. (l. gero), a carrier, Plant.

Gērōnium -ii, n. town in Apulia Daunia or Samnium.

gerae -ārum, f. (γέρρα), wattled twigs, Varr.: transf., trifles, nonsense, Plaut.

gerro -ōnis, m. (gerae), a trifler, idler, Ter.

gērulus -i, m. (l. gero), a porter, carrier, Hor.

Gērŷon (Gērŷo) -ōnis, m. and **Gērŷonēs** -ae, m. (Γερŷon and Γερŷonēs), myth., a king with three bodies, living in the island of Erythra, whose oxen were carried off by Hercules.

gestāmen -inis, n. (gesto), 1, that which is carried either as a burden or an ornament; clipeus gestamen Abantis, Verg.; 2, that in or on which anything is carried, a litter, Tac.

gesticulor, 1. dep. (from gesticulus, dim. of gestus), to make pantomimic gestures, gesticulate, to represent or express by pantomime, Suet.

1. **gestio** -ōnis, f. (l. gero), management, performance; negotii, Cic.

2. **gestio** -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. (gestus), 1, to exult, to be cheerful, lively, to be transported; laetitia, Cic.; voluptate, Cic.; animus gestiens rebus secundis, Liv.; 2, to desire passionately, be eager; with infin., scire omnia, Cic.; absol., studio lavandi, Verg.

gestito, 1. (freq. of l. gero), to carry often, carry much, be accustomed to carry, Plaut.

gesto, 1. (intens. of l. gero), to carry, bear, carry about one, wear; clavos manu, Hor.; caput in pilo, Cic.

gestor -ōris, m. (l. gero), a tale-bearer, gossip, Plaut.

gestus -ūs, m. (l. gero), 1, the carriage of the body; corporis, Cic.; 2, esp., the studied gestures or gesticulation of an actor or orator; histrionum nonnulli gestus, Cic.; in gestu peccare, Cic.

Gētae -ārum, m. (Γέται), a people of Thrace living near the Danube. Sing., **Gēta** -ae, m., and **Gētēs** -ae, m., gen. collect., the Getae; hence, a, adj., **Gētes** -ae, m. Getic; b, **Gēticius** -a -um, poet. = Thracian; c, adv.; **Gētice**, after the Getic fashion; loqui, Ov.

Getulus, etc. = Gaetulius, etc. (q.v.).

gibber -ēra -ērum, hump-backed, Suet.

gibbus -i, m. (connected with κύρτω, κνός), a hump, hunch, Juv.

Gigas -gantis, m. (Γίγας), a giant; gen. plur., Gigantes, sons of Terra, who stormed the heavens, but were killed by the lightning of Jupiter.

Ag. Gigantēus -a -um, relating to the giants, *gigantic*, Verg.

gigno, gēnī, gēntum, 3. (geno, connected with γίνομαι, γίνομαι), to beget, bear, bring forth. **A.** Lit., Herculeum Juppiter genuit, Cic.; Hecuba Alexandrum genuit, Cic. **B.** Transf., to cause; permotum animorum, Cic.

gilvus -a -um, pale yellow, Verg.

gingiva -ae, f. the gum, Cat.

ginitrix = genetrix (q.v.).

glāber -bra -brum, without hair, smooth-skinned, Plaut.

glaciālis -e (glacies), relating or pertaining to ice, icy, hiems, Verg.; frigus, Ov.

glācies -ēi, f. 1, ice; dura et alte concreta glacies, Liv.; plur., glaciēs Hyperboreae, Verg.; 2, hardness; aeris, Lucr.

glācio, 1. (glacies), to freeze; nives, Hor.

glādiātor -ōris, m. (gladius), one who was hired to fight at public shows, funerals, etc., a gladiator. **A.** Lit., Cic.; as a term of reproach, dandit, brigand, Cic. **B.** Meton., gladiātores = gladiatorial exhibition; dare, Cic.; abl., gladiatōribus, at the gladiatorial games, Cic.

glādiātorius -a -um (gladiator), a, relating or pertaining to gladiators, gladiatorial; ludus, Cic.; familia, a troop or band of gladiators, Cic.; locus, the place of exhibition, Cic.; consessus, the assembled spectators, Cic. mīnus, spectaculum, Cic.; b, transf., totius corporis firmitas, Cic. Subst., glādiātorium -ii, n. the pay of gladiators, Liv.

glādiātūra -ae, f. (gladiator), a combat of gladiators, Tac.

glādius -ii, m. (root CLAD, whence also clades), a sword, a short sword (ensis, a longer one). **A.** Lit., gladius vaginā vacuus, a naked sword, Cic.; gladium stringere, Caes.; destringere, Cic.; educere, Caes.; nudare, to draw the sword, Ov.; aliquem gladio insequi, Cic.; aliqui gladium intentare, Liv.; transigere aliquem gladio per pectus, Liv.; prov., plumbeo gladio iugulari, to be defeated with little trouble, Cic. **B.** Meton., that which is done by the sword; tanta gladiorum impunitas, of murder, Cic.

glāeba = gleba (q.v.).

glesum (glesum) -i, n. amber, Tac.

glandifer -fēra -fērum (glans and fero), acorn-bearing; quercus, Cic.

glans, glandis, f. (βάλανος), 1, an acorn, and gen. any fruit of similar shape, Hor.; 2, a bullet discharged from a sling; glandes fundis in casas jacere, Caes.

glārēa -ae, f. gravel, Cic.

glārēosus -a -um (glarea), gravelly, full of gravel; saxa, Liv.

glaucōma -ātis, n. (γλαυκωμα), a disease of the eye, Plin.

1. **glaucus** -a -um (γλαυκός), bluish-grey; salix, Verg.; amictus Arethusae, Verg.

2. **Glaucus** -i, m. (Γλαυκός), 1, a fisherman of Anthedon, changed into a sea-god, the prophet of the Nereids; 2, son of Sisyphus, torn to pieces by his own horses.

glēba (glæba) -ae, f. (connected with globus and glomus). **I.** a lump or clod of earth, Cic.; met., land, soil; terra potens ubere glebae, Verg. **II.** Transf., a piece, lump of any substance; pici, Caes.; turis, Lucr.

glēbula -ae, f. (dim. of gleba, a little clod), 1, a little farm or estate, Juv.; 2, a small lump or bit of any substance, Plin.

glesum = glesum (q.v.).

glis, gliris, m. a dormouse, Plin.

glisco, 3., 1, to grow up, swell up, blaze up; ad juvenilem libidinem copia voluptatum gliscit illa, ut ignis oleo, Cic.; ignis sub pectore gliscens, Lucr.; 2, to increase, swell, spread; ne glisceret negligendo bellum, Liv.; gliscente in dies seditione, Liv.; multitudo gliscit immensum, increases very much, Tac.

glōbo, 1. (globus), 1, to form into a ball, Plin.; 2, to form into a mass, to crowd together, Plin.

glōbōsus -a -um (globus), spherical, globe-shaped; terra, Cic.

glōbūlus -i, m. (dim. of globus), a little round ball, globule, Plin.

glōbus -i, m. 1, a round ball, globe, sphere; stellarum, Cic.; terrae, Cic.; 2, a, a round heap or mass; flammarum, Verg.; b, a troop, crowd, mass of people; globus circumstans consulis corpus, Liv.

glōmērāmen -inis, n. (glomerō), a round mass, globe, Lucr.

glōmēro, 1. (glōmus). **I.** Lit., **A.** to wind round, make a ball, form into a sphere; laum in orbes, Ov. **B.** Of food, to roll into a ball; frusta mero glomerata, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of horsemen, superbos gressus, to make a horse curvet or prance, Verg. **B.** to gather together, collect, form into a mass; agmina, Verg.; glomerantur apes in orbem, Verg.

glōmus -ēris, n. (akin to globus), clue, skein, ball of thread; lanae, Hor.

glōria -ae, f. (root CLU, CLO; Gk. ΚΛΗ, ΚΛΕ, whence Latin laus, Gk. κλέος), fame, renown, glory. **I.** Lit., doctrinae et ingenii, Cic.; in summam gloriam venire, Cic.; gloriam habere, consequi, capere, acquirere, Cic.; gloriam sequi, Cic.; aliquem gloriā efficere, to honour, Cic.; plur., gloriae, opportunities for fame, Sall. **II.** Meton., **A.** a, a glorious deed, Tac.; b, pride, glory; tauris pecoris, or armenti, gloria, Ov. **B.** In a bad sense, vain-glory, boasting, ambition, pride, Cic.

glōriātio -ōnis, f. (glorior), a glorying, boasting, Cic.

glōriōla -ae, f. (dim. of gloria), a little glory; hisce eum ornēs gloriolae insignibus, Cic.

glōriōr, 1. dep. (gloria), to glory in, boast of, pride oneself on anything; 1, absol., hic tu me gloriari vetas, Cic.; with adverbs, nimis, Cic.; insolenter, Cic.; with adversus and the acc., ne adversus te quidem gloriabor, Liv.; with in and the abl., in victoria vel ignavis gloriari licet, Sall.; 2, with abl., noninibus veterum, Cic.; suā victoriā tam insolenter, Caes.; 3, with de and the abl., de tuis beneficiis intolerantissime gloriaris, Cic.; 4, with acc. and infin., si mihi etiam gloriabitur se omnes magistratus sine rebus assecutum, Cic.; 5, with pronoun acc., vellem equidem idem posse gloriari quod Cyrus, Cic.; partic. fut. pass., gloriandus, glorious, worthy to be boasted of; beata vita glorianda et praedicande est, Cic.

glōriōsē, adv. (gloriosus), 1, with glory, gloriously; aliquot gloriosissime et magnificissime conficere, Cic.; 2, vauntingly, boastingly; mentiri, Cic.

glōriōsus -a -um (gloria). **I.** Object., famous, glorious; mors, Cic.; gloriosissimum factum, Cic. **II.** Subject., a, ambitious, Cic.; b, pretentious, boastful; miles, Cic.

glūbo, glupsi, gluptum, 3. 1, to peel, take off the rind or bark, Varr.; 2, transf., to rob; inagnanimos Remi nepotes, Cat.

glūten -tinis, n. glue, Verg.

glūtinātor -ōris, m. (glutino), one who glues together books, a bookbinder, Cic.

glūtino, 1. (gluten), to glue or paste together, Plin.

glūtio (gluttio) -ivi or -li -itum, 4. to swallow, gulp down; epulas, Juv.

glūto (glutto) -ōnis, m. (glutio), a glutton, Pers.

Glycēra -ae, f. (Γλυκέρρα), a woman's name.

Glyco and **Glycōn** -ōnis, m. (Γλυκων), 1, a celebrated athlete, Hor.; 2, a physician, Cic.

Gnaeus -i, m.: a Roman name, shortened Cn.

gnāritas -ātis, f. (gnarus), knowledge, Sall.
gnārus -a -um (root GNA, whence also gnāvus = navus), 1, knowing, having knowledge of, acquainted with; with genit., reipublicae, Cic.; Latinae linguae, Liv.; with rel. sent., eum gnarum fuisse, quibus orationis modis quaeque animorum partes pellerentur, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Hasdrubal satis gnarus Hannibalem transitus quosdam pretio mercatum (esse), Liv.; 2, pass., known; gnarum id Caesaris, Tac.

Gnatho -ōnis, m. the name of a parasite in the Eunuchus of Terence; hence = parasite, Cic.; **Gnathōnici** -ōrum, m. parasites like Gnatho, Ter.

Gnātia = Egnatia (q.v.).

gnātus, **gnāvus** = natus, navus (q.v.).

Gnidus = Cnidus (q.v.).

Gnosus (Gnosus) -i, f. (Γνωστός, Γνωστός), an ancient city of Crete, the residence of Minos; hence adj., 1, **Gnosius** -a -um, Gnosian, Cretan; stella coronae, crown of Ariadne, Hor.; subst., **Gnosia** -ae, f. Ariadne, Prop.; 2, **Gnosiacus** -a -um, Gnosian; rex, Minos, Ov.; 3, **Gnosias** -adis, f. Gnosian, poet. = Cretan; and subst. = Ariadne; 4, **Gnosis** -idis, f., corona, the constellation of Ariadne's crown, Ov.; subst., Ariadne.

gōbius (cōbius) -ii, m. and **gōbio** -ōnis, m. (κωβίος), a gudgeon, Ov.

Gomphi -ōrum, m. (Γόμφος), a town in Thessaly, in the Peneus. Hence **Gomphenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Gomphi.

gonger, v. conger.

Gordium -ii, n. (Γόρδιον), town in Phrygia.

Gordius -ii, m. (Γόρδιος), a Phrygian king, famed for a knot on his chariot, the unfastener of which, according to a legend, would be the ruler of Asia. Alexander the Great cut the knot.

Gordiutichos, n. indecl. (Γορδιού τεῖχος), a place in Caria.

Gorgias -ae, m. (Γοργίας), 1, a Greek sophist of Leontini, contemporary of Socrates; 2, a rhetorician at Athens, contemporary of Cicero.

Gorgo -gōnis, or -gūs, f. (Γοργώ); plur., Gorgones, the three daughters of Phorcus (Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa), monsters with snakes for hair, whose look turned persons to stone, the chief of whom, Medusa, was slain by Perseus, and her head set in Minerva's shield. Adj., **Gorgoneus** -a -um, Gorgon; equus, the horse Pegasus, Ov.

Gorgobina -ae, f. town of the Boii on the borders of Aquitania.

Gorgon, v. Gorgo.

Gortyna -ae, f. (Γόρτυνα), chief town of the island of Crete. Adj., **Gortynius** -a -um, and **Gortyniacus** -a -um, Gortynian.

Gōthini (Gōtini) -ōrum, m. a German people on the river March.

Gōthōnes (Gōtōnes) -um, m. a German people.

grābātus -i, m. (κράβατος, a Macedonian word), a low couch, a common, mean bedstead, Cic.

Gracchus -i, m. the name of a family of the Gens Sempronia, the most famous members of which were Tib. and C. Sempronius Gracchus, sons of Tib. Sempronius Gracchus and Cornelia, daughter of the elder Scipio Africanus. Adj., **Gracchanus** -a -um, Gracchan.

grācills -e, slender, thin, slim; 1, lit., puer, Hor.; capella, Ov.; 2, transf., of discourse, simple, without ornament; materia, Ov.

grācilitas -ātis, f. (gracilis), thinness, slenderness; corporis, Cic.

grāculus -i, m. a jackdaw, Phaedr.

grādātū, adv. (gradus), step by step, by gradations, gradually, by degrees, Cic.

grādātio -ōnis, f. (gradus), in rhet., climax; Cic.

grādior, gressus sum, grādi, dep., to step, walk, Cic.

Grādius -i, m. (gradior, he that walks in battle), a surname of Mars, Liv., Verg.

grādus -ūs, m. (gradior). **I.** a step. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., gradum facere, to make a step, Cic.; celerare, Verg.; corripere, Hor.; addere, to hasten, Liv.; gradu citato, pleno, at quick march, Liv.; gradum referre, to go back, Liv.; gradum inferre in hostes, to advance against, Liv.; gradum conferre, to come to close combat, Liv.; 2, fig., a, a step-towards something; primus gradus imperii factus est, Cic.; gradum fecit ad censuram, Liv.; b, step, approach; quem mortis timit gradum, Hor. **B.** station, position, post (of a combatant), aliquem gradu movere or demovere, to drive from one's ground, Liv.; fig., aliquem de gradu dejicere or gradu depellere, Cic. **II.** Meton., step, stair, round of a ladder. **A.** Lit., a, gradus temporum, Cic.; b, esp., gen. in plur., the rows of seats in a theatre, etc., Tac.; sing., at Novius collega gradu post me sedet, uno, Hor. **B.** Transf., a, music. t. t., the gradations of sound; sonorum gradus, Cic.; b, degree, stage; a virtue ad rationem video te venisse gradibus, by stages, Cic.; omnes gradus aetatis, Cic.; c, degree of relationship; necessitudinum gradus, Cic.; d, rank, position; gradus senatorius, Cic.; infimus fortunae gradus, Cic.

Graeci -ōrum, m. (Γραικοί), the Greeks; sing., **Graecus** -i, m. a Greek, Cic., and **Graeca** -ae, f. a Greek woman, Liv. Hence, **A.** **Graecus** -a -um, Greek; ad Graecas Calendas, v. Calendae; subst., **Graecum** -i, Greek language or literature; adv. **Graecē**, in the Greek language; **B.** **Graecia** -ae, f. Greece (Ἑλλάς), 1, Greece in the narrow sense; 2, Magna Graecia, the Greek colonies in the south of Italy. **C.** **Graeculus** -a -um, dim. adj., Greek (gen. used ironically). Subst., **Graeculus** -i, m. a little Greek, used contemptuously of the Greek philosophers and rhetoricians in the houses of the rich at Rome, Cic.

graecor, 1. dep. (Graecus), to live in Greek fashion, Hor.

Graecostasis -is, f. (Γραικόςτασις), a building in the Roman Forum, erected for the purpose of lodging Greek and other foreign ambassadors, Cic.

Grāil -ōrum (and poet. -um), m. = Graeci, the Greeks, Cic.; sing., **Grāius** -i, m. a Greek. Hence, **Grāius** -a -um, Greek.

Grālocēll -ōrum, m. a Gallic people in the Graian Alps.

Grālūgēna -ae, m. (Grāius and geno = gigno), a Greek by birth, a Greek, Verg.

grāmen -inis, n. (root GER, CER, whence cresco), 1, grass, turf, Liv., Verg.; 2, plant, herb, Verg.

grāmīnēus -a -um (gramen). **I.** made of grass. **A.** Gen., corona obsidionalis, Liv. **B.** made of cane or bambos; hasta, Cic. **II.** grassy; campus, Verg.

grammātica, v. grammaticus.

grammāticus -a -um (γραμματικός). **I.** Adj., relating to grammar, grammatical; tribus grammaticas adire, the company of grammarians, Hor. **II.** Subst., a, **grammāticus** -i, m. a grammarian, Cic.; b, **grammātica** -ae, f. and **grammāticō** -ēs, f. grammar, philology, Cic.; c, **grammātica** -drum, n. grammar, philology, Cic.

grammātista -ae, m. (γραμματιστής), a teacher of grammar, teacher of languages, Suet.

Grampius Mons, a mountain in Scotland, now the Grampians.

grānārium -ii, n. (granum), a granary; gen. in plur., Cic.

grandaeuus -a -um (grandis and aevum), very old; Nereus, Verg.

grandēscō, 3. (grandis), to become great, increase in size, Cic.

grandīser -fēra -fērum (grandis and fero), producing great profit or service, Cic.

grandilōquus -a -um (grandis and loquor), 1, speaking grandly, Cic.; 2, in a bad sense, boastful, grandiloquent, Cic.

grandinat, impers. it hoit, Sen.

grandio, 4. (grandis). **I.** Transit., to make great, increase, Plaut. **II.** Intransit., to become great, Cato.

grandis -e. **I.** Lit., great, large. **A.** In extent, 1, epistola, Cic.; 2, in stature, tall, puer, Cic. **B.** Of weight, etc., large; pondus argenti, Cic. **C.** Of time, old; grandis natu, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** great, important; res grandiores, Cic. **B.** Esp., of style, high, lofty, grand, elevated, sublime; genus dicendi, Cic.; oratores grandes verbis, Cic.

granditas -ātis, f. (grandis), of discourse, loftiness, sublimity; verborum, Cic.

grando -inis, f. hail, hail-storm, Cic.

Grānicus -i, m. (Γρανικός), river in Mysia, famous for one of Alexander's victories.

grānifer -fēra fērum (granum and fero), grain-carrying; agmen, ants, Ov.

grānum -i, n. a grain or seed; uvae, Ov.; fici, Cic.

grāphīarius -a -um (γραφίον), relating to the graphium, Suet.

grāphium -ii, n. (γραφίον), a style or sharp-pointed instrument for writing on waxen tablets, Ov.

grassātor -ōris, m. (grassor), 1, an idler, Cato; 2, a nocturnal vagabond or rioter, Cic.

grassor, 1. dep. (gradior). **I.** 1, to advance, proceed, ad gloriam virtutis viā, Sall.; in possessionem agri publici, Liv.; 2, a, to go to work, to proceed; iure, non vi, Liv.; veneno, Tac.; b, esp., to proceed violently, to rage; ut paucorum potentia grassaretur, Tac. **II.** 1, to go about idly in the streets, to loiter, riot; Juventus grassans in Subura, Liv.

grāte, adv. (gratus), 1, willingly, with pleasure, Cic.; 2, thankfully; et grate et pie facere, Cic.

grātes, acc. grates, abl. gratribus, f. (gratus), thanks, esp. to the gods; alicui grates agere, Cic.; laudes et grates alicui habere, Tac.

grātia -ae, f. (gratus), agreeableness, pleasantness. **I.** A. Lit., that which is pleasing, charm; gratia non deest verbis, Prop.; hence personif., Gratiae, the Graces, daughters of Zeus and Eury-

nome (Euphrosyne, Aglaia, and Thalia), the goddesses of grace, charm, agreeableness, etc.). **B.** Transf., 1, favour, grace; a, petivit in beneficii loco et grātine, Cic.; gratiam dicendi facere, to allow to speak, Liv.; in gratiam alicuius, to please someone, Liv.; abl., grātia, on account of; hominum grātia, Cic.; exempli grātia, for example, Cic.; b, indulgence (towards an offence); delicti gratiam facere, to be indulgent to, Sall.; 2, thankfulness, thanks; gratiam ferre alicui rei, Liv.; gratiam persolvere diis, Cic.; gratias agere, to thank, Cic.; alicui pro suo summo beneficio gratias agere, Cic.; gratiarum actio, giving thanks, Cic.; gratiam habere, to be thankful, Cic.; gratiam referre, to make a return, Cic.; gratiam reddere, Sall.; dis gratia or gratia dis, thank God! Ov.; abl. plur., gratiis or gratis, without recompense, for nothing, gratis; gratis exaedicari atque effici navem, Cic. **II.** A. favour with other persons, credit, influence; gratiam alicuius sibi conciliare, Cic.; gratiam inire ab aliquo, Cic.; apud or ad aliquem, Liv.; in gratia esse, to be beloved, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, friendship, regard; in gratiam redire cum aliquo, Cic.; cum bona gratia aliquem demittere, Cic.; 2, power, dignity, Cic.

gratificatio -ōnis, f. (gratificor), complaisance, obligingness, showing kindness; Sullana, of Sulla to his soldiers, Cic.; impudens, Cic.; gratificatio et benevolentia, Cic.

gratificor, 1. dep. (gratus and facio), 1, to act so as to please any one, to oblige, gratify, do a favour to; alicui, Cic.; with de aliqua re, to communicate; qui de eo quod ipsis superat, aliis gratificari volunt, Cic.; 2, with acc. of thing, to give, present to; populo aliena et sua, Cic.

grātīls, v. grātia.

grātiosus -a -um (gratia), 1, enjoying favour, favoured, beloved; apud omnes ordines, Cic.; in provincia, Cic.; 2, showing favour, com-
plaisant; gratiosi scribae sint in dando et cedendo loco, Cic.

grātīs, v. grātia.

Grātīs -ii, m. (Faliscus), a Roman poet, contemporary of Ovid.

grātor, 1. dep. (gratus), 1, to manifest joy, to congratulate any one; alicui, Verg.; sibi, Ov.; gratator reducos (sc. eos esse), Verg.; 2, to rejoice; Jovis templum grates ovanlesque adire, Liv.

grātūito, adv. (gratuitus), without payment, gratuitously; alicui gratuito civitatem impertire, Cic.

grātūitus -a -um, not paid for, gratuitous, free, spontaneous, voluntary; suffragia, comitia, unbribed, Cic.; amicitia, Cic.; probitas, liberalitas, Cic.

grātulābundus -a -um (gratulor), congratulating, Liv.

grātulatio -ōnis, f. (gratulor), 1, a wishing joy, congratulation; civium, Cic., laudis nostrae, because of, Cic.; in sua gratulatione, when he was being congratulated, Cic.; 2, a thanksgiving festival; reipublicae bene gestae, Cic.

grātūlor, 1. dep. (gratus), 1, to manifest joy, to wish a person joy, congratulate; alicui de re, Cic.; alicui in aliqua re, Cic.; with acc., alicui recuperatam libertatem, Cic.; with acc. of respect and infin., Cic.; alicui quod, etc., Cic.; with or without sibi, to rejoice, wish oneself joy, Cic.; 2, to give solemn thanks to a deity, Ter.

grātūs -a -um (root GRA, Gr. KAP, whence χαρτός, χάρις, χαίρω), pleasing. **I.** charming, pleasant, agreeable; Venus, Hor.; gratissima tellus, Delos, Verg. **II.** 1, a, agreeable, welcome, beloved; convivae, Hor.; gratissima victoria, Cic.;

b. *grateful, deserving thanks; veritas etiamis jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est, Cic.; gratum est, with infin., Cic.; 2, grateful; gratus in or erga aliquem, Cic. Subst., gratus -i, m. grateful man, Cic.*

gravanter, adv. (gravans, from gravor), with difficulty; reguli Gallorum haud gravanter, ad Poenum venerunt, Liv.

gravātē, adv. (gravor), with difficulty, unwillingly; grāte ille primo, Cic.

gravēdinus -a -um (gravedo), subject to cold or catarrh, Cic.

gravēdo -inis, f. (gravis), heaviness of the limbs and head, cold, catarrh, Cic.

gravēolens -lentis (grave and oleo), strong-smelling, rank, Verg.

grāvesco, 3. (gravis), 1, to become grievous, grow worse; aerumna, Lucr.; 2, of animals, to become pregnant, Plin.; transf., nemo fetu gravescit, is laden with fruit, Verg.

graviditas -ātis, f. (gravidus), pregnancy, Cic.

grāvīdo, 1. (gravidus), to fructify; terra gravidata seminibus, Cic.

grāvīdus -a -um (gravis), pregnant. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** laden, filled, full; with abl., pharetra sagittis, Hor.; urbs bellis, Verg.; tempestas fulminibus, Lucr.

grāvis -e. **I.** heavy, weighty, burdensome (opp. levis). **A.** Lit., onus armorum, Caes.; cibus, heavy, hard to digest, Cic.; agmen, heavy-armed, Liv.; aes grave, heavy coin, according to the old reckoning, in which an as weighed a pound, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, of sound, low, deep (opp. acutus); vox, sonus, Cic.; b, of persons or things relating to persons, weighty, important; testis, auctor, Cic.; of style, elevated, dignified; genus epistolarum severum et grave, Cic.; c, grievous, painful, hard, harsh, severe, unpleasant; tempestas, Cic.; vulnus, Caes.; ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, take harsh measures against, Caes.; d, (a) of smell, strong, fetid; odor caeni-gravis, Verg.; (B) unwholesome, unhealthy; anni tempus, Cic.; (y) oppressive, troublesome, sad; senectus, Cic.; grave est, with infin., Cic. **II.** loaded with, laden with. **A.** Lit., agmen praedae grave, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, pregnant, Verg.; b, heavy with sleep, food, wine, etc.; graves somno epulisque, Liv.; c, weak, ill; morbo, Verg.; d, advanced in age; gravis aetate, Liv.

Grāvīscāe -ārum, f. a town in Etruria.

grāvītās -ātis, f. (gravis). **I.** weight. **A.** Lit., armorum, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, weight, consequence, importance; sententiarum, Cic.; b, dignity, sublimity; oris, Liv.; esp. of style, dicendi, Cic.; c, authority, seriousness, sternness, gravity; cum gravitate et constantia vivere, Cic.; d, (a) high price; annona, Tac.; (B) unhealthiness; caeli, Cic.; (y) unpleasantness of smell; odoris, Tac. **II.** a, pregnancy, Ov.; b, dullness, heaviness, faintness; corporis, Cic.; linguae, Cic.

grāvītēr, adv. (gravis), a, of sound, deeply; sonare, Cic.; b, impressively, with dignity; orationem graviter habere et sententiose, Cic.; c, violently, vehemently; graviter aegrotare, Cic.; queri, conqueri, Cic.; gravissime dolere, Caes.; d, in an unhealthy condition; se non graviter habere, Cic.; e, irritably, hardly; aliquid graviter accipere, ferre, to be vexed with, Cic.

grāvo, 1. (gravis). **I.** Act., to load, burden. **A.** Lit., aliquem sarcinis, Tac. **B.** Transf., a, to heighten, exaggerate, increase; invidiam matris, Tac.; b, to oppress, burden, trouble; gravari injuriis militum, Liv. **II.** Pass., gravor used as dep., to bear or do unwillingly, to be troubled, annoyed, to refuse, decline, with infin., rogo ut ne graveris, aedificare id opus quod instruxisti, Cic.

grēgālīs -e (grex). **I.** belonging to a herd, Plin. **II.** Transf., a, belonging to the same company; as subst. plur., grēgālēs -ium, m. companions, associates, accomplices; Catilinae, Cic. **B.** common, of a common kind; amiculum, of a private soldier, Liv.

grēgārius -a -um (grex), belonging to the herd, common; miles, a private soldier, Cic.

grēgātīm, adv. (grex). **I.** in flocks or herds, Plin. **II.** Transf., in troops or crowds; videtis cives gregatim coniectos, Cic.

grēmīam -li, n. the lap. **A.** Lit., in gremio matris sedere, Cic.; fig., abstrahi e gremio patriae, Cic. **B.** Transf., centre, middle; medio Graeciae gremio, Cic.

grēssus -ūs, m. (gradior), a step, course, way; gressum tendere ad moenia, Verg.; transf., of a ship, huc dirige gressum, Verg.

grex, grēgis, m. **I.** a herd, flock of any animals; equarum, Cic.; avium, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of human beings, 1, gen., troop, band, company, sometimes contemptuously, a herd; amicorum, Cic.; praedonum, Cic.; 2, esp., a, a philosophical sect; philosophorum, Cic.; b, of soldiers, a troop; often grege facto, in close order, Liv. **B.** Of things without life, dyadum, Ov.

grunnio (grundio) -ivi or -ii -itum, 4. to grunt like a pig, Plin.

grunnitus (grunditus) -ūs, m. (grunnio), the grunting of a pig, Cic.

grus, grūis, m. and (gen.) f. a crane, Cic.

gryllus -i, m. (γρύλλος), a cricket, grasshopper, Plin.

Grŷnēus -a -um, v. Grynia.

Grŷnīa -ae, f. (Γρŷνεία), and **Grŷnīum** -ii, n. (Γρŷνιον), a town in Aeolis, with a temple and oracle of Apollo. Hence, **Gryneus** -a -um, Grynean.

gryps, grŷpis (grŷphis), m. (γρŷψ), a griffin, Verg.

gubernāculum (gubernāclum) -i, n. (gubernio), a rudder, helm; 1, lit., ad gubernaculum accedere, Cic.; 2, transf., direction, management, government; esp. of the state, accedere ad reipublicae gubernacula, Cic.; ad aliquem gubernacula reipublicae deferre, Cic.; ad gubernacula reipublicae sedere, Cic.; gubernacula reipublicae tractare, Cic.; senatum a gubernaculis dejicere, Cic.

gubernatio -ōnis, f. (gubernio), 1, lit., steering, the art of steering, Cic.; 2, transf., direction, government; tantarum rerum, Cic.

gubernator -ōris, m. (gubernio), 1, helmsman, steersman, pilot, Cic.; 2, transf., leader, director, governor, civitatis, Cic.

gubernatrix -icis, f. (gubernator), she that leads, directs, governs; ista praeclara gubernatrix civitatum, eloquentia, Cic.

gubernio, 1. (κορυφή). **A.** to steer a ship, Cic.; prov., e terra, from a place of safety to direct those who are in danger, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, in-transit, to sit at the helm, to steer; jam pridem gubernare mortuebat, Cic.; b, transit, to guide, direct, govern, reipublicam, Cic.

gubernum -i, n. = gubernaculum (q. v.).

gula -ae, f. 1, lit., the gullet, throat; oborta gula, Cic.; gulam laqueo frangere, to strangle, Sall.; 2, meton., greediness, gluttony, Cic., irritamenta gulae, Sall.; o gulam insulsam, Cic.

gulosus -a -um (gula), gluttonous, greedy, dainty, Mart.

gūmia -ae, c. an epicure, gourmand; ap. Cic.

gummi, n. indecl. (κόμμι), gum, Plin.

gurgēs -itis, m. (from root GAR, to swallow, whence also gula). **I.** a whirlpool, eddy, abyss; **a.** lit., Rheni, Cic.; **b.** fig., gurgēs libidinum, Cic.; gurgēs ac vorago patrimonii, squanderer, Cic.; tu gurgēs atque helluo, Cic. **II.** poet. transf., any deep water, a stream, flood, sea; Carpathius, Verg.

1. **gurgūlio** -ōnis, f. (see gurgēs), the wind-pipe, Cic.

2. **gurgūlio** -ōnis, m. v. curculio.

gurgustium -ii, n. a hut, hovel, Cic.

gustatus -ūs, m. (gusto), **1.** taste, as one of the senses, Cic.; fig., verae laudis gustatum non habere, to have no taste for, Cic.; **2.** the taste, flavour of anything; polorum, Cic.

gusto, **1.** to taste, take a little of. **A.** Lit., aquam, Cic.; gustare sanguinem alicuius, Cic.; absol., quorum nemo gustavit cubans, Cic. **B.** Transf., to partake of, enjoy; anorem vitae, Lucr.; lucellum, Hor.; Metrodorum, listen to for a time, Cic.

gustus -ūs, m. (root GU-o, ΓΥ-ω, whence also gusto, γεύω, γεύομαι, γεύοις), **1.** the tasting; gustu explorare cibum, potum alicuius, Tac.; **2.** meton., a, the whet or relish taken before a meal, Mart.; **b.** the taste or flavour of anything, Plin.

gutta -ae, f. **A.** Lit., a drop of any liquid; guttae imbrum quasi cruentae, Cic. **B.** Transf., guttae, spots or marks on animals, stones, Verg., Ov.

guttur -ūris, n. the windpipe, throat; **1.** lit., guttur alicui frangere, to break a person's neck, Hor.; **2.** meton., gluttony, Juv.

guttus -i, m. (gutta), a narrow-necked jug, Hor., Juv.

Gýaros -i, f. (Γύαρος), and **Gýara** -ōrum, n. (Γύαπα), an island in the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades, now Chiura, or Jura.

Gýas -ae, acc. -an, and **Gýēs** -ae, acc. -en, m. (Γύας), **1.** a giant with a hundred arms; **2.** a companion of Aeneas.

Gýgēs -is and -ae, acc. -en, m. (Γύγης), **1.** a favourite of Candaeus, king of Lydia, whom he murdered and succeeded as king. Adj., **Gýgaeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Gyges. **2.** a youth mentioned by Horace.

gymnāsiarchus -i, m. (γυμνασιάρχος), the master of a gymnasium, Cic.

gymnāsium (gumnāsium) -ii, n. (γυμνάσιον), a public school of gymnastics, gymnasium (among the Greeks), Cic.; the gymnasia in Greece were frequented by philosophers and sophists, hence a place for philosophical discussion, Cic.

gymnasticus -a -um (γυμναστικός), relating to gymnastic exercises, Plaut.

gymnicus -a -um (γυμνικός), gymnastic; Indi, Cic.; certamen, Cic.

gýnaecium -i, n., and **gýnaeciūm** -i, n. (γυναικείον), the women's apartments in a Greek house, Cic.

gýnaecōnitis -Idis, f. (γυναικωνίτις) = gynaeceum (q. v.), Nep.

Gýndēs -is, m. (Γύνδης), a river in Assyria, now Kerah, or Karah Su.

gypso, **1.** (gypsum), to cover with gypsum; partic. **gypsatus** -a -um, covered with gypsum; pes (the feet of slaves for sale being marked with gypsum), Ov.; gypsatissimis manibus, with hands whitened with gypsum (as of actors who played women's parts), Cic.

gypsum -i, n. (γύψος), **1.** gypsum, Plin.; **2.** meton., a gypsum, or plaster figure, Juv.

Gýrton -ōnis, f. (Γυρτών), and **Gýrtōnē** -ēs, f. (Γυρτώνη), a town in Thessaly.

gýrus -i, m. (γύρος), a circle, circular course; **a.** gyrum trahere (of a snake), Verg.; gyros per aera ducere, to wheel through the air (of birds), Ov.; volat ingenti gyro (telum), Verg.; esp. of a horse, gyros dare, to career, curve, Verg.; fig., in gyrum rationis et doctrinae duci, to make a wide digression, Cic.; ex ingenti quodam oratorem immensoque campo in exiguum gyrum compellere, Cic.; **b.** poet. (of time), circuit; bruma nivalem interiore diem gyro trahit, Hor.

Gýthēum and -ium (Γύθειον), and **Gýthium** -ii, n. (Γύθιον), town in Laconia, the port of Sparta, now Paleopolis.

H.

H, the eighth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding to the Greek spiritus asper. Its position at the beginning of a word is often uncertain, as, for instance, we find arnsper for haruspex; and on the contrary, honus for onus, etc. In combination, h before t is sometimes changed into c, as traho, tractus, and with following s forms x, as traxi, vixi.

ha! an exclamation, ha! hold! stop! ha! ha! Plaut.

hābēna -ae, f. (habeo), that by which anything is held. **1.** a thong, of a sling, Verg.; a whip, Hor. **II.** Esp., the reins (gen. in plur.). **A.** **1.** lit., habenas fundere, dare, to give the reins, to let loose the rein, Verg.; habenas adducere, or premere, to tighten, Verg.; **2.** poet., transf., of sails, inmittit habenas classi, crowds on sail, Verg. **B.** Fig., **1.** amicitiae habenas adducere, remittere, Cic.; **2.** government, guidance; rerum (of the state), Verg.

hābēo -ūi -itum, **2.** (root HAB, connected with ἄνω, ἄνω, to have, hold. **I.** Lit., **A.** **1.** to have, in the hand or on the neck, etc.; to carry, wear; **a.** coronam in capite, Cic.; vestis bonaquaerit haberi, to be worn, Ov.; of inanimate objects, altera vestes ripa meas habuit, my clothes lay upon the other bank, Ov.; **b.** to have as part of oneself; feminae duplices papillas habent, Cic.; **2.** of places, to hold, have, contain, keep; Tartara habent Panthoiden, Hor.; **3.** of the contents of a writing or book, nihil enim (epistola) habebat, quod, etc., Cic. **B.** in a wider sense, **1.** to have possession of, have power over; **a.** to inhabit a place; Capuam, to inhabit, Liv.; **b.** of an enemy, to occupy; hostis habet muros, to be in possession of, Verg.; **c.** to have as a ruler, to rule; Romam a principio reges habuerunt, Tac.; aninus habet cuncta neque ipse habetur, Sall.; **d.** to have property in actual possession; gemmas, argentum, Hor.; absol., to possess property, to be wealthy; habere in Bruttis, Cic.; habet idem in nummis, habet in praediis urbanis, Cic.; habendi amor, Verg.; aliquid sibi, to possess or keep for oneself; sibi habent honores, Cic.; hence the formula of divorce, res tuas tibi habes (habe), Plaut.; istam suas res sibi habere jussit, divorced, Cic.; **e.** to keep cattle, animals; pecus, to keep or possess a flock, Verg.; so domi diviores, Cic.; **2.** to keep constantly in some position, maintain; **a.** around oneself, to keep a person for a particular purpose; aliquem secum, to keep near oneself, Nep.; ceteras flagitiosorum circum se, Sall.; **b.** to keep in some place; milites in castris, to keep the soldiers in camp, Sall.; arma procul, to keep arms at a distance, i. e., to avoid war, Tac.; **c.** to confine, to keep fast; senatum in curia inclusum, Cic.; aliquem in vinculis, Sall.; in custodiam haberi, to be placed in confinement, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** in

anarrowersense, **I.** generally, aliquid in manibus, to have in hand, Cic.; aliquid in animo, to have in the mind; intend; with infin., Cic.; aliquid in animo, to have in one's thoughts, Sall.; **2.** of the condition of the mind or body; **a.** vulnus, to be wounded, Ov.; febre, Cic.; animum fortem, Cic.; bonum animum, to be of good courage, Sall.; odium in aliquid, to cherish hatred, Cic.; **b.** to possess as a quality; modestiam, Sall.; Caesar hoc habebat, had this custom, Cic.; **c.** to draw after as a consequence, have as a result, to cause; beneficium habet querelam, Cic.; misericordiam, to cause pity, Cic.; **3.** **a.** to bring into a certain condition; mare infestum, to make unsafe, Cic.; aliquid sollicitum, to make anxious, Cic.; **b.** to treat, behave towards; aliquid liberalissime, Cic.; plebes servorum loco habetur, Cic.; exercitum luxuriose, Sall.; **c.** to have or keep for some object; aliquid ludibrio, to make a mock of, Cic.; rempublicam quaestui, Cic.; **4.** to have, hold, consider, regard; aliquid parentem, in the light of a parent, Cic.; aliquid pro hoste, as an enemy, Liv.; aliquid pro certo, Cic.; (in) numero hostium, Cic.; aliquid religioni, to make a matter of conscience of, Cic.; pauperes probro haberi coepit, to be considered a disgrace, Sall.; **5.** **a.** to set about, order, hold, arrange; concilium plebis, to hold a council of the people, Cic.; iter Aegyptum, to go to Egypt, Cic.; **b.** of speech, to utter, deliver, propound; orationem in senatu, to deliver a speech, Cic.; sermonem cum aliquo, to hold a conversation with, Cic.; habere verba, to speak, Cic.; habere dialogum, to compose, Cic.; **c.** of time, to pass, spend; aetatem, Sall.; **6.** to keep, observe; ordines, Sall.; **7.** alicui honorem, to pay honour to, Cic.; **8.** reflex., se habere, or simply habere, to fare, to be circumstanced, situated; **a.** of persons, graviter se habere, to be very ill, Cic.; singulos (saucios) ut se haberent rogatus, Liv.; **b.** of things, res sic or ita se habet, or simply sic or ita se habet, Cic. **B.** In a wider sense, **1.** gen., **a.** to have, possess; dimidium facti qui coepit habet, Hor.; **b.** to have, be informed of; habes consilia nostra, Cic.; **2.** to have, experience, nonnullam invidiam ex eo quod, etc., Cic.; **3.** to have in some relation or condition; digni sumus quos habebas tui consilii participes, Cic.; habeo aliquid acerbum, Cic.; with pass. partic., domitas habere libidines, Cic.; **4.** **a.** nisi quid habes ad hanc, have something to say, Cic.; **b.** to be able, to be in a condition to; habeo etiam dicere, Cic.; nihil habeo quod incusum senectutem, Cic.

hābilis -e (habeo). **I.** easily managed, handy, supple; arcus, Verg.; currus, Ov. **II.** Transf., suitable, fit, convenient; **a.** physically, vigor, Verg.; with ad, calcus habilis et aptus ad pedem, Cic.; with dat., gense quantum habilis, Liv.; **b.** mentally skilful; with dat. of gerund, habilis capessendae reipublicae, Tac.

hābilis -ātis, f. (habilis), aptitude, ability, Cic.

hābitābilis -e (habito), habitable; regio, Cic. **hābitatio** -ōnis, f. (habito), dwelling, habitation; sumptus habitationis, Cic.

hābitātor -ōris, m. (habito), one who dwells or inhabits; **a.** of a house, habitorem in hac caelesti ac divina domo, Cic.; **b.** dweller in a country; sunt e terra homines non ut incolae et habitatores sed quasi, etc., Cic.

hābitō, **1.** (freq. of habeo). **I.** Transf., to inhabit; urbes, Verg.; in pass., to be inhabited; vix pars dimidia (urbis) habitabatur, Liv. **II.** Intransit., **A.** to dwell; alibi, Liv.; ad or apud aliquem, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.; in via, Cic.; impers. pass., habitari, ait Xenocrates, in luna, Cic.; partic. subst., habitantes, the inhabitants, Ov.; fig., metus habitat in vita beata, Cic. **B.**

Transf., **a.** to dwell, to be always in a place, to frequent; in foro, Cic.; quorum in vultu habitant oculi mei, Cic.; **b.** to dwell on a subject; in eo genere rerum, Cic.

hābitūdo -inis f. (habeo), form, appearance; corporis, Ter.

1. hābitus -a -um, p. adj. (from habeo), formed, constituted, Ter.

2. hābitus -ūs, m. (habeo). **I.** Lit., the condition of the body, appearance. **A.** Gen., corporis, Cic.; oris, Cic. **B.** Esp., the appearance of the dress of the body; habitus atque vestitus, Cic.; and meton., dress itself, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** the nature, condition; pecuniarum, Cic.; Italiae, Cic. **B.** disposition; virtus est animi habitus naturae modo atque rationi consentaneus, Cic.

hāc, adv. (abl. of hic, sc. parte, or viā), here, this way, by this side, Cic.

hactenus, adv. (lit., hāc parte tenus), so far.

I. Lit., of place, up to this point; hactenus dominum est illa secuta suum, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** In writing, discourse, etc., **1.** up to this point; hactenus mihi videor de amicitia quid sentirem potuisse dicere, Cic.; often elliptically, to close a discussion, sed haec hactenus, Cic.; or to pass on to something new, sed haec hactenus; nunc ad ostenta veniamus, Cic.; **2.** only so far, only this, only so much; quare tibi hactenus mando, etc., Cic.; **3.** in so far as; with quoad, quod, etc.; or with ut or ne, Cic. **B.** Of time, till now, hitherto, Liv.

Hadria (Adria) -ae, f. **1.** a town in Picenum, now Atri; **2.** a town in the north of Italy between the Padus and the Athesis, now Adria; **3.** generally masculine, the Adriatic Sea. Hence, Adj. **1.** **Hadriacus (Adriacus)**, -a -um, Hadriatic; **2.** **Hadrianus** -a -um, belonging to Hadria (No. 2.); **3.** **Hadriaticus** -a -um, Adriatic.

1. Hadrianus -a -um, v. Hadria.

2. Hadrianus -i, m., P. Aelius Hadrianus, Roman Emperor from 117 to 138 A.D.

Hadrumetum, v. Adrumetum.

haedinus -a -um (haedus), of or pertaining to a kid; pellucida, Cic.

haedūlēa -ae, f. (dim. of haedus), a little kid, Hor.

haedūlus -i, m. (dim. of haedus), a little kid, Juv.

haedus -i, m. **1.** a kid, young goat, Cic.; **2.** haedi, the Kids, two stars of the constellation Auriga, Cic.

Haemōnia -ae, f. (Αἰμωνία), Haemonia, an old name of Thessaly. Adj. **1.** **Haemonius** -a -um, Thessalian; puppis, the ship Argo, Ov.; juvenis, Jason, Ov.; puer or heros, Achilles, Ov.; meton., as Thessaly was notorious for witches, artes, arts of enchantment, Ov.; **2.** **Haemonis** -nidis, f. a Thessalian woman, Ov.

haereditas = hereditas (q.v.).

haerēo, haesi, haesum, **2.** to hang to, stick to, cleave to, adhere. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., haerere in equo, Cic.; or equo, Hor.; terra radicibus suis haereat, Cic.; fig., haerere visceribus civitatis, Liv. **B.** Transf., **a.** to remain in a place; hic haereo, Cic.; **b.** haerere alicui, to keep close to a person, cleave to, Verg.; in a hostile sense, haerere in tergo, or in tergis, or simply tergis hostium, to hang upon the rear of an enemy, Liv.; **c.** to remain fixed, to keep firm, not to leave; haerere in jure ac praetorum tribunalibus, Cic.; memoria rei in populo haerebit, Cic. **II.** to be rooted to a spot, to stand still. **A.** Lit., aspectu territus haesit continuitque gradum, Verg. **B.** Transf.,

a, to be retarded, to cease; Aeneas manu victoria haesit, Verg.; **b**, to be in perplexity, to be embarrassed: haerere homo, versari, rubere, Cic.

haeres = heres (q. v.).

haerresco, 3. (haerēo), to adhere, cleave, stick, Lucr.

haerēsis -ēos, f. (αἰρεσις), a philosophical sect, Cic.

haesitantia -ae, f. (haesito), a sticking fast; linguae, stammering, Cic.

haesitatio -ōnis, f. (haesito), 1, a sticking fast, hesitation in speech; quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum, Cic.; 2, perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation, Cic.

haesito, 1. (intens. of haereo), to stick fast, remain fast. **I.** Lit., in vadis, Liv.; absol., Caes. **II.** Transf., to stop. **A.** Of the tongue, lingua, to stammer, Cic. **B.** to be perplexed, embarrassed, to hesitate, be at a loss; non haesitans respondebo, Cic.

Hālaesa, v. Halesa.

Hālaesus, v. Halesus.

haloēdo, v. alcedo.

haloŷon, v. alcyon.

halcyōnō, v. Alcyone.

haleo, v. alec.

Hales -lētis, m. river in Lucania, now Alento.

Hālēsa (Hālaesa) -ae, f. (Ἀλαῖσα), a town in Sicily. Adj., **Hālesinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Halesa.

Hālēsus (Ālēsus) -i, m., a descendant of Agamemnon.

halēx, v. alec.

Hāliacmōn (Āliacmōn) -mōnis, m. a river in Macedonia, now Vistritza.

hālīaētos and **hālīaētos** -i, m. (ἀλῑαίετος), the sea-eagle, osprey, Ov.

Hāliartus -i, f. (Ἀλῑάρτος), town in Boeotia on the lake Copais. Hence, **Hāliartii** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Haliartus.

Hālicarnassos -i, f. (Ἀλῑκαρνασσός), town in Caria, birthplace of Herodotus, Hecataeus, and Callimachus. Hence, 1, **Hālicarnassenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Hālicarnassus; 2, **Hālicarnassēus** -ēi, m. (Ἀλῑκαρνασσέυς), born in Hālicarnassus; 3, **Hālicarnassii** -ōrum, m. inhabitants of Hālicarnassus.

Hālicyae -ārum, f. (Ἀλῑκῑαί), town in Sicily, near Lilybaeum, now Salemi. Hence adj.,

Hālicyensis -e, of or belonging to Hālicyae.

hālientica -ōn, n. (ἀλιεντικά), the title of a poem of Ovid's on fishing.

hālītus -ūs, m. (halo), breath, exhalation, Cic.

halēx, v. alec.

halo, 1. **I.** Intransit., to breathe, exhale, be fragrant; arbor sertiis halant, Verg. **II.** Transit., to breathe forth; nectar, Lucr.

hālūc . . . v. aluc . . .

Hāluntium, v. Aluntium.

Hālus -i, f. town in Assyria.

Hālyattēs, v. Alyattes.

Hālys -lyos, acc. -lyn, m. (Ἄλῑς), river in Asia Minor, now the Kizil-Irmak.

hāma (āma), -ae, f. (ἄμη), a bucket, esp. a fireman's bucket, Juv.

Hāmādrŷas (Āmādrŷas) -adis, f. (Ἀμαδρύς), a wood-nymph, hamadryad, Verg.

hāmātus -a -um (hamus), 1, provided with hooks, hooked; unguis, Ov.; 2, curved like a hook, hooked, crooked; corpora, Cic.

Hāmīlcar -cāris, m. (Ἀμῑλκας), name of several Carthaginians, (1) the son of Gisco, captured and killed by Agathocles; (2) Hamilcar Barca, Carthaginian general in the First Punic War, father of Hannibal.

Hammon, v. Ammon.

hāmus -i, m. (perhaps from habeo, "that which holds"), a hook. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., hamus ferrei, Caes.; hamis auroque triliis, the links of a coat of mail, Verg. **B.** Esp., a fish-hook, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, the talons of a hawk, Ov.; b, a thorn, Ov.

Hannibāl -bālis, m. (Ἀννῑβας), name of several Carthaginians, the most famous being Hannibal, son of Hamilcar Barca, general of the Carthaginians in the Second Punic War, defeated by Scipio at Zama.

hāra -ae, f. a pen or coop for domestic animals, a pig-sty, Cic.

hārēna, v. arena.

hārīolātio (ārīolātio) -ōnis, f. soothsaying, ap. Cic.

hārīolor (ārīolor), 1. dep. (hariolus), 1, to utter prophecies, predict, Cic.; 2, to talk nonsense, foolishness, Plaut.

hārīolus (ārīolus) -i, m. (dim. of *harius, ἱερεύς), a soothsayer, prophet, Cic.

1. **harmōnia** -ae, f. (ἀρμονία), 1, the agreement or skillful blending of sounds, harmony (= concentus), Cic.; 2, concord, harmony, Lucr.

2. **Harmōnia** -ae, f. (Ἀρμονία), daughter of Mars and Venus, wife of Cadmus, mother of Semele and Ino.

harpāgo -ōnis, m. (ἁρπάγη), a large hook; a drag, a grappling-iron, Caes.; transf., a rapacious person, Plaut.

harpē -ēs, f. (ἁρπη), a curved or sickle-shaped sword, Ov.

Harpocrātes -is, m. (Ἀρποκράτης), an Egyptian deity, the god of silence; aliquem reddere Harpocratem, to impose silence upon, Cat.

Harpŷiae (trisyll.) -ārum, f. (Ἀρπυῖαι), the snatchers, the Harpies, mythical monsters, half bird and half woman.

Harūdes -um, m. a German people between the Rhine, the Main, and the Danube.

hārūd . . . v. arūd.

hāruspex (āruspex) -spicis, m. (ἱερός, Boeotian ἱαρός, Etruscan harus and *specio), 1, a soothsayer, one who foretold the future from the inspection of entrails, or from the interpretation of natural phenomena, as thunder, lightning, etc., Cic.; 2, gen., a seer, prophet, Prop.

hāruspicinus -a -um (haruspex), relating to the inspection of entrails, Cic. Subst., **hāruspicina** -ae, f. (sc. ars), the art of the haruspex, the art of inspecting entrails; haruspiciam facere, to practise the art of haruspex, Cic.

hāruspicium -ii, n. (haruspex), the inspection of entrails, divination, Cat.

Hasdrūbāl (Asdrūbāl) -bālis, m. name of several Carthaginians, esp., 1, son of Mago, twelve times general, died 480 a.c.; 2, son-in-law of Hamilcar Barca; 3, son of Hamilcar Barca, brother of Hannibal, killed at the battle of the Metaurus; 4, Carthaginian general in the Third Punic War.

hasta -ae, f. 1, a spear, a pike, javelin; amentata, furnished with a thong to assist in throwing it, Cic.; eminus hastis aut comminus gladio uti, Cic.; prov., hastas abicere, to lose.

ecourage, Cic.; **2, a**, a spear stuck in the ground was the token of a public auction; hence, sub *hasta vendere*, to sell by auction, Liv.; empty ab *hasta*, Cic.; *hasta venditionis*, Cic.; **b**, a small spear, with which the bride's hair was parted on the wedding-day, Ov.

hastatus -a -um (hasta), **1**, armed with a spear, Tac.; **2**, subst., **hastati** -orum, m. the first line of the Roman army when drawn up in order of battle, the first rank, vanguard; hence, *primus, secundus*, etc., *hastatus* (sc. *ordo*), the first, second, etc., of the companies into which the *hastati* were divided, Liv.

hastilē -is, n. (hasta), **1**, the shaft of a spear, Cic.; **2**, the spear itself, Verg.; **3**, a piece of wood in the form of a shaft, a shoot, a prop for vines, Verg.

hau, interj. *oh!* an exclamation of pain, Plaut.

haud (haut), adv. (an emphatic negative), *not, not at all, by no means*; **1**, gen., **a**, with verbs, *haud dubito*, Cic.; *haud scio*, Cic.; *haud scio an*, etc., Cic.; **b**, with adjectives, *haud mediocris*, Cic.; **c**, with pronouns, *haud alius*, Liv.; **d**, with subst., with or without a prep., *haud injuria*, Liv.; **e**, with adverbs, *haud dubie*, Sall.; *haud secus*, Liv.; *haud longe*, Caes.; **2**, in antitheses, *haud . . . sed*, Cic.; *sed ut . . . ita haud*, Cic.; **3**, corresponding with other particles, *haud . . . tam*, Liv.

haudum (hautum), adv. *not at all* *as yet*, *not yet*, Liv.

haudquāquam (hautquāquam), adv. *by no means, not at all*, Cic.

haurio, *hausi*, *haustum* (fut. partic. *hausurus*, Verg.), **4**, (connected with *αὔρω* and *ἐκτράπεω*), to draw up, draw out. **I**, Gen., **A**, Of fluids, **1**, lit., to draw water; *aquam de puteo*, Cic.; **2**, transf., **a**, to draw or fetch a sigh; *aspiratus*, Ov.; **b**, to tear up; *terram*, Ov.; **c**, to shed blood; *sanguinem*, Cic.; **d**, to collect together; *pulvis haustus*, Ov.; **3**, fig., **a**, *hauris de facie*, you draw from the dress, quote the worst orators, Cic.; **b**, to take away; *sumptum ex acrio*, Cic. **B**, Meton., to drain dry, empty; **1**, lit., *pocula ore*, Ov.; **2**, transf., **a**, to pierce; *latus gladio*, Ov.; **b**, to squander; *sua*, Tac.; **c**, to accomplish; *caelo medium sol igneus orbem hauserat*, Verg.; **3**, fig., **a**, to oppress; *exultantia haurit corda pavor pulsans*, Verg.; **b**, to exhaust, weaken; *Italiam et provincias immenso senore*, Tac.; **c**, to suffer; *calamitates*, Cic. **II**, Esp., to draw into oneself; **1**, lit., *alveus haurit aquas*, Ov.; **2**, transf., **a**, to devour, consume; *multos hausit flamma*, Liv.; **b**, to devour with the eyes or ears, to drink in; *vocem his auribus hausit*, Verg.; **3**, fig., **a**, *aliquid cogitatione*, Cic.; *animo spem inanem*, *drink in*, Verg.; *animo haurire*, to intend, Tac.; **b**, to drink the cup of pleasure or pain; *voluptates*, Cic.; *dolorem*, Cic.

haustum -i, n. (*haurio*), a machine for drawing water, Lucr.

haustus -ūs, m. (*haurio*), a drawing of water; **1**, legal t.t., *aquae*, the right of drawing water from a well, Cic.; **2**, drawing in; **a**, of air, inhaling; *apibus esse haustus aetherios*, Verg.; **b**, drinking and concrete, *a draught*; *aquae*, Liv.; *fontis Pindarii*, Hor.; **c**, a handful; *arenae*, Ov.

haut = *haud* (q.v.).

hävëo, v. *aveo*.

hëautontimōrūmënos -i, m. (*ἑαυτοντιμωρούμενος*), the self-tormentor, the title of one of Terence's comedies.

hebdōmas -adis, f. (*ἑβδομάς*), the seventh day of a disease (supposed to be a critical period), Cic.

Hēbē -ēs, f. (*Ἥβη*, youth), the daughter of Jupiter, cup-bearer of the gods, wife of Hercules.

hēbēnus, v. *ebenus*.

hēbēo, **2, 1**, to be blunt, dull; *ferrum*, Liv.; **2**, transf., to be dull, heavy, inactive; *sanguis hebet*, Verg.; *sic mihi sensus hebet*, Ov.

hēbēs -ētis, blunt, dull. **I**, Lit., **a**, Cic.; *gladius*, Ov.; **b**, blunted, stumpy; *lunae cornua*, Cic.; **c**, *hebeti ictu*, a blow that bruises and does not pierce, Ov. **II**, Transf., **a**, of the senses, dull; *aures*, Cic.; *acies oculorum*, Cic.; **b**, of action, sluggish, weak; *hebes ad sustinendum laborem miles*, Sall.; **c**, of colour, dull; color non *hebes*, Ov.; **d**, mentally dull, heavy, stupid; *hebeti ingenio esse*, Cic.; *homines hebetes*, Cic.

hēbesco, **3**, (inch. from *hebeo*), to become dull, blunt, dim; *mentis acies*, Cic.; *auctoritatis acies*, Cic.

hēbēto, **1**, (*hebes*), to make dull, blunt. **A**, Lit., *hastas*, Liv. **B**, Transf., to make dull, blunt, to deaden, dim; *flammas*, Ov.; *aliqui visus*, Verg.

Hēbraeus -a -um, Hebrew, Jewish, Tac.

Hebrus -i, m. (*Ἑβρος*), the chief river of Thrace, flowing into the Aegean Sea.

Hēcābē, v. *Hecuba*.

Hēcālē -ēs, f. (*Ἑκάλη*), a poor old woman who entertained Theseus.

Hēcātē -ēs, f. (*Ἑκάτη*) and **Hēcāta** -ae, f. "she that works from afar," the goddess of magic and enchantment, often identified with Diana and Luna. Hence, adj., **1**, **Hēcātēus** -a -um, and **2**, **Hēcātēis** -idis, f. *Hecatean*; hence = magical, Ov.

hēcātombē -ēs, f. (*ἑκατόμβη*), a hecatomb, sacrifice of a hundred oxen, Juv.

Hector -tōris, m. (*Ἑκτωρ*), son of Priam, husband of *Andromache*, the bravest of the Trojans, killed by Achilles. Adj., **Hectorēus** -a -um (*Ἑκτορέος*), belonging to Hector; poet. = Trojan, Verg.

Hēcūba -ae, f. and **Hēcūbē** (*Hēcābē*) -ēs, f. (*Ἑκάβη*), wife of Priam.

hēdēra -ae, f. *ivy*, a plant sacred to Bacchus, Caes., Hor.

hēdēriger -gēra -gērum (*hedera* and *gero*), *ivy-bearing*, *ivy-crowned*, Cat.

hēdērōsus -a -um (*hedera*), *ivied*, full of ivy, Prop.

Hēdessa, v. *Edessa*.

hēdychrūm -i, n. (*ἡδύχρουν*), a fragrant salve, Cic.

hei, interj., alas! *hei mihi*, woe is me, Ov.

Hēlēna -ae, f. and **Hēlēnē** -ēs, f. (*Ἑλένη*), daughter of Leda and Jupiter, sister of Castor, Pollux, and Clytemnestra, mother of Hermione, wife of Menelaus, carried off by Paris to Troy, and thus the cause of the Trojan war.

Hēlēnus -i, m. (*Ἑλένος*), son of Priam, a soothsayer.

Hēliādes -um, f. (*Ἡλιάδες*), the daughters of the Sun, who, at the death of their brother Phaëthon, were changed into poplars, and their tears into amber; hence, *nemus Heliadum*, a poplar grove, Ov.; *Heliadum lacrimae*, amber, Ov.; *gemmae*, amber, Mart.

hēlica -ae, f. (*ἑλίκη*), winding, Cic.

Hēlicē -ēs, f. (*Ἑλική*), **1**, a town in Achaia, destroyed by an earthquake, 372 A.C.; **2**, a constellation, the Great Bear, Cic.

Hēlicon -ōnis, m. (*Ἑλικών*), a hill of Boeotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; *Heliconis alumnæ*, the Muses, Ov. Hence, **1**, adj., **Hēlicōnius** -a -um, *Helicontan*; **2**, **Hēli-**

hēlōlādes -um, f. and **3**, **Hēlēōnīdes** -um, f. the Muses.

Hēlōdōrus -i, m. (Ἡλῳδωρος), a celebrated rhetorician in the time of Horace.

Hēliōpōlis -ēos, f. (Ἡλιόπολις), **1**, a town in Coele Syria, now Baalbek; **2**, a town in Lower Egypt.

Hēlē -ēs, f. (Ἑλέη), daughter of Athamas and Nephele, who fled from her step-mother Ino on a golden ram; and was drowned in the Hellespont, so named after her.

hēlix -icis, f. (ἑλῑξ), a kind of ivy, Plin.

hellēbōrnus, v. **ellebōrnus**.

Hellespontus -i, m. (Ἑλλήσποντος), **1**, the Hellespont, Dardanelles; **2**, transf., the coast on both sides of the Hellespont; meton., the inhabitants of this coast, Nep. Hence, adj., **a**, **Hellespontius** -a -um, and **b**, **Hellespontiacus** -a -um, of or belonging to the Hellespont.

hēlops (ēlops, **ellops**), -ōpis, m. (ἑλλοψ), a savoury fish, perhaps the sturgeon, Ov.

Hēlotēs, v. **Hilotēs**.

hēllūtiō (**hēllūtiō**) -ōnis, f. (heluor), glut-tony, Cic.

hēllūo (**hēllūo**) -ōnis, m. a glutton, gourmandiser, Cic.

hēllūor (**hēllūor**), **1**. dep. (heluo), to guzzle, gourmandise, Cic.; transf., cum aliquo republi-cae sanguine, Cic.

helvella -ae, f. a small pot-herb, Cic.

Helvētīl -ōrum, m. the Helvetii, the inhabitants of the part of Gallia now called Switzerland. Hence, adj., **Helvētīus** and **Helvētīcus** -a -um, Helvetian.

Helvī (**Helvī**) -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Provincia.

hem, interj. ah! oh! well! only see! just look! hem causam, Cic.

hēmērōdrōmus -i, m. (ἡμεροδρόμος), a special courier, express, Liv.

hēmīcillus -i, m. (ἡμισυς and κίλλος), half an ass, a term of reproach, Cic.

hēmīcylīum -īi, n. (ἡμικύκλιον), a semi-circular settee for conversation, Cic.

hēmīna -ae, f. (ἡμίνα), a measure of capacity, half a sextarius, nearly half a pint English, Plaut.

hendēcāsylābi -ōrum, m. (ἐνδεκασύλλαβοι), verses of eleven syllables, Cat.

Hēnēti -ōrum, m., v. **Veneti**.

Hēniōchl -ōrum, m. (Ἡνιόχοι), a people of Asiatic Sarmatia. Hence adj., **Hēniōchiūs** and **Hēniōchus** -a -um, **Hēniōchian**.

Henna (**Enna**) -ae, f. (Ἐννα), an ancient city of Sicily, celebrated for a temple of Ceres. Hence adj., **Hennensis** -e, and **Hennaens** -a -um, of or belonging to Henna.

Hēphaestīo -ōnis, m. (Ἡφαιστίων), a general and friend of Alexander the Great.

heptēris -is, f. (ἑπτήρης), a galley with seven banks of oars, Liv.

1. hēra (**ēra**) -ae, f. (herus), **1**, the mistress of a house, Plaut., Ter.; **2**, mistress, queen, female ruler, Cat., Ov.

2. Hēra -ae, f. (Ἥρα), the Greek goddess identified with the Roman Juno; hence, **Hēraea** -ōrum, n. (Ἥραῖα), the festival of Hera, Liv.

Hērāclēa (-īa) -ae, f. (Ἡράκλεια), the city of Heracles (Hercules), name of several Greek towns; **1**, a colony of the Tarantines in the south of Italy, on the riv. Stris; **2**, a town in Phthiotis, near Thermopylae; **3**, a town in Bithynia on the Black

Sea, now Heracle or Erekt; **4**, a town in Sicily on the Halycoo, also called Minoa; **5**, Heracles Sintica, a town in Paenonia on the Strymon. Hence, **a**, **Hērāclēenses** -ium, the inhabitants of Heraclea; **b**, **Hērāclēotes** -ae, m. belonging to Heraclea; plur., **Hērāclēotae** -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Heraclea.

Hērāclēum -i, n. (Ἡράκλειον), a town in Macedonia, on the borders of Thessaly.

Hērāclīa, v. **Heraclea**.

Hērāclīdes -ae, m. (Ἡρακλίδης), Ponticus, a Greek philosopher.

Hērāclītus -i, m. (Ἡράκλειτος), a Greek philosopher of Ephesus.

1. Hēraea -ōrum, v. **Hera**.

2. Hēraea -ae, f. (Ἥραῖα), town in Arcadia on the Alpheus.

herba -ae, f. (ἑρβ-ω, φορβ-ή, orig. ferb-a, whence also febra, fibra), a plant with stalks, grass, plant, herb (sing. often collective). **I**. Gen., stirpes et herbae, Cic.; sing. collective, in herba se abjicere, Cic. **II**. Esp., **a**, the stalk of wheat, Cic.; **b**, tares; officinal laetis ne frugibus herbae, Verg.

herbīdus -a -um (herba), full of grass, grassy; campus, Liv.

herbifer -fēra -fērum (herba and fero), full of herbage, grassy; colles, Ov.

herbigrādus -a -um (herba and gradior), going through the grass, epithet of a snake, ap. Cic.

Herbīta -ae, f. (Ἑρβίτα), town in the interior of Sicily, now Nicosia. Hence, adj., **Herbītensis** -e, of or belonging to Herbīta.

herbōsus -a -um (herba), full of herbage, grassy; campus, Hor.

herbūla -ae, f. (dim. of herba), a little herb, Cic.

Hercēus -a -um (Ἑρκείος), a surname of Jupiter as the protector of the house, courtyard, etc.

hercisco (**ercisco**), **3**. (herctum), to divide an inheritance, Cic.

Hercle, v. **Hercules**.

herctum -i, n. (probably connected with heres), an inheritance, found only in the phrase herctum ciere, to divide an inheritance, Cic.

Herculāneum -i, n. **I**. town in Campania, destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, under the emperor Titus. Hence, adj., **1**, **Herculānensis** -e, of Herculaneum. Subst., in Herculānensi, in the district of Herculaneum; **2**, **Herculāneūs** and **Herculānus** -a -um, of Herculaneum. **II**. town in Samnium.

Hercūles -is and -i, m. (Ἡρακλῆς), the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, husband of Deianira and (after his deification) of Hebe, the national hero of the Boeotians; the performer of twelve labours imposed upon him by Eurystheus; regarded as the giver of riches and the guide of the Muses. Vocat. sing., Hercules or Hercule and Hercle (an oath of the Romans), by Hercules, Cic.; also mehercules or mehercule, Cic.; Hercle sane, Cic. Hence adj., **Herculēus** -a -um, **Herculean**; arbor, the poplar, Verg.

Hercynīa silva -ae, f. the Hercynian forest, in Central Germany; also, **Hercynīa** -ae, f. the Hercynian forest, Tac.

Hērādōnīa -ae, f. town in Apulia, destroyed by Hannibal.

hēre = heri (q.v.).

hērēditāriūs -a -um (heres), **1**, relating to an inheritance; auctio, Cic.; **2**, inherited, hereditary; cognomen, Cic.; controversia, Cic.

herōdītas -ātis, f. (heres), inheritance. **A.** Lit., hereditate possidere, Cic.; hereditatem adire or cernere, Cic. **B.** Transf., hereditas gloriæ, Cic.

Herennius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. Adj., **Herennianus** -a -um, Herennian.

herēdium -ii, n. (heres), a patrimony, Nep.

herēs (haeres) -ēdis, c. (connected with hir, Greek χείρ), an heir. **I.** Lit., heres esse alicui or alicuius, Cic.; aliquem heredem scribere, facere, instituere, to make a person one's heir, Cic.; secundus, a person named to receive the inheritance if the original heir cannot inherit, Cic. **II.** Transf., successor; veteris Academiae, Cic.

hērī (hērē), adv. (χθές, Lat. HES, whence, first hesi, then heri), 1, yesterday, Cic.; 2, lately, Cat.

hērīfuga -ae, m. (herus and fugio), a fugitive, runaway, Cat.

hērilis -e (herus), of or relating to the master or mistress of the house; mensa, Verg.

Hermæum -i, n. (Ἑρμαῖον), lit., a temple of Hermes; a coast-town of Boeotia.

Hermagōras -ae, m. (Ἑρμαγόρας), a Rhodian rhetorician of about the second half of the second century A.C.

hermaphrōditus -i, m. (ἑρμαφρόδιτος), an hermaphrodite, Ov.

Hermāthēna -ae, f. (Ἑρμαθίνη), a double bust of Hermes and Athena, on the same pedestal, Cic.

Hermēraclēs -is, m. (Ἑρμηνρακλῆς), a double bust of Hermes and Hercules, Cic.

Hermēs -ae, m. (Ἑρμῆς, the god Hermes, Mercury), a post, the top of which was carved into a head, placed in the streets, esp. of Athens.

Hermiōnē -ēs, f. and **Hermiōna** -ae, f. (Ἑρμιόνη), 1, daughter of Menelaus and Helena, wife of Orestes; 2, town in Argolis, now Kastri. Hence, adj., **Hermiōnicus** -a -um, of or belonging to Hermiōne.

Hermiōnes -um, m. a people of Germany.

Hermundūri -ōrum, m. a German tribe near the source of the Elbe.

Hermus -i, m. (Ἑρμος), a river in Lydia.

Hernici -ōrum, m. a people in Latium. Adj., **Hernicus** -a -um, Hernican.

Hērō -ūs, f. (Ἥρω), a priestess of Aphrodite at Sestos, beloved by Leander.

Hērōdēs -is, m. (Ἡρόδης), Herod the Great, king of Judaea.

Hērōdōtus -i, m. (Ἡρόδοτος), the first great Greek historian, born 484 A.C.

hērōicus -a -um (ἡρωικός), relating to the heroes, heroic; tempora, Cic.; personae, Cic.

hērōinē -ēs, f. (ἡρωίνη), a demigoddess, heroine, Prop.

hērōis -īdis, f. (ἡρωίς), a demigoddess, heroine, Ov. (Gr. dat. plur., heroisin, Ov.).

Hērōphīle -ēs, f. (Ἡροφίλη), a priestess of Apollo.

hōrōs -ōis, m. (ἥρως), 1, a demigod, hero, Cic.; 2, a distinguished man, hero; noster Cato, Cic.

hērōus -a -um (ἥρως), relating to a hero, heroic; pes, versus, epic verse (hexameter), Cic.

Hersilia -ae, f. wife of Romulus.

hērūs (ērūs) -i, m. 1, the master or head of a household, Cic.; 2, master, owner, lord, Hor.

Hēsiodus -i, m. (Ἡσιόδος), the oldest Greek poet after Homer. Adj., **Hēsiodēus** -a -um, Hesiodian.

Hēsīōna -ae, f. and **Hēsīonē** -ē, f. (Ἡσιόνη), daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, rescued by Hercules from a sea-monster.

Hespēris -īdis, f. (Ἑσπερίς), western; aquae, Italian, as Italy was to the west of Greece, Verg. Subst., **Hespērides** -um, f. (αἱ Ἑσπερίδες Νύμφαι), the Hesperides, daughters of the Evening, living in an island in the extreme west, in a garden with golden apples, guarded by a dragon.

Hespērius -a -um (Ἑσπερίος), western; terra, Italy, Verg. Subst., **Hespēria** -ae, f. the western land, Italy, Verg.; Spain, Hor.

Hespērus or -os -i, m. (Ἑσπερος), the Evening Star, Cic.

hesternus -a -um (from root HES, whence heri), of or relating to yesterday; dies, Cic.

hesterno, adv. (hesternus), yesterday, Cic.

hētaericōs -ē -ōn (ἑταϊρικός -ή -όν), relating to comradeship, Nep.

heu, interj. an exclamation of pain, oh! alas! woe! heu! heu! me miserum, Cic.

heus! interj. hallo! ho there! hark! heus tu quid agis! Cic.

hexamētēr -tra -trum (ἑξάμετρος), with six feet (of metre); hexameter versus, or versus hexameter, a hexameter, a verse of six feet, Cic.

hexeris -is, f. (ἑξήρης), a galley with six banks of oars, Liv.

hiatus -ūs, m. (hio). **A.** a cleft, opening; oris, Cic.; terrae, Cic.; absol., the opening of the mouth, the open jaws, Verg.; quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu, of such pompous language, Hor. **B.** Transf., a, desire after; praeiorum, Tac.; b, in grammar, a hiatus, the meeting of five vowels, Cic.

Hibēres -um (Ἰβήρες), or generally **Hibēri** -ōrum, m. the Iberians (Iberians), 1, the inhabitants of Iberia in Spain; sing., **Hiber**, Hor.; 2, the inhabitants of Iberia, in Asia. Hence, **A.** **Hiberia** -ae (Ἰβηρία), 1, a part of Spain; 2, a district in Asia, now Georgia, Hor.

B. Adj., 1, **Hibericus** -a -um, and 2, **Hiberus** -a -um, Iberian, poet. = Spanish; gurgis (of the Western Ocean), Verg.; piscis, the scomber, Hor.; pastor triplex, Geryon, Ov.; vaccae or boves, belonging to Geryon, Ov.

hiberna -ōrum, n., v. hibernus.

hibernaculum -i, n. (hiberno), plur., hibernacula, tents or huts for winter quarters, Liv.

Hibernia -ae, f. Ireland.

hiberno, 1, (hibernus), to winter, spend the winter; 1, gen., in secco (of ships), Liv.; 2, esp. as milit. t.t., to keep in winter quarters, Cic.

hibernus -a -um (hiems). **I.** Lit., wintry, wintry; tempus, mensis, Cic.; annus, time of winter, Hor.; Alpes, cold, Hor.; castra, winter quarters, Liv. Subst., **hiberna** -ōrum, n. (sc. castra), winter quarters; dies hibernorum, time for going into winter quarters, Caes.; hiberna aedificare, Liv.; cohortes in hiberna mittere, Cic.; ibi hiberna habere, Liv.; ex hibernis discedere, egredi, Cic. **II.** Transf., stormy; mare, Hor.; ventus, Verg.

1. **Hibēri** -i, m. (Ἰβηρ), a river in Spain, now the Ebro.

2. **Hibērus**, v. Hiberes.

hibiscum -i, n. (ἰβίσκος), the marsh-mallow, Verg.

hibrida (hýbrida) -ae, c., 1, of animals, a hybrid, Plin.; 2, of men, the offspring of a Roman by a foreign woman, or of a freeman by a slave, Hor.

1. **hīc**, haec, hōc, pron. demonstr. (from pre-

nominal stem *i*, whence also is, with demonstrative suffix *ce*, this. **A.** Gen., *hic avunculus*, Cic.; *hic ipse*, *hic ille*, *hic iste*, *hic talis*, *quidam hic*, Cic.; *hic . . . ille*, *hic . . . iste*, *hic* referring to the object which may be the remoter one in the sentence, but is the nearer in the speaker's thoughts; *hoc*, *subst* with genit., *hoc commodi est*, *quod*, etc., Cic.; absol. plur., *haec*, *a*, *this town*, *this state*; *haec delere*, *haec vastare*, Cic.; *b*, *the whole visible world*, Cic. **B.** Esp., *a*, *hunc hominem = me*, Hor.; *b*, *of time*, *this*, *the present*; *his temporibus*, Cic.; absol. plur., *haec*, *the present state of affairs*, Cic.

2. hic and heic, adv. *here*. **I.** Lit., *in this place*, *in this spot*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *herein*, *in this matter*, *on this occasion*, Cic. **B.** *Of time*, *hereupon*, *here*, Cic.

hice, *haece*, *hōce*, pron. demonstr. (*a* more emphatic form of *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*), *this*; *a*, Cic.; in questions with *-ne*, *hicne*, *haecne*, *hocne*, Cic.; *b*, *of time*, *the present*; *huncine solem tani nigrum surrexe mihi*, Hor.

Hicētaōn -ōnis, *m.* (*Ἰκετάων*), son of Laomedon, king of Troy. Adj., **Hicētaōniūs** -a -um, Thymoetes, son of Hicētaōn, Verg.

Hicētas -ae, *m.* (*Ἰκέτας*), a Pythagorean of Syracuse.

hicine, v. *hice*.

hiēmālis -e (*hiēms*), **1**, *winty*, *wintery*; *tempus*, Cic.; **2**, *stormy*; *navigatio*, Cic.

hiēmo, **1**. (*hiēms*). **A.** *to winter*, *spend the winter*; *a*, *mediis in undis*, Hor.; *b*, esp. of soldiers, *to keep in winter quarters* *hiemare in Gallia*, Caes. **B.** Transf., *to be stormy*; *mare hiemat*, Hor.

hiēms (*hiēmps*) -ēmis, *f.* (*χειμὼν*). **I.** *rainy*, *stormy weather*, *storm*; *hiemis magnitudo*, Cic.; *dam pelago desaevit hiems*, Verg. **II.** **A.** *the rainy season*, *winter*; *Arabes campos hieme et aestate peragrantes*, Cic.; *personif.*, *glacialis Hiems*, Ov. **B.** *Meton.*, **1**, *cold*; *letalis hiems in pectora venit*, Ov.; **2**, *year*; *post certas hiemes*, Hor.

Hiēro, and **Hiērōn** -ōnis, *m.* (*Ἱέρων*), **1**, *Hiero I.*, ruler of Syracuse (477-467 a.c.); **2**, *Hiero II.*, ruler of Syracuse (269-215 a.c.). Adj. **Hiērōnicus** -a -um, *of Hero*.

Hiērōcles -is, *m.* (*Ἱεροκλῆς*), a Greek rhetorician, contemporary of Cicero.

Hiērōnīmus -i, *m.* (*Ἱερώνυμος*), **1**, a ruler of Syracuse, successor of Hiero II.; **2**, a Greek peripatetic philosopher.

Hiērōsōlyma -ōrum, *n.* (*Ἱεροσόλυμα*), the capital of Judaea. Hence, **Hiērōsōlymārius**, nickname of Pompey, "the hero of Jerusalem" (because of his priding himself on his oriental victories).

hiēto, **1**. (*intens.* of *hiō* for *hiato*), *to open the mouth*, *gape*, Plaut.

hilāre, adv. (*hilaris*), *cheerfully*, *merrily*, *blithely*; *vivere*, Cic.; *hilarius loqui*, Cic.

hilāris -e, and **hilārus** -a -um (*ἡλάρης*), *cheerful*, *merry*, *blithe*, *gay*, *joyund*, *joyful*; *animus*, *vita*, Cic.; *esse vultu hilari atque laeto*, Cic.; *hilariores litterae*, Cic.

hilāritas -ātis, *f.* (*hilaris*), *cheerfulness*, *mirth*, *gaiety*, *hilarity*, Cic.

hilāritūdo -inis, *f.* = *hilaritas* (q.v.).

hilāro, **1**. (*hilaris*), *to make joyful*, *cheerful*, *to cheer up*, *exhilarate*; *luins suavitae maxime hilaratae Aethiæ sunt*, Cic.; *multo convivium Baccho*, Verg.

hilārūlis -a -um (*dim.* of *hilarus*), *somewhat cheerful*, Cic.

hilla -ae, *f.* (*dim.* of *hira*), **1**, generally *in plur.*, *the smaller intestines of all animals*; **2**, *a kind of sausage*, Hor.

Hilōtæ, and **Ilōtæ** -ārum, *m.* (*ἑλωται*), *the Helots*, *slaves of the Spartans*.

hilum -i, *n.* (another form of *filum*), *a trifle*; *neque (nec) hilum*, *not a whit*, *not in the least*, Lucr.

Himella -ae, *f.* *a stream in the Sabine country*.

Himēra -ae, *f.* (*Ἱμέρα*), **1**, *name of two rivers in Sicily*; **2**, *town on one of these rivers*.

hinc, adv. *from here*, *hence*. **I.** **A.** Lit., *a nobis hinc profecti*, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, *from this cause*, Cic.; *hinc illae lacrimae*, Ter.; *from this matter*; *hinc quantum cui videbitur decidere*, Cic.; **2**, *of time*, *a*, *henceforth*; *quisquis es, amissos hinc jam obliviscere Graios*, Verg.; *b*, *thereupon*; *hinc toto praiceps se corpore ad undas misit*, Verg. **II.** *on this side*, *in this direction*; *hinc atque illinc*, *on this side and on that*, Cic.

hinnio, **4**. *to neigh*, *whinny*, Lucr.

hinnītus -ūs, *m.* (*hinnio*), *a neighing*, Cic.

hinnūlēus (*hinnūlus*), -i, *m.* (*hinnus*), *a young hind or fawn*, Hor.

hinnus -i, *m.* (*ἵννος*), *a mule*, *the offspring of a stallion and a she-ass* (*maulus* = *the offspring of a he-ass and a mare*), Varr.

hiō, **1**. (*connected with χαίρω, χάσκει*). **I.** *Intransit.*, *to open*, *stand open*, *gape*. **A.** Gen., **1**, lit., *concha hians*, Cic.; **2**, *transf.*, *of discourse*, *to be badly put together*, *hang together badly*; *hiantia loqui*, Cic. **B.** Esp., *to open wide the mouth or jaws*; **1**, lit., Verg.; **2**, *transf.*, *a*, *to desire with open mouth*, *long for*; *Verrem avaritiā hiantē atque imminētē fuisse*, Cic.; *b*, *to open the mouth in astonishment*, Verg. **II.** *Transit.*, *to pour forth*; *carmen lyrā*, Prop.

hippāgōgōe -ōn, acc. -ūs, *f.* (*αἰ ἵππαγωγος*), *transports for cavalry*, Liv.

Hippias -ae, *m.* (*Ἱππίας*), **1**, son of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens; **2**, a sophist of Elis, contemporary with Socrates.

Hippo -ōnis, *m.* (*ἵππων*), **1**, *Hippo regius*, town in Numidia, now Bona; **2**, town in Hispania Tarraconensis.

hippōcentaurus -i, *m.* (*ἵπποκένταυρος*), a centaur, Cic.

Hippocrātēs -is, *m.* (*Ἱπποκράτης*), a physician of Cos (flourishing about 436 a.c.).

Hippocrēnē -ēs, *f.* (*ἵππου κρήνη*), a fountain on Mount Helicon, produced by a blow from the hoof of Pegasus.

Hippōdāmē -ēs, *f.*, and **Hippōdāmēa** or -ia -ae, *f.* (*Ἱπποδάμη, -δάμεια*), **1**, daughter of Oenomaus, king of Pisa in Elis; **2**, wife of Pirithous.

Hippōdāmus -i, *m.* (*Ἱπποδάμης*), the horse-tamer—i.e., *Caster*; poet. = *rider*, Mart.

hippōdrōmos -i, *m.* (*ἵπποδρόμος*), a hippodrome, or racecourse for horses and chariots. Plaut.

Hippōlytē -ēs, *f.*, and **Hippōlyta** -ae, *f.* (*Ἱππολύτη*), **1**, *Queen of the Amazons*, taken prisoner by Theseus; **2**, wife of Acastus, King of Magnesia.

Hippōlytus -i, *m.* (*Ἱππολύτος*), son of Theseus and Hippolyte, or Antiope.

hippōmānes, *n.* (*ἵππομανές*), **1**, a slimy humour which flows from a mare when in heat, Verg.; **2**, a membrane on the head of a new-born foal, Plin.; both **1** and **2** were used for love-potions, Juv.

Hippomēnēs -ae, m. (ἵππομένης), 1, the husband of Atalanta; 2, father of Limone; whence **Hippomēnēis** -nēidis, f. = Limone.

Hippōnax -nactis, m. (ἵππωνάξ), a Greek satirical poet of the sixth century B.C. Hence adj., **Hippōnactēus** -a -um, biting, satirical; praeconium, Cic.; Hippōnacteos effugere vix posse, Cic.

hippōdōtamus -i, m. (ἵπποδοτάμης), a river-horse, hippopotamus, Plin.

Hippōtādes -ae, m. (ἵπποτάδης), descendant of Hippotes, Aeolus (grandson of Hippotes).

hippōtoxōta -ae, m. (ἵπποτοξότης), a mounted archer, Caes.

hippūrus, or -ōs, -i, m. (ἵππουρος), a fish, perhaps the gold fish, Ov.

hīr and **īr**, indecl. (connected with χείρ), the hand, ap. Cic.

hīra -ae, f. a gut, intestine, Plaut.

hīrcūus -a -um (hircus), of or relating to a he-goat; folles, made of goat skins, Hor.

hīrcōsus -a -um (hircus), smelling like a goat, goatish, Plaut.

hīrcūlus -i, m. (dim. of hircus), a little goat, Cat.

hīrcus -i, m. a he-goat, Verg.; olere hircum, to smell like a goat, Hor.; used as a term of reproach, an old goat, Cat.

hīrnēa -ae, f. a can or jug, Plaut.

hīrnūla -ae, f. (dim. of hīrnēa), a little can or jug, Cic.

Hīrpīnī -ōrum, m. a Samnite people of Lower Italy; adj., **Hīrpīnus** -a -um, Hīrpīne.

hīrqūus, hīrqūinus = hircus, hircinus (q.v.).

hīrsūtus -a -um (conn. with hirtus), 1, covered with hair, hairy, hirsute, rough, shaggy, prickly; supercilium, Verg.; crines, Ov.; aliae (animantium) spinis hirsutae, Cic.; 2, rough, undecorated; nihil est hirsutius illis (animalibus), Ov.

Hīrtius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was A. Hīrtius, the friend and follower of C. Julius Caesar, slain at the battle of Modena, the author of the Eighth book of Caesar's Bell. Gall. Hence, adj., **Hīrtinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Hīrtius.

hīrtus -a -um (root HIR), 1, shaggy, rough, hairy, prickly; setae, Ov.; capellae, Ov.; 2, transf., rough, uncultivated; ingenium, Hor.

hīrūdo -inis, f. a leech, Plin.; transf., aerarii, Cic.

hīrūdīnīus -a -um (hīrūdo), of or relating to swallows, Plaut.

hīrūdo -dinis, f. (χελιδών), a swallow, Verg.

hīscō, 3. (contr. for hiascō), 1, to open, split open, gape, Ov. + 2, especially, to open the mouth, to mutter; respondebisne ad haec aut omnino hīscere audebis? Cic.

Hīspāl -pālis, n. and (more commonly) **Hīspālis** -is, f. town in Spain, now Seville. Hence, **Hīspāllenses** -ium, the inhabitants of Hīspālis.

Hīspānī -ōrum, nf. the Spaniards; hence, **A. Hīspānia** -ae, f. the whole of the Spanish peninsula (including Portugal) divided into citerior, the eastern part (later Hīsp. Tarraconensis), and ulterior, the southern and western part (later Lusitania and Baetica); hence plur. Hispaniae. **B. Hīspāniensis** -e, and **C. Hīspānus** -a -um, Spanish.

hīspīdus -a -um, rough, shaggy, hairy, bristly; facies, Hor.; ager, wild, Hor.

1 **hīster** = hīstrio (q.v.).

2. **Hīster** -tri, m. (Ἰστρος) name of the lower part of the Danube, binominis (as the upper part was called Danuvius), Ov.

hīstōria -ae, f. (ἱστορία), 1, historical narrative, history; historia Graeca, Roman history written in Greek, Cic.; historia Italici belli et civilis, Cic.; historiam scribere, Cic.; 2, narrative, narration; hīstōriā dignum, worthy of narration, Cic.

hīstōricus -a -um (ἱστορικός), relating or belonging to history, historical; genus, Cic.; subst., **hīstōricus** -i, m. an historian, Cic.

Hīstri -ōrum (Ἰστροί), Istrians, inhabitants of Istria; hence, **A. Hīstria** -ae, f. (Ἰστρία), Hīstria, a country near Illyria. **B. Hīstricus** -a -um, Hīstrian.

hīstricus -a -um (hister), of or relating to actors, Plaut.

hīstrio -ōnis, m. an actor, Cic.

hīstriōnālis -e (hīstrio), of or relating to actors, Tac.

hīulcō, adv. (hiulcus), in a disconnected manner; loqui, Cic.

hīulco, 1. (hiulcus), to cause to gape, to split, Cat.

hīulcus -a -um (for hiulicus, from hio), gaping, cleft, open. **I.** Lit., hīulca siti arva, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, of discourse, ill put together, disconnected; concursus verborum, Cic.; b, eager, longing, Plaut.

hōdiē, adv. (hodie = hoc die), to-day (opp. cras, heri). **I.** Lit., hodie sunt nonae Sextiles, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, at the present time, Cic.; b, now, at present; si hodie hanc gloriam atque hoc orbis terrae imperium teneremus, Cic.; up to to-day, up to the present time; quem vivere hodie aiunt, Cic.; c, = at once, directly, Cic.

hōdiernus -a -um (hodie), of or relating to to-day; dies, Cic.; edictum, Cic.; ad hodiernum diem, up to to-day, Cic.

hoedus, **hoedūus**, etc. = haedus, haedūus, etc. (q.v.).

Hōmērus -i, m. (Ὅμηρος), the celebrated Greek epic poet; hence, adj., **Hōmēricus** -a -um, Homeric.

hōmicīda -ae, c. (homo and caedo). **I.** Lit., a murderer, murderer, homicide, Cic. **II.** In a good sense (Gk. ἀνδροφόνος), of Hector, slayer of men, Hor.

hōmicīdīum -īi, n. (homicida) murder, manslaughter, homicide, Tac.

hōmo -inis, m. (old Latin hēmo), a human being, man. **I.** Gen., man, as opp. to the beasts (vir, man as opp. to woman); in plur., homines, men in general, people, Cic.; homo nemo, or nemo homo, not a soul, no one, Cic.; odium hominis, a hateful man, Cic.; inter homines esse, a, to live, Cic.; b, to mix in society, be in the world, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A. a**, a man, in the better sense of the word; nihil hominis esse, to be without the better qualities of a man; hominem ex homine tollere or exuere, to take from a man that which constitutes a man, Cic.; si quidem homo esset, if he had the feelings of a man, Cic.; homines visum, Cic.; virum te putabo . . . hominem non putabo, I must praise your patience and not your taste, Cic.; b, a man as liable to error, a mortal; quia homo est, Cic. **B.** Used in place of pronouns, valde hominem dingo, (where it stands for hunc, eum, or illum), Cic.; hic homo = ego, Hor. **C.** a slave, servant; Quintii, Quintius's man, Cic. **D.** Plur., homines infantry (opp. equites), Caes.

hōmoecōmēria -ae, f. (ὁμοιομέρεια), similitude of parts, Lucr.

Hōmōlō -ēs, f. (Ὠμόλη), a mountain in Thesaly, where Pan was worshipped.

hōmulus -i, m. (dim. of homo), a little man, manikin, Cic.

hōmuncio -ōnis, m. (dim. of homo), a little man, manikin, Cic.

homunculus -i, m. (dim. of homo), a little man, manikin, Cic.

honestas -ātis, f. (honestus). **I.** honourable reputation, honour, respectability; honestatem amittere, Cic.; appetens honestatis, Cic.; honestates civitatis, notabilities, Cic. **II.** worth, virtue, honourable character, probity; **1.** vitae, Cic.; hinc (pugnat) honestas, illinc turpitudine, Cic.; transf., of things, beauty; testudinis, Cic.; **2.** philosoph. t. t., virtue, Cic.

honestē, adv. (honestus), **1.** honourably, creditably, respectably; cenare, Cic.; se gerere, Cic.; in pugna honeste cadere, Cic.; **2.** honourably, nobly; honeste geniti, of noble birth, Liv.

honesto (honestus), to honour, distinguish, adorn, dignify; aliquem laude, honore, Cic.; domum, curiam, Cic.

honestus -a -um (honor). **I.** honourable; reputable, glorious; **1.** gen., victoria, Liv.; dies honestissimus, Cic.; with sup., honestumne factu sit an turpe, Cic.; honestum est with acc. and infin., Cic.; subst., **honestum** -i, n. morality, virtue, Cic.; **2.** esp., a, fine, beautiful, Ter.; subst., **honestum** -i, n. beauty, Hor.; b, specious, fine-sounding; honestum est probable nomen, Cic. **II.** worthy of honour, distinguished; familia, Cic.; honesto loco natus, Cic.; vir honestus or honestissimus (title of the knights), Cic.; subst., **honesti** -ōrum, m. people of distinction, Hor.

honor = honos (q.v.).

honorābilis -e (honor), honourable; haec ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutarī, appetī, decedī, assurgī, etc., Cic.

honorārius -a -um (honor), done or given in honour of, honorary; vinum, frumentum, Cic.; opera, Cic.; delectare honorarium (est), done out of respect for the audience, Cic.

honorātō, adv. (honoratus), with honour, honourably, Tac.

honorātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (honor), **1.** honoured, distinguished, respected; viri, Cic.; nusquam est senectus honoratior, Cic.; **2.** honoured by a public office, placed in a high position, in office; honorati quatuor filii, Cic.

honorificē, adv., comp. honorificentius, superl. honorificentissime (honorificus), with honour, in an honourable or respectful manner; honorificentissime aliquem appellare, Caes.; aliquem honorificentissime tractare, Cic.

honorificus -a -um, compar. honorificentior, superl. honorificentissimus (honor and facio), causing honour, honourable, honouring; senatus consultum, Cic.; senectus, Cic.

hōnoro, **1.** (honor), **1.** to honour, show honour to; aliquem, Cic.; **2.** to adorn, dignify, honour with; aliquem sellā curuli, Liv.

hōnorus -a -um (honor), honourable, Tac.

hōnōs and **hōnōr** -ōris, m. **I.** honour, honourable distinction. **A.** Gen., honorem alicui habere, tribuere, Cic., prestare, Ov., honore aliquem efficere, to show honour to, Cic.; honore aliquem augere, Caes.; in honore habere, Cic.; esse, Cic.; esse alicui summo honori, to prove honourable to, Cic.; aliquid in honorem adducere, to bring to honour, Cic.; honori ducit̄r, it is considered an honour, Sall.; honorem

praefari or dicere, to say "by your leave," Cic.; honori causā or gratiā, out of respect; quem honori causā or gratiā nominō, Cic.; honoris Divitiarū et Aeduarum causā, Cic.; so, ad honorem alicuius, Cic.; ad honorem atque amplitudinem tuam, Cic.; supremus honos (the last honour = burial), Verg.; communi in morte honore carere, Cic.; mortis honore carere, Verg.; **B.** Esp., a, an office of dignity, a public office; ad honores ascendere, Cic.; honoribus amplissimis perfunctus, Cic.; b, a title of honour; honores militaris, Liv.; c, a reward, fee; honos medici, Cic.; d, honour rendered to the gods, sacrifice, Verg. **C.** Personif., Honor, the god of honour. **II.** Poet. transf., beauty, grace, ornament; honorum ruris, crops, Hor.; silvarum, foliage, Verg.

1. hōra -ae, f. (ῥα). **I.** time in gen.; numquam te crastina fallet hora, Verg. **II.** a definite space of time. **A.** a time of the year, season; verni temporis hora, Hor. **B.** a time of the day, hour; **1.** lit., in horam vivere, to live for the moment, Cic.; horā amplius, more than an hour, Cic.; in hora, in an hour, Cic.; in horas, hourly, Cic.; hora quota est? what's o'clock? Hor.; horae legitimae, hours fixed as limits to a speech, Cic.; **2.** meton., **horae** -arum, f. a clock, dial, mittere ad horas, Cic.

2. Hōra -ae, f. the name of Hersilia when deified, the celestial wife of Quirinus.

Horae -arum, f. (ῥαῖ), the Hours, goddesses who presided over the changes of the seasons, attendants on the sun-god.

Hōrātius -a -um, name of a Roman gens to which belonged, **1.** the three Horatii, who fought against the three Alban Curiatii; **2.** Horatius Cocles, who defended the bridge over the Tiber against the army of Porsena; **3.** Qu. Horatius Flaccus, son of a freedman of the Horatian gens (65-8 A.C.), the celebrated Roman lyric poet.

hordēaceus and **-cius** -a -um (hordenum), of or relating to barley, Plin.

hordēarius -a -um (hordeum), of or relating to barley, Plin.

hordēus -a -um = hordeaceus (q.v.).

hordēum (ordēum) -i, n. barley, Liv., Caes.

hōriā (ōriā) -ae, f. a small fishing-boat, Plaut. **hōriōla** (ōriōla) -ae, f. (dim. of oria), a small fishing-boat, Plaut.

hōriōr, 4. (connected with ὀρῦμι), to urge, incite, encourage, Enn.

hōrizon -ontis, m. (ὁρίζων), the horizon, Sen.

hornō, adv. (hornus), this year, Plaut.

hornōtinus -a -um (hornus), of or relating to the present year, frumentum, Cic.

hornus -a -um (for horinus. from hora), of this year, this year's; vina, Hor.

hōrōlōgium -ii, n. (ὥρολόγιον), a clock, sundial, or water-clock, Cic.

hōroscōpōs -ōn, m. (ὥροσκόπος), a horoscope, Pers.

horrendus -a -um (partic. of horreo), **1.** horrible, horrid, frightful, dreadful; manstrum, Verg.; Sibylla, Verg.; neut. as adv., horrendum stridens belua, Verg.; **2.** worthy of reverence, venerable; virgo, Verg.

horrēo, **2.** **1.** to bristle. **A.** Lit., a, horret seges aristas, Verg.; b, to be hard and rough with frost; terram anno tempore florere deinde vicissim horrere, Cic. **B.** Of hair, to stand on end; comae horrent, Ov.; partic., horrehs, prickly, rough; rubi, Verg. **II.** Of persons, to shiver or shudder with cold or fright. **A.** Intransit., horreo animo, Cic. **B.** Transit., to

shudder at; crimen, Cic.; with infin., non horreo in hunc locum progredi, Cic.

horresco, horrui, 3. (horreo), 1. to stand on end, bristle, be rough; horrueruntque comae, Ov.; mare coepit horrescere, to be stormy, Cic.; 2, to tremble, begin to shudder, begin to dread, Cic.; horresco referens, Verg.; with acc., morsus futuros, Verg.

horreum -i, n. a barn, storehouse, magazine, granary; Capus horreum Campani agri, Cic.; poet., a bee-hive, Verg.; an ant-hill, Ov.

horribilis -e (horreo), 1. horrible, frightful, dreadful, fearful; pestis reipublicae, Cic.; horribile est, with infin., Cic.; 2, astonishing, wonderful; horribili vigilantia, Cic.

horridē, adv. (horridus), 1. roughly, without embellishment; dicere, Cic.; horridus uterut ornamentis, Cic.; 2, roughly, harshly; alloqui, Tac.

horridulus -a -um (dim. of horridus), 1, somewhat rough, projecting, Plaut.; 2, transfl., somewhat rough, unadorned; orationes, Cic.

horridus -a -um (horreo). 1. rough, shaggy, bristly. A. Lit., barba, Cic.; sus, Verg. B. Transfl., a, rough, wild, savage; campus, Cic.; b, rough, without refinement, unpolished, uncouth; Tubero vitā et oratione horridus, Cic. II. 1, shuddering, trembling with cold; si premerem ventosas horridus Alpes, Ov.; 2, dreadful, horrible; procella, Verg.

horrifer -fēra -fērum (horror and fero), causing dread, bringing fear, terrible; boreas, Ov.; Erinyes, Ov.

horrificē, adv. (horrificus), with dread, Lucr.

horrifico, 1. (horrificus), 1, to make rough, Cat.; 2, to terrify, Verg.

horrificus -a -um (horror and facio), causing terror, horrible; letum, Verg.

horrisōnus -a -um (horreo and sono), sounding horribly; fremitus, Verg.

horror -ōris, m. (horreo), 1, a shaking, shivering with cold, ague-fit; quoniam jam sine horrore est, spero esse, ut volumus, Cic.; 2, trembling; a, from dread, terror, horror; qui me horror perfudit, Cic.; b, religious dread, awe; perfusus horrore venerabundusque, Liv.

horsum, adv. (contr. for hucvorsum), in this direction, hitherward, Plaut.

Horta -ae, f. town in Etruria, now Orte. Adj., **Hortinus** -a -um, of Horta.

hortāmen -inis, n. (hortor), an encouragement, incitement, exhortation, Liv.

hortāmentum -i, n. (hortor), encouragement, incitement, Sall.

hortatio -ōnis, f. (hortor), exhortation, encouragement; hortatione agere cum aliquo, Cic.; plur., contiones hortationesque, Cic.

hortator -ōris, m. (hortor), an exhorter, encourager; absol., isto hortatore, Cic.; with genit., studii, to study, Cic.; with ad and the acc. gerund, auctores hortatoresque ad me restituendum, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic.; esp., as milit. t. t., one who exhorts the soldiers, Liv.

hortātus -ūs, m. (hortor), incitement, exhortation; id fecisse aliorum consilio, hortatu, Cic.

Hortensius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was Qu. Hortensius Hortalinus, an orator of the time of Cicero. Adj., **Hortensianus** -a -um, Hortensian.

hortor, 1. dep. (contr. from horitor, intens. of horior, to encourage, from the same root as ὁρῶνται), to exhort, incite, encourage. I. Gen., a, of persons, aliquem, Cic.; with ut and the subj., magno opere te hortor ut, etc., Cic.; with

ne and the subj., hortatur eos ne animo deficiant, Caes.; with subj. alone, hortatur non solum ab eruptionibus caveant, etc., Caes.; with infin., hortamur fari, Verg.; with ad, populum ad vindicandum, Sall.; with in and the acc., Gentium in amicitiam secum et cum Macedonibus jungendam, Liv.; with de, de Aufidiano nomine nihil te hortor, Cic.; with acc. of thing, pacem, Cic.; prov., hortari currentem, to spur the willing horse, Cic.; b, of inanimate subjects, multae res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur, Caes.; with infin., reipublicae dignitas minora haec relinquere hortatur, Cic. II. Esp., to harangue soldiers before a battle; suos, Caes.

hortulus -i, m. (dim. of hortus), a little garden, Cat.; gen. plur., hortuli, grounds, a small park, Cic.

hortus -i, m. (χῆρος), garden; Epicuri (where Epicurus taught), Cic.; meton., garden produce, Hor.

hospes -pitis, c. (akin to hostis), a stranger, foreigner; hence, a guest, guest friend, Cic.; transfl. = unknown, inexperienced in; nec peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse debere, Cic.

hospitālis -e (hospes), 1, relating to a guest or host; cubiculum, guest-chamber, Liv.; sedes, Cic.; caedes, murder of a guest, Liv.; Juppiter, protector of guests, Cic.; 2, friendly, hospitable; domo hospitalissimus, Cic.; with in and the acc., Cimonem in suos curiales Laciadas hospitem, Cic.

hospitālitās -ātis, f. (hospitalis), hospitality, Cic.

hospitālītēr, adv. (hospitalis), hospitably, Liv.

hospitium -ii, n. (hospes). I. hospitality, the relation between host and guest; mihi cum aliquo hospitium est, Cic., or intercedit, Caes.; alicuius hospitio usus sum, Caes.; hospitium cum aliquo facere, Cic.; jungere, Liv. II. hospitality, friendliness, hospitable reception. A. aliquem hospitio magnificentissimo accipere, Cic.; aliquem hospitio invitare, Cic. B. Meton., a guest-chamber, guest's lodging, inn; hospitium parare, Cic.; cohortes per hospitia dispersae, billeted, Tac. transfl., the resting-place of animals, Verg.

hospitus -a -um (hospes). I. strange, foreign; navis, Ov.; aequora, Verg.; conjunx hospita Teucris, Verg. Subst., **hospita** -ae, f. a foreigner, Cic. II. hospitable; terra, Verg. Subst., **hospita** -ae, f. the hostess, Cic.

hostia -ae, f. (from 2. hostio, lit., the thing struck), an animal slain in sacrifice, a sin-offering; humana, Cic.; hostias immolare, Cic., or mactare, Verg.

hostiātus -a -um (hostia), provided with animals for sacrifice, Plaut.

hosticus -a -um (hostis), relating or belonging to the enemy, hostile; ager, Liv. Subst., **hosticum** -i, n. the enemy's territory; in hostico, Liv.

hostificus -a -um (hostis and facio), hostile, Cic.

hostilis -e (hostis), 1, of or relating to the enemy, hostile; expugnatio, Cic.; in augury, pars (opp. familiaris), the part of the entrails said to refer to the enemy, Lucan.; 2, like an enemy, unfriendly, hostile; hostili odio et crudelitate, Cic.; multa hostilia audere, Tac.

hostilītēr, adv. (hostilis), hostilely, like an enemy; quid ille fecit hostiliter, Cic.

Hostilius -ii, m. Tullus, third king of Rome. Adj., **Hostilius** -a -um, Hostilian; curia, built by Tullus Hostilius, Liv.

hostimentum -i, n. (1. *hostio*), compensation, requital, Plaut.

1. **hostio**, 4. to requite, recompense, Plaut.

2. **hostio**, 4. to strike, Plaut.

hostis -is, c. originally a stranger, but afterwards an enemy, a public foe (opp. inimicus, a private enemy). **A.** Lit., cives hostesque, Liv.; omnes nos statuit ille non inimicos sed hostes, Cic.; populo Romano, adversus Romanos, Liv.; hostem aliquem iudicare, to denounce as an enemy to his country, Cic.; sing. collect., capta hostis, the female captives, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, a bitter foe in private life, hostis omnium hominum, Cic.; 2, a rival in love, Ov.

huc, adv. (hic), *hither, to this place*, 1, of space, huc ades, come hither, Verg.; tum huc tum illuc, Cic.; nunc huc nunc illuc, Verg.; huc et illuc, huc, illuc, Cic.; huc atque illuc, *hither and thither*, Cic.; 2, not referring to place, *hither, thus far, to this point*; rem huc deduxi, Cic.; huc te pares, *for this object*, Cic.; accedat huc, Cic.

hucine, adv. *so far? as far as this?* hucine tandem omnia reciderunt? Cic.

hūl, interj., exclamation of astonishment, ridicule, etc., *eh! hallo! hui, quam timeo quid existimes*, Cic.

hūjismōdi or **hūjuscēmōdi**, of this kind, of such a kind, such; ex hujusmodi principio, Cic.

hūmānē, adv. (humanus), 1, *humanly, like a human being*; morbos toleranter et humane ferre, Cic.; 2, *humanely, kindly, courteously*; fecit humane, Cic.

hūmānitas -atis, f. (humanus). **I.** *humanity, human nature, human feeling*; omnem humanitatem exuere, Cic.; fac, id quod est humanitatis tuæ (what you owe to yourself as a man), ne quid aliud cures hoc tempore nisi ut quam commodissime convalescas, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** *humanity, human kindness, kindness, philanthropy, mildness*; edictorum, Cic. **B.** *refinement of education and taste, good breeding, mental cultivation, culture*; communium litterarum ac politioris humanitatis expers, Cic.

hūmānitēr, adv. (humanus), 1, *humanly, in a way becoming human nature*; vivere, Cic.; 2, *politely, courteously, kindly*; litterarum humaniter scriptæ, Cic.

hūmānitūs, adv. (humanus), *after the manner of men*; si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, f.e. if I should die, Cic.

hūmānus -a -um (homo), *human, of or relating to human beings*. **I.** Gen., *genus, the human race*, Cic.; facies, Cic.; res humanæ, *human affairs*, Cic., or things happening to man, Cic.; hostia, *human sacrifice*, Cic.; scelus, *against men*, Liv.; humanum est, *it is human*, Cic.; subst., **a.** *humanus* -i, *m. one of the human race*, Ov.; **b.** *humana* -ōrum, *n. human affairs*; humana miscere divinis, Liv., or things happening to man, the fate of man; omnia humana tolerabilia ferre, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** *humane, kind, philanthropic*; erga aliquem, Cic. **B.** *civilised, refined*; gens humana atque docta, Cic.

hūmātio -ōnis, f. (humo), *a burying, interment*, Cic.

humecto, 1. to wet, moisten, water; qua niger humectat flaventia culta Galesus, Verg.; vultum largo flumine, Verg.

humēo, 2. to be moist, wet, Ov.; partic. pres., **humēns** -entis, *moist, wet, dewy*; umbra, Verg.; oculi, Ov.

hūmērus -i, m. the shoulder, **a.**, of men, sagittæ pendebant ab humero, Ov.; puerum in

humeros suos efferre, Cic.; fig., comitia humeris suis sustinere, Cic.; **b.**, of animals, the shoulder, fore-quarter, Cic.

hūmesco, 3. (humeo), to become wet, grow moist, Verg.

hūmidūlus -a -um (dim. of humidus), somewhat wet, moist, Ov.

hūmidus -a -um (humeo), wet, moist, humid; ligna, Cic.; mella, liquid, Verg.; Ide, rich in streams, Ov. Subst., **humidum** -i, n. a wet place, Tac.; humida -ōrum, n. wet parts, Cic.

hūmifer -fēra -fērum (humor and fero), containing moisture, moist, Cic. poet.

hūmilis -e (humus), low. **I.** Lit., **a.**, low (as opposed to high), arbores et vites et quæ sunt humiliora, Cic.; staturā humili, Nep.; **b.**, (as opposed to deep), shallow; fossa, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of position, rank, etc., low, mean, humble, poor, insignificant; humilibus parentibus natus, Cic.; humillimus de plebe, Liv.; subst., **humilis** -is, m. a person of low rank, Hor. **B.** Of character, *a, abject, base*; humili animo ferre, Cic.; **b.**, *submissive, humble*; obsecratio humilis, Cic. **C.** Of expression, mean, without elevation; oratio humilis et abjecta, Cic.

hūmilitas -atis, f. (humilis). **I.** smallness, lowness, nearness to the ground; animalium, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** lowness of birth or station, insignificance, obscurity; alienius humilitatem despiciere, Cic. **B.** humility of disposition, submissiveness, abjectness; humilitas et obsecratio, Cic.

hūmiliter, adv. with compar. und superl. (humilis), *humbly, meanly, abjectly*; sentire, Cic.; servire, Liv.

hūmo, 1. (humus), 1, to cover with earth, bury; aliquem, Cic.; 2, transf., to perform the funeral rites over a corpse (burn, etc.), Nep.

hūmor -ōris, m. (akin to χυμός, a liquid), moisture, liquid, fluid. **I.** Gen. Bacchi, wine, Verg.; lacteus, milk, Ov.; circinnifusus, the sea, Ov.; humor in genas labitur, tears, Hor.; plur., humores marini, Cic. **II.** Esp., the sap of plants, Verg.

hūmus -i, f. (akin to χαμαί, the ground, earth, soil). **I.** Lit., humus injecta, Cic.; humi, on the ground, on the floor; jacere, Cic.; stratus humi, Cic.; humo, **a.**, from the ground; surgere, Ov.; **b.**, on the ground; sedere, Ov.; **c.**, out of the ground; fundit humo facilem victum justissima tellus, Verg.; **d.**, in the ground; figere plantas, Verg. **II.** Meton., land, country; Punica, Pontica, Ov.

hŷacinthinus -a -um (ὕακινθος), hyacinthine, belonging to the hyacinth; flos, Cat.

1. **Hŷacinthus** (-ōs) -i, m. (Ὕακινθος), a beautiful Spartan youth, beloved of and accidentally killed by Apollo; from his blood sprang the flower called by his name; hence, **Hŷacinthia** -ōrum, n. a festival celebrated at Sparta.

2. **hŷacinthus** -i, m. (ὕακινθος), a flower, the hyacinth (not the flower so called by us), Verg.

Hŷades -um, f. (Ὕαδες), the Hŷades, a group of seven stars in the constellation Taurus, Verg.

hŷæna -ac, f. (ἡῡνα), the hyena, Ov.

hŷālus -i, m. (ἡῡλος), glass; color hyali, glass-green, Verg.

Hŷampōlis -pōlis, f. (Ὕάμπολις), a city in the E. of Phocis.

Hŷantes -um, m. (Ὕαντες), an old name for the Boeotians; adj., **a.**, **Hŷanteus** -a -um, Boeotian, Ov.; aqua, Castalia, Mart.; **b.**, **Hŷantius** -a -um, Boeotian; subst., **Hŷantius** -ii, m. Actæon, grandson of Cadmus, Ov.

Hýas -antis, m. (Ύας), son of Átlas, and brother (or father) of the Hýades; sidus Hyantis, the Hýades, Ov. (acc. sing., Hyán, Ov.).

Hýbla -ae, f. and **Hýblē** -ēs, f. (Ύβλα), 1, a mountain of Sicily, famed for its bees; adj., **Hýblaeus** -a -um, Hyblaeian; 2, name of three towns in Sicily (parva, major, and minor); hence **Hýblenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Hýbla.

Hýdaspēs -pis, m. (Ύδάσπης), 1, a river in India, now Behat or Djelun; 2, name of an Indian slave.

hýdra -ae, f. (Ύδρα), 1, the many-headed water-snake of the Lernaean Lake, slain by Hercules; 2, a constellation also called Anguis; 3, a monster of the lower world with fifty heads.

hydranlus -i, m. (Ύδραυλος), a water organ, Cic.

hydria -ae, f. (Ύδρία), an urn, water-jar, Cic.

hydrochōus -i, m. (Ύδροχόος), the constellation Aquarius, Cat.

hydrōpīcus -a -um (Ύδρωπικός), dropsical, Hor.

hydrops -ōpis, m. (Ύδρωψ), the dropsy, Hor.

1. **hydrus** -i -m (Ύδρος), a water-snake, hydra, Verg.; applied to the hair of Medusa and the Furies, Verg.

2. **Hydrus** -druntis, f. (Ύδροϋς), and **Hydruntum** -i, n. town on the E. coast of Calabria, now Otranto.

hýems, hýemālis, etc. = hiems, etc. (q.v.).

Hýlaeus -i, m. (Ύλαιος), a centaur slain by Atalanta.

Hylās -ae, m. (Ύλας), son of Thiodamas, a beautiful youth, the friend and companion of Hercules on the Argonautic expedition, carried off by the water-nymphs in Mysia.

Hyllus -i, m. (Ύλλος), son of Hercules and Deianira.

Hýmēn -ēnis, m. (Ύμνῆν), 1, the god of marriage, Ov.; 2, the marriage song, Ov.

hýmēnaeōs or **-ūs** -i, m. (Ύμέναιος). **I.** the marriage-song. **A.** Lit., hymenaeon canere, Ov.; canere hymenaeos, Verg. **B.** (gen. plur.) meton., the wedding, Verg.; transf., the pairing of animals, Verg. **II.** Hymen, the god of marriage, Ov.

Hýmettōs and **Hýmettus** -i, m. (Ύμηττός), a mountain in Africa, famous for its bees and warble. Adj., **Hýmettius** -a -um, Hymettian.

Hymnis -idis, f. (Ύμνῆς), name of a comedy of Caecilius Statius.

Hýpaepa -ōrum, n. (τὰ Ύπαιπα), a town in Lydia, now Birghe or Bereki.

Hýpānis -is, m. (Ύπανς), river in European Sarmatia, now the Bog.

Hypāta -ae, f. (Ύπατα), town in Thessaly. Adj., 1, **Hypataeus** -a -um; 2, **Hypatensis** -i, of belonging to Hypata.

Hýperbōrēi -ōrum, m. (Ύπερβόρειοι), the Hyperboreans, a fabulous people, dwelling at the extreme north; hence, adj., **Hýperbōrēus** -a -um, lying to the north, northern, Verg.

Hýperīdes -ae, n. (Ύπερείδης), an Athenian orator, contemporary with Demosthenes.

Hýperīōn -ōnis, m. (Ύπερίων), 1, Hyperion, a Titan, father of the Sun; 2, the Sun god himself; hence, 1, **Hýperīōnius** -a -um, of or belonging to Hyperion; 2, **Hýperīōnis** -idis, f. Aurora, Ov.

Hýpermnēstra -ae, and **-ē**, -ēs, f. (Ύπερμνήστρα), the youngest of the Danaides, the only one who did not kill her husband (Lyncæus).

hýpōdídascālus -i, m. (Ύποδιδάσκαλος), an under-teacher, Cic.

hýpomnēma -mātis, n. (Ύπόμνημα), a memorandum, note, ap. Cic.

hýpōthēca -ae, f. (Ύποθήκη), a pledge, security, mortgage, Cic.

Hypsipylē -ēs, f. and **Hypsipyla** -ae, f. (Ύψιπύλη), queen of Lemnos; saved her father when the women of Lemnos killed all the men; received the Argonauts.

Hyreāni -ōrum, m. (Ύρκανοί), the inhabitants of Hyrcania. Hence 1, adj., **Hyrcānus** -a -um, Hyrcanian; 2, subst., **Hyrcania** -ae, f. the land of the Hyrcani in Asia, between Media, Parthia, and the Caspian Sea.

Hýriē -ēs, f. (Ύρίη), town and lake in Boeotia.

Hýrieus -ūs, m. (Ύριεύς), father of Orion. Adj., **Hýriēus** -a -um, proles, Orion, Ov.

Hýrtácides -ae, m. (Ύρτακίδης), the son of Hyrtacus, i.e. Nisus.

Hystaspēs -is, m. (Ύστάσπης), father of the Persian king, Darius.

I.

I, the ninth letter of the Latin alphabet. For meaning of I as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Iacchus -i, m. (Ίακχος), 1, a name of Bacchus; 2, metop., wine, Verg.

1. **Iālysus** -i, m. (Ίάλυσος), town in Rhodes, now Jaliso. Hence, **Iālysius** -a -um, poet. = Rhodius, Ov.

2. **Iālysus** -i m., son of Sol.

Iāmbēus -a -um (ιαμβεύς), iambic, Hor.

Iāmbus -i, m. (ιαμβος), 1, an iambus, a metrical foot (—), Hor.; 2, an iambic poem, iambic poetry, Cic.

Iānthinus -a -um (ιάνθινος), violet-coloured, Plin. Subst., **Iānthina** -ōrum, n. violet-coloured clothes, Mart.

Iāpētus -i, m. (Ίαπετός), a giant, father of Atlas, Epimetheus, and Prometheus; genus Iapeti, Prometheus, Hor. Hence, **Iāpetiōnides** -ae, m. a son of Iapetus, i.e. Atlas, Ov.

Iāpydes -um, m. (Ίάπυδες), a people in north-west Illyria. Hence, 1, **Iāpys** -pydis, Iapydian; 2, **Iāpydia** -ae, f. Iapydia.

Iāpyx -pygis, m. (Ίάπυξ). **I.** the son of Daedalus, who reigned in a part of Southern Italy, thence called Iapygia. **II. A.** a west-north-west wind, favourable for crossing from Brundisium to Greece. **B.** a river in Apulia; Iapygis arva, Apulia, Ov. **C.** Adj., Iapygian. Hence, **Iāpygia** -ae, f. (Ίαπυγία), a district of Magna Graecia, part of Calabria, now Terra d'Otranto.

Iārba, and **Iārbas** -ae, m. an African king, rival of Aeneas. Hence, **Iārbita** -ae, m. = a Mauretanian, Hor.

Iārdānis -nidis, f. a daughter of Iardanus, i.e., Omphale, Ov.

Iāsūs -ii, m. (Ίάσιος), 1, an Argive king, father of Atalanta; 2, a Cretan, beloved by Ceres (also called Iāsion). Hence, 1, **Iāsides** -ae, m. (Ίασίδης), a descendant of Iasius; 2, **Iāsīs** -sidos, f. a daughter of Iasius, i.e. Atalanta.

Iāson -ōnis, m. (Ἰάσων). **I.** son of Aeson, king in Thessaly, leader of the expedition of the Argonauts to Colchis to fetch the golden fleece. Adj., **Iāsonius** -a -um, Jasonian; carina, the Argo, Prop.; remex, the Argonauts, Ov. **II.** a tyrant of Phæacæ, contemporary with Spæmînondas.

Iaspis -Idis, f. (ἰάσπις), a jasper, Verg.

Iassus (Iāsus) -i, f. (Ἰάσος), a town in Caria; hence, **Iassenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Iassus.

Iazyges -um, m. (Ἰάζυγες), a Sarmatian tribe on the Danube. Sing., **Iazyx** -zygis, used as an adjective, Iazygian.

Ibër . . . v. Hiber . . .

Ibi, adv. (from pron. root I, whence is). **I.** there, at that place, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, then, thereupon; ibi insti, Liv. **B.** in that thing, in that matter, Cic.

Ibidem, adv. (ibi and demonstrat. suffix -dem, as in i-dem), **I.** in the same place, in that very place; hic ibidem, on this very place, Cic.; **2.** moreover, Cic. (Ibidem, Juv.).

Ibis, genit. ibis and ibidis, f. (ἰβίς), the ibis, a sacred bird among the Egyptians, Cic.

Ibiscum, ibrida = hibiscum, hybrida (q.v.).

Ibycus -i, m. (Ἰβυκος), a Greek lyric poet, flourishing about 540 A.C.

Ioādis -li, m. (Ἰωάδης), a notorious pirate.

Ioārius -li, m. (Ἰωάρης), the father of Penelope. Hence, **Ioāriōtis** -Idis, f., and **Ioāris** -Idis, f. Penelope.

Ioārus -i, m. (Ἰκαρος). **I.** the son of Daedalus, drowned in the Aegean Sea, whilst flying from Crete with wings made by his father. Hence adj., **Ioārius** -a -um, Icarium mare, or absol., **Ioārium** -li, n. the Icarian Sea, a part of the Aegean Sea. **II.** the father of Erigone, changed into the constellation Arcturus, or Bootes. Adj., **Ioārius** -a -um, Iorian; oanis, the constellation Canis Major, Ov.

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Ioārius -a -um, Iorian; oanis, the constellation Canis Major, Ov.

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pastor, Cic., or iudex, or hospes, Ov., Paris; b, relating to Mount Ida in Crete.

Idālīs -ēs, f. (Ἰδαλίνη), a surname of Venus, from Idaliūm.

Idālūm -li, n. (Ἰδαλίον), promontory and town in Cyprus, with a temple of Venus. Hence **I.** adj., **Idālūs** -a -um, poet., belonging to Cyprus, Venus, Verg.; **2.** subst., **Idālīs** -ae, f. (so. terra), the neighbourhood of Idālūm.

Idoircō (Idoircō), adj. (id and circō), on that account, for that reason; absol., Cic.; followed by quod or quia, Cic.; by si, Cic.; by ut or ne and the subj., Cic.; by qui and the subj., Cic.; by quo facillius and subj., Caes.

Idem, eādem, idem (from is and suffix -dem), the same; idem velle atque idem nolle, to have the same likes and dislikes, Sall.; amicus est tamquam alter idem, a second self, Cic.; sometimes to be translated by also; suavissimus et idem facillimus, Cic.; followed by qui, atque (ac) et, nt, quam, quasi, cum, etc., eadem virtus, quae in proavo, Cic.; foll. by dat., idem facit occidenti, he acted like, etc., Hor.; neut. subst., idem juris, the same right, Cic.; eodem loci, on the very spot, Cic.; with et or que = and indeed; certissimi et idem acerrimi, Cic. (abl. eodemque, eādemque, trisyll., Verg.

Idemidem, adv. (idem -ti -dem), repeatedly, again and again, Cic.

Idēō, adv. on that account, therefore, Cic.; followed by quod, quia, quoniam, by ut, or ne with the subj., Cic., or by quin with the subj., Liv.

Idiōta (Idiōtes), ae, m. (ιδιώτης), an ignorant, uncultivated man, Cic.

Idmōn -mōnis, m. (Ἰδμων), father of Arachne. Adj., **Idmōnius** -a -um, Arachne, daughter of Idmōn, Ov.

Idmōneus -ei, m. (Ἰδομενεός), son of Deucalion, king of Crete.

Idōnēs, adv. (idoneus), fitly, appropriately, Cic.

Idōnēs -a -um, fit, appropriate. **I.** Act., fit to do something, capable, qualified, suitable; constr., a, with dat., with ad or in and the acc., castis idoneum locum, Caes.; idonei ad hoc negotium, Cic.; idonei in eam rem, Liv.; b, with infin., fons rivo dare nomen idoneus, Hor.; c, absol., verba minus idonea, Cic.; of persons, sufficient, satisfactory; idonei auctores, Cic.; with infin., idoneum visum est dicere, Sall. **II.** Pass., fit to suffer or receive something, worthy; constr., a, gen., with qui and the subj. (like dignus), tibi fortasse nemo fuit quem imitere, Cic.; b, absol., minus idoneum praemio afficere, Cic.

Idūmē -ēs, f. and **Idūmaea** -ae, f. (Ἰδουμαία), a district in Palestine, bordering on Judaea and Arabia Petraea. Hence, **Idūmaeus** -a -um, Idūmaean.

Idus -ūum, f. (root ID, VID, whence viduus and divido, the dividing), the Ides, the middle of the Roman month, the fifteenth day in March, May, July, October; the thirteenth in the other months; idus Martiae, the 15th of March, Cic.

Idyia -ae, f. (Ἰδύια), the mother of Medea.

Idyliūm -li, n. a small island on the coast of Etruria, now Giglio.

Igitur, adv. (from is and suffix -tur = -tus, as ita from i-s and suffix -ta), then. **A.** Of logical consequences, so, therefore, then, accordingly; si mentiris, mentiris. Mentiris autem; igitur mentiris, Cic. **B.** In asking questions, then? in quo igitur loco est? Cic.; ironically, haec igitur est tua disciplina? Cic. **C.** With inperatives, then, so then; fac igitur quod. etc., Cic.

D. After digressions, parentheses, etc. to resume the argument, so, as *I was saying*; scripsi etiam (nam ab orationibus disjungo me fere), scripsi igitur, Cic. **E.** In a climax, then; pro imperio, pro exercitu, pro provincia, etc., pro his igitur omnibus rebus, Cic. (Igitur stands most frequently second or third in its clause, but sometimes first, esp. in Sallust).

ignārus -a -um (in and gnarus), **1.** ignorant of, unacquainted with, inexperienced in; with genit., faciendae orationis, Cic.; mariti, unmarried, Hor.; with acc. and infin., non sumus ignari multos studioso contra esse dicturos, Cic.; with rel. sent., ignaro populo Romano quid ageretur, Cic.; quid virtus valeret, Cic.; multos esse dicturos, Cic.; absol., Liv.; **2.** pass., unknown; with dat., proles ignara parenti, Ov.; regio hostibus ignara, Sall.; absol., ignari montes, Verg.

ignāvē and **ignāvītēr**, adv. (ignavus), lazily, slothfully, without spirit; dicere, Hor.; facere, Cic.

ignāvia -ae, f. (ignavus), idleness, laziness, listlessness, sloth, cowardice; contraria fortitudinis ignavia, Cic.

ignāviter = ignave (q.v.).

ignāvus -a -um (in and gnāvus). **I.** idle, slothful, listless, inactive (opp. strenuus). **A.** Lit., a, homo, senectus, Cic.; with genit., legiones operum et laboris ignavae, Tac.; with ad and the acc., ignavissimus ad opera ac munierum hostis, Liv.; **b.** cowardly; miles, Cic.; hostis, Liv.; subst., **ignāvus** -i, m. a coward, poltroon, Sall.; plur., Cic. **B.** Transf., of inanimate objects, inert, sluggish; nemus, unfruitful, Verg.; lux, a day in which one is lazy, an idle day, Juv.; gravitas, immovable, Verg. **II.** Act., causing sloth and idleness; frigus, Ov.; genus interrogationis, Cic.

ignescō, 3. (ignis). **A.** to kindle, catch fire, Cic. **B.** Transf., to burn, glow with passion; Rutulo ignescunt irae, Verg.

ignēus -a -um (ignis), fiery, burning, glowing with heat. **I.** Lit., a, sidera, Cic.; sol, Cic.; **b.** glowing like flame; astra, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of colours, flaming, glowing, Plin. **B.** Fig., glowing with passion, love, anger, etc.; furor, Ov.; vigor, Verg.; Tarchon, Verg.

ignicūlus -i, m. (dim. of ignis), a little fire, little flame, spark. **A.** Lit., Plin. **B.** Transf., a, ardour; desiderii, Cic.; **b.** a spark, beginning; virtutum, Cic.; desiderii tui, the ardour, glow, Cic.; ingenii, sparks of talent, Quint.

ignifer -fēra -fērū (ignis and fero), fire-bearing, fiery; aether, Lucr.; axis, Ov.

ignigēna -ae, m. (ignis and geno = gigno), born of fire, epithet of Bacchus, Ov.

ignipes -pēdis (ignis and pes), fiery-footed; equi, Ov.

ignipōtens -entis (ignis and potens), mighty in fire, ruler of fire, epithet of Vulcan, Verg.

ignis -is, m. fire. **I.** Lit., **A.** 1. gen., ignem concipere, comprehendere, to catch fire, Cic.; accendere, Verg.; ignem ab igne capere, to kindle, Cic.; operibus ignem inferre, Caes.; aliquem igni cremare, necare, interficere, Caes.; **2.** esp., a, conflagration; pluribus simul locis, et iis diversis, ignes coorti sunt, Liv.; **b.** a watch-fire; ignibus exstinctis, Liv.; **c.** a fire-brand; ignibus armata ingens multitudo, Liv.; **d.** the flames of the funeral pile; ignes supremi, Ov.; **e.** lightning; ignis coruscus, Hor.; **f.** light of the stars; ignes curvati lunae, Hor. **B.** a, glow, heat; solis, Ov.; **b.** glitter, fire, of the eyes, Cic.; **c.** redness; sacer, ignis, St. Anthony's fire, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, huic ordini novum ignem sub-

jeci, ground for hatred, Cic.; **2.** glow of the passions of love or anger, and meton., for the person beloved, meus ignis, Verg.

ignobilis -e (in and nobilis = nobilis), **1.** unknown, obscure, inglorious; civitas, Caes.; **2.** of low birth, of mean extraction, ignoble; familia, Cic.; vulgus, Verg.

ignōbilitas -ātis, f. (ignobilis), **1.** ingloriousness, obscurity, Cic.; **2.** mean birth, generis, Cic.

ignōminia -ae, f. (in and gnomen = nomen), the deprivation of one's good name, disgrace, dishonour, ignominy; ignominiam accipere, Cic.; alicui injungere, inferre, Liv.; inurere, Cic.; ignominia aliquem afficere, Cic.; ignominiam notare, Cic.; ignominiam habere, Cic.; per ignominiam, Cic.; with subj. genit., senatus, inflicted by the senate, Cic.

ignōminiosus -a -um (ignominia), full of disgrace, ignominious, disgraceful; dominatio, Cic.; fuga, Liv.

ignōrābilis -e (ignoro), unknown, Cic.

ignōrans -antis (partic. of ignoro), ignorant, Caes.

ignōrantia -ae, f. (ignoro), want of knowledge, ignorance; loci, Caes.; absol., Cic.

ignōrātiō -ōnis, f. (ignoro), want of knowledge, ignorance; locorum, Cic.; sui, Cic.; absol., Cic.

ignōrātus -a -um (partic. of ignoro), unknown; ignoratum a Syracusanis sepulchrum, Cic.

ignōro, 1. (ignarus), to be without knowledge, ignorant of, not to know; **a.** with acc., causam, Cic.; aliquid faciem, Sall.; aliquid, Cic.; **b.** with infin., Cic.; **c.** with acc. and infin., Cic.; **d.** with rel. sent., quum id quam vere sit ignores, Cic.; **e.** with de and the abl., Cic.; **f.** absol., Cic.

ignoscens -entis, (p. adj. of ignosco), forgiving, placable, Ter.

ignosco -nōvi -nōtum, 3. (in and gnosco = nosco, not to take notice of), to overlook, forgive, pardon; with dat., haesitationi meae, Cic.; orat ut sibi ignosceret, Caes.; with neut. acc., hoc, Cic.; with si or quod, that, Cic.

1. ignōtus -a -um, partic. of ignosco.

2. ignōtus -a -um (in and gnotus = notus). **I.** 1, unknown; with dat., plurimis ignotissimii gentibus, Cic.; jus obscurum et ignotum, Cic., subst., **ignōtus** -i, m. an unknown person, Cic.; **2.** ignoble, obscure (opp. generosus); mater, Hor.; hic ignotissimus Phryx, Cic. **II.** Act., ignorant, Cic.

Igūvium -li, n. a town in Umbria, now Gubbio or Eugubio. Hence, **1.** **Igūvini** -ōrum, m. and **2.** **Igūvinātes** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Igurium.

Ilerda -ae, f. town in Hispania Tarraconensis.

Ilergāones -um, m. and **Ilergavonenses** -ium, m. a people in the east of Hispania Tarraconensis.

Ilergētes -um, m. a people in Hispania Tarraconensis.

Ilex -icis, f. the holm-oak, Verg.

1. ilia -ium, n. **1.** the part of the body between the ribs and thighs, the flank; suffodere ilia equis, Liv.; ima longo ilia singultu tendere, Verg.; ducere, to draw the flanks together, to become broken-winded, Hor.; rumpere, to burst, Verg.; **2.** the intestines of animals, Hor.

2. ilia -ae, f. v. Ilion.

iliacus, v. Ilion.

illicet (= ire licet). **I.** **A.** Lit., let us go, you may go, a form of dismissal anciently used

at the close of a meeting, Ter. **B.** Transf., it is all over, all is lost, Plaut., Ter. **II.** immediately, forthwith, straightway, Verg.

ilicetum -i, n. (ilex), an ilex-grove, Mart.

ilico = illico.

Ilionis, v. Ilion.

ilignus -a -um (ilex), belonging to the ilex; glans, Hor.

Ilion or **Ilum** -ŏ, n. (Ἰλιον) and **Ilīos** -ŏ, f. (Ἰλῖος), Troy; hence, **1**, adj., **Ilīus** -a -um, Trojan; subst., **a**, **Ilī** -ŏrum, m. the Trojans; **b**, **Ilīa** -ae, f. the Trojan woman = Rhea Sylvia, mother of Romulus and Remus, Verg., and hence, **Ilīadēs** -ae, m. the descendant of Ilīa = Romulus or Remus, Ov.; **2**, **Ilīacus** -a -um, Trojan; carmen, on the Trojan war, Hor.; **3**, **Ilīenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Ilum; **4**, **Ilīadēs** -ae, m. Ganymede, Ov.; **5**, **Ilīas** -adis, f. **a**, a Trojan woman, Verg.; **b**, the Iliad of Homer, Cic.

Iliona -ae, f. and **Ilionē** -ēs, f. **1**, the eldest daughter of king Priam, wife of Polynestor, king in Thrace; **2**, = Hecuba, Cic.; Ilionem edormit, the part of Hecuba, Hor.

Ilithya -ae, f. (Εἰλειθυῖα), the goddess who aided women in child-birth.

Iliturgi (Iliturgi) -ŏrum, m. a place in Hispania Baetica. Hence, **Iliturgitani** -ŏrum, m. the inhabitants of Iliturgi.

illā (ille), adv. **1** (abl. of ille, sc. parte), at that place, Plaut., Tac.; **2** (dat. illi, sc. parti), to that place, Ov.

illabēfactus -a -um (in and labefacio), unshaken, firm, Ov.

illābor -lapsus, **3**. dep. (in and labor), to fall, glide, fall into, fall down; **1**, lit., si fractus illabatur orbis, Hor.; in stomacho illabuntur ea quae accepta sunt ore, Cic.; **2**, transf., periculis illapsa civium in animos, Cic.

illābōro, **1**. (in and laboro), to work upon, labour at; domibus, in building houses, Tac.

illāc, adv. (illic). **I.** (lit. abl.), there, at this place; hac atque illac, hac illac, Ter. **II.** (lit. dat.), to that place; transf., illac facere, to stand on that side, belong to that party, Cic.

illacessitus -a -um (in and lacesso), unattacked, unprovoked, Tac.

illacrīmābilis -e (in and lacrimabilis), **1**, unwept; omnes illacrimabiles argentur, Hor.; **2**, not to be moved by tears, pitiless; Pluto, Hor.

illacrīmo, **1**. (in and lacrimo), to weep, bewail; with dat., errori, Liv.; absol., ebur maestum illacrimat templis, Verg.

illacrīmor, **1**. dep. (in and lacrimor), to weep over, bewail; morti, Cic.

illaesus -a -um (in and laedo), unhurt, uninjured, Ov.

illaetabilis -e (in and laetabilis), sorrowful, gloomy, cheerless; ora, Verg.

illaquēo (in and laqueo), to entrap, ensnare, entangle; fig., illaqueatus omnium legum periculis, Cic.

illaudātus -a -um (in and laudatus), unpraised, obscure, Bursis, Verg.

illautus = illothus (q. v.).

ille, illa, illud, genit. illius, demonstr. pron. (perhaps for is-le, from is), that; **a**, ista beatitas cur aut in solem illum aut in hunc mundum cadere non potest, Cic.; of time, qui illorum temporum historiam reliquerunt, Cic.; **b**, that glorious or notorious; ille Epanimondas, Cic.;

illa Medea, Cic.; hic ille, this glorious, etc.; hic nunc ille annus egregius, Cic.; **c**, ille quidem, he indeed, Cic.; non ille . . . sed hic, Cic.; **d**, referring to and preparing for what comes after, illud perlibenter audivi te esse, etc., Cic.; **e**, hic et (atque) ille, the one and the other, Hor.; ille aut (vel) ille, this or that, Cic.

illēcēbra -ae, f. (illicio), **1**, an allurements, enticement, attraction, charm; voluptas est illecēbra turpitudinis, Cic.; **2**, meton., an enticer, a decoy-bird, Plaut.

1. illectus -a -um (in and lectus, from lego), unread, Ov.

2. illectus -us (illicio), m. seduction, allurements, Plaut.

3. illectus -a -um, partic. of illicio.

illēpidō, adv. (illepīdus), ungracefully, inelegantly, Plaut.

illēpidus -a -um (in and lepidus), ungraceful, inelegant, rude, unmannerly; parens avarus, illepīdus, in liberos difficilis, Cic.

1. illex -lēcis (illicio), alluring; subst., f. a decoy-bird, Plaut.

2. illex -lēgis (in and lex), lawless, Plaut.

illibātus -a -um (in and libo), undiminished, uncurtailed, unimpaired; divitiae, Cic.

illibēralis -e (in and liberalis), **1**, unworthy of a free man, ignoble; te in me illiberalem putabit, Cic.; **2**, transf., low, mean; quaestus, Cic.; genus jocandi, Cic.

illibēralitās -ātis, f. (illiberalis), illiberality, stinginess, meanness; illiberalitatis avaritiaeque suspicio, Cic.

illibēralitēr (illiberalis), **1**, nobly, meanly; patris diligentia non illiberaliter institutus, Cic.; **2**, in a sordid, niggardly manner; facere, Cic.

1. illic, illac, illac, pron. demonstr. (ille -ce), that there; in interrogative sentences, illicine, Plaut.; illancine, Ter.

2. illic, adv. (**1**. illic, **1**, there, at that place, Caes.; **2**, transf., **a**, on that side, Tac.; **b**, in that case, Liv.

illicio -lexi -lectum, **3**. -(in and *lacio), to entice, seduce, allure, decoy, inveigle; conjugem in stuprum, Cic.; aliquem ad bellum, Sall.; with ut and the subj., Liv.

illicitātor -ōris, m. a sham bidder at an auction, a puffer, Cic.

illicitus -a -um (in and licitus), not allowed, illicit, illegal; exactiones, Tac.

illico (illico), adv. (in loco), **1**, on the spot, in that very place, Ter.; **2**, transf., on the spot, immediately, Cic.

illido -lisi -līsum, **3**. (in and laedo), **1**, to strike, knock, beat, dash against; lateri algam, Verg.; saxeam pilam vadis, Verg.; illidere dentem, Hor.; **2**, to shatter, crush, dash to pieces; serpens illisa morietur, Cic.

illigo, **1**. (in and ligo), to bind, tie, fasten. **I. A.** aratra juvenis, Hor.; Mettium in currus, Liv. **B.** Transf., to bind, to connect with oneself, bind to oneself; aliquem pignoribus, Cic. **II. A.** to fasten, attach; **a**, lit., crustas in aureis poculis, Cic.; **b**, transf., sententiam verbis, Cic. **B.** to entangle, impede; **a**, lit., illigatur praeda, Tac.; **b**, transf., angustis et concisis disputationibus illigati, Cic.

illim, adv. = illinc, from there, from that place, Cic.

illimis -e (in and limus), free from mud, clear, fons, Ov.

illinc, adv. (illim -ce). **I.** from that place, fugit illinc, Cic. **II.** Transf., from that side, from that person, thence, Cic.

illūno -lēvi -litum, 3. (in and lino), *to smear, doubt, spread over*; **1**, aurum vestibus illitum, Hor.; quodcumque semel chartis illevertit, has written, scribbled, Hor.; **2**, to cover with; pocula ceris, Ov.; fig., color venustatis non fucio illitus, Cic.

illiquēfactus -a -um (in and liquefacio), *molten, liquefied*, Cic.

illiterātus -a -um (in and literatus), *unlearned, ignorant, illiterate*; **a**, of persons, vir non illiteratus, Cic.; **b**, of things, multa . . . nec illiterata videantur, Cic.

illō, adv. (orig. illoī, dat. of ille), **1**, to that place, thither, Cic.; **2**, transf., to that matter or thing; haec omnia eodem illo pertinere, Caes.

illōo, adv. (l. illo), *thither, Ter.*

illōtus (illautus, illūtus) -a -um (in and lotus, or lautus, from lavo), **1**, unwashed, unclean, impure, Hor.; **2**, not washed off; sudor, Verg.

illūc, adv. (ille). **I**. Of space, *thither, to that place*. **A**. Lit., huc atque illuc, Cic. **B**. Transf., to that matter, or person; ut illuc revertar, Cic. **II**. Of time, *up to that time*, Tac.

illūcesco (illūcisco) -luxi, 3. (in and lucesco or lucisco). **I**, to become light, begin to shine. **A**. Lit., quum tertio die sol illuxisset, Cic.; illucescet aliquando ille dies, Cic. **B**. Transf., to show oneself, appear; quum in tenebris vox consulis illuxerit, Cic. **II**. Impers., illucescit, *it grows light, is daylight*; ubi illuxit, Liv.

illūdo -lūsi -lusum, 3. (in and ludo). **I**, to play with, sport with; chartis, to play with paper, i.e. amuse oneself with writing, Hor. **II**. In a bad sense, **1**, to mock at, laugh at, make a mock of; **a**, with dat., capto, Verg.; alicuius dignitati, Cic.; rebus humanis, Hor.; **b**, with the acc., miseros illudi nolunt, Cic.; eam artem, Cic.; absol., illudens, *ironically, in ridicule*, Cic.; **2**, to deceive; Cretenses omnes, Nep.; illusi pedes, staggering, Hor.; **3**, to destroy, ruin, disgrace; cui (frondi) silvestres uri illudunt, Verg.

illūminātē, adv. (illumino), *luminously, clearly*; dicere, Cic.

illūmino, 1. (in and lumino). **A**, to make light, enlighten, illuminate, Cic.; luna illuminata a sole, Cic. **B**. Of discourse, to make clear, set off, adorn; orationem sententiis, Cic.

illūsiō -ōnis, f. (illudo), *irony, as a rhetorical figure*, Cic.

illūstris -e (in and lustro), *light, full of light, bright, brilliant*. **A**. Lit., stella; lumen; locus, Cic. **B**. Transf., **a**, clear, plain, evident; oratio, res, Cic.; **b**, distinguished, celebrated, illustrious, famous, renowned; illustriori loco natus, Caes.; nomen illustrius, Cic.; **c**, remarkable; res illustrior, Caes.

illūstrius, adv. compar. and **illūstris-simē**, adv. superl. (illūstris), *more clearly, more distinctly*; dicere, Cic.

illūstro, 1. (illūstris), *to enlighten, make light*. **I**. Lit., sol cuncta sua luce illūstrat, Cic. **II**. Transf., **1**, to bring to light, make known; consilia, Cic.; **2**, to explain, illustrate, elucidate; jus obscurum, Cic.; **3**, to adorn; **a**, of speech, orationem sententiis, Cic.; **b**, to make illustrious, celebrate, do honour to; aliquem laudibus Cic.; aliquid Musā, Hor.

illūvies -ēi, f. (illuo), **a**, an inundation, flood, Tac.; **b**, dirt, mud; morbo illuvieque peresus, Verg.

Illyrii -ōrum, m. *a people on the Adriatic Sea, in the modern Dalmatia and Albania*. Hence **1**, adj., **Illyrius** -a -um, *Illyrian*; **2**, subst.,

Illyria -ae, f. *Illyria*; **3**, **Illyricus** -a -um, *Illyrian*; subst., **Illyricum** -i, n. *Illyria*. **4**, **Illyris** -idis, f. *Illyrian*; subst., *Illyria*, Ov.

Ilōtāe -ārum = *Hilotae* (q.v.).

Ilūs -i, m. (Ἴλος), **1**, son of Tros, father of Laomedon, builder of Troy; **2**, = *Iulus*.

Ilva -ae, f. *an island to the west of Etruria*, now *Elba*.

Imāchāra -ae, f. *town on the east of Sicily*, now *Maccara*. Adj., **Imāchārensis** -e, *belonging to Imachara*.

im = **eum**.

imāginārius -a -um (imago), *imaginary*; fascēs, Liv.

imāginātiō -ōnis, f. (imāginor), *imagination, fancy*; provincias Orientis secretis imaginationibus agitare, Tac.

imāginor, 1. dep. (imago), *to imagine, conceive, picture to oneself*; pavorem, Tac.

imāgō -ōnis, f. (root IM, whence also imitor and sim -ilis). **I**. Objective, **A**. Lit., **1**, **a**, gen., *an image, representation, portrait, figure, bust, statue*; ficta, *a statue*, Cic.; picta, *painted bust*, Cic.; *a portrait engraved on a seal-ring*; est signum notum, imago avi tui, Cic.; **b**, esp., *images (majorum), waxen figures, portraits of ancestors who had held curule offices, placed in the atria of Roman houses, and carried in funeral processions*, Cic.; **2**, *a likeness, counterfeit*; imago animi et corporis tui, filius tuus, Cic.; imago animi vultus est, Cic.; **3**, **a**, *the shade or ghost of a dead man*; *images mortuorum*, Cic.; **b**, *a dream*; somni, noctis, *a dream*, Ov.; **c**, in the Epicurean philosophy, *the mental idea or representation of a real object*, Cic.; **4**, *an echo*; laus bonorum virtuti resonat tamquam imago, Cic.; **5**, in discourse, *a metaphor, simile, image*; hac ego si compellor imagine, Hor. **B**. Transf., *the appearance, pretence*; pacis, Tac.; decoris, Liv.; imaginem reipublicae nullam reliquerunt, they left no shadow or trace of the republic, Cic. **II**. Subjective, **1**, *the appearance, imago venientis Turni*, Verg.; **2**, *the image, idea, conception, mental representation of any object or event*; tantae caedis, Ov.; tantae pietatis, Verg.

imbēcillis, v. imbecillus.

imbēcillitas -ātis, f. (imbecillus), *weakness, imbecility, feebleness*. **A**. Lit., corporis, Cic. **B**. Transf., consilii, Cic.; animi, Caes.

imbēcillus, adv. compar. (imbecillus), *some-what weakly, feebly*; assentiri, Cic.

imbēcillus -a -um, *weak, feeble*. **A**. Lit., filius, Cic.; imbecillior valetudine, Cic. **B**. Transf., **a**, regnum, Sall.; **b**, of the mind, *weak, without energy*; animus, Cic.; accusator, Cic.

imbellis -e (in and bellum). **I**. *unwarlike*; **1**, multitudo, Liv.; telum, feeble, Verg.; dii, Venus and Cupid, Ov.; **2**, *cowardly*; res, cowardly behaviour, Cic. **II**. *without war, peaceful, quiet*; annus, Liv.

imber -bris, m. (ὄμβρος), *a shower or storm of rain, pelting rain* (pluvia, gentle, fertilising rain). **I**. Lit., magnus, maximus, Cic.; so also lactis, sanguinis, lapidum, Cic. **II**. Transf., **A**, *a storm, rain-cloud*; super caput astitit imber, Verg. **B**, *water or any fluid*; fluminis imber, Ov.; tortus, hail, Verg. **C**, *Of a shower of missiles, ferreus ingruit imber*, Verg.

imberbis -e and **imberbus** -a -um (in and barba), *beardless*, Cic.

imbibo -bibi, 3. (in and bibo), **1**, *to drink in, conceive*; de vobis malam opinionem animo, Cic.; **2**, *to resolve, to determine upon any thing*; memor eius quod initio consulatus imbiberat, Liv.

imbrex -icis, c. (imber), a hollow tile (to keep the rain off), used in roofing, Verg.

imbrifer -fēra -fērum (imber and fero), rain-bringing; ver, Verg.; auster, Ov.

Imbros and **Imbrus** -i, f. (Ἰμβρος), an island in the Aegean Sea, near to Lemnos, now Embro. Hence adj., **Imbrius** -a -um, Imbrian.

imbūo -ūi -ātum, 3. (in and root BU, connected with BI in bibo), to moisten, wet, steep, saturate. **I.** Lit., vestem sanguine, Ov.; inbuti sanguine gladii, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** to fill, stain, taint; imbutus maculā sceleris, Cic.; inbutus superstitione, Cic. **B.** to accustom, inure, initiate, instruct; pectora religione, Cic.; imbutus cognitionibus verborum, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad quam legem non instituti se imbuti sumus, Cic. **C.** Poet., to begin, make an essay of; imbue opus tuum, Ov.

imitābils -o (imitor), that can be imitated, imitable; orationis subtilitas, Cic.

imitāmen -inis, n. (imitor), an imitation, representation; image, Ov.

imitāmentum -i, n. (imitor), an imitating, imitation; lacrimae, vel dolorum imitamenta, Tac.

imitatio -ōnis, f. (imitor), an imitation; virtutis, Cic.

imitator -ōris, m. (imitor), an imitator; principum, Cic.

imitatrix -icis, f. (imitator), she that imitates; imitatrix boni, voluptas, Cic.

imitor, 1. dep. (root IM, whence also imago). **I.** to imitate, copy. **A.** Lit., amictum alicuius aut statum aut motum, Cic.; praeclarum factum, Cic.; of things, to be like, to resemble; humor potest imitari sudorem, Cic. **B.** Transf., poet., to replace, or supply by something similar; pocula vitea acidis sorbis, Verg. **II.** to represent, depict, express; aliquid penicillo, Cic.; capillos aere, Hor.

immādesco -mādūi, 3. (in and madesco), to become moist or wet; lacrimis immaduisse genas, Ov.

immānē, adv. (immanis), frightfully, dreadfully, savagely; leo immane hians, Verg.

immanis -e (in and root MA, whence also manūs (= bonus), Manes, etc.). **I.** enormous, vast, immense, monstrous; corporum magnitudo, Caes.; ingens immanisque praeda, Cic.; antrum, Verg.; immane quantum discrepat, differs to an enormous extent, Hor. **II.** Transf., frightful, savage, horrible, inhuman, fierce; hostis gens, Cic.; belua, Cic.; flumen, Verg.

immanitas -ātis, f. (immanis), savageness, fierceness, inhumanity, cruelty, barbarity, frightfulness; vitiorum, facinoris, Cic.; meton., in hac tanta immanitate versari, in the midst of these inhuman persons, Cic.

immansuetus -a -um (in and mansuetus), untamed, unrestrained, wild; gens, Cic.

immātūritas -ātis, f. (immaturus), immaturity, hence = untimely haste, Cic.

immātūrus -a -um (in -maturus), 1. lit., unripe, immature, Plin.; 2. transf., untimely; mors, Cic.; interitus C. Gracchi, Cic.; si filius immaturus obiisset, Hor.

immēdicābils -e (in and medicabilis), that cannot be healed; vulnus, Ov.; telum, the wound from which cannot be healed, Verg.

immēmōr -mōris (in and memor), unmindful, forgetful; with genit., mandati, Cic.; nec Romanarum rerum immemor, familiar with Roman history, Cic.; libertatis, Liv.; poet., equus immemor herbae, paying no heed to, Verg.; aebol, ingenium, Cic.

immēmōrābils -e (in and memorabilis), 1. indescribable; spatium, Lucr.; versus, unworthy of representation, Plaut.; 2, silent, uncommunicative, Plaut.

immēmōrātus -a -um (in and memoro), not mentioned, not narrated. Plur. subst., **immēmōrāta** -ōrum, n. new things, things not yet related, Hor.

immensitas -ātis, f. (immensus), immeasurableness, immensity; latitudinum, altitudinum, Cic.

immensus -a -um (in and metior), immeasurable, immense, vast, boundless; magnitudo regionum, Cic.; mare, Cic. Subst., **immensum** -i, n. immense size, immeasurable space, immensity, altitudinis, immeasurable depth, Liv.; in immensum, to an immense height, Sall.; ad immensum, to a vast extent; augere, Liv.; immensum est dicere, it is an endless task to tell, Ov.; adv., immensum, enormously; crescere, Ov.

immērens -entis (in and mereo), not deserving, innocent, Ov.

immergo -mersi -mersum, 3. (in and mergo), 1. lit., to dip into, plunge into, immerse; manuum in aquam, Plin.; aliquem undā, Verg.; immersus in flumen, Cic.; 2, transf., immergere se in consuetudinem alicuius, to insinuate oneself into, Cic.

immērīto, v. immeritus.

immērītus -a -um (in and mereo), 1. act., not deserving or meriting, innocent; gens, Verg.; mori, that has not deserved to die, Hor.; 2, pass., undeserved, unmerited; laudes hand immeritae, Liv. **immērīto**, adv. undeservedly, Cic.

immersābils -e (in and merso), that cannot be sunk; adversis rerum immersabilis undis, not to be overwhelmed by, Hor.

immētātus -a -um (in and meto), unmeasured; jugera, Hor.

immīgro, 1. (in and migro). **A.** Lit., to remove into; in domum et in paternos hortos, Cic. **B.** Transf., ut ea (translata) verba non irruisse in alienum locum, sed immigrasse in suum diceret, to have fallen naturally into their place, Cic.

immīnē, 2. (in and mineo), to hang, bend, incline over, project over, overhang. **I.** Lit., quereus ingens arbor praetorio imminet, Liv.; populus antro imminet, Verg.; collis urbi imminet, Verg.; carcer imminens foro, Liv.; lunā imminente, by the light of the moon, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** a, of evils, to hang over threateningly, be imminent, threaten; mors quae quotidie imminet, Cic.; imminetium nescius, ignorant of the immediate future, Tac.; **b.** to be near with hostile intent, threaten; castra Romana Carthaginiis portis imminant, Liv.; videt hostes imminere, Caes.; gestus imminens, threatening demeanour, Cic. **B.** a, to threaten, to be on the point of attacking; imminet duo reges toti Asiae, Cic.; **b.** to be on the watch for, to look out for; in victoriam, Liv.; ad caedem, Cic.

immīnūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. (in and minuo), to lessen, diminish. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., copias, Cic.; verbum imminutum, abbreviated, Cic. **B.** Transf., to lessen, curtail, imminuitur aliquid de voluptate, Cic. **II.** **A.** to weaken; corpus otio, animum libidinibus, Tac. **B.** Transf., to weaken, destroy, injure; maiestatem, Liv.; auctoritatem, Cic.

imminutio -ōnis, f. (immīnuo), a lessening, diminishing, weakening; 1, corporis, Cic.; 2, transf., a, dignitatis, Cic.; **b.** a rhet. figure = *ὑπόψις* (e.g., non minime per maxime), Cic.

immiscēo -miscui -mixtum or -mistum, 2. (in and misceo), to mix in, mingle with, inter-

immixtae. **I.** Lit., *a*, of things, *nives caelo prope immixtae*, Liv.; poet., *immiscens manus manibus, they fight hand to hand*, Verg.; **b**, of persons, *togati immisti turbae militum*, Liv.; *se mediis armis*, Verg. **II.** Transf., *to join with, unite together*; *a*, of things, *vota timori*, Verg.; *sortem regni cum rebus Romanis*, Liv.; **b**, of persons, *se colloquibz montanorum*, Liv.

immiserabilis -e (in and miserabilis), *unfamented, unpitied*, Hor.

immisericors -cordis (in and misericors), *unmerciful*, Cic.

immissio -ōnis, *f.* (immitto), *a letting grow; sarmatorium*, Cic.

immitis -e (in and mitis), *sour, harsh*. **I.** Lit., *uva*, Hor. **II.** Transf., *rough, harsh, cruel, wild, pitiless, inexorable, stern*; *tyrannus*, Verg.; *immitis oculi*, Ov.; *lupus immitis*, Ov.; *ara, on which human sacrifices were offered*, Ov.

immitto -misi -misum, *3.* (in and mitto). **I.** *to send in, cause or allow to go in*. **A.** Lit., *1*, *servos ad spoliandum fapum*, Cic.; *corpus in tadmam*, Ov.; *naves pice completas in classem Pompeianam, let loose against*, Caes.; *2*, *esp.*, *a*, *milit. t. t., to despatch, let go*; *equitatum*, Caes.; *se in hostes, to attack*, Cic.; **b**, *to discharge, shoot*; *tela in aliquem*, Caes.; *c*, *to sink into, let into*; *tigna machinationibus in flumen*, Caes.; **d**, *to conduct, convey*; *aquam canalibus*, Caes.; **e**, *to engraft*; *feraces plantas*, Verg.; **f**, *to work in*; *lentin filis aurum*, Ov.; **g**, *legal t. t., to put into possession of property*; *tu praetor in mea bona quos voles immittes*? Cic. **B.** Transf., *1*, *his corrector in eo ipso loco, quo reprehendit, immitit imprudens ipse senarium, lets slip in*, Cic.; *2*, *esp.*, *a*, *to send, incite*; *immissus in dempublicam*, Cic.; **b**, *to cause*; *Teucris fugam strumque timorem*, Verg. **II. A.** *to let free*; *juga*, Verg.; *frena*, Verg.; *habenae classis*, *to crowd on sail*, Verg. **B.** *to let grow*; *palmes laxis immissus habenis*, Verg.; *capilli*, Ov.

immissus -a -um (immitto), *long, uncult*; *barba*, Verg.

immixtus or **immistus**, *v.* immisceo.

immo (imō), *adv.* (for ipismo), *yea, yes, or nay rather*; often with *etiam*, *vero*, *enimvero*, *enagis*, *potius*, etc.; *vixit immo in senatum venit, nay more, he comes into the senate*, Cic.; *causa non bona est? immo optima, yea, the very best*, Cic.; *familiarem? immo alienissimum, nay, but rather*, Cic.; *non necesse esse? immo prorsus ita censeo, nay, on the contrary*, Cic.

immobilis -e (in and mobilis), *1*, *immovable*; *terra*, Cic.; *2*, *transf.*, *precibus, inexorable*, Tac.; *Ausonia, not agitated by war*, Verg.

immoderātē, *adv.* (immoderatus), *1*, *without rule or measure*; *moveri immoderate et sortuito*, Cic.; *2*, *immoderately, intemperately*; *vivere*, Cic.

immoderatio -ōnis, *f.* (immoderatus), *want of moderation, excess, intemperance*; *efferrimmoderatione verborum*, Cic.

immoderatus -a -um (in and moderatus), *1*, *without measure, immeasurable, endless*; *cursum*, Cic.; *2*, *transf.*, *immoderate, intemperate, unbridled, unrestrained*; *libertas*, Cic.; *oratio*, Cic.

immodestē, *adv.* (immodestus), *immoderately, unbecomingly*; *immodice immodesteque gloriari Hannibale victo a se*, Liv.

immodestia -ae, *f.* (immodestus), *1*, *intemperate conduct*; *publicanorum*, Tac.; *2*, *insubordination*; *militum vestrorum*, Nep.

immodestus -a -um (in and modestus), *intemperate, unbridled*; *genus jocandi*, Cic.

immōdicē, *adv.* (immodicus), *immoderately, intemperately*; *hac potestate immōdicē ac superbe usum esse*, Liv.

immōdicus -a -um (in and modicus), *immoderate, excessive*; *1*, *lit.*, *frigus*, Ov.; *2*, *transf.*, *unrestrained, unbridled*; *a*, of persons, *with in and the abl.*, *in augendo numero*, Liv.; *with abl.*, *immodicus lingua*, Liv.; *with genit.*, *laetitia*, Tac.; **b**, of things, *imperis*, Liv.; *cupido*, Liv.

immōdulatus -a -um (in and modulatus), *inharmonious*, Hor.

immōenis, *v.* immunis.

immōlatio -ōnis, *f.* (immolo), *a sacrificing, immolation*; *in ipso immolationis tempore*, Cic.

immōlātor -ōris, *m.* (immolo), *a sacrificer*, Cic.

immōlitus -a -um (in and molior), *built up, erected*; *quae in loca publica inaedificata immolitate privati habebant*, Liv.

immōlo, *1.* (in and molo), *orig.*, *to sprinkle with sacred meal*; hence, *to sacrifice, immolate*. **A.** Lit., *bovem Dianae, vidualum Musis*, Cic.; *with abl.* of the victim, *Jovi singulis bubus*, Liv.; *absol.*, *in Capitolio*, Liv. **B.** Transf., *to devote to death, slay*; *aliquem*, Verg.

immō or **immōtus**, *3.* dep. (in and morior), *to die in or upon*; *sorori, on his sister's body*, Ov.; *Euxinis aquis*, Ov.; *transf.*, *studii, to work oneself to death over*, Hor.

immōror, *1.* (in and moror), *to stay, remain, linger in a place*, Plin.

immorsus -a -um (in and mordeo), *I.* *bitten into, bitten*; *immorso collo*, Prop. **II.** Transf., *macerated (by sharp, biting food)*; *stomachus*, Hor.

immortalis -e (in and mortalis), *deathless, immortal*. **A.** Lit., *dii*, Cic.; *subst.*, **immortalis** -is, *m. an immortal*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *a*, *everlasting, imperishable*; *memoriae et gloria*, Cic.; *amicitiae immortales, inimicitiae mortales esse debent*, Liv.; **b**, *happy beyond measure, divinely blessed* Prop.

immortalitas -ātis, *f.* (immortalis), *immortality*; *1*, *lit.*, *animorum*, Cic.; *2*, *transf.*, *a*, *everlasting renown, an immortality of fame*; *gloriae*, Cic.; *immortalitati commendare or tradere, to make immortal*, Cic.; **b**, *the highest happiness*, Ter.

immortalitēr, *adv.* (immortalis), *infinitely*; *gaudeo*, Cic.

immōtus -a -um (in and motus), *unmoved, motionless*. **I.** Lit., *a*, of things, *arbores, undisturbed*, Liv.; *dies, calm, windless*, Tac.; *with ab and the abl.*, *portus ab accessu ventorum immotus*, Verg.; **b**, of persons, *stat gravis Entellus nisque immotus eodem*, Verg.; *esp.* of soldiers in battle, *adversus incitatas turmas stetit immota Samnitiū acies*, Liv. **II.** Transf., *a*, *unchanged, unbroken*; *pax*, Tac.; **b**, *fired, firm, steadfast*; *mens, fata*, Verg.

immūgio, *4.* (in and mugio), *to bellow, roar, resound in*; *immugiit Aetna cavernis*, Verg.

immulgeo, *2.* (in and mulgeo), *to milk into*; *teneris immulgens ubera labris*, Verg.

immunditia -ae, *f.* (immundus), *uncleanness, impurity*, Plaut.

immundus -a -um (in and 1. mundus), *unclean, impure, foul*; *humus*, Cic.; *canis*, Hor.; *transf.*, *dicta*, Hor.

immūnio, *4.* (in and munio), *to fortify*, Tac.

immūnis -e (in and munis, from root MUN, whence also munus, munia), *free, exempt*; *1*, with reference to the state, *ager, tax-free*, Cic.; *militia, exempt from military service*, Liv.; *with*

genit., portorio-um, Liv.; **immunes** militarium operum, Liv.; **2**, gen., **a**, free from work: with **genit.**, **immunis** operum, Ov.; **b**, contributing nothing; **fucus**, Verg.; non ego te meis immunem meditor tingere poculis, Hor.; quem scis immunem Cynaras placuisse rapaci, without gifts, Hor.; **c**, inactive, Cic.; **d**, free from; with **genit.**, mali, Ov.; absol., manus, stainless, Hor.

immūnitas -ātis, f. (**immunis**), **1**, exemption from public offices or burdens; with **genit.**, omnium rerum, Caes.; plur., **immunitates** dare, Cic.; **2**, immunity, exemption; magni muneris, Cic.

immūnitus -a -um (in and **ūnitus**), **1**, unfortified; oppida castellaque, Liv.; **2**, unpaved; via, Cic.

immurmūro, **1**, (in and **murmuro**), to murmur in or at; silvis immurmurat Auster, Verg.

immūtābilis -e (in and **mutabilis**), immutable, unchangeable; aeternitas, Cic.

immūtābilitas -ātis, f. (**immutabilis**), immutability, Cic.

immūtatio -ōnis, f. (**immuto**), **1**, a change, alteration; ordinis, Cic.; **2**, metonymy, Cic.

1. immūtātus -a -um (in and **muto**), unchanged, Cic.

2. immūtātus -a -um, partic. of **immuto**.

immūto, **1**, (in and **muto**), **1**, to change, alter; ordinem verborum, Cic.; aliquid de institutis priorum, Cic.; of persons, prosperis rebus immutari, Cic.; **2**, **a**, in rhetoric, to use by way of metonymy; Ennius pro Afris immutat Africam, Cic.; **b**, to use allegorically; immutata oratio, allegory, Cic.

imo = **immo** (q.v.).

impacātus -a -um (in and **pacatus**), warlike, disinclined to peace, restless, Verg.

impallesco, -pallī, **3**, (in and **pallesco**), to grow pale over; nocturnis chartis, Pers.

impar -pāris (in and **par**), **1**, **a**, unequal, uneven; par et impar ludere, to play at odd and even, Hor.; modi impares, hexameter and pentameter, Ov.; si toga dissidet impar, sits awry, Hor.; numeri impares an aequales, Cic.; **b**, transf., different, Cic.; **2**, **a**, unequal in strength, not a match for; impar congressus Achilli, Verg.; certamen, Ov.; **b**, of unequal birth, of inferior birth; maternum genus impar, Tac. (abl. sing. gen. impari, but impare, Verg. Ecl. 8. 75).

imparātus -a -um (in and **paratus**), unprepared; quia a militibus, tum a pecunia, unprovided, with, Cic.; inermis atque imparatus, Caes.

impariter, adv. (**impar**), unevenly, unequally, Hor.

impartio, **impartior** = **impertio**, **imperator** (q.v.).

impastus -a -um (in and **pasco**), unfed, hungry; leo, Verg.

impātibilis (**impētibilis**) -e (in and **patiibilis**), intolerable, insufferable; dolor, Cic.

impātens -entis (in and **patiens**), unable to bear or to endure, impatient; **a**, of persons, laborum, Ov.; vulneris, Verg.; solis, Tac.; irae, wrathful, Tac.; **b**, applied to inanimate objects, cera impatiens caloris, Ov.; absol., impatiens animus, Ov.

impātienter adv. (**impatiens**), impatiently, unwillingly, Tac.

impātientia -ae f. (**impatiens**), impatience, inability to endure; silentii impatentiam, Tac.

impāvidē, adv. (**impavidus**), fearlessly, undauntedly, Liv.

impāvidus -a -um (in and **pavidus**), fear-

less, courageous, undaunted; vir, Hor.; pectora, Liv.

impēdimentum -i, n. (**impedio**). **I. a hindrance, impediment**; impedimentum alieni facere, inferre, Cic.; afferre, Tac.; esse impedimentum loco, or impedimento, Caes.; Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento quod, etc., Caes. **II. Esp.**, in plur., the heavy baggage of an army or traveller, carried in wagons or on beasts of burden (sarcina, the soldier's knapsack); impedimenta et sarcinas invadere, Liv.; impedimenta expectanda sunt quae Anagninā veniunt, Cic.

impēdio -ivi and -i -itum, **4**, (in and **PED**, ΠΕΔ, whence also **ped-s** (pes), ποδ-s (πούς), ποδ- (pod)). **I. to entangle, ensnare**, **A. Lit.** crura visceribus; esp., to render a place impassable; saltum munitionibus, Liv. **B. Transf.**, **1**, to embarrass, involve, Tac.; mentem dolore, Cic.; **2**, to hinder, impede, prevent, obstruct; aliquem, Cic.; iter, Liv.; with **ab** and the **abl.**, se a suo munere non impedit, Cic.; with **abl.**, ne me dicendo impediāt, Cic.; non or nihil impedit, foll. by quominus and the subj., Cic.; impedit, foll. by **ne** and the subj., Cic.; aliquid aliquem impedit, with **infin.**, Cic.; with **ad** and the acc. gerund, Caes.; with **in** and the **abl.**, Caes. **II. to surround, wrap round**; caput myrto, Hor.; equos frenis, to bridle, Ov.

impēditio -ōnis, f. (**impedio**), a hindering, hindrance; animus liber omni impeditioe curarum, Cic.

impēditus -a -um (**impedio**), hindered, impeded. **I. Lit.**, **a**, esp. as milit. t. t., hindered by baggage, not ready for battle (opp. expeditus); miles, Caes.; **b**, of places, impassable, difficult of access; silva, Caes. **II. Transf.**, **a**, hindered, encumbered; solutio, Cic.; impeditis animis, busy, Caes.; **b**, troublesome; impeditus ancillarum puerorumque comitatus, Cic.; **c**, embarrassed; tempora republicae, Cic.

impello -ptili -pulum, **3**, (in and **pello**). **I. to strike, strike upon**; chordas, Ov.; maternas impulit aures luctus Aristaei, Verg. **II. to push forward**. **A. to set in motion, drive on**; **1**, lit., navem remis, Verg.; aliquem in fugam, Cic.; **2**, transf., **a**, aliquem in hunc casum, Cic.; **b**, to incite, urge on, impel; aliquem ad scelus, Cic.; aliquem ut, etc., Cic.; aliquem with **infin.**, Liv. **B. to throw to the ground**; **1**, esp. as milit. t. t., to make to yield, to rout; hostes, Liv.; **2**, transf., aliquem praecipitantem, to give a push to some one falling, to complete a person's ruin, Cic.

impendēo, **2**, (in and **pendeo**), to hang over, overhang. **A. Lit.**, cervicibus, Cic.; saxum impendere Tantalō, Cic. **B. Transf.**, to impend or hang over menacingly, to threaten, be close at hand; in me terrores impendēt, Cic.; omnibus terror impendēt, Cic.; magnum etiam bellum impendēt a Parthis, Cic.

impēdiō, adv. (**impendium**), much, very much; with comparatives, magis, far more, Cic.

impendium -ii, n. (**impendo**), **1**, expense, expenditure, outlay, cost; impendio publico, ad the public expense, Liv.; sine impendio, Cic.; **2**, interest of money, Cic.

impendo -pendi -pensum, **3**, (in and **pendo**), to expend, lay out; **1**, lit., pecuniam in aliquant rem, Cic.; **2**, transf., ad incertum casum et eventum certis quotannis labor et certus sumptus impenditur, Cic.

impēnētrābilis -e (in and **penetrabilis**), **1**, impenetrable; silex impenetrabilis ferro, Liv.; tegimen adversus ictus impenetrabile, Tac.; **2**, unconquerable, invincible, Tac.

impensa -ae, f. (**impeasus** -a -um from

impēdō, *expense, outlay, cost*; 1, *lit.*, *impensam facere* in aliquid, Cic.; *nullā impensā*, Cic.; 2, *transf.*, applied to other than pecuniary outlay, *crucioris, Ov.*; *operum, Verg.*

impensē, *adv.* (*Impensus*). - **I.** *at great cost, Pers. II. Transf., urgently, eagerly, pressingly*; *orare, Liv.*; *nunc eo facio id impensius, Cic.*

impensus -a -um, *p. adj.* (from *impendo*), 1, *lit.*, of price, *considerable, great*; *impensio pretio, Cic.*; *absol.*, *impensio, at a high price, Hor.*; 2, *transf.*, *strong, vehement*; *voluntas erga aliquem, Liv.*; *voluntas bonorum, Cic.*

impērātor -ōris, *m.* (*impero*), a commander, leader. **I.** *Lit.*, **A.** *Gen.*, *populus est imperator omnium gentium, Cic.*; *vitae, Sall.* **B.** *the commander-in-chief of an army, Cic.*; hence, a title given to a general after a great success by the army and senate, Cic.; added as a title to the name, e.g. *Cn. Pompeio Cn. F. Magno imperatori, Cic. II. Transf., A.* name of Jupiter, Cic. **B.** after Julius Caesar, a name of the Roman emperors; *imperator Augustus, Suet.*; and *absol.*, = *the Roman emperor, Suet.*

impērātorius -a -um (*imperator*), 1, *of or relating to a general*; *nomen, Cic.*; *jus, laus, labor, Cic.*; 2, *imperial*; *uxor, Tac.*

impērātrix -icis *f.* (*imperator*), a female ruler or commander; (*sarcastically*), a general in petticoats, Cic.

imperceptus -a -um (*in* and *percipio*), *unperceived, unknown*; *fraus, Ov.*

impercussus -a -um (*in* and *percutio*), *not struck*; *impercussos nocte movere pedes, noiseless, Ov.*

imperiūtus -a -um (*in* and *perdo*), *not slain, undestroyed, Verg.*

imperfectus -a -um (*in* and *perficio*), *incomplete, unfinished, imperfect*; *verba, Ov.*; *reliquum corpus imperfectum ac rude relinquere, Cic.*; *neut. subat.*, *imperfecto nec absoluto simile pulchrum esse nihil potest, Cic.*

imperfossus -a -um (*in* and *perodio*), *unstabbed, unpierced*; *ab omni ictu, Ov.*

impēriōsus -a -um (*imperio*), 1, *powerful, mighty, potent*; *populus, Cic.*; *virga, the fasces, Ov.*; *sibi, master of oneself, Hor.*; 2, *masterful, imperious, tyrannical*; *philosophus, Cic.*; *cupiditas, Cic.*

impērītē, *adv.* with *compar.* and *superl.* (*Imperitus*), *unskillfully, ignorantly, clumsily*; *imperite absurdeque fletum, Cic.*; *quid potuit dici Imperitus, Cic.*

impēritia -ae, *f.* (*imperitus*), *want of skill and knowledge, inexperience, ignorance*; with *subject. genit.*, *juvenum, Tac.*

impērīto, 1. (*intens.* of *impero*). **I.** *Transit.*, *to command*; *aequum rem imperito, Hor. II. Intransit.*, *to have power over*; *si Nero imperitaret, Tac.*; with *dat.*, *oppido, Liv.*

impēritus -a -um (*in* and *peritus*), *unskilled, inexperienced, ignorant*; with *genit.*, *juris civitison imperitus, Cic.*; *absol.*, *homines imperiti, Cic.*

impērium -ii, *n.* (*impero*). **I.** *an order, command*; *accipere, to receive, Liv.*; *exsequi, to execute, Verg.* **II.** *the right or power of commanding, power, mastery, command.* **A.** *Gen.*, *domesticum, Cic.*; *animi imperio, corporis servitio magis utimur, the mind as a master, the body as a slave, Sall.* **B.** *Esp.*, 1, *the government or supreme authority in a state*; *cadere sub P. R. Imperium, Cic.*; *sub P. R. Imperium regidgere, Cic.*; *de imperio decertare, dimicare, Cic.*; *of magistracies, in Imperio esse, to hold an office, Cic.*; *cum imperio esse, to have un-*

limited power, Cic.; 2, *military power or command*; *summum imperium, Cic.*; *maritimum, chief naval command, Caes.*; *imperia magistratusque, civil and military honours, Nep.*; *alicui imperium prorogare, Cic.* **C.** *Meton.*, 1, *the person or persons exercising authority*; *erat plena lictorum et imperiorum provincia, Caes.*; *imperia et potestates, military and civil authorities, Cic.*; 2, *the country governed, an empire*; *animum imperii nostri propagatio, Cic.*

imperjūrātus -a -um (*in* and *perjuro*), *that by which no one has sworn or dares to swear falsely*; *aequae, the Styx, Ov.*

impermissus -a -um (*in* and *permitto*), *forbidden, Hor.*

Impēro, 1. (*in* and *paro*), *to order, command.* **I.** *Gen.*, with *acc.*, *quae imperarentur facere dixerunt, Caes.*; *partic. subst.*, **impērātum** -i, *n.* *that which has been commanded*; *imperatum, or imperata facere, Caes.*; with *infinit.*, *flectere iter sociis, Verg.*; *pass. infinit.*, in *easdem lautumias etiam ex ceteris oppidis deduci imperantur, Cic.*; with *acc.* and *infinit.*, *esp. with acc. and pass. infinit.*, *Cic.*; with *ut* and the *subj.*, *Cic.*; *ne* and the *subj.*, *Caes.*; with the *subj.* alone, *stringenter ferrum imperavit, Liv.* **II.** *Esp.*, **A.** 1, *to rule over, govern, command*; *Jugurtha omni Numidiae imperare parat, Sall.*; *adesse ad imperandum, Cic.*; *fig.*, *sibi, Cic.*; *cupiditatus, Cic.*; 2, *transf.*, of agriculture, *to work at*; *arvis, compel to produce crops, Verg.* **B.** *to order some action*; 1, of private life, *cenam, Cic.*; 2, *polit.* and *milit. t.t.*, *to enjoin, prescribe, make a requisition for*; *frumentum sibi in cellam, Cic.*; *arma, Caes.*; (*archaic form* *impressit* = *imperaverit, Cic.*).

imperterritus -a -um (*in* and *perterreo*), *undaunted, fearless, Verg.*

impertio (*in-partio*) -ivi and -ii -itum (*Impertior, dep.*), 4. *to impart, communicate, share, bestow, give*; **a.**, *alicui de aliqua re or aliquid, indigentibus de re familiari, Cic.*; *alicui civitatem, Cic.*; *tempus cogitationi, Cic.*; **b.**, *alicuius aliquid re, Plaut., Ter.*; *partic. subst.*, **impertita** -ōrum, *n.* *favours, concessions, Liv.*

imperturbātus -a -um (*in* and *perturbo*), *undisturbed, calm*; *os, Ov.*

impervius -a -um (*in* and *pervius*), *impassable, impervious*; *iter, Tac.*; *amnis, Ov.*

impes -pētis, *m.* (*in* and *peto*) = *impetus, attack, onset, force*; *impete vasto ferri, Ov.*

impētibilis -e = *impatibilis* (q.v.).

impētrābilis -e (*impetro*), 1, *pass.*, *easy of attainment, attainable*; *venia, Liv.*; *pax, Liv.*; 2, *act.*, *that obtains easily, successful*; *orator, Plaut.*; *transf.*, *dies, on which wishes have been fulfilled, Plaut.*

impētrātio -ōnis, *f.* (*impetro*), *an obtaining by asking, Cic.*

impētrio, 4. (*desider.* of *impetro*), *to seek to obtain a good omen, to obtain by favourable omens, Cic.*

impētro, 1. (*in* and *patro*), *to get, obtain, accomplish, effect, as a result of effort or entreaty*; *optatum, to get one's wish, Cic.*; *alicui civitatem (citizenship) a Caesare, Cic.*; with *ut* and the *subj.*, *impetrabis a Caesare, ut tibi abesse liceat, Cic.*; *absol.*, *haec si tecum patria loquatur, nonne impetrare debeat? Cic.*

impētus -us, *m.* (*impes*), *violent impulse, rapid motion, violence.* **I.** *quinqueremis praelata impetu, Liv.* **II.** *attack; assault, charge.* **A.** *Lit.*, 1, *impetum facere in hostes, Caes.*; *excipere, sustinere, ferre, to receive an attack, Caes.*; *impetum dare, to attack, Liv.*; *prima impetu pulsi, Caes.*; 2, of things, *force, vio-*

lotos; in magno impetu maris atque aperto, **Caes.** **B.** Transf., 1, of persons, *a.* impulse, force; impetus divinus, inspiration, **Cic.**; **b.** inclination, violent desire; imperii delendi, **Cic.**; **c.** violence; impetu magis quam consilio, **Liv.**; **2.**, of things, tanti belli impetus, **Cic.**

impekus -a-um (in and pecto), 1, uncombed, **Verg.**; **2.**, transf., rude, uncouth, **Tac.**

impiē, adv. (impious), *impiously, wickedly*; aliquid impie acelerateque committere, **Cic.**

impiētas -ātis, *f.* (impious), *impiety, irreligion, ungodliness*; **a.** gen., **Cic.**; **b.** esp., treason against the emperor, **Tac.**

impiger -gra-gram (in and piger), *unslothful, diligent, active*; in scribendo, **Cic.**; ad labores belli, **Cic.**; militia, **Liv.**; with genit., militiae, **Tac.**; with infin., hostium vexare turmas, **Hor.**

impigrē, adv. (impiger), *actively, quickly*; impigre promittere auxilium, **Liv.**

impigras -ātis, *f.* (impiger), *activity, quickness*, **Cic.**

impingo -pēgi-pectum, 3. (in and pango), *to strike, beat, dash, drive, push against*. **I.** Lit., unum alicui, **Cic.**; litoribus impactus, **Tac.** **II.** Transf., **A.** to press upon one, to thrust into one's hand; alicui calicem mulsi, **Cic.**; alicui epistolam, **Cic.** **B.** to drive against; agmina muris, **Verg.**; hostes in vallum, **Tac.**

impiō, 1. (impious), *to render sinful, defile with sin*; **se**, to sin, **Plaut.**

impius -a-um (in and pius), *impious, godless, reprobate, untruthful, unpatriotic*. **I.** Lit., civis, **Cic.**; subst., nefarius impiusque, **Cic.** **II.** Transf., of things, bellum, **Cic.**; arma, **Verg.**

implacābilis -e (in and placabilis), *implacable, irreconcilable*; alicui, **Liv.**; in aliquem, **Cic.**; of things, iracundiae, **Cic.**

implacābilis, adv. in compar. (implacabilis), *more implacably*; implacabilis alicui irasci, **Tac.**

implacātus -a-um (in and placo), *unappeased, unsatisfied*; Charybdis, **Verg.**

implacīdus -a-um (in and placidus), *rough, rude, harsh, savage, fierce*; genus, **H.**

implecto -plexi-plexum, 3. (in a 1 plecto), *to interweave, weave, or twist with, or into*; 1, lit., implexae crinibus angues Eumenides, whose hair is interwoven with serpents, **Verg.**; **2.**, transf., vidua implexa luctu continuo, *plunged in*, **Tac.**

implēō -plēvi-plētum, 2. (in and *pleo), *to fill, fill up, fill full*. **I.** **A.** Gen., **a.** lit., fossas, **Liv.**; with abl., gremium frustis, **Cic.**; mero pateram, **Verg.**; with genit., ollam denarium, **Cic.**; with de, volumina de istis rebus, **Cic.**; **b.** transf., urbem lamentis, **Liv.**; implere aures alicuius **Liv.** **B.** Esp., 1, to fill with food, satiate; impletur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinae, **Verg.**; **2.**, to make pregnant, **Ov.**; **3.**, to fill a certain measure, to complete a number; impleta ut essent sex milia armatorum, **Liv.**; of the moon, luna quater junctis impletat cornibus orbem, had completed its circle, **Ov.** **II.** Fig. **A.** omnia terrore, **Liv.** **B.** Esp., 1, to satisfy, content; sese regum sanguine, **Cic.**; **2.**, to complete; quater undenos decembres, to have lived through, **Hor.**; **3.**, to occupy a position; locum principem, **Tac.**; **4.**, to fulfil, perform; officium scribendi, **Cic.**; fata, **Liv.**

implexus -a-um, partic. of implecto.

implicāō -ōnis, *f.* (implico), *an intertwining, interweaving*; 1, lit., nervorum, **Cic.**; **2.**, transf., **a.** a weaving together; locorum communium, **Cic.**; **b.** embarrassment; rei familiaris, **Cic.**

implicātus -a-um, *p.* adj. (from implico), *confused, entangled*; partes orationis, **Cic.**

impliciscor, 3. dep. (implico), *to become confused, disordered*, **Plaut.**

implicōitē, adv. (implicitus), *confusedly*, **Cic.**

implicō -plicōi-plicitum and -plicavi-plicitum, 1. (in and plico). **I.** to entangle, entrap, entangle. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., se dextrae, to cling to, **Verg.**; implicari remis, **Liv.**; **2.**, transf., implicari or implicare se aliquā re, to be entangled in, engaged in; implicari morbo or in morbum, to be attacked by, **Caes.**; negotiis, **Cic.**; se societate civium, **Cic.** **B.** to confuse, perplex; **a.** implicare ac perturbare aciem, **Sall.**; **b.** aliquem incertis responsis, **Liv.** **II.** **A.** to twine around; brachia collo, **Verg.** **B.** to weave around, to surround; tempora ramo, **Verg.**

implorāō -ōnis, *f.* (imploro), *an imploring for help*; with subject genit., illius, **Cic.**; with object genit., deum, **Liv.**

implōrō, 1. (in and ploro). **I.** to call upon with tears or entreaties. **A.** Gen., nomen filii, **Cic.** **B.** Esp., to beseech, implore; deos, **Cic.**; alicuius auxilium, fidem, misericordiam, **Cic.** **II.** to ask for; auxilium ab aliquo, **Cic.**; **Caes.**; with ne and the subj., **Caes.**

implūmis -e (in and pluma), *unfledged*; pulli, **Hor.**; fetus(avis), **Verg.**

implūō -plūi, 3. (in and pluo), *to rain upon*; with dat., Peneus summis asperginē silvis impluit, **Ov.**

implūvium -ii, *n.* (impluo), *a square basin in the floor of the atrium of a Roman house, in which the rain-water, coming through the compluvium, was received*, **Cic.**

impōlitē, adv. (impolitus), *plainly, without ornament*; dicere, **Cic.**

impōlitus -a-um (in and polio), *rough, unpolished, unrefined, inelegant*; forma ingeni admodum impolita et plane rudis, **Cic.**; res, unfinished, **Cic.**

impollūtus -a-um (in and polluo), *unpolluted, undefiled*, **Tac.**

impōnō -pōsui-pōsitum, 3. (in and pono). **I.** to put, set, lay, place in; aliquem sepulcro, to bury, **Ov.**; coloniam in agro Samnitium, **Liv.**; praesidium Abydi, at Abydos, **Liv.** **II.** to put, lay, place upon. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., alicui coronam, **Cic.**; dextram in caput, **Liv.**; aliquem in rogam, **Cic.**; rogo, **Verg.**; **2.**, esp. as naut. t. t., imponere in naves or simply imponere, to put on ship, to embark; legiones equesque in naves, **Caes.**; exercitum Brundisii, **Cic.** **B.** Transf., 1, to put over as master; regem Macedoniae, consulē populo, **Cic.**; **2.**, to lay upon as a burden, impose; frenos animo alicuius, **Liv.**; alicui onus, **Cic.**; invidiam belli consuli, **Sall.**; **3.**, to impose upon, cheat, deceive; with dat., Catoni egregie, **Cic.** **III.** to place on. **A.** Lit., claves portis, **Liv.** **B.** Transf., 1, manum extremam (summam, supremam) alicui rei, to put the last touch to, **Verg.**; finem imponere alicui rei, **Liv.**; modum alicui rei, to put bounds to, **Liv.**; **2.**, to add; **a.** alicui nomen imponere (with genit. or acc. of the name); **b.** in a bad sense, to cause; alicui vulnus, **Cic.** (partic. perf. syncope. impostus, **Verg.**).

importo, 1. (in and porto), 1, to bring in, import; vinum ad se importari omnino non sinunt, **Caes.**; **2.**, transf., **a.** to bring in, introduce; importatis artibus, foreign, **Cic.**; **b.** to bring upon, cause; alicui detrimentum, **Cic.**

importūnē, adv. (importunus), *unseasonably, rudely, violently*; insistere, **Cic.**

importūnitas -ātis, *f.* (importunus), *rudeness, impoliteness, insolence, inactivity; animosity*, **Cic.**

importūnus -a -um (in and POR-o, PORT-o, whence portus, porta, etc.), 1, lit., *unsuitable, ill-adapted*; loca machinationibus, Sall.; 2, transf., a, of time, *unfavourable*; tempus, Cic.; b, of circumstances, *troublesome, burdensome, oppressive*; pauperies, Hor.; c, *rude, uncivil, unmanly, churlish, savage*; mulier, hestis, libido, Cic.

importūosus -a -um (in and portuosus), *without harbours*; mare, Sall.; litus, Liv.

impos -pōtis (in and POT, whence also potis), *having no power over*; animi, Plaut.

impositus -a -um, partic. of impono.

impōtens -entis (in and potens). **I.** *weak, impotent, having no power*; homo, Cic.; plur. subst. **impōtentes** -ium, *the weak*, Cic. **II.** *having no power over, not master of*. A. Gen. with genit., equi regendi, Liv.; irae, Liv. **B.** *unable to command one's passions, violent, unrestrained, furious, outrageous*; a, lit., homo, Cic.; animus, Cic.; b, transf., of the passions themselves, *unbridled*; injuria, Liv.; laetitia, Cic.

impōtēter, adv. (impotens), 1, *weakly, powerlessly*; elephantos impotēter iam regi, Liv.; 2, *intemperately, passionately*, Liv.

impōtētia -ae, f. (impotens). **I.** *impotence*, Ter. **II.** *passionateness, ungovernableness, intemperance, extravagant passion*; animi, Cic.

impraesentiārum (for in praesentiā re- rum), in present circumstances, for the present, at present, Nep., Tac.

impransus -a -um (in and pransus), *that has not breakfasted, fasting*, Hor.

imprēcor, 1. dep. (in and precor), *to wish any thing for any one, to call down upon, to imprecate*; litora litoribus contraria, Verg.; alicui diras, Tac.

impressio -ōnis, f. (imprimo), 1, in rhetoric, a, *a distinct expression, emphasis, stress of voice*; explanata vocum impressio, Cic.; b, *impressions, raising and lowering of the voice*, Cic.; 2, philosoph. t. t., *the impressions of outward things received through the senses*, Cic.; 3, *a pressing-in-upon, an attack, assault*; non ferre impressionem Latinorum, Liv.; of political contests, me vi et impressione evertere, Cic.

imprimis, adv. (in and primus), *especially, first of all, principally*, Cic.

imprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. (in and premo), *to press in or on*. I. Gen., *to press upon, press into*; impresso genu, Verg. **II.** a, *to press into, impress, drive in*; aratrum muris, Hor.; sulcum altius, Cic.; b, esp., *to stamp, make a mark*; sigillum in cera, Cic.; c, transf., as philosoph. t. t., of ideas, etc., *to impress on the mind*; quum visa in oculis imprimantur, Cic.; d, *to seal*; signo suo impressae tabellae, Liv.; e, *to inlay, cover*; cratera impressum signis, chased, embossed, Verg.; f, fig., quae quum viderem tot vestigiis impressa, Cic.

imprōbatio -ōnis, f. (improbo), *disapprobation, blame*; improbatione hominis uti, Cic.

imprōbē, adv. (improbus), **I.** *wrongly, dishonestly, wickedly*; dicere, facere, Cic.; 2, *wantonly, impudently*; improbissime respondere, Cic.

imprōbitas -ātis, f. (improbus), *badness, wickedness, depravity*; alicuius, Cic.; applied to animals, simiae (roguey), Cic.

imprōbo, 1. (in and probō), *to disapprove, blame, find fault with, reject*; multorum opera, Cic.; with double acc., aliquem testem, Cic.

imprōbūlus -a -um (dim. of improbus), *somewhat bad, wicked*, Juv.

imprōbus -a -um (in and probus). **I.** *bad,*

poor; 1, lit., *defensio*, Cic.; 2, transf., *morally bad, wicked, depraved, reprobate*; homo, Cic.; lex, Cic.; subst., a *rogue*, Cic. **II.** *beyond measure*; a, *beyond the usual size, enormous, immense*; labor, never-ending, Verg.; rabies ventris, insatiabile hunger, Verg.; anser, anguis, voracious, Verg.; b, transf. (a) *mischievous*; puer, Verg.; (B) *bold*; Aeneas, Verg.; *shameless, impudent*; siren, Hor.; (γ) *lascivious, lewd*; carmina, Ov.

imprōcērus -a -um (in and procerus), *small, low of stature*; pecora, Tac.

impromptus -a -um (in and promptus), *not ready, not quick*; lingua, *slow of speech*, Liv.

imprōpēratūs -a -um (in and propero), *not hasty, slow*; vestigia, Verg.

improsper -ēra -ērum (in and prosper), *unfortunate, unprosperous*; claritudo, Tac.

improspēre, adv. (improsper), *unprosperously, unluckily*, Tac.

imprōvidē, adv. (improvidus), *without forethought, improvidently*, Liv.

imprōvidūs -a -um (in and providus). **I.** *not foreseeing*; improvidos incautosque hostes opprimere, Liv.; with genit., improvidus futuri certaminis, Liv. **II.** *without forethought, incautious, heedless, improvident*; duces, Cic.; improvidi et creduli senes, Cic.; with genit., improvidus futuri, Tac.; transf., of things, improvida aetas (puerorum), Cic.

imprōvisō, adv. (improvisus), *suddenly, unexpectedly*, Cic.

imprōvisus -a -um (in and provideo), *unforeseen, unanticipated, unexpected, sudden*; res, Cic.; adventus, Cic.; de or ex improviso, or improviso, *suddenly, unexpectedly*, Cic.

imprudens -entis (in and prudens). **I.** *not foreseeing, not expecting, not knowing*; aliquem imprudentem aggredi, to attack unawares, Caes.; imprudente Sulla, without the knowledge of Sulla. **II.** a, *ignorant of, not acquainted with*; legis, Cic.; maris, Liv.; b, *unwise, rash, imprudent*, Tac.

imprudentē, adv. (imprudens), 1, *ignorantly, unwittingly, unawares, through ignorance*, Cic.; 2, *imprudently, inconsiderately*; nihil imprudenter facere, ap. Cic.

imprudentia -ae, f. (imprudens). **I.** *absence of design*; telli missi, Cic.; quo ne imprudentiam quidem oculorum adici fas fuit, cast a look unawares, Cic. **II.** 1, *ignorance of*; eventus, Liv.; 2, *want of foresight, imprudence, inadvertence*; per imprudentiam, from imprudence, Cic.; propter imprudentiam labi, Caes.

impūbes -bēris and **impūbis** -e (in and pubes), *below the age of puberty, under age, youthful*; filius, Cic.; anni, Ov.; genae, beardless, Verg.; qui diutissime impuberes permanserunt, *retained their chastity*, Caes.; plur., impuberes or impubes, boys, Liv., Caes.

impūdēns -entis (in and pudens), *not ashamed, shameless, impudent*; tu es impudens! Cic.; transf., mendacium, Cic.; impudentissimae literae, Cic.

impudentē, adv. with compar. and superl. (impudens), *shamelessly, impudently*; mentiri, Cic.

impudentia -ae, f. (impudens), *shamelessness, impudence*, Cic.

impudicitia -ae, f. (impudicus), *lewdness, incontinence, unchastity*, Tac.

impudicus -a -um (in and pudicus), *unchaste, lewd, incontinent*; homo, Cic.; transf., P. Clodii imperatoris impudentia, Cic.

impugnatio -ōnis, f. (impugno), *an assault, attack*, Cic.

impugnō, 1. (in and pugno), *to attack, as*

scult, assail. **I.** Lit., as milit. t. t., terga hostium, Liv.; absol., Caes. **II.** Transf., a, to contend, struggle against any one, attack, assail; regem, Sall.; b, to assail with words; dignitatem alicuius, Cic.; mentem, Tac.

impulsiō -ōnis, f. (impello), 1, an external influence or force, an impression or impulse from without, Cic.; 2, an instigation, incitement, impulse; omnis ad omnem animi motum impulsio, Cic.

impulsor -ōris, m. (impello), an instigator, inciter; profectionis meae, Cic.; Caesare impulsore atque auctore, Cic.

impulsus -ūs, m. (impello). **I.** an outward force, shock, pressure; scutorum, Cic. **II.** 1, an incitement, instigation; impulsu meo, suo, vestro, Cic.; 2, an inward impulse, sudden passion, Cic.

impūnē (impunis, from in and poena), adv. with impunity, without punishment. **A.** Lit., facere, Cic.; ferre; to go unpunished, Cic.; non impune abire, Caes. **B.** Transf., without peril, safely; in otio esse, Cic.; revivere aequor, Hor.

impūnitas -ātis, f. (impunis). **A.** Lit., impunity, exemption from punishment; peccandi, Cic.; alicui veniam et impunitatem dare, Cic.; impunitas non modo a iudicio, sed etiam a sermone, Cic. **B.** Transf., freedom, licence; flagiti-orum, Cic.; superflua juvenili quadam impunitate et licentiā, Cic.

impūnitē, adv. (impunitus), with impunity, Cic.

impūnitus -a -um (in and punitus). **A.** unpunished, exempt from punishment; multorum impunita scelera ferre, Cic.; si istius haec injuria impunita discessit, Cic.; aliquem impunitum dimittere, Sall. **B.** Transf., unbridled, unrestrained; mendacium, Cic.; omnium rerum libertas, Cic.

impūratūs -a -um (impuro), vile, abandoned, infamous, Plaut., Ter.

impūrē, adv. (impurus), impurely, vilely, infamously, shamefully; multa facere, Cic.; vivere, Cic.

impūritas -ātis, f. (impurus), moral impurity, Cic.

impūrus -a -um (in and purus), 1, lit., unclean, stained, impure, Ov.; 2, usually in a moral sense, impure, defiled, vile, shameful, infamous; homo, Cic.; animus, Sall.; historia, Ov.

1. **impūtātus** -a -um (in and puto), unpruned, untrimmed; vines, Ov.

2. **impūtātus** -a -um, partic. of imputo.

impūto, 1. (in and puto), to impute to, lay to the charge of any one, as a fault or merit, to account, reckon as a fault or merit; a, as a merit, quis mihi plurimum imputet, Tac.; b, as a fault, alicui datum, Ov.

imūlus -a -um (dim. of imus), lowest, Cat.

imūsus -a -um, superl. from inferus (i. v.).

1. **in**, prep. with acc. = into, with abl. = in.

I. With the acc. **A.** Of space, into; ad urbem vel potius in urbem exercitum adducere, Cic. **B.** Of time; 1, to; dormire in lucem, Hor.; aliquod in omne tempus perdidiisse, for ever, Cic.; 2, for; magistratum creare in annum, Liv.; in multos annos praedicere, Cic.; in diem, a, for a short time, for the day; in diem vivere, to live for the moment, Cic.; b, daily; in diem raptō vivere, Liv.; c, for the future; in diem poenas praesentis fraudis dii reservant, Cic.; in dies or in singulos dies, (a) from day to day, Cic.; (B) daily, Cic.; in horas, hourly, Hor.; in singulos annos, from year to year, Liv. **C.** Of other relations; 1, of dimension, in; murum in

altitudinem pedum sedecim fossamque perducit, Caes.; 2, of division, into; Gallia est omnia divisa in tres partes, Caes.; describere censors binos in singulas civitates, two for each state, Cic.; 3, of object, for; nullam pecuniam Gabinio, nisi in rem militarem datam, Cic.; in hoc, for this purpose, Hor.; 4, of manner, according to; tradere regnum in fidem alicuius, on the word of, Sall.; in eandem sententiam loqui, Cic.; jurare in verba alicuius, Hor.; in universum, in general, Liv.; in vicem, Cic., Caes., or in vices, Ov., in turns; 5, of direction, a, to, in the presence of, before; de servis quare in dominos, Cic.; b, towards; amor in patriam, Cic. **D.** Pregnant constr., aliquem in carcerem asservari jubere, to be taken to prison and kept there, Liv.; in Tusculanum futurum esse, to wish to come to, Cic. **II.** With abl., in. **A.** Of space; 1, esse in Sicilia, Cic.; in oculis esse, to be before one's eyes, Cic.; 2, esp. of dress, etc., esse in vest domestica, Ov.; excubare in armis, Caes. **B.** of time; 1, in the course of; in sex mensibus, Cic.; in bello, Cic.; in deliberando, during, Cic.; 2, at; in tali tempore, Liv.; in eo est ut, etc., on the point of, Liv.; in tempore, at the right time, Liv. **C.** Of other relations; 1, of the condition in which one is, in; in hac solitudine, Cic.; with persons, in the case of; in hoc homine non accipio excusationem, Cic.; 2, of action, etc., in; in motu esse, Cic.; 3, of the subjects of education, in; erudire in iure civili, Cic.; 4, amongst the number of; in quibus Catilina, Sall.

2. **in**, inseparable particle, with adjectives and participles, without, not, e.g., indoctus.

inaccessus -a -um (in and accedo), inaccessible; latus, Verg.

inācesco -scenti, 3, to become sour; transf., haec tibi per totos inacescant omnia sensus, Ov.

ināchus (Ināchos) -i, m. (Inachos), a mythical king of Argos, father of Io, after whom the river Inachus in Argolis was named; hence 1, adj.,

ināchius -a -um; a, relating to Inachus; juvenca, Io, Verg.; b, Greek; urbes, Verg.; 2,

ināchides -ae, m. a descendant of Inachus, Perseus, Ov.; Epaphus, Ov.; 3, **ināchis** -idis, f. relating to Inachus; ripa, of the river Inachus, Ov.; subst., a daughter of Inachus, Io, Prop.

inādustus -a -um (in and aduro), unburnt, unsinged, Ov.

inaedifico, 1. 1, to build in or upon; speculum in domo, Cic.; aliquid in locum, Liv.; 2, to build up, block up, barricade; vicos plateasque, Caes.

inaequābilis -e, a, uneven; solum, Liv.; b, unequal, varying; motus, Cic.

inaequābiliter, adv. (inaequabilis), unequally, variously, Suet.

inaequalis -e, 1, unequal, uneven, unlike, various; 1, lit., loca, Tac.; calices, now full, now half full, Hor.; 2, transf., varietas, Cic. **II.** Act., making unequal; tonsor, Hor.; procellae, disturbing the level of the sea, Hor.

inaequalitas -ātis, f. (inaequalis), inequality, dissimilarity, irregularity, Varr.

inaequaliter, adv. (inaequalis), unequally, unevenly; inaequaliter eminentes rupes, Liv.

inaequo, 1, to make even or level; haec levibus cratibus terraque inaequat, Caes.

inaestimābilis -e, 1, a, that cannot be estimated; nihil tam incertum nec tam inaeestimabile quam animi multitudinis, Liv.; b, priceless, inestimable; gaudium, Liv.; 2, having no (relative) value (Gr. ἀνὰ τίαν ἔχων), Cic.; in a bad sense, unusquisque deus deus, Cic.

inaestuo, 1, to boil, rage in; ag., si meo inaequat praecordis bilis, Hor.

Inaffectātus -a -um (in and affecto), *natural, unaffected*, Plin.

Inalpinus -a -um, *Alpine, dwelling in the Alps*; subst., **Inalpini** -ōrum, *the dwellers in the Alps*, ap. Cic.

Inamābilis -e, *unpleasant, hateful, unlovely, odious*; palus (of the Styx), Verg.

Inamāresco, 3. *to become bitter*, Hor.

Inambitiōsus -a -um, *not ambitious, unpretentious*, Ov.

Inambulatio -ōnis, f. (inambulo), *a walking up and down*, Cic.

Inambulo, 1. *to walk up and down*; cum Cotta in porticu, Cic.

Inamoenus -a -um, *unpleasant, unlovely, dismal*; regna umbrarum, Ov.

Inaniās -arum, f. (inanis), *emptiness*, Plant.

Ināpilōquus (Ināpilōgus) -a -um (inanis and loquor), *speaking in vain or emptily*, Plant.

Inānimālis -e, *lifeless, inanimate*; animalia inanimāliaque omnia, Liv.

Inānimātus -a -um, *lifeless, inanimate*, Cic. (?).

Inānimentum -i, n. (inanio), *emptiness*, Plant.

Inānimus -a -um (in and anima), *lifeless, inanimate*; neut. subst., quum inter inanimum et animal hoc interit, Cic.

Inānio -ivi itum, 4. (inānis), *to empty, make void*, Lucr.

Inānis -e, *empty, void, vacant* (opp. plenus, completus, confertus). **I. Lit.**, A. Gen., vas, domus, Cic.; equus, *without rider*, Cic.; navis, *unloaded*, Caes.; corpus, *soulless, dead*, Cic.; lumina, *blind*, Ov.; galea, *taken from the head*, Verg.; with genit., Hor.; with abl., epistola inanis aliquid re utilis et suavi, Cic.; subst.,

ināne -is, n. *space, empty space*, Cic. **B. 1.** esp., *empty-handed*; a, *redire*, Cic.; b, *poor, indigent*; civitas, Cic.; 2, *empty-bellied, hungry*, Hor. **II. Transf.**, 1, *empty, void of*; with genit., inanisima prudentiae, Cic.; elocutio, Cic.; subst., **ināne** -is, n. *vanity, emptiness*, Hor.; 2, *groundless, vain*; motus, Cic.; 3, *vain, useless*; contentiones, Cic.; 4, *vain, conceited*; animus, Cic.

Inānitas -ātis, f. (inanis), 1, *emptiness, empty space*, Cic.; 2, *transf., worthlessness, vanity*, Cic.

Inānitē, adv. (inanis), *emptily, vainly, uselessly*, Cic.

1. **Inārātus** -a -um (in and ar), *unploughed, fallow*, Verg.

2. **Inārātus**, partic. of inaro.

Inardesco -arsi, 3. **I.** *to burn on*; humerus Herculis, Hor. **II.** *to begin to glow, to kindle*. A. Lit., nubes inardescit solis radiis, Verg. **B.** *Transf.*, of passions, *to glow, burn*; amor speciei presentis inarsit, Ov.; speciei juvenis, Ov.

Ināresco -ārii, 3. *to become dry*; vi solis, Tac.

Inargentātus -a -um, *silvered, plated with silver*, Plin.

Inārimē -ēs, f. = Aenaria.

Ināro, 1. *to plough, to cultivate*, Plin.

Inassuetus -a -um, *unaccustomed*; equus, Ov.

Inattēnuātus (in and attenuo), *undiminished, unimpaired*; fames, *unappeased*, Ov.

Inaudax -ācis, *timid, fearful*, Hor.

Inaudio, 4. *to hear; particularly, to hear*

news, to hear a secret; aliquid de aliquo, Cic.; de aliqua re ex aliquo, Cic.

1. **Inauditus** -a -um (in and audio), *unheard of*; 1, a, *inaudita criminatio*, Cic.; b, *unheard of, unusual*; agger inauditus, Caes.; nomen est, non dico inusitatum, verum etiam inauditum, Cic.; 2, *unheard, without a hearing* (before a judge); aliquem inauditum et indefensum damnare, Tac.

2. **Inauditus** -a -um, partic. of insudio.

Inaugurātō, adv. (inauguro), *after having taken the auguries*, Liv.

Inauguro, 1. **I.** *Intransit.*, *to take the auguries, to divine*; Palatium Romulus, Remus Aventinum ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv.; with rel., sent., inaugura ferire possit, quod nunc ego mente concipio, Liv. **II.** *Transit.*, *to consecrate, instal, inaugurate*; templum, Cic.; flaminem, Cic.

Inaures -ium, f. (in and aures), *earrings*, Plaut.

Inauro, 1. **I.** *to gild, cover with gold*; gen. in partic., **inaurātus** -a -um, *gilt*; statua, Cic.; vestis, *gold-worked*, Ov. **II.** *Transf.* (in jest), *to gild, enrich*, Cic.

Inauspicātō, adv. (inauspiciatus), *without consulting the auspices*, Cic.

Inauspicātus -a -um. **I.** *without auspices*; lex, *adopted without auspices*, Liv. **II.** *Transf.*, *unlucky, inauspicious*, Plin.

Inausus -a -um (in and audeo), *not dared, not attempted*; ne quid inausum aut intractatum sceleris dolive fuisset, Verg.

Incaedūus -a -um, *not cut down, unfelled*; lucus, Ov.

Incalesco -cālūi, 3. *to glow, become warm*; a, of things, *incalcescent sole*, Liv.; b, of persons, *to glow with wine or passion*; vino, Liv.; esp. of love; vidit et incalluit pelagi deus, Ov.

Incalcācio, 3. *to heat, warm, make hot*, Ov.

Incallidē, adv. (incallidus) *not cleverly, without ingenuity*; non incallide (= skilfully) tergiversari, Cic.

Incallidus -a -um, *not clever, without ingenuity*; servus non incallidus, Cic.

Incalesco -candūi, 3. *to begin to glow with heat, become very hot*; incandescit eundo (plumbum), Ov.

Incānesco -cānūi, 3. *to become white*; ornusque incanuit albo flore piri, Verg.

Incantāmentum -i, n. (incanto), *a charm, incantation*, Plin.

Incanto, 1. *to consecrate with charms or spells*; vincula, Hor.

Incānus -a -um, *quite grey*; menta, Verg.

Incassum, adv. (v. cassus), *in vain, vainly, uselessly*, Verg.

Incastigātus -a -um (in and castigo), *un-chastised, uncorrected*, Hor.

Incautē, adv. (incautus), *incautiously, carelessly*; incaute et stulte, Cic.; compar., incautius sequi, Caes.

Incautus -a -um, 1, *incautious, careless, heedless, un wary, inconsiderate*; homo incautus et rusticus, Cic.; with ab and the abl., incautus a fraude, Liv.; with genit., futuri, Hor.; 2, *not guarded against or that which cannot be guarded against, unforeseen, unexpected, uncertain, unprotected*; repente incautos agros invasit, Sall.; iter hostibus incautum, Tac.

Incēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. **I.** *Intransit.*, *to walk, go, march, step in, enter*. A. Lit., a, *pedes, on foot*, Liv.; molliter, *with a light step*, Ov.; quā

inque incederēt, Cic.; **b**, as milit. & c., to march, advance; usque ad portas, Liv.; in percussos Romanos, to come on, Sall. **B**. Transf., **a**, to come on, break out; postquam tenebrae incedebat, Liv.; incescit in ea castra vis morbi, Liv.; **b**, of news, reports, etc.; occultus rumor incedebat (with acc. and infin.), Tac.; **c**, of political events, to take place, arise, spread abroad; incescit timor Sabini belli, Liv.; with dat. pers., to seize on; gravis cura patribus incescit, ut, etc., Liv. **II**. Transit., **1**, to walk on; scenam, Tac.; **2**, to happen to, come to, defall; aliquem valetudo adversa incescit, Tac.

incēlēbrātus -a -um (in and cerebro), not made known, not spread abroad, Tac.

incendiārius -a -um (incendium), relating to a conflagration, incendiary; hence, subst., **incendiārius** -li, m. an incendiary, Tac.

incendium -li, n. (incendo), a conflagration, fire. **I**. **1**, lit., incendium facere, excitare, Cic.; confare, Liv.; **2**, meton. fire-brand; incendia poscit, Verg. **II**. Transf., **1**, fire, glow, heat (of the passions); cupiditatis, Cic.; **2**, danger, destruction, ruin; civitatis, Cic.

incendo -cendi -censum, 3. (In and *cando), to kindle, set fire to, burn. **I**. **A**. Lit., **a**, tus et odores, Cic.; **b**, to set on fire; urbem, Cic.; **c**, medic. t. t., incensi aestus, the burning heat of fever, Verg. **B**. Meton., **1**, to kindle fire upon; altaria, Verg.; **2**, to make bright, brilliant, to enlighten; solis incensa radiis luna, Cic. **II**. Transf., **1**, to set on fire with passion, incite, excite, stir up, irritate, incense; **a**, animos iudicum in aliquem, Cic.; desine me incendere querelis, Verg.; esp., to excite to love; aliquem, Verg.; incendi, to burn, to glow, to be irritated, incensed; amore, desiderio, Cic.; incensus ira, Cic.; **b**, of abstract objects, to arouse; cupiditatem, oīia, Cic.; **2**, to enhance, raise, increase; luctum, Verg.; **3**, to fill (as with fire); caelum clamore, Verg.

incensio -ōnis, f. (incendo), a burning, conflagration, Cic.

1. incensus -a -um (in and censeo), not enrolled by the censor, unassessed, Cic.

2. incensus. **I**. Partic. of incendo. **II**. **P**. adj., fig., of orators, fiery; vehemens et incensus, Cic.

inceptio -ōnis, f. (incipio), a beginning, undertaking; tam praecleari operis, Cic.

incepto, 1. (intens. of incipio), to begin, undertake, Plaut., Ter.

inceptor -ōris, m. (incipio), a beginner, Ter.

inceptum -i, n. (incipio), an undertaking, beginning, enterprise; inceptum non succedebat, Liv.; incepta patrare, Sall.; ab incepto desistere, Liv.

inceptus -ūs, m. = inceptum (q.v.).

incerno -crēvi -crētum, 3. to sift upon, to bestrew by sifting; piper album cum sale nigro incertum, Hor.

incēro, 1. to cover with wax; in jest, genua deorum, to cover with votive wax tablets, i.e., to beseech, implore, Juv.

1. incertō, adv. (Incertus), not certainly, doubtfully, Plaut.

2. incerto, 1. (incertus), to make uncertain or doubtful, Plaut.

incertus -a -um, uncertain, doubtful, not sure. **I**. **A**. casus, Cic.; responsum, Liv.; rumores, Caes. **B**. Esp., **a**, not clearly visible, dim, dark; Juna, Verg.; **b**, not sure (of a blow); securis, Verg.; **c**, disorderly; crines, Ov.; vultus; disturbed, Cic. **II**. **A**. undetermined; os, stammering, Ov.; with rel. sent., incerti socii an hostes

essent, Liv.; subst., **incertum** -i, n. **Inc** which is uncertain, uncertainty; ad or in incertum revocare, to make uncertain, Cic.; plur., incerta belli, the uncertainties of war, Liv. **B**. Transf., of persons, uncertain, hesitating; quum incertae essem ubi esses, Cic.; with genit., rerum omnium, Liv.

incesso -cessi or -cessivi, 3. (intens. of incedo), to attack, assail, fall upon. **A**. Lit., aliquem jaculis saxisque, Liv. **B**. Transf., to assail with reproaches; reges dictis protervis, Ov.; aliquem criminibus, Tac.

incessus -ūs, m. (incedo), the gait, mode of walking. **I**. Lit., **A**. Gen., rarus incessus nec ita longus, Cic.; incessus citus modo, modo tardus, Sall. **B**. Esp., a hostile attack, assault; primo incessu solvit obsidium, Tac. **II**. entrance, approach; alios incessus hostis claudere, Tac.

incestō, adv. (incestus), impurely, sinfully, Cic.

incesto, 1. (incestus), **1**, to defile, pollute; classem funere, Verg.; **2**, to defile, dishonour, Verg.

incestum -i, n., v. incestus.

1. incestus -a -um (in and castus), impure, sinful, impious. **I**. Gen., os, Cic.; manus, Liv.; subst., incestus, a sinful person, Hor. **II**. Esp., unchaste, lewd; **a**, of persons, iudex (of Paris); Hor.; **b**, of things, flagitium, Cic.; subst., **incestum** -i, n. unchastity, lewdness, incest; incestum facere, Cic.

2. incestus -ūs, m. (1. incestus), unchastity, incest, Cic.

inchoō, 1. to begin, commence. **A**. Gen., novum delubrum, Cic.; res quas (communis intelligentia) in animis nostris inchoavit, Cic. **B**. Esp., **1**, to introduce, begin to treat of; philosophiam multis locis, Cic.; **2**, to bring a matter before the senate; inchoante Caesare de, etc., Tac.; **3**, partic. perf., **inchoātus** -a -um, only begun, not finished, incomplete; cognitio, officium, Cic.

1. incido -cidi, 3. (in and cado), to fall in or on. **I**. Accidentally. **A**. Lit., foveam, Cic.; with dat., capitibus nostris, Liv. **B**. Transf., **1**, to fall into, to light upon; in insidias, Cic.; incidere alicui or in aliquem, to meet unexpectedly, Cic.; **2**, of time, to fall upon, happen on; in hunc diem incidunt mysteria, Cic.; **3**, to fall into a disease or some evil; in morbum, Cic.; in aes alienum, to run into debt, Cic.; **4**, to fall upon by chance; **a**, of persons, casu in eorum mentionem, Cic.; in Diodorum, to fall in with the opinion of, Cic.; **b**, of things, incidit mihi in mentem, it comes into my mind, Cic.; **5**, to happen, occur; Incidunt saepe tempora quin, etc., Cic.; si qua clades incidisset, Liv.; forte incidit ut with subj., Liv.; with dat. pers., to happen to; multis tales casus inciderunt, Cic. **II**. Purposely. **A**. Lit., into a place, to burst into; castris, Liv.; in hostem, to attack, Liv. **B**. Transf., to fall upon, seize; terror incidit exercitui, Caes.

2. incido -cidi -cisum, 3. (in and caedo). **I**. to cut into, make an incision, cut open; **1**, gen., arbores, Caes.; pulmo incisus, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, to inscribe, engrave an inscription; leges in aes, Cic.; notum est carmen incisum in sepulcro, Cic.; **b**, to make by cutting; faces, Verg.; **c**, to clip, prune, cut; pinnae, Cic. **II**. to cut through. **A**. Lit., linum, Cic. **B**. Transf., **1**, to cut short, bring to an end, break off; poema quod institueram, Cic.; sermonem, Liv.; genus vocis incidens, broken off, interrupted; **2**, to take away; spem omnem, Liv.

inciens -entis (connected with ἐγκύμα, ἐγκυος), pregnant, with young, Plin.

incilis -e (for *inckillis* from *incido*), *cut*; subst., **incile** -is, n. a ditch or canal for carrying off water; fig., tamquam in quodam incili jam omnia adhaeserunt, ap. Cic.

incilio, 1. to blame; scold, rebuke, Lucr.

incingo -cincti -cinctum, 3. to surround, engirdle; *incinctus cinctu Gabino*, Liv.; *transf.* *urbes moenibus*, Ov.

incino, 3. (in and cano), to sing, Prop.

incipio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (in and capio), to begin, commence. **I.** Transit., **A.** Gen. with acc., pugnam, Liv.; with infin., bella gerere, Cic.; absol., ut incipiendi ratio fieret, Cic. **B.** to begin to speak; sic statim rex incipit, Sall. **II.** Intransit., to commence; tum incipere ver arbitrabatur, Cic.

incipisso, 3. (*incipio*), to begin, commence, Plaut.

incisē and **incisim**, adv. (*incido*), in short, disconnected sentences; dicere, Cic.

incisio -ōnis, f. (*incido*), a division or clause of a sentence, Cic.

incisum -i, n. (*incido*), a division of a sentence, Cic.

incisura -ae, f. (*incido*), a cutting into, incision, Plin.

incitamentum -i, n. (*incito*), an incitement, inducement, incentive; *incitamentum periculorum et laborum*, Cic.

incitātē, adv. (*incitatus*), hastily, violently; *incitatus ferri, fluere*, of speech, Cic.

incitatio -ōnis, f. (*incito*), an inciting, instigating, exciting. **I.** Act., *languentis populi*, Cic. **II.** Pass. **A.** violent motion; *aei tantā incitatione fertur*, Cic. **B.** Transf., excitement, ardour, energy, vehemence; *animi*, Caes.; *mentis*, Cic.

incitatus -a -um, p. adj. (from *incito*). **A.** rapid, vehement; *equo incitato*, at full gallop, Cic. **B.** Transf., *cursus in oratione incitator*, Cic.

incito, 1. to put into rapid motion, urge on, to hasten. **I.** **A.** Lit., *equos*, Caes.; prov., *incitare currentem*, to spur the willing horse, Cic.; refl., *se incitare*, or middle *incitari*, to quicken one's pace, to hasten; *alii ex castris se incitant*, Caes. **B.** Transf., to incite, rouse, urge, spur on; **1.** animos, ingenium, Cic.; *Caesarem ad id bellum*, Caes.; **2.** a, to inspire; *terrae vis Pythiam incitabat*, Cic.; **b**, to incite, make hostile, stir up; *aliquem in aliquem*, Cic. **II.** to increase; **1.** animis incitatus pluvius, Liv.; **2.** to enhance; *eloquendi celeritate*, Cic.

1. incitus -a -um (in and cieo), in rapid motion, rapid, swift, Verg.

2. incitus -a -um (in and cieo), immovable; esp. used of a piece in the game of draughts, Plaut.

incivilis -e, unjust, tyrannical, Eutr.

inolāmīto, 1. (insep. of *inolamo*), to call out against, Plaut.

inciāmo, 1. to call upon loudly; **1.** generally, *aliquem nomine*, Liv.; *comitem suum semet et aepius*, Cic.; with dat., *Albanus exercitus inelamat Curiatis*, uti opem ferant fratri, Liv.; **2.** to call upon for help; *nemo inelamavit patrum*, Cic.

inclāresco -clārū, 3. to become illustrious, Tac.

inclemens -entis, unmerciful, not clement, harsh, rough; dictator, Liv.; *inclementiori verbo appellare*, Liv.

inclementēr, adv. with compar. (*inclemens*), harshly, unmercifully, rigorously; *inclementius inveni in aliquem*, Liv.

inclementia -ae, f. (*inclemens*), unmercifulness, rigour, harshness; *divum*, Verg.

inclinatio -ōnis, f. (*inclino*), a leaning, bending, inclination. **I.** Lit., **A.** corporis, Cic. **B.** change of the voice, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** a mental leaning, inclination; *ad meliorem spem*, Cic.; **2.** a, inclination of will, good-will, liking; *voluntatis*, Cic.; **b**, change, alteration; *temporum*, Cic.

inclinatus -a -um, p. adj. (from *inclino*), sunk. **I.** Lit., of the voice, low, deep; vox, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** sunken, fallen; *fortuna*, Cic.; **2.** inclined towards, favourable to; *ad pacem*, Liv.

inclino, 1. (in and clino = κλίνω), to bend, bow, lean, incline. **I.** Act., **A.** Lit., *genua arenis*, Ov.; *malos*, the masts, Liv. **B.** Transf., **1.** to incline, turn away; *omnem culpam in aliquem*, to lay the blame on, Cic.; *haec animum inclinant ut credam*, induce me to believe, Liv.; **2.** a, to cause to decline, change for the worse; *omnia simul inclinant fortuna*, Liv.; **b**, to decide, give a decisive turn to; *fraus rem inclinauit*, Liv. **II.** Refl., *se inclinare* or simply *inclinare*, or middle *inclinari*, to bend, incline.

A. Lit., **1.** of an army, to waver, yield; *acies inclinat* or *inclinat*, Liv.; **2.** of the sun, or of time; *inclinato in pomeridianum tempus die*, turning towards evening, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** paululum *inclinari timore*, to waver, Cic.; **2.** a, to incline in opinion; *ad Stoicos*, Cic.; *sententia senatus inclinat ad pacem*, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Liv.; **b**, to be favourable to; *pluribus hisce*, Hor.

includo -clūsi -clūsum, 3. (in and cludo, clando). **I.** to shut up, shut in, enclose. **A.** Of personal objects, *parietibus deos*, Cic.; *aliquem in cella Concordiae*, Cic. **B.** Of inanimate objects, **1.** a, to insert; *emblemata in scaphis aureis*, Cic.; *verba versu*, Cic.; **b**, to surround; *aureas auro*, Verg.; to insert as an episode; *aliquid orationi*, Cic. **II.** to obstruct, hinder, stop; *vocem*, Cic.

includo -ōnis, f. (*includo*), a shutting up, confinement, Cic.

incolūtus (**incolūtus**, **incolitus**) -a -um (in and clueo), celebrated, famous, renowned; *populi regesque*, Liv.; *leges Solonis*, Liv.

1. incoctus -a -um (in and coquo), uncooked, raw, Plaut.

2. incoctus -a -um, partial, of incoquo.

incogitabilis -e, thoughtless, inconsiderate, Plaut.

incogitans -antis, inconsiderate, Ter.

incogitantia -ae, f. (*incogitans*), thoughtlessness, heedlessness, Plaut.

incogitatus -a -um, inconsiderate, Plaut.

incogito, 1. to contrive, plan; *fraudem socio*, Hor.

incognitus -a -um. **I.** unknown. **A.** ne *incognita pro cognitis habeamus*, Cic. **B.** Legal t.t., not examined; *incognita re judicare*, Cic. **II.** unclaimed, Liv.

incohībēo, 2. to hold together, Lucr.

incola -ae, c. (*incolo*), an inhabitant, dweller in any place. **I.** Gen. **A.** Of persons, *Pythagorae incolae paene nostri*, our fellow-countrymen, Cic.; with genit., *mundi*, Cic.; poet., *incola turba*, natives, Ov. **B.** Of animals, *aquarum incolae*, Cic. **C.** Of winds, native; *aquilones*, Hor. **II.** Esp. = μέτοικος, a resident without full civic rights, Cic.

incolō -cōlidi -cultum, 3. **I.** Transit., to inhabit, dwell in; *eas urbes*, Cic.; partic. subst.,

incolēntes -um, m. the inhabitants, Liv. **II.** Intransit., to dwell; *inter mare Alpesque*, Liv.

incolūmis -e (in and *columis, from *cello),

uninjured, safe and sound, without damage, Cic.; naves, Caes.; with ab and the abl., incolumis a calamitate, Cic.

incolumitas -ātis, f. (incolumis), safety, soundness, good condition, preservation; mundi, Cic.; incolumitatem deditis polliceri, Caes.

incomitatus -a -um (in and comitor), unaccompanied, without retinue, alone, Verg.

incommendatus -a -um, given up to, abandoned; tellus incommendata ventis, Ov.

incommōdē, adv. (incommodus), inconveniently, unsuitably, unseasonably; venire, Cic.; incommōdus mecum actum est, Cic.; incommōdissime navigare, Cic.

incommōditas -ātis, f. (incommodus), inconvenience, unsuitableness, disadvantage; incommōditas alienati illius animi, Cic.; temporis, unseasonableness, Liv.

incommōdo, 1. (incommodus), to be unpleasant, burdensome, troublesome to any one, to incommode; with dat., inimicis, Cic.; nihil alteri, Cic.

incommōdum, v. incommodus.

incommōdus -a -um, inconvenient, unsuitable, unfit, troublesome, disagreeable. **I.** Adj., a, of things, valetudo, ill-health, Cic.; compar. non incommōdiore loco quam, etc. Cic.; superl. res eius incommōdissimae, Cic.; b, of persons, troublesome, annoying; alicui incommōdum esse, Cic. **II.** Subst., **incommōdum** -i, n., a, disadvantage; incommōdo tuo, Cic.; b, injury, misfortune; commoveri incommōdo valetudinis tuae, Cic.; incommōdo affici, Cic.; alicui incommōdum ferre, Cic.; incommōdum capere or accipere, Cic.

incommutābilis -e, unchangeable; reipublicae status, Cic.

incomparābilis -e, incomparable, Plin.

incompertus -a -um (in and comperio), unknown, not ascertained, uncertain; inter cetera vetustate incomperta, Liv.

incompositē, adv. (incompositus), in a disorderly manner; hostis negligeret et incomposita veniens, Liv.

incompositus -a -um, disordered, disorderly, irregular; 1, agmen, Liv.; hostes, Liv.; 2, transf., of style, nempe incomposito pede currere versus Lucii, Hor.

incomprehensibilis -e, that cannot be understood, incomprehensible, Quint.

incomptus -a -um, a, untended, untrimmed; capilli, Hor.; b, rude, artless, Tac.; of style, without ornament, rude, rough; oratio, Cic.; versus, Verg.

inconcensus -a -um (in and concedo), not allowed, forbidden; hymenaei, Verg.

inconcilio, 1, to win artfully to one's own side, Plaut.

inconcinnus -a -um, awkward, inelegant; qui in aliquo genere inconcinnus et stultus est, Cic.

inconcussus -a -um, unshaken, firm; pax, Tac.

inconditē, adv. (inconditus), confusedly; versus Graecos dicere, Cic.

inconditus -a -um (in and condo), disorderly, confused, irregular; acies, Liv.; jus civile, unarranged, Cic.; genus dicendi, Cic.

incongruens -entis, not agreeing, unsuitable, Plin.

inconsiderantia -ae, f. (in and considero), thoughtlessness, inconsiderateness, Cic.

inconsideratē, adv. (inconsideratus), with-

out consideration; rashly, inconsiderately; agere, Cic.; dicere, Cic.

inconsiderātus -a -um, 1, thoughtless, inconsiderate, Cic.; 2, unadvised, unconsidered; cupiditas, Cic.

inconsolābilis -e, inconsolable; transvulnus, incurable, Ov.

inconstans -stantis, changeable, unstable, inconstant; mihi ridicule es visus esse inconstans, Cic.

inconstantē, adv. (inconstans), inconstantly, inconsistently, capriciously; loqui, Cic.; haec inconstantissime dicuntur, Cic.

inconstantia -ae, f. (inconstans), changeableness, instability, inconstancy; mentis, Cic.

inconsultē, adv. (inconsultus), inconsiderately, unadvisedly; inconsulte ac temere, Cic.

1. inconsultus -a -um (in and consulo), 1, not consulted; inconsulto senatu, Liv.; 2, without advice, unadvised; inconsulti-adeunt, Verg.; 3, inconsiderate, imprudent, indiscreet; homo inconsultus et temerarius, Cic.; ratio, Cic.

2. inconsultus -ūs, m. (in and consulo), the not asking advice, Plaut.

inconsumptus -a -um, unconsumed, unfinished, Ov.

incontāminātus -a -um, (in and contamino), unspotted, unpolluted, uncontaminated, Liv.

incontentus -a -um (in and contendo), not stretched; slides, out of tune, Cic.

incontinens -entis, incontinent, immoderate, intemperate; Tityos, Hor.; manus, Hor.

incontinentē, adv. (incontinens), immoderately, incontinently; nihil incontinenter facere, Cic.

incontinentia -ae, f. (incontinens), incontinence, intemperance, Cic.

incontrōversus -s -um, uncontroverted, undisputed, Cic.

inconveniēns -entis, not agreeing with, dissimilar; facta, ap. Cic.

incōquo -coxi -coetum, 3, to boil in or with. **A.** radices Baccho, Verg. **B.** to dye, colour; vellera Tyrios incocta rubores, Verg.

incorrectus -a -um, unamended, unimproved, Ov.

incorruptē, adv. (incorruptus), incorruptly, justly, impartially; iudicare, Cic.

incorruptus -a -um, not corrupted. **I.** Lit., sanguis, Cic.; templa, not destroyed, Liv.; incorrupta sanitate esse, Cic. **II.** Transf., incorrupt, unbribed, genuine, uninjured, unimpaired; testis, Cic.; virgo, pure, Cic.; iudicium, upright, Liv.; integritas Latini sermonis, Cic.

increbresco -crebrui, 3, and **increbrui** -crebui, 3, to become frequent, strong, prevalent; to increase, prevail; ventus, Cic.; proverbio, to become a proverb, Liv.; quum hoc nescio quomodo increbuisse, with acc. and infin., Cic.

incrēdibilis -e, 1, a, incredible; auditu, Cic.; dicta, Cic.; memoratu, Sall.; b, extraordinary; fides, Cic.; vis ingenii, Cic.; 2, not worthy of belief (of persons), Plaut.

incrēdibilitēr, adv. (incrēdibilis), incredibly, extraordinarily; delectari, Cic.; pertinere, Cic.

incrēdulus -a -um, incredulous, Hor.

incrēmentum -i, n. (increasco), the growth of plants or animals. **I.** A. Lit., vitium, Cic. **B.** Transf., urbis, Liv. **II.** Meton., 1, that from or by which anything grows, increase; incremento multitudinis, Liv.; dentes populi in-

crementsa futuri, the seed, Ov.; 2, poet. = offspring; Jovis, Verg.

incredūto, 1. (intens. of increpo). **I.** Intransit., to call loudly to any one; tum Bitiae dedit increpantibus, Verg. **II.** Transit., to cry to, reproach, chide; aliquem, Verg.; increpitare vocibus quod, etc., Caes.; increpitare Belgas qui (with subj.), Caes.; pertinaciam praetoris, L.N.

incredō -di (-āvi) -itum (-ātum), 1. **I.** Intransit., **A.** to rustle, rattle, whiz, rush, make a noise; 1, discuss increpuit, Cic.; 2, to be noised abroad, become known; simulatque increpuit suspicio tumultus, Cic.; quicquid increpaverit, Caelianam timeri, Cic. **B.** to call upon; increpat ultro, Verg. **C.** With in and the acc., to slander, reprove; in Fulvi similitudinem nominis, Liv. **II.** Transit., **A.** to cause to sound, cause to be heard; lyram, Ov.; tubā ingentem sonitum, Verg. **B.** a, to exclaim against, to blame, upbraid, chide, reproach, rebuke, reprove; Tullium nomine, Liv.; aliquem graviter quod, etc., Liv.; with acc. and infin., to shout out insultingly; simul increpante qui vulneraverat habere quaestorem, Liv.; with rel. sent., quum undique duces, victimis cessori essent, increpant, Liv.; b, to animate, excite; morantes aeris rauci canor increpat, Verg.; c, to throw in one's teeth, to reproach a person with, to blame for; perfidiam, Cic.

increresco -crēvi, 3. **I.** to grow in anything; aquamae cuti increscunt, Ov. **II.** to grow. **A.** (ferrea seges) jaculis increvit acutis, Verg. **B.** Transf., increscit certamen, Liv.

incrētus -a -um, partic. of incerno.

incruentātus -a -um (in and cruento), not bloody, not stained with blood, Ov.

incruentus -a -um, bloodless; proelium, victoria, Liv.; exercitus, that has lost no soldiers, Sall.

incrusto, 1. to cover with a rind, encrust; vas sincerum, to bedaub, Hor.

incubatio -ōnis, f. (incubo), a sitting upon eggs, incubation, Plin.

incubo -āvi -ātum and -di -itum, 1. to lie in or on. **I.** Gen., stramentis, Hor.; cortici, Liv. **II.** **A.** to pass the night in a temple to receive a divine message or cure of a disease; in Pasiphae fano, Cic. **B.** 1, lit., of birds, to sit on or hatch eggs, to brood; nidis, Ov.; 2, transf., to brood over, earnestly watch over; pecuniae, Cic.; auro, divitiis, Verg. **C.** to stay in a place; Erymantho, Ov. **D.** Transf., ponto nox incubat atra, settles on, Verg.

incudo -cūdi -cūsum, 3. to forge, fabricate; lapis incusus, a sharpened stone for a handmill, Verg.

incolco, 1. (in and calco), to trample in. **A.** to fort in, mix in; Graeca verba, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to impress upon, incultate; tradatur vel etiam incolcetur, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic.; 2, to force upon, obtrude upon; se alicuius auribus, Cic.

incolpātus -a -um (in and culpo), unblamed, blameless, Ov.

incultē, adv. (1. incultus), 1, roughly, rudely; vivere, Cic.; incultius agere or agitare, Cic.; 2, of orators, inelegantly, without refinement; dicere, Cic.

1. incultus -a -um, uncultivated, untilled. **I.** Lit., **A.** ager, Cic. Subst., **inculta** -ōrum, n. wastes, deserts, Verg. **B.** Unarranged, disordered, untidy; comae, uncombed, Ov.; homines intonsi et inculti, Liv. **II.** Transf., unpollished, unrefined, unadorned, rude; homo, without education, Sall.; inculta atque rusticana parsimonia, Hor.; versus, rough, unpolished, Hor.

2. incultus -ūs, m. neglect, want of cultiva-

tion; suos honores desertos per incultum et negligentiam, Liv.

incumbo -cūbui -cūbitum, 3. to lie upon, recline or lean upon, bend to. **I.** Lit., **A.** remis, to ply, Verg.; cumulatis in aqua sarcinis insuper, Liv.; in gladium, Cic.; ejecto (equiti), to rush on, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, a, milit. t. t., to throw oneself upon the enemy; suo et armorum pondere in hostem, Liv.; b, to press hard on; in aliquem, Cic.; 2, of things, a, to overhang; laurus incumbens arae, Verg.; b, to burst upon, attack; tempestas incubuit silvis, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** to apply oneself to anything, exert oneself, take pains with, bend one's mind to; in bellum, Caes.; in aliquod studium, Cic.; ad laudem, Cic.; novae cogitationi, Tac.; with neut. acc., haec incumbe, Cic.; with infin., Verg.; with subj., Liv. **B.** to press heavily upon; ut jam inclinato (judici) reliqua incumbat oratio, Cic.

incunābula -ōrum, n. **I.** swaddling-clothes, Plaut. **II.** Meton., 1, birthplace; incunabula nostra, Cic.; 2, origin, commencement, beginning; incunabula-nostrae veteris puerilisque doctrinae, Cic.

incūrātus -a -um, uncared for, unhealed; ulcera, Hor.

incūria -ae, f. (in and cura), carelessness, neglect, negligence, indifference; alicuius rei, Cic.

incūriōsē, adv. with compar. (inecuriosus), negligently, carelessly; agere, Liv.

incūriōsus -a -um. **I.** Act., careless, negligent; serendis frugibus, Tac. **II.** Pass., neglected, careless; finis, Tac.

incurro -curri (-cūcurri) -cursum, 3. **I.** to run purposely against something. **A.** Lit., 1, incurere in columnas, prov., to run one's head against a stone wall, Cic.; 2, as milit. t. t., a, to assail, attack; in Romanos, Liv.; with dat., levi armaturae hostium, Liv.; with simple acc., hostium latus, Liv.; b, to make an incursion into; in Macedoniam, Liv. **B.** Transf., to attack, to inveigh against; in tribunos militares, Liv. **II.** to run accidentally against. **A.** Lit., incurere atque incidere in aliquem, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, in oculos, to meet the eye, Cic.; 2, of places, to border on; privati agri, qui in publicum Cumānum incurrebant, Cic.; 3, of persons, a, to stumble on something; in aliquid, Cic.; b, to fall into any evil or misfortune; in infortis, Cic.; in odia hominum, to incur the hatred of men, Cic.; 4, of time, events, etc., a, to happen, occur; incurrant tempora, Cic.; to happen, happen to; casus qui in sapientem potest incidere, may fall to the lot of the wise, Cic.; nec ulla est disputatio, in quam non aliquis locus incurrat, does not occur, Cic.; b, to fall on a certain time; in aliquem diem, Cic.

incursio -ōnis, f. (incurro), 1, a running against, collision; atomorum, Cic.; 2, a hostile attack; incurso atque impetus armatorum, Cic.; as milit. t. t., an inroad, invasion; incursionem facere in fines Romanos, Liv.

incurso, 1. (intens. of incurro), **I.** to run against, strike against, attack. **A.** Lit., in agnē Romanum, Liv.; agros Romanos, to make an incursion into, Liv. **B.** Transf., incursubat in te dolor, Cic. **II.** to run against; rupibus, Ov.

incursus -ūs, m. (incurro), an attack, assault, a pressing upon, incursion, influx. **I.** Lit., a, of things, aquarum, Ov.; b, of persons and animals, hostile attack; luporum, Verg.; esp. as milit. t. t., aditus atque incursum ad defendendum, Caes. **II.** Transf., incursum animus varios habet, efforts, plans, Ov.

incurvo, 1. (incurvus), to bend, curve, make

crooked; bacillum, Cic.; arcum, Verg.; membra incurvata dolore, Ov.

incurvus -a -um, bent, curved, crooked; bacillum, Cic.

incois -cūdis, f. (incudo), an anvil, Cic.; prov., uno opere eandem incudem noctem diemque tundere, to be always hammering at the same thing, to be always engaged in the same occupation, Cic.

incūsatio -ōnis, f. (incuso), blame, reproach, accusation, Cic.

incūso, 1. (in and causa), to accuse, blame, reproach, find fault with; aliquem, Caes.; quietem Africanī nostri somniantis, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Liv.; in pass., with nom. and infin., Tac.; with rel. sent., Verg.

incussus, only in abl. -ū, m. (incutio), a beating or dashing against; armorum, Tac.

incustoditus -a -um (in and custodio). **I.** unwatched, unguarded; ovile, Ov.; urbs, Tac. **II.** Transf., 1, not observed, neglected; observatio dierum, Tac.; 2, unconcealed; amor, Tac.

incūtio -cussi -cussum, 3. (in and quatio), to strike, dash, beat against. **I.** Lit., scipionem in caput alciuius, Liv. **II.** A. to throw, hurl; tela saraque, Tac. **B.** to strike into, inspire with, excite, produce; terrorem alicui, Cic.; religionem animo, Liv.; desiderium urbis, Hor.

indagatio -ōnis, f. (1. indago), an inquiry, investigation; veri, Cic.; initiorum, Cic.

indagator -ōris, m. (1. indago), an investigator, explorer, Plaut.

indagatrix -triciā, f. (indagator), she who searches into or explores; philosophia indagatrix virtutis, Cic.

1. indāgo, 1. 1, to follow a trail or scent, to track; canis natus ad indagandum, Cic.; 2, transf., to search out, explore, investigate; indicia, Cic.; with rel. sent., quid cuique esset necesse, Cic.

2. indāgo -inis, f. 1, a surrounding of any spot with nets or heaters so as to enclose the game; saltus indagine cingere, Verg.; velut indagine dissipatos Samnites agere, Liv.; 2, investigation, research, inquiry, Plin.

indē, adv. (from is, with adverbial ending), thence, from there, from that place. **I.** Of space, non ex eo inde ante vesperum, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** a, from thence, from that cause; inde (i.e., ex audacia) omnia scelera gignuntur, Cic.; b, from thence, of persons, quod inde oriundus erat, Liv. **B.** Of time, a, then, thereupon, Caes.; b, from that time forth, Cic.; c, with ab and the abl., from; jam inde a principio, Liv.

indebitus -a -um (in and debeo), that which is not owed, not due; non indebita posco, Verg.

indēcens -centis, unbecoming, unseemly, ugly, unsightly, Mart.

indēcentēr, adv. (indeccens), unbecomingly, indecently, Mart.

indēclinātus -a -um (in and declino), unchanged, firm; amicitia, Ov.

indēcōre, adv. (indecorus), unbecomingly, indecorously; facere, Cic.

indēcōris -e, unbecoming, inglorious, shameful, Verg.

indēcōro, 1. to disgrace, dishonour, Hor.

indēcōrus -a -um, unbecoming; a, of outward appearance, unseemly, unsightly; motus, Liv.; b, morally, indecorous, disgraceful; si nihil malum, nisi quod turpe, inhonestum, indecorum, pravum, Cic.; indecorum est, with infin.,

Indefensus -a -um (in and defendo), un-

defended, unprotected; Capua deserta indefensa, Liv.

Indefessus -a -um, unwearied, untired, Verg.

Indefētus -a -um (in and defleo), unwet, Ov.

Indejectus -a -um (in and deiecio), not thrown down, Ov.

Indelēbills -e (in and deleo), impertishable, indelible; nomen, Ov.

Indelēbātus -a -um (in and delibo), untouch, uninjured, undiminished, Ov.

Indemnātus -a -um (in and damnatus, from damno), uncondemned; cives, Cic.

Indep̄lōrātus -a -um (in and deploro), unwept, unlamented, Ov.

Indep̄rēhensus (Indep̄rensus) -a -um (in and deprehendo or deprendo), undiscovered, unobserved; error, Verg.

Indesertus -a -um, not forsaken, Ov.

Indestrictus -a -um (in and destringo), untouch, unhurt, Ov.

Indetōnsus -a -um (in and detondeo), unshort, Ov.

Indevitātus -a -um (in and devito), unavoids; telum, Ov.

index -dicis, c. (indico). **I.** Lit., **A.** one who informs or discloses, Cic. **B.** in a bad sense, an informer, traitor, spy, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of things, that which informs, a sign, token; vox index stultitiae, Cic.; index digitus, Hor., or simply index, Cic., the fore-finger. **B.** 1, the title or inscription on a book; libri, Cic.; also on a statue, Liv.; 2, a touch-stone, Ov.

Indl -drum, m. (Indōs), the inhabitants of India, the Indians; sing., **Indus** -i, m. an Indian; collective, Verg., Ov., and = an elephant-driver, mahout, Liv.; poet., a, = Arthiopian, Verg.; b, = Arabian, Ov. Hence, **A.** India -ae, f. (India), India. **B.** Indicus -a -um (Indikos), Indian. **C.** Indus -a -um (Indos), Indian; dens, ivory, Ov.; conchae, pearls, Prop.

Indicatio -ōnis, f. (Indico), a setting a price upon anything, a valuing, Plaut.

1. indicens -entis (in and dico), that does not say; me indicente, without my saying a word, Liv.

2. indicens, partic. of indico.

Indiciū -li, n. (index). **I.** a discovery, disclosure. **A.** Lit., conjurationis, Cic.; indicia exponere et edere, Cic.; profiteri, to make a confession before the judge, Sall. **B.** Transf., a, permission to confess; indicium postulare, Cic.; b, a reward for giving evidence; partem indicii accipere, Cic. **II.** a mark, sign, token, evidence; sceleris, Cic.; indicio esse, to be a sign of, serve to show, Nep.

1. indico, 1. (intens. of 2. indico), to disclose, declare, reveal, make known, betray, show, indicate. **I.** Gen., rem dominæ, Cic.; dolorem lacrimis, Cic.; vultus indicat mores, Cic.; se indicare, to reveal one's own nature, Cic.; in pass., with nom. and infin., Cic.; with rel. sent., Cic. **II.** **A.** to inform against, give evidence about; conscios, Cic. **B.** to put a price on, value; fundum alicui, Cic.

2. indico -dixi -dictum, 3. to make publicly known, announce, proclaim, fix, appoint. **A.** Gen., alicui bellum, to declare war, Cic.; amicitia, Liv.; dem comitis, Liv.; exercitum Aquileiam, order to, Liv.; with ut and the subj., Liv. **B.** to impose; tributum, Liv.

1. indictus -a -um (in and dico), not said, unsaid. **A.** Lit., indictis carminibus nostas.

unusq. Verg. **B.** Esp., without a trial, without a hearing; aliquem capitis condemnare, Cic.

2. indictus -a -um, partic. of 2. indico.

Indicus -a -um, v. Indi.

indidem, adv. (Inde and idem), **1.** from the same place, from that very place; indidem Ameriā, Cic.; **2.** transf., from the same matter, Cic.

indifferens -entis (In and differo), indifferent (= ἀδιάφορος), neither good nor bad, Cic.

indigena -ae, c. (indu and geno), native, belonging to one's own country; and subst. (opp. advena), a native; ne majores quidem eorum indígenas, sed advenas Italiae cultores, Liv.; of animals, bos, aper, Ov.

indigens, v. indigeo.

indigentia -ae, f. (indigeo), **1.** want, need, Cic.; **2.** insatiable desire, Cic.

indigēo -ūl, **2.** (Indu = in and egeo). **I.** to want, need, stand in need of, suffer want of; with genit., Nep.; with abl., his rebus quae ad oppugnationem castrorum sunt usui, Caes. Subst., **indigens** -entis, m. a needy person, Cic. **II.** to need, require; with genit., tui consilii, Cic.; with abl., cohortatione non indigere, Cic.

1. Indiges -gētis, m. (Indu = in and geno), a native deity, esp. Aeneas and the descendants of Aeneas, the fabled ancestors of the Romans, Sing., Aeneas, Verg.; plur., the descendants of Aeneas, Liv., Verg.

2. Indiges -is (Indigeo), needy, ap. Cic.

indigestus -a -um (In and digero), disordered, confused, unarranged; chaos rudis indigestaque moles, Ov.

Indigētes -um, m., v. Indiges.

indignābundus -a -um (Indignor), filled with indignation, greatly indignant, Liv.

indignandus -a -um (partic. of Indignor), deserving indignation, to be scorned, Ov.

indignus -antis, p. adj. (from Indignor), impatient, indignant; verba, Ov.

indignatio -ōnis, f. (Indignor), **1.** indignation, disdain; indignationem movere, Liv.; **2.** the rhetorical exalting of indignation, Cic.

Indignē, adv. (Indignus). **I.** unworthily, disgracefully, dishonourably, undeservedly; indignissime cervices frangere civium Romanorum, Cic. **II.** impatiently, unwillingly, indignantly; indigne pati, with acc. and infin., Cic.; indigne ferre, with quod and the subj., Cic.

indignitas -ātis, f. (Indignus), **1.** unworthiness, vileness; hominis, accusatoris, Cic.; **2.** transf., a, unworthy behaviour, meanness, indigity, baseness; hominum insolentium, Cic.; omnes indignitates perferre, Cic.; b, meton., indignation at unworthy treatment, Cic.

Indignor, **1.** dep. (Indignus), to consider as unworthy or unbecoming, take as an indignity, be offended, indignant at; aliquid, Cic.; pro aliquo, Ov.; foll. by quod, Caes.; by acc. and infin., Caes.; transf. of things, pontem indignatus Araxes, Verg.

Indignus -a -um. **I.** unworthy, not deserving; a, with abl., omni honore indignissimus, Cic.; b, with genit., magnorum avorum, Verg.; c, with supine, id auditu dicere indignum esse, Liv.; d, with rel. sent., indigni erant qui impetrarent, to obtain, Cic.; e, with ut and the subj., Liv.; f, with infin., Ov., Hor.; g, absol., divitias quivis, quamvis indignus, habere potest, Cic. **II.** Transf., unworthy, unbecoming; a, with abl., indignum est sapientis gravitate et constantia defendere, Cic.; b, absol., unworthy = disgraceful, shameful; hoc uno sol non

quidquam vidit indignus, Cic.; indignum est, with infin. or acc. and infin., it is unworthy, inappropriate, non indignum videtur memorare, Sall.; it is unworthy, disgraceful, shameful; indignum est a pari vinci aut superiore, Cic.; facinus indignum or indignum facinus, with infin. or acc. and infin. as an exclamation, it would be disgraceful; facinus indignum! epistolam neminem reddidisse, Cic.

Indigus -a -um (indigeo), needy, in want of; with genit., nostrae opis, Verg.; with abl., auxilio, Lucr.

Indiligens -entis, neglectful, negligent, heedless, Caes.

indiligenter, adv. with compar. (Indiligens), carelessly, heedlessly, negligently, Cic.

indiligentia -ae, f. (Indiligens), carelessness, negligence; Aeduum, Caes.; litterarum amissarum, Cic.; veri, in the investigation of truth, Tac.

indipiscor -deptus sum, **3.** dep. (Indu and apiscor), **1.** to reach, grasp, attain; indeptum esse navem manu ferrea injecta, Liv.; **2.** to obtain, attain, get, Plaut.

Indireptus -a -um (in and diripio), unpillaged, Tac.

Indiscretē, adv. (Indiscretus), without difference or distinction, Plin.

Indiscretus -a -um (In and discerno), **1.** unsevered, undivided, Tac.; **2.** undistinguished, indistinguishable, without difference; proles indiscreta sua, Verg.

Indisertē, adv. (Indisertus), inelegantly, Cic.

Indisertus -a -um, inelegant; homo, Cic.

Indispositus -a -um, disorderly; unarranged, confused, Tac.

Indissolūbilis -e, indissoluble; immortales et indissolubiles, Cic.

Indissolūtus -a -um (in and dissolvo), undissolved, Cic.

Indistinctus -a -um, **1.** not separated, not arranged, Cat.; **2.** transf., unarranged, confused, indistinct, obscure, Tac.

Individuus -a -um, **1.** indivisible; corpora, atoms, monads of the Democritean system, Cic.; subst., individuum -i, n. an atom, Cic.; **2.** inseparable, Tac.

Indivisus -a -um (in and divido), undivided, Plin.

Indo -didi -ditum, **3.** **I.** to put in or on, set or place in or on. **A.** Lit., aliquem lecticae, Tac. **B.** Transf., **1.** to introduce; novos ritus, Tac.; **2.** to cause, occasion; alicui pavorem, Tac. **II.** to place on something. **A.** Lit., castella rupibus, Tac. **B.** to give, impose a name; with dat. of the name, Superbo ei Romae inditum cognomen, Liv.

Indocilis -e. **I.** **A.** that cannot be taught, that learns with difficulty, unteachable, indocile; **1.** lit., homo, Cic.; with infin., pauperiem pati, Hor.; **2.** ignorant, inexperienced; genus, Cic. **B.** that cannot be learned; usus disciplina, Cic. **II.** untaught, unshown; via, Prop.; numerus, artless, Ov.

Indoctē, adv. (Indoctus), ignorantly, in an unlearned or inexperienced manner; facere, Cic.

Indoctus -a -um, untaught, unlearned, unskilled, Cic.; with genit., pilae discive, Hor.; with infin., juga fere nostra, Hor.; canet indoctum, without art, Hor.

Indolentia -ae, f. (in and doleo), freedom from pain, absence of pain, Cic.

Indolēs -is, f. (Indu and alo), **1.** natural constitution or quality, nature; servare indolem (of plants), Liv.; **2.** of men, natural disposition,

talente, inclination; adolescentes bonā indole praediti, Cic.; indoles virtutis or ad virtutem, Cic.

indōlesco -dōli, 3. (in and doleo), to be pained, grieved at any thing, Cic.; with acc. and infin., tam sero se cognoscere, Cic.; with abl., nostris malis, Ov.; with neut. acc., Id ipsum indoluit Juno, Ov.; with quod or quia, Ov.

indomābilis -e, that cannot be tamed, indomitable, Plaut.

indomitus -a -um (in and domo), 1, untamed, unrestrained, wild; 2, of persons, pastores, Caes.; Mars, furious fight, Verg.; 3, transf., of things, cupiditas, furor, libido, Cic.; 2, untameable, invincible; mors, Hor.; Falernum, indigestible, Pers.; ira, Verg.

indormio -ivi -itum, 4, to sleep in or on anything; with dat., congestis sacris, Hor.; fig. to go to sleep over any occupation, be negligent in; with dat. or in and the abl., tantae causae, Cic.; hinc temporis, Cic.; in isto homine colendo tam indormivisse diu, Cic.

indotatus -a -um, without a dowry, portionless. I. Lit., soror, Hor. II. Transf., corpora, without funeral honours, Ov.; ars, unadorned, poor, without the gift of eloquence, Cic.

indū, archaic form of in (q.v.).

indubitātē, adv. (indubitatus), undoubtedly, Liv.

indubitātus -a -um (in and dubito), undoubted, not doubtful, certain, Plin.

indūbito, 1, to doubt of; with dat., suis viribus, Verg.

indūbius -a -um, not doubtful, certain, Tac.

indūciae = *indutiae* (q.v.).

indūco -duxi -ductum, 3. I. to draw over. A. to draw something over something else in order to cover it; 1, gen., tectorium, Cic.; varias plumas membris, Hor.; 2, to put on articles of clothing, arms, etc.; manibus caestus, Verg.; poet. pass. with acc., toga inducitur artus, Verg. B. to cover; 1, scuta pellibus, Caes.; 2, to erase writing on tablets, to draw a line through; nomina, Cic.; to revoke, make invalid; senatus consultum, locationem, Cic. C. to bring in, to reckon in one's account-book; pecuniam in rationem, Cic. II. to lead or bring in. A. Lit., 1, milites in pugnam, Liv.; 2, esp. a, to bring into a dwelling; in regiam habitandi causā, Caes.; b, to introduce or bring upon the stage or circus, produce on the stage; gladiatores, Cic. B. Transf., 1, gen., aliquem in errorem, Cic.; discordiam in civitatem, to introduce, Cic.; 2, animum, or in animum; a, to bring one's mind to, to resolve; potuit inducere animum, ut patrem esse sese oblivisceretur, Cic.; b, to direct one's attention to; in spem cogitationemque meliorem, Cic.; 3, to induce, move, excite, persuade; ad misericordiam, ad pigendum, Cic.; with ut and the subj., aliquem ut mentiar, Cic.; with infin., Tac.; absol., inductus spe, cupiditate, influenced by, Cic.; 4, to bring in, introduce, represent in speaking or writing; hinc ille Gyges inducitur a Platone, Cic.; 5, to bring in, introduce a custom; morem novum iudiciorum in rempublicam, Cic.

inductio -ōnis, f. (induco), a leading or bringing to a place. A. Lit., 1, into the arena; juvenum armatorum, Liv.; 2, of water, inductiones aquarum, Cic. B. Transf., 1, animi, resolve, determination, intention, Cic.; 2, erroris, misleading, Cic.; 3, personarum ficta inductio, feigned introduction of persons in a composition, Cic.; 4, induction, Cic.

inductor -ōris, m. (induco), one who stirs up or rouses, a chastiser, Plaut.

1. **inductus** -a -um (partic. of induco).

2. **inductus** -ū, m. (induco), inducement, instigation; huius persuasus et inductu, Cic.

indūgrēdiōr = *ingredior* (q.v.).

indulgens -entis, p. adj. (from indulgeo), kind, tender, indulgent; peccatis, Cic.; in captivos, Liv.; irarum indulgentes ministri, Liv.

indulgentēr, adv. (indulgens), kindly, tenderly, obligingly, indulgently; nimis indulgenter loqui, Cic.

indulgentia -ae, f. (indulgens), kindness, tenderness, indulgence, with obj. genit.; corporis, Cic.; with in and the acc., in captivos, Liv.

indulgēo -dulsi -dultum, 2. (in and dulcis).

I. Intransit., A. to be complaisant, forbearing, indulgent, to indulge, gratify; sibi, C. c. sic sibi indulist, he allowed himself so many liberties, Nep. B. Transf., 1, to give oneself up to, indulge in; novis amicitis, Cic.; vino, Verg.; ordinibus, to enlarge, Verg.; 2, to care for, attend to; valetudini, Cic.; hospitio, Verg. II. Transl., to give, to grant, allow, concede; alicui sanguinem suum, Liv.; largitionem, Tac.

indūo -dūi -dūtum, 3. (= ἐνδύω), to put on. I. Lit., alicui tunicam, Cic.; pass. with abl., socci quibus indutus esset, Cic.; indutus duabus quasi personis, with two masks, i.e., playing a double part, Cic. II. Transf., A. 1, to clothe, surround, cover; dii induti specie humanā, clothed in human form; homines in vultus ferarum, to change, Verg.; arbor induit se in florem, Verg.; cratera coronā, to crown with a garland, Verg.; 2, to put on, assume; personam iudicis, Cic.; proditorem et hostem, to play the part of, Tac.; societatem, seditionem, to engage in, Tac.; sibi cognomen, Cic. B. 1, se in aliquid or alicui rei, to fall into, fall on; se hastis, Verg.; 2, transf., to entangle oneself in, become involved with; se in captiones, Cic.; pass., indui confessione suā, to be entangled in his own confession, Cic.

indūpēdiō, **indūpēratōr** = *impedio*, *imperator* (q.v.).

indūresco -dūrūi, 3, to become hard. I. Lit., stiria induruit, Verg. II. Transf., miles induruerat pro Vitellio, had become confirmed in attachment for Vitellius, Tac.

indūro, 1, to make hard, to harden. I. Lit., nivem indurāt Boreas, Ov. II. Transf., to harden, to steel; induratus resistendo hostium timor, Liv.

1. **Indus**, v. India.

2. **Indus** -i, m. ('Ινδός), 1, a river of India, now Sind; 2, a river of Phrygia and Caria.

industria -ae, f. (industrius), industry, diligence; in agendo, Cic.; industriam in aliqua re ponere, Cic.; de industria, Cic., ex industria, Liv., on purpose, purposely, intentionally.

industrie, adv. (industrius), industriously, diligently, actively, Caes.

industrius -a -um (for indu-starius, from indūsto = insto), diligent, active, zealous, industrious, assiduous, Cic.

indūtiae -arum, f. (from indūo = tempus indutum, or insertum), a truce, armistice, suspension of hostilities; indutias facere, Cic.; dare, Liv.; violare, Caes.; rumpere, Liv.; postulare, Sall.; petere ab aliquo, Nep.; tollere, Liv.; per indutias, during, Sall.

Indutiomārus -i, m. prince of the Treveri.

indūtus, only in dat. -di, abl. plur. -ibus, m. (indūo), a putting on a dress; ea, quam indutui gerebat, vestis, Tac.

indūviae -arum, f. (indūo), clothes, clothing, Plaut.

inebriō, 1, 1, to intoxicate, inebriate. Plaut.

2. to saturate with ; aurem, to fill full of idle talk, *fav.*

Inediā -ae, f. (in and edo), fasting, abstinence from food ; vigiliis et inediā necatus, Cic. ; inediā consumi, Cic.

Ineditus -a -um (in and edo), not published or made known ; juvenes, quorum inedita cura (work, i.e. writings), Ov.

Ineffabilis -e, unutterable, Plin.

Inelegans -entis, inelegant, not choice, tasteless ; *historia non ineleganter scripta*, Cic. ; *ineleganter dividere, illogically*, Cic.

Ineleganter, adv. (Inelegans), inelegantly, tastelessly ; *historia non ineleganter scripta*, Cic. ; *ineleganter dividere, illogically*, Cic.

Ineluctabilis -e, that cannot be successfully struggled against, inevitable ; *iatum*, Verg.

Inemōrior -emōri, 3. dep., to die in or at ; *spectaculo*, Hor.

Inemptus (Inemptus) -a -um (in and emo), unbought ; *dapes*, Verg.

Inenarrabilis -e, indescribable, inexpressible ; *labor*, Liv.

Inenarrabiliter, adv. (Inenarrabilis), indescribably, Liv.

Inenodabilis -e, (in and enodo), inextricable ; *res*, inexpressible, Cic.

Ineo -i (-ivi) -itum, 4. **I.** Intransit., to go in, enter. **A.** Lit., in urbem, Liv. **B.** Transf., of time, to begin, commence ; *inens aetas*, youth, Cic. ; *ab inente aetate, from youth*, Cic. **II.** Trans., to go th, enter. **A.** Lit., dōmum, Cic. ; *viam, to enter upon, begin a journey*, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to commence a period of time ; *initā aetate, at the beginning of*, Caes. ; 2, of some kind of action, to begin, to enter upon ; *magistratum*, Cic. ; *proelium*, Cic. ; 3, to undertake ; *numerus, to enumerate*, Liv. ; *inire rationem, to make an estimate*, Cic., and transf., to consider, Cic. ; *societatem cum aliquo, to enter into a league with*, Cic. ; *consilium, to form a plan*, Caes. ; *gratiam ab aliquo, to earn thanks from, conciliate the favour of*, Cic. (perf. init = inilit, Lucr. 4, 814).

Ineptē, adv. (ineptus), unsuitably, inappropriately, absurdly, foolishly ; *dicere*, Cic.

Ineptiae -arum, f. (ineptus), foolish behaviour, silliness, absurdity, foolery ; *hominum ineptiae ac stultitiae*, Cic. ; *ut eos partim scelerum enorum, partim etiam ineptiarum poeniteat*, Cic.

Ineptio, 4. (ineptus), to talk foolishly, talk nonsense, Cat.

Ineptus -a -um (in and aptus), unsuitable, inappropriate, tasteless, foolish, absurd, silly ; *negotium*, Cic. ; *Græculus*, Cic. ; subst. plur., *inepti* -orum, pedants, Cic. ; compar., *nam quid est ineptius quam*, etc., Cic.

Inermis -e, and **Inermus** -a -um (in and arma), unarmed, weaponless. **I.** Lit., a, gen., Cic. ; *gingiva, toothless*, Juv. ; *millites*, Caes. ; b, of countries, undefended by troops ; *ager*, Liv. **II.** Transf., in philosophia, not well versed in, Cic. ; *carmen, inoffensive, offending no one*, Ov.

1. **Inerrans** -antis (in and erro), not wandering, fixed ; *stellae inerrantes*, Cic.

2. **Inerrans** -antis, partic. of inerro.

Inerro, 1. to rove or wander about, Plin.

Iners -ertis (in and ars), 1. simple, unskilful ; *poeta iners*, Cic. **II.** inactive, lazy, idle, inert, sluggish, slothful. **A.** a, homo, senectus, Cic. ; b, transf. of things and abstractions, (a) gen., otium, Cic. ; *aqua, stagnant*, Ov. ; *aequora, undisturbed by wind*, Lucr. ; *stomachus, not digesting*, Ov. ; *terra, immovable*, Hor. ; *querelae*,

useless, Liv. ; (5) of time during which nothing is done, idle ; *hora*, Hor. ; *tempus*, Ov. ; (7) of food, caro, insipid, Hor. ; (8) act., making idle or slothful ; *frigus*, Ov. **B.** cowardly, Cic.

Inertia -ae, f. (iners), 1, unskilfulness, want of skill, Cic. ; 2, slothfulness, sluggishness ; *laboris, aversion to labour*, Cic.

Inerūdītus -a -um, unlearned, illiterate, ignorant, Cic.

Inesco, 1. to allure with a bait ; transf., to entice, deceive ; *nos caeci specie parvi benefici inescamus*, Liv.

Inēvectus -a -um (in and eveho), raised upon, borne upon, Verg.

Inevitābilis -e, inevitable, unavoidable ; *fulmen*, Ov.

Inexcitus -a -um (in and exileo), unmoved, quiet, Verg.

Inexcūsābilis -e, without excuse, inexcusable, Hor.

Inexercitatus -a -um (in and exercito), unexercised, unpractised ; *miles, undrilled*, Cic. ; *histrio*, Cic. ; *prompti et non inexercitati ad dicendum*, Cic.

Inexhaustus -a -um (in and exhaurio), unexhausted, inexhaustible ; *metalla*, Verg. ; *pubertas, unenfeebled*, Tac.

Inexorābilis -e, inexorable, not to be moved by entreaty ; a, of persons, in ceteros, Cic. ; *adversus te*, Liv. ; *delictis*, Tac. ; b, of things, disciplina, severe, Tac.

Inexpeditus -a -um, hampered ; *pugna*, Liv.

Inexpērectus -a -um (in and expērgisor), not awakened, Ov.

Inexpertus -a -um. **I.** Act., inexperienced, unpractised, unacquainted with ; with genit., lasciviae, Tac. ; with dat., bonis inexpertus atque insuetus, Liv. ; with ad and the acc., animus ad contumeliam inexpertus, Liv. **II.** Pass., 1, untried, unattempted ; *ne quid inexpertum relinquat*, Verg. ; 2, untried, untested ; a, of persons, legiones bello civili inexpertae, Tac. ; b, of things, puppis, Ov. ; *hides*, Liv.

Inexpiābilis -e (in and expio), 1, inextinguishable ; *scelus*, Cic. ; 2, implacable, irreconcilable ; *homo*, Cic. ; *bellum, obstinate*, Cic.

Inexplebilis -e (in and expleo), insatiable, that cannot be satisfied ; 1, lit., Sen. ; 2, transf., a, of things, cupiditas, Cic. ; *populi fauces*, Cic. ; *epularum foeda et inexplēbilis libido*, Tac. ; b, of persons, with genit., *vir inexplēbilis virtutis vaeque laudis, with an insatiable desire for*, Liv.

Inexpletus -a -um (in and expleo), unfilled, insatiate, insatiable ; *inexpletus lacrimans, that cannot be satisfied with weeping*, Verg.

Inexplicābilis -e (that cannot be untied) transf., 1, intricate, impracticable, difficult ; *inexplicabiles continui imbribus viae, impassable*, Liv. ; *legatio, impracticable*, Cic. ; *res difficilis et inexplicabilis*, Cic. ; *facilitas, leading to no result*, Liv. ; 2, inexplicable ; *haec inexplicabilia esse dicitis*, Cic.

Inexplōrātō, adv. (Inexploratus), without exploring, without reconnoitring ; *proticisci*, Liv.

Inexplōrātus -a -um (in and exploro), unexplored, uninvestigated ; *stagni vada*, Liv.

Inexpugnābilis -e, unconquerable, impregnable. **I.** Lit., a, arx, Liv. ; b, gramen, that cannot be rooted out, Ov. ; *via, inaccessible*, Liv. **II.** Transf., with dat., *inexpugnabile amoris pectus*, Ov. ; of persons, *volumus eam qui beatus sit tutum esse, inexpugnabilem, saeptum atque munitum*, Cic.

Inexpectatus -a -um, *unlooked for, unexpected, Cic.*

Inextinctus -a -um (in and extinguo), *unextinguished, inextinguishable*; 1, lit., *ignis, Ov.*; 2, transf., *fames, libido, insatiabile, Ov.*; nomen, *immortal, Ov.*

Inexsuperabilis -e, *that cannot be passed over or crossed, insurmountable. A. Lit., Alpes, Liv.*; paludes, *Liv.* **B. Transf., a, unsurpassable, Liv.; b, *insuperable*; vis fati, *Liv.***

Inextricabilis -e (in and extrico), *that cannot be disentangled, inextricable*; error, *mazes out of which it is impossible to find one's way, Verg.*

Infabre, adv. *unskillfully, in an unworkmanlike manner*; vasa non infabre facta, *Liv.*

Infabricatus -a -um (in and fabrico), *unwrought, unfashioned*; robora, *Verg.*

Infacete (inficete), adv. (infacetus), *tastefully, coarsely, without humour, Suet.*

Infacetiae (inficetiae) -arum, f. (infacetus), *coarse jests, poor wit, Cat.*

Infacetus and **inficetus** -a -um (in and facetus), *coarse, rude, unmannerly, unpolished, without humour or wit*; homo non infacetus, *Cic.*; transf., *mendacium non infacetum, Cic.*

Infacundus -a -um, *not eloquent*; vir acer nec infacundus, *Liv.*; compar., *quia infacundior sit, Liv.*

Infamia -ae, f. (infamis), *ill report, shame, dishonour, disgrace, ignominy, infamy*; 1, lit., *infamiam inferre, Cic.*; *movere, to cause, Liv.*; *infamia aspergi, to come into bad repute, Nep.*; *infamia flagrare, Caes.*; *infamiam habere, Caes.*; *subire infamiam sempernam, Cic.*; 2, meton., *the cause of ill repute and infamy*; nostri saeculi, *the disgrace of our age, Ov.*; *infamia silvae* (of Caecus), *Ov.*

Infamis -e (in and fama), 1, *of ill repute, disreputable, infamous*; homines vitia atque dedecore infames, *Cic.*; vita, *Cic.*; 2, *bringing into ill repute, disgraceful*; nuptiae, *Liv.*

Infamo, 1. (infamia), 1, *to bring into ill repute, make infamous, defame*; aliquem, *Nep.*; aliquid, *Cic.*; 2, *to blame, accuse, find fault with*; rem, *Liv.*

Infandus -a -um (in and fari), *unutterable, unspeakable, unheard of, unnatural, abominable*; corpus eius impurum et infandum, *Cic.*; caeder., *Liv.*; dolor, labores, dies, *Verg. Subst., infanda -orum, n. unheard-of enormities, Liv.*; *infandum or infanda! abominable! Verg.*

Infans -fantis (in and fari). **I. A. dumb, speechless, Cic.** **B. Of children, not able to speak**; art. = young, subst. = a little child; 1, a, lit., *filii, Cic.*; *infantibus parcere, Caes.*; b, meton., (a) poet., *belonging to a child*; pectora infantia, *Ov.*; (b) *childish, foolish*; omnia fuisse infantia, *Cic.* **II. without the gift of speech, devoid of eloquence**; infantes et insipientes homines, *Cic.*; transf., *pudor, embarrassed, Hor.*; meton., *historia, Cic.*

Infantia -ae, f. (infans). **I. A. inability to speak**; linguae, *Lucr. **B. childhood** (up to the age of seven); prima ab infantia, *Tac.* **II. Transf., want of eloquence, slowness of speech, Cic.***

Infarcio (infercio) -farsi (fersi) -farsum (fersum) and -fartum (-fertum), 4. (in and farcio), *to stuff in, cram in, stuff full of*; fig., *neque inferciens verba quasi rimas expleat, Cic.*

Infatigabilis -e, *that cannot be wearied, indefatigable, Plin.*

Infatuus, 1. (in and fatuus), *to make a fool of, insultuate*; aliquem mercede publica, *Cic.*

Infautus -a -um, *unlucky, unfortunate*; aspiciam, *Verg.*; dies, *Tac.*

Infector -ctis, m. (inficio), *a dyer, Cic.*

1. **infectus** -a -um (in and facio). **I. unworried, unworought**; argentum, *Liv.*; aurum, *Verg.* **II. A. undone, unfinished, incomplete**; pro infecto habere, *to consider as having never taken place, Cic.*; infecta re (without having accomplished the business) discedere, *Caes.*; adducere exercitum, *Liv.*; infecto negotio, *Sall.*; infecta victoria, *Liv.*; infecta pace, *Liv.*; infecto bello, *Liv.*; reddere infectum, *to make void, Hor.* **B. Transf., impracticable, impossible**; rex nihil infectum Metello credens, *Sall.*

2. **infectus**, partic. of inficio.

Infecunditas -atis, f. (infecundus), *barrenness, sterility*; terrarum, *Tac.*

Infecundus -a -um, *unfruitful, barren, sterile*; ager, *Sall.*; fig., *fons (ingenii), Ov.*

Infelicitas -atis, f. (infelix), *ill-luck, unhappiness, misfortune*; haruspicum, *Cic.*; alicuius in liberis, *Liv.*

Infelicitèr, adv. (infelix), *unluckily, unfortunately*; totiens infelicitèr temptata arma, *Liv.*

Infelico, **infelicto**, 1. (infelix), *to make miserable, Plaut.*

Infelix -icis. **I. unfruitful, barren; tellus frugibus infelix, *Verg.* **II. Transf., A. unlucky, unhappy, miserable**; a, of persons, homo miserimus atque infelicitissimus, *Cic.*; infelicio domi quam militiae, *Liv.*; with genit., *animi, in mind, Verg.*; with abl., *operti summâ, Hor.*; b, of things, patria, *Verg.* **B. Act., causing unhappiness, unfortunate, unlucky**; 1, gen., a, of persons, qui reipublicae sit infelix, *Cic.*; b, of things, consilium, *Liv.*; 2, esp., *infelix arbor, the gallows, Cic.***

Insensè, adv. (insensus), *hostilely, acrimoniously*; insense invectus, *Tac.*; quis Isocrati est adversatus insensius, *Cic.*

Insensio, 1. (insensus), *to treat in a hostile manner*; Armeniam bello, *to attack, Tac.*

Insensus -a -um (in and *fendo), *hostile, full of hate and bitterness, enraged*; a, of persons, rex ira insensus, *Liv.*; with dat., *insensus alicui, Verg.*; with in and the acc., *eo insensioribus in se quam in illum iudicibus, Liv.*; b, of things, animus, *Cic.*; opes principibus insensae, *dangerous, Tac.*

Infer -a -um, **inferi** -orum, v. inferus.

Inferiae -arum, f. (inferi), *sacrifices or offerings in honour of the dead*; alicui inferias afferre, *Cic.*

Infercio, v. infarcio.

Inferior, v. inferus.

Inferius, 1, adv., v. infra; 2, neut. adj., v. inferus.

Infernè, adv. (infernus), *on the lower side, beneath, below, Lucr.*

Infernus -a -um (infer), *that which is below, lower. I. Gen., partes, Cic. II. Esp., a, underground*; gurgis, *Ov.*; b, of or relating to the lower world, infernal; rex, *Pluto, Verg.*; Juno, *Proserpine, Verg.*; palus, *the Styx, Ov.* Hence subst. a, **inferni** -orum, m. *the inhabitants of the lower world, Prop.*; b, **inferna** -orum, n. *the lower world, infernal regions, Tac.*

Infero, intûli, illâtum, inferre, *to bring, bear, carry in, to put or place on. I. Lit., A. Gen. templa ignes inferre, to set fire to, Cic.*; aliquid in ignem, *Caes.*; in equum, *to put on horseback, Caes.* **B. Esp., a, to bury, inter, Cic.; b, *to give in an account*; rationes, *Cic.*; sumptum civibus, *to charge, put to the account of, Cic.*; c, *to sacrifice, pay*; honorem Anchisae, *Verg.*; d, *manus alicui or in alicui, to lay hands on, Cic.*; alicui vim, *to do violence to, Cic.*; e, *signa in hostem, to attack,***

charge, Caes.; **f.**, bellum alicui, or contra aliquem, to make war on, levy war against, Cic.; **g.**, pedem, to enter, Cic.; in a hostile meaning, to attack, alicui, Liv.; so, gradum, Liv.; **h.**, reflex. and middle; (a) reflex., se inferre, to betake oneself, to go, iucius quo se persaepe inferrebat, Liv.; to charge the enemy; effusi se stantibus vobis intulerint, Liv.; (b) middle, inferri in urbem, Liv. **II** Transf., **A.** se in periculum, to fall into, Cic. **B.** a., to produce, bring forward; sermonem, to speak, Cic.; mentionem, to mention, Liv.; **b.**, to cause, occasion; spem alicui, Caes.; hostibus terrorem, Cic.; periculum civibus, Cic.; **c.**, to excite or seek to excite; misericordiam, invidiam, Cic.; **d.**, to infer, conclude, Cic.

inferus and inferus, v. Inferio.

inferus -a -um (connected with *ἐνέρος*), and **infer** -a -um, compar. **inferior**, superl. **infimus** and **imus** -a -um. **I.** Positive, **inferus** -a -um, 1, that which is below, lower (opp. *superus*); mare, the Etruscan Sea (opp. mare *Superum*, the Adriatic), Cic.; 2, that which is in the lower world; inferi dii, Cic. Subst., **inferi** -orum and -um, in the departed, the dead, the lower world; ab inferis existere, to rise from the dead, Liv.; apud inferos, in the lower world, Cic.; elicere animas inferorum, Cic., ab inferis excitare or revocare, to raise from the dead, Cic. **II** Compar., **inferior**, neut. **inferius**, genit. -ioris, the lower (opp. superior), 1, of position, labrum, the under-lip, Caes.; ex inferiori loco dicere, to speak from the body of the court (opp. ex superiori loco, from the tribunal), Cic.; 2, transf., a, of order, versus, the pentameter, Ov.; **b.**, of time, later, younger; aetate inferiores, Cic.; **c.**, of number, inferior numero navium, weaker, Caes.; **d.**, of rank, lower, meaner, of less importance, gradus, Cic.; inferioris juris magistratus, Liv.; **e.**, of power, weaker; with abl., inferior animo, Caes.; fortunā, in fortune, Cic.; in iure civili, Cic. **III** Superl., **A. infimus (infimus)** -a -um, the lowest (opp. summus); 1, lit., a, solum, Caes.; **b.**, ad infimos montes, at the bottom of the mountains, Nep.; ad infima ara, from the bottom of the altar, Cic.; 2, transf., of position, lowest, meanest; infimo loco natus, Cic.; saex populi, Cic. precibus infimis, with abject prayers, Liv. **B. imus** -a -um, the lowest; 1, lit., a, sedes ima, Cic.; ab imo, from the bottom, Caes.; ab imo aspirare, to sigh deeply, Ov.; neut. plur., **ima** -arum, the lower world, Ov.; **b.**, ab imis unguibus ad verticem summum, Cic.; gurgis, the bottom of, Ov.; 2, transf., a, of tone, deepest, lowest; vox ima, Hor.; **b.**, of position, superl. imique deorum, Ov.; **c.**, the last, mensis, Ov.; ad imum, to the end, Hor., and at the end, Hor.

infervesco -ferbū, 3, to begin to boil, grow hot, to be boiled down; hoc ubi confusum sectile inferuit, h. v. Hor.

infestē, adv. (infestus), in a hostile manner, Liv.; compar. infestius atque inimicus, Liv.; superl., inimicissime atque infestissime, Cic.

infesto, 1. (infestus), to attack, harass, disturb; latus dextrum, Ov.

infestus -a -um (in and *fendo). **I.** Act., hostile, inimical, dangerous, troublesome; 1, of things, a., provicia Gallia, Cic., with dat., alicui invidus infestusque, Cic.; with in and the acc., infestas in suos, Cic.; **b.**, milit. t. t., with hostile intent, in hostile array, prepared for battle; ab Tiburo infesto agmine profecti, Liv.; 2, of things, infestis oculis conspici, Cic.; infestis signis, in hostile array, Caes.; hasta infestā, with lance couched, Liv.; infestis pilla, ready for the throw, Caes. **II** Pass., inado-

dangerous, unsafe, insecure, molested; iter, Cic.; mare infestum habere, Cic.; with abl., via illa incursionibus barbarorum infesta, Cic.

inficētus, inficēte = infacetus, infaceto (q. v.).

inficio -feci -fectum, 3. (in and facio). **I.** to put or dip into anything; hence, to tinge, dye, stain, colour; 1, lit., a, se vitro, Caes.; rivos sanguine, Hor.; ora pallor albus inficit, makes colourless, Hor.; **b.**, to mix with; hoc (dictamno) fusum labris splendentibus amnem inficit, Verg.; 2, transf., to imbue, instruct; (puer) jam infici debet in artibus, etc., Cic. **II** 1, to poison; Gorgoneis Alecto infecta venenis, Verg.; 2, transf., to taint, infect, corrupt; ut cupiditatibus principum et vitia infici solet tota civitas, Cic., poet., infectum scelus, the crime with which they are stained, Verg.

infidēlis -e, unfaithful, untrue, perfidious, faithless, Cic.; superl., infidelissimi socii, Cic.

infidēlitas -tatis, f. (infidelis), unfaithfulness, faithlessness; amicitiarum, Cic.

infidēlitor, adv. (infidelis), unfaithfully, faithlessly, Cic.

infidus -a -um, unfaithful, faithless, untrue; a, of persons, amici, Cic.; **b.**, of things, societates regni, Liv.; nihil enim stabile quod infidum est, Cic.

infigo -fixi -fixum, 3, to fix, fasten to, or in, to thrust in. **I.** Lit., gladium hosti in pectus, Cic.; hasta ingitur portae, Verg. **II** Transf., to imprint, impress, fix; cura erit infixa animo, Cic.; animus infusus est in patriae caritate, Cic.; in hominum sensibus positum atque infusum est, Cic.; infusum est, it is fixed, finally resolved, Tac.

infimātis -is, m. (infimus), a person of the lowest condition, Plaut.

infimus -a -um, superl. of inferus (q. v.).

infundo -fidi -fissum, 3, to cut in, cleave; sulcos telluri, Verg.; poet., sulcos mari, to sail through the sea, Verg.

infinitas -tatis, f. (in and finis), infinity, endlessness; infinitas locorum, Cic.; in infinitatem omnem peregrinari, Cic.

infinitē, adv. (infinitus), infinitely, boundlessly, endlessly; partes secare et dividere, Cic.; concupiscere, Cic.

infinitio -ōnis, f. (infinitus), infinity, Cic.

infinitus -a -um (in and finis). **I.** 1, lit., of space, altitude, Cic.; 2, transf., a, of time, endless, unceasing; tempus, Cic.; odium, Cic.; **b.**, of number, countless; infinita corporum varietas, Cic.; **c.**, of extent, size, degree, boundless, immense, magnitudo, Caes.; silva, Cic.; infinitum est, with infin., Cic.; subst., **infinitum** -i, n. that which is boundless, Cic. **II** **infinitus**, general; infinitior distributio, Cic.

informātio -ōnis, f. (informo), 1, a refuting; rationis, Cic.; 2, invalidating; rerum iudicarum, Cic.

informē, adv. (informus), weakly, faintly; socii infirme animati, Cic.

informitas -tatis, f. (informus), weakness, powerlessness, infirmity, 1, corporis, Cic.; valetudinis, Cic.; 2, transf., a, mental weakness; hominum, Cic.; animi, want of spirit, want of courage, Cic.; **b.**, instability, unsteadiness of character, Gallorum, Caes.

informo, 1. (informus), to weaken; 1, lit., legiones, Tac.; 2, transf., a, to shake; fidem testia, Cic.; **b.**, to refuse; res leves, Cic.; **c.**, to annul, acta illa atque omnes res superioris anni, Cic.

informus -a -um, weak, feeble, infirm. 2.

Lit., physically, vires, Cic.; classis, Cic.; infirmi homines ad resistendum, Caes. **II.** Transf., **a.**, weak; res infirma ad probandum, Cic.; **b.**, mentally and morally, weak, timorous; animo infirmo esse, Cic.; superstitious, Hor.

infīt, defective verb = incipit, **1.**, he or she begins; with infin., Verg.; esp., **2.**, he or she begins to speak, Verg.

infītīa, **f.** (in and fateor), a denial; found only in acc., infītias ire aliquid, to deny anything, Liv.; with acc. and infin., infītias eunt, they deny, mercedem se belli Romanis inferendi pactos (esse), Liv.

infītīālis -e (infītiae), negative, containing a denial; quaestio, Cic.

infītīatīo -ōnis, **f.** (infītior), a denying; negatio infītīatīoque facti, Cic.

infītīatōr -ōris, **m.** (infītior), one who denies or disavows a debt or deposit, Cic.

infītior, **1.** dep. (in and fateor), to deny, disavow, not to confess; **1.**, with acc., verum, Cic.; with acc. and infin., neque ego in hoc me hominem esse infītior unquam, Cic.; **2.**, to deny a debt, refuse to restore a deposit; quid si infītior? Cic.

inflammātīo -ōnis, **f.** (inflammo), a fire, conflagration; inferre inflammationem tectis, Cic.; transf., animorum, fire, inspiration, Cic.

inflammo, **1.** **A.** to light up, kindle, set fire to; laedas, Cic.; classem, Cic. **B.** Transf., to inflame, excite, stir up, stimulate; populum in improbos, Cic.; inflammari ad cupiditates, Cic.; inflammatus ipse (orator) et ardens, fiery, Cic.

inflātīo -ōnis, **f.** (inflō), of the body, a puffing up, blowing out, flatulence; inflationem magnam habere, to cause flatulence, Cic.

inflātus, adv. in compar. (inflatus), too pompously, proudly, haughtily; haec ad eum latius atque inflātus perscribat, Cic.

1. **inflātus** -a -um, **p.** adj. (from inflō). **A.** swelling, swollen; collum, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a.**, scornful; animus, Cic.; **b.**, haughty, proud; laetitia, spe, Cic.

2. **inflātus** -ūs, **m.** (inflō), **1.**, a blowing into; primo inflātus tibicinis, at the first blast, Cic.; **2.**, inspiration; divinus, Cic.

inflecto -flexi -flexum, **3.** to bend, bow, curve. **I.** Lit., bacillum, Cic.; quum ferrum se inflexisset, Caes.; inflectere nullum unquam vestigium sui cursus, Cic.; oculos, Cic.; middle, inflecti, to curve; sinus ab litore in urbem inflectitur, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a.**, jus civile, to warp, Cic.; **b.**, to modulate the voice; inflexā ad miserabilem sonum voce, Cic.; **c.**, to alter a name; suum nomen ex Graeco, Cic.; **d.**, of persons, to change, move, affect; aliquem leviter, Cic.; sensus antiquae labantem, Cic.

infletus -a -um (in and fleo), wept, lamented, Verg.

inflexibilis -e, that cannot be bent, inflexible, Plin.

inflexio -ōnis, **f.** (inflecto), a bending, swaying; laterum inflexio fortis ac virilis, Cic.

inflexus -ūs, **m.** (inflecto), a bending, curving, Juv.

infigo -fixi -fixum, **3.** **I.** to strike, knock, dash against; alicui securim, Cic.; puppis inflicta vadis, dashed on, Verg. **II.** to inflict, cause hurt or damage; mortiferam plagam, Cic.; alicui turpitudinem, Cic.

info, **1.** **I.** to blow on or in; **a.**, to play on wind instruments; calamos leves, Verg.; tibias, and absol., to give a blast; simul inflavit tibicen, Cic.; **b.**, to produce by blowing; sonum, Cic. **II.** to blow out; **1.**, lit., **a.**, to puff out, to

swell; ambas buccas, Hor.; amnis inflatus (aquis), Liv.; **b.**, to blow out a sound fully; aliquid extenuatur, inflatur, Cic.; **2.**, transf., to puff up, make proud or arrogant, elate; animos falsa spe, Liv.; inflatus laetitia, Cic.

inflū -fluxi -fluxum, **3.** to flow in, stream in. Caes. **A.** Lit., non longe a mari, quo Rhenus influit, Rhenus in Oceanum influit, Caes.; with simple acc., lacum, Caes. **B.** Transf., **1.**, to come in unawares, to steal in; in aures, Cic.; in animos, Cic.; **2.**, to stream in, rush in, flow in; in Italia Gallorum copiae, Cic.

infōdio -fōdi -fōssum, **3.** to dig in, bury; corpora terrae, Verg.; talas in terram, Caes.

informātīo -ōnis, **f.** (informo), a conception, idea; Dei, Cic.; antecepta animo rei, an a priori idea, Cic.

informis -e (in and forma), **1.**, formless, undeformed; alvei, Liv.; **2.**, unshapely, misformed, deformed, hideous; cadaver, Verg.; hiems, Hor.

informo, **1.** to give form and shape to, to form, fashion. **I.** Lit., clipeum, Verg. **II.** Transf., **a.**, to form; animus a natura bene informatus, Cic.; **b.**, to form by instruction, instruct; artes quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, Cic.; **c.**, to sketch, represent, depict; orationem, Cic.; causam, Cic.; **d.**, to form an idea, conception, image of anything; eos (deos) ne conjecturā quidem informare posse, form a conjectural idea of, Cic.

infortūnātus -a -um, unfortunate, unhappy, miserable; nihil me infortunatus, Cic.

infortūnium -ii, **n.** (in and fortuna), misfortune, ill luck, Hor., Liv.

infra (for inferā, sc. parte, from inferus). **I.** Adv., **1.**, lit., **a.**, gen. (a) posit. on the under side, below, beneath; innumeros supra infra, dextra sinistra deos esse, Cic.; in writing, eorum (litterarum) exemplum infra scripti or scriptum est, Cic.; (8) compar. inferius, lower down; inferius suis frateris currere Luna admiratur equos, Ov.; **b.**, in the lower world, Tib.; **2.**, transf., below (in rank), nec fere unquam infra ita descenderent ut ad infimos pervenirent, Liv. **II.** Prepos. with acc.; **1.**, lit., in space, beneath, below; mare infra oppidum, Cic.; infra eum locum ubi pons erat, Caes.; **2.**, transf., **a.**, of size, hi sunt magnitudine paulo infra (less than) elephants, Caes.; **b.**, of time, later than; Homerus non infra superioriorem Lyeurgum fuit, Cic.; **c.**, beneath, below, in rank, estimation; res humanas infra se positas arbitrari, Cic.

infractio -ōnis, **f.** (infringo), breaking; transf., animi, dejection, Cic.

infractus -a -um (p. adj. from infringo), **1.**, broken, Plin.; **2.**, **a.**, broken, exhausted; animos, dejected, Liv.; **b.**, infracta loqui, to speak disconnectedly, Cic.

infrāgilis -e, **1.**, not fragile, that cannot be broken, Plin.; **2.**, strong; vox, Ov.

infrēmo -frēmū, **3.** to roar, growl; aper, Verg.

1. **infrēnātus** -a -um (in and freno), without bridle; equites, riding without a bridle, Liv.

2. **infrēnātus** -a -um, partic. of infreno.

infrēndō, **2.** to gnash with the teeth; dentibus, Verg.

infrēnis -e and **infrēnus** -a -um (in and frenum), without bridle, unbridled; equus, Verg.; Numidae, riding without bridle, Verg.

infrēno, **1.** **1.**, lit., to bridle; equos, Liv.; currus, to harness the horses to the chariot, Verg.; **2.**, transf., to restrain, hold back, check; horum alterum sic fuisse infrenatum conscientia scelerum et fraudum suarum ut, etc., Cic.

infræquens -entis, *infrequent*. **I.** Of space. **A.** not numerous, few in number; hostes, Liv.; copiae infrequentiores, Caes.; senatus infrequens, Cic. **B.** Of places, not full, scantily populated; pars urbis infrequens aedificiis erat, Liv.; causa, attended by few hearers, Cic.; subst., infrequentissima urbis, the least populous parts of the city, Liv. **II.** Of time; of persons, not doing a thing often, infrequent, occasional; deorum cultor, Hor.

infræquentia -ae, f. (infrequens), **1.** fewness, scantiness of number, thinness; senatus, Cic.; **2.** solitude, loneliness; locorum, Tac.

infricō -fricūi -frictum and -fricātum, **1.** to rub in or on, Plin.

infringo -frēgi -fractum, **3.** (in and frango). **1.** to break, break off, break in pieces. **A.** Lit., renuni, Cic.; hastam, Liv. **B.** Transf., to break, destroy, impair, check, enfeeble, cast down; vim militum, Caes.; spem, Cic.; conatus adversariorum, Caes.; animum, Liv.; Samnitium vires, Liv. **II.** to knock against; lumbibus lumbos, Hor.

infrons -frondis, leafless; ager, treeless, Ov.

infructuosus -a -um, unfruitful, transf., unproductive, fruitless, useless; militia, Tac.; laus, Tac.

infucātus -a -um (in and fucō), rouged, painted; fig. vitia, Cic.

infula -ae, f. a band or fillet made of locks of wool, knotted at intervals, worn by priests and Vestal virgins, and used to decorate victims, altars, etc., Cic.; also worn by suppliants, Caes.; hence, something holy; his insignibus atque infulis imperii Romani venditis, the inalienable public land, Cic.

infulātus -a -um (infula), adorned with or wearing the infula, Suet.

infulcio -fulsi -fultum, **4.** to stuff in, cram in, Suet.

infundō -fūdī -fūsum, **3.** **1.** to pour in or on. **A.** Lit., **1.** aliquid in vas, Cic.; **2.** to administer; alicui venenum, Cic.; alicui poculum, to present, Hor. **B.** Transf., **a.** of a crowd of people, gen. reflex., se infundere or passive infundi as middle = to pour in, stream in; infusus populus, collected in large numbers, Verg.; **b.** of wind, sound, etc., to pour into, to allow to penetrate; passive as middle = to penetrate, Cic.; vitia in civitatem, Cic. **II.** to pour on or over. **A.** Lit., **a.** of liquids, largos humeris poras, Verg.; **b.** of bodies not liquid, ignis infusus, Liv. **B.** Transf., infusus with dat., spread, lying on; gremio, Verg.

infusco, **1.** to make dark or black; to obscure, darken. **I.** Lit., velleri, arenam, Verg. **II.** Transf., to disfigure, corrupt, stain; vicinitas non infusca malevolentia, Cic.; eos barbaries infuscaverat, Cic.

infusio -ōnis, f. (infundo), a pouring in or infusion, Plin.

Ingaevōnes -um, m. a German tribe on the shores of the North Sea.

Ingauni -ōrum, m. a Ligurian tribe.

ingemino, **1.** **I.** Transit., to double, redouble; ictus, voces, Verg. **II.** Intransit., to become double, to increase; imber, clamor, Verg.

ingemisco (ingemesco) -gēmūi, **3.** **I.** Intransit., to sigh, or groan; absol., nemo ingenuit, Cic.; with in and the abl., in quo tu quoque ingemiscis, Cic.; with dat., eius minis, Liv. **II.** Transit., to sigh or groan over; with acc., quid ingemiscis hostem Dolabellam, Cic.

ingemo, **3.** to sigh, groan over; with dat., laboribus, Hor.; aratro, Verg.

ingēnēro, **1.** **I.** to implant in, generate, produce; natura ingenerat amorem, Cic.; partic., **ingenerātus** -a -um, implanted by nature, innate, natural; familiae frugalitas, Cic. **II.** to create; animum esse ingeneratum a Deo, Cic.

ingēniātus -a -um (ingenium), endowed by nature, Plaut.

ingēniosē, adv. (ingeniosus), acutely, cleverly, ingeniously; ista tractare, Cic.

ingēniosus -a -um (ingenium), **1.** naturally clever, talented, acute, able, ingenious; quo quisque est sollertior et ingeniosior, Cic.; **2.** of inanimate objects, fit for, adapted to; terra colenti, Ov.; ad segetes ager, Ov.

ingēnitus -a -um, partic. of ingigno.

ingēnium -ii, n. (in and geno = gigno), nature, natural constitution. **I.** Of things, avorum, Verg. **II.** Of men. **A.** natural disposition, temperament, character; ingenio suo vivere, after one's own inclination, Liv. **B.** a, esp., cleverness, talent, mental power, genius; docilitas, memoria, quae fere appellatur uno ingenii nomine, Cic.; tardum, acerrimum, acutum, magnum, Cic.; ad fingendum, Cic.; b, meton., a man of genius, a genius, Cic.

ingens -entis (in and geno = gigno; lit., grown to a great size), vast, immense, enormous. **I.** Lit., pecunia, campus, numerus, Cic. **II.** Transf., exitus, Verg.; bellum, Ov.; with abl., ingens viribus, Liv.; with genit., femina ingens animi, Tac.

ingēnūc, adv. (ingenuus), **1.** nobly, liberally; educatus, Cic.; **2.** freely, frankly; confiteri, Cic.

ingēnūtas -tātis, f. (ingenuus), **1.** the condition of a freeman, free-birth, Cic.; ornamenta ingenuitatis, Cic.; **2.** noble-mindedness, uprightness, frankness, Cic.

ingēnūs -a -um (in and geno). **I.** native, not foreign; fons, Lucr. **II.** natural, innate, color, Prop. **III.** free-born, of free birth. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Transf., a, that which becomes a free man, noble, honourable; viti, artes, Cic.; b, frank, sincere; homo, Cic.; c, weak, delicate, Ov.

ingēro -gessi -gestum, **3.** **I.** Lit., to carry, throw, put, pour in or upon; ligna loco, Tib.; hastas in tergum fugientibus, Verg.; saxa in subeuntes, to hurl at, Liv. **II.** Transf., a, to heap on, to utter; probra, Liv.; convicia alicui, Hor.; b, to press upon, force upon; alicui nomen, Tac.; aliquem (as judge), Cic.

ingestābilis -e, unbearable, intolerable; onus, Plin.

ingigno -gēnūi -gēnītum, **3.** to implant by birth or nature; natura cupiditatem homini ingenuit veri videndi, Cic.; partic., **ingēnītus** -a -um, innate, inborn; ut habeat quiddam ingēnūm quasi ovile atque populare, Cic.

inglōrius -a -um (in and gloria), without fame or glory, inglorious; vita, Cic.; rex apum, undistinguished, Verg.

inglūvies -ei, f. (ab ingulvies from in and gula), **1.** the crop or crop of birds, the maw of animals, Verg.; **2.** meton., gluttony, Hor.

ingrātē, adv. (ingratus), **1.** unpleasantly, Ov.; **2.** ungratefully, Cic.

ingrātia -ae, f. (ingratus), unthankfulness, in class. Lat. only in abl., ingratis (ingratis) against the will of, unwillingly, Cic.

ingrātis, v. ingratis.

ingrātus -a -um, **1.** unpleasant, unpleasing; ne invida diis immortalibus ratio nostra aut ingrata esse videatur, Cic.; **2.** a, unthankful, ungrateful; homo, Cic.; ingrati animi crimem horreo, Cic.; with in and the acc., ingratus in Democritum, Cic.; with genit., salutis, et

account of, Verg.; with *in* and the *adi.*, *in-*
gratus in referenda gratia, Caes.; of things,
ingluvies, insatiable, Hor.; *b, unprofitable,*
thankless; labor, Sall.; *pericula, Verg.*

ingravesco, 3. 1, lit., to become heavy,
Plin.; *2, transf., a, in a good sense, hoc (philosophiae), studium cotidie ingravescit, is followed more seriously, Cic.*; *b, in a bad sense;*
(a) to become annoying, troublesome; annona ingravescit, becomes dearer, Cic.; *ingravescit in dies maium instestum, Cic.*; *(b) to be oppressed, wearied; corpora exercitationum defatigatione ingravescent, Cic.*

ingrāvō, 1, to make heavy, to oppress, trouble,
aggravate, render worse; illa (conjugis imago) meos casus ingravat, Cic.; *ingravat haec Drances, Verg.*

ingrēdiōr -gressus sum, 3. (in and gradior).
I. Intransit., A. to enter, go in; a, lit., in navem, in templum, in fundum, Cic.; *intra munitiones, Caes.*; *b, transf., to enter on; in bellum, Cic.*; *in eam orationem, Cic.*; *in spem libertatis, Cic.* *B. to go forth, walk; tardius, Cic.*; *per nudam infra glaciem, Liv.* *II. Transit., A. to enter; domum, Cic.*; *curiam, Liv.* *B. Of time, to begin; a, iter, Cic.*; *b, to commence; orationem, Cic.*; *with infin., dicere, Cic.*

ingressio -ōnis, f. (ingredior), 1, an entering,
going in; a, lit., fori, Cic.; *b, transf., a beginning, Cic.*; *2, gait, pace, Cic.*

ingressus -us, m. (ingredior), 1, a going into, an entering. *A. Lit., a hostile entrance, an inroad; ingressus hostiles praesidiis intercepte, Tac.* *B. Transf., a beginning; ingressus capere, to begin, Verg.* *II. walking, going, stepping; ingressus, cursus, acenbitio, inclinatio, sessio, Cic.*; *ingressu prohiberi, not to be able to move, Caes.*

ingrūō -di, 3. (in and *gruo, connected with rūō), 2, of persons, to break in, fall upon violently; ingruit Aeneas Italis, Verg.; *b, transf., of things, to assault, attack; periculum, bellum ingruit, Liv.*; *morbi ingruunt in remiges, Liv.*; *et nullus ingruit metus, Plin.*

inguen -guinis, n. the groin, Verg.

ingurgito, 1. (in and gurgis), 1, to plunge;
ae in tot flagitia, to plunge into the whirlpool of vice, Cic.; *2, esp. refl., se ingurgitare, to glut or gorge oneself, to gormandise, Cic.*

ingustābīlis -e (in and gusto), that cannot be tasted, Plin.

ingustātus -a -um (in and gusto), untasted,
not tasted before; ilia rhombi, Hor.

inhābīlis -e, 1, that cannot be handled or managed, unmanageable; navis, Liv.; *telum ad remittendum inhabile imperitis, Liv.* *II. useless, unfit for, ill adapted to; tegimen inhabile ad resurgendum, Tac.*; *multitudo inhabilis ad consensum, Liv.*

inhābitābīlis -e, uninhabitable; maximae regiones inhabitabiles, Cic.

inhābitō, 1, to inhabit; eum secessum, Ov.

inhaerō -haesi -haesum, 2, to stick in, cleave to, remain fast to; 1, lit., ad saxa, Cic.; *visceribus, Cic.*; *sidera sedibus suis inhaerent, Cic.*; *2, transf., inhaeret in mentibus quoddam augurium, Cic.*; *virtutes semper voluptatibus inhaerent, are always connected with, Cic.*; *semper alicui, to be always in the company of, Ov.*

inhaeresco -haesi -haesum, 3. (inchoat of inhaereo), to remain fast, to cleave to; in mentibus, Cic.

inhālo, 1, to breathe upon; quum isto ore foetido terrimam nobis popinam inhalasses, Cic.

inhībēō -di -itum, 2. (in and habeo), 1, to hold in, hold back, check, restrain; tela, Liv.; *equos, Ov.*; *si te illius acerba imploratio et vox miserabilis non inhībēbat, Cic.*; *a, naut. & t., inhībēre remis, Cic.*; *or navem retro inhībēre, Liv.*; *to row a boat backwards, to row a boat stern first, to back water.* *II. to exercise, practise, use, employ; supplicia nobis, Cic.*; *imperium in deditos, Liv.*

inhībītiō -ōnis, 2. (inhībēo), a restraining; renigui, a rowing backwards, Cic.

inhīō, 1. I. to gape, gaze with wonder; tenet inhians tria-Cerberus ora, Verg. *II. to gaze for, open the mouth with desire; Romulus lactens uberibus lupinis inhians, Cic.*; *fg. with dat., se coivet, desire, long for; alicuius hortis, opibes, Tac.*; *varios pulchrā testudine postes, look with desire upon, Verg.*

inhōnēstē, adv. (inhonestus), dishonourably, disgracefully; aliquem accusare, Cic.

inhōnesto, 1. (inhonestus), to disgrace, dishonour; palmas, Ov.

inhōnestus -a -um, 1, dishonourable, shameful, disgraceful; homo, Cic.; *vulnera, Ov.*; *inhonestissima cupiditas, Cic.*; *2, ugly, unsightly; vulnus, Verg.*

inhōnōrātus -a -um, 1, not honoured, honoured by no public office, private, retired; vita, Cic.; *honoratus atque inhonoratus, Liv.*; *inhonoratior triumphus, Liv.*; *2, unwarded, without gifts; aliquem inhonoratum dimittere, Liv.*

inhōnōrus -a -um, 1, unhonoured, undistinguished, Plin.; *2, ugly, unsightly, Tac.*

inhorrēō -di, 2, to bristle with; haud secus quam vallo saepta inhorret acies, Liv.

inhorresco -horrui, 3. I. to begin to bristle, to bristle up; a, aper inhorruit armos, Verg.; *spicea jam campis messis inhorruit, Verg.*; *inhorruit unda tenebris, Verg.*; *b, to be rough with frost; quum tristis hiems aequilonē inhorruit alis, Ov.* *II. to shudder, shiver, from cold, fever, fright, etc.; 1, lit., dicitur inhorruisse civitas, Cic.*; *2, transf., of things, to shake, tremble; aer, Ov.*

inhospitālis -e, inhospitable; Caucasus, Hor.

inhospitālitās -tātis, f. (inhospitalis), want of hospitality, Cic.

inhospitus -a -um, inhospitable; tecta, Ov.; *Syrtyis, Verg.*

inhūmānē, adv. (inhumanus), inhumanly; inhumanus dicere, Cic.

inhūmānitās -tātis, f. (inhumanus), 1, cruelty, inhumanity, Cic.; *2, a, incivility, discourtesy, disobligingness, Cic.*; *b, stinginess, stinginess, Cic.*

inhūmānitēr, adv. (inhumanus), uncivily, rudely, discourteously, Cic.

inhūmānus -a -um, 1, cruel, barbarous, inhuman; homo, scelus, Cic.; *quis inhumanior, Cic.*; *2, a, rude, uncourteous, uncivil, unmannerly, Cic.*; *b, uncultivated; aures, Cic.*

inhūmātus -a -um (in and humo), unburied, Cic.

inhūmo, 1, to cover with earth, Plin.

inibī, adv. 1, of place, therein, in that place, in that matter, Cic.; *2, of time, almost, nearly, on the point of; inibi est, it is on the point of taking place; aut inibi esse aut jam esse connectitur, Cic.*

inīciō = inīcio.

inīmīcē, adv. (inimicus), hostilely, in an unfriendly manner; insectari aliquem, Cic.

Inimicitia -ae, f. (inimicus), enmity, Cic.; gen. in plur., cum aliquo mihi inimicitiae sunt, or intercedunt, Cic.; inimicitias gerere, Cic., exercere, Cic., suscipere, Cic.

Inimico, 1. (inimicus), to make hostile, set at enmity; ira miserae inimicat urbes, Hor.

Inimicus -a -um (in and amicus). **I.** Act., unfriendly, inimical, adverse. **A.** Lit., a, adj., inimicus alicui, Cic.; inimicus census sumptuosus, Cic.; of inanimate objects, hurtful, prejudicial; odor nervis inimicus, Hor.; **b.** subst., **inimicus** -i, m, an enemy, foe, Cic.; **inimica** -ae, f. a female foe, Cic.; inimicissimi Sthenii, the bitterest foes of S., Cic.; **B.** Poet., transf. = hostilis; terra inimica, Verg. **II.** Pass. = hated; gener inivisus inimici soceri, Tac.

Inintelligens -entis, unintelligent, Cic.

Iniquē, adv. (iniquus), 1, unequally; iniquissime comparatum est, Cic.; 2, unfairly, unjustly, Cic.

Iniquitas -tatis, f. (iniquus). **I.** unevenness; **a.** lit., loci, Caes.; **b.** transf., unfavourableness, difficulty, unpropitiousness; temporis, Cic.; rerum, Caes. **II.** unfairness, injustice, unreasonableness; hominis, Cic.; iniquitates maxinae, Cic.

Iniquus -a -um (in and aequus). **I.** uneven; 1, lit., locus, Liv.; 2, transf., a, unfavourable, disadvantageous; locus, Caes.; defensio angustior et iniquior, on unfavourable ground, Cic.; **b.** of time, unpropitious; tempus, Liv.; **c.** of character, impatient, discontented; animo iniquo ferre, with acc., to be vexed at, Cic.; animo iniquissimo mori, to die most reluctantly, Cic. **II.** unequal; 1, lit., too great; pondus, Verg.; sol, too hot, Verg.; 2, transf., a, unjust, unfair; pacem iniquā conditione retinere, Cic.; **b.** hostile, adverse; animo iniquissimo infestissimoque alicum inire, Cic.; subst., **iniqui** -orum, n. enemies, Cic.; aequi iniqui, or aequi iniquique, friends and foes, Liv.

Initio, 1. (initium), to initiate into a secret worship; alicum Cereri, Cic.; alicum Bacchis, as one of the Bacchantes, Liv.

Initium -ii, n. (ineo), a beginning, commencement. **I.** Gen., initium dicendi sumere, Cic.; initium caedis or confingendi facere, Cic.; initium capere ab or ex, etc., Cic.; ab initio, from the beginning, Cic.; initio, in the beginning, at the commencement, Cic. **II.** Esp., gen. in plur. **A.** the elements or first principles of a science; initia mathematicorum, Cic. **B.** in natural philosophy, elements, Cic. **C.** the beginning of a reign; initium Tiberii auditus, Tac. **D.** a principle; initium cognoscendi, Cic. **E.** In plur., a secret worship, hidden rites, mysteries, Cic.; and meton., things used in such rites, Cat.

Initus -us, m. (ineo), 1, an arrival, entrance, Lucr.; 2, a beginning, Lucr.; 3, copulation, Ov.

Injectio -onis, f. (inicio), a laying on; manus, Quint.

Injectus -us, m. (injecio), 1, a throwing on, throwing over; injectu multae vestis, Tac.; 2, a putting in, inserting, Lucr.

Inicio -jēci jectum, 3. (in and jacio). **I.** to throw in or into, cast; or put in or into; 1, lit., manum foculo, Liv.; se in medios hostes, to throw oneself into the midst of the enemy, Cic.; 2, transf., a, to cause, inspire, infuse, occasion; alicui timorem, Cic.; alicui mentem, ut audeat, etc., Cic.; **b.** in conversation, to mention, let drop, throw in; alicui nomen cuiuspiam, Cic.; quum mihi in sermone injectisset, with acc. and infin., Cic. **II.** to throw or place on. **A.** pontem flumin, Liv.; brachia collo, to embrace, Cic.

B. Esp., 1, to throw or cast on; pallium alicui, Cic.; sibi vestem, Ov.; vincula animo, Cic.; 2, transf., injicere alicui manus, to lay hands on; fig., mihi veritas manum injectit, Cic.; esp., to lay hands on in order to appropriate what is one's own, to take possession of; manum virgini venienti, Liv.; fig., manum Parcae, Verg.

Injucundē, adv. only in compar. (injucundus), unpleasantly, in an unfriendly manner; res injucundius actae, Cic.

Injucunditas -tatis, f. (injucundus), unpleasantness; ne quid habeat injucunditatis oratio, Cic.

Injucundus -a -um, unpleasant, displeasing; minime nobis injucundus labor, Cic.; adversus malos injucundus, unfriendly, Cic.

Injudicatus -a -um (in and judico), untried, uncondemned, undecided, Quint.

Injungo -jungi -junctum, 3. **I.** to join to, fasten to; tignos in asseres, Liv. **II.** **A.** Lit., to join, unite, connect with; vineas et aggerem muro, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, to cause; alicui injuriam, Liv.; 2, to inflict upon, occasion, bring upon, to lay or impose upon, charge, enjoin; alicui munus, Liv.; civitatibus servitutem, Caes.; alicui laborem, onus, leges, Liv.

Injuratus -a -um, unsworn, not having taken an oath, Cic.

Injuria -ae, f. (injurius), an injury, injustice, wrong. **I.** Lit., **A.** injuriam alicui inferre, imponere, facere, Cic.; in alicum immittere, jacere, to commit, inflict an injury on, Cic.; accipere, to suffer wrong, Cic.; propulsare, Cic.; defendere, Caes., to repel, etc.; per injuriam, wrongfully, Cic.; injuria, Cic. **B.** 1, an insult; spretae formae, Verg.; 2, legal t.t., damage, harm, injury, affront; actio injuriarum, Cic. **II.** Meton., 1, a possession wrongfully obtained; pertinaces ad obtinendam injuriam, Liv.; 2, revenge for an affront; consulis, Liv.

Injuriōse, adv. (injurius), illegally, wrongfully, injuriously; in magistratus decernere, Cic.; mercatores injuriōsius tractare, Cic.

Injuriōsus -a -um (injuria), acting wrongfully, unjust, wrongful, unlawful; vita, Cic.; injuriōsi in proximis, Cic.

Injurius -a -um (in and jus), wrongful, unjust; quia sit injurium, Cic.

injūrus -a -um = injurius (q.v.).

1. **injustus** -a -um (in and juben), uncommanded, unbidden, spontaneous; gramina vircescunt, without cultivation, Verg.

2. **injustus**, m. found only in abl. injussu, without orders; injussu imperatoris, Cic.; injussu suo, Cic., or simply injussu, e.g., pugnae, Liv.

Injusto, adv. (injustus), unjustly, unfairly; facere, Cic.

Injustitia -ae, f. (injustus), injustice, unjust proceeding; totius injustitiae nulla est capitulior, Cic.

Injustus -a -um, 1, unfair, unjust; homo, Cic.; noverca, harsh, severe, Verg.; regna, unjustly acquired, Ov.; subst., **injustum** -i, n. injustice; metu injusti, Hor.; 2, heavy, burdensome, oppressive; onus, Cic.; fascis, Verg.

inl . . . v. ill . . .

inn . . . v. imm . . .

innābilis -e (in and no), that cannot be seen; unda, Ov.

innascor -nātus, 3. dep. **I.** to be born, grow, arise in or upon; neglectis filix innascitur agris, Hor.; salicita innata ripis, Liv. **II.** Transf., to be produced, arise; in hac elatione animi cupiditas innascitur, Cic.; partic., in-

innatus -a -um, innate, inborn; innata quaedam vel potius innata cupiditas, Cic.

innate, 1. **I.** to swim into; in concham plantem, Cic. **II.** a to swim or float in or upon; with dat., lactuca acri innatat stomacho, Hor.; with acc., undam innatat alnus, Verg. **B.** Transf., to flow into or over; innatat unda dulcis freto, Ov.

innatus, partic. of innascor.

innavigabilis -e, not navigable, Liv.

innecto -necti -nexusum, 3. to tie, bind, fasten, weave together. **I.** Lit., comas, Verg.; teucea laqueo, Ov.; palmas armis, Verg.; inter se innexi rami, Tac. **II.** Transf., A. causas morandi, to bring forward one after the other, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1. to entangle, implicate; innexus conscientiae alicuius, Tac.; 2. to connect; Hyrcanis per affinitatem innexus erat, Tac.

innitor -nixus sum, 3. dep. to lean upon, rest upon, support oneself by. **I.** Lit., scutis, Caes.; hastâ, Liv.; alis, to fly, Ov. **II.** Transf., uni-viro, Messio, fortuna hostium inaititur, Liv.

inno, 1. to swim in or on. **I.** fluitantes et innantes beluae, Cic.; with dat., aquae, Liv.; with acc., fluvium, Verg. **II.** a, to flow over, Hor.; b, to sail over, navigate; Stygios lacus, Verg.

innocens -entis, harmless, not hurtful. **I.** Lit., innocentis pecula Lesbii, Hor. **II.** Transf., A. epistola, Cic. **B.** innocent, harmless, inoffensive, blameless; innocens is dicitur qui nihil nocet, Cic.; factorum, Tac.

innocentër, adv. (innocens), innocently, blamelessly, inoffensively, irreproachably; innocentius agere, Tac.

innocentia -ae, f. (innocens). **I.** harmless-ness; ferorum animalium, Plin. **II.** innocence, blamelessness, inoffensiveness, disinterestedness, Cic.; meton., = the innocent; innocentiam iudiciorum poenâ liberare, Cic.

innocue, adv. (innocuus), harmlessly, innocently; vivere, Ov.

innocuus -a -um. **I.** Act., innocuous, harmless. **A.** Lit., herba, Ov.; litus, safe, Verg. **B.** Transf., innocent, harmless, blameless; homo, Ov. **II.** Passive, unhurt, unharmed; carinae, Verg.

innotesco -noti, 3. to become known or noted; nostris innotuit illa libellis, Ov.; quod ubi innotuit, Liv.

innovo, 1. to renew; se ad suam intemperantiam, to return to, Cic.

innoxius -a -um. **I.** Act. **A.** innoxious, harmless; anguis, Verg. **B.** Transf., innocent; criminis innoxia, Liv. **II.** Pass., A. unhurt, unharmed; ipsi innoxii, Sall. **B.** undeserved; paupertas, Tac.

innubilis -a -um, unclouded, clear, Lucr.

innubo -nupsi -nuptum, 3. to marry into, connect oneself with by marriage; quo innupsisset, Liv.

innubus -a -um (in and nubo), unmarried, without a husband; Sibylla, Ov.; Cerus (because Daphne, while still a virgin, was changed into a laurel), Ov.

innumerabilis -e, that cannot be counted, innumerable; multitudo, Cic.

innumerabilitas -atis, f. (innumerbilis), an infinite number, innumerableness; mundorum, Cic.

innumerabiliter, adv. (innumerbilis), innumerably, Cic.

innumeralis -e, countless, innumerable, Lucr.

innumerus -a -um, countless, innumerable; gentes, Verg.

innuo -ui, 3. to give a nod to, make a sign or signal to; alicui, Plaut., Ter.; ubi innueri, **I.** **in-**

innuptus -a -um (in and nubo), 1. unmarried, having no husband, Verg.; subst., **innupta** -ae, f. a virgin, young damsel, Verg.; 2, meton., nuptiae innuptae (γάμος ἀγαπός), a marriage that is no marriage, an unhappy marriage; ap. Cic.

innutrio, 4. to bring up, educate with or among; innutritus pessimis, Tac.

ino -as and -onis, f. (Ino), daughter of Cadmus, wife of Athamas; adj., **Inous** -a -um, of or belonging to Ino.

inoblitus -a -um (in and obliviscor), mindful, not forgetful, Ov.

inobrutus -a -um (in and obruo), not over-whelmed, Ov.

inobservabilis -e, not to be observed, imperceptible, Cat.

inobservantia -ae, f. negligence, carelessness, inattention, Suet.

inobservatus -a -um, unobserved, unperceived; sidera, Ov.

inoculatio -onis, f. an engrafting, Plin.

inodōror, 1. dep., to trace out anything, to smell out, Cic. (7).

inodorus -a -um, without smell, inodorous, Pers.

inoffensus -a -um, without stumbling, unrestrained, unhindered, unobstructed; mare, Verg.; cursus honorum, uninterrupted, Tac.

inofficiōsus -a -um, 1. contrary to or neglectful of duty; testamentum, in which the nearest relatives are passed over, Cic.; 2, dis-obliging; in aliquem, Cic.

inolens -entis, without smell, inodorous, Lucr.

inolesco -ōlēvi -ōlitum, 3. to grow in or on; 1, lit., udo libro, Verg.; 2, transf., penitusque necesse est multa (mala) diu concreta modis inolescere miris, Verg.

inominatus -a -um (in and omen), om-ened, unlucky, Hor.

inopia -ae, f. (inops). **I.** want, need; in Rhodium inopia (want of food) et fame, Cic.; frumentaria, Caes.; with genit., frugum, Cic.; transf., consilii, Cic. **II.** helplessness, Cic.

inopinans -antis, not expecting, unexpected, unawares; aliquem inopinantem aggredi, Caes.

inopinantër (inopinans), unexpectedly, Suet.

inopinātō, adv. (inopinatus), unexpectedly, Liv.

inopinatus -a -um. **I.** Pass., unexpected, unlooked for; res, Cic.; malum, Caes.; subst., **inopinatum** -i, n. an unexpected event, Cic.; ex inopinato, Cic., inopinato, Liv., unexpectedly. **II.** Act., not expecting; inopinatos invadere, Liv.

inopinus -a -um (in and opinus, from opinor), unexpected, unlooked for; visus, Ov.; quies, Verg.

inopiosus -a -um (inopia), needy, in want of; consilii, Plaut.

inopportūsus -a -um, inopportune, unseasonable, Cic.

inops -ōpia. **I.** without means. **A.** poor; 1, a, lit., aerarium inops et exhaustum, Cic.; b, transf., poor in words or thoughts; lingua, oratio, Cic.; 2, poor in something, wanting in; with genit. or abl., or ab and the abl., pecuniae, Liv.; verborum, verbis, Cic.; amicorum, ab amicis, Cic.; transf., humanitatis, Cic. **B.** powerless, weak, Liv. **II.** helpless; inopes relictus a duce, Cic.

inōrātus -a -um (in and oro), *not formally brought forward and heard*; re inorātā, Cic.

Inordinātus -a -um, *disorderly, in confusion*; dispersi, inordinati exibant, Liv.; subst., **inordinatum** -i, n. *disorder*; ex inordinato in ordinem adducere, Cic.

Inōrior, 4. dep., *to arise, appear*, Tac (v).

inornātus -a -um, *unadorned*. **I.** Lit., mulieres, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** orator, Cic. **B.** unpraised, uncelebrated, Hor.

inp . . . = **imp** . . . (q.v.).

Inquam -is -it, perf., **inquil**, v. def. (connected with *evenus*). *I say*; a, in quoting the words of a speaker, est vero, inquam, signum, Cic.; with dat., inquit mihi, Cic.; b, in repetition, for the sake of emphasis, hunc unum diem, hunc unum, inquam, diem, Cic.; c, in objections, non solemus, inquit, ostendere, Cic. (The forms found are: inquam, Cic.; inquit, Cic.; inquis, Hor.; inquit, Cic.; inquebat, Cic.; inquit, Cat.; inquisti, Cic.; inquires, Cat.; inquiet, Cic.; inque, Plaut.; inquito, Plaut.)

1. **inques** -ētis, f. *disquiet, want of rest*, Plin.

2. **inques** -ētis, *unquiet, restless*; homo, Sall.; nox, dies, Tac.

inquiēto, 1. (inquietus), *to disquiet, disturb*; victoriam, Tac.

inquietus -a -um, *unquiet, restless*. **I.** Lit., Hatria, stormy, Hor.; nox inquieta, Liv. **II.** Transf., a, *restless in disposition*; inquietus animus, Liv.; b, *politically restless*, Liv.

inquilius -i, m. *one who dwells in a place not his own, a tenant, lodger*; transf., inquilinus civis Romae (said of Cicero, who was not born in Rome), Sall.

inquinātō, adv. (inquinatus), *filthily, impurely*; loqui, Cic.

inquinātus -a -um, p. adj. (from inquinō), *dirtyed, defiled, polluted, contaminated, sordid, shameful*; homo vita omni inquinatus, Cic.; sermo inquinatissimus, Cic.

inquinō, 1. (connected with coenum), *to be foul, pollute, defile, stain, contaminate*; 1, lit., aqua turbida et cadaveribus inquinata, Cic.; aquas venenis, Ov.; 2, transf., *to corrupt, defile*; omnem splendorem honestatis, Cic.; se parricidio, Cic.

inquirō -quisivī -quisitum, 3. (in and quaerō). **I.** *to seek for, search for*; corpora alicuius, Liv. **II.** **A.** *to investigate, inquire into*; diligenter in ea, Cic.; in eum quid agat, quem ad modum vivat, inquiritur, Cic.; omnia ordine, Liv. **B.** Legal t. t., *to search for evidence against any one*; in competitors, Cic. (pluperf. subj., inquisiscent, Liv.; perf. infin., inquisisse, Liv.).

inquisitio -ōnis, f. (inquirō). **I.** *a searching after, looking for*; corporum, Plin. **II.** *an investigation, inquiry*; veri inquisitio atque investigatio, Cic. **B.** Legal t. t., *the search for evidence against any one*; candidati, against a candidate, Cic.

inquisitor -ōris, m. (inquirō), *an inquirer*. **I.** *a spy*, Suet. **II.** **A.** Philosoph. t. t., *an investigator*; rerum, Cic. **B.** *one who searches for evidence to support an accusation*, Cic.

inr . . . v. irr . . .

insālūbrīs -e, 1, *unhealthy*, Plin.; 2, *unserviceable, unprofitable*, Plin.

insālūtātus -a -um, *ungreeted, of whom no farewell has been taken*; in the tmesis, inque salutatam inquo, Verg.

insānābilis -e, *incurable*; 1, lit., morbus, Cic.; 2, transf., contumeliae, Cic.

insānē, adv. (insanus), *madly, insanely*; in silvam ne ligna feras insanus, Hor.

insānia -ae, f. (insanus), *madness, loss of reason, insanity*; 1, a, lit., nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem et morbum, Cic.; concupiscere aliquid ad insaniam, mully, Cic.; b, transf., *mad desire, mad, senseless excess, senseless extravagance*; libidinum, Cic.; 2, *poetical rapture or inspiration*; amabilis, Hor.

insānio -ivi and -iī -itum, 4. (insanus), *to rage, be seized with madness or frenzy*; a, lit., ex injuria, Liv.; nisi ego insanio, Cic.; of things, insanlens Bosphorus, raging, Hor.; b, transf., *to act like a madman, to rave*; insanit statuas emendo, Hor.; with acc., similem (errorem), Hor.; sollemnia, *to be fashionably mad*, Hor.

insānitas -ātis, f. (insanus), *mental disease, insanity*, Cic.

insānus -a -um. **I.** *of unsound mind, mad, insane*. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** 1, *acting like a madman, raging, senseless*; homo flagitius insanus, Cic.; contio, Cic.; of things, a, *raging*; fluctus, Verg.; b, *of great size or violence*; moles, Cic.; cupiditas insanior, Cic.; 2, *inspired*; vates, Verg. **II.** Act., *making mad*; aqua, Ov.

insatiābilis -e (in and satio). **I.** Pass., *that cannot be satisfied, insatiable*; cupiditas, Cic. **II.** Act., *that does not satiate, uncloying, unwearying*; pulchritudo, Cic.; insatiabilior species, Cic.

insatiābiliter, adv. (insatiabilis), *insatiably*, Lucr.

insatiētās -ātis, f. *insatiableness*, Plaut.

insātūrabilis -e (in and saturo), *insatiable*; abdomen, Cic.

insātūrābiliter, adv. (insaturabilis), *insatiably*, Cic.

inscalpo, 1. *to engrave*, Plin.

inscēdo -scendi -scensum, 3. (in and scandō), *to ascend, mount, go up*; in rogam ardentem, Cic.; navem, Plaut.

inscēso -ōnis, f. (inscēdo), *a going on board*; in navem, Plaut.

insciēns -entis, *ignorant, unaware*; me insciēte factum, done without my knowledge, Cic.

insciētēr, adv. (insciēns), *ignorantly, stupidly, foolishly*; facere, Cic.

inscientia -ae, f. (insciēns), 1, *ignorance, inexperience, want of acquaintance with*; inscientia mea, nostra, Cic.; foll. by genit. of the subject, vulgi, Caes.; of the object, locorum, Caes.; dicendi, Cic.; 2, *philosoph. t. t., want of certain knowledge* (opp. scientia), Cic.

inscitō, adv. (inscitus), *clumsily, awkwardly, unskillfully*; inscite aliquid 'comparare cum aliqua re, Cic.

inscitia -ae, f. (inscitus), 1, *clumsiness, awkwardness, inexperience, ignorance*; with genit. of subject, barbarorum, Cic.; of object, negotii gerendi, Cic.; disserendi, Cic.; 2, *ignorance, stupidity*; legionum, Tac.; erga domum suam, Tac.

inscītus -a -um, *ignorant, unskillful, absurd, silly*; quid autem est inscitius quam, etc., Cic.

inscius -a -um, *ignorant, not knowing*; medic inscii imperitiae, Cic.; followed by gen., omnium rerum, Cic.; culpae, free from, Verg.; equus inscius aevi, *not confident of its strength*, Verg.; with rel. sent., inscii quid in Aedulis gereretur, Caes.

Inscribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. **I.** *to write in or on, inscribe*; 1, lit., aliquid in basi tropaeorum, Cic.; nomen monumentis, Cic.; librum, *to give a title to a book*, Cic.; fig., *to impress*; orationem in animo, Cic.; 2, transf., a, *to assign*; sibi

nomen philosophi, to assume, Cic.; **b**, to ascribe; deos sceleri, to charge the gods with crime, Ov. **II. A.** to give an inscription or title to; inscribo epistolam patri, to address, Cic.; liber qui Oeconomicus inscribitur, is entitled, Cic.; flores inscripti nomina regum, marked with, Verg.; versâ pulvis inscribitur hæstâ, is marked with, Verg. **B.** to brand, Juv.

inscriptio -ōnis, f. (inscribo), a writing in or upon; **1**, nominis, Cic.; **2**, the inscription on a statue, the title of a book, Cic.

1. inscriptus -a -um (in and scribo), un written, Quint.

2. inscriptus -a -um, partic. of inscribo.

insculpo -sculpsi -sculptum, **3.** to cut or carve in, engrave; **1**, lit., summam patrimoniū saxo, Hor.; fœdus columnâ aeneâ, Liv.; **2**, transf., to impress; natura insculpsit in mentibus, Cic.

insēcābilis -e, that cannot be cut, inseparable, indivisible, Quint.

insēco -sēcūi -sectum, **1.** to cut into, cut to pieces; gurguliones, Cic.; eutem, to make an incision in, Liv.

insectatio -ōnis, f. (insector), **1**, lit., a following, pursuit, Liv.; **2**, transf., railing at, degrading, insulting; alicuius, Liv.

insectator -ōris, m. (insector), a pursuer, persecutor; plebis, Liv.

insector, **1.** dep., to follow, pursue; **1**, lit., aquila insectans alias aves, Cic.; **2**, transf., to pursue with harsh words, reproach, inveigh against, rail at; aliquem maledictis, Cic.; audaciam improborum, Cic.

insēdābiliter, adv. (in and sedo), inextinguishably, unquenchably, Lucr.

insēnesco -sēnūi. **3.** to grow old at or among; libris et curis, Hor.

insensilis -e, insensible, imperceptible, Lucr.

1. insēpultus -a -um (partic. of insepelio).

2. insēpultus -a -um (in and sepelio), unduried; acervi civium, Cic.; aliquem insēpultum projicere, Liv.; sepultura, burial without the customary solemnities, Cic.

insēquor -sēcūtus or -sēcūtus sum, **3.** to follow after, follow on, succeed. **I. A.** Lit., insequitur acies ornata armataque, Liv.; with acc., temere insectatæ Orpheæ silvæ, Hor. **B.** Transf., a, mors insectatæ est Gracchum, overlook, Cic.; **b**, of time, to follow; hunc proximo sæculo Themistocles insectatus est, Cic.; annus insequens, Liv.; **c**, to pursue a subject; insequar longius, Cic. **II.** to follow or pursue with hostile intent. **A.** Lit., aliquem gladio stricto, Cic.; clamore et minis, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to press hard; homines benevolos contumeliâ, Cic.; **b**, to censure, reproach, attack; aliquem irrendo, Cic.; vitæ eius turpitudinem, Cic.

1. insēro -sēvi -sētum, **8. 1.** to sow in, plant in, Plin.; **2**, to implant; inserit novas opiniones, evellit insitas, Cic.; partic., **insitus** -a -um, implanted, innate, inborn; insitus menti eognitionis amor, Cic.; **3**, to unite; corpora animis, Cic.

2. insēro -sērūi -sertum, **3.** to put, place, set in, insert. **I.** Lit., collum in laqueum, Cic.; oculos in alicuius pectora, to fix the gaze upon, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** Meton., to introduce, insert into, intermingle with; jocos historiarum, Ov.; deos minibus rebus, Liv.; se alicui rei, to meddle with, Ov. **B.** to incorporate with, place among; aliquem vatibus, Hor.

insertim, adv. by insertion, Lucr.

inserto, **1.** (intens. of 2. insero), to insert, put into; clypeo sinistram, Verg.

inservio, **4.** to serve. **I.** Lit., as a vassal or subject, reges inservientes, Tac. **II.** Transf., to serve. **A.** to be devoted to, to pay attention to; alicui, Cic.; nihil est inservitum a me temporis causâ, Cic. **B.** to be devoted to a thing, to take care of; inservi (valetudini), Cic.

insessus, partic. of insideo and insido.

insibilo, **1.** to hiss, pipe, whistle in, Ov.

insidēo -sēdi -sessum, **2.** (in and sedeo). **I.** Intransit., to sit upon. **A.** Lit., a, with dat., or abl., immani et vastæ beluæ, Cic.; equo, Cic.; **b**, to have one's seat or place (of the Penates), Cic. **B.** Transf., a, insidens capulo manus, resting upon, Tac.; **b**, to be settled, to dwell, remain; insidet quædam in optimo quoque virtus, Cic. **II.** Transit., a, to take possession of, occupy; iocum, Liv.; **b**, to inhabit; ea loca, Tac.

insidiæ -arum, f. (insideo), an ambush. **I.** Lit., a, insidiæ locare, Liv.; collocare, Caes.; **b**, of the place of ambush, milites in insidiis collocare, Caes. **II.** Transf., a, a snare, trap, treachery, deceit, plot; insidiæ vitæ ponere or facere, Cic.; insidiæ ponere contra aliquem, Cic.; insidiæ alicui parare, Cic.; insidiæ opponere, tendere, collocare, struere, adhibere, comparare, Cic.; insidiæ componere, Tac.; per insidiæ, ex insidiis, or insidiis, treacherously, Cic.; **b**, illusion, deception; noctis, Verg.

insidiator -ōris, m. (insidor), a spy, way-layer, lurker, traitor, Cic.; vias, Cic.

insidiōr, **1.** dep. (insidiæ). **I.** to lie in ambush against, lie in wait for, Caes.; hostibus, Ov.; ovili, Verg. **II.** a, to plot against the life of; alicui, Cic.; **b**, to watch for, wait for; somno maritorum, Cic.; tempori, to wait for the fitting opportunity, Liv.

insidiosē, adv. with superl. (insidiosus), deceitfully, treacherously, insidiously, Cic.

insidiosus -a -um (insidiæ), deceitful, cunning, treacherous, full of snares; **a**, of inanimate objects, insidiosus et plenus latronum locus, Cic.; clementia alicuius, Cic.; **b**, of persons, quis insidiosior? Cic.

insido -sēdi -sessum, **3.** to sit, settle, perch upon. **I.** floribus (of bees), Verg.; digitos membris, sink into, Ov. **II.** **A.** to settle, dwell; jugis, Verg.; with acc., cineres patriæ, Verg. **B. 1.** to beset a place, take up one's post at; with dat., silvestribus locis, Liv.; with acc., tunulos, Liv.; of things, semen in locis insedit, takes root in, Cic.; **2**, transf., to sink deep; in animo, Cic.

insignē -is, n. (insignis), a signal, token. **A.** Gen., Cic.; nocturnum, a night-signal, Liv. **B.** Esp., **1.** the official badge of a magistracy; insignæ regium, Cic.; more commonly plur., insignia, badges, insignia; imperatoris, Caes.; sacerdotum, Liv.; regia, Cic.; transf., insignia virtutis, laudis, Cic.; **2**, oratione lumina et quoddammodo insignia, beauties, Liv.

insignio, **4.** (insignis), **1.** to put a mark, sign, or token upon, to impress; in animis tanquam insignitæ notæ veritatis, Cic.; **2**, a, to distinguish; aliquem notâ, Liv.; cum omnis annus funeribus et cladibus insigniretur, was remarkable for, Tac.; **b**, to adorn; agros tropæis, Verg.; clipeum io auro insignibat, Verg.

insignis -e (in and signum), distinguished by a token, remarkable, noted, notable; **1**, lit., bos maculis insignis, Verg.; uxores insignes auro et purpura, Liv.; Phœbus insignis crinibus, Ov.; insignis ad deformitatem, remarkably ugly, Cic.; **2**, transf., remarkable, eminent, distinguished, extraordinary; improbitas, Cic.; virtus Scipionis, Cic.; insignis ad irridendum vitium, Cic.

insignitē, adv. with compar. (insignis), remarkably, extraordinarily, Cic.

insignit̃er, adv. with compar. (insignis), remarkably, extraordinarily, Cic.

insignitus -a -um (p. adj. from insignis), 1, marked so as to be known, noticeable, plain; imago, Cic.; notae veritatis, Cic.; 2, striking, remarkable, unexampled; imagines, Cic.; insignitor contumelia, Liv.

insilē -is, n. the spool or bobbin on which the yarn was twisted in weaving, Lucr.

insilio -siliti -sultum, 4. (in and salio), to leap, spring, jump in or on; in phalanges, Caes.; in equum, Liv.; tergo, Ov.; with accus., Aetnam, Hor.; undas, Ov. (perf. insilivit, Liv.)

insimulatio -ōnis, f. (insimulo), an accusation, charge; probrorum, Cic.

insimulo, 1. to charge, accuse, blame; with acc. of pers., aliquid false, Cic.; with accus. and infin., quod eos insimulamus omnia incerta dicere, Cic.; with acc. of pers. and genit., se peccati quod, etc., Cic.; with simple acc., quod ego insimulo, Cic.

insincērus -a -um, tainted, putrefying; cruor, Verg.

insinuatio -ōnis, f. (insinuo), rhet. t.t., the gaining the favour of the audience, Cic.

insinuo, 1. to introduce by windings or turnings, to insinuate. **A.** Lit., Romani quacunque data intervalla essent, insinuant ordines suos, pushed forward their files into the gap of the enemy, Liv.; refl., se insinuare, or si ply insinuate, and middle insinuari, to penetrate, work one's way in, to insinuate oneself, insinuare in forum, Cic.; se inter equitum turmas, Caes.; qua se inter valles flumen insinuat, Liv. **B.** Transf., se in familiaritatem alicuius, Cic.; insinuare se in philosophiam, Cic.; se insinuare, or insinuare alicui, to gain the good will of, Cic.; penitus in causam, to get to know thoroughly, Cic.

insipiens -entis (in and sapiens), foolish, stupid, Cic.

insipient̃er, adv. (insipiens), foolishly, stupidly, Plaut.

insipientia -ae, f. (insipiens), foolishness, stupidity, Cic.

insisto -stifi, 3. **I.** to stand on, set foot on, tread on, place oneself on. **A.** Lit., 1, cingulus lunae in quo qui insistant, etc., Cic.; digitis, to stand on the tip of one's toes, Ov.; limen, Verg.; pedum primis vestigia plantis, Cic.; insistere vestigia alicuius, to tread in the steps of (fig.), Cic.; 2, esp., a, to enter on a journey, pursue; iter, Liv.; b, to follow hard on; referentibus pedem, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, perge tenere istam viam quam institisti, Cic.; 2, esp., to follow any object or occupation eagerly, persist in; totus et mente et animo in bellum insistit, Caes.; with acc., rationem belli, to follow out the plan of the war, Caes.; munus, Cic.; with dat., ei rei, Liv. **II.** to remain still, stand still. **A.** Lit., stellae insistent Cic. **E.** Transf., 1, a, to stop, pause; in speech, quae quum dixisset paulumque institisset, "Quid est," inquit, Cic.; b, to pause over, dwell upon; singulis peccatorum gradibus, Cic.; 2, to be fixed or obstinate in; importune, Cic.; crudelitati, Tac.; with infin., sequi, Cic.; 3, to be at a stand = to doubt; in reliquis rebus, Cic.

insitiōus -a -um (1. insero), engrafted, foreign, Plin.

insitio -ōnis, f. (1. insero), 1, a grafting, budding; plur., insitiones, the kinds of grafting, Cic.; 2, meton., the grafting season, Ov.

insitivus -a -um (1. insero), grafted, engrafted; 1, lit., pira, Hor.; 2, transf., a,

foreign; quaedam disciplinae, Cic.; b, supposititious, not genuine, Phaedr.

insitor -ōris, m. (1. insero), a grafter, Prop.

insitus -a -um, partic. of 1. insero.

insociābilis -e, that cannot be joined together, unsociable, unsocial; gens, Liv.; with dat., homines generi humano insociabiles, Liv.

insolābiliter, adv. (in and solor), insolubly, Hor.

insolens -entis (in and soleo). **I.** unusual, contrary to custom; quid tu Athenas insolens? Ter. **II. A.** unaccustomed to, unused to; infamae, Cic.; in dicendo, Cic. **B.** 1, unusual, extravagant; verbum, Cic.; 2, of behaviour, a prodigal; non fuisse insolentem in pecunia, Cic.; b, proud, haughty, arrogant, insolent; exercitus, flushed with victory, Hor.; ostentatio, Cic.

insolent̃er, adv. (insolens), 1, unusually, in a way contrary to custom; evenire quolo soleat, an insolenter et raro, Cic.; 2, a, immoderately, excessively; his festivitibus insolentius abuti, Cic.; b, haughtily, arrogantly, insolently; se offerre, Cic.

insolentia -ae, f. (insolens). **I.** the not being accustomed to a thing, inexperience in, strangeness; huius disputationis, Cic. **II. A.** strangeness, affectation, novelty of diction; verborum, Cic. **B.** extravagance, profuseness, Cic. **C.** pride, arrogance, insolence, Cic.

insolesco, 3. (in and soleo), a, to behave extravagantly; magis insolescente Plancina, Tac.; b, to become haughty or insolent, be elated; per licentiam insolescere animum humanum, Sall.

insolidus -a -um, weak, soft, tender; herba, Ov.

insolitus -a -um. **I.** Act., unaccustomed to; ad laborem, Caes.; with genit., rerum belliarum, Sall. **II.** Pass., a, unusual, strange; haec insolita mihi ex hoc loco ratio dicendi, Cic.; b, uncommon, unusual; insolita mihi loquacitas, Cic.; verbum, Cic.

insolubilis -e, 1, that cannot be paid, Sen.; 2, incontrovertible, indubitable, Quint.

insomnia -ae, f. (insomnis), sleeplessness, loss of sleep; gen. in plur., insomniis carere, Cic.

insomnis -e (in and somnus), sleepless; insomnes magis quam pervigiles, Tac.; draco, Ov.; of things, nox, Verg.

1. **insomnium** -ii, n. (in and somnus), sleeplessness, Plin.

2. **insomnium** -ii, n. (in and somnus), a dream; sing., Tac.; plur., Verg.

insono -sonū -sōntum, 1. **I.** Intransit., to make a noise in, sound, resound; insonuere cavernae, Verg.; flagello, to crack a whip, Verg. **II.** Transit., to make to sound; verbera, Verg.

insons -sontis, 1, innocent, guiltless; insones sicut sontes circumvenire, Sall.; 2, poet., transf., harmless; Cerberus, Hor.

insopitus -a -um (in and sopio), not lulled to sleep, wakeful, watchful; draco, Ov.

inspargo = inspergo (q.v.).

inspecto, 1. (intens. of inspicio), to look at or in, observe, view; inspectata spolia Samnitium, Liv.; inspectante exercitu interfici, Cic.

insperans -antis (in and spero), not hoping, not expecting; insperanti mihi sed valde optanti cecidit ut, etc., Cic.

insperato, adv. (insperatus), unexpectedly, Plaut.

insperatus -a -um (in and spero), un hoped for, unexpected; pecuniae, Cic.; malum, Cic.; ex insperato, unexpectedly, Liv.

inspergo and **inspargo**, -spersi (-sparsi), -spersum (-sparsum), 3. (in and spargo). **I.** to strew, sprinkle in or on; molam et vinum, Cic. **II.** to besprinkle, Plin.

inspicio -spexi -spectum, 3. (in and specio). **I.** to look, see in or on. **A.** Lit., 1, faciem, Ov.; speculum, Phaedr.; 2, to look into, read; leges, Cic.; verba, Ov. **B.** Transf., to examine, look into, become acquainted with; aliquem a puero, Cic. **II.** to contemplate, view, observe; 1, gen., signum publicum, Cic.; 2, esp., a, as buyer, to inspect; candelabrum, Cic.; b, as a messenger, to investigate; sociorum res, Liv.; c, as an inspector, milit. t. t., to inspect; arma militis, Cic.; viros, Liv.; d, as a sacrificer, fibras, Ov.; e, as a spy, domos, Verg.

inspico, 1. to sharpen a point, Verg.

inspiro, 1. 1, intransit., to breathe upon, to blow upon; conchae, Ov.; 2, transit., a, lit., to breathe, blow in or on; venenum morsibus, Verg.; b, transf., to breathe into, inspire, rouse, inflame; alieni occultum ignem, Verg.

inspoliatus -a -um (in and spolio), not despoiled, not plundered; arma, Verg.

inspuo -spui -spatum, 3. to spit in or upon, Plin.

inspuo, 1. to spit upon, Plaut.

instabilis -o. **I.** Act., **A.** that does not stand firm, unstable, tottering; pedes instabilis ac vix vado fidens, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, unstable, not keeping its ground; hostis instabilis ad conferendas manus, Liv.; b, unstable, inconstant, changeable; motus, Caes.; animus, Verg. **II.** Pass., on which it is impossible to stand, insecure; tellus, Ov.

instabilitas -atis, f. (instabilis), instability, Plin.

instans -antis, p. adj. (from insto), **I.** present; subst., **instans** -antis, n. the immediate present, Cic.; 2, pressing, urgent; instantior cura, Tac.

instantor, adv. (instans), urgently, earnestly, vehemently; instantius concurrere, Tac.

instantia -ae, f. (insto), the present time, Cic.

instar, n. indecl., an image, likeness, picture, sketch; a, quantum instar in ipso! what an imposing presence, Verg.; gen. with genit., like to, as great as, after the fashion of; navis cybaea maxima triremis instar, Cic.; instar montis equus, Verg.; instar alicuius or alicuius rei esse, instar habere, instar obtinere, to be like, to be as good as, to be in the place of; Erana quae fuit non vici instar sed urbis, Cic.; Plato mihi unus est instar omnium, Cic.; alicuius rei instar putare or veri, to think a thing as good as, consider it equal to; idque si accidat, mortis instar putemus, Cic.; b, of number, as many as, as large as; cohortes quaedam quod instar legionis videretur, Caes.

instauratio -onis, f. (instauo), repetition, renewal; ludorum, Cic.

instaurativus -a -um (instauo), renewed, repeated; ludi, Cic.

instauo, 1. (in and *stauo from sto, stare). **I.** to renew, repeat, begin anew; 1, a, of public solemnities and ceremonies, sacrificium, Cic.; b, of any kind of action, scelus, caedem, Cic.; novum de integro bellum, Liv.; 2, a, to reanimate, restore; instaurati (sunt) animi, Verg.; b, to repay, requite; talia Graiis, Verg. **II.** to set about, prepare; choros, Verg.

interno -stravi -stratum, 3. **I.** to strew over, cover over; equum, to saddle or cover with a saddle-cloth, Liv. **II.** to spread over; modicis tignis, Hor.

instigator -oris, m. (instigo), an instigator, stimulator; sibi quisque dux et instigator, Tac.

instigatrix -triciis, f. (instigator), she that instigates, Tac.

instigo, 1. (in and STIG-o = στίγω whence also instinguo), to instigate, incite, stimulate; aliquem in aliquem, Liv.; absol., instigante te, at your instigation, Cic.

instillatio -onis, f. (instillo), a dropping into, Plin.

instillo, 1. to drop in, pour in by drops; oleum lumini, Cic.; transf., to instil; praeceptum auriculis, Hor.

instimulātor -oris, m. (instimulo), an instigator; seditionis, Cic.

instimulo, 1. to stimulate, arouse, excite, Ov.

instinator -oris, m. (instinguo), an inciter, instigator; sceleris, Tac.

instinctus -us, m. (instinguo), instigation, incitement; instinctu divino, Cic.

instinguo -stixi -stinctum, 3. (in and STIG-o = στίγω, whence also instigo), to instigate, incite; gen. in partic., **instinctus** -a -um, incited, impelled; furore, Cic.

instipulor, 1. dep., to stipulate or bargain for, Plaut.

instita -ae, f. a seam, border, or flourish on a lady's robe; meton., a lady; nulla, Ov.

instatio -onis, f. (instisto), a standing still; stellarum, Cic.

institor -oris, m. (insto), a broker, factor, huckster, pedlar; mercis, Liv.

institorium -ii, n. (institor), the business of a hawkier, Suet.

instituō -ui -itum, 3. (in and statuo). **I.** to put or place into; vestigia nuda sinistri pedis, Verg. **II.** to arrange. **A.** Lit., 1, milit. t. t., to prepare in order; aciem duplicem, Caes.; 2, to prepare, make ready, build, construct; turrin, pontes, naves, Caes.; vineas, Cic.; dapes, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to make arrangements for, begin, undertake; historiam, Cic.; iter, Cic.; with infin., to resolve upon, determine; oppidum oppugnare, Cic.; historiam scribere, Nep.; 2, a, to appoint, ordain, establish, introduce, institute; portorium, Cic.; dies festos, Liv.; ludos, Ov.; with ut and the subj., to arrange that, etc., Cic.; with infin., Caes.; b, to settle, to administer; civitates, Cic.; c, to instruct, teach, educate for a particular purpose; aliquem ad dicendum, Cic.

institutio -onis, f. (instituo), 1, arrangement; rerum, Cic.; institutionem suam conservare, method. Cic.; 2, instruction; doctoris, Cic.; Cynica, the principles of the Cynic philosophy, Tac.

institutum -i, n. (instituo), 1, an undertaking, purpose; non ad nostrum institutum pertinet, Cic.; 2, an old-established custom, arrangement, institution; majorum, Cic.; institutum vitae capere, to adopt a rule of life, Cic.; ex instituto, according to custom, order, Liv.; 3, instruction, precept; philosophias, Cic.

insto -stiti -statūrus, 1. **I.** to stand in or on; rectam instas viam, Plaut. **II.** **A.** to be close to, follow closely; 1, lit., vestigis, Liv.; 2, transf., a, to press upon, pursue eagerly, urge, harass; absol., Cic.; with dat., adversario, Cic.; hosti, Liv.; b, currum, to be zealous in building, Verg.; to pursue or devote oneself eagerly to anything; operi, Verg.; with following infin., to persist, not to cease, to persevere; poscere recuperatores, Cic.; c, to persist, insist, ask pressingly; alium instare ut, with subj., Cic.; d, of time, to approach, draw nigh, threaten; dies instat quo, etc., Cic. **B.** to stand upon, be fixed; iugis, Verg.

1. **instrātus** -a -um (in and sterno), *covered*, Verg.

2. **instrātus**, partic. of **insterno**.

instrēnūs -a -um, *inactive, lary, idle*, Plaut.

instrēpo -ūi -itum, 3. *to make a noise, rattle, clatter, creak*; sub pondere axis instrēpat, Verg.

instringo -strinxi -strictum, 3. *to bind*; instructa fides geminis, Ov.

instructē, adv. with compar. (instructus), *with great preparation*; ludos instructius fecit, Liv.

instructio -ōnis, f. (instruo), *a setting in array, drawing up in order*; militum, Cic.

instructor -ōris, m. (instruo), *a preparer*; convivii, Cic.

1. **instructus** -a -um, p. adj. (from instruo), *provided with, furnished*; Graecia instructa copis, Cic.; 2, *instructed, learned*; in iure civili, Cic.; instructor a iure civili, Cic.

2. **instructus** -ūs, m. (instruo), *a preparation, provision*; fig. = *matter* (in a speech), while ornatus = *rhetorical ornament*, quocumque (oratio) ingreditur, eodem est instructus ornatuque comitata, Cic.

instrumentum -i, n. (instruo). **I.** *a tool, implement, instrument*; a, sing., instrumentum vasa, implements of husbandry, Cic.; militare. Caes.; belli, Cic.; b, plur., instrumenta anilia, dress, Ov. **II.** Transf., *1, store, stock*; oratoris, Cic.; 2, *means to an end*; instrumenta ad obtinendam sapientiam, Cic.

instruō -struxi -atrum, 3. **I.** *to build in or into*; contabulationes in parietes, Caes. **II.** **A.** *to set up, build*; muros, Nep. **B.** *to arrange, prepare*; a, lit., apud aliquem epulas instruere, Liv.; b, transf., instruere fraudem, Liv. **C.** *to furnish, equip, provide*; 1, gen., a, lit., domum suam in provincia, Cic.; domus instructa or aedes instructae, *a furnished house*, Cic.; b, transf., accusationem et petitionem adornare atque instruere, Cic.; of persons, aliquem mandatis, Liv.; 2, esp., a, milit. t. t., (a) *to arm*; exercitum, Liv.; (β) *to draw up in order of battle, to post*; exercitum, aciem, Cic.; b, *to teach, instruct*; aliquem ad omne officii munus, Cic.

insuāvis -e, *not sweet, unpleasant, disagreeable*; littera insuāvisissima, ill-sounding, Cic.; homo, Hor.; vita, Cic.

Insūbres -fium and -um, m. the *Insubrians*, a people in Cisalpine Gaul, whose capital was Mediolanum (Milan); sing., **Insūbēr** -bris, m. an *Insubrian*. Adj., **Insūbēr** -bris -bre, *Insubrian*.

Insūbēr, v. *Insubres*.

insūdo, 1. *to sweat in or at*; libellis insudat manus, Hor.

insuēfactus -a -um (in -sueo and facio), *accustomed to, inured to*, Caes.

insuesco -suevi -suetum, 3. **I.** *Intransit.*, *to accustom oneself to, to become used to*; corpori, Tac.; ad disciplinam, Liv.; with infin., victoria frui, Liv. **II.** *Transit.*, *to accustom, habituate any one to*; insuevit pater hoc me, Hor.

1. **insuētus** -a -um (in and auesco), *1, unaccustomed to, unused to*; with genit., laboris, Caes.; with dat., moribus Romanis, Liv.; with ad and the acc., ad stabilem pugnam, Liv.; with infin., vera audire, Liv.; 2, pass., *unusual, unwonted*; solitudo, Liv.; poet., insueta (neut. plur.) as adv., *unusually*; ridere, Verg.

2. **insuētus** -a -um, partic. of *insuesco*.

insūla -ae, f. 1, *an island*, Cic.; 2, *a detached house or building, let out to several poor families*, Cic.; a hired lodging, Tac., Suet.

insulānus -i, m. (insula), *an islander*, Cic.

insulsē, adv. (insulsus), *insipidly, tastelessly, silly*; absurdly. loqui, Cic.

insulstas -ātis, f. (insulsus), *insipidity, tastelessness, absurdity*; Graecorum, Cic.

insulsus -a -um (in and salsus), **1**, *unsalted, insipid*; O gulam insulsam, pleased with tasteless food, Cic.; **2**, *insipid, tasteless, absurd, foolish*; genus ridiculi, Cic.; adolescens, Cic.

insulto, 1. (intens. of insilio), **1**, *to leap at or on*; busta, Hor.; nemora, dance through, Verg.; **2**, *to scoff at, revile, insult, deride*; alicui in calamitate, Cic.; multos bonos, Sall.; in rempublicam, Cic.

insultura -ae, f. (insilio), *a leaping at or on anything*, Plaut.

insum -fui -esse, *to be in or on*; **1**, lit., comae insunt capiti, Ov.; ferrum quale hastis velitaribus inest, Liv.; **2**, transf., *to be in, to be contained in, to belong to*; with in and the abl., superstitio in qua inest inanis timor, Cic.; vitium aliquod inesse in moribus, Cic., with dat., cui virile ingenium inest, Sall.

insūmo -sumpsi -sumptum, 3. *to take for anything, expend*; teruncium in aliquem, Cic.; sumptum in rem, Cic.; paucos dies reficiendae classis, Tac.; operam libellis accusatorum, Tac.

insūo -sui -sutum, 3. *to sew in, sew up, sew on*; aliquem in culeum, Cic.; insutum vestibus aurum, embroidered, sewn on, Ov.

insūpēr. **I.** Adv. **A.** Lit., **1**, *above, over, overhead*; insuper injicere centones, Caes.; **2**, *from above*; Jugum insuper imminens, Liv. **B.** Transf., *over and above, in addition, moreover, besides*; insuper etiam, Liv.; insuper quam, Liv. **II.** Prepos. with acc., Cato.

insūpērābilis -e, **1**, *insurmountable, impassable*; via, Liv.; **2**, transf., *unconquerable*; genus insuperabile bello, Verg.; fatum, inevitable, Ov.

insurgo -surrexi -surrectum, 3. *to rise up, raise oneself up*. **I.** Lit. **A.** Of persons, *to rise to one's full height, in order to give more force to some action of the body*; arduus insurgens, Liv.; of rowers, insurgite remis, put all your strength into the stroke, Verg. **B.** Of things, inde colles insurgunt, Liv.; of the wind, aquilo, Hor.; of water, vastius insurgens decimae ruit impetus undae, Ov. **II.** Transf., **a**, *to increase in power*; Caesar paulatim insurgere, Tac.; **b**, *to rise up against*; suis regibus, Ov.

insūsurro, 1. *to whisper, whisper in the ear*; a, intransit., alicui, Cic.; in aures alicuius, Cic.; b, transit., alicui cantilenam, Cic.

intābesco -tābui, 3. **1**, *to pine, waste, wither away gradually*; diuturno morbo, Cic.; **2**, *to become liquid, melt*; cera igni, Ov.

intactilis -e, *that cannot be touched*, Lucr.

1. **intactus** -a -um (in and tango), *untouched*. **I.** Gen., nix, virgin, Liv.; cervix juvencae, untouched by the yoke, Verg.; Britannus, unconquered, Hor.; intactum Graecis carmen, not attempted by, Hor. **II.** Esp., **a**, *unhurt*; prope intacti evasere, Liv.; **b**, *pure, chaste*; Pallas, Hor.; **c**, *intactus aliqua re or ab aliqua re, free from*; infamia, cupiditate, Liv.

2. **intactus** -ūs, m. *intangibility*, Lucr.

intāminātus -a -um (in and *tmino, whence also contamino), *unstained, unspotted*; honores, Hor.

1. **intectus** -a -um, **1**, *uncovered, unclothed, unarm'd*; pedes, Tac.; dux, Tac.; **2**, *open*, frank, Tac.

2. **intectus** -a -um, partic. of *intego*.

Intēgelius -a -um (dim. of *integer*), *tolerably uninjured, pretty safe, Cic.*

Intēger -gra -grum (for *integer*, from *in* and *TAG-o*, *tango*), *whole, entire, undiminished. I. Physically, a, unharmed, unscathed, Cic.; integros pro saucis accersere, Sall.; b, of food, fresh, untainted; aper, Hor.; c, unhurt, undiminished, whole; sublicae quarum pars inferior integra remanebat, Caes.; opes integrae, Hor.; existimatio, Cic.; d, unmixed, pure; fontes, Hor.; e, of strength, fresh, unweakened, unexhausted, vigorous; integris viribus repugnare, Caes.; f, chaste, pure; virgo, Cat.; g, of health or age, sound, blooming; valetudo, Cic.; Integer aevi, in the prime of life, Verg.; h, of time, entire; annus, Cic.; i, undiminished, fresh; integram famem ad ovum assero, Cic.; de integro, anew, Cic.; so ab integro, Cic.; as legal t. t., in integrum restituere, to restore a thing to its former condition; praedia, Cic. II. Morally and intellectually. A. Intellectually, a, undecided, undetermined; rem integram relinquere, Cic.; causam integram reservare alicui, Cic.; in integro mihi res est, or integrum est mihi, I am fully at liberty, Cic.; foll. by *infin.* or *ut* and the subj., Cic.; sibi integrum reservare de aliquo or de aliqua re, to reserve one's freedom of action, Cic.; dare, to leave or grant full liberty, Cic.; b, inexperienced; rudem me et integrum discipulum accipere, Cic.; c, intellectually whole, unbiased, impartial, free from prejudice; integri testes, Cic.; integrum se servare, Cic. B. Morally, a, uncorrupted; se integros castosque conservare, Cic.; b, blameless, innocent, pure; nemo interior, Cic.; integer vitae scelerisque purus, Hor.; c, inviolate; fides, Tac.; jus, Cic.*

Intēgo -texi -tectum, *s. to cover; turres coris, Caes.*

Intēgrasco, *s. (integro), to break out afresh, Ter.*

Intēgrātio -ōnis, *f. (integro), a renewing, renewal, Ter.*

Intēgrō, *adv. (integer). I. purely, correctly; dicere, Cic. II. a, honestly, uprightly, impartially; judicare, Cic.; b, disinterestedly; in privatorum periculis caste integreque versari, Cic.*

Intēgritas -ātis, *f. (integer). I. a, unimpaired condition, soundness, health; corporis, Cic.; valetudinis, Cic.; b, purity, correctness; incorrupta quaedam sermonis Latini integritas, Cic. II. honesty, uprightness, integrity; integritas vitae, Cic.*

Intēgro, *1. (integer). I. a, to renew, repeat, begin afresh; pugnari, Liv.; lacrimas, Liv.; b, to heal; elapsos in pravum artus, Tac. II. to refresh; animus integratur, Cic.*

Intēgumentum -i, *n. (integro). I. a covering; lanx cum integumentis, Liv. II. Transf., a cloak, disguise; haec flagitiorum integumenta, Cic.; evolutum illis integumentis dissimulationis tuae, Cic.*

Intellectus -ūs, *m. (intelligo). I. a perceiving, perception, sensation, Plin. II. an understanding, comprehension; boni, mali, Tac.; intellectum habere, to be understood, Tac.*

Intelligens -entis, *p. adj. (from intelligo), 1. intelligent, understanding or well acquainted with anything; a, of persons, vir, Cic.; cuiusvis generis eius intelligens, Cic.; b, of things, judicium, Cic.; 2, a connoisseur; homo ingeniosus et intelligens (opp. laia), Cic.; in hisce rebus intelligens esse, Cic.*

Intelligētōr, *adv. (intelligens), intelligently, with understanding; audiri, Cic.*

Intelligentia -ae, *f. (intelligens). I. a conception, idea, Cic. II. insight, intelligence,*

knowledge. A. quia difficilis erat animi, quid aut qualis esset intelligentia, Cic.; intelligentiam juris habere, Cic. B. a, the knowledge of a connoisseur in some art, taste, Cic.; b, understanding; fretus intelligentiā vestrā, Cic.; quod in nostram intelligentiam cadit, Cic.; res sub intelligentiam cadentes, Cic.

Intelligo (Intellēgo) -lexi -lectum, *s. (inter and lego), to understand, comprehend. I. By the senses or understanding, to mark, perceive, observe, feel; de gestu intelligo quid respondeas, Cic.; intellexi ex tuis litteris, te audisse, Cic.; ex quo intelligitur or intelligendum est, or intelligi potest, with acc. and *infin.* or *rel. sent.* (with *quam*, *quantus*, etc.), Cic. II. to form an idea or conception, to think, to understand. A. corpus quid sit intelligo, Cic.; with acc. and *infin.*, to be of the opinion, to think; ipsi intelligentia naturā signi sensum diligendi, Cic. B. Esp., 1, to be a connoisseur; tamen non multum in istis rebus intelligo, Cic.; 2, to understand a person's character, judge, appreciate; aliquis falsus intelligitur, Tac. (syncop. perf., intellexi, Cic.)*

Intēmēlli (Intimēlli) -ōrum, *m. a people on the east side of the Alps, a branch of the Ligurians. Hence, Intēmēlium -ii, *n. the chief town of the Intemeli.**

Intēmērātus -a -um (in and temero), *unspotted, undefiled, inviolate; fides, Verg.*

Intēpērans -antis, *1, extravagant, immoderate, intemperate; intemperantis est, with *infin.*, Cic.; in augendo eo intemperantior, Liv.; of things, libertas, gloria, Cic.; 2, esp., incontinent; in aliqua re, Cic.; of things, intemperantissimae perpotationes, Cic.*

Intēpērantēr, *adv. (intemperans), immoderately, extravagantly, intemperately; intemperantius opibus suis uti, Cic.*

Intēpērantia -ae, *f. (intemperans), a, want of moderation, immoderateness, excess, intemperance; libidinum, Cic.; vini, immoderate indulgence in, Liv.; b, insubordination, insolence, haughtiness, arrogance, Cic.*

Intēpēratē, *adv. (intemperatus), intemperately; vivere, Cic.*

Intēpērātus -a -um, *intemperate, immoderate; intemperata quaedam benevolentia, Cic.; intemperatē nocte, in the dead of night, Ov.*

Intēpēriac -ārum, *f. (intempero), inclement, unfavourable weather; transf., quae te intemperiae tenent? are you crazy? Plaut.*

Intēpēriēs -ēi, *f. I. inclement, unseasonable weather; caeli, Liv.; aquarum, excessive fall of rain, Liv. II. Transf., A. intemperate behaviour, outrageous conduct, insubordination; amici, Cic.; cohortium, Tac. B. incontinence, intemperance; unius ex illis viris, Cic.*

Intēpestivē, *adv. (intempestivus), unseasonably; accedere, Cic.*

Intēpestivus -a -um, *unseasonable, untimely, inopportune; epistola, Cic.*

Intēpestus -a -um (in and tempus or tempestas), *1, unseasonable; intempesta nox, the dead of night, Cic.; personified, Nox intempesta, the mother of the Furies, Verg.; 2, unwholesome, unhealthy; Graviscae, Verg.*

Intēdo -tendi -tentum, *s. I. to stretch out, extend. A. Lit., 1, dextram ad statuum, Cic.; 2, of weapons, to aim, direct; tela, Cic. B. Transf., 1, transit, a, to move in any direction, to direct towards; iter in or ad locum, to direct one's course towards, Liv.; b, to apply the mind, direct the thoughts to: animum eo, Cic.; animum*

or mentem in aliquid, Cic.; oculos mentesque ad pugnam, Caes.; **c**, to direct with hostile intention, to excite; eo bellum, Liv.; periculum alicui or in aliquem, Cic.; alicui litem, Cic.; **2**, intransit. or reflex., **a**, to direct one's course; quo intenderat in Manliana castra pervenit, Cic.; **b**, to direct one's efforts; quocumque intenderat, res adversae erant, Sall.; **c**, to devote oneself to; ad publicas curas, Tac. **II**, to stretch. **A**. Lit., arcum, Cic.; vincula stupea collo, stretch round, Verg.; tabernacula carbaseis velis, to pitch, Cic. **B**. Transf., **1**, to exert; se ad firmitatem, Cic.; **2**, to intend; quod animo intenderat, Cic.; **3**, to raise; vocem, Verg.; **4**, to maintain, try to prove; id quod intenderat confirmare, Cic.

1. intentatus -a -um (in and tento), untouched, untried; nil intentatum nostri liquere poetæ, unattempted, Hor.

2. intentatus -a -um, partic. of intento.

intēte, adv. (intentus), carefully, diligently, attentively, vigorously; aliquam intentius admonere, Liv.

intentiō -ōnis, f. (intendo). **I**, a directing, attention, absol., Cic.; with subject, genit., vultus, Tac.; with object, genit., lusus, Liv. **II**, stretching; **a**, corporis, Cic.; **b**, of the mind, an effort, exertion; animi cogitationum, Cic.; **c**, intention; adversariorum, Cic.

intento, **1**, (intens. of intendo), **1**, to stretch towards or against, to stretch out threateningly; manus in aliquem, Liv.; sicam alicui, Cic.; **2**, to threaten with hostile purpose; arma Latinis, to threaten with war, Cic.

1. intentus -ūs, m. (intendo), a stretching out; palmarum, Cic.

2. intentus -a -um. **I**, Partic. of intendo. **II**, P. adj. (from intendo), **a**, anxious, intent, full of expectation; omnes milites intenti pugnae proventum expectabant, Caes.; with ad or adversus aliquid, or with dat., attentive to, waiting eagerly for; in omnem occasionem, Liv.; **b**, with dat., or ad, or in with the acc., attentive to, intent upon, busied with, zealous in; operi agresti, Liv.; esp. of soldiers, ready for battle; paratus et intentus, Liv.; **c**, active, unceasing, vigorous; intentissima cura, Liv.; **d**, rigorous; disciplina, Tac.

intēpēo, **2**, to be lukewarm, Prop.

intēpesco -tēpū, **3**, (inchoat. of intepes), to become lukewarm, grow gradually warm, Ov.

intēr (in with adverbial ending ter), prep. with acc. between, among, amid. **A**. Of space,

1, of rest, moror inter aras, templa, Cic.; quum (Hercules) inter homines esset, among the number of, Cic.; inter falcarios, in the street of the sickle-makers, Cic.; **2**, of motion, inter stationes hostium emissi, Liv. **B**. Transf., of time, **1**, between; inter horam tertiam et quartam, Liv.; **2**, during, in the course of; inter decem annos, Cic.; inter cenam, Cic.; inter agendum, Verg. **C**, **1**, among a class; adulescens inter suos, Cic.; **2**, between (parties, adversaries, etc.); inter Marcellos et Claudios patricos iudicare, Cic.; **3**, of division, portion, inter se, between one another, Cic.; **4**, between (of friendship, hostility, etc.); amicitiam nisi inter bonos esse non posse, Cic.; **5**, with pronouns, inter se, inter nos, inter vos, inter ipsos, between one another, mutually; amare inter se, to love one another, Cic. **D**. Particular phrases, **a**, inter sicarios accusare, to accuse of murder, Cic.; **b**, inter paucos and inter paucos, especially, particularly, Liv.; **c**, inter cuncta, before all, Hor.; **d**, inter haec, meanwhile, Liv. (inter sometimes put after its case, quos inter, Cic.).

intērāmēta -ōrum, n. (inter), the wood-works of a ship, Liv.

Intērāmna -ae, f., **1**, a town in Umbria, now Terni; **2**, a town in Latium, now Teramo, Hence, adj., **1**, **Intērāmnanus** -a -um; **2**, **Intērāmnnās** -ātis, belonging to Interamnā. Subst., **Intērāmnnātes** -ium, m. the people of Interamnā.

intērārēscō, **3**, to become dry, to dry up, decay, transf., Cic.

intērībō, **3** to drink up, Plaut.

intērībō, **3**, to perish, Plaut.

intērcālāris -e (intercalo), intercalary; calendae, the first day of an intercalary month, Cic.

intērcālārius -a -um (intercalo), intercalary; mensis, Cic.

intērcālō, **1**, (lit., to call out that something is inserted), **1**, to insert or intercalate a day or month in the calendar; si scies Romae intercalatum sit necne, Cic.; **2**, to defer, put off; poenam, Liv.

intērcāpēdo -inis, f. (intercapio), an interval, intermission, pause, respite; molestiae, Cic.

intērcēdo -cessi -cessum, **3**, to go between, come between. **I** Lit., inter singulas legiones impedorum magnum numerum intercedere, Caes. **II** Transf., **A**, **a**, of places, to stand or lie between; palus quae perpetua intercedebat, Caes.; **b**, hence of time, to intervene; nox nulla intercessit, Cic.; **c**, of events, to happen between; saepe in bello parvis momentis magni casus intercedunt, Caes.; **d**, of relations, to be between; inter nos vetus usus intercedit, Cic. **B**. Of persons, to step between; **a**, by way of hindrance, to interpose, withstand, protest against (of the tribunes when they exercised their veto); legi, Cic.; alicui, Cic.; **b**, as a mediator, to interpose; quum vestra auctoritas intercessisset ut, etc., Cic.; in money transactions, to stand surety; pro aliquo, Cic.; magnam pecuniam pro aliquo, in a large sum for, Cic.

intērcēptio -ōnis, f. (intercipio), a taking away; peculi, Cic.

intērcēptor -ōris, m. (intercipio), one who takes away, an embezzler; praedae, Liv.

intērcēssio -ōnis, f. (intercedo), **1**, an intercession, interposition, suretyship for any one, Cic.; **2**, a protest or exercise by the tribunes of their veto, Cic.

intērcēssor -ōris, m. (intercedo), **1**, a surety, bail, Cic.; **2**, one who protests against, opposes, withstands (of a tribune in the exercise of his veto); legis, Cic.

1. intērcīdo -cīdi -cīsum, **3**, (inter and caedo), to cut off, cut asunder; pontem, to demolish, pull down, Liv.; montem, to cut through, Cic.

2. intērcīdo -cīdi, **3**, (inter and caedo), **1**, to fall between, Liv.; **2**, transf., **a**, to happen, occur; si quae intercederunt, Cic.; **b**, to become lost, decay, perish; inimici, ap. Cic.; memoria, be forgotten, Liv.; intercidit mihi aliquid, I have forgotten something, Hor.

intērcīno, **1**, (inter and cano), to sing between; medios actus, Hor.

intērcīpio -cēpi -ceptum **3**, (inter and capio), to take by the way, intercept. **I** Lit. litteras, Cic.; commeatus, Liv. **II** Transf., **1**, to deprive of, rob, steal; agrum ab aliquo, Liv.; aliquem neci, Ov.; **2**, to snatch away, carry off prematurely; aliquem veneno, Tac.; **3**, to cut off; iter, Liv.

intērcīsē, adv. (intercisus), confusedly, interruptedly; dicere, Cic.

intērcīlūdo -clūsi -clūsum, **3**, (inter and cludo, claudio). **I**, to block up, hinder; alieui fugam, Cic.; fig., omnes seditionum vias, Cic.

II. A. to cut off, separate from; aliquem ab exercitu, Caes.; aliquem re frumentariā, Caes.; fig., intercludor dolore quominus, etc., I am prevented by grief, Cic. **B.** to enclose, shut in; aliquem in iis insidiis quas, etc., Cic; angustiis intercludi, Caes.

interclusio -ōnis, f. (intercludo), a stopping or blocking up; animae, Cic.

intercolumniū -ii, n. (inter and columnā), the space between two columns, Cic.

intercurro -cūcurri and -curri -cursum, 3. **I. 1.** to run between, Lucr.; **2.** fig., **a.** to step between, intercede, Cic.; **b.** to run along with, be among, mingle with; his laboriosis exercitationibus et dolor intercurrit, Cic. **II.** to run or hasten to in the meanwhile; Veios ad confirmandos militum animos, Liv.

intercurso, 1. (intens. of intercurro), to run between, Liv.

intercursum -ūs, m. (intercurro), a running between, interposition; intercursum consulum, suorum, Liv.

intercus -cūtis (inter and cutis), under the skin; aqua, the dropsy, Cic.

interdātus -a -um, partic. of interdo.

interdico -dixi -dictum, 3. **I.** to forbid, prohibit. **A.** Gen., **a.** alicui aliquid re or aliquo; Romanis omni Galliā, Caes.; **b.** alicui aliquid; alicui orbem, Ov.; **c.** with or without dat. of person, foll. by ne or ut, etc., and the subj., interdicat atque imperat Cassivellauno ne Mandubracio noceat, Caes.; in pass., Pythagoreis interdicitum ne faba vrescerent, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1.** as legal t. t., interdiceret alicui aquā et igni, to banish, Cic.; **2.** sacrificiis interdiceret, Caes. **II.** to order, command; **1.** with ut and the subj., familiae valde interdiceret ut uni dicto audiens sit, Cic.; **2.** of the praetor, to make a provisional or interlocutory decree; de vi, Cic.; praetor interdixit ut unde dejectus esset eo restitueretur, Cic.

interdictio -ōnis, f. (interdico), a forbidding, prohibition; aquae et ignis, banishing, Cic.

interdictum -i, n. (interdico), **1.** a prohibition; with subject. genit., Caesaris, Cic.; **2.** a praetor's interdixit or provisional order, Cic.

interdiū (interdius), adv. in the daytime, by day; nocte an interdiū, Liv.

interdo -didi -dātum, 1. to give between, distribute, Lucr.

interdūtum = interdum (q.v.).

interductus -ū, m. (*interduco), inter-punctuation, Cic.

interdum, adv. **1.** sometimes, occasionally, now and then; interdum . . . interdum, Cic.; **2.** meanwhile, Tac.

interdūo = interdo (q.v.).

interēā, adv. (inter and abl. eā), **1.** in the meantime, meanwhile, Cic.; interea quum, Cic.; **2.** nevertheless, notwithstanding, Cic.; quum interea, Cic.

interemptio -ōnis, f. (interimo), slaughter, slaying, Cic.

interēo -ii -itum, 4. to perish, to be lost among. **I.** Lit., muriae stilla interit magnitudine maris, Cic. **II.** Transf., to perish, be destroyed, be lost; **a.** of things, intereunt sacra, Cic.; **b.** of men, to die; fame aut ferro, Caes. (syncop. perf. forms; interisse, interissent, Cic.).

interēquito, 1. to ride between; ordines, Liv.

intersatio -ōnis, f. (interior), a speaking between, interruption in discourse, Cic.

interfectio -ōnis, f. (interficio), a slaying, ap. Cic.

interfactor -ōris, m. (interficio), a murderer, slayer, Cic.

interfectorix -trix, f. (interfactor), a murdereress, Tac.

interficio -feci -sectum, 3. (inter and facio), to destroy, put an end to, bring to naught; **a.** of things, inesses, Verg.; herbas, Cic.; **b.** of persons, to murder, to slay, kill; aliquem insidiis, Cic.; Crassum suapte interfectum manu, Cic.

interfio -fieri (pass. of interficio = interficior), to perish, Plaut.

interfluo -fluxi -fluxum, 3. to flow between; Naupactum et Patras, Liv.

interflūs -a -um (interfluo), flowing between, Plin.

interfodio -fodi -fossus, 3. to dig into, pierce, Lucr.

interfor -fatus sum, 1. dep., to speak between, interrupt in discourse; aliquem, Liv.; or absol., Liv., Verg. (1st pers. pres. not found).

interfugio, 3. to flee between, Lucr.

interfulgens -entis, shining or gleaming among or between, Liv.

interfundo -fudi -fūsum, 3. to pour between; middle, interfundi, to flow between; novius Styx interfusa, Verg.; transf., maculis interfusa genas, stained with, Verg.

interibi, adv., meanwhile, in the meantime, Plaut.

intericio = intericio (q.v.).

interim, adv., **1.** meanwhile, in the meantime, Cic.; **2.** however, Cic.

interimo -ēni -emptum, 3. (inter and emo), to take away out of the midst; **1.** of things, to destroy, annihilate, make an end of; sacra, Cic.; **2.** of persons, to put out of the way, to kill, slay, murder; aliquem, Cic.; stirpem fratris virilem, Liv.; se, to commit suicide, Cic.; transf., me examinant et interimunt hae voces Milonis, Cic.

interior, **intērius** -ōris, compar. adj., **intimius** -a -um, superl. (inter-). **I.** Compar. interior. **A.** Lit., **1.** inner, interior; para aedium, Cic.; interiore epistolā, in the middle of the letter, Cic.; Falerum interiore notā, from the depth of the cellar, Hor.; interior ictibus, within shot, Liv.; **2.** **a.** remote from the sea, inland; nationes, Cic.; interiora regni, the interior of the kingdom Liv.; **b.** nearer, shorter (of the racecourse); gyrus, on the inside of the course, Hor.; cursus, shorter, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** interior periculo vulneris, too near to be in danger of a wound, Liv.; **2.** **a.** more secret, more confidential; amicitia, Cic.; **b.** deeper; (a) timor, Cic.; (B) more erudite, profound; interiores et reconditae litterae, Cic. **II.** Superl., intimus -a -um, inmost. **A.** Lit., intima Macedonia, the very centre of Macedonia, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** deepest, most profound; disputatio, philosophia, Cic.; **2.** most secret, confidential, intimate; amicus, Cic.; intimus alicui, Cic.; familiaritas, Nep. Subst., **intimū** -i, m. an intimate friend, Cic.

interitio -ōnis, f. (intereo), destruction, ruin; aratorum, Cic.

interitus -ūs, m. (intereo), destruction, ruin, annihilation; **a.** of things, legum, Cic.; **b.** of persons, consulum, Cic.; with abl., exercitus nostri interitus ferro, fame, frigore, Cic.

intērius, 1. compar. adj., v. interior; **2.** compar. of intra, v. intra.

interjaceo, 2. to lie between or among; absol., interjacebat campus, Liv.; with dat.,

campus interjacens Tiberi ac moenibus Romanis, Liv.

interjectus -ſus, m. (interjicio), *a putting between*; **a**, of place, interpositu interjectuque terrae, *between the sun and the moon*, Cic.; **b**, of time, *an interval*; interjectu noctis, *after an interval of a night*, Tac.

interjēcio (interjācio) -jēci -jectum, 3. *to throw, cast, place, put among, or between*. **I** Lit., legionarias cohortes, Caes. Partic. **interjēctus** -a -um, *interposed, thrown between*; nasus, quasi murus oculis interjectus, Cic. **II** Transf., 1, idque interject inter individuum atque id, etc., Cic.; interjectus inter philosophos et eos, *standing between*, Cic.; **2**, **a**, of time, *to put in between*; moram, Tac.; anno interjecto, *after the interval of a year*, Cic.; **b**, of words, *to intermingle*; pleraque Latino sermone, Cic.

interjungo -jungi -junctum, 3. *to join together, unite, connect*; dextras, Liv.

interlābor -labi, 3. dep., *to glide, fall, flow between*; in tmesis, inter enim labentur aquae, Verg.

interlēgo, 3. *to pluck, gather here and there*, Verg.

interlīno -lēvi -lītum, 3. **I**, *to dash between*; caementa interlita luto, Liv. **II**, *to erase, cancel, to falsify by erasure*; testamentum, Cic.

interlōquor -lōcūtus (-loquūtus) sum, 3. dep., *to interrupt a person speaking*, Ter.

interlūcēo -luxi, 2. **I**, *to shine, gleam between*; terrena quaedam atque etiam volucra animalia plerumque interlucet (in amber), Tac.; impers., noctu interluxisse, *there had been intervals of light*, Liv. **II**, **A**, *to shine forth*; quibus inter gradus dignitatis et fortunae aliquid interlucet, Liv. **B**, *to be transparent, capable of being seen through* (on account of small numbers); interlucet corona (militum), Verg.

interlūnium -li, n. (inter and luna), *the change of the moon, time of new moon*, Hor.

interlūo -lūi, 3. *to flow between, wash between*; fretum quod Capreas et Surrentum interluit, Tac.

intermenstruus -a -um, *between two months*; intermenstruo tempore, *at the time of the change of the moon*, Cic.; subst., **intermenstruum** -i, n. (sc. tempus), *the time of the new moon*, Cic.

1. **interminātus** -a -um (in and termino), *unbounded, boundless*; magnitudo regionum, Cic.

2. **interminātus** -a -um, v. interminor.

interminor, 1. dep., *to threaten, forbid with threats*, Plaut.; partic. perf. pass., cibis interminatus, *forbidden with threats*, Hor.

intermiscēo -miscēi -mixtum, 2. *to mix with, intermix*; with dat., turbam indignorum intermiscere dignis, Liv.; intermixti hostibus, Liv.

intermissio -ōnis, f. (intermitto). **I**, *leaving off*; epistolarum, Cic.; officii, Cic. **II**, *respite, interruption, interval*; verborum, Cic.; sine ulla temporis intermissione, Cic.

intermissus -a -um, partic. of intermitto.

intermitto -misi -missum, 3. **I**, Transit., **A**, *to place between*; trabes paribus intermissae spatii, Caes. **B**, *to leave a space between, leave free, unoccupied, unsurrounded*; 1, lit., pars oppidi a flumine intermissa, Caes.; loca custodibus intermissa, Liv.; **2**, transf., **a**, *to leave off for a time, give over, break off, interrupt, neglect*; studia, Cic.; proelium, Caes.; with infin., allicui litteras mittere, Cic.; vento intermisso, *the wind having*

dropped, Caes.; verba ab usu quotidiani sermonis intermissa, *obsolete*, Cic.; **b**, of time, *to let pass*; ne quem diem intermitterem, Cic.; with ab and the abl., ut reliquum tempus ab labore intermitteretur, Caes.; with ad and the acc., nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur, Caes.; with a negat. foll. by quin and the subj., neque ullum fere diem intermittebat quia perspicere, *without examining*, Caes.; **c**, *to discontinue, suspend an office*; intermissis magistratibus, Cic. **II** Intransit., *to cease, leave off*; quā flumen intermittit, Caes.

intermōrior -mōrtuus sum, 3. dep., *to die, perish, decay*; 1, lit., Suet.; **2**, transf., **a**, intermoriuntur reliquae conjunctionis, Cic.; civitas intermoritur, Liv.; contiones intermortuae, *lifeless*, Cic.; **b**, *to faint away*, Liv.

intermundia -ōrum, n. (inter and mundus), *spaces between the worlds* according to Epicurus, the abode of the gods, Cic.

intermūrālis -e, *between walls*; amnis, Liv.

internascor -nātus sum, 3. dep., *to grow between*; internata virgulta, Liv.

internēcīnus -a -um, v. internecivus.

internēcio (internēcio) -ōnis, f. (interneco), *entire destruction, extermination, massacre, carnage*; civium, Cic.; ad internecionem adducere gentem, *to annihilate*, Liv.

internēcivus (internēcivus) -a -um (interneco), *murderous, mortal, deadly, internecine*; bellum, Cic.

internēco, 1. *to destroy utterly, exterminate*; hostes, Plaut.

internecto, 3. *to bind together, to bind up*; ut fibula crimem auro internectat, Verg.

internecio = internecio (q.v.).

internitēo -nitūi, 2. *to shine among, gleam through*, Plin.

internōdium -li, n. (inter and nodus), *the space between two knots or joints*, Ov.

internosco -nōvi -nōtum, 3. *to distinguish between*; geminos, Cic.; quae internosci a falsis non possunt, Cic.

internuntia, v. internuntius.

internuntio, 1. *to send messengers between two parties*, Liv.

internuntius -a -um, adj., used as subst., *a messenger, negotiator, go-between*; **a**, masc., Jovis interpretes internuntique (of the augurs), Cic.; **b**, fem., aves internuntiae Jovis, Cic.

internus -a -um, *inward, internal, civil*; discordiae, Tac.

intēro -trivi -tritum, 3. *to rub, crumble, pound in anything*, Plin.

interpellatio -ōnis, f. (interpello), *interruption, hindrance, disturbance, especially in a speech*, Cic.

interpellator -ōris, m. (interpello), *an interrupter, disturber*, Cic.

interpello, 1. (inter and *pello -are, intens. of pello -ēre), 1, *to interrupt a speaker*; crebro dicentem, Cic.; **2**, *to disturb, hinder, impede*; **a**, of persons, aliquem in jure suo, Cic.; aliquem ne, etc., Liv.; comitia, Liv.; **b**, of things, haec tota res interpellata bello, Cic.

interpōlātiō -ōnis, f. (interpolo), *an alteration*, Plin.

interpōlis -e (inter and polio), *furbished, ramped up, repaired*; hence, *not genuine*, Plaut., Plin.

interpōlo, 1. (interpolis), 1, *to alter, furbish, repair, ramp up*; togam praetextam, *to re-dye*, Cic.; **2**, *to spoil, corrupt, falsify*; semper aliquid demendo, mutando, interpolando, Cic.

interpōno -pōsiti -pōsitum, 3. to put, place, lay between or among, interpose. **I.** Lit., 1, elephantos, Liv.; 2, a, to insert, intercalate; menses intercalarios, Liv.; b, to insert in discourse; ne inquam saepius interponeretur, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, to allow an interval to pass between; spatium ad recreandos animos, Caes.; spatio interposito, after some time, Cic.; moram, Cic., cunctationem, Tac., to interpose, delay. **B.** to cause to come between, to interpose; operam, studium, laborem, to use, apply, Cic. **C.** to introduce, bring forward; a, iudicium, edictum, to bring forward, Cic.; b, to bring forward, allege as a reason or pretext; gladiatores interpositi sunt, Cic.; c, to pledge one's word; in aliquid or in aliqua re fidem suam, Caes. **D.** to admit as a helper, participator, etc.; 1, iudices, testes, Cic.; 2, se interponere in aliquid or alicui, to engage in, have to do with, meddle; se in pacificationem, Cic.; se audaciae alicuius, Cic. **E.** to falsify; rationes populorum, Cic.

interpositio -ōnis, f. (interpono), 1, a bringing forward, introducing (in a speech); multarum personarum, Cic.; 2, a putting in, insertion, Cic.

interpositus, abl. -i, m. (interpono), a putting between, interposition; luna interpositu terrae deficit, Cic.

interpres -prētis, c. (inter and PRET, $\Phi\rho\alpha\delta$, $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$). **I.** a negotiator, mediator, messenger; iudicii corrumptendi, Cic.; divum, Mercury, Verg. **II.** **A.** an expounder, explainer; juris, Cic.; poetarum, Cic.; divum, prophet, prophesies, Verg., Liv.; interpretes conitorum, the haruspices, who declare whether the comitia have been rightly held, Cic. **B.** a, an interpreter; appellare or aliquid alicuique per interpretem, Cic.; b, a translator; nec converti (orationes) ut interpretes, sed ut orator, Cic.

interpretatio -ōnis, f. (interpretor). **I.** explanation, exposition, interpretation. **A.** Gen., juris, Cic.; verborum, Cic. **B.** Esp., translation, Plin.; concr. = that which is translated; foederis, Cic. **II.** meaning, understanding; nec interpretatio est facilis, Liv.

interpretor, 1. dep. (interpre), to explain, expound, interpret, translate. **A.** Lit., 1, ius alicui, Cic.; fulgura, somnia, Cic.; 2, to translate; epistolam, scriptores, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to put an interpretation on, to understand in a certain manner; male, Cic.; aliquid mitiorem in partem, Cic.; with acc. and infin., reditu in castra liberatum se esse iurejurando interpretabatur, Cic.; 2, to understand, grasp, comprehend; recte alicuius sententiam, Cic.; 3, to decide, determine; neque, recte an perperam, interpretor, Cic. (pass., Cic., esp. in perf. partic.)

interpunctio -ōnis, f. (interpungo), punctuation; verborum, Cic.

interpungo -puncti -punctum, 3. to punctuate, point; narratio interpuncta, well-divided, Cic.; partic. subst., clausulae atque interpuncta verborum, divisions, Cic.

interqueror -questus sum, 3. dep., to interrupt with complaints, Liv. (?)

interquiesco -quievi -quiesum, 3. to pause between, rest in the mean time; quum haec dixissem et paulum interquiesvissem, Cic.

interregnum -i, n. a period between two reigns, an interregnum, Cic.; under the republic at Rome, the time during the absence of the consuls, or between the death or retirement of the consuls and the choice of successors, Cic.

interrex -rēgis, m. a regent, person temporarily invested with royal authority, Cic.; in later times, a person appointed in the absence of the consuls to hold the comitia for the election of their successors, Cic.

interritus -a -um (in and terreo), *unfrighted*, undaunted, Verg.

interrogatio -ōnis, f. (interrogo), a question, questioning, interrogation, Cic.; esp. a, legal t.t., the examination of witnesses; testium, Tac.; absol., Cic.; b, logic. t.t., an argument, syllogism; apta interrogatione concludere, Cic.

interrogatiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of interrogatio), a short syllogism or argument; minutae interrogatiunculae, Cic.

interrogo, 1. **I.** to ask, question, interrogate; te eisdem de rebus, Cic.; interrogabat suos quis esset, Cic.; interrogans solerentia veterani milites fugere, Caes.; with double acc., positionem quandam interrogavit quaedam geometrica, Cic.; interrogatus sententiam, being asked his opinion, Liv.; partic. subst., **interrogatum** -i, n. a question; ad interrogata respondere, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, to interrogate judicially, to examine; testem, Cic.; b, to accuse, bring an action against; alicuius legibus ambitus, Sall.

interrumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. to break down, break in the middle, break asunder. **I.** **A.** pontem, Caes.; aciem hostium, Liv. **B.** to separate; interrupti ignes, isolated, Verg.; interruptae vocis, broken, Cic. **II.** Transf., to interrupt, disturb; a, gen., iter amoris et officii, Cic.; b, to interrupt a speech; orationem, Cic.

interrupta, adv. (interruptas from interrumpo), interruptedly, disconnectedly; non interrupte narrare, Cic.

intersaepio -saepsi -saepum, 4. to hedge or fence in, inclose, hem in, block up. **I.** Lit., foramina, Cic.; quaedam operibus, Liv. **II.** Transf., cut off, separate; urbem vallo ab arce, Liv.; iter, Cic.

interscindo -scidi -scissum, 3. to cut or hew asunder. **I.** Lit., pontem, Cic.; venas, to open, Tac. **II.** Transf., to cut off, separate; Chalcis arcto interscinditur freto, Liv.

intersēpio = intersaepio (q.v.)

1. **intersēro** -sēvi -situm, 3. to sow or plant between, Lucr.

2. **intersēro**, 3. to put or place between; oscula mediis verbis, Ov.; transf., causam interserens, alleging, Nep.

interspiratio -ōnis, f. a breathing between, a taking breath, Cic.

1. **interstinguo** -stinctus, 3. to cover with spots or speckles; facies interstincta medicaminibus, Tac.

2. **interstinguo**, 3. to extinguish; ignem, Lucr.

interstrēpo, 3. to roar, make a noise in the midst of, Verg.

interstringo, 3. to squeeze tight; alicui gulam, to throttle, Plaut.

intersum -fui -esse. **I.** **A.** to be between; a, of space, ut Tiberis inter eos interesset, Cic.; b, of time, to intervene; inter primum et sextum consulatum XLVI anni interfuerunt, Cic. **B.** to be different, be distinguished from; ut inter eos ne minimum quidem intersit, Cic.; inter hominem et beluam hoc maxime interest, Cic.; quod ab eo nihil intersit, Cic. **C.** to be present, take part in; with in and the abl., in convivio, Cic.; with dat., convivio, Cic. **II.** Impers., interest, it concerns, it imports, it is of importance; constr.; (a) with genit. of person or thing, or with the fem. abl. of the possess. pron., meā, tuā, suā, nostrā, vestrā, cuius, nam eorum quoque vehementer interest, Cic.; vestrā hoc maxime interest, Cic.; (β) with ad and the acc. of the thing, ad nostram laudem non multum interesse, Cic.; (γ) with the neut., multum, quantum, tantum, plus, plurimum, or with adv., maxime, ve-

hementer, magnòpere, or with genit. of value, magni, parvi, minoris, pluris, magni, Cic.; (8) with infin., or acc. and infin., or ut or ne, or with rel. sent., magni interest meā unā nos esse, Cic.; illud magni meā interest ut videam, Cic.; nunquam enim interest ut sit eorum in pede extremo, Cic.

intertexto -texūi -textum, 3. *to weave together, interweave*; flores hederis intertexti, Ov.; chlamys auro intertexta, Verg.

intertrāho -traxi, 3. *to take away*, Plaut.

intertrimentum -i, n. (inter and tero). **I.** loss by friction, loss in working gold and silver; argenti, Liv. **II.** Transf., loss, damage; sine nullo intertrimento, Cic.

interturbatio -ōnis, f. disturbance, disquiet, Liv.

intervallum -i, n. (inter and vallis), a space between two palisades; hence, **I. A.** an intervening space, interval, distance; pari intervallo, at an equal distance, Caes.; locorum, Cic. **B.** an interval of time; literarum, Cic.; sine intervallo loquacitas, without intermission, Cic.; longo intervallo, after a long time, Cic. **II.** difference, unlikeness, Cic.; as t. t. of music, intervalia = distinctions between high and low notes, Cic.

intervello -vulsi -vulsium, 3. *to pull or pluck out here and there, to thin*, Plin;

intervēnio -veni -ventum, 4. *to come between, come up while anything is doing, to intervene*. **I.** verus ne molesti vobis interveniremus, Cic.; huic orationi, Liv. **II.** Transf., a, of time, to intervene, to interrupt; with dat., nox intervenit proelio, Liv.; b, of events, to happen while something else is being done, and so to interrupt; with dat., intervenit deinde his cogitationibus avitum malum, Liv.; exigua fortuna intervenit sapienti, opposes, Cic.

interventor -ōris, m. (intervenio), an interrupter, a visitor; magis vacuo ab interventoribus die, Cic.

interventus -ūs, m. (interventio), intervention, interposition, interference; hominis, Cic.; noctis, Caes.

interverto (-vorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. (to turn aside), to embezzle, appropriate to one's own use, purloin; **1.** regale donum, Cic.; **2.** transf., to take away, deprive of, defraud of; promissum et receptum (consulatum) intervertere et ad se transferre, Cic.; **3.** to spend, lavish, Tac.

interviso -visi -visum, 3. **1.** to look after, inspect secretly; crebro intervisto, Cic.; **2.** to visit from time to time; aliquem, Cic.

intervōlto, 1. to fly about among, Liv.

intervōmo, 3. to pour forth among, Lucr.

intestabilis -e, disqualified from being a witness or from making a will; hence dishonest, disgraceful, infamous, execrable, Hor., Sall.; perjurium, Liv.

intestātus -a -um, 1. having made no will, intestate; adv., intestato or ab intestato, intestate; mori, Cic.; **2.** not convicted by witnesses, Plaut.

intestinum -i, v. intestinus.

intestinus -a -um (intus). **I.** inward, internal; subst., **intestinum** -i, n. an intestine; and plur., **intestina** -ōrum, n. the intestines; intestinum medium, Cic.; ex intestinis laborare, to have a pain in the bowels, Cic. **II. a.** domestic, internal, civil; intestinum ac domesticum malum, Cic.; bellum, Cic.; b, subjective (opprobriatus, objective), Cic.

intexo -texūi -textum, 3. **I.** to weave in, plait in, interweave; **1.** lit., purpureas notas

filis, Ov.; vimina, Caes.; **2.** a, to interlace; venae toto corpore intextae, Cic.; b, to interweave in discourse; parva magnis, Cic. **II.** to weave around, to wind around, to surround; hastas foliis, Verg.; hederæ solent intexere truncos, Ov.

intibum (intȳbum, intūbum) -i, n. and **intibus** (intȳbus, intūbus) -i, c. endive, succory, Verg.

intimē, adv. (intimus), **1.** confidentially, intimately, Nep.; **2.** cordially, strongly; commendari ab aliquo, Cic.

intĭmus, superl. from interior (q. v.).

intingo (intinguo) -tinxī -tinctum, 3. to dip in; facies sanguine, Ov.

intolērābilis -e, unbearable, intolerable; frigus, dolor, Cic.; saevitia, Liv.

intolērandus -a -um, unbearable, unendurable, Cic.

intolērans -antis. **I.** Act., impatient of, unable to bear; with genit., corpora intolerantisima laboris, Liv. **II.** Pass., unbearable, intolerable; subjectis intolerantior; Tac.

intolērantēr, adv. (intolerans), immoderately, excessively, impatiently; dolere, Cic.; intolerantius se jactare, Cic.; intolerantissime gloriari, Cic.

intolērantia -ae, f. (intolerans), intolerable, insufferable conduct, insolence; regis, Cic.; illa superbia atque intolerantia, Cic.

intōno -tōnūi -tōnātum, 1. **I.** Intransit., to thunder. **A.** Lit., pater omnipotens ter caelo clarus ab alto intonuit, Verg. **B.** Transf., a, to thunder, make a thundering noise, especially of a speaker; jam hesternā concione intonuit vox perniciosi tribunī, Cic.; b, to clash; Aeneas horrendum intonat armis, Verg. **II.** Transīt., a, to thunder forth; quum haec intonuisset plenus irae, Liv.; minas, Ov.; b, to make to roar upon; Eois intonata fluctibus hiems, raging on, Hor. (partic. perf. pass., intonatus, Hor.)

intonsus -a -um (in and tondeo), unshorn. **I.** Lit., caput, Ov.; of animals, intonsa bidens, Verg.; of persons, with long hair or beard; deus, Apollo, Ov.; of the old Romans, intonsi avi, Ov., Numa, Ov.; Cato, Hor.; of savage nations, homines intonsi et inculti, Liv.; intonsi Getae; Ov. **II.** wooded, leafy, not cleared of trees; montes, Verg.

intorqueo -torsi -tortum, 2. **I.** to twist or turn round. **A.** Gen. **1.** paludamentum circum brachium, Liv.; **2.** to wind; rudentes intorti, Ov. **B.** to hurl; telum in hostem, Verg.; transf., ardentem oculos, to roll, Verg.; intorquentur inter fratres gravissimae contumeliae, Cic. **II.** to twist aside; turn, writhe. **A.** intorti capillis Eumenidum angues, Hor.; navis vertice retro intorta, Liv. **B.** to distort, turn away; mentum in dicendo, Cic.

intortus -a -um (partic. of intorqueo).

intrā (for intrā sc. parte, from *internus -a -um). **I.** Adv. (compar. intērius, superl. intimē), within; compar., rapiat sitiens intēriusque recondat, Verg. **II.** Prepos. with acc., within. **A.** Lit., of space; **1.** intra parietes, Cic.; **2.** into; ingredi intra finem loci, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** of time, within, in the space of; intra tot annos, Cic.; intra annos XIV, Caes.; foll. by quam, intra decimum diem quam Pheras venerat, in less than ten days after his arrival, Liv.; **2.** with numerals, intra centum, less than a hundred, Liv.; **3.** of other words expressing boundary, etc., cedere intra finem juris, Liv.; intra legem epulari, within the bounds prescribed by law, Cic.

intrābilis -a (intro), *that can be entered, accessible; amnis* os multis simul venientibus *haud sane intrabile*, Liv.

intractābilis -e, *unmanageable, intractable, ungovernable, rough; genus intractabile bello, unconquered*, Verg.; *bruma, rough*, Verg.

intractātus -a -um, *not handled*. **I.** Lit., *equis intractatus et novus*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *unattempted; scelus*, Verg.

intremiseco -trēmūl, 3. (Inchoat. of intremo), *to begin to tremble; genus timore intrenuere*, Cic.

intremo, 3. *to tremble, quake*, Verg.

intrepide, adv. (intrepidus), *without trembling, undauntedly, intrepidly*, Liv.

intrepidus -a -um. **I.** *not trembling, undaunted, intrepid; dux*, Ov.; *with dat., intrepidus minantibus*, Tac. **II.** *free from care or alarm; hiems, undisturbed by war*, Tac.

intrico, 1. (in and tricea), *to confuse, entangle, bring into confusion; Chrysippus intricatur*, Cic.

intrinsecus, adv. (intra and secus), *inside, inwardly, internally*, Cato.

1. **intritus** -a -um (in and tero), *not worn away; transf., unexhausted; cohortes intritae ab labore*, Caes.

2. **intritus** -a -um, *partic. of intero*.

1. **intro**, adv. (for intero sc. loco from *interus -a -um), *within; intro ire*, Caes.; *filiam intro vocare*, Cic.

2. **intro**, 1. (*interus), *to go into, enter*. **A.** Lit., *regnum, pomerium*, Cic.; *in hortos*, Ov.; *ad munimenta*, Liv.; *intra praesidia*, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, *to enter, penetrate; in rerum naturam*, Cic.; *in alicuius familiaritatem*, Cic.; b, *of things, quo homo modo improbitas sed ne imprudentia quidem possit intrare*, Cic.

introduco -duxi -ductum, 3. *to lead or conduct into*. **I.** Lit., *copias in fines Bellovacorum*, Caes.; *exercitum in Ligures*, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to bring in, introduce; philosophiam in domos*, Cic.; *consuetudinem*, Cic. **B.** 1, *to introduce in speech; introducta rei similitudo*, Cic.; 2, *to maintain; with acc. and infin.*, Cic.

introductio -ōnis, f. (introduco), *bringing in, introduction; adolescentulorum*, Cic.

introeo -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. *to go into, enter; in urbem*, Cic.; *domum*, Cic.; *portā, by the gate*, Cic.; *transf., in vitam*, Cic.

introfero -tūli -ferre, *to bear, carry in; liberis cibum*, Cic.

introgrādior -gressus sum, 3. dep. (intro and gradior), *to enter*, Verg.

introitus -ūs, m. (introeo), *an entrance*. **I.** 1, lit., *Smyrnam*, Cic.; *in urbem*, Cic.; 2, *transf., beginning, introduction, preamble; fabulae Clodianae, defensionis*, Cic. **II.** Meton., *a place of entrance, passage*, Cic.

intrōmittō -misi -missum, 3. *to send in, cause to enter; legiones*, Caes.

introrsus (introrsum), adv. (for introversus), 1, *towards the inside, inwards*, Caes.; 2, *inwardly, internally*, Hor., Liv.

introrumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. *to break in, enter by force; ea*, Caes.

introspectio -spexi -spectum, 3. (intro and specio), *to look into, look within; 1, lit., domum tuam*, Cic.; 2, *transf., to look attentively, observe, examine; in omnes republicae partes*, Cic.; *introspecte in mentem tuam ipse, cast a look within*, Cic.; *aliorum felicitatem*, Tac.

intrōversus = introrsus (q.v.).

intrōvoco, 1. *to call in, call within*, Cic.

intrūdo -trūsi -trūsum, 3. *to thrust in; 2a, to intrude*, Cic.

intūbum -i, n., **intūbus** -i, m., v. intibum.

intūeor -tūtus sum, 2. dep. *to look at attentively, gaze at*. **I.** Lit., *solem*, Cic.; *in aliquem contra, right in the face*, Liv. **II.** **A.** *to consider, contemplate, pay attention to; aliquid*, Cic. **B.** *to look with astonishment or admiration at; Pompeium*, Cic.

intūtus -a -um, *partic. of intueor*.

intumesco -tūmūl, 3. *to swell, swell up*. **I.** **A.** Lit., *intumuit venter*, Ov. **B.** Transf., vox, Tac.; *intumescente motu*, Tac. **II.** Fig., a, *to swell with pride; superbia*, Tac.; b, *to swell with anger, be angry; intumuit Jupiter*, Ov.

intumulatus -a -um (in and tumulo), *unburied*, Ov.

intūor, 3. dep. = intueor (q.v.).

inturbidus -a -um, 1, *pass., undisturbed, quiet; amicus*, Tac.; 2, *act., not turbulent; vir*, Tac.

intūs, adv. (in and -tus, cp. ἐντός), *within, inside*. **I.** 1, *ea quae sunt intus in corpore*, Cic.; *poet., with abl., tali intus templo*, Verg.; 2, *transf., within the heart; intus in animis inclusae (eupiditates)*, Cic. **II.** *With verbs of motion, into, to the inside; duci intus*, Ov.

intūtus -a -um, *unprotected, unsafe*. **I.** *Pass., castra*, Liv.; *intuta moenium, the unprotected parts of the walls*, Tac. **II.** *Act., unsafe, insecure; latebrae*, Tac.; *aniciitia*, Tac.

inūla -ae, f. *the plant elecampane*, Hor.

inultus -a -um (in and ulciscor). **I.** *unavenged; injuriae*, Cic.; *ne inultus esset*, Cic. **II.** *unpunished; aliquem inultum sinere, or inultum esse pati*, Cic.

inumbro, 1. *to shade, overshadow, cover with shade; vestibulum, shade; inumbrante vespere, as the shades of evening were coming on*, Tac.; *ora coronis*, Lucr.

inunctio -ōnis, f. (inungo), *an anointing with salve or ointment*, Plin.

inundatio -ōnis, f. (inundo), *an inundation, flood; inundatio ex laeu Albano*, Liv.

inundo, 1. **I.** Transf., *to overflow, inundate*. **A.** Lit., *hanc (terram) inundat aqua*, Cic.; *vestro sanguine Enna inundabitur*, Liv. **B.** Transf., *to stream over like a torrent; hinc densi cursus inundant Troes*, Verg. **II.** *Intransit., to overflow with; inundant sanguine fossae*, Verg.

inungo -unxi -unctum, 3. *to anoint, smear with ointment; oculos*, Hor.

inurbānē, adv. (inurbanus), *unpolitely, inelegantly, without wit or humour*, Cic.

inurbānus -a -um, *rude, unpolished, rough, clownish, boorish; 1, in demeanour*, Cic.; 2, *in speech, unrefined*, Cic.

inurgéo -ursi, 2. *to push, thrust against*, Lucr.

inūro -ussi -ustum, 3. **I.** *to burn in*. **A.** Lit., *notam*, Verg. **B.** Transf., *to imprint indelibly, brand; notam turpitudinis vitae alicuius*, Cic.; *alicui dolorem*, Cic.; *inuri notā censoriae severitatis*, Cic. **II.** a, *to burn, burn up; vulnere sanguis inustus*, Ov.; b, *to burn or singe with the curling-irons, to curl; fig., illa calamistris, to adorn elaborately*, Cic.

inūsitatē, adv. (inustatus), *unusually, strangely; inusitate loqui*, Cic.; *inustatius contrahere*, Cic.

inūsitatus -a -um, *unusual, strange, uncommon; res inusitata ac nova*, Cic.; *species navium inusitator*, Cic.; *with dat., inusitatus nostris oratoribus lepos*, Cic.; *inustatum est with infin., or with ut and the subj.*, Cic.

inustus -a -um, partic. of inuro.

inutilis -e. **I.** useless, unserviceable, unprofitable; homo, Cic.; with dat., valetudine aut aetate mutiles bello, Caes.; with ad and the acc., ad usus civium non inutilis, Cic.; inutile est with infin., Cic. **II.** hurtful, injurious, harmful; seditiosus et inutilis civis, Cic.; oratio inutilis sibi et civitati suae, Liv.

inutilitas -ātis, f. (inutilis), uselessness, unprofitableness, Cic.

inutiliter, adv. (inutilis), **1.** uselessly, unprofitably, Liv.; **2.** hurtfully, injuriously, Cic.

invado -vāsi -vāsum, **3.** **I.** to go in, enter, come in; **a.** in ea urbes, Cic.; with simple acc., portum, Verg.; tria milia stadiorum, to advance, Tac.; **b.** transf., to undertake boldly; aliquid magnū, Verg. **II.** **A.** to attack, assault, fall upon, assail, invade; **1.** lit., **a.** of persons, in hostem, Cic.; urbem, Verg.; **b.** of inanimate objects, to penetrate, attack; quocumque ignis invasit, Cic.; **2.** transf., **a.** with words, to attack, assault; aliquem minaciter, Tac.; **b.** of diseases, pestilentia populum invasit, Liv.; **c.** of passions and other evils, to attack, beset; pestis in vitam invasit, Cic.; furor invaserat improbis, Cic.; aliquem lubido invadit, Sall. **B.** to fall upon in order to get possession of, usurp, seize; in alicuius praedia, Cic.

invalesco -vālūi, **3.** (inchoat. of invaleo), to gather strength, become strong; tantum opibus invaluit, Cic.

invāletūdo -inis, f. indisposition, Cic.

invālidus -a -um, **1.** weak, powerless, feeble, impotent, indisposed, ill; milites, Liv.; with ad and the acc., ad munera corporis senectā invalidus, Liv.; **2.** transf., weak to resist; exercitus, Liv.; moenia invalida adversus irrupentes, Tac.

invectio -ōnis, f. (inveho), **1.** importation, Cic.; **2.** an inveighing against, invective, Cic.

invēho -vexi -vectum, **3.** **I.** Act., to carry, bear, bring in; **1.** lit., **a.** pecuniam in aerarium, Cic.; **b.** to import; vinum in Galliam, Liv.; **2.** transf., to introduce, bring along with; quae (mala) tibi casus invexerat, Liv.; divitiarum avaritiam invexere, Liv. **II.** Middle, invehi. **A.** to ride or travel on horseback, in a vehicle, in a ship; curru in capitolium, Cic.; equo, Liv.; flumine, to sail on, Cic. **B.** Refl., se invehere and middle invehi, to penetrate, burst into, attack; **1.** lit., Romana se invexit acies, Liv.; quum utrinque Romam hostem nunciaretur, Liv.; **2.** transf., in aliquem or aliquid, to attack with words, assail, inveigh against; petulanter in aliquem, Cic.

invendibilis -e, unsaleable, Plaut.

invēnio -vēni -ventum, **4.** **I.** to come or light upon, find, meet with. **A.** Lit., **1.** aliquem, Cic.; naves, Caes.; **2.** to find written, come upon in reading; de aliqua re nulla littera in veteribus libris invenitur, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** to find out; ipsis durior inventus est, Caes.; **2.** to procure, acquire, get, earn; hoc cognomen, Cic.; gloriam ex culpa, Sall. **II.** to find out, discover. **A.** Lit., argenti venas, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** to effect, bring about; per me inventa salus, Cic.; **2.** to find out from others, learn; conjurationem, Cic.; inventum est with acc. and infin., Cic.; with rel. sent., non inveniebāt quomodo, etc., Cic.; dolor se invenit, shows itself, Ov.

inventio -ōnis, f. (invenio), **1.** invention, Cic.; **2.** the inventive faculty, Cic.

inventor -ōris, m. (invenio), an inventor, finder out; novorum verborum, Cic.

inventrix -trix, f. (inventor), she that finds out; quae Minerva inventrix, Verg.; illae omnium doctrinarum inventrices Athenae, Cic.

inventum -i, n. (invenio), an invention, discovery, Cic.

invenustō, adv. (invenustus), ungracefully, inelegantly, Plin.

invenustus -a -um, **1.** inelegant, ungraceful, Cic.; **2.** unhappy in love, Ter.

invērecundus -a -um, shameless, impudent; deus, Bacchus, Hor.

invergo, **3.** to pour upon; fronti vina, Verg.

inversio -ōnis, f. (invertō), irony, Cic.

inversus -a -um, partic. of invertō.

invertō -verti -versum, **3.** to turn over, turn about. **I.** Lit., **A.** in locum anulum, Cic.; poet., inversum contristat Aquarius annum, completed, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1.** to turn over; **a.** of the plough, vomere terras graves, Verg.; **b.** of the winds, to upturn, Hor.; **2.** to turn upside down, empty; vinaria tota, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** to invert, turn upside down, change, transpose, alter, pervert; ordinem, Cic.; inversi mores, Hor. **B.** to pervert, give a different meaning to; verba, Cic.

invespērascit, **3.** impers. it grows dark, becomes twilight, Liv.

investigatio -ōnis, f. (investigo), an inquiring into, investigation; veri, Cic.

investigatō -ōris, m. (investigo), an inquirer, investigator; antiquitatis, Cic.; conjurationis, Cic.

investigo, **1.** to search out, track out. **I.** Of dogs, canum tam incredibilis ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic. **II.** Of men; **a.** aliquem, Cic.; **b.** conjurationem, Cic.; verum, Cic.

invētērasco -āvi, **3.** (invetero), to become old, grow old. **I.** **a.** to grow old in; inveteraverunt hi omnes compluribus Alexandriae bellis, Caes.; **b.** to become obsolete; si (res) inveteravit, actum est, Cic. **II.** to become old, become established, become fixed, to be rooted; inveteravit jam opinio, Cic.; with dat., quorum nomen et honos inveteravit et huic urbi et hominum famae et sermonibus, Cic.; of persons, to be firmly established; exercitum hienare atque inveterascere in Gallia, Caes.

invētērātio -ōnis, f. (invetero), a becoming old, an inveterate disease or mistake, Cic.

invētēro, **1.** to allow to become old; and pass., **invētērari**, to grow old, become old. **I.** conglutinatio inveterata, of long standing, Cic. **II.** Middle, inveterari, to become established, firmly rooted; opinio inveterari potuisset, Cic.; often in partic., **invētērātus**, old established; amicitia, Cic.; ira, Cic.

invicem, adv. (in and vicis), by turns, alternately. **I.** hi rursus invicem anno post in armis sunt, illi domo remanent, Caes. **II.** Transf., **a.** mutually, reciprocally; invicem inter se gratantes, Liv.; **b.** on both sides; multae invicem clades, Tac.

invictus -a -um (in and vincō), unconquered, unsubdued, unconquerable, invincible; a labore, Cic.; ad laborem, Liv.; adversum aliquid, Tac.; Hannibal armis invictus, Liv.; absol., imperator, Cic.; defensio, unanswerable, Cic.

invidentia -ae, f. (invideo), envying, envy, Cic.

invidēo -vidi -vīsum, **2.** **I.** to look upon with the evil eye, Cat. **II.** to envy, grudge, be envious of; **a.** with dat., paribus aut inferioribus, Cic.; honori, Cic.; in impers. pass., superioribus saepe invidetur, Cic.; **b.** alicui aliquid or simply aliquid; alicui honorem, Hor.; quoad illi ipsi invidere dei, Liv.; **c.** alicui in aliqua re; in qua tibi invideo, Cic.; **d.** alicui aliqua re; non invideo laude sua mulieribus, Liv.; **e.** poet., alicui alicuius rei; illi ciceris, Hor.; **f.** with infin.,

or acc. and infin., Liburnis deduci triumpho, Hor.; **g**, with ut or ne and the subj., Verg.; **h**, absol., Cic.

invidia -ae, f. (invidus). **I**. envy, grudging, Nep. **II** 1, a, hatred, jealousy, ill-will, odium, unpopularity; invidiam alicui facere, concitare, to excite ill-will against, Cic.; habere, to be unpopular, Cic.; in invidiam venire, Cic.; invidiam in aliquem commovere, concitare, excitare, Cic.; invidiam lenire, Cic.; absit invidia verbo, Liv.; **b**, meton. (a) jealous or envious persons, Verg.; (β) something envied; invidiae aut pestilentiae possessores, Cic.; **2**, reproach; invidiae erat anisum Cremerae praesidium, Liv.

invidiosē, adv. (invidiosus), enviously, jealously, bitterly, Cic.

invidiosus -a -um (invidia). **I**. full of envy; 1, envious; omnes malevoli, iniqui, invidiosi, Cic.; **2**, causing envy, envied; invidiosae opes, Tac.; non invidiosa voluptas, Ov. **II**. full of hate; 1, feeling hate, hating, Ov.; **2**, a, causing hate, producing odium or ill-feeling; crimen, Cic.; with in and the acc., ut invidiosum sit in eos, Cic.; with dat., hoc ipsis iudicibus invidiosissimum futurum, Cic.; **b**, hateful, detested; senatus potentia, Cic.

invidus -a -um (invideo), envious; **I** Lit., Cic.; subst., an envier; laudis, Cic.; obrectatores et invidi Scipionis, Cic. **II** Transf., of things, cura, aetas, Hor.; nox coeptis invida nostris, unfavourable to, Ov.

invigilo, 1. to watch in or over, be watchful or wakeful over; give great attention and care to; venatu, Cic.; reipublicae, Cic.

inviolabilis -e, inviolable, that cannot be injured; pignus, Verg.

inviolatē, adv. (inviolatus), inviolately; memoriam nostri pie inviolatęque servabitis, Cic.

inviolātus -a -um, 1, uninjured, unhurt; invulnerati inviolatęque vixerunt, Cic.; inviolatę vestrę amicitia, Cic.; **2**, inviolable; tribunus plebis, Liv.

invisitātus -a -um, not seen; hence, unusual, strange; magnitudo, Cic.; forma, Cic.; nova acies, Liv.

inviso, 1. **I**. to go to see, to visit. **A**. domum nostram quoad poteris invisas, Cic. **B**. to visit a person or place; aliquem, Cic.; suos, Liv.; Delum, Verg. **II**. to perceive, get a sight of, Cat.

1. **invisus** -a -um (in and video), unseen, secret; sacra occulta et maribus non solum invisas sed etiam inaudita, Cic.

2. **invisus** -a -um (invideo). **I** Pass., hated; a, of persons, Cic.; with dat., invisus deo, Cic.; **b**, of things, cupressi, negotia, Hor.; iudicium invisum etiam iudicibus, Liv. **II** Act., hating, hostile; invisum quem tu tibi fingis, Verg.

invitamentum -i, n. (invito), an invitation, attraction, allurements; with subject genit., nature, Cic.; with object genit., temeritatis invitamenta, Liv.; with ad and the acc., multa ad luxuriam invitamenta perniciosa, Cic.

invitatio -ōnis, f. (invito), invitation; with subject genit., hospitum, Cic.; in Epirum, Cic.; ut biberetur, Cic.; ad dolendum, Cic.

invitātus -ū, m. (invito), an invitation; invitatu tuo, Cic.

invitē, adv. (invitus), unwillingly, involuntarily, against one's will; invite cepi Capuam, Cic.; vel pudentius vel invitius ad hoc genus sermonis accedere, Cic.

invito, 1. to invite, request civilly. **I** Lit., **A**. aliquem in legationem, to invite one to undertake an embassy, Cic. **B** Esp., to invite as a guest; a, aliquem ad cenam, Cic.; aliquem domum

suam, Cic.; aliquem tecto ac domo, Cic.; **b**, invitare se, to take one's fill; se cibo vinoque, Sall. **II**. to invite, allure, entice; aliquem praemiis ad rem, Cic.; somnos, to invite, allure to sleep, Hor.

invitus -a -um. **I**. unwilling, against one's will; invitus facio ut, etc., Cic.; eum invitissimum dimisi, Cic.; me, te, se invito, against my, thy will, etc.; invitissimis Stoicis, spite of the opposition of the Stoics, Cic.; of things, invitā lege agere, Cic. **II**. Poet., given unwillingly; invitā ope, Ov.

invius -a -um (in and via), impassable; saltus, Liv.; maria invia Teucris, Verg.; invia virtuti nulla est via, Ov. Subst., **invia** -ōrum, n., impassable places, Liv.; poet., lorica invia sagittis, impenetrable, Mart.

invocatio -ōnis, f. (invoco), a calling upon, invocation; deorum, Quint.

1. **invocātus** -a -um (in and voco), uncalled, Cic.

2. **invocātus** -a -um, partic. of invoco.

invoco, 1. to call in, call upon, call for help, invoke; Junonem, Cic.; aliquem advocatum ad communem imperatorum fortunam defendendam, Cic.

involātus -ūs, m. (involo), a flying, flight, Cic. (only found in abl. sing.)

involito, 1. to fly in; transf., of the hair, to float or wave over; comae involitant humeris, Hor.

involo, 1, 1, to fly at, attack furiously; castra, Tac.; **2**, to seize or pounce upon, take possession of; in possessionem quasi caducam ac vacuum, Cic.; provinciam, Cic.

involūcere -is, n. (involvere), a napkin, Plaut.

involverum -i, n. (involvere), a wrapper, cover, case; 1, lit., candelabri, Cic.; **2**, transf., involucris simulationum tegi, Cic.

involutus -a -um, p. adj. (from involvo), obscure, confused, involved; res involutas definiendo explicare, Cic.

involve -volvi -volutum, 3. **I**. to roll in; igni suo involunt, Tac. **II**. to roll along; silvas armenta virosque, Verg. **III**. to roll over; cupae involutae labuntur, Caes.; with dat., to roll upon; Olympum Ossae, Verg. **IV**. a, to roll up, wrap up, cover; sinistras sagis, Caes.; nox involvit umbrā diem, Verg.; **b**, transf., se literis, to bury oneself in, devote oneself to; se suā virtute, Hor.; bellum pacis -mine involutum, concealed under, Cic.

involvulus -i, m. (involvere), a caterpillar which wraps itself up in leave, Plaut.

invulgo, 1. to depose, give evidence, Cic. (v)

invulnerātus -a -um (in and vulnero), unwounded, Cic.

1. **īō**, interj. an exclamation of joy and triumph, hurrah! Verg., Hor.; or of pain, oh! Ov.

2. **īō** (Ion) -ūs and -ōnis, f. (Iō), daughter of the Argive king, Inachus, beloved by Jupiter, changed by Juno into a cow; identified with the Egyptian goddess, Isis.

Iōlāus -i, m. (Iōλαος), son of Iphiclus, the constant companion of Hercules.

Iolcus (-ōs) -i, f. (Ιωλκός), town in Thessaly, the home of Jason. Hence, adj., **Iolciacus** -a -um, of or belonging to Iolcus.

Iōlē -ēs, f. (Ιωλή), daughter of Eurytus, given by Hercules to his son Hyllus.

1. **ion**, -ii, n. (ἴων), the blue violet, Plin.; **2**, a precious stone of similar colour, Plin.

2. **īōn** -ōnis, f., v. Iō.

Iōnes -um, m. (Ἴωνες), the Ionians, a people of Greece, one of the four Greek races; hence, 1,

adj. Iōnīcus -a -um, *Ionian*: 2, **Iōnīcus** -a -um, *Ionian*; 3, **Iōnīus** -a -um, *Ionian, Ionic*; mare Ionium, *the sea between Italy and Greece*, Liv.; so aequor Ionium, Ov.; sinus Ionius, Hor., or simply Ionium -i, n., Verg. Subst., **Iōnia** -ae, f. *a district in Asia Minor between Caria and Aeolis*.

Iōta n. indecl. (ἰῶτα), *the name of the Greek vowel, i, e, Cic.*

Iphīānassa -ae, f. = Iphigenia, Lucr.

Iphīās -adis, f. (Ἰφιάς), *daughter of Iphis, i.e., Evadne*.

Iphigēnia -ae, f. (Ἰφίγεια), *daughter of Agamemnon, sacrificed by her father to appease the wrath of Diana; or, according to another legend, saved by Diana, and carried away, and made her priestess in Tauris*.

ipse -a -um, genit. ipsius (poet., ipsius), dat. ipsi (is and -ps), self. **I.** Gen., ille ipse, etc., Cic.; ego ipse, I myself, Cic.; ipse intersivo, Cic.; in me ipso probavi, in myself, Cic.; et ipse, also, too; victor ex Aequis in Volscos transit et ipso bellum molientes, who on their side were preparing war, Liv. **II.** Esp., **A.** very, identical, exactly: a, eaque ipsa causa belli fuit, and that very thing was the cause of the war, Liv.; natali suo ipso die, just on her birthday, Cic.; b, with numerals = just, exactly; ipso vicesimo anno, Cic.; cā ipsā horā, Cic. **B.** ipse, ipsa, used emphatically of a master, mistress, teacher, etc.; ipse dixit, the master (i.e. Pythagoras) has said it, Cic. **C.** = spontaneously, of one's own accord; valvae se ipsae aperuerunt, Cic. **D.** alone, with oneself; genitor secum ipse volutat, Verg.; ipse per se, and simply ipse, of himself, by himself, alone; moventur ipsa per se, Cic. **E.** Used for the reflexive pronoun, quem si parum pudor ipsius defendebat, Cic.; ipse with suffix met, ipsimet (nom. plur.), Cic. (Superlative, Ipsissimus, one's very self, Plant.).

ira -ae, f. **I.** wrath, anger, ire, Cic.; iram evomere in aliquem, Tac.; irae indulgere, Liv.; irae caelestes, divine wrath, Liv.; with genit. of the cause of anger, dictatoris creati, Liv.; ira adversus Romanos, Liv.; veteres in populum Romanum irae, Liv.; transf., of inanimate objects, violence, rage; belli, Sall. **II.** Meton., the cause of anger, Ov.

iracundō, adv. with compar. (iracundus), *wrathfully, angrily, passionately*, Cic.

iracundiā -ae, f. (iracundus). **I.** an angry disposition, passionate, irascibility, Cic. **II.** anger, fury, wrath; iracundiae cohibere, Cic.; excitare, Cic.; plur., iracundiae implacabiles, Cic.

iracundus -a -um (irascor), *inclined to anger, irascible, passionate, angry, wrathful*, Cic.; in aliquem, Cic.

irascor, 3. dep. (ira), *to be angry, wrathful*; alicui, Cic.; of a bull, in cornua, to charge wrathfully with the horns, Verg.

irātō, adv. (iratus), *angrily*, Phaedr.

irātus -a -um (irascor), *angry, full of wrath*; alioqui, with any one; irator, iratissimus alicui, Cic.; quam iratus de iudicio, Cic.; of inanimate objects, raging; inare, venter, Hor.

Iris -ridis, f. (Ἰρις), *the messenger of the gods, the goddess of the rainbow* (acc. Irim, Verg.; voc. Iri, Verg., Ov.).

irnā = hirna (q.v.).

irōnia -ae, f. (ἐἰρωνεία), *irony*, Cic.

Irpini = Hirpini (q.v.).

irrasus -a -um (in and rado), *unshaved*, Plaut.

irraucesco, or **irraucio** -rausi, 3. (in and rucus), *to become hoarse*, Cic.

irreligātus -a -um (in and religo), *unbound*; croceas irreligata comas, Ov.

irreligiōse, adv. with compar. (irreligiosus), *irreligiously, impiously*, Tac.

irreligiōsus -a -um (in and religiosus), *irreligious, impious*; irreligiōsum ratus, with infm., Liv.

irremēābilis -e (in and remeabilis), *from which there is no return*; unda, Verg.

irrepārabilis -e (in and reparabilis), *that cannot be restored, irreparable, irrecoverable*; tempus, Verg.

irrepertus -a -um (in and reperio), *not discovered, not found out*; aurum, Hor.

irrepo -repsi -reptum, 3. *to creep, crawl in*; interim (Gabinus) ipso decimo die irrepsit, came creeping in, Cic.; transf., to creep in, insinuate oneself into; in mentes hominum, Cic.; in testamenta locupletium, Cic.

irreprehensūs -a -um (in and reprehendo), *unblamed, blameless*, Ov.

irrequiētus -a -um (in and requietus), *restless, troubled*; Charybdis, Ov.

irresectus -a -um (in and reseco), *uncut*; pollex, Hor.

irresolūtus -a -um (in and resolvo), *not loosed, not slackened*; vincula, Ov.

irretio, 4. (in and *retio, from rete), *to catch, entangle in a net*; a, lit., aliquem, Cic.; b, fig., aliquem corruptelarum illecebris, to ensnare, Cic.

irretortus -a -um (in and retorqueo), *not turned or twisted back*; oculo irretorto, Hor.

irrevērentia -ae, f. (irreverens from in and reverens), *want of respect, irreverence*; juventutis, Tac.; adversus fas nefasque, Tac.

irrevocābilis -e (in-revocabilis), *that cannot be called back, irrevocable*. **I.** Lit., actas, Lucr.; verbum, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** unalterable; casus, Liv. **B.** implacable, Tac.

irrevocātus -a -um (in and revoco), **I.** not called back, i.e., not asked to repeat anything, Hor.; 2, not to be called or held back, Ov. (?)

irrideo -riai -risum, 2. (in and rideo). **I.** Intransit., *to laugh at, jeer at*, Cic. **II.** Transit., *to mock, ridicule, deride*; deos, Cic.

irridiculē, adv. (in and ridicule), *without wit or humour*; non irridiculē dixit, Caes.

irridicūlum -i, n. (irrideo), *a laughing-stock*; irridiculo haberi (esse), *to be made game of*, Plaut.

irrigātiō -ōnis, f. (irrigo), *a watering, irrigation*, agri, Cic.

irrigō (in-rigo), 1. **I.** *to conduct water or any other liquid to any place*; imbres, Verg.; transf., to diffuse, per membra quietem, Verg. **II.** *to water, irrigate*; Aegyptum Nilus irrigat, Cic.; hortulos fontibus, Cic.; transf., fessos sopor irrigat artus, overspreads, refreshes, Verg.

irrigūus -a -um (irrigo). **I.** Act., *watering, irrigating*; fons, Verg.; transf., somnus, strengthening, refreshing, Pers. **II.** Pass., *watered*; hortus, Hor.; corpus irriguum mero soaked, Hor.

irrisio -ōnis, f. (irrideo), *a laughing at, mocking, derision*; with subject, genit., omnium, Cic.

irrisor -ōris, m. (irrideo), *a laugher, mocker, derider*; with object, genit., huius orationis, Cic.

irrisus -ūs, m. (irrideo), *laughter, mockery, derision*; irrisui esse, *to be a laughing-stock*, Caes.; ab irrisu (in derision) linguam exserere, Liv.

irritābilis -e (irrito), *irritable, easily roused*;

tristabiles sunt animi optimorum, Cic.; genus valum, Hor.

irritāmen -inis, n. (irrito), an incitement, inducement; amoris, Ov.

irritāmentum -i, n. (irrito), incitement, inducement, provocation, incentive; with object. genit., certaminum, Liv.; libidinum, Tac.; with dat., luxui, Tac.

irritatio -ōnis, f. (irrito), a stirring up, provoking, irritating; with subject. genit., nullis convivorum irritationibus, Tac.; irritatio quidem animorum ea prima fuit, Liv.

irritatus -a -um, partic. of irrito.

irrito, l. (in and -rito). **I.** to stir up, stimulate, incite, excite; aliquem ad certamen, Liv.; tram et odium, Liv. **II.** to excite to anger, irritate; aliquem, Cic.; animos barbarorum, Liv.

irritus -a -um (in and -ratus). **I.** void, invalid; testamentum facere irritum, Cic. **II.** vain; a, of things, vain, ineffectual, without effect; inceptum, Liv.; dona, tela, Verg.; remedium, Tac.; subst., **irritum** -i, n. that which is vain; spes ad irritum cadit, is disappointed, Liv.; b, transf. of persons, without doing anything; irriti legati remittuntur, Tac.; with genit. of the object., legationis, Tac.

irrogatio -ōnis, f. (irrogo), the imposing of a fine or penalty; multae, Tac.

irrogo (in-rōgo), l. **I.** to propose to the people a measure against anyone; alicui legem, privilegium, Cic.; alicui multam, poenam, Cic. **II.** to inflict, impose; poenas peccatis, Hor. (irrogassit = irrogaverit, Cic.).

irroro (in-rōro), l. to moisten with dew. **I.** to wet, moisten; crinem aquis, Ov.; lacrimae irrorant folia, trickle down upon, Ov. **II.** to sprinkle upon; liquores vestibus et capiti, Ov.

irrumpe -rūpi -ruptum, 3. (in and rumpo), to break in, burst into, rush in. **I.** Lit., l, in castra, Cic.; with dat., thalamo, Verg.; with acc., portam, Sall.; 2, to rush into, seize upon; in nostrum patrimonium, Cic. **II.** Transf., luxuries quam in domum irrupit, Cic.; imagines in animos per corpus irrumput, Cic.; to break in upon, seek to prevent, in nostrum dētum irrumper, Cic. (?)

irruo (in-rūo) -rūi, 3. to rush into, rush upon. **A.** Lit., l, in aciem, Liv.; in aliquem, Cic.; 2, to rush and seize upon, take possession of; in alienas possessiones, Cic. **B.** Transf., ne quo irruas, make some blunder, Cic.; in odium offensivemque populi Romani, rush blindly into, Cic.

irruptio -ōnis, f. (irrumpe), a breaking, bursting into, irruption; etiamsi irruptio nulla facta est, Cic.

irruptus -a -um (in and rumpo), unbroken, unsevered; copula, Hor.

irus -i, m. (ἶρος), the name of a beggar in Ithaca; appell. = a poor man (opp. to Croesus), Ov.

is, ēa, id. **I.** he, she, it; this or that person or thing (the demonstrative pronoun chiefly used to refer to something already mentioned). **A.** a, subst., mihi venit obviam puer tuus; is mihi literas reddidit, Cic.; b, adj., in eum locum, Caes.; ob eam causam, Nep. **B.** a, referring to a following subst., ea libera conjectura est, Liv.; b, used pleonastically for the sake of emphasis (a) with the relat., quod ne id facere posses, Cic.; esp. in apposition to a clause, si nos; id quod debet, nostra patria delectat, Cic.; (β) with a noun, urbem novam, conditam vi et armis, jure eam condere parat, Liv.; c, id subst.; id temporis, id aetatis, at that age, Cic.; id gaudet, I rejoice because of that, Cic.; in eo est, or res in eo est, it is on the point of, etc.,

Liv.; d, id est, that is, in explanation, hodie, id est, Cal. Oct., Cic.; e, et is, isque, atque is, and that too, and indeed; Antonius cum una legione, eaque vacillante, and that vacillating, Cic. **II.** that, as the correlative of qui, quae, quod, is qui physicus appellatur, Cic. **III.** such, of such a kind; a, subst., neque is es, qui, quid sis, nescias, Cic.; b, cuius ea stultitia ut, etc., Cic.

Isāra -ae, f. a river in Gaul, now the Isère.

Isauri -ōrum, m. (Ἰσάυροι), the Isaurians.

Hence, **A.** **Isauria** -ae, f. (Ἰσαυρία), a mountainous country of Asia Minor, north of Cilicia.

B. **Isauricus** -a -um, surname of P. Servilius Vatia, the conqueror of the Isauri. **C.** **Isaurus** -a -um, Isaurian.

Isis -idis, f. (Ἰσις), the Egyptian goddess Isis.

Adj., **Isiācus** -a -um, of or belonging to Isis.

Ismārus -i, m. (Ἰσμάρος), and **Ismāra** -ōrum, n. a mountain in Thrace. Adj., **Ismārius** -a -um, poet. = Thracian; tyrannus, Tereus, Ov.

Ismēnus (-ōs) -i, m. (Ἰσμήνος), a river in Boeotia. Hence, **A.** **Ismēnis** -idis, f. poet. = a Theban woman. **B.** **Ismēnius** -a -um, poet. = Theban.

Isōcrātes -is, m. (Ἰσοκράτης), a celebrated Athenian orator. Adj., **Isōcrāteus** and **Isōcrātius** -a -um, Isocratean.

Issa -ae, f. (Ἰσσα), an island in the Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Dalmatia, now Lissa. Adj.,

A. **Issensis** -a. **B.** **Issaeus** -a -um. **C.** **Issāicus** -a -um, of or belonging to Issa.

Istae, adv. by that way, Ter.

Istactenus, adv. thus far, Plaut.

Istē, ista, istūd, pron. demonstr. (is and -te), this or that person or thing (applies to the person spoken to). **I.** Gen., quid quod adventu tuo ista subeella (those seats where you sit), vacuata sunt, Cic. **II.** a, in letters, relating to places or conditions in which the person addressed is, perfer istam militiam, your military service, Cic.; b, emphatic, referring to something said by the person addressed, Att. "Platonem videlicet dicla" M. "istum ipsum," Cic.; ista quas dicitis, Cic.; c, in speeches, referring to the accused, Cic.; d, ironical or contemptuous, ex quibus generibus hominum istae copiae comparantur, Cic.

Ister = Hister.

Isthmus -i, m. (Ἰσθμός), an isthmus; a, the isthmus on which Cyzicus was situated, Prop.; b, especially the Isthmus of Corinth, Caes. Adj., **Isthmius** -a -um, Isthmian; labor, in the Isthmian games, Hor.; plur. subst., **Isthmia** -ōrum, n. the Isthmian Games, Liv.

isti, adv. (iste), there, Verg.

1. **istio** (isthic), istaec, istōr or istūc (ista and hic), this same, this very person or thing; istic labor, Plaut.; subst., istic considerabo, Cic.; in interrogative sentences, istice, etc., Plaut.

2. **istic** (isthic), (iste and adv. hic), l, there, denotes the place of the person spoken to, here, there; quoniam istic sedes, Cic.; scribe quid istic (= in Rome) agatur, Cic.; 2, in this matter, in this affair, Cic.; istic sum, I am all ears, Cic.

istim, adv. (iste), from there, Cic.

istinc (isthinc), adv. (iste and hinc), thence, from thence. **A.** Lit., alludes to the place where the person spoken to may be; qui istinc veniunt, Cic. **B.** Transf., of that thing, thence, Hor.

istiusmodi, of that kind or sort, such; ratio istiusmodi, Cic.

Istō, adv. (iste). **I** *thither, to that place, to the place where you are*; venire, Cic. **II**. Transf., *Thereunto, into that thing*; admiscere alicquem, Cic.

Istōc, adv. (I. Istic). **I** *thither*, Plaut. **II**. *from that place, Ter.*

istorsum, adv. (istoversum), *thitherwards, in that direction, Ter.*

Istri, v. Histri.

1. Istūc, n. of I. Istic (q.v.).

2. Istūc (Isthūc), adv. (iste and huc), *thither*; venire, Cic.

Itā, adv. (i-s and -ta), *so, thus, in such wise*. **I**. Gen., **a**, te ita velle certe scio, Cic.; **b**, introducing a following thought, with acc. and infin., Cic.; **c**, est ita, or factum est ita, in answers, so it is, Cic.; ita prorsus, ita plane, *certainly*, Cic.; **d**, interrogative, itane? really? Cic.; quid ita? why so? Cic. **II**. Esp., **A**. With comparisons; **a**, gen. with ut, more rarely with quemadmodum, quomodo, quasi, etc. so . . . as, in such a manner . . . as; me consulens ita fecistis quomodo pauci facti sunt, Cic.; **b**, in assertions and adjurations, ita vivam ut maximos sumptus facio, Cic.; saepe, ita me dii juvent, te desideravi, Cic. **B**. of such a kind, such, in such a condition; ita sunt res nostrae, Cic. **C**. and so, consequently, and then; aliquot dies aegrotasse et ita esse mortuum, Cic. **D**. To express condition or limitation, ita . . . ut, to the extent that, only that; ita tamen ut tibi nolim molestus esse, Cic. **E**. with the object that, duobus consulibus ita missis, ut alter Mithridatem persequeretur, Cic. **F**. To express degree, so, to such an extent; ita mendose scribuntur, Cic.

Itālī-ōrum and -ām, m. the inhabitants of Italy, the Italians. Hence, **A**. **Itālia** -ae, f. Italy. **B**. **Itālicus** -a -um, Italian; subst., **Itālica** -ae, f. a town in Hispania Baetica. **C**. **Itālus** -a -um, Italian. **D**. **Itālīs** -īdis, f., Italian. Plur., Italides = Italian women, Verg.

Itiquē, adv., **1**, and thus, and so, Cic.; **2**, therefore, for that reason, on that account, Cic.; **3**, after a digression, to resume the thread of discourse, so, Cic.

item, adv. (i-s and -tem). **I**. also, likewise, *in like manner*; Romulus augur cum fratre item augure, Cic. **II**. **A**. In comparisons, in like manner, as; fecisti item ut praedones, Cic. **B**. et item, itemque, and also, and even; solis desectiones itemque lunae, Cic.

Itēr, itinēris, n. (connected with ire, itum). **1**. a going, walk, way. **A**. **1**, in diversum iter equi concitati, Liv.; **2**, **a**, a going, a journey, a march; iter facere in Apuliam, Cic.; iter ingredi, Cic.; in itinere, on the march, Caes.; **b**, a march, considered as a measure of distance; cum abeasem ab Amano iter unius diei, one day's journey, Cic.; quam maximis itineribus potest, with the longest possible stages, Caes.; **3**, **a**, a legal right of way, Cic.; **b**, permission to march; negat se posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Caes. **B**. Fig., defessus labore atque itinere disputationis, Cic. **II**. Concrete. **A**. Lit., a way, road; iter angustum et difficile, Caes. **B**. Fig., **1**, way, course; itēr amoris nostri et officii mei, Cic.; **2**, method; naturam suo quodam itinere ad ultimam pervenire, Cic.

Itērātio -ōnis, f. (itēro), a repetition; iteration; verborum, Cic.

Itēro, **1**, to do a second time, repeat. **I**. pugnam, to renew, Liv.; aequor, to take ship again, Hor. **II**. **A**. to plough again; agrum non semel arare sed iterare, Cic. **B**. to repeat (words); verba, Cic.

Itērum, adv. **I**. **a**, again, a second time; C. Flaminius consul iterum, Cic.; **b**, of repeated actions, semel atque iterum, Cic.; iterum atque iterum, again and again, Hor.; **c**, in order of events, secondly, semel . . . iterum, Cic. **II**. on the other hand; pares iterum accusandi causas esse, Tac.

Itāca -ae, and **Itācē** -ēs, f. (Itākē), an island in the Ionian Sea, the home of Ulysses.

Hence, adj., **A**. **Itācensis** -e, Ithacan. **B**. **Itāacus** -a -um, Ithacan. Subst., **Itācus** -i, m. Ulysses, Verg.

itidem, adv. (item-dem), *in like manner, likewise*, Cic.

Itio -ōnis, f. (eo), a going, travelling; domum itio, Cic.

Itius portus, a port of the Morini from which Caesar crossed over to Britain, perhaps Wit-Sand, Sandgatte, or Boulogne.

Itō, **1**, (intens. of eo), to go; ad coenas, Cic.

Itōnē -ēs, f. (Itōnē) and **Itōnus** -i, m. (Itōnos), a town in Boeotia, with a temple of Athene. Hence, adj., **Itōnius** -a -um, Itonian.

Itūraei -ōrum, m. (Itoupaioi), a people in the north-east of Palestine. Hence, adj., **Itūraeus** -a -um, Ituraean.

Itus -ūs, m. (eo), a going, departure; noster itus, reditus, Cic.

Itylus -i, m. (Itulos), son of the Theban king Zethus and Aedon, killed by his own mother.

Itys -tyos, dat. -ty, acc. -tyn and -tyni, abl. -ty, m. (Itus), son of Tereus and Procne, killed by his mother and served up for food to his father.

Iulēus = Julius. **I**. named after Iulus, son of Aeneas, avi, Ov. **II**. belonging to Julius, Caesar; Calendae, 1st of July, Ov.

Iulus -i, m. son of Aeneas, also called Aeneas.

Ixiōn -ōnis, m. (Ixiōn), king of the Lapithae in Thessaly, father of Pirithous; for an insult to Juno he was hurled down to Tartarus, and bound to a perpetually revolving wheel. Hence, **A**. Adj., **Ixiōnius** -a -um, of Ixiōn. **B**. **Ixiōnides** -ae, m. (Ixiōnides), a son of Ixiōn, Pirithous, Ov.

J.

J, a consonant, originally written with the same sign as the vowel I, i, yet recognised by the ancients as a different letter.

Jacō -eūi -cītūrus, **2** (akin to jacio), to lie (opp. stare, pendere). **I**. Lit., **A**. Gen., humi, Cic.; in limine, Cic.; lecto, Ov.; super corpus alicuius, Ov.; ad alicuius pedes, Cic. **B**. Esp., **1**, to lie resting; **a**, of persons, to sleep; in lecto, Cic.; **b**, to recline at table, Ov.; **c**, to lie sick, be ill; te jacente, while you are ill in bed, Cic.; **2**, to lie thrown to the ground; **a**, Arge, jaces, Ov.; **b**, to lie dead, be slain; pro patria, Ov.; **3**, to lie or remain for a long time; Brundisii, Cic.; **4**, **a**, to lie geographically, be situated; jacet inter eos campus, Liv.; **b**, to lie low, be flat; domus depressa, caeca, jacens, Cic.; **c**, to lie in ruins; jacet Ilion ingens, Ov.; **d**, of clothes, to hang loosely, be loose; praeverrunt latas veste jacente vias, Ov.; **e**, to be cast down; vultus attolte jacentes, Ov. **II**. Fig., **A**. priora tempora in ruinis reipublicae nostrisq; jacuerunt, were united with, Cic. **B**. **1**, to be sunk,

in; in maerore, Cic.; **2, a, to be overcome, powerless;** (a) jacere Caesarem offensione populari, Cic.; (**β**) to be hopeless, dispirited; jacet, diffidit, abiecit hastas, Cic.; (**γ**) to be neglected or despised; philosophia jacuit usque ad hanc aetatem, Cic.; **b, to be overthrown, put out of court;** jacet hi suis testibus, Cic.; jacet igitur tota conclusio, Cic.; **c, to cease;** judicia jacebant, Cic.; **d, to be low in price;** jacet pretia praediorum, Cic.; **3, of words, to be in common use;** (verba) jactantia, Cic.

Jācētāni -ōrum, m. a people in the north of Hispania ulterior.

jiācio, jēci, jactum, 3. to throw, cast, hurl. **I. A. Lit.**, 1, gen., in aliquem scyphum, Cic.; materiam de muro in aggerem, Caes.; se in profundum, Cic.; **2, esp., a, to throw dice;** talum, Cic.; **b, to throw out an anchor;** ancoram, Caes.; **c, to fling away;** vestem procul, Ov.; **d, to scatter, diffuse;** flores, Verg. **B. Fig.**, 1, to throw, cast; contumeliam in aliquem, Cic.; **2, to let fall in speaking, to utter;** assiduas ore querelas, Cic.; suspicionem, Cic.; de habitu cultique et institutis eius, Tac. **II. to lay, build, erect;** aggerem, Caes.; fundamenta urbi, Liv.; fig., fundamenta pacis, Cic.

jactans -antis, p. adj. (from jacto), boastful, vainglorious, Cic.

jactantēr, adv. with compar. (jactans), boastfully, vaingloriously, Tac.

jactantia -ae, f. (jacto), boasting, bragging, vainglory; sui, about oneself, Tac.

jactatio -ōnis, f. (jacto). **I. Act.**, a throwing, shaking, violently moving up and down; a, corporis, Cic.; b, extolling, belauding; cultus, Tac. **II. Pass.**, 1, being tossed about, tossing; a, navis, Cic.; b, transf., violent emotions, Cic.; **2, applause;** jactationem habere in populo, Cic.; **3, vainglory;** alicuius, Cic.

jactator -ōris, m. (jacto), a boaster, ostentatious person, Cic.

jactatus -us, m. (jacto), a shaking, moving quickly up and down; pennarum, Ov.

jactito, 1. (intens. of jacto), to produce in public, to utter; ridicula, Liv.

jacto, 1. (intens. of jacio), to throw, cast. **I. A. Lit.**, 1, gen., faces in vicinorum tecta, Cic.; vestem de muro, Caes.; **2, a, to cast dice;** numeros eburnos, Ov.; **b, to throw away;** arma multa passim, Liv.; **c, to diffuse, spread, scatter;** odorem late, Verg. **B. Transf.**, to throw, utter, hurl; minas, Cic.; jocosae dicta in adversarios, Liv. **II. to move up and down, throw about, drive about, toss.** **A. Lit.**, 1, brachia, Ov.; cerviculam, Cic.; cum adversa tempestate in alto jactarentur, Cic.; aestu febrique jactari, Cic.; **2, esp., to throw about gesticulating;** se, Cic. **B. Transf.**, 1, gen., to drive hither and thither; curas pectore, Verg.; middle, jactabatur nummus, fluctuatus, Cic.; refl., se jactare or middle jactari; se in causis centumviralibus, to busy oneself with, Cic.; **2, esp., a, to torment, disquiet;** jactatur domi suae, Cic.; **b, to talk about repeatedly, discuss, speak of;** rem in contione, Cic.; **c, to boast of, vaunt;** gratiam urbanam, Caes.; genus et nomen, Hor.; **d, reflex, jactare se;** (a) to boast, brag, Cic.; (**β**) to behave oneself in a certain way; se magnificentissime, Cic.

jactura -ae, f. (jacio). **I. a throwing, throwing away;** in mari jacturam facere, to throw overboard, Cic. **II. Transf.**, A. loss, sacrifice; jacturae rei familiaris erunt faciendae, Cic.; jacturam criminum facere, to forego, pass over, Cic. **B. cost, expense, Cic.**

jactus -us, m. (jacio), a throwing, cast, throw. **I. fulminum**, Cic.; intra teli jactum, within

shot, Verg. **II. the throw of the dice;** tessarum prosper jactus, Liv.

jāculābilis -e (jaculor), that can be thrown or cast; telum, Ov.

jāculatio -ōnis, f. (jaculor), a throwing, hurling, Plin.

jāculator -ōris, m. (jaculor), 1, a thrower, hurler, Hor.; 2, a javelin-man, a light-armed soldier, Liv.

jāculatrix -icis, f. (jaculor), she that hurls, the huntress (Diana), Ov.

jāculor, 1. (jaculum). **I. Intransit.**, 1, lit., to throw a javelin; totum diem jaculari, Cic.; **2, transf., to make an attack with words;** probris procacibus in aliquem, Cic. **II. Transit.**, **A. to cast, hurl;** 1, lit., ignes, Verg.; silicem in hostes, Ov.; **2, transf., verbum, Lacr. B. to shoot at;** 1, lit., cervos, Hor.; **2, transf., to aim at, strive after;** multa, Hor.

jāculum -i, n. (jacio, the thing thrown), 1, a dart, javelin; fervefacta jacula in castra jacere, Caes.; 2, a casting-net, Ov.

jam, adv. (-is), now, already. **I. Temporal.**, **A. a, of the immediate present, just now;** non quia jam sint, sed quia saepe sint, Cic.; jam jamque, directly, Cic.; jam nunc, just now, Cic.; jam tum, just then, Cic.; **b, of time just passed, just lately;** illa his quae jam posui consequentia, Cic.; **c, of future time, immediately, directly, presently;** quam pulchra sint ipse jam dicet, Cic.; thus (a) soon, jam te premet nox, Hor.; (**β**) of commands, now, at once; sed jam age, carpe viam, Verg. **B. a, till now, up to the present time;** septingentos jam annos amplius unis moribus vivunt, Cic.; jam diu, jam dudum, jam pridem, now for a long time, Cic.; **b, from now;** jam concedo non esse miseris qui mortui sunt, Cic.; jam non, not from this time, Cic. **C. To express something that happens unexpectedly, early or late;** a, already; omnes jam istius generis legationes erant constitutae, Cic.; **b, at last;** te aliquando jam rem transigere, Cic. **II. Of other relations.** **A. then certainly, now certainly;** da mihi hoc, jam tibi maximam partem defensionis praecideris, Cic.; thus used to express the consequence of something, now indeed, so indeed; id tu jam intelliges quum in Galliam veneris, Cic. **B. To introduce something new, further, moreover;** et aures . . . itemque nares . . . jam gustatus, Cic. **C. To emphasise or limit statements, just, indeed;** a, with pronoun, jam illud non sunt admonendi, Cic.; **b, with adj., non scire quidem barbarum jam videtur, Cic.; c, of numerals, just;** sunt duo menses jam, Cic.; **d, with particles, non jam, not indeed, Cic.; nunc jam, even now, Cic.; tum jam, just then, Cic.**

jamdudum, jampridem, v. jam.

Janālis, v. Janus.

Janicūlum -i, n. (Janus), one of the hills of Rome, on the left side of the Tiber.

Janigēna -ae, c. (Janus and gigno), child of Janus, Ov.

janitor -ōris, m. (janua), a door-keeper, porter. **I. Gen.**, janitor carceris, Cic. **II. Esp.**, A. Of Janus, coelestis aulae, Ov. **B. Of Cerberus,** janitor immanis aulae, Hor.

jānitrix -icis, f. (janitor), a portress, Plant.

janua -ae, f. (see Janus), 1, the outer door of a house; januam claudere, Cic.; quaerere aliquem a janua, to ask at the door for some one, Cic.; 2, transf., entrance, passage; Ditis, Verg.; maris gemini, of the Bosphorus, Ov.; eam urbem sibi Asiae januam fore, Cic.; fig., quā nolui januā sum ingressus in causam, Cic.

Januārius -a -um (Janus), belonging to

Janus; *Januarius mensis, the month January, Cic., or simply Januarius, Caes.; calendae Januariae, the 1st of January, Cic.*

Jānus -i, m. (root *i*, to go, whence also *Janua*). *I. an old Italian deity, the god of the year, represented with two faces looking in opposite directions. II. 1, a covered passage, esp. a, one at the foot of the Argiletum, adorned with statues of Janus; b, one of the portals of the porta Carmentalis, Liv.; c, one of the arcades in the forum at Rome, of which there were three, Janus summus, imus, and medius, where the merchants, bankers, and booksellers had their shops; 2, poet., the month of January, Ov. Hence, adj., Jānalis -e, belonging to Janus.*

jēcur, genit. *jēcōris* and *jēcīnōris*, n., and **jōcur**, genit. *jōcīnēris*, n., *the liver, Cic.; as the seat of the passions (according to the belief of the ancients); feryens difficili bile tumet jecur, Hor. (Varro and Cic. use the form jecoris, Livy jōcīnēris.)*

jēcuscūlum (*jōcuscūlum*) -i, n. (dim. of *jecur*), *a little liver, Cic.*

jējūnē, adv. (*jejunus*), *of style, dryly, meagrely, frigidly, without energy or taste; de aliqua re jejune et exiliter disputare, Cic.; haec dicuntur fortasse jejuni, Cic.*

jējūnīosus -a -ūm (*jejunium*), *hungry, fasting, Plant.*

jējūnītās -ātis, f. (*jejunus*). *I. hungeriness, emptiness, Plant. II. Transf., of discourse, dryness, meagreness, frigidly, plainness; inopia et jejunitas, Cic.*

jējūnīum -ī, n. (*jejunus*). *I. a fast, abstinence from food; 1, lit., jejunium Cereri instituere, Liv.; 2, hunger; jejunia pascere, satiare, solvere, sedare, placare, to satisfy hunger, Ov. II. Transf., leanness, Verg.*

jējūnus -a -um, *fasting. I. 1, lit., ita jejunus ut ne aquam quidem gustarim, Cic.; 2, meton., a, hungry, Cic.; b, thirsty, Prop.; 3, a, empty; corpora suco jejunia, Lucr.; b, unfruitful; ager, Cic.; c, scanty; sanies, Verg. II. Fig., A. jejunae huius orationis aures, unacquainted with, Cic. B. a, poor, mean; calumnia, Cic.; b, dry, meagre, weak, oratio, Cic.; c, pitiful, insipid; illud vero pusilli animi et ipsa malevolentia jejuni et inanis, Cic.*

jentacūlum -i, n. (*jento*), *a breakfast, Plant.*

jento, *1. to breakfast, Suet.*

jōcātio -ōnis, f. (*jocor*), *a joke, jest, Cic.*

jōcor, *1. dep. (jocus). I. Intransit., to joke, jest; cum aliquo per litteras, Cic.; me appellabat jocos, Cic. II. Transit., to say in jest; haec jocatus sum, Cic.*

jōcōsē, adv. (*jocosus*), *in jest; jocosius scribere, Cic.*

jōcōsus -a -um (*jocus*), *jocose, humorous, witty, sportive, merry, facetious; Maecenas, Hor.; res, Cic.; transf., imago (vocis), the sportive echo, Hor.*

jōcūlāris -e (*joculus*), *jocular, laughable, ludicrous; licentia, Cic.; subst., n. pl., jōcūlāria -iūm, n. jests, Hor.*

jōcūlārīter, adv. (*jocularis*), *jocularly, jestingly, Plin.*

jōcūlātor -ōris, m. (*joculor*), *a joker, jocular person, Cic.*

jōcūlor, *1. dep. (joculus), to joke, jest, speak jocosely; quaedam militarily joculariter, making rude soldier-jests, Liv.*

jōcūlus -i, *1. (dim. of jocus), a little joke, or jest, Plant.*

jōcur, v. *jecur.*

jōeus -i, m. (plur. *joci* and *joca*). *I. a joke, jest; joci causa, for the jest's sake, Cic.; per jocum, in jest, Cic.; extra jocum, remoto joco, joking apart, Cic. II. Transf., a, a game, Ov.; b, toying; Ov.; c, a subject for jesting, Hor.*

1. jūba -ae, f. *1, the mane of any animal, Cic.; 2, the crest of a helmet, Verg.*

2. Jūba -ae, m. (*Ιόβας*), son of Hiempsal, king of Numidia, one of the supporters of Pompeius.

jūbar -āris, n. (= *jubare* (sc. *lumen*) from *jubar*), *a beaming light, radiance, esp. of the heavenly bodies, a, lit., the light of the sun, Ov.; of the moon, Ov.; of fire, Ov.; b, meton., a star, esp., the morning star, Varr.*

jūbātus -a -um (*juba*), *having a mane, crested; anguis, Liv.*

jūbēo, *jussi, jussum, 2. to order, command. I. Gen. constr., a, with accus. and infin., Caesar te sine cura esse jussit, told you not to be troubled, Cic.; Dionysium jube salvere, greet, Cic.; pontem jubet rescindi, Caes.; in pass. with infin. alone, consules jubentur scribere, Liv.; b, with infin. alone, receptui canere jubet, Caes.; c, with ut and the subj., jubere ut haec quoque referret, Caes.; d, with subj. alone, Tac.; e, with accus. alone, fratris necem, Tac.; f, absol., defessa jubendo est saeva Jovis conjux, Ov. II. A. Of physicians, to prescribe; agrotus qui jussus sit vinum sumere, Cic. B. As political t.t., a, of the Roman senate and people, to order; senatus decrevit populusque jussit, Cic.; senatus dictatorem dici jussit, Cic.; legem, Cic.; populus jussit de bello, Liv.; b, transf., of a law, lex jubet aut vetat, Cic.*

jūcundō (*jōcundō*), adv. (*jucundus*), *pleasantly, agreeably, delightfully; vivere, Cic.; jucundius bibere, Cic.*

jūcundītās (*jōcundītās*) -ātis, f. (*jucundus*), *pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness, pleasure; vitae, Cic.; dare se jucunditati, to give oneself up to pleasure, Cic.*

jūcundus (*jōcundus*) -a -um (for *juvīcundus*, from *juvo*), *pleasant, agreeable, delightful, pleasing; est mihi jucunda in malis vestra erga me voluntas, Cic.; comes alicui jucundus, Cic.; verba ad audiendum jucunda, Cic.*

Jūdaea -ae, f. (*Ιουδαία*), *Judaea or (sometimes) Palestine; hence, 1, adj., Jūdaeus* -a -um, *Jewish, and subst., Jūdaei -ōrum, m. the Jews; 2, Jūdaicus* -a -um, *Jewish.*

jūdex -icis, m. (*jus dicere* = *judicare*), *a judge. I. selecti judices, chosen by the praetor, Cic.; judex quaestionis, a judge chosen to preside at a trial, Cic.; dare judicem, to appoint a judge (said of the praetor), Cic.; judicem alicui ferre, of the plaintiff, to propose a judge, Cic.; judicem dicere, of the defendant, Liv.; alicui judicem sumere, or habere, Cic.; judices rejicere, to object to, Cic.; apud judicem causam agere, Cic.; judicem esse de aliqua re, Cic.; used with feminine nouns, dialectica veri et falsi quasi disceptatrix et judex, Cic.; hac judice, Ov. II. Transf., of a person who judges or decides on anything, acquissimus eorum studiorum aestimator et judex, Cic.*

jūdicatīo -ōnis, f. (*judico*), *1, a judicial investigation, Cic.; in a speech, the examination of the defendant's plea, Cic.; 2, a judgment, opinion, Cic.*

jūdicatūm -i, n. (*judico*), *a decided case, judgment, decision; judicatum non facere, Cic.; judicatum negare, Cic.*

jūdicātus -ūs, m. (*judico*), *the office or business of a judge, Cic.*

jūdicīālis -e (*judicium*), *relating to a court of justice, judicial; causa, Cic.*

judiciarius -a -um (judicium), relating to a court of justice; quaestus, Cic.

judicium -i, n. (iudex). **I.** 1, a trial, legal investigation; judicium dare or reddere, Cic.; qui judicium exercet, i.e., the praetor, Cic.; 2, meton., a, a law-suit, Cic.; b, the judicial office, Sall.; c, the place of trial, Nep.; d, the judges; judicium sortiri, Cic. **II.** judgment, decision. **A.** Lit., of an authority or superior, Cic.; senatus, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, opinion, view; judicium facere, to decide, Cic.; meo judicio, in my opinion, Cic.; 2, a, the judgment, power of judging, discernment, understanding; intelligens, Cic.; subtile, Hor.; b, reflection, consideration; iudicio aliquid facere, Cic.

judico, 1. (jus dico). **I.** to investigate judicially, to be a judge, Cic. **II.** to judge, decide. **A.** Lit., rem, Cic.; lites, Cic.; aliquid contra aliquem, Cic.; with acc. and infin., deberi dotem, Cic.; iudicata res, a decided case, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to determine, decide; iudicium est, Cic.; 2, to judge; a, si quos ego posse iudicare arbitrari, Cic.; b, to esteem, value; prudentem non ex ipsius habitu sed ex aliqua re externa, Cic.; c, to be of an opinion; quod ante iudicaram, Cic.; with acc. and infin., iudico neminem tanta habuisse ornamenta, Cic.; or in pass., with nom. and infin.; nos bene emisse iudicati sumus, Cic.; d, to declare openly; Dolabella hoste iudicato, Cic.

jūgālis -e (jugum), yoked together; a, subst., **jūgāles** -ium, m. a team or yoke, Verg.; b, matrimonial, nuptial; vinculum, Verg.; dona, Ov.

Jūgārius vicus, a part of Rome, at the foot of the capitol, named after Juno Jūga, who had an altar there.

jūgātiō -ōnis, f. (jugo), the training of vines on a trellis, Cic.

jūgerum -i, n., plur. according to the 3rd declension (jugis), 1, a plot of land 240 feet long by 120 broad, and containing therefore 28,000 square feet, Cic.; 2, as a translation of the Greek μέτρον, a measure of length, containing 100 Greek or 104 Roman feet, Plin.

jūgis -e (jungo), joined together; a, jūge auspiciū, an auspice marred by the dunging of yoked oxen, Cic.; b, perpetual, continuous, never-failing; aqua, Cic.; puteus, Cic.

jūglans -gladis, f. (= Jovis glans), a walnut, Cic.

jūgo, 1. (jugum), to bind together, connect; a, virtutes inter se jūgatae sunt, Cic.; b, to marry, give in marriage, Verg.; aliquem or aliquam alicui, Verg.

jūgōsus -a -um (jugum), mountainous, Ov.

jūgūlāe -arum, f. (*jūglus = junctus), the three stars which form the belt of the constellation Orion, Plaut.

jūgūlo, 1. (jugulum), to cut the throat, slay, kill. **I.** Lit., suem, Cic.; cives optimos, Cic. **II.** to ruin, destroy; aliquem factis decretisque, Cic.; jugulari suā confessione, Cic.

jūgūlum -i, n. and **jūgūlus** -i, m. (jugo). **I.** the collar-bone, Plin. **II.** the hollow above the collar-bone, the throat; jugula concava, Cic.; jugulum dare (alicui), Cic., or porrigere, Hor.; of the defeated gladiator, to present his throat to his adversary's stroke.

jūgum -i, n. (root JUG, whence also jungo, Gk. ΖΥΓ, whence ζυγόν, ζεύγνυμι). **I.** a yoke passing over the necks of two oxen, a horse's collar. **A.** 1, lit., jūga imponere bestiis, Cic.; 2, meton., a, a team or yoke of oxen, Cic.; b, a team of horses, Verg.; c, transf., a pair, a couple; impiorum (of Antonius and Dolabella), Cic. **B.** Fig., 1, ferre jugum pariter, to love in

adversity as well as in prosperity, Hor.; 2, a, the marriage-tye, Ov.; b, the yoke of slavery; jugum accipere, Liv. **II.** 1, the yoke under which the Romans compelled their vanquished enemies to pass in token of submission; mittere sub jugum, Cic., Liv. 2, a, the constellation Libra, Cic.; b, the beam of a pair of scales, Liv.; 3, the beam of a weaver's loom, Ov.; 4, jūga, the rovers' benches, Verg.; 5, a ridge or summit of a mountain; summum jugum montis, Caes.

Jūgurtha -ae, m. king of Numidia, who carried on a long war with the Romans, and was conquered by Marius. Hence, adj., **Jūgurthinus** -a -um, Jūgurthine.

Jūlius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were a, Q. Julius Caesar; b, his adopted son Octavius; and c, Julia, daughter of Augustus, wife of Marcellus, Agrippa, and Tiberius. Adj., **Julian**; lex, of Julius Caesar, Cic.; mensis Julius or simply Julius, the month of July, so called in honour of Julius Caesar, formerly called Quintilis.

jūmentum -i, n. (= jugmentum from jungo, as examen = exagmen), an animal used for carrying or drawing, beast of burden, Cic.

juncēus -a -um (juncus), of or relating to rushes, made of rushes; vincula, Ov.

juncōsus -a -um (juncus), full of rushes, rushy; litora, Ov.

junctim, adv. (junctus), successively, both together, Suet.

junctio -ōnis, f. (jungo), a joining, connexion; eorum verborum, Cic.

junctūra -ae, f. (jungo), a joining. **A.** Lit., a joint; tignorum, Caes.; laterum, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, genera, relationship, Ov.; 2, rhetorical combination, putting together, Hor.

junctus -a -um, p. adj. (from jungo), joined together, yoked together, connected, united. **I.** junctior cum exitu, Cic. **II.** 1, joined by affection, relationship, etc.; junctissimus, most nearly connected, very intimate, Ov.; 2, rhet. t. t., well put together; oratio, Cic.

juncus -i, m. (oxyōsus), a rush, bulrush; limosus, Verg.; junci palustrea, Ov.

jungo, junxi, junctum, 3. (root JUG, Gk. ΖΥΓ, whence ζεύγνυμι, ζυγόν), to join, unite, connect. **I.** Lit., a, res inter se, Cic.; aliquid cum aliqua re, Cic.; oscula, to kiss, Ov.; fluvium ponte, Liv.; pontem, Tac., to throw a bridge over a river. **B.** Esp., 1, to yoke; equos curru (dat.), Verg.; 2, of places, in passive, to border on; Jano loca juncta, Ov.; 3, milit. t. t., to unite troops; socia arma Rutulis, Liv. **II.** Transf., a, cum hominibus consuetudines jungebat, Cic.; with abl., improbitas scelere juncta, Cic.; with dat., indignatio juncta conquestioni, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to unite in marriage; aliquem secum matrimonio, Liv.; alicui, Ov.; se alicui, Ov.; 2, to connect by affection, relationship, friendship; se ad aliquem, Cic.; amicitiam cum aliquo, to form, Cic.; 3, to unite politically; foedere or societate alicui jungi, Liv.; 4, to connect grammatically; juncta verba, Cic.

jūnior, v. juvenis.

jūnipérus -i, f. the juniper-tree, Verg.

Jūnius -a -um, the name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were L. Junius Brutus and the two Bruti, M. Jun. Brutus and D. Jun. Brutus, the murderers of Caesar; adj., **Junian**; mensis Junius or simply Junius, the month of June.

Jūno -ōnis, f. (= Jovino), the goddess Juno, daughter of Saturnus, sister and wife of Jupiter; Juno inferna, Proserpine, Verg.; so Juno Avernā,

Ov.; urbs Junonis, Argos, **Ov.** Hence, **A. Jūnōnālis** -e, relating or belonging to Juno; tempus, the month of June, **Ov.** **B. Jūnōnīus** -a -um, Junonian; hospitā, Carthage, Verg.; ales, the peacock, **Ov.**; custos, Argus, **Ov.**; mensis, June, **Ov.** **C. Jūnōnicōla** -ae, c.-a worshipper of Juno. **D. Jūnōnigēna** -ae, m. son of Juno, of Vulcan, **Ov.**

Juppiter, Jōvis, m. (prop., Diuspater, Diuspiter, Diespiter, the father of the heavens), Jupiter, **1**, the supreme god among the Romans, brother and husband of Juno, corresponding to the Zeus of the Greeks; Jovis satelles, Cic., ales, the eagle, **Ov.**; Juppiter Stygius, Pluto, Verg.; **2**, transf., a, the planet Jupiter, Cic.; b, air, sky, heavens; sub Jove, in the open air, **Ov.**

Jūra -ae, m. a mountain-chain extending northwards from the banks of the Rhone.

jurandum -i, n. (juro), an oath, Ter.

jūrātor -ōris, m. (jūro), a sworn assessor, assistant of the censor, Liv.

1. jūrātus -a -um, partic. of juro.

2. jūrātus -a -um (jus), sworn, bound by an oath; jurati judges, Cic.

jūrēconsultus = jurisconsultus (q.v.).

jūrējūro, **1**. (jus and juro), to swear by an oath, Liv.

jūrēpēritus = jurisperitus (q.v.).

jurgium -ii, n. (jurgo), altercation, verbal contention, strife, quarrel, brawl; jurgio saepe contendere cum aliquo, Cic.

jurgo, **1**. (= jure ago). **I.** Intransit., to quarrel, contend in words, brawl, Cic. **II.** Trans., to scold, Hor.

jūridiciālis -e (juridicus), relating to right or justice; constitutio, Cic.

jūrisconsultus -i, m. one learned in the law, a lawyer, Cic.

jūrisdictio -ōnis, f. **I.** the administration of justice by the praetor, judicial authority, Cic.; jurisdictio urbana et peregrina (of the praetor urbanus and peregrinus), Liv.; jurisdictio in libera civitate contra leges senatusque consulta, Cic. **II.** Meton., a place where justice is administered, an assize-town, Tac.

jūrispēritus -i, m. one skilled or experienced in the law, Cic.

jūro, **1**. (2. jus). **I.** Intransit., to swear, take an oath. **A.** ex animi mei sententia, Cic.; per deos, Sall.; pro aliquo, in the place of some one, Liv. **B.** in verba alicuius, to swear after a certain formula, Liv.; in certa verba, Cic.; in legem, to swear to, Cic.; omnis exercitus in se quisque jurat, each soldier took the oath separately, Liv. **II.** Trans., **A.** to swear; juravi verissimum jusjurandum, Cic. **B.** to affirm on oath, to swear to; morbum, to the fact that one is ill, Cic.; falsum jurare, Cic.; id in litem, in support of a suit, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Cic. **C.** to call the gods to witness; deos, **Ov.** **D.** to deny on oath; calumniam in aliquem, Liv.

jūrōr -ātus sum, dep. **1**. (= juro), to swear; quid juratus sit, Cic.; partic. juratus, sworn on oath; si diceret juratus, Cic. (only used in perf. and partic. perf.).

1. jūś, jūris, n. (connected with *jūos*; from *śew*, *śūw*), broth, soup, Cic.

2. jūś, jūris, n. (from the same root as jubeo, lit. = jussum), right, law. **I. A.** as contained in statutes, etc., principia juris, Cic.; jus ac fas omne delere, Cic.; jura dare, to give laws, Liv. **B. 1**, law, as comprising rights; jus hominum, natural law, Cic.; jus gentium, Cic.; *fas civile*, the common law, Cic.; **2**, a, law, as

opposed to equity; summum jus, summa injuria, Cic.; jus dicere, to declare the law, to decide judicially (said of the praetor), Cic.; b, meton., a court of justice; in jus vocare, Cic.; adire, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** right, law, as common to mankind; divina ac humana jura, Cic.; uxores eodem jure sunt quo viri, have the same rights as, Cic.; jure optimo, by the best of rights, Cic.; jus est, with infin., it is right, Cic. **B. 1**, right, privilege; jus civitatis, Cic.; jus auxilii sui, Liv.; **2**, legal right, authority; jus agendi cum plebe, Cic.; sui juris esse, to be independent, Cic.

jusjurandum, -jūrisjurandi, n. an oath; alicui jusjurandum dare, foll. by acc. and infin., to promise on oath, Cic.; jusjurandum accipere, to take an oath, Caes.; jusjurandum violare, Cic.; consecrare, Cic.; fidem astringere jurejurando, Cic.; aliquem jurejurando obstringere, with acc. and infin., Caes. (Sometimes separated, e.g., jus igitur jurandum, Cic.)

jussum -i, n. (jubeo), gen. in plnr. **I.** a command, order, Cic.; jussa efficere, Sall. **II.** **A.** the prescription of a physician, **Ov.** **B.** the command of the Roman people; perniciose et injusta jussa, Cic.

jussus -ū, m. (jubeo), a command, commanding; vestro jussu, by your order, Cic.

justē, adv. (justus), justly, rightly; imperare, Cic.; facilius fieri potuerit et justius, Cic.; immo justissime, Cic.

justifissus -a -um (justus and factio), acting justly, Cat.

justitia -ae, f. (justus), justice, love of justice, equity; justitiam colere, Cic.; justitia erga deos, Cic.; in hostem, Cic.

justitium -ii, n. (juri-stitium, from jus and sisto), a suspension of business in the courts of law. **I. a**, justitium indicere, edicere, to proclaim a suspension of legal business; justitium remittere, to close, Liv.; b, transf., a pause, cessation, suspension; omnium rerum, Liv. **II.** a public mourning, Tac.

justus -a -um (jus). **I.** Of persons, just, upright, impartial; judex, Cic. **II.** Of objects, **A.** just, equitable, fair; supplicium, Cic.; bellum, Liv.; hostis, having the right on his side, Cic.; subst., justum colere, to do what is right, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, well grounded, justifiable; causa, Cic.; ira, **Ov.**; **2**, regular, proper, perfect, complete, suitable; proelium, Liv.; victoria, Cic.; **3**, fitting, right, sufficient; numerus, Liv.; altitudo, Caes.; neut. subst., plus justo, more than is right, Hor.; so longior justo, **Ov.**; plur., *justa* -orum, a, what is fitting; justa praebere servis, Cic.; b, due forms and observances, esp. funeral rites; justa facere alicui, Cic.

Jūturna -ae, f. (juvo), the nymph of a spring in Latium, sister of Turnus, worshipped at Rome and sacrificed to in times of scarcity of water; a spring near the river Numicius, also worshipped.

1. jūvēnālis -e (juvenis), youthful; corpus, Verg.; ludus, Liv.

2. Jūvēnālis -is, m., D. Junius, a Roman writer of satires, contemporary of Domitian and Trajan.

jūvēnālītēr, adv. (l. juvenalis), like a young man, with the strength of a young man, **Ov.**

jūvēncus -a -um (for juvenicus, from juvenis), young. **I.** Adj., equus, Lucr. **II.** Subst., **A.** jūvēncus -i, m., a, a young man, Hor.; b, a young bullock or ox, Verg. **B. jūvēnca** -ae, f., a, a young woman, a maiden, Hor.; b, a young cow, heifer, Verg. (genit. plur., jūvēncum, Verg.).

jūvenesco -vēnūi, 3. (juvenis), 1, to grow up to youth; vitulus, Hor.; 2, to become young again; juvenescit homo, Ov.

jūvenilis -e (juvenis), youthful, juvenile; licentia, Cic.; redundantia, Cic.

jūveniliter, adv. (juvenilis), youthfully, like a youth; Annibal juveniliter exultans, Cic.

jūvenis -is (juvo). I. Adj., young, youthful; anni, Ov.; compar., junior, Liv. II. Subst., juvenis -is, c., a young man, young woman, one in the prime of life (generally from the twentieth to the fortieth year), Cic.

jūvenor, 1. dep. (juvenis), to act like a youth, with youthful indiscretion and impulsivity, Hor.

jūventa -ae, f. (juvenis), youth. I. 1, lit., the time of youth; flos juventae, Liv.; 2, meton., (a) the youth = the young; imbellis, docilis, Hor.; (b) prima juvena, the down on a young man's cheeks, Verg.; (c) abstract, the force of youth; virtus et juvena, Liv. II. Personif., the goddess of youth, Ov.

jūventas -ātis, f. (juvenis). I. youth, the time of youth; 1, lit., Verg.; 2, meton., a, prima juvenas, the down on a young man's cheeks, Verg.; b, the vigour of youth, Hor. II. Person., the goddess of youth, Hebe, Cic.

jūventus -ūtis, f. (juvenis), youth, the period of life between the twentieth and the fortieth year. A. Lit., ex quae juventute geruntur et viribus, Cic. B. Meton., young men; juvenus Romana, Liv.; legendus est hic orator juventuti, Cic.; princeps juventutis, in republican times, the first among the knights, Cic.

jūvo, jūvi, jūtum, fut. partic., jūvātūrus, 1. I. to help, assist, aid, be of service; aliquem in aliqua re, Cic.; aliquem auxilio laboris, Cic.; hostes frumento, Caes.; juvante deo, dñis juvantibus, with God's help, Cic. II. to delight, please, gratify; ut te juvit coena? Hor.; ita se dicent juvari, Cic.; often Impers., juvat, with infin., it delights, it pleases; juvit me tibi tuas literas profuisse, Cic.; forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Verg.

juxtā (connected with jungo). I. Adv., A. Of space, close to, by the side of, near, hard by; legio quae juxta constiterat, Caes.; sellam juxta ponere, Sall. B. Transf., in like manner, equally; vitam mortemque juxta aestimo, Sall.; aliaque castella juxta ignobilia, Liv.; juxta ac si hostes adessent, Liv.; juxta quam, Liv.; with dat., res parva ac juxta magnis difficilis, Liv.; with cum and the abl., juxta mecum omnes intelligitis, Sall. II. Prep. with acc. A. Of space, 1, lit., near to, hard by; juxta murum castra posuit, Caes.; 2, transf., immediately after or upon, next to; juxta deos in tuā manu positum est, Tac. B. Of time, just before; juxta finem vitae, Tac.

juxtim, adv. (connected with jungo), near, close by, Lucr.

K.

K. The letter K, k, was originally a part of the Latin Alphabet, but afterwards almost entirely disappeared from it, and was replaced by C. K was only used in abbreviations, as K = Kaesar, Kal. = Kalendae.

Kalendae = Calendae (q.v.).

Karthāgo = Carthago (q.v.).

L.

L, 1, corresponds to the Greek lambda (Λ, λ). For its use as an abbreviation, v. Table of Abbreviations..

lābasco, 3. (labo), 1, to totter, threaten to fall, Lucr.; 2, to give way, Ter.

lāba -ae, f., the lip = labia (q.v.).

lābēcūla -ae, f. (dim. of labes), a little spot or stain, a slight disgrace, Cic.

lābēfācio -fēci -factum, 3, pass., lābēfio, -factus sum -fieri (labo and facio). I. to make to totter, shake, loosen; partem muri, Caes.; charta sit a vinculis non labefacta suis, not opened, Ov. II. Transf., 1, a, to weaken; corpora aestus impatientia labefecit, Tac.; b, political, to shake, impair; jura plebis, Liv.; 2, to cause to shake or waver; quem nulla unquam vis, nullae minae, nulla invidia labefecit, Cic.

lābēfacto, 1. (intens. of labefacio), to cause to totter, shake violently. I. Lit., signum vectibus, Cic. II. Transf., 1, a, animam sedibus intus, Lucr.; b, to injure, weaken, destroy; alicuius fidem pretio, to corrupt, Cic.; amicitiam aut justitiam, Cic.; vitas hominum, to disturb, disquiet, Cic.

1. **lābellum** -i, n. (dim. of 1. labrum), a little lip, Cic.

2. **lābellum** i, n. (dim. of 2. labrum), a small bathing-vessel, Cic.

Lābērius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was D. Laberius, a knight and writer of mimes, contemporary of Jul. Caesar.

lābes -is, f. (1. labor), a falling in, sinking in. I. Lit., esp. of the earth, multis locis labes factae sint, Cic. II. Transf., A. prima labes mali, the first mischance, Verg. B. 1, ruin, destruction; innocentiae labes atque ruina, Cic.; applied to a person, labes atque perniciēs provinciae Siciliae, Cic.; 2, a spot, stain, blemish; a, physical, sine labe toga, Ov.; victima labe carens, Ov.; b, moral, mark of disgrace, stain of infamy, disgrace, dishonour, ignominy; illa labes atque ignominia reipublicae, Cic.; alicui labem inferre, Cic.

lābia (lābēa) -ae, f. and **lābium** -ii, n. (lambo), a lip, Plaut.

Lābici (Lāvici) -ōrum, m. and **Lābicum** -i, n. an old Latin town, fifteen miles south-east of Rome. Hence, adj., **Lābicānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Labicum; subst., a, **Lābicānum** -i, n. the territory of Labicum; b, **Lābicāni** -orum, m. the inhabitants of Labicum.

Lābienus -i, m., T., a legate of Julius Caesar, who deserted to Pompeius at the breaking out of the Civil War.

lābīosus -a -um (labium), with large lips, Lucr.

lābium -ii, n. = labia (q.v.).

lābo, 1. to totter, waver, be about to fall, begin to sink. I. Lit., signum labat, Cic.; labat ariete crebro janua, Verg.; labantem unā parte aciem, wavering, Liv. II. Transf., 1, to waver, totter; omnes reipublicae partes aegras et labantes sanare et confirmare, Cic.; memoria labat, is uncertain, Liv.; 2, to waver in fidelity or opinion; scito labare meum consilium, Cic.; fides sociorum labare coepit, Liv.

1. **lābor**, lapsus sum, 3. dep. to glide, slide, fall down, slip. I. 1, lit., ex equo, Liv.; humor in genas furim labitur, Hor.; stellas praecipites coelo labi, Verg.; lapsi de fontibus amnes, Ov.;

quia continenter laberentur et fluere omnia. **Cic.** 2, transf., *a*, to glide, to run, to flow; sed labor longius, ad propositum revertar, *I wander from the point*, **Cic.**; oratio sedate placideque iabatur, *flows along*, **Cic.**; of time, to pass away; labuntur tempora, **Hor.**; *b*, to incline to, fall into; labor eo ut assentiar Epicuro, *I feel myself drawn into*, etc., **Cic.**; civitatum mores lapsi ad mollietatem, **Cic.** **II. A.** to glide down, glide off, deviate from; ne adjectae voces laberentur atque errarent, **Cic.**; hac spe lapsus, *deceived*, **Cic.** **B.** to slip, to stumble; 1, lit., agaso pede lapsus, **Hor.**; 2, transf., *a*, to make a slip, to make a mistake; erravit, lapsus est, non putavit, **Cic.**; in aliqua re, **Cic.**; per errorem, **Cic.**; propter imprudentiam, **Cic.**; in officio, **Cic.**; *b*, to be on the point of falling; labentem et prope cadentem rempublicam, **Cic.** **C.** to glide out, to fall out; viscera lapsa, **Ov.**; of persons, to slip away; custodia, **Tac.** **D.** to fall to the ground; calor ossa reliquit, labitur, **Verg.**; labentes deorum aedes, **Hor.**; transf., to fall, be destroyed; lapsum genus, **Verg.**

2. **lābor** -ōris, m. work, labour, toil, effort. **I. Lit.**, *a*, gen., rest magni laboris, is difficult, **Cic.**; capere tantum laborem, **Cic.**; impenditur labor ad incertum casum, **Cic.**; laborem hominum periculis sublevandis impertire, **Cic.**; laborem interponere pro aliquo, **Cic.**; labor est, with infin., it is a work of difficulty, **Liv.**; *b*, activity, industry, capacity for work; homo magni laboris, **Cic.**; 2, meton., *a*, work, result of labour; multorum mensium labor interiit, **Caes.**; *b*, deed, undertaking; belli, **Verg.** **II. a**, hardship, fatigue, need, distress, difficulty; cuius erga me benevolentiam vel in labore nio vel in honore perspici, **Cic.**; poet., labores solis, eclipse of the sun, **Verg.**; Lucinae, pains of labour, **Verg.**; *b*, sickness, **Plaut.**

lābōrifer -fēra -fērum (labor and fero), bearing toil and hardship; **Hercules**, **Ov.**

lābōrīosē, adv. (laboriosus), laboriously, with toil and fatigue; quo quisque est ingeniosior, hoc doet iracundius et laboriosus, **Cic.**; diligentissime laboriosissimeque accusare, **Cic.**

lābōrīōsus -a -um (2. labor). **I.** full of toil, hardship, trouble, laborious; *a*, vitae genus laboriosum sequi, **Cic.**; *b*, of persons, industrious, **Cic.** **II.** troubled, harassed, undergoing trouble and hardship; laboriosa cohors **Ulixei**, **Hor.**; quid nobis duobus laboriosus, **Cic.**

lābōro, 1. (2. labor). **I.** Intransit., *A. a*, to work, toil, labour, strive; sibi et populo Romano, non Verri laborare, **Cic.**; in aliqua re, **Cic.**; de aliqua re, **Cic.**; de aliquo, **Cic.**; in aliquid, **Liv.**; with ut or ne and the subj., **Cic.**; non laboro, with infin., **Cic.**; *b*, to be troubled about, to be distressed, to care; quorsum recidat responsum tuum, non magno opere laboro, **Cic.** **B.** to suffer, labour under anything, be oppressed with, afflicted with; morbo, to be ill, **Cic.**; ex intestinis, pedibus, renibus, to suffer pain in, **Cic.**; ex invidia, **Cic.**; a re frumentaria, **Caes.**; in re familiari, **Cic.**; absol., to be in danger; illi laboranti subvenire, **Caes.**; of things, quod vehementer eius artus laborarent, as he suffered from gout, **Cic.**; digitorum contractio nullo in motu laborat, finds no difficulty in, **Cic.**; quum luna laboret, is eclipsed, **Cic.** **II.** Transit., to work out, to elaborate, prepare, form; arte laboratae vestes, **Verg.**; dona laboratae Cereris, corn made into bread, **Verg.**

lābos -ōris, m. = 2. labor (q.v.).

Lābrōs -i, m. (λάβρος), name of a dog, **Ov.**

1. **lābrum** -i, n. (lambo), a lip; superius, the upper lip, **Caes.**; prov., primis labris gustasse physiologiam, to have only a superficial

knowledge of, **Cic.**; meton., the edge, rim, lip; fossae, **Caes.**

2. **lābrum** -i, n. (lavo), *a*, a basin, vessel, tub, **Verg.**; *b*, especially, a bathing-vessel, **Cic.**; meton., poet., labra Dianae, bath, **Ov.**

lābrusca -ae, f. the wild vine, **Verg.**

lābruscum -i, n. the fruit of the wild vine, **Verg.**

laburnum -i, n. the laburnum tree (**Cytisus Laburnum**, **Linn.**), **Plin.**

lābyrintheus -a -um (labyrinthus), labyrinthine, **Cat.**

lābyrinthus -i, m. (λαβύρινθος), a labyrinth, esp. the labyrinth in Crete constructed by Daedalus, **Verg.**

lac, lactis, n. (akin to γάλα, γάλακτος), milk.

I. Lit., **Cic.** **II.** Transf., the milky sap of plants, **Ov.**

Lācaena -ae, f. (Λάκαινα), Spartan, Lacedaemonian; virgo, **Verg.**; subst., a Spartan woman; esp., Helen, **Verg.**; Leda, **Mart.**

Lācēdaemon -ōnis, f. (Λακεδαίμων), the city Lacedaemon or Sparta; hence, adj., **Lācēdaemōnius** -a -um, Lacedaemonian; Tarentum, built by a colony from Sparta, **Hor.**

lācer -cēra -cērum. **I. Pass.**, torn, maimed, dismembered, torn to pieces; corpus, **Sall.**; vestis, **Tac.** **II. Act.**, tearing to pieces; morsus, **Ov.**

lācēratiō -ōnis, f. (lacer), a tearing to pieces, maiming, mangling, laceration; corporis, **Cic.**

lācerna -ae, f. a mantle worn over the toga on a journey or in bad weather, **Cic.**

lācernātus -a -um (lacerna), clad in the lacerna, **Juv.**

lācēro, 1. (lacer), to tear to pieces, maim, mangle, lacerate. **I. Lit.**, alicuius corpus lacerare atque vexare, **Cic.**; lacerare aliquem omni cruciati, **Cic.**; pontes, to destroy, **Liv.** **II.** Transf., 1, to wound deeply, ruin, destroy; lacerare rempublicam, **Cic.**; patriam scelesse, **Cic.**; esp., *a*, to squander; pecuniam, **Cic.**; *b*, to distress, torture; meus me moeror quotidianus lacerat, **Cic.**; 2, to wound with words, rail at, asperse, attack, rend; haec te lacerat, haec cruentat oratio, **Cic.**; aliquem probris, **Liv.**

lācēta -ae, f. **I.** a lizard, **Hor.** **II.** a sea-fish, **Cic.**

lācērtōsus -a -um (lacertus), muscular, powerful; centuriones, **Cic.**

1. **lācērtus** -i, m., gen. plur. = the muscles. **I. Gen.**, 1, lit., lacertos exercitatio expressit, **Quint.**; 2, fig., of oratorical vigour, in Lysia sunt lacerti, **Cic.** **II. 1**, the muscles of the upper part of the arm (from the shoulder to the elbow), Milo Crotoniates nobilitatus ex lateribus et lacertis suis, **Cic.**; 2, fig., of oratorical vigour, a quo quum amentatas hastas acceperit, ipse eas oratoris lacertis viribusque torquebat, **Cic.**

2. **lācērtus** -i, m. = lacerta (q.v.).

lācēssō -ivi and -ii -itum, 3. (intens. of *lacio), to provoke, stimulate, excite, exasperate, irritate; *a*, virum ferro, **Cic.**; aliquem proelio, bello, **Caes.**; aliquem ad pugnam, **Liv.**; me scripto, provoke me to write again, **Cic.**; so ad scribendum, **Cic.**; aliquem injuriā, **Cic.**; deos precibus, **Hor.**; pelagus carinā, to sail over, **Hor.**; *b*, with acc. of thing, to begin, occasion; pugnam, **Liv.**; sermones, **Cic.**

Lacētāni -ōrum, m. (Λακετανοί), a people in Hispania Tarraconensis. Hence, **Lacētānia** -ae, f. the country of the Lacetani.

Lāchēs -ētis, m. (Λάχης), son of Melampus, general of the Athenians, slain at Mantinea (418 B.C.).

Lachōsis -is, f. (Λάχεσις), the one of the three Parcae that spun the thread of life.

lāchrīma (lāchrīma), v. lacrima.

lāchrīmo (lāchrīmo) and -or, v. lacrimo.

Lāciādēs -ae, m. (Λακιάδης), belonging to the Lacinian demes (in Attica), Cic.

lācinia -ae, f. (Λακίς), a lappet or flap of a garment; prov., aliqui obtinere lacinia, to hold by the extreme end, to have but an insecure hold, Cic.; in lacinia servare ex mensa secunda semina, ap. Cic.

Lācinium -i, n. (Λακίνιον ἄκρον), a promontory in Bruttium, near Crotona, where Juno Lacinia had a famous temple. Hence, adj., **Lācinius** -a -um, Lacinian; diva Lacinia, the Lacinian goddess (Juno); meton. = the temple of Juno Lacinia, Verg.

Lāco (Lācōn) -ōnis, m. (Λάκων), a Spartan, Lacedaemonian; fulvus Laco, a Spartan hound, Hor.; plur., **Lācōnes** -um, m. the Lacedaemonians. Hence, 1, adj., **Lācōnicus** -a -um, Laconian. Subst., a, **Lācōnica** -ae, f. or **Lācōnicōs** -es, f. (Λακωνικῆς), the country of Laconia, Nep.; b, **Lācōnicum** -i, n. (sc. balneum), a sweating-room in a bath, Cic.; 2, **Lācōnis** -idis, f. Spartan; mater, Ov.

lācrīma (lācrīma, lāchrīma, or lāchrīma) -ae, f. (δάκρυ, δάκρυμα). **I.** a tear; multis cum lacrimis, with a flood of tears, Cic.; lacrimas profundere, to shed tears, Cic.; prae lacrimis (for tears) loqui non possum, Cic.; debilitor lacrimis, unmanned by, Cic.; lacrimis gaudio effusus, Liv. **II.** the exudation from certain plants; turis, Ov.; Heliadum, amber, Ov.

lācrīmābilis (lācrīmābilis) -e (lacrimo), deplorable, lamentable, woeful; tempus, Ov.; bellum, Verg.

lācrīmābundus -a -um (lacrimo), breaking into tears, weeping, Liv.

lācrīmo (lāchrīmo, lācrīmo), 1. to weep, shed tears. **I.** Lit., equis fuit quin lacrimaret? Cic. **II.** Of plants, to exude, to drip, drop down; partic. pass., lacrimatae cortice myrrhae, dripping from, Ov.

lācrīmōsus (lācrīmōsus) -a -um (lacrima). **I.** fearful, shedding tears; lumina vino lacrimosa, Ov.; voces, Verg. **II.** a, causing tears; fumus, Hor.; b, mournful, piteous; bellum, Hor.

lācrīmūla -ae, f. (dim. of lacrima), a little tear, Cic.

lācrīma, etc., v. lacrima, etc.

lactēo, 2. (lac). **I.** to suck; lactens Romulus, Cic.; lactens hostia, Cic. Subst., **lactentes** -ium, f. (sc. hostiae), unweaned animals, as victims for a sacrifice; lactentibus rem divinam facere, Liv. **II.** to be milky, juicy, contain milk, to be full of sap; frumenta, Verg.

lactēolus -a -um, adj. (dim. of lacteus), milk-white, Cat.

lactes -ium, f. (lac), the small intestines, guts, Plaut.

lactesco, 3. (lacteo), to become milk, be changed into milk; onnis fere cibus matrum lactescere incipit, Cic.

lactēus -a -um (lac). **I.** Lit., 1, milky; humor, Ov.; 2, full of milk; ubera, Verg. **II.** Meton., milk-white; cervix, Verg.; via lactea, Ov., or orbis lacteus, Cic., the Milky Way.

1. lacto, 1. (lac), to give milk, to be full of milk, Ov.

2. lacto, 1. (intens. of *lacio, to entice), to allure, wheedle, dupe, deceive, cajole, Plaut.

lactūca -ae, f. (lac), a lettuce, Hor.

lācūna -ae, f. (for lacuna, from lacus). **I.** a cavity, hollow; cavern; 1, a, lacunae salsae, the salt depths of the sea, Lucr.; b, in the body of animals, sint modici victus parvaeque utrimque lacunae, dimples, Ov.; 2, a pool, pond, ditch; vastae lacunae Orci, Lucr.; cauae lacunae, Verg. **II.** Transf., a gap, defect, loss; ut illam lacunam rei familiaris expleant, Cic.

lācunar -āris, n. (lacuna), a panelled ceiling, Cic.; prov., spectare lacunar, to gaze at the ceiling, i.e., to pretend not to see what is going on, Juv.

lācūno, 1. (lacuna), to work in panels, to panel, Ov.

lācūnosus -a -um (lacuna), full of hollows or gaps; nihil lacunosum, defective, Cic.

lācus -ūs, m. (root LAC, whence also λάκκος, lacuna). **I.** a lake, Cic.; used poet. for any large body of water, Verg., Ov. **II.** a water-trough or basin, Hor.; a blacksmith's trough, Verg. **III.** any large tank, vat, tub, especially that into which the wine flows when pressed from the grapes; transf., nova ista quasi de musto ac lacu fervida oratio, Cic.

Lācōydēs -is, m. (Λακώιδης), an academic philosopher, founder of the New Academy.

Lādās -ae, m. (Λάδας), a Laconian athlete, whose speed in running was proverbial in antiquity, Juv.

Lādōn -ōnis, m. (Λάδων), a river in Arcadia.

laedo, laesi, laesum, 3. to hurt, injure, damage. **I.** Lit., cursu aristas, Verg.; frondes, Ov.; zonā laedere collum, to strangle, Hor. **II.** Transf., to trouble, offend, annoy, vex, calumniate, attack; aliquem perjurio suo, Cic.; famam aliquis gravi opprobrio, Cic.

Laelius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most prominent members of which were: C. Laelius, the friend of Scipio, and D. Laelius, a supporter of Pompeius. Hence, adj., **Laelianus** -a -um, Laelian.

laena -ae, f. (χλαῖνα), an upper garment of thick cloth, Cic.

Laērtēs -ae, m. (Λαέρτης), the father of Ulysses; hence, 1, adj., **Laērtius** -a -um, Laertian; regna, Ithaca, Verg.; heros, Ulysses, Ov.; 2, **Laērtiādes** -ae, m. the son of Laertes, i.e., Ulysses, Hor.

laesio -ōnis, f. (laedo), rhet. t.t., an oratorical attack, Cic.

Laestrygōnes -um, m. (Λαιστρυγόνες), myth., a race of cannibals in Sicily; sing., **Laestrygōn** -ōnis, m. a Laestrygonian; urbs Lami Laestrygonis (i.e., Formiae), Ov. Hence, adj., **Laestrygonius** -a -um, Laestrygonian; donus, Formiae, Ov.

laetābilis -e (laetor), joyful, gladsome, joyous, Cic.

laetātio -ōnis, f. (laetor), a rejoicing, joy, Caes.

laetē, adv. (laetus), joyfully, gladly; aliquid laete atque insolenter ferre, Cic.

laetifico, 1. (laeticus). **I.** to cheer, gladden, delight, make joyful; sol terram laetificat, Cic. **II.** to fertilise; agros aquā, Cic.

laetificus -a -um (laetus and facio), causing joy, gladdening, cheering, joyous, Lucr.

laetitia -ae, f. (laetus). **I.** joy, expressed and unrestrained gladness, delight; laetitiā capere, percipere ex aliqua re, Cic.; dare alicui laetitiā, Cic.; laetitiā alicui afferre, Cic.; laetitia frui maximae praeclarissimeque pugnae, Cic. **II.** a pleasing appearance, beauty, grace; orationis, Tac.

laetor, 1. dep. (laetus), to rejoice, be joyful, take delight, be glad; a, with abl., bonis rebus,

Cic.; **b.** with in and the abl., in omnium gemitu, **Cic.**; **c.** with de and the abl., de communi salute, **Cic.**; **d.** with ex and the abl., Sail.; **e.** with acc. of the neut. pron., utrumque laetor, **Cic.**; **f.** with acc. and infin., filiōlā tuāte delectari laetor, **Cic.**; **g.** with quod, se laetari, quod effugissem duas inaximas vituperationes, **Cic.**; absol., laetanti animo, **Cic.**

Laetōrius -a -um, name of a Roman plebeian gens.

laetus -a -um, joyful, glad. **I.** a, lit., of persons, hi vagantur laeti atque erecti passim toto foro, **Cic.**; with abl., minime laetus origine novae turbis, **Liv.**; with genit., laetus laborum, **Verg.**; **b.** transf., of things, oratio, **Liv.**; vultus, **Cic.** **II.** a, making joyful, pleasing, agreeable; omnia erant facta laetiori, **Cic.** **B.** Transf., 1, favouring, fortunate, propitious; augurium, **Tac.**; 2, a, fruitful; pascua, **Liv.**; laetae segetes, rich, **Cic.**; **b.** of animals, fat, **Verg.**; **c.** of orators, copious, fluent, delightful; nitidum quoddam genus est verborum et laetum, **Cic.**

laevē, adv. (laevus), on the left hand, hence awkwardly, **Hor.**

laevus -a -um (λαῖός, left. **I.** Lit., a, adj., manus, **Cic.**; annis, the left bank, **Tac.**; **b.** subst., (a) **laeva** -ae, f. (sc. manus), the left hand, the left; ad laevam, to the left, **Cic.**; (b) **laevum** -i, n. the left side; in laevum flectere cursus, **Ov.**; plur., **laeva** -ōrum, places lying to the left, **Ov.** **II.** Transf., 1, left-handed, foolish, silly; mens, **Verg.**; et ego laevus! what a fool I am! **Hor.**; 2, unsuitable; tempus, **Hor.**; 3, unlucky, unpropitious; picus, **Hor.**; 4, in augury, favourable, as the Roman augurs, looking south, had the east or lucky side on their left hand; laevum intonuit, on the left, **Verg.**

lāgānum -i, n. (λάγανον), a cake made of flour and oil, **Hor.**

lāgēna = lagoena (q.v.).

lāgēos -ēi, f. (λάγειος), a Greek kind of vine, **Verg.**

lāgoena -ae, f. (λάγηνος), a large earthen jar or bottle with handles and a narrow neck, **Cic.**

lāgōis -idis, f. (λαγώς), a bird, perhaps a heathcock or grouse, **Hor.**

lāguncūla -ae, f. (dim. of lagoena), a little bottle or flask, **Plin.**

Lāgus -i, m. the father of Ptolemy, king of Egypt. Hence, adj., **Lāgēus** -a -um, poet. = Egyptian, **Mart.**

Lāis -idis and -idos, f. (Λαῖς), a celebrated Corinthian beauty.

Lāius, or **Lājus** -i, m. (Λαῖος), son of Labdacus, father of Oedipus. Hence, **Lāiādes** -ae, m. son of Laius, i.e. Oedipus, **Ov.**

lāma -ae, f. (perhaps connected with lacuna, lacus), a bog, slough, ditch, **Hor.**

lambo, **lambi**, **lambitum**, 3. to lick; **a.** of animals, tribunal meum, **Cic.**; **b.** poet., transf., of things, quae loca fabulosus lambit Hydaspes, baths, washes, **Hor.**; of fire, flamma summum properabat lambere tectum, **Hor.**

lāmentābilis -e (lamento). **I.** lamentable, deplorable; regnum, **Verg.** **II.** doleful, mournful; vox, **Cic.**; mulierum comploratio, **Liv.**

lāmentatio -ōnis, f. (lamentor), a lamenting, weeping, wailing, lamentation; plangere et lamentatione complere forum, **Cic.**

lāmentor, 1. dep. **I.** Intransit., to weep, wail, lament; fiebiliter in vulnere, **Cic.** **II.** Transit., to bewail, weep over, lament; caecitatem, **Cic.**; with acc. and infin., **Hor.**

lāmentum -i, n. a wailing, weeping, lament-

ation; gen. in plur., se lamentis muliebris lacrimisque dedere, **Cic.**

1. **lāmīa** -ae, f. (Λαμία), gen. plur., lamiae, witches believed to suck children's blood, vampires, **Hor.**

2. **Lāmīa** -ae, m. a cognomen of the Aelian gens.

3. **Lāmīa** -ae, f. (Λαμία), a town in Thessaly (now Zeitun or Zeituni).

lāmīna and **lamna** -ae, f. (perhaps connected with latus, broad), a plate or thin piece of metal or marble, etc. **I.** Lit., 1, aenea, **Liv.**; 2, a, uncoined gold and silver; inimicus laminae, **Hor.**; **b.** a plate of iron, heated and used for torture; laminae ardentes, **Cic.**; **c.** the blade of a sword, **Ov.**; **d.** the blade of a saw, **Verg.** **II.** a nutshell, **Ov.**

lampas -pādis, acc. -pāda, acc. plur. -pādes and -pādas, f. (λαμπάς), a torch. **I.** Lit., **Verg.**; a wedding-torch, **Ter.**; also used at the torch-race when one runner delivered his torch to another; hence, quasi cursores vitae lampada tradunt, end the course of their life, **Lucr.** **II.** Meton., brightness, brilliance; Phoebea, the light of the sun, **Verg.**

Lampsācum -i, n. and **Lampsācus** (-os) -i, f. (Λάμψακος), a town of Mysia on the north-east part of the Hellespont. Hence, adj., **Lampsācenus** -a -um, of or belonging to Lampsacus.

Lāmus -i, m. (Δάμος), king of the Laestrygones, founder of the town Formiae; urbs Lani Formiae, **Ov.**

lāmýrus -i, m. (λάμυρος), an unknown sea-fish, **Ov.**

lāna -ae, f. (λῆνος, Doric λᾶνος), wool. **I.** Of animals, 1, a, lit., lanam ducere, **Ov.**, trahere, to spin, **Juv.**; lanam sufficere medicamentis quibusdam, **Cic.**; **b.** meton., wool-spinning; lanae dedita, **Liv.**; 2, woolly hair; prov., rixari de lana capina, to quarrel about nothing, **Hor.** **II.** the down on leaves, fruit, etc., **Verg.**

lānārius -a -um (lana), of or relating to wool, woollen, **Plin.**

lānātus -a -um (lana), wool-bearing, woolly; 1, lit., capras lanatas quibusdam factas (esse), **Liv.**; subst., **lānātae** -arum, f. sheep, **Juv.**; 2, downy, covered with down, **Plin.**

lancēa -ae, f. a light spear or lance, with a leathern thong attached to it, **Lucr.**

lancino, 1. to tear to pieces, mangle, rend in pieces; 1, lit., **Plin.**; 2, transf., paterus bona, to squander, **Cat.**

lānēus -a -um (lana), made of wool, woollen; 1, lit., pallium, **Cic.**; 2, soft as wool, **Cat.**

Langōbardi -ōrum, m. a people in north Germany, on the west side of the Elbe.

languēficio, 3. (languere and facio), to make languid or faint, **Cic.**

languēo -gūi, 2. to be faint, weak, languid. **I.** Physically, quum de via languere, weary with the journey, **Cic.**; partic., languens, weak, faint, languid; vox, **Cic.** **II.** Transf., to be languid, inert, inactive; otio, in otio, **Cic.**; languent vires, **Cic.**; partic., languens, inactive, inert; languens labensque populus, **Cic.**

languesco, langūi, 3. (languere), to become faint, weak, languid, to languish. **I.** Lit., 1, corpore, **Cic.**; senectute, **Cic.**; Bacchus languescit in amphora, becomes milder, **Hor.**; 2, to become weak through illness; nec mea consuetu languescit corpora lecto, **Ov.** **II.** to become languid, inactive, listless, **Cic.**

languēdē, adv. (languidus), faintly, languidly, feebly; negant ab ullo philosopho quidquam dictum esse languidius, **Cic.**

languidulus -a -um, (dim. of *languidus*), somewhat faint, languid, limp, Cic.

languidus -a -um (*languēo*), faint, weak, languid, dull. **I.** Physically, **1.** gen., a, of persons, vino vigiliisque languidus, Cic.; **b.** of things, ventus, gentle, Ov.; aqua, with gentle current, Liv.; **2.** esp., of wine stored up, mild, mellow, Hor. **II.** Of activity, sluggish, inactive; a, pass., senectus non modo languida et iners non est, Cic.; studium, Cic.; **b.** act., languidae voluptates, enervating, Cic.

languor -ōris, m. (*languēo*), faintness, languor, weariness, feebleness. **I.** Physical, **1.** corporis, Cic.; **2.** languor, weakness arising from ill-health, ill-health; aquosus, dropsy, Hor. **II.** listlessness, inactivity, idleness, sluggishness; se languori dedere, Cic.; languorem alicui afferre, Cic.

laniatus -ūs, m. (*lanio*), a mangle, tearing in pieces; with subj. genit., ferarum, Cic.; fig., si recludantur tyrannorum mentes posse aspici laniatus et ictus, Tacit.

lanicium, v. *lanio*.

laniēna -ae, f. (*lanius*), a butcher's shop, shambles, Liv.

lanificus -a -um (*lana* and *facio*), working in wool, spinning or weaving wool; ars, Ov.; sorores, the *Parcae*, Mart.

laniger -gēra -gērum (*lana* and *gero*), wool-bearing. **I.** Adj., bidens, Verg.; poet., apices, woolsen, Verg. **II.** Subst., *laniger* -gēri, m. a ram, Ov.

lānio, **1.** to tear or cut to pieces, mangle, lacerate; hominem, Cic.; aliquem bestia, Liv.; crinem manibus, Ov.; transf., et tua sacrilegae laniantur carmina lingua, Ov.

lanista -ae, m., **1.** a trainer of gladiators, Cic.; **2.** an instigator, inciter, Cic., Liv.

lanitium -ii, n. (*lana*), wool, Verg.

lanius -ii, m. (*lanio*), a butcher, Liv.; transf., a hangman, executioner, Plaut.

lanterna (*lātēna*) -ae, f. (conn. with *λάμπω*, *laupās*), a lantern, lamp, Cic.

lanternarius -ii, m. (*lanterna*), a lantern-bearer; Catilinae, Cic.

lanugo -inis, f. (*lana*), the down of plants, Plin.; the first soft down of the beard; flaventem primā lanugine malas, Verg.

Lanuvium -ii, n. a town in Latium, forty-eight miles south-east of Rome. Hence, adj.,

lanūvius -a -um, belonging to Lanuvium; subst., **Lanūvium** -i, n. an estate near Lanuvium, Cic.

lanx, lancis, f., **1.** a plate, platter, a large flat dish, Cic.; **2.** the scale of a balance, Cic.

Laocoön -ontis, m. (*Λαοκώων*), a priest of Neptune in Troy, who with his two sons was devoured by serpents.

Laodamia -ae, f. (*Λαοδάμεια*), daughter of Acastus and wife of Protesilaus, on whose death she slew herself.

Laodicea -ae, f. (*Λαοδικεία*), name of several towns: **1.** a town in Phrygia Major, now Eski-Hissar; **2.** a town in Seleucia in Syria, now Ladi-kiyah. Hence, adj., **Laodicensis** -e, Laodicean.

Laomedōn -ontis, m. (*Λαομέδων*), a king of Troy, father of Priam; hence, **1.** adj., **Laomedontēus** -a -um, Laomedontean, poet. = Trojan, Verg.; **2.** **Laomedontius** -a -um, Laomedontian; **3.** subst., **Laomedontiades** -ae, m. a male descendant of Laomedon (Priam), Verg.; plur., Laomedontiadae, the Trojans, Verg.

lāpāthum -i, n. and **lāpāthus** -i, f. (*λάπαθος*), sorrel, Hor.

lāpicideinae -ārum, f. (*lapis* and *caedō*), the stone quarries as a place of punishment, Cic.

lāpidarius -a -um (*lapis*), of or relating to stone, Plaut.

lāpidatiō -ōnis, f. (*lapis*), a throwing of stones; facta est lapidatio, Cic.

lāpidātor -ōris, m. (*lapidō*), a thrower of stones, Cic.

lāpidēus -a -um (*lapis*), made of stone, stone; murus, Liv.; imber, a shower of stones, Cic.

lāpido, **1.** (*lapis*), **1.** to throw stones at, Suet.; **2.** impers., lapidat, it rains stones; Veils de caelo lapidaverat, Liv.

lāpidōsus -a -um (*lapis*), **1.** full of stones, stony; montes, Ov.; **2.** as hard as stone; panis, Hor.

lāpillus -i, m. (dim. of *lapis*), a little stone, pebble. **I.** lapilli crepitantes, Ov.; white stones were used to mark lucky, and black stones unlucky days, hence, dies signanda melioribus lapillis, Mart. **II.** **1.** a precious stone, gem; nivei viridesque lapilli, pearls and emeralds, Hor.; **2.** a pebble used at trials (a white one for acquittal, a black one for condemnation); lapilli nivei atrique, Ov.

lāpis -idis, m. (*λάας*), a stone. **I.** Gen., often collective, bibulus, pumice-stone, Verg.; ardens, a meteoric stone, Liv.; aliquem lapidibus prosequi, Cic.; lapidibus aliquem cooperire, or obruere, Cic.; lapidibus pluit, it rains stones from the sky, Liv.; lapide candidiore diem notare, to mark a day as lucky (cf. *lapillus* **I.**), Cat. **II.** Esp. **1.** a boundary-stone, Liv.; **2.** a grave-stone, Prop.; **3.** a precious stone, jewel, esp., a pearl, Hor.; **4.** marble; Parius, Verg.; albus, a table of white marble, Hor.; **5.** a piece of mosaic, Hor.; **6.** a mile-stone; intra vicesimum lapidem, Liv.; **7.** the stone, or platform of stone on which the praeco stood at the slave-auctions; duos de lapide emptos tribunos, Cic.; **8.** Jupiter lapis, a stone held in the hand as a symbol of Jupiter, and sworn by; Jovem lapidem jurare, Cic.

Lāpithēs -ae, m., plur., *Lapithae* (*Λαπίθαι*), the Lapithae, myth., a savage mountain race, living near Olympus and Pelion in Thessaly, famous for their fight with the Centaurs at the wedding of Pirithous. Hence, adj., **1.** **Lāpithaeus** -a -um; **2.** **Lāpithēus** -a -um, of or belonging to the Lapithae.

lappa -ae, f. a bur, Verg.

lapsio -ōnis, f. (**1.** labor), a gliding, an inclination, tendency towards, Cic.

lapso, **1.** (intens. of **1.** labor), to totter; Priamus lapsans, Verg.

lapsus -ūs, m. (**1.** labor). **I.** a gradual motion, gliding, sliding, Verg.; the flowing of water; si lacus emissus lapsu et cursu suo in mare profluxisset, Cic.; the flight of birds; volucrum lapsus atque cantus, Cic.; the gliding of a snake, Verg. **II.** a falling, fall; **1.** lapsus terrae, Cic.; **2.** a moral fall, fault, error; quum sint populares multi varique lapsus, Cic.

laqueār -ēris and **laqueāre** -is, n. (*laqueus*), n. a panel in a ceiling, panelled ceiling; gen. plur., laquearia tecti, Verg.

laqueō, **1.** (*laqueus*), to adorn with a panelled ceiling; only in partic. perf., laqueatus, laqueata tecta, Cic.

laqueūs -i, m. a noose, snare, trap; **1.** lit., collum inserere in laqueum, Cic.; laqueo gulam frangere, Sall., or premere, Hor.; **2.** transf., a snare, noose; alicui laqueos ponere, to lay snares for, Ov.; in laqueos cadere, Ov.; laquei legum, interrogationum, Cic.

1. Lar or Lars, Lartis, m. an Etruscan title

signifying lord, found as a praenomen; Lars Tolumnius, Cic.; Lars Porsena, Liv.

2. Lār, Lāris, m., usually plur., **Lāres -um** and (more rarely) **-um, tutelary deities among the Romans; Lāres praestites, Ov.; Lāres domestici, familiares, privati, patrii, domestic deities, the gods of the hearth, Ov.; permarini, deities of the sea, Liv.; rurales, agri custodes, guardians of agriculture, Cic.; meton., hearth, dwelling, home; ad larem suum reverti, home, Cic.**

Lāra and Lārunda -ae, f. a nymph whom Jupiter deprived of her tongue because of her loquacity.

Larcius -a -um, name of a celebrated Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was the first dictator, T. Larcus Flavius, Cic.

lardum (lāridum) -i, n. (connected with *lardivós*), the fat of bacon, lard, Ov.

Lārentālia -ium, n. a feast in honour of Acca Larentia.

Lārentia, v. Acca.

1. Lāres, v. 2. Lar.

2. Lāres, acc. Lares, abl. Laribus, f. a town in Numidia, now Larbus or Lorbis.

large, adv. (largus), largely, plentifully, abundantly; dare, Cic.; large atque honorifice aliquid promittere, Cic.; senatus consultum large factum, with sweeping provisions, Tac.

largificus -a -um (largus and facio), bountiful, liberal, Lucr.

largifluus -a -um (large and fluo), flowing with full stream, Lucr.

largiloquus -a -um (large and loquor), talkative, loquacious, Plaut.

largior, 4. dep. (largus). I. to give abundantly, bestow liberally, impart; qui eripunt aliis quod aliis largiantur, Cic.; absol., to give liberal presents, esp. for the purpose of bribing; ex alieno largiendo aliquid parare, by means of bribery, Cic. II. Transf., to give, bestow, grant; populo libertatem, Cic.; alicui civitatem, Cic.; patriae suum sanguinem, Cic.

largitas -ātis, f. (largus), liberality, bountifulness; terra cum maxima largitate fruges fundit, Cic.

largitēr, adv. (largus), abundantly, plentifully, largely; posse, to be powerful, Caes.; de iudicio largiter esse remissum, Cic.

largitio -onis, f. (largior), a giving freely, liberality, spending freely, lavishing; 1. lit., a., in cives, Cic.; largitione benevolentiam alicuius consecrari, Cic.; prov., largitio non habet fundum, giving has no limits, Cic.; b., giving or spending in order to gain the favour of others, bribery; largitionis suspitionem recipere, Cic.; 2., granting, bestowing; civitatis, Cic.; acquitatis, Cic.

largitor -ōris, m. (largior), a liberal giver, spender; praedae erat largitor, Liv.; absol., as attrib. = generous, Liv.; in a bad sense, a briber, Cic.

largus -a -um. I. abundant, plentiful, numerous, copious; quum sol terras largā luce compleverit, Cic.; imbres, Verg.; with genit., rich in, abounding in; opum, Verg. II. liberal in giving and spending, bountiful, profuse; qui si largitissimus esse vellet, Cic.; plur. subst., largi, generous persons, Cic.; with abl., largus animo, of a generous disposition, Tac.; promissis, liberal in promises, Tac.; with infin., spes donare novas, Hor.

lāridum -i, n. = lardum (q.v.).

Lārinum -i, n. town in Lower Italy, now Larino. Hence, adj., Lārinās -ātis, qf or belonging to Larinum.

Lārīsa (Lārissa) -ae, f. (Λάρισσα, Λάρισσα). I. town in Pelasgiotis, in Thessaly, now Larisse. Hence, a, Lārīsaеus (Lārissaеus) -a -um, Larissean = Thessalian, Cic., Verg.; b, Lārī-senses -um, m. the inhabitants of Larisa. II. Larisa Cremaste, town in Phthiotis, in Thessaly. III. a fortress of Argos.

Lārīus -ii m. name of a lake in north Italy, now Lago di Como. Hence, adj., Lārīus -a -um, of or belonging to Lariis.

lārīx -īcis, f. (λάρηξ), the larch, Plin.

Lars, v. 1. Lar.

Lārunda, v. Lāra.

larva -ae, f. (2. Lar), 1, a ghost, spectre, Plaut.; 2, a mask, Hor.

Lās, acc. Lān, f. (Λάς), a town in Laconia, south-west of Gytherum.

lāsānum -i, n. (λάσανον), a cooking-utensil, Hor.

lascivē, adv. (lascivus), lasciviously, wantonly, Mart.

lascivīa -ae, f. (lascivus), 1, in a good sense, playfulness, sportiveness, frolicsomeness; hilaritas et lascivia, Cic.; 2, in a bad sense, wantonness, licentiousness, lasciviousness, insolence; quos so-uto imperio licentia atque lascivia corrumpit, Sall.; lasciviam a vobis prohibetote, Liv.

lascivibundus -a -um (lascivio), wanton, sportive, Plaut.

lascivīo -ii -itum, 4. (lascivus), to sport, play, be sportive, wanton, to be insolent; agnus lascivio fugā, Ov.; plebs lascivit, Liv.

lascivus -a -um, 1, in a good sense, playful, sportive, frolicsome; puella, Verg.; aetas, Hor.; 2, in a bad sense, wanton, licentious, lascivious, insolent, overbearing; Epicrates, Cic.; puella, Ov.

lāserpitiofer -fēra -fērum, producing the plant laserpitium, Cat.

lāserpitium (lāserpitium) -ii, n. a plant called silphium, used in medicine and in cooking, Plin.

lassitūdo -inis, f. (lassus), weariness, lassitude, Cic.; lassitudine exanimari, confici, Caes.

lasso, 1. (lassus), to make weary, tire, exhaust; corpus, Ov.

lassulus -a -um (dim. of lassus), somewhat weary, rather tired, Cat.

lassus -a -um, weary, tired, exhausted, faint, languid; a, of persons, itinere atque opere castrorum et proelio fessi lassique erant, Sall.; ab equo domito, Hor.; with genit., maris et viarum, Hor.; b, applied to inanimate things, fructibus assiduus lassa humus, Ov.; lasso papavera collo, drooping, Verg.

lātē, adv. (latus). I. broadly, widely; longe lateque, far and wide, Cic.; vagari, to wander far and wide, Caes.; populus late rex, Verg. II. Transf., 1, ars late patet, Cic.; fidei bonum nomen latissime manat, Cic.; 2, at length, amply, copiously; fuse lateque dicere de aliqua re, Cic.

lātēbra -ae, f. (lateo). I. a concealment, hiding; in quibus non invenio quae latebra togatis hominibus esse possit, Cic.; lunae, an eclipse of the moon, Lucr. II. Concr. A. Lit., hiding-place, lurking-place, covert; latebrae ferarum, Cic.; latebra teli, the place where the arrow is embedded in the body, Verg. B. Transf., 1, hidden place, secret retreat; quum in animis hominum tantae latebrae sint, Cic.; 2, a subterfuge, pretence, shift; latebra mendacii, Cic.

lātēbricōla -ae, c. (latebra and colo), one who dwells in concealment, Plaut.

lātēbrōsē, adv. (latebrosus), *secretly*, in a corner, Plaut.

lātēbrōsus -a -um (latebra), *full of hiding places, secret, retired*; *via*, Cic.; *pumex, porous*, Verg.

lātens -entis, p. adj. (from lateo), *concealed, hidden*; *res*, Cic.; *causa*, Verg.

lātēntēr, adv. (lateo), *secretly*, Cic.

lātēo -tūi, 2. (connected with λαθάνω). **I.** *to be hid, be concealed*; 1, gen., in occulto, Cic.; abditē, Cic.; latet anguis in herba, Verg.; navis latet portu, Hor.; latet sub classibus aequor, *is concealed, covered*, Verg.; portus latet, *is screened from the winds*, Cic.; 2, esp., a, *to keep out of sight, in order not to appear in a court of justice*, Cic.; b, *to live in obscurity*; bene qui latuit, bene vixit, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, *to be concealed*; scelus latere inter tot flagitia, Cic.; 2, *to be concealed or safe from misfortune*; sub umbra amicitiae Romanae, Liv.; in tutela ac praesidio bellicae virtutis, Cic.; 3, *to be unknown*; a, aliae (causae) sunt perspicuae, aliae latet, Cic.; b, *res latet aliquem, it is concealed from, unknown to, a secret to*, Verg.; so *res latet alicui*, Cic.

lātēr -tēris, m. a brick, tile, Cic., Caes.

lātērāmen -inis, n. (later), an earthen vessel, Lucr.

Lātērānus -a -um, family name in the gentes Claudia, Sertia, and Plautia.

lātērcūlus -i, m. (dim. of later), a brick, tile, Caes.

lātēriciūs -a -um (later), brick, built of brick; turris, Caes.

Lātērium -ī, n. an estate of Qu. Cicero at Arpinum, Cic.

lātērna, v. lanterna.

lātērnāriūs, v. lanternarius.

lātēscō, 3. (lateo), *to hide oneself, be concealed*, Cic.

lātēx -tēcis, m. a fluid, liquid; used of water, occulti latices, Liv.; securi latices, Verg.; frugum laticumque cupido, *hunger and thirst*, Lucr.; also of wine, meri, Ov.; Lyaeus or Lenaeus, or simply latex, Verg.; latex absinthii, wormwood juice, Lucr.

Lātīālis -e, v. Latium.

Lātīāris -e, v. Latium.

lātībūlum -i, n. (lateo), a hiding-place, a lurking-place. **I.** Lit., a, of animals, quum etiam ferae latibalis se tegant, Cic.; b, of men, latibula locorum occultorum, Cic. **II.** Transf., latibulum aut periculum doloris mei, Cic.

lātīclāvius -a -um, having a broad purple stripe (the distinguishing peculiarity of senators, equestrian military tribunes, and sons of noble families); tribunus, Suet.

lātīfundium -ī, n. (latus and fundus), a large landed estate, Plin.

Lātīnē, v. Latium.

Lātīniēnsis, v. Latium.

Lātīnitās -ātis, f. (Latinus), **I.** a pure Latin style, Latinity, Cic.; 2, = jus Latii, Latin right, a condition intermediate between Roman citizenship and the condition of aliens, Cic.

1. **Lātīnus** -a -um, v. Latium.

2. **Lātīnus** -i, m., a king of the Laurentians, who received Aeneas hospitably, and gave him his daughter in marriage.

lātīo -ōnis, f. (fero), a bringing. **I.** auxilii, *tendering assistance*, Liv. **II.** a, legis, a proposing, bringing forward, Cic.; b, suffragii, voting, Liv.

lātīto, 1. (intens. of lateo), *to lie hid, be concealed*; a, extrahitur domo latitans Oppianicus Manlio, Cic.; invisae atque latitantes res, Caes.; b, esp., *to conceal oneself, so as not to appear in court*, Cic.

lātītūdō -īnis, f. (latus). **I.** breadth; a, fossae, Caes.; b, extent, great size; possessio, Cic. **II.** a broad pronunciation; verborum, Cic.

Lātium -īi, n. **I.** a district of Italy, to which Rome was situated. **II.** Meton., 1, the Latins; jus Latii (v. Latinitas), Tac.; 2, = jus Latii or Latinitas, Tac. Hence, a, **Lātīus** -a -um, belonging to Latium, Latin, poet. = Roman; forum, Ov.; b, **Lātīnus** -a -um, Latin; convertere in Latium, to translate into Latin, Cic.; feriae Latinae, or simply Latinae, the Latin games, Liv.; c, adv., **Lātīnē**, in Latin; Latine loqui, Cic.; d, **Lātīniēnsis** -e, Latin; e, **Lātīālis** -e, Latin; f, **Lātīāris** -e, Latin; Juppiter, as patron of the Latin league. Hence, **Lātīar** -āris, n. a feast of Jupiter Latiaris.

Latmus -i, m. (Λάτμος), a mountain in Caria, where Scelene laid Endymion to sleep. Hence, adj., **Latmius** -a -um, Latmian.

Lātō -ūs, f. and **Lātōna** -ae, f. (Λητώ), the mother of Apollo and Diana, whom she bore to Jupiter in the Island of Delos; hence, a, **Lātōniūs** -a -um, Latonian, Latonia virgo or simply Latonia, Diana, Verg.; b, **Lātōnigēna** -ae, c. (Latona and gigno), offspring of Latona, Ov.; c, **Lātōnius** and **Lētōius** -a -um, Latonian; proles, Apollo and Diana, Ov. Subst., **Lātōius** -īi, m. Apollo, and **Lātōia** -ae, f. Diana, Ov.; d, **Lātōis** or **Lētōis** -idis, f., Latonian, Calaurea, sacred to Latona, Ov.; subst., Diana, Ov.; e, **Lātōus** -a -um, Latonian.

Latobrigi -ōrum, m. a Gallic people, neighbours of the Helvetii.

Lātōna, etc., v. Lato.

lātōr -ōris, m. (fero), the proposer of a law; legis Semproniae, Cic.

Lātōus, v. Lato.

lātōrator -ōris, m. (l. latro), a barker; poet. = dog, Verg.

lātōrātus -ūs, m. (l. latro), a barking, Verg.

1. **lātō**, 1. to bark, bay. **I.** Intransit., 1, lit., quod si luce quoque canes latrent, Cic.; partic. subst., latrans, a barker, i.e., a dog, Ov.; 2, transf., a, of men, to bark, brawl, rant; latrare ad clepsydram, Cic.; b, of inanimate objects, to roar; undae latrantes, Verg.; stomachus, rumbling, Hor. **II.** Transi., 1, to bark at; senem, Hor.; 2, transf., of men, to shout out; canina verba in foro, Ov.

2. **lātō** -ōnis, m. (λάτρεis). **I.** a hired servant, a mercenary soldier, Plaut. **II.** Transf., a, a robber, freebooter, bandit, brigand; insidiosus et plenus latronum locus, Cic.; b, a hunter, Verg.; c, a piece on a draught-board, Ov.

lātōrcīnium -īi, n. (latrocinor). **I.** military service, Plaut. **II.** 1, robbery, highway robbery, piracy; a, lit., incursiones hostium et latrocinia, Cic.; transf., villany, roguery; quid futurum sit latrocinio tribunorum, Cic.; b, meton., a band of robbers; unus ex tanto latrocinio, Cic.; 2, a game of draughts, Ov.

lātōrcīnor, 1. dep. (2. latro). **I.** to serve as a mercenary soldier, Plaut. **II.** to practise robbery, piracy, brigandage, Cic.

lātōrcūlus -i, m. (dim. of 2. latro). a highwayman, freebooter, bandit, Cic.

1. **lātus** -a -um, partic. of fero.

2. **lātus** -a -um (orig. stātus = broadened out, extended), broad, wide (opp. angustus). **I.** Lit.

a, fossa XV. pedes lata, Caes.; via, Cic.; in latum crescere, to grow broad, Ov.; **b**, extensive, wide, large; locus, Cic.; latissimae solitudines, Caes.; **c**, of persons, proud, haughty; latus ut in circo spatire, Hor. **II**. Transf., **a**, of pronunciation, broad; cuius tu illa lata non numquam imitaris, Cic.; **b**, diffuse, copious, full, rich; oratio, disputatio, Cic.

3. lātus -ēris, *n. the side, flank.* **I**. Of a body; **1**, **a**, of men, lateris dolor, Cic.; in the action of an orator, virili laterum inflexione, Cic.; latus dare, to expose the side to (in boxing), Tib.; malo latus obdere apertum, Hor.; ab alicuius latere numquam discedere, Cic.; artifices lateris, dancers who make pantomimic gestures, Ov.; **b**, of animals, cuius (equi aenei) in lateribus fores essent, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, the side, as the seat of the bodily strength, neque enim ex te nobilitatus es sed ex lateribus et lacertis tuis, Cic.; **b**, meton. = the body; latus fessum longā militiā, Hor. **II**. Of an object, side, flank (opp. frons, tergum); **1**, latus castrorum, Caes.; insula, cuius unum latus est contra Galliam, Caes.; prora avertit et undis dat latus, Verg.; **2**, milit. t. t., the flank of an army; nostros latere aperto aggressi, Caes.; a latere, a lateribus, on the flank, Caes.

lātuscūlum -i, *n. (dim. of 2. latus), a little side, Cat.*

laudābīlis -e (laudo), **1**, praiseworthy, laudable; vita, Cic.; orator, Cic.; **2**, good in its kind, excellent; vinum, Plin.

laudābīliter, adv. (laudabilis), laudably, in a praiseworthy manner; vivere, Cic.

laudandus -a -um, *p. adj. (from laudo), deserving praise, laudable, Ov.*

laudatio -ōnis, *f. (laudo), praise.* **I**. commendation; laudatio tua, Cic. **II**. **1**, in a court of justice, a testimony to character; gravissima atque ornatissima, Cic.; **2**, a funeral oration or panegyric; nonnullae mortuorum laudationes, Cic.; **3**, a vote of thanks to a provincial governor sent to the Roman senate, Cic.

laudātīvus -a -um (laudo), laudatory, Quint.

laudātor -ōris, *m. (laudo).* **I**. a praiser; temporis acti, Hor.; pacis semper laudator, Cic. **II**. **1**, a witness who bears favourable testimony to character, Cic.; **2**, one who delivers a funeral panegyric, Liv.

laudātrix -icis, *f. (laudator), a praiser; vitiorum laudatrix fama popularis, Cic.*

laudātus -a -um, *p. adj. (from laudo), praiseworthy, esteemed, excellent; vir, Cic.; vultus, Ov.*

laudo, **1**. (laus), to praise, laud, extol, commend. **I**. Lit., **A**. aliquem, Cic.; laudare laudibus, Cic.; foll. by infin., extinxisse nefas laudabor, Verg. **B**. Esp., **a**, to bear favourable testimony to any one's character, Cic.; **b**, to deliver a funeral panegyric over some one; aliquem, Cic.; **c**, to call happy, consider fortunate; agricolam laudat juris peritus, Hor. **II**. Transf., to name, mention, cite, quote; aliquem auctorem, Cic.

laurea -ae, *f. v. laureus.*

laurēātus -a -um (laurea), crowned with laurel, laurelled (esp. as a sign of victory), imago, Cic.; fasses, lictores, Cic.; literae, bringing tidings of victory, Liv.

Laurentum -i, *n. town in Latium, between Ostia and Lavinium. Hence, adj., a, Laurens -entis, Laurentine; b, Laurentius -a -um, Laurentine.*

laurēōla -ae, *f. (dim. of laurea), a laurel branch, laurel crown, and meton., triumph, Cic.; prov. laureolam in mustaceo quaerere, to seek fame in trifles, Cic.*

Laurētum -i, *n. (laurus), a grove of laurels, the name of a spot on the Aventine Hill, Suet.*

laurēus -a -um (laurus), of or relating to the laurel. **I**. Adj., corona, Cic. **II**. Subst., **laurea** -ae, *f. 1*, the laurel tree, Liv.; **2**, **a**, the laurel crown or laurel branch, as a sign of victory; decemviri laureā coronati, Liv.; **b**, meton., triumph, victory; quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem, Cic.

lauricōmus -a -um (laurus and coma), covered with laurel-trees, Lucr.

lauriger -gēra -gērum (laurus and gero), crowned with laurels, wearing laurels, Ov.

laurus -i, *f. the laurel or bay-tree, sacred to Apollo, with which poets, triumphant generals, and, on certain occasions, flames and ancestral busts were crowned, Cic.; hence, meton., triumph, victory, Cic. (abl., lauru, Hor.; nom. and acc. plur., laurus, Verg.).*

laus, laudis, *f. praise, fame, glory, commendation.* **A**. Lit., adipisci laudem, Cic.; canere ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes, Cic.; capere (to earn) ex hac una re maximam laudem, Cic.; celebrare alicuius laudes, Cic.; cumulare aliquem omni laude, Cic.; efferre aliquem laudibus ad caelum, Cic.; in laude vivere, Cic.; alicuius laudes dicere, Verg.; hoc in tua laude pono, I consider this praiseworthy in thee, Cic.; non laudem habet de nie, he has nothing to boast of as far as I am concerned, Ov. **B**. Melon., **a**, a praiseworthy action; hae tantas summis in rebus laudes, Cic.; **b**, plur., laudes = praiseworthy qualities; quarum laudum gloriam adamaris, Cic.

laute, adv. (lautus), **1**, splendidly, brilliantly, magnificently; lautius res domesticas tueri, Cic.; **2**, admirably, excellently, thoroughly; hodie me emunxeris lautissime, ap. Cic.

lautia -ōrum, *n. (connected with lavo), the entertainment given to foreign ambassadors at Rome, Liv.*

lautitia -ae, *f. (lautus), splendour, elegance, magnificence in one's manner of living; mea nova lautitia, Cic.*

Lautūlae (Lautōlae) -ārum, *f. a place of the Volscians between Anxur and Fundi.*

lautūmiae (lātōmiae) -ārum, *f. (λατομια), a stone-quarry, Plaut.; a prison or dungeon cut out of rock at Syracuse and Rome, Cic., Liv.*

lautus -a -um, *p. adj. (from lavo), lit., washed, bathed; and hence, 1, splendid, brilliant, elegant, sumptuous; supellex, Cic.; 2, illustrious, distinguished, grand; homines lauti et urbani, Cic.; lauta liberalitas, Cic.*

lāvābrum -i, *n. (lavo), a bath, Lucr.*

lāvatio -ōnis, *f. (lavo).* **I**. a washing, bathing, Cic. **II**. Meton., **1**, bathing apparatus, Phaedr.; **2**, water for bathing, Cic.

Lāverna -ae, *f. the goddess of gain (just or unjust); hence, protectress of thieves and cheats; hence, adj., Lāvernālis -e, belonging to Laverna.*

Lavernium -ii, *n. a place in Latium, near Formiae.*

Lāvici, etc., *v. Labici.*

Lāvinia -ae, *f. daughter of Latinus, wife of Aeneas.*

Lāvinium -ii, *n. a town in Latium, built by Aeneas, and named after his wife Lavinia (now Pratica). Hence, adj., Lāvinius -a -um, and Lāvinus -a -um, Lavinian.*

lāvo, lāvi, lautum, *partic. lautus and lōtus, lavēre, and lāvātum and lāvāturus, lāvāre (lōvo), to wash, bathe.* **I**. Gen., **1**, **a**, transit., manus, Cic.; **b**, intransit. lavare and pass. lavari, to wash oneself, bathe; cur te lautum

voluit, cenatum noluit occidere, Cic.; 2, to moisten, wet, bathe; vultum lacrimis, Ov. **II.** to wash away; mala vino, to drive away, Hor.

laxamentum -i, n. (laxo), a widening, extending; 1, lit., gen.; 2, transf., a relaxing, mitigation, alleviation, respite; si quid laxamenti a bello Samnitium esset, Liv.; laxamentum dare legi, to release, Cic.

laxō, adv. (laxus). **I.** widely, spaciouly, at wide intervals; 1, lit., habitare, Cic.; 2, transf., of time, laxius proferre diem, to put farther off, Cic. **II.** loosely; 1, lit., aliquem vincere, Liv.; 2, transf., loosely, without restraint; vivere, Liv.

laxitas -ātis, f. (laxus), wideness, roominess; in domo clari hominis adhibenda cura est laxitatis, Cic.

laxo, 1. (laxus). **I.** to widen, extend, enlarge; forum, Cic.; manipulos, to extend, leave a space between, Caes. **II.** to unloose, unfasten, slacken, relax; 1, vincula epistolae, Nep.; claustra, Verg.; 2, to set free from; elatum pedem ab stricto nodo, Liv.; 3, a, to unbend, relax, refresh, amuse; animos curamque, Cic.; quum laxati curis sumus, free from, Cic.; b, to mitigate, relax, remit; aliquid laboris, Liv.; annonam, to lower the price of, Liv.; intransit, annona haud multum laxaverat, fallen in price, Liv.; ubi laxatam pugnam vidit, Liv.

laxus -a -um. **I.** wide, spacious; 1, lit., annulus, Ov.; spatium, Liv.; 2, transf., of time, diem statuo satis laxum, sufficiently distant, Cic. **II.** loose, lax, relaxed; 1, lit., arcus, Verg.; habena, Verg.; funis, Hor.; male laxus in pede calceus haeret, Hor.; janua, open, Ov.; fig., laxissimas habenas habere amicitiae, Cic.; 2, transf., annona laxior, a lower price of provisions, Liv.; milites laxiore imperio habere, Sall.

lēa -ae, f. (leo), a lioness, Ov.

lēaena -ae, f. (λέαινα), a lioness, Cic.

Léander and **Léandrus** -i, m. (Λεάνδρος), a youth of Abydos who swam nightly across the Hellespont to visit Hero at Sestos, till he was drowned in a storm.

Léarchus -i, m. (Λεάρχης), the son of Athamas and Ino, killed by his father in a fit of madness. Hence, **Léarcheus** -a -um, of or belonging to Learchus.

Lēbādīa -ae, f. (Λεβαδεία), a town in Boeotia, famous for the Oracle and Grotto of Trophontus (now Livadia), Cic.

Lēbēdōs (-us) -i, f. (Λέβεδος), a town in Ionia.

lēbēs -ētis, m. (λέβης), 1, a bronze kettle or cauldron, often given as a prize in games, Verg.; 2, a metal vessel used for washing the hands, Ov.

Lēchaem -i, n. (Λέχαιον), the port of Corinth on the Corinthian Gulf.

lectica -ae, f. (lectus), a palanquin or litter; lecticā octophoro ferri, a litter borne by eight slaves, Cic.; cubare in lectica, Cic.

lecticarius -ii, m. (lectica), a litter-bearer, porter, chairman, Cic.

lecticula -ae, f. (dim. of lectica), a small litter; 1, gen., lecticulā in curiam deferri, Cic.; 2, a bier, Nep.

lectio -ōnis, f. (2. lego). **I.** a picking out, selecting; iudicium, Cic. **II. A.** a reading, perusal; librorum, Cic.; lectio sine ulla delectione, Cic. **B.** lectio senatus, a reading out or calling over of the names of the senators (by the censor, who at the same time struck from the list the names of those he considered unworthy), Liv.

lectisternium -ii, n. (lectus and sterno), a

feast offered to the gods, in which their images were placed on couches in the streets, and food put before them, Liv.

lectito, 1. (intens. of 2. lego), to read often, to read with eagerness and attention; Platonem studio, Cic.

lectiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of lectio), a short reading, Cic.

Lecton and **Lectum** -i, n. (Λεκτόν), a promontory in Mysia.

lector -ōris, m. (2. lego), 1, a reader of a book; aptus ad delectionem lectoris, Cic.; 2, a person who reads aloud, Cic.

lectulus -i, m. (dim. of lectus), a small bed, a bed, couch. **I.** For sleeping, in lectulis suis mori, Cic. **II.** a couch for resting on; a, for reading, Cic.; b, for dining, stravit pelliculis haedinis lectulos Punicanos, Cic.; c, a funeral bed, bed of state, Tac.

1. **lectus** -a -um, p. adj. (from 2. lego), 1, chosen, selected; verba, Cic.; 2, transf., choice, excellent; adulescens, Cic.; femina lector, Cic.; femina lectissima, Cic.

2. **lectus** -i, m. (2. lego), a bed, couch. **I.** For sleeping, a bed; 1, gen., cubicularis, Cic.; lecto teneri, to keep one's bed, Cic.; 2, the marriage-bed; genialis, Cic. **II.** a couch for resting on; 1, a dining-couch, Cic.; 2, a funeral couch, Tib.

Lēda -ae, f. and **Lēdē** -ēs, f. (Λῆδη), the wife of Tyndarus, who bore to Zeus Pollux and Helena, Castor and Clytemnestra. Hence, adj.,

Lēdaeus -a -um, of or belonging to Leda; dei, Castor and Pollux, Ov.; poet. = Spartan; Helena, Verg.

lēgātarius -ii, m. (legatum), a legate, Suet.

lēgatio -ōnis, f. (1. lego). **I.** the sending of an embassy; 1, the office of an ambassador, embassy, legation; legationem suscipere, to undertake, Caes.; obire, Cic.; libera legatio, permission given to a senator to travel with the privileges, yet without the duties, of an ambassador, Cic.; votiva, a libera legatio, which had for its object the fulfilment of a vow, Cic.; 2, meton., a, the message or answer of an ambassador; legationem renuntiare, Cic.; or referre, Liv.; b, the persons attached to an embassy; legatio Roman venit, Cic. **II.** the office of legatus (with a general or provincial governor); legationem obire, Cic.

lēgator -ōris, m. (1. lego), a testator, one who leaves something by will, Suet.

lēgatorius -a -um (legatus), relating to an ambassador or legatus; provincia, Cic.

lēgātum -i, n. (1. lego), a legacy, bequest; solutio legati, Cic.

lēgātus -i, m. (1. lego). **I.** an ambassador; legatos mittere, Cic. **II.** a legate; a, a lieutenant, adjutant, second in command to a general, Caes.; b, the chief officer of the governor of a province; legatum sibi legare, Cic.; c, in imperial times, the general or governor sent by the emperor to take command of a province, Tac.

lēgifer -fēra -fērum (lex and fero), law-giving; Minos, Ov.

lēgio -ōnis, f. (2. lego), a legion, a division of the Roman army, consisting of ten cohorts of infantry, with an auxiliary force of 300 cavalry, altogether between 4,200 and 6,000 men, Cic.; duas legiones ibi conscribere, Caes.; transf., a, of the troops of other nations, Liv.; b, an army, Verg.

lēgiōnarius -a -um (legio), belonging or relating to a legion; milites, Caes.; plur. subst., **lēgiōnarii** -ōrum, m. legionary troops, Liv.

lēgitimē, adv. (legitimus), 1, lawfully, legally, Cic.; 2, rightly, properly, Tac.

lēgītūmus -a -um (lex). **I.** lawful, legal, legitimate; dies comitiis habendis, Cic.; controversiae legal, decided by law, Cic. Subst., **lēgitima** -rum, n. legal usages, Nep. **II.** Transf., right, fit, proper, just, appropriate; numerus, Cic.; poema, Hor.

lēgiuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of legio), a small legion, Liv.

1. lēgo, **1.** (lex). **I. A.** to send an ambassador; aliquem, Cic. **B.** to appoint as legate or second in command; aliquem Caesari, Cic.; aliquem sibi, Cic. **II.** to bequeath, leave as a legacy; aliquid alicui ab aliquo, to leave a legacy to be paid to the legatee by the heir, Cic.; alicui pecuniam, Cic.

2. lēgo, **lēgi**, **lectum**, 3. (λέγω), to collect, gather together, to pick. **I.** Lit., **1.** nucea, Cic.; spolia caesorum, Liv.; mala ex arbore, Verg.; legere ossa, to collect the bones after a body has been burned, Cic.; **2.** a, fila, of the Parcae, to wind up, spin, Verg.; vela, to furl the sails, Verg.; **b.** to steal; sacra divum, Hor.; **3.** a, to pass or wander through a place; saltus legit, Ov.; vestigia alicuius, to follow or trace the footsteps of any one, Verg.; tortos orbes, to wander through, Verg.; to ships, to coast along; oram Italiae, Liv.; **b.** to choose, select, pick out; iudices, Cic.; viros ad bella, Ov.; aliquem in senatum, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** to catch sight of, look at, regard; omnes adversos, Verg.; **2.** a, to read, peruse; eos libros, Cic.; apud Clitomachum, in the works of Clitomachus, Cic.; partic. subst., **lēgens** -entis, m. a reader, Ov.; **b.** to read aloud, recite; volumen suum, Cic.; hence, senatum legere, to call over the senate, to go over the list of senators with a view to erase the names of the unworthy, Liv.

lēgūlōjus -i, m. (lex), a pettifogging lawyer, Cic.

lēgūmen -inis, n. (lego), pulse, or any leguminous plant, Cic.; esp., the bean, Verg.

Lēlēges -um, m. (Δελεγεῖς), a people, scattered in different places over Greece and Asia Minor. Hence, a, **Lēlēgois** -idis, r. Lelegean; **b.** **Lēlēgeius** -a -um, Lelegean; litora, coasts of Megara, Ov.; moenia, Megara, Ov.

Lēmānus (**Lēmānus**) -i, m. (with or without lacus), a lake in the country of the Helvetii, now the Lake of Geneva.

lēmbus -i, m. (λέμβος), a small, swift vessel, cutter, felucca, Liv.

Lemnicōla -ae, c. (Lemnus and colo), an inhabitant of Lemnos (of Vulcan); Lemnicolae stirps, i.e., Erichthontus, Ov.

lemniscātus -a -um (lemniscus), adorned with ribbons; palma, a palm-branch ornamented with ribbons, the reward of a victor, Cic.

lemniscus -i, m. (Λημνίσκος), a fillet, or ribbon given in token of honour, usually affixed to a crown, palm-branch, etc., Liv.

Lemnōs (-us) -i, f. (Λήμνος), the island of Lemnos in the Aegean Sea, the abode of Vulcan. Hence, a, adj., **Lemnīus** -a -um, Lemnian; Lemnīus pater, Verg., and subst., Lemnīus, Vulcan, Ov.; furtum, that of Prometheus, who stole fire from Vulcan at Lemnos, Cic.; **b.** **Lemniās** -ādis, f. a Lemnian woman, Ov.; Greek dat. plur., Lemnīasi, Ov.

Lemonīa tribus, a Roman country tribe on the via Latina.

Lēmōvices -um, m. a Celtic people in the modern Limousin.

lēmūres -um, m. the shades or spirits of the dead, ghosts, spectres, Hor. Hence, **Lēmūria** -orum, n. a festival held, to appease departed spirits, on the ninth of May, Ov.

lēna -ae, f. (leno), **1.** a procuress, bawd, Or.; **2.** she that entices; natura quasi sui lena, enticing persons to her, Cic.

Lenaeus -a -um (Ληναῖος), Bacchic; latices, wine, Verg.; Lenaeus pater, or simply Lenacus, Bacchus, Verg.

lénē, adv. (lenis) = leniter, gently, softly; lenē sonantis aquae, Ov.

lénimen -inis, n. (lenio), a means of alleviation, mitigation, assuaging; testudo laborum dulce lenimen, Hor.

lénimentum -i, n. (lenio), a mitigation, alleviation, Tac.

lénio -ivi and -iī, -itum, 4. (lenis), to make mild, alleviate, mitigate, assuage, soothe, relieve. **I.** Lit., stomachum latrantem, Hor.; vulnera, Prop. **II.** Transf., se consolatione, Cic.; aliquem iratum, Cic.; desiderium crebris epistolis, Cic. (imperf., lenibat, lenibant, Verg.).

lénis -e, smooth, soft, mild, gentle. **I.** Lit., sensus iudicatus lene asperum, Cic.; venenum, slight, Cic.; vinum, mellow, Hor.; ventus lenissimus, Cic.; clivus, rising gradually, Liv.; stagnum, flowing gently, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** Populus Romanus in hostes lenissimus, Cic.; leniorem sententiam dicere, Caes. **B.** Of discourse, mild, calm; oratio placida, submissa, lenis, Cic.

lénitas -ātis, f. (lenis), gentleness, softness, mildness. **I.** Lit., vocis, Cic.; Arar in Rhodanum infuit incredibili lenitate, slowness, gentleness, Caes. **II.** Transf., **A.** gentleness, lenity; animi, Cic.; legum, Cic. **B.** Of discourse, mildness, calmness; verborum, Cic.

lénitēr, adv. (lenis), softly, gently, gradually, mildly, quietly. **I.** Lit., arridere, Cic.; iter facere, slowly, Caes.; collis leniter editus, or acclivis, rising gradually, Caes. **II.** Transf., **A.** gently, mildly; alloqui, in a friendly manner, Liv. **B.** Of discourse, dicere, Cic.

lénitūdo -inis, f. (lenis), gentleness, mildness; in aliquem, Cic.

lénō -ōnis, m. (lenio), a procurer, pander, eluder, seducer, Cic.

lénōcīnium -iī, n. (leno). **I.** the trade of a procurer or bawd, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** an enticement, allurements, Cic.; **2.** finery in dress; Cic.; **3.** of discourse, meretricious ornament, Tac.

lénōcīnor, **1.** dep. (leno), to pursue the trade of a procurer; hence, transf., **1.** to flatter basely, be meanly subservient to; alicui, Cic.; **2.** to advance, promote, increase; feritati arte, Tac.

lénōnīus -a -um (leno), relating or belonging to a procurer, Plaut.

lens, lentis, f. a lentil, Verg.

lentē, adv. (lentus), **1.** slowly; proceditur, Caes.; curritur, Ov.; **2.** transf., a, without animation, calmly, coolly, patiently; aliquid ferre, Cic.; respondere, quietly, phlegmatically, Cic.; **b.** deliberately; lente ac fastidiose probare, Cic.

lentesco, 3. (lenteo), **1.** to become pliant, soft, sticky; tellus picis in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo, Verg.; **2.** to slacken, relax, flag; lentescunt tempore curae, Ov.

lentiscifer -fēra -fērum (lentiscus and fero), producing the mastich-tree, Ov.

lentiscus -i, f., and **lentiscum** -i, n. the mastich-tree (Pistacia lentiscus, Linn.), Cic.

lentitudo -inis, f. (lentus), **1.** slowness, sluggishness, Tac.; **2.** insensibility, apathy, Cic.

lento, **1.** (lentus), to make flexible, to bend; lentandus remus in unda, must be plied, Verg.

Lentūlīas -ātis, f. v. Lentulus.

1. lentulus -a -um (dim. of *lentus*), somewhat slow (in paying), Cic.

2. Lentulus -i, m. the name of one of the families of the patrician gens Cornelia, the most famous of the members of which were: **1**, P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura, a fellow-conspirator with Catiline; **2**, P. Cornelius Lentulus Spithæus, who proposed the recall of Cicero from exile. Hence, **Lentilitas** -ātis, f. the family pride of the *Lentuli* (a word coined in jest by Cic.).

lentus -a -um, tough. **I**, 1, gen., radix, Verg.; **2**, a, pliant, flexible; brachia, Hor.; *lentior salicis ramis*, Ov.; **b**, sticky, clammy, tenacious; *gluten pice lentius*, Cic.; **3**, fig., *lentus abesto*, remain long away, Ov. **II** Transf., **1**, slow, motionless, inactive; *marmor (of the sea), unruffled*, Verg.; *lento igne*, Ov.; *pugna lenta*, Liv.; *lentiores facere spem*, Ov.; **2**, a, drawing; in dicendo, Cic.; **b**, lingering; initiator, a bad payer, Cic.; **c**, of character, sluggish, apathetic, phlegmatic, insensible; *iudex, Cic.*; *nihil illo lentius*, Cic.; *lentissima pectora*, Ov.

lénunculus -i, m. (for *lambungulus*, dim. of *lambus*), a small boat, or skiff, Caes.

1. léo -ōnis, m. (Λέων), a lion; **1**, lit., vis Ieonis, Cic.; **2**, transf., the constellation *Leo*, Hor.

2. *leo -ēre, to blot out; the root of *deleo*, *letum*, etc.

Lēocōrion -ii, n. (Λεωκόριον), temple at Athens to the three daughters of *Leos*, who sacrificed their lives for their country.

Lēon -ontis, m. (Λέων), a place in Sicily not far from Syracuse.

Lēonidas -ae, m. (Λεωνίδας), king of Sparta, killed at the defence of the pass of Thermopylae.

lēoninus -a -um (leo), of or relating to a lion, Leonine, Plaut.

Lēonnatus -i, m. (Λεωννάτος), a general of Alexander the Great.

Lēontini -ōrum, m. (Λεοντίνοι), a town on the east coast of Sicily. Hence, adj., **Lēontinus** -a -um, Leonine.

Lēontium -ii, f. (Λεόντιον), an Athenian hetaira, friend of Epicurus.

lēpidē, adv. (lepidus). **I**, pleasantly, agreeably, charmingly, capitably, prettily; *lepidissime*, excellently, Plaut. **II**, Of style, smartly, wittily, Cic.

1. lēpidus -a -um, **1**, pleasant, charming, agreeable, elegant, neat, pretty, Ter., Plaut.; in a bad sense, nice, effeminate; *hi pueri tam lepidi ac deicrati*, Cic.; **2**, esp. of discourse, witty, humorous; *dictum*, Hor.

2. Lēpidus -i, m. the name of a family of the patrician gens *Aemilia*, the most famous members of which were: **1**, M. Aemilius Lepidus, praetor in Sicily, consul b.c. 79, the bitter enemy of Sulla, whose measures he proposed to annul, and thereby brought about a civil war; **2**, M. Aemilius Lepidus, Triumvir with Antonius and Octavianus, b.c. 43.

Lēpontii -ōrum, m. an Alpine people in Cisalpine Gaul (in modern Val Leventina).

lēpor and **lēpos** -ōris, m. **1**, pleasantness, agreeableness, charm, Cic.; **2**, of discourse, pleasantry, wit, humour; *scurrilis*, Cic.

lēpos -ōris = *lepor* (q.v.).

Leptis -ptis, f. (Λέπτις), Leptis, the name of two cities on the coast of Africa: **1**, Magna, now *Libidia*; **2**, Minor, near Hadrumetum and Thapsus. Hence, **Leptitani** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Leptis.

lēpus -ōris, m. and c. (akin to λαγώς), **1**, a hare, Verg.; prov., aliis leporem agitare, to

labour for another's advantage, Ov.; **2**, the constellation *Lepus*, Cic.

lepusculus -i, m. (dim. of *lepus*), a little hare, Cic.

Lerna -ae, f. and **Lernē** -ēs, f. (Λέρνη), a marsh in Argolis, inhabited by the *Lernaean Hydra* slain by Hercules; *belua Lernaee*, Verg.; hence, adj., **Lernaeus** -a -um, Lernaean.

Lesbos -i, f. (Λέσβος), an island in the Aegean Sea, birthplace of Pittacus, Alcaeus, Theophrastus, Arion, and Sappho, famous for its wine. Hence, adj., **a, Lesbīacus** -a -um, Lesbian; *libri (dialogues of Dicaearchus)*, Cic.; **b, Lesbias** -adis, f. Lesbian; subst., a Lesbian woman, Ov.; **c, Lesbīs** -idis, f. Lesbian; *lyra, of Arion*, Ov.; *Lesbis puella*, or simply *Lesbis*, Sappho, Ov.; **d, Lesbīus** -a -um, Lesbian; civis, Alcaeus, Hor.; *plectrum, lyric*, Hor.; *pes, lyric poetry*, Hor.; *vates, Sappho*, Ov.; subst., **Lesbium** -ii, n. Lesbian wine, Hor.; **e, Lesbōus** -a -um, Lesbian.

lessus, acc. -um (found only in acc. sing.), m. a mournful cry, lamentation for the dead, ap. Cic.

lētalis -e (letum), deadly, mortal, fatal; *arundo*, Verg.

lēthargicus -a -um (Ληθαργικός), drowsy, lethargic. Subst., **lēthargicus** -i, m. a drowsy, lethargic person, Hor.

lēthargus -i, m. (Λήθαργος), drowsiness, lethargy, Hor.

Lēthē -ēs, f. (Λήθη), a river in the infernal regions, the drinking of the waters of which produced complete forgetfulness of the past. Hence, adj., **Lēthaeus** -a -um, **1**, relating to *Lethē* or the infernal regions generally; *Lethaea vincula abruptare alicui*, to restore to life, Hor.; **2**, causing forgetfulness; *somnus*, Verg.; *sucus*, Ov.

lethum, v. *letum*.

lētifer -fēra -fērum (letum and fero), death-bringing, deadly, fatal, mortal; *arcus*, Verg.; *locus*, a place on the body where a wound is fatal, Ov.

lēto, 1. (letum), to kill, slay, Ov.

Lētois, **Lētoius** = *Latois*, *Latoius* (v. under *Lato*).

lētum -i, n. (*leo, whence *deleo*), **1**, death; *turpi leto perire*, Cic.; *letum sibi parēre manu*, to commit suicide, Verg.; *leto adimere alicui*, to save from death, Hor.; **2**, transf., of things, poet., ruin, annihilation; *Teucrium res eripie leto*, Verg.

Leucadia -ae, f. (Λευκαδία), and **Leucās** -adis, f. (Λευκάς), an island of the Ionian Sea, with a temple to Apollo (now S. Maura). Hence, adj., **Leucadius** -a -um, Leucadian; *deus, Apollo*, Ov.; more *Leucadio* (in allusion to the Leucadian custom of throwing a man every year from a rock into the sea), Ov.; subst., **Leucādia** -ae, f. name of a play of *Turpilius*, Cic.; **Leucadii** -ōrum, m. the Leucadians, Liv.

Leucās -adis, f. (Λευκάς), **1**, the island of *Leucadia* or its capital; **2**, = *Leucatus*.

leucaspis -idis, f. (Λευκάσπις), having white shields; *phalanx*, Liv.

Leucatās -ae, m. and **Leucatēs** -ae, m. (Λευκάτας), and **Leucās** -cādis, f. a promontory of the island *Leucadia*, now *Capo Ducato*.

Leucē -ēs, f. (Λευκή), a town in Laconia.

Leuci -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Belgica.

Leucippus -i, m. (Λευκίππος). **I**, Myth., father of *Phoebe* and *Hilaïra*, who were carried off by *Castor* and *Pollux*. Hence, **Leucippis**

Idis, *f.* a daughter of Leucippus. **II.** Hist., a Greek philosopher, disciple of Zeno the Eleatic.

Leucopetra -ae, *f.* a promontory in Brutium, now Cap dell'Armi.

Leucophryna -ae, *f.* (Λευκοφρυγή, *i.e.* with white eyebrows), a surname of Diana among the Magnesian.

Leucosia -ae, *f.* (Λευκωσία), an island near Paestum, now Licosia.

Leucothēa -ae, *f.* and **Leucothēē** -ēs, *f.* (Λευκοθέα, *i.e.* the white goddess), name of Ino, daughter of Cadmus, after she had been turned into a sea-deity, afterwards identified with the old Italian goddess, *Matuta*.

Leucothōē -ēs, *f.* daughter of the eastern king Orchamus and Eurynome, beloved by Apollo.

Leuctra -ōrum, *n.* (Λεύκτρα), a small town in Boeotia, where Epaminondas defeated the Spartans. Hence, **Leuctricus** -a -um, *Leuctrian*.

lēvāmen -īnis, *n.* (1. *levo*), a mitigation, alleviation, consolation, solace; quod si esset aliquod levamen, id esset in te uno, *Cic.*

lēvāmentum -i, *n.* (1. *levo*), alleviation, mitigation, solace; miseriarum, *Cic.*

lēvatio -ōnis, *f.* (1. *levo*), 1, an alleviation, mitigation; invenire levationem molestiis, *Cic.*; 2, a diminution; vitiorum, *Cic.*

1. **lēvātus** -a -um, *v.* 1. *levo*.

2. **lēvātus** (laevatus) -a -um, *v.* 2. *levo*.

lēvicolus -a -um (dim. of 1. *levis*), somewhat vain, light-minded; levicolus noster Demosthenes, *Cic.*

lēvidensis -e (1. *levis*), lightly made, of thin texture; transf., slight, poor; munusculum, *Cic.*

lēvipēs -pēdis (1. *levis* and *pes*), light-footed; lepus, *Cic.*

1. **lēvis** -e, *light, not heavy* (opp. *gravis*). **I.** Lit., 1, as regards weight; pondus, *Ov.*; levis armatura, light armour, *Caes.* and concr. = light-armed soldiery, *Cic.*; 2, light or quick in movement, rapid, swift; cervus, *Verg.*; hora, transitory, *Ov.*; 3, gentle, soft, mild; somnus, *Hor.* **II.** Transf., 1, light, trifling, unimportant, insignificant, of small value; a, dolor, *Cic.*; periculum levis, *Caes.*; auditio, a trifling, unfounded report, *Caes.*; subst., in levi habere, to regard as a trifle, *Tac.*; b, of poetry, light, unambitious (of love songs, etc.); Musa, *Ov.*; c, trivial, slight, insufficient; levis causa belli, *Liv.*; pecunia levissima, *Cic.*; of persons, levis pauper, whose credit is gone, *Hor.*; 2, light, mild, gentle; reprehensio levior, *Cic.*; 3, light, fickle, light-minded, unstable, unsteady; homo, *Cic.*; ancillitia, *Cic.*

2. **lēvis** (laevis) -e (laevis), smooth (opp. *asper*). **I.** Lit., 1, corpuseula, *Cic.*; 2, a, polished; pocula, *Verg.*; b, poet., smooth, beardless; juvenates, *Hor.*; senex, bald, *Ov.*; hence = youthful; pectus, *Verg.*; vir, decked out, spruce, *Ov.*; c, slippery; sanguis, *Verg.* **II.** Of style, flowing, smooth, polished, oratio, *Cic.*

lēvisomnus -a -um (1. *levis* and *somnus*), lightly sleeping, *Lucr.*

1. **lēvitas** -ātis, *f.* (1. *levis*), lightness. **I.** Lit., 1, lightness of weight; armorum, *Caes.*; 2, lightness in movement, *Lucr.* **II.** Transf., 1, lightness, levity, fickleness, changeableness, inconstancy; levitatem alicuius experiri, *Cic.*; levitatem insectari, *Cic.*; 2, groundlessness; opinionis, *Cic.*

2. **lēvitas** -ātis, *f.* (2. *levis*), 1, smoothness; speculorum, *Cic.*; 2, smoothness, polish (of style); Aeschini, *Cic.*

lēviter, adv. (1. *levis*). **I.** lightly, not

heavily, softly; levius casura pila sperabat, *Caes.* **II.** Transf., 1, slightly, not much, somewhat; saucius, *Cic.*; aegrotare, *Cic.*; ut levissime dicam, to speak in the mildest way, *Cic.*; 2, lightly, with equanimity; ferre, *Cic.*

1. **lēvo**, 1. (1. *levis*), to raise, lift up, elevate. **I.** Lit., se attollere ac levare, *Liv.*; de caespite virgo se levat, *Ov.* **II.** Transf., 1, to lighten, make light, relieve from a weight; ego te fasce levabo, *Verg.*; aliquem metu, *Cic.*; se aere alieno, to free, *Cic.*; 2, to relieve, support, console, alleviate, mitigate; curam et angorem animi mei, *Cic.*; 3, to refresh, strengthen; fessos corporis artus, *Hor.*; 4, to diminish, weaken, impair; fidem, *Hor.*; auctoritatem, *Cic.*

2. **lēvo**, 1. (2. *levis*), to make smooth, polish; corpus, *Cic.*; transf., of discourse, aspera, *Hor.*

lēvor -ōris, *m.* (2. *levis*), smoothness, *Luer.*

lex, lēgis, *f.* (2. *lego*), a set form of words. **I.** a proposition made by a magistrate to the people, bill. **A.** Lit., legem ferre, rogare, to propose a bill to the people, *Cic.*; sciscere, jubere (of the people), to accept or pass a bill, *Cic.*; repudiare, antiquare, to reject, throw out a bill, *Cic.*; promulgare, to publish, *Cic.* **B.** a law, legal enactment; 1, a, legem ferre, to pass a law, enact, *Liv.*; abrogare, to repeal, *Cic.*; leges duodecim tabularum, the laws of the Twelve Tables, drawn up by the Decemvirs, *Cic.*; lege, legibus, used adv. = legally, according to law, *Nep.*; lege agere, (a) of the licitor, to execute a sentence, *Liv.*; (b) to bring an action, *Cic.*; lex est Lacedaemonia or apud Rhodios (foll. by nt. and the subj.), *Cic.*; b, meton., (a) law as written (opp. mores, consuetudo), *Cic.*; (b) law generally, including positive and natural law, *Cic.*; 2, a law set by a man to himself; legem sibi statuere, *Cic.*; 3, a, a rule, principle, precept; leges philosophiae, historiae, *Cic.*; versibus est certa lex, *Cic.*; b, manner, way, nature, kind; ex lege loci, *Ov.*; c, order; sine lege, without order, irregularly; equi sine lege ruunt, *Ov.* **II.** A, a formula; Manilianas venalium vendendorum leges edicere, *Cic.* **B.** a contract, covenant, agreement; lex operi faciundo, a building contract, *Cic.*; legem alicui scribere, *Cic.*; leges pacis, conditions of peace, *Liv.*; homines ac lege natos, on these terms, on this condition, *Cic.*

Lexovii -ōrum, *m.* a people of Gallia Lugdunensis on the Sequana (Seine), whence the modern Lisieux.

libāmen -īnis, *n.* (libo), 1, a libation, offering of wine made to the gods at a sacrifice, *Verg.*; 2, transf., what is first taken, a sample, specimen; tu nova servatae carpes libamina fanae, *Ov.*

libāmentum -i, *n.* (libo), a libation, *Cic.*

libatio -ōnis, *f.* (libo), a libation, *Cic.*

libella -ae, *f.* (dim. of libra). **I.** 1, a small coin, 1-10th of a denarius, equal in value to the as; prov., a very small sum of money, a farthing, a mite; hence, ad libellam, exactly, *Cic.*; 2, transf., heres ex libella, heir to the whole property (cp. ex asse), *Cic.* **II.** a carpenter's level, *Plin.*

libellus -i, *m.* (dim. of liber), a little book. **I.** scripsi etiam illud quodam in libello, *Cic.*; pl. meton., = a bookseller's shop, *Cat.* **II.** Esp., a, a note-book, memorandum-book, diary; retulit in libellum, *Cic.*; b, a memorial, a petition; libellum composuit, *Cic.*; c, a note of invitation, programme; gladiatorum libelli, *Cic.*; d, a placard, hand-bill, e.g., announcing the sale of goods, deicere libellos, to put off the sale, *Cic.*; e, a letter, *Cic.*; f, a satire, a libel, *Suet.*

libens and **lūbens** -entis, *p. adj.* (libet), 1, willing, with good-will, with pleasure; libenti

animo, willingly, Cic.; me libente, with my goodwill, Cic.; 2, joyful, pleased, glad, Plaut., Ter.

libentē (lūbentē), adv. (libens, lubens), willingly, with pleasure; libenter uti verbo Catonis, Cic.; nusquam libentius cenare, with better appetite, Cic.; libentissime dare, Cic.

libentia (lūbentia) -ae, f. (libens, lubens), cheerfulness, gladness, Plaut.; personif., **Libentia** -ae, f. the goddess of mirth, Plaut.

Libentina (Lūbentina) -ae, f. (libens, lubens), a name of Venus, as the goddess of sensual pleasure.

1. **liber** -ēra -ērum, free. **I. A.** of free birth (opp. servus), aliquem non liberum putare, Cic.; of states, free, independent; civitas, Caes.; subst., **liber** -eri, m. a freedman, Cic. **B. Transf.**, 1, free from tax or tribute; agri, Cic.; 2, of houses and places, free from inhabitants; seles, uninhabited, Liv.; 3, unencumbered with debt; ut rei familiaris liberum quidquam sit, Cic. **II.** free from fetters. **A.** Lit., Plaut. **B. Transf.**, 1, free from anything, without; a delictis, Cic.; curā, Cic.; 2, free from restraint, unbridled; a, adolescentia, Cic.; toga, vestis, the toga virilis, Ov.; custodia, surveillance, confinement to a single house or town, Cic.; fenus, untried by law, Liv.; liberum habere aliquid, to have in complete possession, Liv.; liberum est mihi, foll. by infin., I am free to do, Cic.; b, free in thought or expression; animus, Cic.; liberiores litterae, Cic.; 3, morally free; a, in the philosophical sense, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, = profligate, unbridled, unrestrained; turba temulentorum, Cic.

2. **liber** -bri, m. **I.** the inner bark of a tree, Verg. **II.** And, as this was used by the ancients as a material upon which to write, a book, writing, treatise; a, librum inchoare, conficere, Cic.; libri Sibyllini, Cic.; nos autem in libris (account books) habemus, Cic.; b, a book, a division into which a work is divided; tres libri de Natura Deorum, Cic.; c, a register, catalogue, Cic.; d, a letter, Nep.

3. **Libēr** -ēri, m. 1, an old Italian deity, presiding over agriculture, and in later times identified with the Greek Bacchus; 2, meton., wine, Hor.

4. **liber** -ēri, v. **liberi** -ōrum.

Libēra -ae, f. (3. Liber), 1, Proserpina, daughter of Ceres, sister of Liber; 2, Ariadne, wife of Bacchus.

Libēralia -ium, n. (3. Liber), the festival of Liber on the 17th of March, at which youths received the toga virilis, Cic.

libēralis -e (1. liber). **I.** relating to freedom; causa, a lawsuit in which the freedom of some person is the matter in dispute, Cic. **II.** becoming or suitable to a freedman, noble; 1, mens, Cic.; artes liberales, liberal arts, such as a freedman ought to be versed in, Cic.; sumptus, expenses to keep up station and appearances (opp. necessarij), Cic.; 2, a, kind; responsum, Cic.; b, liberal, generous, giving freely, Cic.; laudis avidi, pecuniae liberales erant, Sall.

libēralitas -ātis, f. (liberalis), 1, a noble disposition or character, kind, friendly disposition, Cic.; 2, liberality, generosity, Cic.

libēralitēr, adv. (liberalis), in a manner becoming a freedman. **I.** nobly, becomingly; vivere, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, in a friendly manner, kindly, liberally; liberalissime erat pollicitus omnibus, Cic.; b, richly, bountifully, Cic.

libērātio -ōnis, f. (libero), 1, a setting free, releasing from; culpae, Cic.; 2, a legal acquittal, Cic.

libērātor -ōris, m. (libero), one who sets free, a liberator; patriae, Cic.; attrib., liberator populus, Liv.

libērē, adv. (1. liber). **I.** like a freeman, liberally, Ter. **II.** 1, freely, without restraint, without hindrance; vivere, Cic.; respirare, Cic.; 2, a, spontaneously; tellus omnia liberius ferebat, Verg.; b, frankly, openly, boldly; loqui, Cic.

libēri -ōrum and -ērum, m. (1. liber), 1, children; liberis procreare, liberis operam dare, to beget children, Cic.; 2, the young of animals, Plaut.

libērō, 1. (1. liber), to set free, liberate. **I.** From slavery, to manumit; aliquem, Cic. **II.** to set free from something that fetters. **A.** to set free, liberate, deliver, release; te ab eo vindico ac libero, Cic.; divinus animus liberatus a corpore, Cic.; aliquem culpā, Cic.; aliquem periculo, Caes.; obsidionem urbis, to raise, Liv. **B. 1.** to set free from a debt or engagement; aliquem, Cic.; aliquem eodem illo crimine, Cic.; with genit. of the debt or fault, aliquem culpae, Liv.; 2, templa liberata, having a free prospect, free from buildings which obstruct the view, Cic.

liberta -ae, f., v. **libertus**.

libertas -ātis, f. (1. liber). **I.** freedom, liberty (opp. slavery). **A.** Lit., 1, se in libertatem vindicare, Cic.; 2, a, civil liberty, as containing certain rights; ad usurpandum libertatem vocare, to summon to the voting, Cic.; libertatem eripere, to take away political privileges, Liv.; b, national freedom, independence; libertatem capessere, Cic.; perdere, Cic.; recipere, Cic. **B. Transf.**, 1, freedom, liberty of action, freedom from restraint; a, vivendi, loquendi, Cic.; dat populo libertatem ut quod velint faciant, Cic.; b, licence, Cic.; 2, freedom of speech, frankness, candour; multa cum libertate dicere, Cic. **II.** Libertas, personified as the goddess of Freedom, having a temple on the Aventine Hill, Cic.

libertinus -a -um (libertus), of or relating to the class of freedmen, Cic.; hence, subst., **libertinus** -i, m. a freedman, Cic.; **libertina** -ae, f. a freedwoman, Hor.

libertus -a -um (for liberatus), placed in freedom; subst., a, **libertus** -i, m. a freedman, Cic.; b, **liberta** -ae, f. a freedwoman, Cic.

libet (lūbet) -būt or -bitum est, 3. impers., it pleases, is agreeable; mihi, tibi, etc., or absol., facite quod libet, Cic.; non libet plura scribere, Cic.

Libēthra (Λειβήθρα) -ōrum, n. and **Libēthrus** -i, m. (Λειβήθρος), a Thessalian spring, sacred to the Muses; hence, adj., **Libēthris** -idis, f. nymphae Libethrides, the Muses, Verg.

libidinōsē, adv. (libidinosus), lustfully, wilfully, wantonly, Cic.

libidinōsus -a -um (libido), full of desire, wilful, wanton, lustful; homo, Cic.; caper, Hor.; applied to abstract things, libidinissimae liberationes, Cic.; sententia, Cic.

libido (lūbido) -inis, f. (libet), violent desire, appetite, longing. **I.** ad libidinem, according to inclination, Cic.; ex libidine, Sall.; libidine, wantonly, out of mere caprice, Cic.; libidine habere in armis, to take pleasure in, Sall. **II.** 1, immoderate or unrestrained desire, self-will, wilfulness, wantonness; alicuius libidini adversari, obsistere, Cic.; libidines refrenare, Cic.; 2, sensual desire, lust, lewdness; meton., libidines, obscenities in painting and sculpture, Cic.

Libitīna -ae, f. **I.** the goddess of corpses, in whose temple the requisites for a funeral were kept for hire, and the register of deaths was preserved. **II.** Meton., 1, the requisites for a funeral; pesti-

lentia tanta erat, ut Libitina vix sufficeret, Liv.; 2, death; multaque pars mei vitabit Libitinam, Hor.

libo, 1. (λείβω). **I.** to take away from. **A.** a natura deorum libatos animos habemus, Cic. **B.** 1, to taste; jecur, Liv.; hence **a**, to touch; cibos digitis, Ov.; **b**, oscula natae, to kiss, Verg.; 2, to pour a libation in honour of a god; in mensam, Verg.; 3, to sacrifice, offer, consecrate; diis dapes, Liv.; frugem Cereri, Ov. **II.** to diminish or injure by taking away; vires, Liv.

libra -ae, f. (λίρα). **I.** a balance, pair of scales; 1, **a**, lit., librae lānx, Cic.; per aes et libram, aere et librā, a fictitious form of sale used in making wills, adopting sons, etc.; mercari aliquid aere et librā, in due form, Hor.; **b**, meton., the Roman pound of 12 oz.; 2, the constellation called the Balance, Verg. **II.** a level, a plummet level; ad libram fecisse turres, Caes.

libramen -inis, n. (libro), balance, poise, Liv.

librāmentum -i, n. (libro). **I.** that which gives a thing a downward motion; **a**, weight, Liv.; **b**, that which gives a missile its impetus; tormentorum, the thong, Tac. **II.** Transf., a horizontal plane, flat superficies, Cic.

librāria -ae, f. (libra), a female who weighed out the wool to the slaves, Juv.

librāriolus -i, m. (dim. of librarius), 1, a transcriber, copyist, secretary, Cic.; 2, a book-seller, Cic.

librārium -i, n., v. librarius.

librārius -a -um (2. liber), of or relating to books. **I.** Adj., taberna, a bookshop, Cic. **II.** Subst., 1, librārius -ii, m. a transcriber of books, a copyist, Cic.; 2, librārium -ii, n. a place to keep books in, a bookcase, Cic.

librātor -ōris, m. (libro) 1, a leveller or surveyor, Plin.; 2, one who hurls missiles by means of a machine, Tac.

librātus -a -um, p. adj. (from libro), well-poised, swinging, hurled with force; glans, Liv.; ictus, Liv.

librillis -e (libra), of a pound weight; fundae librilles, slings, the stones of which weighed a pound, Caes.

libro, 1. (libra), **a**, to poise; keep in equilibrium; terra librata ponderibus, Cic.; **b**, to swing, hurl, launch, brandish; glandem, Liv.; **c**, to poise oneself in the air (of bees), Verg.; poet., corpus in herba, to stretch out, Ov.; **c**, to keep suspended, keep in its place; vela librantur ab aura, Ov.

libis, libis, m. (λίψ), a west-south-west wind, Plin.

libum -i, n. a cake offered to the gods, especially on a birthday, Ov., Verg.

Liburni -ōrum, m. the Liburnians, a people inhabiting the modern Croatia; sing., Liburnus, a Liburnian slave, Juv. Hence, adj., **a**, Liburnus -a -um, Liburnian; subst., Liburna -ae, f. a light vessel of war, schooner, brigantine, Caes.; **b**, Liburnicus -a -um, Liburnian.

Libya -ae, f. and Libyē -ēs, f. (Λιβύη), Libya, the Northern part of Africa. Hence, 1, Libycaus -a -um, Libyan; fera, lioness, Ov.; 2, Libys -os, Libyana; subst., Libys, a Libyan, Ov.; 3, Libyssa -ae, f. Libyan; arenae, Cat.; 4, Libystis -idis, f. Libyan; ursa, Verg.; 5, Libyus -a -um, Libyan; 6, Libystinus -a -um, Libyan.

Libyphoenices -um, m. (Λιβυφοίνικες), a Libyan people, descended from the Phoenicians, in Byzantium.

licens -centis. **I.** Partic. of liceor (q.v.).

II. P. adj. (licet), free, unrestrained, unbridled; Lupercus, Prop., of things, licentior dithyrambus, Cic.

licentē, adv. (licens), freely, according to one's own pleasure; and in a bad sense, boldly, impudently, unrestrainedly, Cic.; of discourse, errare, to wander on without rule or order, Cic.

licentia -ae, f. (licet), freedom or permission to do what one pleases, leave, licence, liberty. **I.** pueris non omnem ludendi damus licentiam, Cic.; tantum licentiae dabat gloria, Cic. **II.** Esp., **a**, freedom from restraint, licence; poetarum, Cic.; verborum, Ov.; **b**, dissoluteness, licentiousness; comprimere hominum licentiam, Cic.; personif., Licentia, as a goddess, Licentia, Cic.

licēo -ūi -itum, 2. to be on sale, to be valued at, to be estimated at a price; quanti licuisse tu scribis hortos, a' what sum they were valued, Cic.

licēor -ctus sum, 2. (licēo) to bid for, offer a price for; liciti sunt usque eo, Cic.; followed by acc., hortos, Cic.

licet -cūti or -ctum est, 2., impers. and intransit. **I.** it is allowed, allowable, one can or may, one is at liberty; with dat. of pers. or absol., **a**, with infin., as subject, licet rogare? may I ask? Cic.; licet intelligi, one can understand, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nos frui liceat, Cic.; with dat. of predicate, Themistocli licet esse otioso, Cic.; with acc. of predicate, civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, Cic.; **b**, with a neuter pronoun or adj. as subject, quid decessat vos, non quantum liceat vobis, spectare debetis, Cic.; **c**, with subj., fremant omnes licet, Cic.; sequatur licebit, he may follow, Cic.; with per and the acc., per me licet, as far as I am concerned, Cic. **II.** Transf., granted that, allowed that; foll. by the sut., omnia licet concurrent, Cic.

Lichās -ae, m. (Λίχας), a servant of Hercules.

lichen -ēnis, m. (Λειχήν), moss or lichen, Plin.

Licinius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, C. Licinius Crassus, tribune of the people; 2, L. Licinius Crassus, a celebrated orator; 3, M. Licinius Crassus, the triumvir.

licitatio -ōnis, f. (licitor), a bidding, bid, at a sale or auction, Cic.

licitor, 1. dep. (intens. of liceor), to bid for, Plaut.

licitus -a -um (licet), allowed, permitted; sennō, Verg.; neut. plur. subst., things permitted, Tac.

licium -ii, n. the loom, or remnant of old web to which the weaver attaches the new fabric; telae licia addere, Verg.; in general, a thread, Ov.

lictor -ōris, m. a licitor, plur. lictores, the lictors, the public attendants of the principal Roman magistrates, who bore before them the fasces as emblem of their criminal jurisdiction, and executed the sentences which they pronounced. Of these lictors, the dictator was attended by twenty-four, a consul by twelve, and a praetor by six; licior proximus, the one nearest to the consul, Cic.

lien -ēnis, m. or lienis -is, m. the mill, or spleen, Plaut.

lienōsus -a -um (lien), splenetic, Plaut.

ligamen -inis, n. (1. ligo), a string, tie, bandage, Ov.

ligamentum -i, n. (1. ligo), a bandage, Tac.

Ligarius -a -um, the name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was Q. Ligarius, a member of the Pompeian party, taken prisoner after the battle of Thapsus, and banished by Caesar.

afterwards pardoned, defended by Cicero. Hence, **adj.**, **Ligariānus** -a -um, relating to Ligarius; oratio, Cic.; and subst., **Ligariāna** -ae, f. Cicero's speech on behalf of Ligarius, Cic.

Ligēa -ae, f. (*Λίγεια*, the clear-voiced), name of a wood-nymph.

Ligēr -gēris, m. a river on the borders of Aquitania and Gallia Lugdunensis, now the Loire (acc. Ligerem and Ligerim; abl. Ligere and Ligeri, Caes).

lignārius -ii, m. (lignum), a carpenter; inter lignarios, in the wood-market, Liv.

lignātio -ōnis, f. (lignor), a felling of timber, wood-cutting, Caes.

lignātor -ōris, m. (lignor), a wood-cutter, Caes.

lignēolus -a -um (dim. of ligneus), wooden, Cic.

lignēus -a -um (lignum), 1, made of wood, wooden; ponticulus, Cic.; 2, transf., like wood, dry; conjux, Cat.

lignor, 1. dep. (lignum), to fetch wood; lignari pabularique, Caes.

lignum -i, n. **I.** wood, esp., firewood (opp. materia, wood used for building); ignem ex lignis viridibus in loco angusto fieri jubere, Cic; prov., in silvam ligna ferre, to carry coals to Newcastle, Hor. **II.** Meton., 1, a writing-table of wood, Juv.; 2, = a tree, Verg.

1. **līgo**, 1. **I.** to bind, tie; aliquem vinculo, Tac.; manus post terga, Ov.; pisces in glacie ligati, frozen fast, Ov.; to bind up, bandage; vulnera veste, Ov. **II.** 1, a, to harness; mulam, Hor.; b, laqueo guttura, to tie up, to bind around, Ov.; 2, transf., to bind together, connect, unite; dissociata locis concordia pace ligavit, Ov.

2. **līgo** -ōnis, m. 1, a hoe, Hor.; 2, meton., tillage, Juv.

līgūla (līgūla) -ae, f. (dim. of lingua). **I.** a little tongue, and hence, a tongue of land, promontory, Caes. **II.** a shoe-strap, Juv.

Līgures um, m. the Ligurians, a people in modern Piedmont; sing., **Līgus** (Līgūr) -gūris, c. a Ligurian; adj. = Ligurian. Hence, 1, **Līgūria** -ae, f. the country of the Ligures; 2, **Līgusticus** -a -um, Ligurian; 3, **Līgustinus** -a -um, Ligurian.

līgūrīo (līgurrīo), 4. (līngo), 1, to lick, lick up; jus, Hor.; furta, to feed upon, gloat over stealthily, Hor.; 2, to lust after, long for; lucra, Cic.

līgurrītio -ōnis, f. (līgurrīo), daintiness, Cic.

Līgus -gūris, m., v. Ligures.

Līgusticus -stinus, v. Ligures.

līgustrum -i, n. privet, Verg.

līlīum -ii, n. (λεῖριον), a lily; 1, lit., Verg.; 2, transf., milit. t. t., a kind of fortification consisting of low palisades, Caes.

Līlībāeōn (-baeum) -i, n. (Λαλῖβαιον), a promontory in the west of Sicily, now Capo di Boco, with a town of the same name. Adj., a, **Līlībāeus** -a -um, b, **Līlībēius** -a -um, and c, **Līlībāetānus** -a -um, Līlībāean.

līma -ae, f. (līmo), a file, Plaut.; fig., of style, polishing, revision, correction; defuit et scriptis ultima līma meis, Ov.

līmātē, adv. (līmatūs), elaborately, elegantly, Cic.

līmātūlus -a -um (dim of līmatūs), polished, refined; opus est huc līnatulo et polito tuo iudicio, Cic.

līmātūs -a -um, p. adj. (līmo), polished, refined, elegant; genus librorum līmātūs, Cic.

limbus -i, m. a border, hem, selva, fringe round the edge of a robe, Verg.

līmen -inis, n. (connected with 1. līmus and ob-liquus), the threshold. **I.** **A.** Lit., intrare līmen, Cic. **B.** Meton., 1 = house, dwelling; līmine contineri, Liv.; līmine pelli, Verg.; 2, entrance; in līmine portus, Verg.; 3, a, the starting-point of a chariot-race in the circus; līmen relinquant, Verg.; b, border, boundary; extra līmen Apuliae, Hor. **II.** Fig., a beginning; belli, Tac.

līmes -itis, m. (1. līmus), a cross path or by-way. **I.** **A.** Lit., the boundary between two fields indicated by a path or stone, Verg. **B.** Meton., 1, a boundary-line; partiri līmite campum, Verg.; fig., a distinction, difference; iudicium brevi līmite falle tuum, Ov.; 2, a fortified boundary-line, Tac. **II.** a pathway, road; Appiae, Liv.; acclivis, Ov.; transversus, Liv.; solitus līmes fluminis, river-bed, Ov.; sectus, the zodiac, Ov.; quasi līmes ad caeli aditum patet, Ov.

Līmnaeum -i, n. (Λίμναία), a town in Acarnania.

Līmnatīs -tidis, f. (Λίμνατις), a surname of Diana, as the patroness of fishermen.

līmo, 1. (līma), **I.** to file; 1, lit., gemmas, Plin.; 2, to whet, sharpen, Plaut.; 3, fig., a, to polish, finish; quaedam institui, quae līmanur a me politius, Cic.; b, to investigate accurately; veritatem, Cic. **II.** to file off; fig., to take away from, to diminish; alteri affinxit, de altero līnavit, Cic.

līmōsus -a -um (2. līmus), slimy, miry, muddy; lacus, Verg.; planities, Sall.

līmpidus -a -um (connected with liquidus), clear, limpid, pellucid; lacus, Cat.

1. **līmus** -a -um (connected with līmen and obliquus), of the eyes, sidelong, looking sideways; ocelli, Ov.

2. **līmus** -i, m. (līno), 1, slime, mud, mire, Cic; fig., malorum, Ov.; 2, dirt, filth, Hor.

3. **līmus** -i, m. (1. līgo), an apron trimmed with purple, worn by a priest when offering sacrifice, Verg.

Līmýra -ōryra, n. (Λίμυρα, ῥά), and **Līmýra** -ae, f. or **Līmýrē** -ēs, f. (Λιμύρα, ῆ), a town in the south of Lycia on the river Līmýrus or Līmýra.

1. **līnetus**, partic. of līngo.

2. **līnetus** -ī, m. (līngo), a licking, taste, Lucr.

Līndōs and **-dus** -i, f. (Λίνδος), a town in Rhodes.

līneā -ae, f. (līnum), a linen thread. **I.** Lit., **A.** Plin.; līneā dives, a string of pearls, Mart. **B.** a carpenter's plumb-line, Cic.; līneā discere uti, Cic.; ad līneam, exactly straight or perpendicular, Cic. **II.** Transf., a line made with a pen or pencil, geometrical line. **A.** Gen., līneam scribere, Cic. **B.** 1, a boundary-line in the circus, a starting-point or goal; fig., si quidem est peccare tantum transire līneas, Cic.; mors ultima līnea rerum est, the final goal, Hor.; 2, the line in the theatre by which the seats were separated; cogit nos līnea jungi, Ov.

līnēamentum -i, n. (līnea), a line drawn with pen or pencil, a geometrical line. **I.** Lit., in geometria līneamenta, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, pl., a drawing, delineation, sketch, outline; tu operum līneamenta solertissime perspicis, Cic.; 2, a feature, līneament; corporis, Cic.

līnēus -a -um (līnum), made of linen, linen; vincula, Verg.; lanterna, Cic.

līngo, līnxi, līnctum, 3. (λεῖχω), to lick, Cat.

Līngōnes -um, a people in Gaul, whence the modern Longres.

lingua -ae, f. *a tongue*. **I. A. Lit.**, *linguam ab irrisu exserere, Liv.*; *linguam ejicere, Cic.* **B. Meton.**, **1.**, *speech, language*; *linguam diligentissime continere, to restrain, Cic.*; *Aetolorum linguas retundere, to silence, Liv.*; *transf.*, of the sounds of animals, *linguae volucrum, Verg.*; **2, a**, *a language, tongue*; *Latina, Cic.*; *Gallica, Caes.*; *utraque lingua, Greek and Latin*; **b**, *a dialect*; *disciplinis linguæque divisa, Cic.*; **3**, *readiness of speech, eloquence*; *est animus tibi, sunt mores et lingua fidesque, Hor.*; *in a bad sense, loquacity*; *poenam lingua commeruisse, Ov.*; *or boasting, Ov.*; *or bold talk, Ov.* **II. Transf.**, of tongue-shaped objects, *a tongue of land, promontory, Liv.*; *tribus haec (Sicilia) excurrit in aequora linguæ, Ov.*

linia, v. *linea*.

liniamentum, v. *lineamentum*.

linigē -gēra gērum (linum and gero), *clothed in linen, applied to Isis and her priests, Ov.*

lino, *lini* and *lēvi*, *litum*, **3.** **I.** *to smear upon, spread over*; *medicamenta per corpora, Ov.* **II.** *to besmear, anoint*; **1.** *spiramenta cerā, Verg.*; **2, a**, *to cover*; *labra alieui, to cheat, cozen, Mart.*; *tecta auro, Ov.*; **b**, *to rub over with the blunt end of the stylus what has been written on waxen tablets*; *digna lini, worthy of being erased, Ov.*; **c**, *to besmear, dirty*; *ora luto, Ov.*; *fig.*, *splendida facta carmine foedo, Hor.*

linquo, *liqui*, **3.** (λείνω), *to leave*. **I. Gen.**, **A. Lit.**, *socios ignotæ terræ, Verg.* **B. Transf.**, **1.**, *to leave, give up, abandon*; *haec, Cic.*; *severa, Hor.*; **2.**, *with double acc.*, *nil intentatum, Hor.* **II.** *to leave, depart from*; *urbem, Cic.*; *linqui, to faint, Ov.*; *linquere dulces animas, to die, Verg.*

linteātus -a -um (linteum), *clothed in linen*; *legio, a Samnite legion, so called from the canvas covering of the place where they took the military oath, Liv.*

linteōlum -i, m. (dim. of linteum), *a small linen cloth, Plaut.*

linter -tris, f. **I.** *a boat, skiff, wherry*; *prov.*, *loqui e linter (of an orator who aways his body up and down in speaking), ap. Cic.* **II. Transf.**, *a trough, tray, tub, vat, used in the vintage, Verg.*

linteus -a -um (linum), *linen, made of linen*; *vestis, Cic.*; *libri, written on linen, Liv.* *Subst.*, **lintheum** -i, n. *linen cloth, linen*; *merces linteis delatae, Cic.*; *esp.*, *a sail*; *dare linteæ ventis, Ov.*

lintriculus -i, m. (dim. of linter), *a small boat, Cic.*

linum -i, n. (λίον), *flax, linen*. **I. Lit.**, *linum tenuissimum, Cic.* **II. Meton.**, **1.**, *a thread, line*; **a**, *the thread with which letters were tied up*; *nos linum incidimus, legimus, Cic.*; **b**, *a fishing-line, Ov.*; **2.**, *a linen-cloth or garment, Hor.*; **3.**, *a rope, cable, Ov.*; **4.**, *a net for hunting or fishing, Ov., Verg.*

Linus (-ōs) -i, m. (Λίνος), *Linus*. **I.** *son of Apollo and Psamathe, daughter of the Argive king, Crotopus, torn in pieces by dogs.* **II.** *son of Apollo and the Muse Terpsichore, celebrated singer and poet, the teacher of Orpheus and Hercules, the latter of whom killed him with a blow of the lyre.*

Lipāra -ae, f. and **Lipārē** -ēs, f. (Λιπάρα), *the largest of the Aeolian islands, north of Sicily, now Lipari*; plur., *Liparae, the Aeolian islands.* *Adj.*, **a**, **Lipāraeus** -a -um; **b**, **Lipārensis** -e, *Liparean*.

lippio, **4.** *to have sore eyes, be bleary-eyed*; *quum leviter lippirent, Cic.*

luppitudo -inis, f. (lippus), *inflammation in the eyes, Cic.*

lippus -a -um, *having inflamed or watery eyes, bleary-eyed, Hor.*; *sand-blind, half-blind, Juv.*

liquefacio -feci -factum, **3.**, pass., *liquefio* -factus sum -fieri (liqueo and facio), *to melt, dissolve, make liquid*. **I. Lit.**, **1.**, *glacies liquefacta, Cic.*; **2.**, *to putrefy*; *viscera liquefacta, Verg.* **II. Transf.**, *to make weak, enervate*; *aliquem languidis voluptatibus, Cic.*

liqueo, *liqui* or *licui*, **2.** (λείβω). **I.** *to be fluid, liquid*; *concresecendi, liquendi, Cic.*; *hence partic.*, *liquens, fluid, liquid*; *vina, Verg.*; *campi, the sea, Verg.* **II. Transf.**, *to be clear, to be evident, apparent*; **a**, *dixit sibi liquere, Cic.*; *with accus. and infin.*, *cui neutrum licuerit, nec esse deos nec non esse, Cic.*; **b**, *legal t. t.*, *non liquet*, *a phrase used by the jury when they declined to pronounce the accused person either innocent or guilty, Cic.*

liquesco, *licui*, **3.** (inchoat. of liqueo), *to become fluid, to melt*. **I. Lit.**, **1.**, *cera liquescit, Verg.*; **2.**, *to putrefy*; *liquescent corpora, Ov.* **II. Transf.**, **1.**, *to become effeminate*; *voluptate, Cic.*; **2.**, *to melt or waste away*; *liquescit fortuna, Ov.*

liquidē, adv., *with compar. and superl.* (liquidus), *clearly, plainly, positively*; *liquidius negare, Cic.*

liquido, v. *liquidus*.

liquidus -a -um (liqueo), *fluid, flowing, liquid*. **I. A. Lit.**, *odores, Hor.*; *Nymphae, nymphs of springs, Ov.* **B. Transf.**, *genus sermonis, Cic.* **II. clear, bright**, **A. Lit.**, *fontes, Verg.*; *aër, Verg.*; *vox, Verg.* **B. Transf.**, **1.**, *pure, clear*; *liquida voluptas et libera, Cic.*; **2.**, *calm*; *mens, Cat.*; **3.**, *clear, certain, Plaut.* *Subst.*, **liquidum** -i, n. *certainty, Liv.*; *adv.*, *liquido, clearly, plainly*; *dicere, Cic.*

liquo, **1.** *to make liquid, melt, liquefy*. **I. Lit.**, *Cic. poet.* **II.** *to strain, percolate, clarify*; *vinum, Hor.*

1. liquor, **3. dep.** *to be fluid, be liquid, flow, melt*; *totò corpore sudor liquitur, Verg.*; *transf.*, *to melt away, pass away*; *in partem pejorem liquitur aetas, Lucr.*

2. liquor -ōris, m. (liqueo), *liquidity, fluidity*. **I. Lit.**, *Cic.* **II. Meton.**, *a liquid, fluid, liquor*; *perlucidi amnium liquores, Cic.*; *absol.*, *the sea, Hor.*

Lirīōpē -ēs, f. (Λειριόπη), *a sea-nymph, mother of Narcissus*.

Liris -is, acc. -em and -im, abl. -i, m. (Λείρις), *a river of Latium, flowing into the Sinus Cajetanus, now the Garigliano*.

lis (old form, stlis), *litis*, f. *a contention, strife, controversy, quarrel*. **I. Gen.**, *aetatem in litibus conterere, Cic.*; *lites eorum sedare, Cic.*, *componere, to settle, Verg.*; *discernere, to decide, Verg.* **II.** *a legal contention or controversy, an action, suit*; **1.**, *lit.*, *litem alicui intendere, in aliquem inferre, to bring an action against, Cic.*; *litem habere cum aliquo, Cic.*; *litem suam facere, said of an advocate who neglects his client's business to defend himself, Cic.*; **2.**, *meton.*, *the subject of cause of a suit*; *litem in rem suam vertere, Liv.*; *litem lite resolvare, to illustrate one obscure point by another, Hor.*

Lissus -i, f. *town in the south of Dalmatia, now Alessio, or Lesh.*

Litana silva -ae, f. *a forest in t. salpina Gaul, where the Romans were defeated by the Gauls, 216 A.C.*

lītatio -ōnis, f. (lito), *an auspicious offering, successful sacrifice*; *hostiae majores sine lītatione caesae, Liv.*

littera (*littōra*)-ae, f. (l. lino), a letter of the alphabet. **I.** Lit., litterarum notae, Cic.; homotrium litterarum = fur, a thief, Plaut.; litterae grandes, uncial characters, Cic.; tristis (C), which stood upon the balloting tickets for Condemno, salutaris (A), for Absolve, Cic.; litteras discere, to learn to read, Cic.; ad me litteram nunquam misit, not a line, Cic.; litteris parcere, to be sparing with paper, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** Sing., littera, 1, handwriting; ad similitudinem litterae tuae, Cic.; 2, poet. for plur. litterae, a, a letter, Ov.; b, an epitaph, Ov.; c, a bond, Ov. **B.** Plur. litterae, that which is written; 1, written records; quod parvae et rariae per eadem tempora litterae fuere, Liv.; 2, a, writing, document, deed, contract; litteras conquirere, Cic.; b, a letter, private or official despatch, edict, decree, epistle; dare alicui litteras ad aliquem, to give to a messenger a letter for a third person, Cic.; liber litterarum missarum et alatarum, a book of letters despatched and received, Cic.; c, literature, letters, science, culture; litteris omnibus a pueritia deditus, Cic.; litteris tinctus, Cic.

litterarius -a -um (littera), relating to reading and writing; ludus, an elementary school, Tac.

litterate, adj. v. (litteratus). **I.** distinctly, clearly, legibly; litterate et scite perscriptae rationes, Cic. **II.** 1, literally, word for word; respondere, Cic.; 2, learnedly, scientifically; dicta, Cic.

litterator -ōris, m. (littera), a philologist, grammarian, critic.

litteratūra -ae, f. (litterae). **I.** a writing composed of letters; a, that which is written, Cic.; b, the alphabet, Tac. **II.** culture, learning, scholarship, Sen.

litteratus -a -um (litterae). **I.** lettered, inscribed with letters; servus, branded, Plaut. **II.** learned, liberally educated; Canius nec infacetus et satis litteratus, Cic.; transf., otium, learned leisure, Cic.

Liternum -i, n. a town in Campania, north of the mouth of the river Lirernus, now Patria. Adj., a, **Liternus** -a -um; b, **Literaninus** -a -um, Liternian. Subst., **Liternium** -i, n. an estate near Liternum.

litterula -ae, f. (dim. of littera). **I.** a little letter (of the alphabet), litterulae minutae, Cic. **II.** Plur., litterulae, 1, a little letter, note, Cic.; 2, letters, literature, literary and scientific culture, Cic.

liticen -cīnis, m. (lituus and cano), a trumpet, clarion-blower, Cic.

litigātor -ōris, m. (litigo), a party in a lawsuit, litigant, Cic.

litigiosus -a -um (litigium), full of strife, contentious. **I.** With comp. and superl., fond of dispute, litigious; homo minime litigiosus, Cic. **II.** Of things, a, full of dispute, quarrelsome; disputatio, Cic.; b, contested at law; praedictum, Cic.

litigium -li, n. (litigo), a quarrel, contention, Plaut.

litigo, i. (for litem ago), to quarrel, dispute, brawl. **I.** Gen., acerrime cum aliquo pro aliquo, Cic. **II.** Esp., to go to law; noli pati fratres litigare, Cic.

lito, 1. **I.** Intransit., **A.** to bring an acceptable offering, to make an auspicious or accepted sacrifice, to obtain favourable omens; alicui deo, Cic.; litemus Lentulo, to appease, make an atonement to, Cic.; with abl. of the sacrifice, proximā hostiā litatur saepe pulcherrime, Cic.; litato (abl. absol.), non auspicato nec litato aciem instrunt, without having offered an auspicious sacrifice, Liv. **B.** Of the victim; to give

a favourable omen, promise success; victima nulla litat, Ov. **II.** Transl., to sacrifice successfully; sacris litatis, Verg.

littoralis -e (litus), of or relating to the shores; dii, gods of the shore, Cat.

littoreus -a -um (litus), of or belonging to the shore; arena, Ov.; aves, Verg.

littēra, etc., v. littera, etc.

Litūra -ae, f. (lino). 1, the drawing of the blunt end of the stylus over the waxen tablet to erase what has been written, an erasure, correction; flagitiosa litura tabularum, Cic.; 2, meton., the passage erased; nomen esse in litura, Cic.; poet. transf., a blot, Ov.

littus, etc., v. litus, etc.

litus (litus) -ōris, n. (lino). **I.** 1, the sea, shore, beach, strand, coast; litus insulae, Cic.; naves agere in litus, Liv.; prov., litus arare, to plough the shore, to labour in vain, Ov.; in litus arenas fundere, to carry coals to Newcastle, Cic.; 2, the sea-coast, territory near the coast; cui litus arandum dedimus, Verg. **II.** Transl., the shore of a lake, Ov.; of a river, Cic.

lituus -i, m. (lito). **I.** the curved staff or wand of an augur, Cic. **II.** Transl., a curved trumpet, clarion, Cic.

livēns -entis, p. adj. (from liveo), 1, lead-coloured, bluish-grey; plumbum, Verg.; crura compedibus, livid, black and blue, Ov.; 2, envious, Mart.

livēo, 2. 1, to be of a bluish colour, Ov.; 2, transf., to be envious, to envy; alicui, Tac.

livesco, 3. (liveo), to become bluish, grow livid, Lucr.

lividulus -a -um (dim. of lividus), somewhat envious, Juv.

lividus -a -um (liveo), bluish, blue. **I.** Lit., racemī, Hor.; vada (of the Styx), Verg.; esp. from blows, livid, black and blue; brachia, Hor. **II.** Transl., envious, malicious, spiteful; differ opus, livida lingua, tuum, Ov.; oblivio, Hor.

Livius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, C. or M. Livius, surnamed Salinator, because of the salt-lax which he introduced when censor; 2, Livius Andronicus, of Tarentum, slave of Livius Salinator, Roman tragic and comic poet; 3, T. Livius Patavinus, of Padua, the great Roman historian, born 59 A.C., died 16 A.D.; 4, Livia Drusilla, the second wife of the Emperor Augustus; 5, Livia Orestilla, wife of the Emperor Caligula. Adj., Livian; lex, Cic.; hence, **Livianus** -a -um, Livian; fabulae, of Livius Andronicus, Cic.; exercitus, of the consul M. Livius, Liv.

livor -ōris, m. (liveo), 1, a bluish colour, livid spot on the body; niger livor in pectore, Ov.; 2, envy, spite, malice; ap. Cic.

lixa -ae, m. a suttler, Liv.; plur., **lixae** -arum, in. camp-followers of every kind, Sall.

locatio -ōnis, f. (loco), a letting out to hire, leasing; a, lit., Cic.; b, meton., a contract of letting and hiring, a lease, Cic.

locellus -i, m. (dim. of locus), a compartment in a chest, Oaes.

locito, 1. (intens. of loco), to let out to hire, Ter.

loco, 1. (locus), to place, lay, put, set. **I.** Gen., 1, lit., castra, Cic.; milites super vallum, Sall.; fundamenta urbis, Verg.; 2, transf., to place; homines in amplissimo gradu dignitatis, Cic. **I.** Esp., **A.** to give in marriage, bestow in marriage; virginem in matrimonium, Plaut. **B.** a, to let out to hire, to farm out taxes; vectigalia, portorium, fundum, Cic.; agrum campanum fruentum, Liv.; with abl. of the price, agrum frumento, for a tenth part of the produce, Liv.; subst.,

locatum -i, n. *that which is let out to hire*, Cic.; **b**, hence, *to give out on contract*; **statuum faciendam**, Cic.; **c**, *to hire out, let one's services on hire*; **se**, Plaut. **C**, *to lend money at interest*, Plaut.; **se locare**, *to yield an interest, profit*; *disciplina quas erat ab hoc tradita locabat se non minus, etc., produced no less than, etc.*, Cic.; **fig.**, *beneficia apud gratos*, Liv. (*locassint for locaverint*, Cic.).

Lōcri -ōrum, m. (Λοκροί), **1**, *the inhabitants of Locris, in Greece*. Hence, **a**, **Lōcrenses** -ium, m. *the Locrians*; **b**, **Lōcris** -idis and -idos, f. *a Locrian woman*, Cat.; *the country Locris*, Liv.; **2**, *the name of a town in Lower Italy, in Bruttium, with the name Epizephyrii, and also of its inhabitants, the Locrians*.

locūlus -i, m. (dim. of locus), *a little place*. Esp., **1**, *a coffin*, Plin.; **2**, *plur.*, loculi, *a box or chest containing many divisions, a coffer, casket*; **nummum in loculos demittere**, Hor.

locuples -plētis (locus and *pleo). **I**, *possessing large landed property*, Cic. **II**, *rich, wealthy, opulent*; **1**, lit., **a**, *of persons, mulier copiosa plane et locuples*, Cic.; *with abl.*, *copiis rei familiaris locupletes et pecuniosi*, Cic.; **b**, *of things, villa tota locuples est*, Cic.; **annus locuples frugibus**, Hor.; *aquila, the lucrative post of centurion*, Juv.; **2**, *transf.*, **a**, *rich, abounding in*; *Lysias oratione locuplet, of copious eloquence*, Cic.; **b**, *credible, trusty, sufficient, satisfactory*; *auctor*, Cic.; *testis*, Cic.; *tabellarius*, Cic. (*abl. sing. locuplete and gen. (in Cic. always) locupletis, genit. plur. locupletium, Cic.; locupletum, Caes.*).

locuplētō, **1**, (locuples), *to enrich*; *homines fortunis*, Cic.; *templum picturis*, Cic.; *transf.*, *sapientem locupletat ipsa natura*, Cic.

locus -i, m. (plur. loci, *single places*; *loca, places connected with one another, neighbourhood, region*). **I**, *a place*. **A**, **Gen.**, **1**, lit., *omnes copias in unum locum convenire*, Cic.; *ex loco superiore agere, of a speaker from the rostra or of a judge who gives judgment from the bench*; *ex aequo loco, of a speaker in the senate*, Cic.; *ex inferiore loco, of a pleader in a court of justice*, Cic.; **2**, *fig.*, *locum dare, to give occasion*; *consilio, suspicioni*, Cic.; *often with partic. genit., quovis loci*; *eo loci*, Cic.; **so**, **a**, *the right or proper place or occasion*; *nec vero hic locus est, ut multa dicantur*, Cic.; *dulce est desipere in loco, in the right place*, Hor.; **b**, *place in the order of succession*; *secundo loco, secondly*, Cic.; *loco dicere, in his turn*, Cic.; **c**, *position, degree, rank*; *esse ex equestri loco*, Cic.; *infimo loco natus*, Cic.; *loco, with the genit., in the place of*; *alicui parentis loco esse*, Cic. **B**, **Esp.**, **1**, t. t., *of military or pugilistic language, place, ground, post*; *locum tenere, relinquere*, Cic.; *fig.*, *loco movere, drive from one's position*, Cic.; **2**, *place, part of a book*; *aliquot locis significavit*, Cic.; **3**, *loci, means of proof*; *locos nosse*, Cic.; **4**, *a piece of ground, an estate*, Cic.; **5**, **a**, *a dwelling, house*; *loca et lantia*, Liv.; **b**, *place = town*; *opportunitas loci*, Cic.; **c**, *neighbourhood*; *ea loca incolere*, Caes. **II**, *Transf.*, **1**, *time*; **a**, *ad id locorum, up to that time*, Sall.; **b**, *opportunity, occasion*; *si est ullus gaudendi locus*, Cic.; **2**, *condition, situation*; *incliore loco erant res nostrae*, Cic.

1, **locusta** (lūcusta) -ae, f. **1**, *a locust*; *lucustarium examina*, Liv.; **2**, *a kind of lobster or crab*, Plin.

2, **Lōcusta** -ae, f. *a woman in Rome, notorious for her skill in poisoning the contemporary and accomplice of Nero*.

locūtio (lōquūta) -ōnis, f. (loquor), **1**, *a speaking, speech*, Cic.; **2**, *pronunciation*, Cic.

lōdix -dicis, f. *a rough blanket, rug, counterpane*, Juv.

lōgēum -ēi, n. and **lōgīum** -īi, n. (Λογέιον and Λογίον), *archives*, Cic.

lōgica -ae, f. and **lōgicō** -ēs, f. (Λογική, σο. τέχνη), *logic*, Cic.

lōgicus -a -um (λογικός), *logical*; *subst.*

lōgica -ōrum, n. *logic*, Cic.

lōgos (-us) -i, m. (λόγος), **1**, *a word*, Plaut.; **2**, *a joke, jest, bon mot*, Cic.

lōllo, v. lollo.

lōlūm -īi, n. *darnel, cockle, tares*, Verg.

lōlligo -glinis, f. *a cuttle-fish*, Cic.

Lōllius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*; hence,

Lōllianus -a -um, *Lollian*.

lōmentum -i, n. (lavo), *an unguent for the purpose of smoothing the skin, made of bean-meal and rice*, Mart.; *a means of cleansing*, ap. Cic.

Lōndinium (Lundinium) -īi, n. *London*.

longaevus -a -um (longus and aevum), *aged, old*; *parens*, Verg.; *manus*, Ov.

longē, adv. (longus), *long*. **I**, *In space. **A**, *a long way off, far off, at a distance*; **1**, lit., *longe absum*, Cic.; *longe videre*, Cic.; *discedere*, Cic.; *longe lateque, far and wide*, Cic.; **2**, *fig.*, **a**, *far off*; *longissima abesse a vero*, Cic.; *ab aliquo longe abesse, not to help*, Caes.; **b**, *far*; *longe dissimilis contentio*, Cic.; *longe dissetire, with compar. and superl., by far*; *longe melior*, Verg.; *longe maximus*, Cic. **B**, *from afar*; *agnoscere regem*, Verg.; *fig.*, *tam longe repetita principia, far-fetched*, Cic. **II**, *Transf.*, *of time, long, for a long time, far*; *aetate longius proventus*, Cic.*

longinquus -ātis, f. (longinquus), **I**, **Lit.**, *length*; **1**, *itineris*, Tac.; **2**, *distance, remoteness*, Cic. **II**, *Transf.*, *of time, length, duration*; *temporum*, Cic.; *morbis*, Cic.; *bellorum*, Liv.

longinquus -a -um (longus), *long*. **I**, **Lit.**, **1**, *amnes*, Tac.; **2**, **a**, *distant, far, remote*; *hostis*, Cic.; *Lacedaemon*, Cic.; **e** (ex) *loquino, from a distance*, Tac.; **b**, *living at a distance, foreign*; *homo alienigenae et longinquus*, Cic.; **c**, *standing at a distance*, Cic. **II**, *Transf.*, *of time*; **1**, *long in duration, long*; *observatio*, Cic.; *morbis*, Cic.; **2**, *distant*; *in longinquum tempus aliquid differre*, Cic.

Longinus -i, m. *the name of a family of the gens Cassia, v. Cassius*.

longitēr, adv. (longus), *far*; *ab leto errare*, Lucr.

longitūdō -inis, f. (longus), *length*. **I**, **Lit.**, *itineris*, Cic. **II**, *Transf.*, *length of time*; *noctis*, Cic.; *orationis*, Cic.

longiuscūlus -a -um (dim. of compar. longior), *somewhat long*; *versus*, Cic.

Longiūla -ae, f. *a Volscian town not far from Corioli*.

longūlē, adv. (longulus), *somewhat far off, at a little distance*; *ex hoc loco*, Plaut.

longūlus -a -um (dim. of longus), *somewhat long*; *iter*, Cic.

longūrius -īi, m. (longus), *a long pole, rod, rail*, Caes.

longus -a -um, *long*. **I**, **Lit.**, **1**, *gen.*, **a**, *of things, epistola*, Cic.; *spatium*, Caes.; *navis, a man-of-war*, Liv.; *versus, the hexameter*, ap. Cic.; *with acc.*, *of length, ratis longa pedes centum*, Liv.; **b**, *of persons*, Cic.; *longus homo est*, Cat.; **2**, *esp. poet.*, *vast, spacious*; *freta*, Ov.; *pontus*, Hor. **II**, *Transf.*, *of time*; **1**, *gen.*, *long, of long duration, tedious*; *horae quibus expectabam longae videbantur*, Cic.; *longa mora*, Cic.;

with acc., mensis XLV dies longus, Cic.; longum est dicere, it is tedious to relate, Cic.; ne longum sit, ne longum faciam, to make a long story short, in brief, Cic.; nihil est mihi longius, I can hardly wait, Cic.; in longum, for a long time, Verg.; ex longo, for a long time back, Verg.; as applied to persons, prolix, tedious; nolo esse longus, Cic.; 2, esp., a, of syllables, long; syllaba, Cic.; b, far-seeing, looking far into the future; spes, Hor.; poet. transf., of persons, longus spe, hoping to live long, Hor.

lōquācitas -ātis, f. (loquax), talkativeness, loquacity; mea, Cic.

lōquacitēr, adv. (loquax), loquaciously, talkatively; respondere, Cic.

lōquaculus -a -um (dim. of loquax), somewhat talkative, Lucr.

lōquax -quācis (loquor), talkative, garrulous, loquacious; 1, of persons, homo omnium loquacissimus, Cic.; 2, of animals, ranae, croaking, Verg.; 3, transf., of things, nidus, full of nestlings, Verg.; stagna, full of frogs, Verg.; lymphae, babbling, Hor.; epistola, gossiping, Cic.; vultus, expressive, Ov.

lōquēla (lōquella) -ae, f. (loquor). **I.** a speaking, speech, discourse, Plaut. **II.** Transf., 1, a word; fundit has ore loquelas, Verg.; 2, a speech, language; Graja, Ov.

lōquitor, 1, dep. (intens. of loquor), to speak; Plaut.

lōquor, lōcētus (lōquātus) sum, 3, dep. (connected with λέγω), to speak. **I.** Intransit., to speak (of conversation; dicere, of an orator); 1, lit., bene loqui de aliqua re, de aliquo, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.; pro aliquo (either = in defence of or in the name of some one), Cic.; apud (before) aliquem, Cic.; 2, transf., ut consuetudo loquitur, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to say; quid loquar de militari ratione, Cic.; loquuntur, they say, with acc. and infin., Cic.; 2, to talk of, speak of constantly; classes, Cic.; proelia, Hor.; 3, to tell, mention; pugnantia, Cic. (archaic locontur = loquuntur, Cic.).

lōrātus -a -um (lorum), bound with thongs, Verg.

lōrēs -a -um (lorum), made of thongs, Plaut.

lōrica -ae, f. (lorum). **I.** a leather cuirass, corselet, Cic.; transf., libros mutare lorica, to exchange study for war, Hor. **II.** Milit. t.t., a breastwork, parapet, Caes.

lōrico, 1, (lorica), to arm with a corselet or cuirass; gen. partic., **lōricātus** -a -um, armed with a cuirass, Liv.

lōrum -i, n. a strap or thong of leather. **I.** Lit., esp. for binding, quum apparitor Postumum laxo vinciret, 'Quin tu,' inquit, 'adducis lorum,' Liv. **II.** Meton., 1, the girdle of Venus, Mart.; 2, a rein; loris ducere equos, Liv.; lora dare, to relax the reins, Verg.; 3, a scourge, whip; loris uri, Hor.; loris caedere aliquem, Cic.; 4, a leathern bulla (v. bulla), Juv.

Lōtōphāgi, genit. -phāgōn, m. (Λωτοφάγοι), myth., the Lotus-eaters, a people in Africa.

lotōs (-us) -i, f. (λωτός). **I.** the Egyptian lotus, Plin. **II.** a tree growing in North Africa, said to have been the food of the Lotus-eaters; transf., the fruit of the lotus, Ov.; meton., a flute made of the lotus-tree wood, Ov. **III.** m. and f. an Italian plant (Diospyros Lotos, Linn.), Cic. **IV.** a plant used for fodder, Verg.

1. **lotus** -a -um, v. lavo.

2. **lotus** -i, f., v. lotos.

Lūa -ae, f. a goddess to whom arms captured in war were dedicated.

lūbet, lūbido, etc. = libet, libido, etc. (q.v.).

lūbrīco, 1, (lubricus), to make smooth or slippery, Juv.

lūbrīcus -a -um, slippery. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., glacies, Liv.; neut. subst., **lūbrīcum** -i, n. a slippery place, Tac. **B.** Transf., slippery, uncertain, insecure, tottering, perilous; aetas puerilis inaxime lubrica atque incerta, Cic.; lubrica defensionis ratio, Cic.; poet. with infin., vultus nimium lubricus aspicit, dangerous to look upon, Hor.; in lubrico versari, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** smooth, slimy; anguis, Verg. **B.** quickly moving, fleeting; 1, lit., annis, Hor.; 2, transf., annus, quickly passing, Ov.

1. **Lūca** -ae, f. town in Etruria (now Lucca). Hence, adj., **Lūcensis** -e, of Luca.

2. **Lūca**, v. Lueani.

Lūcāni -orum, m. (Λευκανοί), an Italian people in Lower Italy, and meton. = the country of the Lucani, Caes.; sing., Lucanus, collective, Liv. Hence, 1, adj., **Lūcānus** -a -um, Lucanian; 2, **Lūcānia** -ae, f. the country of the Lucani; 3, **Lūcānicus** -a -um, Lucanian; subst., **Lūcānica** -ae, f. a kind of sausage, Cic.; 4, **Lūca** -ae, m. Lucanian; Luca bos, a Lucanian ox, i.e., an elephant, because the Romans first saw elephants in Lucania with the army of Pyrrhus.

1. **Lūcānus** -a -um, v. Lueani.

2. **Lūcānus** -i, m., M. Annaeus, a poet, native of Corduba in Spain, contemporary of the Emperor Nero, author of the still extant Pharsalia.

lūcar -āris, n. (lucus), the money paid to actors from the treasury, stipend, salary, Tac.

lūcellum -i, n. (dim. of lucrum), a little profit, a small gain; Apronio aliquid lucelli jussi sunt dare, Cic.

Lūcelula, v. Luca.

lūcōo, luxi, 2, (lux), to be bright, shine, glitter. **I.** stella lucet, Cic.; lucent oculi, Ov.; impers., lucet, it is light, it is daylight, it is day; nondum lucebat, it was not yet light, Cic. **II.** to shine forth, be plain, evident; nunc imperii nostri splendor illis gentibus lucet, Cic.; quum res ipsa tot, tam claris argumentis luceat, Cic.

Lūcōres -um, m. one of the three tribes into which the Romans of the age of Romulus are said to have been divided.

Lūcēria -ae, f. a town in Apulia (now Lucera). Hence, **Lūcērinus** -a -um, of Luceria.

lūcerna -ae, f. (luceo), a lamp, oil-lamp; lumen lucernae, Cic.

lūcesco (lūcisco), luxi, 2, (increscit of luceo), to begin to shine; 2, pers., novus sol lūcescit, Verg.; eras lūcescere Nonas, appear, Ov.; b, impers., lūcescit, it grows light, day is breaking, Cic.

lūci = luce, v. lux.

lūcidē, adv. (lucidus), clearly, plainly, lucidly; definire verbum, Cic.

lūcidus -a -um (lux), full of light, clear, bright, lucid. **I.** Lit., 1, annis, Ov.; sidera, Hor.; adv., lucidum fulgentes oculi, Hor.; 2, bright, shining white; ovis, Tib. **II.** Transf., clear, plain, lucid; ordo, Hor.

lūcifer -fēra -fērum (lux and fero), light-bearing, light-bringing. **I.** Adj., 1, gen., equi, the horses of the moon, Ov.; 2, bringing to light; manna (of Lucina), Ov. **II.** Subst., **Lūcifer** -fēri, m. Lucifer, the morning star, the planet Venus, Cic.; myth., the son of Aurora, and father of Ceyx; hence, Lucifero genitus (= Ceyx), Ov.; meton., the day; tot Luciferi, Ov.

lūcifugus -a -um (lux and fugio), shunning the light; blatta, Verg.; transf., homines, Cic.

Lūcillus -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, Qu. Lucilius Balbus, a Stoic philosopher; 2, C. Lucilius, born at Suessa Aurunca, B.C. 148, died B.C. 103, a Roman knight, founder of Roman satiric poetry.

Lūcina -ae, f. (Lux), "she that brings to light," the goddess of births, a surname of Juno or of Diana; meton., a bearing of children, birth; *Lucinam pati* (of the cow), to calve, Verg.

lūcisco = *lucesco* (q.v.).

Lūcius -ii, m. a common Roman praenomen (gen. abbreviated to L.).

lūcrātīvus -a -um (*lucror*), attended with gain, profitable; sol, Cic.

Lūcrētīlis -is, m. a mountain in the Sabine country, part of the modern Monte Genaro.

Lūcrētius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: 1, Sp. Lucretius Tricipitinus, successor of L. Junius Brutus in the consulate; 2, his daughter Lucretia, who, being ravished by Sextus, the son of Tarquinius Superbus, stabbed herself, and thereby led to the expulsion of the kings from Rome; 3, T. Lucretius Carus, a Roman poet, contemporary of Cicero, author of the still extant poem *De rerum natura*.

lūcrificāō -fēcī -factum, 3. (sometimes written separately *lucri facio*), to gain, receive as profit; pecuniam, Cic.; *tritici modios centum*, Cic.

lūcrificābilis -e, gainful, profitable, lucrative, Plaut.

lūcrificus -a -um (*lucrum* and *facio*), gainful, profitable, Plaut.

lūcrifūga -ae, c. (*lucrum* and *fugio*), one who shuns gain, Plaut.

Lūcrinus -i, m. (with or without *lucus*), a lake on the coast of Campania, near Baiæ. Hence, adj., a, **Lūcrinus** -a -um, *Lucrine*; *conchyliis*, Hor., and subst., **Lūcrina** -drum, n. Mart., *Lucrine oysters*, celebrated for their flavour; b, **Lūcrinensis** -e, *Lucrine*; *res*, oysters, Cic.

lūcor, 1. dep. (*lucrum*), to get gain, to gain, profit (opp. *perdere*). I. Lit., *auri pondo decem*, Cic.; *stipendium*, Cic. II. Transf., nomen ab Africa, to win, Hor.; *lucetur indicia veteris infamiae*, I will make him a present of, i.e., I will say nothing about, Cic.

lūcrōsus -a -um (*lucrum*), full of gain, profitable, lucrative, Ov.

lūcrum -i, n. (cf. *λαῦμα*), gain, profit, advantage (opp. *damnum*). I. Lit., *lucri causā*, Cic.; *ad prædām lucrumque revocare*, to turn to one's profit, Cic.; *ponere in lucro* or in *lucris*, to reckon a gain, Cic.; *lucra facere* ex vectigilibus, Cic.; *lucri* with *dare*, *facere*, *addere*, *conferre*, *numerare*, *auferre*, as gain, Cic.; *de lucro vivere*, to have to thank some one else for being alive, Cic. II. Meton., 1, the love of gain, avarice, Hor.; 2, *lucre*, riches, Ov.

luctāmen -inis, n. (*luctor*), effort, exertion, struggling, toil, Verg.

luctatiō -ōnis, f. (*luctor*). I. a wrestling, Cic. II. Transf., A. a struggle, contest, Liv. B. a contention in words, dispute, contest; *magna cum aliquo*, Cic.

luctātor -ōris, m. (*luctor*), a wrestler, Ov.

luctifōsus -a -um (*luctus* and *facio*), causing grief, mournful, baleful; *Alecto*, Verg.

luctisōsus -a -um (*luctus* and *sono*), sorrowfully sounding; *mugitus*, Ov.

luctor, 1. dep. to wrestle. I. Lit., *fulvā arena*, Verg.; *luctabitur Olympiis Milo*, Cic. II. A. Physically, to struggle, strive, contend

with; in *arido solo*, Liv.; in *turba*, Hor.; with abl., *Africus luctatur fluctibus*, Hor.; foll. by infin., *te, um eripere*, Verg. B. Intellectually, to strive, struggle; *cum aliquo*, Cic.

luctuōsē, adv. (*luctuosus*), mournfully, sorrowfully, Liv.

luctuōsus -a -um (*luctus*), mournful, sorrowful, lamentable, doleful, baleful; *o diem illum reipublicæ luctuosum*, Cic.; *luctuosissimum bellum*, Cic.; *misera tempora et luctuosa*, Cic.

luctus -ūs, m. (*lugeo*). I. mourning, lamentation; especially for a bereavement; 1, lit., a, *luctus domesticus*, Cic.; *luctus publicus*, *privatus*, Liv.; *luctum minuire* or *levare*, Cic.; *luctum ex aliqua re percipere* or *haurire*, Cic.; plur., expressions of sorrow; in *maximos luctus incidere*, Cic.; b, mourning apparel, mourning; *erat in luctu senatus*, Cic.; 2, meton., the cause of sorrow; *tu . . . luctus eras levior*, Ov. II. personif., *Luctus*, the god of mourning, Verg.

lūcubratiō -ōnis, f. (*lucubro*), 1, working by night or lamp-light, nocturnal study; *vix digna lucubratione anicularum*, to be told by old wives while spinning at night, Cic.; plur., *lucubrationes detraxi et meritationes addidi*, Cic.; 2, meton., that which is produced by lamp-light, a *lucubration*; *lucubrationem meam perire*, Cic.

lūcūbro, 1. (lux). I. Intransit., to work by night; *inter lucubrantes ancillas sedere*, Liv. II. Transit., to produce by night, to compose at night; *parvum opusculum*, Cic.

lūcūlentē, adv. (*luculentus*), excellently, admirably, splendidly; a, *opus texere*, Cic.; ironic, *calefacere*, Cic.; b, of style, excellently; *scribere*, *dicere*, Cic.

lūcūlentēr, adv. (*luculentus*), excellently, well; *Graece luculenter soire*, Cic.

lūcūlentus -a -um (*lux*). I. full of light, bright; *caninus*, Cic. II. Transf., distinguished, splendid, excellent; a, of outward appearance, *forma*, Ter.; b, of importance, extent, *plaga*, Cic.; *patrimonium*, Cic.; c, of reputation, *auctor*, Cic.; d, of style, oratio, *Sall.*; *verbis luculentioribus*, Cic.

Lūcullus -i, m. the name of a family of the gens *Licinia*. The most distinguished of the *Luculli* was L. Licinius Lucullus, general against Mithridates, notorious for his riches and lavish expenditure. Adj., 1, **Lūcullānus** -a -um; 2, **Lūcullēus** -a -um; 3, **Lūcullianus** -a -um, *Lucullan*.

lūcūlus -i, m. (dim. of *lucus*), a little grove, Suet.

Lūcūmo and syncop., **Lucmō** or **Lucmōn** -ōnis, m. (Etruscan *Lauchme*); plur., **Lūcūmōnes**, the magnates of Etruria, who were also priests, an Etrurian prince and priest; *galeritus Lucmon = an Etrurian*, Prop.

1. **lūcus** -i, m. a sacred grove, consecrated wood, Cic.; poet., a wood, Verg.

2. **lūcus** -ū, m. (= *lux*), light, Ter.

lūdia -ae, f. (*ludius*), 1, an actress or female dancer, Mart.; 2, a gladiator's wife, Juv.

lūdibrīum -ii, n. (*ludo*), derision, mockery, sport, jest. I. Lit., *alicii esse ludibrio*, Cic.; *per ludibrium audit dimissique, heard and dismissed with scorn*, Hor. II. a laughing-stock, plaything; *is ludibrium verius quam comes*, Liv.; *fortunae*, Cic.; *ludibria ventis*, Verg.

lūdibundus -a -um (*ludo*), 1, playful, sportive, Liv.; 2, transf., playing, i.e., with ease, without difficulty or danger; *coelo sereno in Italian ludibundi pervenimus*, Cic.

lūdicer and **lūdīcrus** -era -crum (*ludus*), done for sport or recreation, serving as sport or

recreation, playful, sportive. **I.** Adj., 1, gen., sermo, Cic.; ars ludicra armorum, Cic.; 2, esp., relating to the stage; ars, acting, Cic. **II.** Subst., **ludiorum** -i, n. 1, gen., a plaything, Cat.; 2, esp., a theatrical performance, public spectacle, Liv.

ludificatio -ōnis, f. (ludifico), a making game of, deriding, deceiving; quoniam omni morā, ludificatione, calumniā, senatus auctoritas impediretur, Cic.

ludificātor -ōris, m. (ludifico), one who makes game of another, a derider, Plaut.

ludifioo, 1. (ludus and facio), to make game of, make a mock of, deride, cheat, cozen; aliquem, Sall.; absol., Cic.

ludiflor, 1. dep. (ludus and facio). **I.** To make game of, make a mock of, deride, delude, cheat; aliquem, Liv.; absol., Cic. **II.** Transf., to make vain, frustrate by cunning; ea quae hostes agerent, Liv.

ludimāgister -tri, m. a schoolmaster, Cic.

ludio -ōnis, m. a pantomimic actor, Liv.

ludius -ii, m. 1, a pantomimic actor or dancer, Cic.; 2, a gladiator, Juv.

ludo, lūsi, lūsum, 3. to play. **I.** Intransit., A. Lit., alea, Cic.; trocho, Hor. **B.** Transf., 1, to play, sport, toy; exempla honesta ludendi, Cic.; in numerum, to dance, Verg.; 2, to sport, amuse oneself; lusisti satis, Hor. **II.** Transf., to play. A. Gen., proelia latorum, chess, Ov.; ludum insolentem ludere, Hor. **B.** 1, to do for amusement, amuse oneself with doing, to play with; opus, Hor.; causam illam disputationemque, Cic.; 2, a, to rally, banter; aliquem, Cic.; b, to deceive, delude, Cic.

ludus -i, m. a game, sport, pastime. **I.** Lit., 1, ludus campestris, Cic.; novum sibi aliquem excoctant in otio ludum, Cic.; dare ludum alicui, Cic.; 2, esp., a, ludi, public games or spectacles celebrated in honour of the gods; ludos facere, to give, celebrate, Cic.; ludis, at the time of the games, Cic.; b, a satire; in Naevis ludo, Cic. **II.** Transf., A. a game, a child's game, a trifle; illa perdiscere ludus esset, Cic. **B.** a sport, jest, joke; per ludum et jocum, Cic. **C.** a place where the body or mind is exercised, a school; gladiatorius, for training gladiators; esp., a school for learning the elements of knowledge, Cic.; ludus liberarum, Liv.; ludum habere, to keep a school, Cic. (archaic form loedus, Cic.).

lūella (lūella) -ae, f. (luo), punishment, expiation, Lucr.

lūēs -is, f. (luo), a plague, pestilence, contagious disease, Verg.; transf., a, a word of reproach for criminals, pest, plague, Cic.; b, any wide-spreading or universal calamity, destruction, war, Tac.; earthquake, tempest, Tac.

Lugdūnum -i, n. town on the north border of Gallia Narbonensis and Gallia Lugdunensis (now Lyons). Adj., **Lugdūnensis** -e.

lūgēo, luxi, luctum, 2. **I.** Intransit., to mourn, be in mourning (as shown by cries and outward signs, while maeore = to be dejected); luget senatus, Cic.; lugere pro aliquo, Cic.; campi lugentes, places of mourning (of the lower world), Verg. **II.** Transf., to bewail, lament, deplore, to wear mourning for; matronae annum, ut parentem, eum luxerunt, Liv.; aliquem, Cic.; mortem alicuius, Cic.

lūgūbrē, adv. (lugubris), mournfully, plaintively, Verg.

lūgūbris -e (lugeo), relating to mourning, mournful. **I.** Lit., lamentatio, for the dead, Cic.; domus, a house of mourning, Liv. Subst., **lūgūbria** -lum, n. mourning attire, Ov. **II.** 1,

causing mourning; bellum, Hor.; 2, doleful, plaintive; verba, Ov.

lumbus -i, m. the loin, Cic.

lūmen -inis, n. (for luemen, from luceo), light. **I.** Lit., A. Gen., tabulas collocare in bono lumine, in a good light, Cic.; lumen solis, Cic.; B. Esp. 1, a light, lamp, taper; lumini oleum instillare, Cic.; sub lumina prima, at twilight, Cic.; 2, the light of day, day; lumine quarto, Verg.; 3, the light of life, life; relinquere, Verg.; 4, the light of the eye, the eye; luminibus amissis, being blind, Cic.; caecitas luminis, Cic.; lumina defixa tenere in aliqua re, Ov.; 5, light in a house; luminibus obstruere, to block up light by building, Cic. **C.** Meton., an opening through which light can enter; 1, duo lumina ab animo ad oculos perforata nos habere, Cic.; 2, a window, Cic. **II.** Fig., 1, light, clearness, insight; ordo maxime est, qui memoriae lumen affert, Cic.; 2, a light, a remarkable excellence, glory, ornament; Corinthus totius Graeciae lumen, Cic.; lumina civitatis, Cic.

lūmināre -āris, n. (lumen), a window-shutter, window; plur. Cic.

lūminosus -a -um (lumen), full of light; of discourse, bright, luminous, Cic.

1. **lūna** -ae, f. (for lucna, from luceo). **I.** the moon. A. Lit., plena, full moon, Caes.; ortus aut obitus lunae, Cic.; lunae defectus, Cic.; laborans, the moon in eclipse, Juv.; quarta luna, the fourth day after new moon, Cic.; luna crescit, Cic. **B.** Meton., 1, the night; roscida, Verg.; 2, a half-moon, an ivory ornament in the shape of a half-moon, worn by Roman senators on their shoes, Juv. **II.** Personif., Luna, the goddess of the Moon, afterwards identified with Diana.

2. **Lūna** -ae, f. town on the borders of Liguria and Etruria. Hence, adj., **Lūnensis** -e, of Luna.

lūnaris -e (luna), 1, relating to the moon, lunar; cursus, Cic.; 2, like the moon; cornus, Ov.

lūno, 1. (luna), to bend into a crescent or half-moon; arcum, Ov. Partic., **lūnātus** -a -um, bent into a crescent, half-moon or sickle-shaped; peltae Amazonidum, Verg.

1. **lūo**, lūi, 3. (λούω), to wash.

2. **lūo**, lūi, lūitūrus, 3. (λύω), to loose; transf., 1, to expiate, atone for; stuprum voluntariū morte, Cic.; 2, to pay; luere poenam or poenas, to suffer punishment, pay a penalty for; itaque mei peccati luo poenas, Cic.; poenam pro caede, Ov.

lūpa -ae, f. (lupus), 1, a she-wolf, Liv.; 2, a prostitute, Cic.

lūpānar -āris, n. (lupa), a brothel, Juv.

lūpātus -a -um (lupa), provided with wolf's teeth—i.e., iron spikes; frena, Hor. Hence, **lūpātī** -ōrum, m. and **lūpātā** -ōrum, n. a curb with jagged spikes, Verg.

Lūpercal -calis, n. (Lupercus). **I.** a grotto on the Palatine Hill, sacred to Pan or Lupercus, Verg. **II.** Plur., **Lūpercalia** -ium, the festival of Pan or Lupercus, celebrated in February.

Lūpercus -i, m. (lupus and arceo), "the keeper off of wolves," 1, an old Italian deity, protector of flocks against wolves, sometimes identified with the Arcadian Pan; 2, a priest of Lupercus, Cic.

Lupia -ae, m. a river in North-west Germany, now the Lippe.

lūpinus -a -um (lupus), of or relating to a wolf, wolfish. **I.** Adj., ubera, Cic. **II.** Subst., **lūpinum** -i, n. and **lūpinus** -i, m. the lupine (Lupinus albus, Lian.), used on the stage instead of coin; nec tamen ignorat quid distent aera lupinis, Hor.

lūpus -i, m. (λύκος), a wolf. **I.** Lit., genus acre luparum atque canum, Verg.; prov., lupus in fabula, talk of the devil, and he'll appear, Cic.; hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, to be between two fires, Hor. **II.** Transf., 1, a voracious fish, the pike, Hor.; 2, a, a horse's bit with jagged points, Ov.; b, a hook; ferrei, Liv.

lurco -ōnis, m. a glutton, gormandiser, Plaut.

luridus -a -um, pale yellow, gormandiser, lurid, ghastly, deadly pale. **I.** Lit., pallor, Ov.; dentes, Hor.; sulfur, Ov. **II.** Transf., producing paleness; horror, Ov.; acanita, Ov.

lūror -ōris, m. ghastliness, deathly paleness, Lurc.

luscīnia -ae, f. the nightingale, Hor.

luscīniōla -ae, f. (dim. of luscīnia), a little nightingale, Plaut.

1. **luscīnus** -a -um (luscus), one-eyed, Plin.

2. **Luscīnus**, C. Fabricius, v. Fabricius.

luscīosus and **luscīōsus** -a -um (luscus), pui blind, dim-sighted, Plaut.

luscus -a -um, I, hollow-eyed, blind; status, Juv.; 2, one-eyed, Cic.; dux, Hannibal, Juv.

lūso -ōnis, f. (ludo), a playing, sport; lusio pilae, Cic.

Lusitānia -ae, f. the country of the Lusitani, between the Durius and the Tagus; the modern Portugal, with a part of the modern Spain. Hence, adj., **Lusitānus** -a -um, Lysitanian.

lūsto, 1. (intens. of ludo), to play, sport, Plaut.

Lusius -ii, m. a river of Arcadia.

lūsor -ōris, m. (ludo). **I.** one that plays, a player, Ov. **II.** a, a playful or wanton writer; tenerorum lūsor amorum, Ov.; b, a mocker, Plaut.

lūsorius -a -um (lutor), relating to play, Plin.

lustrālis -e (2. lustrum). **I.** relating to expiation or atonement, expiatory, atoning; sacrificium, Liv.; exta, Verg. **II.** relating to a period of five years (because of the quinquennial expiatory sacrifice at Rome), Tac.

lustratio -ōnis, f. (lustrum), 1, a purification by sacrifice, expiation; lustrationis sacro peracto, Liv.; 2, a going round, going over, traversing, wandering; municipiorum, Cic.; solis, Cic.

lūstro, 1. (connected with luceo). **I.** to make bright, illumine. **A.** sol cuncta sua luce lustrat et complet, Cic. **B.** 1, to look at, regard, observe, examine; quae sit me circum copia, lūstro, Verg.; alicuius vestigia, Verg.; 2, to wander over, traverse, pass through; Aegyptum, Cic.; aequor navibus, Verg. **II.** to purify, cleanse by sacrifices. **A.** lit., populum, exercitum, Cic. **B.** Meton. 1, to review, muster an army (when a sacrifice was offered); exercitum, Cic.; 2, to go round, dance round, encircle; aliquem choreis, Verg.

1. **lūstrum** -i, n. (lū or lavo). **I.** a bog, morass, Varr. **II.** Transf., 1, the den or lair of a wild beast; fera-um, Verg.; 2, a wood, forest, Verg.; 3, a brothel, Cic.

2. **lūstrum** -i, n. (connected with 2. luo). **I.** an expiatory sacrifice, offered every five years by the censors at the close of the census on behalf of the Roman people, at which an ox, sheep, and sow were sacrificed; lūstrum condere, to offer the expiatory sacrifice, Cic.; sub lūstrum censi, to be enrolled near the end of the census, Cic. **II.** Meton., a period of five years, a lustre; octavum claudere lūstrum, Hor.

lūsus -i, m. (ludo). **I.** a playing, game, sport; trigon, Hor. **II.** Transf., sport, amusement, trifling; 1, per lūsum atque lasciviam, Liv.; 2, dalliance, Ov.

Lūtātus -a -um, name of a Roman gens, v. Catulus.

lūtēolus -a -um (dim. of luteus), yellowish; caltha, Verg.

Lūtētia (Pārisiōrum) -ae, f. town in Gallia Lugdunensis (now Paris).

1. **lūtēus** -a -um (lūtum); a, of the colour of the plant luto, yellow, saffron-yellow; Aurora, Verg.; b, rose-coloured; soccus, Cat.

2. **lūtēus** -a -um (lūtum), 1, of mud or clay, Ov.; transf., worthless; negotium, a trifle, Cic.; 2, dirty, covered with dirt; Vulcans, Juv.

lūto, 1. (lūtum), to besmear with mud or dirt, Mart.

lūtulentus -a -um (lūtum), 1, muddy, dirty; sus, Hor.; humus erat lūtulenta vino, Cic.; amnis, Ov.; 2, fig., filthy, dirty; homo, Cic.; vitia, Cic.; esp., of style, turbid, impure, Hor.

1. **lūtum** -i, n. **I.** a plant used for dyeing yellow, dyers' weed, weld, -Verg. **II.** Meton., yellow colour, Verg.

2. **lūtum** -i, n. (lūto). **I.** mud, mire, dirt; volutari in luto, Cic.; crates luto contegere, Caes.; prov., in luto esse, haerere, to stick in the mud, be in grv t perplexity, Plaut., Ter.; used as a term of reproach, filthy body, scum of the earth, Cic. **II.** loam, clay; caementa interlita luto, Liv.

lux, lūcis, f. light (root LUC, Gk. λύς). **I.** **A.** Lit., 1, gen., solis, Cic.; lunae, Verg.; lychniorum, Cic.; 2, esp., daylight, day; cum prima luce, primā luce, as soon as it was day, Cic.; ante lucem, Cic.; ad lucem, in the morning, Cic.; luce or luci, by day, by daylight, Cic.; meton., a day; centesima lux ab interitu P. Clodii, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, a heavenly body, Cic.; 2, the light (of life); a, in lucem edi, Cic.; b, meton., life; corpora luce carentum, Verg.; 3, the eye, eyesight, Ov. **II.** Transf., the light; 1, publicity, the public view, the sight of men; res occultas in lucem proferre, Cic.; Isocrates luce forensi caruit, Cic.; 2, light, illustration, elucidation; historia testis temporum, lux veritatis, Cic.; 3, light, help, succour; lucem afferre reipublicae, Cic.; 4, light, ornament; haec urbs, lux orbis terrarum, Cic.

luxor, 1. dep. (luxus), to riot, revel, Plaut.

luxūria -ae, f. and **luxūriēs** -ēt, f. (luxus). **I.** Lit., of plants, rankness, exuberant or luxuriant growth; segetum, V. g.; fig., Cic. **II.** Transf., excess, prodigality, dissipation, riotous living, luxury; a, odit populus Romanus privatam luxuriam, publicam magnificentiam diligit, Cic.; b, unbridled insolence, Liv.

luxūrio, 1. and **luxūrior**, 1. dep. **I.** to be luxuriant, rank, abundant in growth; humus, seges, Ov.; transf., a, of animals, to be playful, sportive, wanton; ludit et in pratis luxuriatque pecus, Ov.; b, to be exuberant, abound in; faciem decet deliciis luxuriare novis, Ov.; to swell, increase; membra, Ov. **II.** Transf., to be luxurious, run riot, be dissolute; ne luxuriante otio animi, Liv.; Capua luxurians felicitate, Cic.

luxūriōse, adv. (luxuriosus), luxuriously, voluptuously; vivere, Cic.

luxūriosus -a -um (luxuria). **I.** luxuriant in growth; frumenta, Cic. **II.** Fig., a, immoderate, excessive; laetitia, Liv.; amor, Ov.; b, luxurious, dissolute, prodigal; nihil luxuriosius (homine illo), Cic.

1. **luxus** -a -um (λοῦός), dislocated; pes, Sall.

2. **luxus** -ūs, m. 1, luxury, debauchery, sensual excess, revelling, Cic.; 2, splendour, Verg.

Lyaens -i, m. (Λυαῖος), the releaser from care, surname of Bacchus; pater Lyaens, Verg.; meton.,

lycaeus; uda Lyaei tempora, Hor.; attrib, latex Lyaeus, Verg.

Lýcaeus -i, m. (Λύκαιος), a mountain in Arcadia, sacred to Jupiter and Pan. Adj., **Lýcaeus** -a -um, Lycaean.

Lýcambes -ae, m. (Λυκάμης), a Theban who, for refusing his daughter in marriage to Archilochus, was attacked by the poet in such sarcastic verses that he and his daughter hanged themselves. Hence, adj., **Lýcambes** -a -um, Lycambean.

Lýcaon -ōnis, m. (Λυκάων), king of Arcadia, transformed by Jupiter into a wolf, father of Callisto. Hence, a, adj., **Lýcaōnius** -a -um; Arctos, Callisto, as a constellation, Ov.; whence axis, the northern sky, Ov.; b, **Lýcaōnis** -idis, f. Callisto, daughter of Lycaon, Ov.

Lýcaōnes -um, m. (Λυκάωνες), the Lycaonians, a people in Asia Minor between Cappadocia, Cilicia, and Pisidia. Hence, adj., **Lýcaōnius** -a -um, Lycaonian. Subst., **Lýcaōnia** -ae, f. the country of the Lycaones.

Lýceum -i, n. and **Lýcium** -ii, n. (Λύκειον), 1, a gymnasium at Athens, at which Aristotle taught; 2, a gymnasium with a library in Cicero's Tusculan villa.

lychniūs -i, m. (Λυχνίους), a lamp-stand, candelabrum, Cic.

lychnus -i, m. (Λύχνος), a lamp, Cic.

Lýcia -ae, f. (Λυκία), a country of Asia Minor between Caria and Pamphylia; hence, adj., **Lýcius** -a -um, Lycian; deus, Apollo, Prop.; sortes, the oracle of Apollo at Patara, Verg.; hasta, of the Lycian king Sarpedon, Ov.; subst., **Lýcii** -ōrum, m. the Lycians.

Lýcium = Lyceum (q.v.).

Lýcōmēdēs -is, m. (Λυκομήδης), king of the island of Scyros, where Achilles hid himself in female attire.

Lýcōphrōn -phrōnis, m. (Λυκοφρών), a Greek tragic poet of Chalcis in Euboea.

Lýcōriās -ādis, f. (Λυκοριάς), daughter of Nereus and Doris, a sea-nymph.

Lýcōris -idis, f. a freedwoman of Volumnius Eutrapelus, the mistress of the triumvir Antonius and of the poet L. Cornelius Gallus.

Lýcormās -ae, m. (Λυκόρμας), a river in Aetolia.

Lyctus (-ōs) -i, f. (Λύκτος), a town in Crete. Adj., **Lyctius** -a -um = Cretan, Verg.

Lýcurgus -i, m. (Λυκοῦργος). **I.** Myth., son of Dryas, king of the Edoni in Thrace, who prohibited the worship of Bacchus among his subjects. **II.** Myth., son of Aleus and Neaera, father of Ancaeus, king in Arcadia; hence, **Lýcurgides** -ae, m. = Ancaeus, Ov. **III.** Hist., an Athenian orator, famed for his severity; hence **Lýcurgēi** -ōrum, m. (Λυκοῦργεῖοι) = strict, inflexible citizens. **IV.** Hist., the celebrated Spartan legislator.

Lýcus (-ōs) -i, m. (Λύκος), name of several rivers; 1, a river in Paplagonia, flowing into the Pontus Euxinus, near Heraclea (now Turak); 2, a river in Phrygia, flowing into the Maeander.

Lýdia -ae, f. (Λυδία), a country of Asia Minor, from which according to the legend the Etruscans originally came; hence, adj., **A. Lýdius** -a -um, a, Lydian; aurifer amnis, Pactolus, Tib.; b, Etruscan; fluvius, the Tiber, Verg. **B. Lýdus** -a -um; a, Lydian; puella, Omphale, Verg.; b, Etruscan; plur., Lydi, the Etruscans, Cic.

lympa (límpha) -ae, f. clear spring or

river water, Verg.; personif., **Lymphae** = Nymphs of the springs, Hor.

lymphāticus -a -um (lymphā), raving, raging, insane, mad, frantic; pavor, a panic terror, Liv.

lympo, l. (lymphā), to make mad, strike with frenzy, Plin.; partic., **lymphātus** -a -um, mad, frantic, insane; lymphata mens, Hor.; lymphati, struck with panic, Liv.

Lyncestae -ārum, m. (Λυνκεσται), a people in the south-west of Macedonia near whom was a fountain, the waters of which caused drunkenness. Adj., **Lyncestius** -a -um, Lyncestian.

Lynceūs -ēi, m. (Λυνκεύς). **I.** a Messenian hero, one of the Argonauts, renowned for the sharpness of his sight; hence, 1, adj., **Lynceūs** -a -um, a, belonging to Lynceus, Ov.; b, sharp-sighted, Cic.; 2, **Lyncides** -ae, m. a descendant of Lynceus. **II.** a companion of Aeneas.

Lyncus -i (Λύνκος). **I.** m. a king in Scythia, changed into a lynx. **II.** f. the capital of the Lyncestae.

lynx -cis, c. (λύγξ), a lynx, Verg.

lýra -ae, f. (λύρα). **I.** the lyre, a stringed instrument; quum (Themistocles) in epulis recusaret lyraín, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, lyric poetry, song; Aeolius lyrae amica, Ov.; 2, the constellation Lyra, Ov.

Lýrcēus (Lýrcēus) -a -um, belonging to the mountain Lyrcēum between Arcadia and Argolis.

lýricus -a -um (Λυρικός), of or relating to the lyre, lyric; vates, a lyric poet, Hor.

Lýrnēsos -i, f. (Λυρνησός), town in the Troad, birthplace of Briseis. Hence, 1, **Lýrnēsis** -idis, subst., f. Briseis; 2, **Lýrnēsius** -a -um, Lyrnesian.

Lýsander -dri, m. (Λύσανδρος), 1, a celebrated Spartan general, conqueror of the Athenians; 2, an ephor of Sparta, friend of the king Agis.

Lýsias -ae, m. (Λυσίας), a celebrated Athenian orator, contemporary with Socrates.

Lýsimāchia -ae, f. (Λυσίμαχεια), a town in Thrace, founded by Lysimachus. Hence, **Lýsimāchienses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Lysimachia.

Lýsimāchus -i, m. (Λυσίμαχος), one of the generals of Alexander the Great, ruling after A.'s death in Thrace and Pontus.

Lýsippus -i, m. (Λύσιππος), a celebrated worker in metal of Sicily.

Lýsis -idis, m. (Λύσις), 1, a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, teacher of Epaminondas; 2, a river in Asia.

Lýsithōē -ēs, f. (Λυσιθήη), daughter of Oceanus.

M.

M, the twelfth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding in form and sound with the Greek Μ, μ. For M. as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Mācāreus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Μακαρεύς), son of Aeolus, brother of Canace. Hence, **Mācārcis** -idis, f. (Μακαρίς), the daughter of Macareus (Isse).

Mācēdō (-ōn) -dōnis, m. (Μακεδών), a Macedonian; plur., **Mācēdōnes** -um, m. the Macedonians. Hence, 1, **Mācēdōnia** -ae, f. (Μακεδονία), a country between Thessaly and Thrace;

2, Măcēdōnīcus -a -um, *Macedonian*; **3, Măcēdōnīus** -a -um, *Macedonian*.

măcellārius -a -um (*macellum*), of or relating to the provision market. Subst., **măcellārius** -īl, m. a victualler, provision-dealer, Suet.

macellum -ī, n. a provision-market, meat-market; annonam in macello cariorum fore, Cic.

măcēo, 2, to be lean, Plaut.

1, Măcēr -ora -crum, lean; taurus, Verg.; transf., of soil, poor; solum, Cic.; fig., me macrum reducit, Hor.

2, Măcēr -cri, m. a Roman family name; 1, C. Licinius Macer, a Roman historian; 2, Aemilius Macer, a poet, friend of Vergil and Ovid.

măcēria -ae, f. (μάκρος, or μάκλλον, an enclosure), a wall enclosing a garden, vineyard, or park, Cic.

măcēro, 1. **I.** to soak, steep in water, Ter. **II.** Transf., 1, to make weak, bring down, reduce; aliquem fame, Liv.; 2, to torment, tease, vex; quae vos, quum reliqueritis, macerent desiderio, Liv.

măcēro, 3, (maceo), to grow thin, become lean, Plaut.

măchaera -ae, f. (μάχαιρα), a sword, knife, Plaut.

măchaerōphōrus -ī, m. (μαχαιρόφωρος), armed with a sabre or machaera, Cic.

Măchāōn -ōnis, m. (Μαχάων), myth., son of Aesculapius, celebrated physician. Hence, adj.,

Măchāōnius -a -um, of or belonging to Machaon.

măchina -ae, f. (μηχανή), 1, a machine, any artificial contrivance for performing work, especially a machine for moving heavy weights, Cic., pulling down columns, Cic., drawing ships down to the sea, Hor.; fig., ut omnes adhibeam machinas ad tenendum adulescentulum, Cic.; 2, a military engine, a catapult, balista, etc., Sall.; 3, a platform on which slaves were exposed for sale, Q. Cic.; 4, a device, contrivance, trick, stratagem, Cic.

măchināmentum -ī, n. (machinor), a machine, instrument, Liv.

măchinātiō -ōnis, f. (machinor), 1, contrivance, machinery, mechanism; cum machinatione quadam moveri aliquid videmus, Cic.; transf. a cunning device, machination, Cic.; 2, meton., a mechanical contrivance, a machine; navalis, Caes.

măchinātor -ōris, m. (machinor), 1, a maker of machines, architect; tormentorum, Liv.; 2, transf., in a bad sense, a deviser, contriver, originator; horum omnium scelerum, Cic.; huius belli, Liv.

măchinor, 1. dep. (machina), 1, to contrive, invent, devise; opera, Cic.; versum, Cic.; 2, to plot some evil, contrive; pestem in aliquem, Cic.

măcies -ei, f. (maceo), 1, leanness, thinness; a, of men, corpus macie intabuit, Cic.; b, of soil or crops, poverty, barrenness, Ov.; 2, transf., meagreness of expression, Tac.

măcilentus -a -um (macies), thin, lean, Plaut.

Măcra -ae, 1, a river in Italy, between Liguria and Etruria, now Magra; 2, Măcra cômē (Μακρά κώμη), a place in Locris on the borders of Thessaly.

măcresco, măcrūī, 3, (macer), to grow lean, become thin, Hor.

Măcri Campi and **Campi Măcri** -ōrum, m. a valley in Gallia Cispadana.

Măcrobīus -ī, m., Aurelius Ambrosius Theodosius, a grammarian of the fifth century, A.D.

măcrocōllum -ī, n. (μακρόκωλον), paper of the largest size, royal paper, Cic.

mactābilis -e (macto), deadly, Lucr.

mactātus -ū, m. (macto), a slaying, killing, Lucr.

macte, macti, v. mactus.

macto, 1. (intens. of *mago, akin to mactus), to honour, glorify. **I.** to honour a god with a sacrifice; puerorum extis deos manes, Cic.; transf., a, to reward, honour with anything; aliquem honoribus, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, to afflict, punish with; aliquem summo supplicio, Cic. **II.** to sacrifice, offer; hostiam, Hor.; transf., to devote; aliquem Orco, Liv.

mactus -a -um (from *mago, maxi, mactum = augeo), 1, found only in the forms macte, macti, joined with an abl. and generally with the imper. of the verb esse, well done! bravo! all hail! good luck attend thee! macte virtute! Cic.; macta esto virtute! Hor.; macte virtute diligentiaque esto! Liv.; macti virtute, milites Romani, este! Liv.; with genit., macte animi, Mart.; 2, = mactatus, sacrificed, Lucr.

măcūla -ae, f. (connected with maceo, macies, macer), 1, a spot, mark; equus albis maculis, Verg.; 2, the mesh of a net, Cic.; 3, transf., a blot, stain, blemish, fault; hunc tu vitae splendorem maculis aspergis tuis? Cic.; familiae, Cic.

măcūlo, 1. (macula), to cover with spots, to make spotted, stain, pollute; 1, lit., terram tabo maculant, Verg.; candor corporum magis sanguine atro maculabatur, Liv.; 2, transf., to stain, defile, pollute; rex ille optimi regis caede maculatus, Cic.; partus suos pericidit, Liv.

măcūlosus -a -um (macula), full of spots, spotted, speckled; 1, lynx, Verg.; 2, stained, polluted, defiled; vestis Pompeii, Cic.; fig., defiled, polluted; senatores, Cic.; nefas, Hor.

mădēfaciō -feci -factum, 3, pass. **mădēficio** -factus sum -fieri (madeo and facio), to make wet, moisten, soak; gladii sanguine madefacti, Cic.; sanguis madefecerat herbas, Verg.

mădēo -ūī, 2. (madāō), to be wet, moist, to drip, flow. **I.** Lit., A. Gen., natabant pavimenta vino, madabant parietes, Cic.; sanguine terra madet, Verg.; partic., madens, moist, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to melt (of snow); nix sole madens, Ov.; 2, to be drunk, Plaut.; 3, to be boiled, to be made soft by boiling, Verg. **II.** Transf., to be full of, abound in, overflow with; pocula madent Baccho, Tib.; Socraticis madet sermonibus, steeped in, Hor.

mădesco, mădūī, 3. (madeo), to become moist or wet; semusta madescent robora, Verg.

mădidus -a -um (madeo), moist, wet. **I.** Gen., fasciculus epistolarum totus aquā madidus, Cic.; genae, wet with tears, Ov.; vestis cocco madida, dyed with, Mart. **II.** Esp., drunk, Plaut.

mădor -ōris, m. (madeo), moisture, wetness, Sall.

Maendrō -dri, m. and **Maendrōs** (-us) -dri, m. (Μαίανδρος). **I.** a river of Asia Minor, proverbial for its winding course, now Meander; in the legend, father of Cyane, the mother of Caenus and Byblis. **II.** Appellat., a winding, turning; a, of a road, Cic.; b, a winding border of a dress, Verg. Hence, adj., **Maendrius** -a -um, of or belonging to Maender; juvenis, Caenus, Ov.

Maecēnās -ātis, m., C. Cilnius, a Roman knight, the friend of Augustus, and the patron of Horace and Vergil.

Maecius -a -um, Maecian. **I.** name of a place in Latium, not far from Lanuvium. **II.** name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated member was Sp. Maecius Targa, a celebrated Roman critic.

Maedi -drum, m. (Μαῖδοι), a Thracian people. **Adj.**, **Maedius** -a -um, belonging to the Maedi; **subst.**, **Maedica** -ae, f. the country of the Maedi.

Maelius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated member was Sp. Maelius, slain, on suspicion of aiming at kingly power, by C. Servilius Ahala, master of the horse to the dictator Cincinnatus.

maena (mēna) -ae, f. (μαῖνα), a kind of small sea-fish, often salted, Cic.

Maenālus (-ōs) -i, m. and **Maenāla** -drum, n. (Μαινάλιον), a mountain in Arcadia, sacred to Pan. Hence, **1**, **Maenālius** -a -um, Maenalian, Arcadian; deus, Pan, Ov.; versus, pastoral poetry, Verg.; **2**, **Maenālis** -idis, f. belonging or relating to Maenalus; ursa, Callist., Ov.; ora, Arcadia, Ov.

Maenās -idis, f. (μαῖνας), **1**, a bacchante, Ov.; transf., a priestess of Priapus, Juv.; **2**, a priestess of Cybele, Cat.; **3**, a prophetess (Cassandra), Prop.

Maenādes, v. Maenas.

Maenius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; columna Maenia, v. columna. Hence, **Maenianus** -a -um, Maenian. **Subst.**, **Maenianum** -i, n. a projecting balcony, first introduced by C. Maenius, Cic.

Maēones -tim, m. (Μαῖονες), the inhabitants of Maenonia, the Maenonians; hence, **a**, **Maēonia** -ae, f. (Μαῖονία), Maenonia, a part of Lydia, and, as the Etruscans were said to derive their origin from Lydia = Etruria, Verg.; **b**, **Maēonides** -ae, m., (a) Homer, as a native, according to some, of Colophon or Smyrna, Ov.; (β) an Etruscan, Verg.; **c**, **Maēonis** -idis, f. a Lydian woman, Arachne, Ov.; Omphale, Ov.; **d**, **Maēonius** -a -um, (a) Maenonian, Lydian; ripa (of the river Pactolus), Ov.; esp., senex or vates, Homer, Ov.; so Homeric or heroic; carmen, pes, chartae, Ov.; (β) Etruscan; nautae, Ov.

Maēotae -ārum, m. (Μαῖωται), a Scythian people on Lake Maëotis. Hence, **a**, **Maēoticus** -a -um, Maëotic; palus, the Lake Maëotis, Plin.; **b**, **Maēotidae** -ārum, m. the persons living on Lake Maëotis; **c**, **Maēotis** -idis, f. relating to the Maëotis or to Lake Maëotis; esp., Maëotis palus or lacus, now the Sea of Azov; **d**, **Maēotius** -a -um, Maëotian.

maerōs, **2**. **I**. Intransit., to be sad, mournful, to grieve, mourn, lament; maeret Menelaus, Cic.; with abl. of cause, suo incommodo, Cic.; with abl. of instr., sono tenui, in a gentle tone, Ov.; maeret, foll. by quod, he is pained that, etc., Ov.; partic., maerens, mournful, sorrowful; quis Sullam nisi maerentem vidit? Cic. **II**. Trans., to lament, mourn over, bewail; casum, Cic.; filii mortem graviter, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Cic.; talia maerens, uttering lamentations, Ov.

maeror -ōris, m. (maereo), mourning, grief, sorrow, sadness; in maerore jacere, Cic.; maerorem minnere, Cic.

maestitia -ae, f. (maestus), **I**, sadness, sorrowfulness, dejection, grief; esse in maestitia, Cic. **II**. Transf., gloominess; orationis quasi maestitiam sequi, Cic.

maestitudo -inis, f. (maestus), sadness, Plaut.

maestus -a -um (maereo), sad, sorrowful, dejected, cast down, melancholy. **I**. Ulixes, Cic.; senex, Cic.; manns, Ov. **II**. Transf., **1**, gloomy; nec maestum dimittit, Verg.; **2**, causing or indicating sorrow; vestes, Prop.; funera, Ov.

Maevius -ii, m. a bad poet of the time of Vergil.

māga -ae, f. (magus), the enchantress, Ov. (?)

māgālia -ium, n. (a Punic word), huts, cottages, hovels, Verg.

māgō = magis (q.v.).

māgicus -a -um (μαγικός), relating to magic or enchantment, magical; artes, Verg.; dii, gods invoked in enchantments (as Pluto, Hecate, Proserpina), Tib.

māgis, adv. with compar. (from root MAC, with adverbial ending -is), more. **I**. Of degree, more = in a higher degree. **A**. Gen., **1**, with adj. and adv., to form the comp. of adj. and adv. not inflected in the comp., magis necessarius, Cic.; **2**, with verbs; a, foll. by quam, more, rather . . . than; sed praeterita magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi, Cic.; **b**, sometimes without comparison, magis aedilis essa non potuisset, Cic. **B**. Particular combinations, a, non (neque) magis . . . quam, not more . . . than, just as much . . . as, Cic.; **b**, quo magis . . . eo magis, the more . . . the more, Cic.; quo magis . . . eo minus, Cic.; **c**, eo magis, so much the more, all the more, Cic.; **d**, with abl., impendio magis, considerably more, Cic.; multo magis, much more, more by far, Cic.; nihilo magis, just as little, Cic.; solto magis, more than usual, Liv.; **e**, magis etiam, even more, Cic.; **f**, magis magisque, magis et magis, more and more, Cic. **II**. = potius, rather, more willingly. **A**. Gen., magis id diceres, si, etc., Cic. **B**. Particular phrases, magis malle = potius malle, Cic.; magis est quod . . . quam quod, or magis est ut . . . quam ut, it is more the cause that . . . than, etc., Cic. Superl., **maximē** (maximē), adv. (for magissime, from old magus = magnus), in the highest degree, most of all, especially, exceedingly, very. **I**. Of degree, **A**. Gen., **1**, with adj., a, maxime fidus, Cic.; **b**, to form the superl. of adjectives which are not inflected in the superl., maxime necessarius, Cic.; **c**, to add force to a superl., aberratio maxime liberalissima, Cic.; **2**, with verbs, a, cupere, velle, Cic.; **b**, where the meaning must in part be supplied, alicui confidere maxime, implicitly, Caes. **B**. Particular combinations, a, with unus, omnium, multo, most of all, far before all the rest; unus omnium maxime, Nep.; multo maxime, Cic.; **b**, quam maxime, as much as possible, Cic.; ut quisque . . . ita maxime, the more . . . the more, Cic.; hoc maxime officii est, ut quisque maxime opis indigeat, ita ea potissimum optulari, Cic.; quum maxime, just, precisely, Liv.; quum maxime, just now, Cic.; **c**, quam or ut qui maxime, in the highest possible degree, Cic.; **d**, non maxime, not altogether; ingenium non maxime defuit, Cic. **II**. = potissimum, principally, particularly, especially; **1**, quae ratio poetas, maximeque Homerum impulit, and most of all Homer, Cic.; quum . . . tunc maxime, both . . . and especially, Cic.; **2**, just, exactly; nunc quum maxime, Cic.; **3**, in colloquial language maxime is used to express emphatic assent, and with immo, emphatic dissent; vos non timetis eam? Immo vero maxime, Sall.

māgister -tri, m. (root MAC, whence magnus), master, ruler, president, chief, head, director, leader, superintendent. **I**. Lit., **1**, populi, dictator, Cic.; equitum, master of the horse, the dictator's lieutenant, Liv.; morum, the censor, Cic.; societatis, the director of a company formed for farming the revenue, Cic.; scripturae or in scriptura and portus (of a company that farmed the rents, tolls, etc.), Cic.; P. Terentius operas in portu et scripturae Asiae pro magistro dedit, exercised the functions of vice-director, Cic.; elephantum, driver, Liv.; auctionis, director or conductor of a sale by auction, Cic.; cenandi, the president of a feast; navis, a, master, captain,

IV. **1**, *helmsman*, Verg.; *ludi, schoolmaster*, Cic.; **2**, *a, the trustee of a bankrupt's estate*, Cic.; **3**, *a teacher*; *artium, religionis, virtutis*, Cic.; *usus est magister optimus*, Cic.; *gladiatorum, a fencing-master*, Cic. **II** Transf., *an instigator, inciter*; *magister ad despoliandum Dianae templum*, Cic.

magistĕrium -ii, n. (*magister*), *the office or power of a master, president, chief, director*; *morum, the censorship*, Cic.; *sacerdotii, priesthood*, Liv.; *me magisteria (conviviorum) delectant*, Cic.

magistra -ae, f. (*magister*), *a mistress, directress, leader*; transf., *lex aeterna quae quasi dux et magistra studiorum*, Cic.; *arte magistris, by the help of art*, Verg.

magistrātus -ūs, m. (*magister*). **I**, *the office or dignity of a magister, a magistracy, official dignity, office*; *magistratum gerere*, Cic.; *inire, ingredi*, Sall.; *deponere*, Caes.; *magistratu abire*, Cic. **II**, Meton., *a magistrate, high official*. *Magistratus in Rome were either ordinarii—e.g., the praetors, consuls, etc.; or extraordinarii—e.g., dictator, master of the horse; curules or non curules, according to the seat on which they sat; patricii or plebeii, according as they were taken from the patricians or plebeians; majores or minores, the elections to the former taking place in the comitia centuriata, to the latter in the comitia tributa; est proprium munus magistratus intelligere se genere personam civitatis*, Cic.; *creare magistratus*, Liv.

magnānimitas -ātis, f. (*magnanimus*), *greatness of soul, magnanimity*, Cic.

magnānīmus -a -um (*magnus* and *animus*), *high-minded, courageous, high-spirited, magnanimous*, Cic. (genit. plur., *magnanimūm*, Verg.).

Magnēs -nētis, v. *Magnesia*.

Magnēsia -ae, f. (*Μαγνησία*). **I**, *a district of Thessaly*. **II**, *a town in Caria on the Maeander (now Inek-bazar)*. **III**, *a town in Lydia on Mount Sipylus (now Manissa)*. Hence, **1**, **Magnēs** -nētis, m. (*Μάγνης*), *Magnesian*; esp., *lapis Magnes* or simply *Magnes*, *a loadstone, magnet*; plur. subst., **Magnetes** -um, m. *the Magnesians*; **2**, **Magnēsius** -a -um, *Magnesian*; saxum, *the magnet, Lucr.*; **3**, **Magnēssa** -ae, f. *a Magnesian woman*, Hor.; **4**, **Magnetarohēs** -ae, m. *the chief magistrate of the Magnesians*, Liv.; **5**, **Magnētis** -idis, f. *Magnesian*; Argo, *built at Pagasae in Magnesia*, Ov.

Magni Campi -ōrum, m. *a place in Africa not far from Utica*.

magnidīus -a -um (*magnus* and *dico*), *boastful*, Plaut.

magnificō, compar., **magnificentius**; superl., **magnificentissimē**, adv. (*magnificus*), *a, splendidly, nobly, grandly, pompously, magnificently*; *habitare, vivere*, Cic.; *b, gloriously*; *vincere*, Cic.; *c, eloquently, in a lofty strain*; *collaudare aliquem*, Liv.; *in a bad sense, haughtily, proudly*; *loqui de bello*, Sall.

magnificentia -ae, f. (*magnificus*). **I**, *Of persons, 1, loftiness of thought and action, high-mindedness, magnanimity*, Cic.; *and in a bad sense, boasting, pomposity of language*, Cic.; **2**, *magnificence, splendour*; *odit populus Romanus privatam luxuriam, publicam magnificentiam diligit*, Cic. **II** Transf., *of inanimate objects, splendour, grandeur, magnificence*; *epularum, villarum*, Cic.

magnifico, **1**, (*magnificus*), *to praise highly, esteem greatly*, Plaut.

magnificus -a -um, compar., **magnificentior**; superl., **magnificentissimus**

(*magnus* and *facio*). **I**, *Of persons, 2, magnificent, fond of display*; *in supplicis decorum magnifici, domi parci*, Sall.; **b**, *glorious, distinguished*; *vir factis magnificus*, Liv.; **c**, *imposing, dignified*; *adhorator*, Liv.; **d**, *high-souled, lofty*; *animo excelso magnificoquo*, Cic. **II** Transf., *of things, a, splendid, magnificent*; *villa*, Cic.; **b**, *glorious*; *aedilitas*, Cic.; **c**, *dignified, lofty (of language)*; *dicendi genus*, Cic.; *and in a bad sense, boastful, pompous*; *alia magnifica pro se et illis solentia*, Sall.; **d**, *famous, eminent, distinguished*; *magnificentissimum decretum*, Cic.

magniloquentia -ae, f. (*inagniloquus*), **1**, *lofty or elevated language*; *Homeri*, Cic.; **2**, *pompous, boastful language, magniloquence*; *alicuius*, Liv.

magniloquus -a -um (*magnus* and *loquor*), *pompous or boastful in talk, magniloquent*; *os*, Ov.

magnitudo -inis, f. (*magnus*), *greatness, size, magnitude*. **I** Lit., **A**, **1**, *of space, multitude*, Cic.; *fuminis*, Caes.; **2**, *of number, great quantity*; *fructuum*, Cic.; *pecuniae*, Cic. **II** Transf., **1**, *size, importance*; **a**, *beneficial*, Cic.; **b**, *power*; *reipublicae*, Sall.; **2**, *greatness, high degree*; *amoris*, Cic.; *animi, magnanimity*, Cic.

magnopĕrē, and separately **magnopĕrē**, adv. (*magnus* and *opus*), *greatly, exceedingly, very much*; *nihil mirari*, Cic.; *magnopere delectare*, Cic.; *non magno opere laboro quorsum*, etc., Cic.; *in the superl., maximopere*, Cic.; *maximo opere, very greatly*, Cic.

magnus -a -um, compar., **mājor** (from superl., **maximus** (*maximus*)) -a -um (from root *MAC*, whence *magis, inactus, macto* = *μαίω*), *great, large*. **I** Lit., **1**, *of size, large, great, tall, long, broad*; *domus*, Cic.; *montes*, Cat.; *litterae maximae*, Cic.; *magnae aquae, an inundation*, Liv.; **2**, *a, applied to number, bulk, mass, maximum pondus auri, magnum numerum frumenti, vim mellis maximum exportasse*, Cic.; *multitudo peditatus*, Caes.; **b**, *of value, high, great, considerable*; *ornatus muliebris pretii majoris*, Cic.; *thus abl. magno and genit. magni, at a high value, dear*; *magni aestimare, to esteem highly*, Cic.; *magni, maximi facere*, Cic.; *magno emere*, Cic.; **3**, *of sound, loud*; *vox*, Cic.; *exclamare majus, in a louder tone*, Cic. **II** A. *Of time, 1, long*; *annus*, Verg.; **2**, *magno natu, of great age*, Liv.; *and esp. in compar. and superl., with or without natu or annis, older*; *natu major frater*, Cic.; *annos natus major quadraginta*, Cic.; *Fabii Ambusti filiae duae naepae*, Ser. Sulpicio major, minor Licinio Stolo erat, *the elder to Sulpicius, the younger to Licinius*, Liv.; *maiores natu, the older people*, Cic.; *esp. = the senate*, Cic.; *maiores, ancestors, forefathers*, Cic.; *maxima virgo, the oldest of the Vestals*, Ov. **B**. *Of importance, 1, great, important, significant*; *magna et ampla negotia*, Cic.; *reipublicae magna aliquod tempus*, Cic.; **2**, *a, great, powerful, mighty*; *propter summam nobilitatem et singularem potentiam magnus erat*, Cic.; **b**, *of talents, ability, distinguished, eminent, able*; *nemo vir magnus sine aliquo afflatu divino unquam fuit*, Cic.; **3**, *serious, heavy, severe*; *periculum*, Caes.; *infamia*, Cic.; **4**, *a, strong, high, noble*; *magno animo*, Cic.; **b**, *proud*; *magna verba*, Verg.

Māgo (-ōn) -ōnis, m. *brother of Hannibal*.

1, **māgus** -i, m. (*μαγός*), *a learned man or magician among the Persians*, Cic.

2, **māgus** -a -um, *magical*; *artes*, Ov.

Māja -ae, f. (*Μαία*), *the daughter of Atlas, who bore Mercury to Jupiter, one of the Pleiades*; *Majā genitus*, Verg.; *Majā natus*, Hor.; *Majā creatus*, Ov.; *Mercury* (acc., *Majan*, Ov.).

mājālis -is, m. a gelded boar, Varr.; used as a term of reproach, Cic.

mājestas -ātis, f. (*majus* = *magnus*). **I.** grandeur, dignity, majesty; applied to the gods, to all persons in high office, and frequently to the Roman people, *di non censent esse sume majestatis, to be consistent with their majesty*, Cic.; *consulis*, Cic.; *patria*, the paternal authority, Liv.; *populi Romani*, Cic.; *majestatem minuere, to offend against the sovereignty of the people*, Cic.; *crimen majestatis, treason*, Cic.; *lex majestatis*, Cic. **II.** honour, excellence, splendour; *matronarum*, Liv.

māior, *maiores*, v. *magnus*.

Mājus -i, m. *mensis Majus* or simply *Majus*, the month of May, Cic.; used adj., *Calendae Majae*, Cic.

mājuscūlus -a -um (dim. of *major*), somewhat larger, somewhat greater; in *aliqua majuscula cura*, Cic.

māla -ae, f. (contracted from *mandela* from *mando*, as *scala* for *scandela* from *scando*), 1, the cheek-bone, jaw-bone, both in men and animals, Verg.; 2, the cheek; *malae decentes*, Hor.

mālācia -ae, f. (*μαλακία*), a calm at sea; *tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit ut*, etc., Caes.

mālācissō, 1. (*μαλακισω*), to soften, render pliable, Plaut.

mālācus -a -um (*μαλακός*), soft, pliable, Plaut; fig., effeminate, delicate, Plaut.

mālō, adv., compar., *pējus*; superl., *pessime* (malus), badly, ill. **I.** Lit., 1, male olere, Cic.; male vestitus, Cic.; *L. Antonio male sit, evil be to L. Antonius*, Cic.; male audire, to be ill spoken of, Cic.; 2, a, wrongly, improperly, badly; male agere, Cic.; aliquid male facere, Cic.; b, unsuccessfully, unfortunately; *suos labores et apparatus male cecidisse*, Cic.; c, inopportunist, in the wrong place; male saluus, Hor.; d, dishonestly, wickedly; male agere, Cic.; *Carthago jam diu male cogitans*, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, bitterly; male odisse, Caes.; 2, a, too much, excessively; male superbus, Caes., b, with adj. and partic., to give a directly opposite meaning, male sanus, Cic.; male gratus, unthankful, Ov.

Mālōa -ae, acc. -an, f. (*Μαλέα, Μάλεια*), promontory in Laconia (now *Malio di S. Angelo*).

mālédicō, adv. (*maledicus*), calumniously, abusively, scurrilously; *dicere*, Cic.

mālédicēns -entis, p. adj. (from *maledico*), evil-speaking, abusive, scurrilous; *maledicentissims civitas*, Cic.

mālédico -dixi -dictum, 3. to speak ill, slander, asperse, abuse, revile; aliquid, Cic.

mālédictio -ōnis, f. (*maledico*), a reviling, abusing, Cic.

mālédictum -i, n. (*maledico*), a railing accusation, foul, abusive language; *maledicta in vitam alicuius conjicere*, Cic.; *maledicta in aliquem dicere or conferre or congerere*, Cic.

mālédicus -a -um (*maledico*), abusive, scurrilous; conviciator, Cic.

mālēfācio -feci -factum, 3. to do an injury, to injure; aliquid, Plaut.

mālēfactor -ōris, m. (*malefacio*), an evil-doer, malefactor, Plaut.

mālēfactum -i, n. (*malefacio*), an ill deed, injury, Cic.

mālēficiō, adv. (*maleficus*), maliciously, mischievously, Plaut.

mālēficiūm -ii, n. (*maleficus*), 1, an evil deed, crime, mischief; *maleficiūm committere, admittere*, Cic.; 2, non malefici causā (with

hostile intent) ex provincia egressum, Caes.; sine ullo maleficio, without doing any harm, Caes.; 2, sorcery, Tac.

mālēficius -a -um (*malefacio*), wicked, malicious, mischievous; homo, Cic.

mālēsūadus -a -um (*male* and *suadeo*), ill-advising, seductive, persuading to evil, Verg.

Mālēventum -i, n. an old town of the Hirpini in Samnium, the name of which the Romans changed to Beneventum.

mālēvōlens -entis (*male* and *volo*), envious, malevolent, Plaut.; superl., *malevolentissimae obtractationes*, Cic.

mālēvōlentia -ae, f. (*malevolens*), ill-will, malice, hatred, malevolence; *malevolentia est voluptas ex malo alterius sine emolumento suo*, Cic.

mālēvōlus -a -um (*male* and *volo*), ill-disposed, wishing evil, malicious, envious, spiteful, malevolent; aliquid, Cic.; in aliquem, Cic.; *malevoli de me sermones*, Cic. Superl., v. *malevolens*. Subst., **mālēvōll** -ōrum, m. envious, ill-disposed persons, Cic.

Mālīacus sinus (*κόλπος Μαλιακός*), a gulf in Thessaly, opposite Euboea. Hence, **Mālīensis** -e, Malian.

mālīfēr -fēra -fērum (*malum* and *fero*), apple-bearing, Verg.

mālignē, adv. (*malignus*), 1, maliciously, malignantly, enviously; loqui, Cic.; 2, stingily, sparingly; dividere, Liv.; laudare, Hor.

mālignitas -ātis, f. (*malignus*), 1, maliciousness, ill-nature, malignity, spite, Liv.; 2, stinginess, niggardliness; *malignitas praedae partitae*, Liv.

mālignus -a -um (opp. *benignus*, *malus* and *gigno*). **I.** of bad disposition, ill-disposed, malicious, malignant, wicked; *vulgus*, Hor.; *oculis malignis spectare*, Verg.; *leges*, Ov. **II.** A. 1, stingy, niggardly; *caupo*, Hor.; 2, transf., a, barren, unfruitful; *collis*, Verg.; b, small, little, scanty; *lux*, Verg.; *aditus*, Verg. B. coy, shy, Ov.

mālītīa -ae, f. (*malus*), badness of quality. **I.** wickedness, vice, Sall. **II.** craft, cunning, malice; *malitia est veruta et fallax nocendi ratio*, Cic.; sometimes used in a playful sense like our "roguery;" *tamen a malitia non discedis*, Cic.

mālītīōsē, adv. with compar. (*malitiosus*), wickedly, knavishly, perfidiously; *facere aliquid*, Cic.

mālītīōsus -a -um (*malitia*), crafty, roguish, knavish, wicked; homo, Cic.; *juris interpretatio*, Cic.

māllēōlus -i, m. (dim. of *malleus*), a little hammer; 1, a hammer-shaped slip (of a vine), a mallet-shoot for planting, Cic.; 2, a kind of fire-dart, Cic.

māllēus -i, m. a hammer, mallet; a, gen., Liv.; b, esp., the axe used for slaying animals offered in sacrifice, Ov.

Malloea -ae, f. town in Thessaly (near modern *Mologhusta*).

mālo, **mālūi**, **malle** (for *mavolo*, from *magis volo*), to choose rather, prefer. **I.** Gen., a, with acc., *hunc animum*, Cic.; b, with infin., *servire quam pugnare*, Cic.; c, with acc. and infin., *malo me vinci quam vincere*, Cic.; with *potius*, *Uticae potius quam Romae esse maluisset*, Cic.; with *magis*, Liv.; d, with nom. and infin., *esse quam videri bonus malebat*, Sall.; e, with subj., *malleum cognoscere*, Cic. **II.** Esp., to be more favourable to; in hac re *malo universae Asiae et negotiatoribus*, Cic.

mālōbāthron (-um) -i, n. (*μαλόβαθρον*);

1, an Indian or Syrian plant, from which a costly ointment was prepared, Plin.; 2, meton., the oil of the plant, Hor.

1. **mālum** -i, n., v. malus.

2. **mālum** -i, n. (μῆλον), an apple, and generally any similar fruit, as the quince, peach, pomegranate, etc., Verg.; prov., ab ovo usque ad mala, from beginning to end (as the Roman dinner began with eggs and ended with fruit), Hor.

1. **malus** -a -um; comp., **pēior** -us; superl., **peissimus** -a -um; bad. **I.** Subjective, **A.** bad, physically and intellectually, 1, mali versus, Cic.; loquendi consuetudo, Cic.; 2, a, incapable, poeta, Cic.; b, cowardly, weak; iuxta boni malique, strenui et imbelles inulti obruncari, Sall. **B.** Morally bad, wicked; 1, mala consuetudo, Cic.; subst., malus, a villain, Cic.; 2, in politics, evil-disposed, disloyal, demagogic; eives, Sall. **II.** Objective, 1, adj., a, bad, as regards condition, position, etc.; mala valetudo, ill health, Cic.; mala copia (excess) stomachum sollicitat, Hor.; carmen, a libel, Hor.; malam opinionem habere de aliquo, Cic.; fama, ill repute, Sall.; b, unfavourable, unsuccessful, disadvantageous; pugna, Cic.; in pejus ruere, to become worse, Verg.; auspiciis, ill-omened, Cic.; 2, subst., **mālum** -i, n. an evil; a, bona aut mala, good qualities or faults, Sall.; b, harm, disaster, evil; ne malum habeat, Cic.; mala civilia, Cic.; malo esse alicui, Cic.; as an interjection to express aversion or dislike, quae, malum, est ista tanta audacia atque amentia, what in the world, Cic.

2. **mālus** -i, f. (2. malum), an apple-tree, Verg.

3. **mālus** -i, m. (prob. from root MAC, whence magnus), 1, the mast of a ship; malum erigere, Cic.; 2, in the circus, the pole to which the awnings were fastened, Liv.

malva -ae, f. (μαλάχη, from μαλακός), the mallow, Cic.

Māmērs -mertis, m. the Oscan and Sabine name of Mars; hence **Māmertini** -ōrum, m. (sons of Mars), the name assumed by certain mercenary troops who seized Messana. Adj., **Māmertinus** -a -um, Mamertine; civitas, Messana, Cic.

Māmīlius -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

māmilla -ae, f. (dim. of mamma), a breast, teat, pap, Juv.; used as a term of endearment, Plaut.

mamma -ae, f. (μᾶμα). **I.** a breast, teat; a, of men, mamma et barba, Cic.; b, of women, mammarum matris appetere, Cic.; c, of the females of animals, subius mammarum data est multitudo, Cic. **II.** mother, mamma, Mart.

mammōsus -a -um (mamma), full-breasted, having large breasts, Lucr.

Māmurrā -ae, m. a Roman knight of Formiae, praefectus fabrum in Caesar's army in Gaul, where he amassed great wealth; urbs Mamurrarum, Formiae, Hor.

mānābilis -e (mano), flowing, penetrating; frigus, Lucr.

manceps -cipis, m. (manus and capio). **I.** a person who bought anything at a public legal auction, and esp., one who publicly contracted to farm state property; a purchaser, farmer, contractor; praedae, Cic.; manceps fit Chrysegonus, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, a tenant, lessee, Plin.; 2, a surety, Plaut.

Mancīnus -i, m., C. Hostilius, consul at Rome, delivered up to the Numantines in consequence of a dishonourable peace made by him with them, which the senate refused to ratify.

mancipatio -ōnis, f. (mancipo), a formal transfer of property; also purchase, Plin.

mancipātus -ūs, m. (mancipo), a sale, Plin.

mancipium (mancipium) -ii (manus and capio), a taking by the hand, an old form of purchase in Rome in the presence of five witnesses. Hence, **I.** Lit., in Roman law, a formal, legal purchase of anything; lex mancipi (mancipii), the contract of sale, Cic.; mancipio dare, to sell formally, Cic.; mancipio accipere, to buy, Cic.; res mancipi, property which could be acquired by the ceremony of mancipium, Cic. **II.** Meton., a slave acquired by the process of mancipium, Cic.

mancīro (mancūpo), 1. (manus and capio), 1, to transfer by mancipium or formal sale, to sell formally; alienos, Plaut.; quaedam mancipat usus, gives a title to, Hor.; transf., to give up to; saginae mancipatus, Tac.

mancus -a -um, 1, maimed, crippled, lame; mancus et omnibus membris captus ac debilis, Cic.; 2, transf., imperfect, incomplete, defective; virtus, Cic.; praetura, Cic.

mandātor -ōris, m. (mando), one who suits or accuses or informs, Suet.

mandātum -i, n. (mando), a commission, charge, injunction, order; and esp., a verbal commission, message; a, dare alicui mandata ut, etc., Cic.; mandata efficere, Cic., perficere, Liv.; to execute a commission; negligere, fallere, fail to execute, Ov.; mandato meo, by my command, Cic.; b, mandati iudicium, an action for the non-performance of a commission, Cic.

mandātus, abl. -ū, m. found only in abl. sing. (mandato), a commission, order, injunction; mandatu meo, Cic.

Mandēla -ae, f. a town in the Sabine country.

1. **mando**, 1. (perhaps for manui or in manu) **I.** to commit to the charge of, entrust, deliver; alicui magistratum, Cic.; alicuius aeternis tenebris, Cic.; corpus humo, to bury, Verg.; se fugae, to take to flight, Caes.; alicuius memoriae, to commit to memory, Cic.; litterarum scriptis, to commit to writing. **II.** to enjoin, order, command, commission; a, with acc., typos tibi mando (sc. comparandos, emendandos, Cic.; Rhodiaca vasa mandavi, ordered, Cic.; b, with ut or ne and the subj., or simply the subj., tibi mandavi ut, etc., Cic.; Trebonio mandaverat ne, etc., Cic.; huic mandat, Remos adeat, Cic.

2. **mando**, mandi, mansum, 3. (μᾶν, μᾶσσω), to chew, masticate. **I.** animalia alia sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic.; equi fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, champ the bit, Verg.; humum, to bite the ground (cf. mordere humum), of those who fall in battle, Lucr. **II.** to eat, devour, consume; lora, Liv.

mandra -ae, f. (μάνδρα), 1, a stall, cattle-pen, Mart.; 2, a herd of cattle, Juv.; 3, a row of pawns, on a draught-board, Mart.

Mandūbīl -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Celtica, with a capital Alesia (now Alise).

mandūcus -i, m. (2. mando), a mask to represent a glutton, Plaut.

Manduria -ae, f. a town in Lower Italy, between Aletium and Tarentum.

mānē, subst. indecl. n. the early morning, dawn of morning; ad ipsum mane, Hor.; multo mane, very early in the morning, Cic. Adv., in the morning, at early morning; hodie mane, early this morning, Cic.; bene mane, very early in the morning, Cic.

mānēo, mansi, mansum, 2. (μένω). **I.** Intransit., to remain, stay in any place. **A.**

seu manent, seu proficiscantur. Caes.; in patria, Cic.; ad exercitum, Caes. **B. 1.** to stay the night; apud me, Cic.; sub Jove frigido, Hor.; **2, a, to remain, endure, last; nihil suo statu manet, Cic.; b, to remain fast, continue steadfast in; in amicitia, Cic.; in voluntate, Cic.; in conditione, to abide by, Cic.; 3, to wait, Plaut.; transf., to wait for, await; cuius fatum tibi manet, Cic. II. Transit., a, to wait for; hostium adventum, Liv.; b, to await as fate or destiny; quis me manet exitus? Ov.**

manes -ium, m. (lit. = boni, the good). **I.** the shades of the departed, the spirits of the dead; dii manes, Cic.; of the shade of a single person, patris Anchisae, Verg. **II. Transf., 1.** poet, the lower world, infernal regions, Verg.; **2,** the punishment of the lower world; quisque suos patinur manes, Verg.; **3,** corpse, ashes, remains; accipiet manes puerula testa meos, Prop.; omnium nudatos manes, Liv.

mango -onis, m. (μάγανος), **1,** a dealer in articles, which he seeks to sell by rubbing up, furlishing, etc.; a roguish dealer, Plin., Quint.; **2,** esp., a slave-dealer, Suet.

mánica -ae, f. (manus). **I.** the long sleeve of the tunic reaching to the hand, and serving as a glove, Cic. **II. Transf.,** handcuff, manacle, Hor., Verg.

mānicātus -a -um (manica), having long sleeves; tunicae, Cic.

mānicula -ae, f. (dim. of manus), a little hand, Plaut.

mānifestārius -a -um (manifestus) plain, visible, evident, manifest, Plaut.

mānifestē, adv. (manifestus), plainly, visibly, evidently, manifestly, Verg.

1. mānifestō, adv., v. manifestus.

2. mānifesto, l. (manifestus), to manifest, show clearly, reveal, discover; aliquid, Ov.

mānifestus -a -um (manus and *fendo, lit. struck with the hand), clear, visible, evident, manifest **f.** manifestae et apertae res, Cic.; manifestum atque deprehensum scelus, Cic.; adv., manifeste, clearly, plainly; manifeste deprehendere, comprehendere, comperisse, Cic. **II.** caught in, manifestly betraying; uti eos maxime manifestos habeant, caught in the act, Sall.; with genit. of crime, rerum capitalium. Sall.; vitae, giving evident signs of life, Tac.

Mānilius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. C. Manilius, tribune of the people, b.c. 61, the author of the Lex Manilia, which gave to Pompeius the sole command in the Mithridatic War.

mānīprētium = manupretium (q.v.).

mānīpūlaris (mānīplāris) -e (manipulus), belonging to a manipule; iudex, chosen from a manipule (from the common soldiers), Cic. Subst., **mānīpūlaris** -is, m. a common soldier, Cic.

mānīpūlārius -a -um (manipulus), belonging or relating to a private soldier, Suet.

mānīpūlātū, adv. (manipulus), **1,** in bundles or handfuls, Plin.; **2,** milit. t. t., in maniples; manipulatim structa acies, Liv.

mānīpūlus (poet. mānīplūs) -i, m. (manus and *pleo), a handful. **I.** Lit., a small bundle or handful; filicum manipuli, Verg. **II.** Transf., a company of foot soldiers, a division of the Roman army, three maniples forming a cohort (so called because in early times the standard was a pole with a bundle of hay at the top), Caes.

Manlius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. **I.** M. Manlius Capitolinus, who repulsed the attack of the Gauls upon the Capitol, afterwards thrown from the Tarpeian rock, on suspicion of aiming at kingly power. **II.** L. Manlius and

his son T. Manlius, who received the surname of Imperiosus from their severity. Hence, adj., **Manlianus** -a -um, Manlian, relating to Manlius; turba, seditio, Liv.; Manliana imperia, severe commands, Liv. Subst., **Manliānum** -i, n. an estate of Cicero's.

1. mannus -i, m. (a Celtic word), a small horse of Gaulish breed, highly prized by the Romans for its swiftness, Liv.

2. Mannus -i, m. a god of the Germans, son of Tuiscio, Tac.

māno, l. **I.** Intransit., to flow, run. **A.** Of fluids, fons nigra sub ilice manat, Ov.; aliquā re, to flow, run, drip with anything, Cic.; Hercules simulacrum multo sudore manavit, Cic. **B.** Of the air and other things, to flow, spread; **1,** aer, qui per maria manat, diffuses itself, Cic.; **2,** transf., to proceed, come from; peccata ex vitis manant, Cic.; **3,** to spread abroad, spread, be diffused; malum manavit per Italiam, Cic. **II. Transit., to exude, give out; lacrimas** (of a statue), Ov.; fig., mella poetica, Hor.

mansio -onis, f. (maneo). **I.** a remaining, stay, sojourn; in vita, Cic. **II.** a station, halting-place, night-quarters, Plin.

mansito, l. (intens. of maneo), to abide, stay, sojourn, remain; sub eodem tecto, Tac.

mansuēfācio -feci -factum, 3., pass. **mansuēfio** -factus sum -fiēti (mansues and facio). **I.** Lit., of animals, to tame; uri mansuefieri non possunt, Caes. **II.** Of men, a, to soften, pacify; plebem, Liv.; b, to civilise; a quibus mansuefacti et exultati, Cic.

mansuēs -is or -ētis (manus and sueo), tame, Plaut.

mansuesco -suēvi -suētum, 3. (manus and sueo). **I.** Transit., to tame, Verg. **II.** Intransit., to become tame, grow tame, to become mild, softened; nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda, Verg.

mansuētē, adv. (mansuetus), mildly, gently, quietly, Cic.

mansuētūdo -inis, f. (mansuetus). **I.** tameness, Plin. **II.** Transf., mildness, clemency, gentleness; imperii, Cic.; uti clementiā et mansuetudine in aliquid, Caes.

mansuētus -a -um, p. adj. (from mansuesco), tame. **I.** Lit., of animals, sus, Liv. **II.** Transf., mild, soft, gentle, quiet; mansuetus in senatu, Cic.; ut mansuetissimus videret, Cic.; Musae mansuetiores (of philosophy, rhetoric, etc., as opposed to contentious and political eloquence), Cic.

mantelē (mantilē) -is, n. and **mantellum** -ii, n. (manus), a towel, napkin, Verg.

mantellum -ii, n. = mantelē (q.v.).

mantellum (mantellum) -i, n. a covering, veil, concealment, Plaut.

mantica -ae, f. a wallet, knapsack, saddle-bag, Hor.

Mantinea -ae, f. (Μαντινεία), a town in Arcadia, scene of the victory and death of Epaminondas.

1. manto, l. (freq. of maneo), to remain, wait, wait for, Plaut.

2. Mantō -ūs, f. (Μαντώ). **I.** daughter of the Theban seer Tiresias, mother of the seer Mopsus. **II.** an Italian prophetess, mother of Ocnus, the founder of Mantua.

Mantua -ae, f. a town in north Italy, on the river Mincius, near to the birthplace of Vergil.

mānīālis -e (manus), adapted, fitted to the hand, fitting the hand, relating to the hand, saxa, thrown by hand, Tac.

mānūbiae -ārum, f. (manus), **1.** the money obtained from the sale of booty, esp. the general's share, who usually spent it in erecting some public building; porticum de manubiis Cimbricis fecit, Cic.; transf., the profits of an office; manubias alicui concedere, Cic.; plunder, booty, Suet.; **2.** in augury, a flash of lightning, Sen.

mānūbiālis -e (manubiae), of or relating to booty, Suet.

mānūbiārius -a -um (manubiae), of or relating to booty, Plaut.

mānūbrīum -īi, n. (manus), a staff, handle; aureum vasis, Cic.

manūf . . . v. manūf . . .

mānūlēus -ī, m. (manus), the long sleeve of a tunic, Plaut.

mānūmissio -ōnis, f. (manumitto), the emancipation or manumission of a slave, Cic.

mānūmitto -misi -missum (manus and mitto), **3.** to manumit, emancipate a slave; aliquein, Cic.

mānūprētium (mānīprētium) -īi, n. (often found in two words, manus pretium), wages, hire, pay, Cic.; transf., a reward; perditae civitatis, Cic.

mānus -ūs, f. (connected with μέω, to touch), the hand. **I.** Lit. and fig. **A.** Gen., manus dextera, laeva, Cic.; accipere aliquid manibus, Cic.; manus adhibere vectigalibus, lay hands on, rob, Cic.; conferre ferrum et manus, Cic.; manus dare, to surrender, Cic.; deponere aliquid de manibus, Cic.; elabi de manibus, Cic.; esse in manibus, **1.** to be in our hands; oratio est in manibus, can be read, is well known, Cic.; **2.** to be in preparation; liber mihi est in manibus, Cic.; **3.** to be near, to be present, Caes.; sed ecce in manibus vir et praestantissimo ingenio, etc., Cic.; fugere e manibus, Cic.; lavare manus, Cic.; prehendere alicuius manum, Cic., aliquein manu, Cic.; ne manum quidem vertere alicuius rei causā, not to move a finger, not to take any trouble, Cic. Particular phrases: victoriam in manibus videre, at hand, Cic.; ad manum esse, to be near at hand, Liv.; servum sibi habere ad manum, as a private secretary, Cic.; de manu, with one's own hand; facere, Cic.; de manu in manum tradere, to give from one's hand into the hands of another, Cic.; plenā manu, liberally; plenā manu alicuius laudes in astra tollere, Cic.; per manus, with the hands; trahere, Caes.; from hand to hand; traditae per manus religiones, Liv.; manibus aequis (with equal advantage, after a drawn battle) dirimere pugnam, Liv. **B.** Esp. **1.** the fist, used for courage, force, violence; manus capere urbes, Sall.; **2.** hand to hand fight; res venit ad manus atque ad pugnam, Cic.; **3.** abl. manu, by manual labour, by art, artistically; manu sata, sown by hand, Caes.; urbs manu munitissima, Cic.; **4.** power, jurisdiction; haec non sunt in manu nostra, Cic. **II.** Meton., **1.** the hand, i.e., the work of the artist or craftsman; extrema, the finishing touch, Cic.; extrema manus non accessit eius operibus, Cic.; **2.** handwriting; redeo ad meam manum, I have begun again to write with my own hand, Cic. **III.** Transf., **1.** the trunk of an elephant, Cic.; **2.** manns ferrea, a grappling-iron used in naval warfare, Caes.; **3.** a, a band or body of men; conjuratorum, Cic.; b, an armed band; manum facere, Cic., condicere, Caes., cogere, Caes.

māpālia -ium, n. (a Punic word), huts, hovels, the movable habitations of the African Nomads, Sall.

mappa -ae, f. **1.** a table-napkin, Hor.; **2.** a cloth or napkin thrown down in the circus as a signal for the races to begin, Juv.

Mārāthōn -ōnis, m. and f. (Μαράθῳ), a plain in Attica, where the Persian army was defeated by the Athenians. Adj., **Marathonius** -a -um, Marathonian.

Mārāthos -ī, f. (Μάραθος), a Rhœntian town opposite to the island of Aradus. Adj., **Mārāthenus** -a -um, belonging to Marathos.

mārāthrum -ī, n. (μάραθρον), fennel, Ov.

Marcellus -ī, m. the cognomen of an illustrious family of the gens Claudia. **I.** M. Claudius Marcellus, the conqueror of Syracuse, defeated Hannibal at Nola, slew Viridomarus king of the Insubres with his own hand. **II.** M. Claudius Marcellus, an enemy of Caesar's, but afterwards pardoned by him. **III.** M. Claudius Marcellus, nephew, adopted son, and son-in-law of the Emperor Augustus. Hence, **Marcellia** -ōrum, n. the festival of Marcellus, a festival of the family of Marcellus in Sicily, Liv.

marcēō, **2.** **I.** to wither, to droop, Mart. **II.** Transf., to be faint, languid, feeble, lazy, either from old age or indulgence; marcent luxuriā, Liv.

marcesco, **3.** (marceo). **I.** to begin to droop, Plaut. **II.** Transf., to languish, grow weak, feeble; vino, Ov.; desidīa, Liv.

marcōidus -a -um (marceo), **1.** faded, withering, drooping; lilia, Ov.; **2.** transf., enfeebled, languid, heavy, besotted from immoderate indulgence in eating, drinking, or sleeping; somnus aut libidinis vigiliis, Tac.

Marcīus -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: **1.** Ancus Marcīus, fourth king of Rome; **2.** L. Marcīus, a Roman knight, who commanded in Spain on the death of Scipio. Adj., Marcian; aqua, an aqueduct commenced by Ancus Marcīus, restored by Q. Marcīus Rex; saltus (in Liguria, so called from the defeat of Q. Marcīus, 188 B.C.), Liv. Hence, **Marcīanus** -a -um, Marcian; foedus; made by L. Marcīus with the inhabitants of Cadiz.

Marcōmānt and **Marcōmanni** -ōrum, m. a powerful German tribe.

marcor -ōris, m. (marceo), rottenness, decay, putrefaction, Plin.

Marcus -ī, m. a common Roman praenomen, gen. abbreviated M.

mārē -is, n. the sea. **I.** Lit., mare Aegæum, Cic.; mare oceanus, Caes.; nostrum mare, the Mediterranean Sea, Caes.; superum, the Adriatic, Cic.; inferum, the Tuscan Sea, Cic.; conclusum, inland sea, Caes.; clausum, not navigable, Cic.; mare ingredi, to go to sea, Cic.; mare infestum habere, to infest the sea (of pirates), Cic.; terra marique, by sea and land, Cic.; polliceri maria et montes, to make boundless promises, Sall. **II.** Meton., sea-water; Chium maris expert, unmixed with sea-water, Hor.

Mārēa -ae, f. or **Mārēōta** -ae, f. (Μαρεία), a lake and city of Lower Egypt, famous for its wine; hence, adj., **1.** **Mārēōticus** -a -um, Marcotic, Egyptian; subst., **Mārēōticum** -ī, n. Marcotic wine; **2.** **Mārēōtis** -īdis, f. poet. = Egyptian; vites, Verg.

margārīta -ae, f. (μαργαρίτης) and **margāritum** -ī, n. a pearl, Cic.

marginō, **1.** (margo), to make a border to, to border, Liv.

margo -inis, m. and f. **I.** a border, edge; scuti, Liv.; fontis, Ov. **II.** Transf., boundary; imperii, Ov.

Mārīca -ae, f. a nymph to whom a grove near Minturnae was sacred; poet., a lake near Minturnae named after her, Hor.

mārius -a -um (mare), of or relating to the sea, marine; marini terrenique humores, Cic.; ros, rosemary, Hor.

mārisca -ae, f. 1, a large fig, Mart.; 2, the piles, Juv.

mārīta, v. maritus.

mārītālis -e (maritus), relating to marriage or a married pair, conjugal, matrimonial, marital; vestis, Ov.

mārītūmus (mārītūmus) -a -um (inare), 1, of or relating to the sea, marine, maritime; praedo, a pirate, Cic.; imperium, a naval command, Cic.; 2, on the sea or on the sea-coast; civitas, Caes.; silva, Cic. Subst., **mārītīma** -drum, n. maritime regions, places on the sea-coast, Cic.

mārīto, 1. (maritus). **I.** to wed, marry, give in marriage; principem, Tac. **II.** Transf., of plants, to bind one to another, to train one on another, Hor.

mārītus -a -um (mas). **I.** Adj., 1, lit., of or relating to marriage, matrimonial, nuptial; foedus, Ov.; Venus, conjugal love, Ov.; domus, houses of married people, Liv.; 2, transf., of plants, tied or trained together; ulmus, Cat. **II.** Subst., 1, **mārītus** -i, m. a, a husband, Cic.; b, a lover, suitor, Prop.; c, transf., of animals, maritus olens, the he-goat, Hor.; 2, **mārīta** -ae, f. a wife, Hor.

Mārius -a -um, the name of a Roman gens, the most distinguished member of which was C. Marius, seven times consul, conqueror of Jugurtha and the Cimbri, rival of Sulla, leader of the popular party at Rome. Adj., Marian. Hence, **Māriānus** -a -um, Marian.

Marmārica -ae, f. a district in Africa between Egypt and the Syrtis, now Barka. Hence, **Marmāridēs** -ae, m. a man of Marmarica.

marmor -ōris, n. (μάρμαρος). **I.** marble. A. Lit., Cic. B. Meton., 1, a marble statue, Ov.; duo marmora, Ov.; in plur., public monuments, Hor.; 2, the white foamy surface of the sea; marmor infidum, Verg. **II.** Transf., stone generally, Ov.

marmōrēus -a -um (marmor). **I.** marble, made of marble; signum, Cic.; aliquid marmorum facere or ponere, to make a marble statue of, Verg. **II.** Transf., like marble in smoothness or colour; cervix, Verg.; gelu, Ov.; aequor, Verg.

Māro -ōnis, m. the cognomen of the poet P. Vergilius, v. Vergilius.

Marobodūus -i, m. king of the Suevi, who was defeated by Arminius, fled to Italy, and was kindly received by the Romans.

Mārōnēa (-īa) -ae, f. (Μαρόνεα). 1, a town of Italy in the Samnrite country, now Marano. **II.** a town in Thrace, now Marogna. Hence, **Mārōnites** -ae, m. a Maronite.

Marpessus (Marpēsus) -i, m. a mountain in the island of Paros. Adj., **Marpessius** (Marpēsīus) -a -um, Marpessian.

marra -ae, f. a hoe for rooting up weeds, Juv.

Marrūbium -ii, n., v. Marravium.

Marrūcīni -drum, m. a people on the coast of Latium, between the Frentani and the river Aternus. Hence, adj., **Marrūcīnus** -a -um, of or belonging to the Marrucini.

Marrūvium (Marrūbium) -ii, n, capital of the Marsi, on the banks of the Lacus Fucinus, now S. Benedetto. Adj., **Marrūvius** -a -um, of or belonging to Marruvium.

Mars, Martīs, m. (poet. form, Māvors). **I.** Mars, the god of war. A. Lit., Mars Gravius, Liv. B. Meton., 1, war, battle, fight; a, lit.,

Hectoreus, with Hector, Ov.; invadunt martem, begin the fray, Verg.; suo marte cadunt, in fight with one another, Ov.; femineo marte cadere, to fight with a woman, Ov.; prov., suo marte, by one's own resources; rex suo marte res suas recuperavit, Cic.; esp., manner of fighting; equitem suo alienoque marte pugnare—i.e., both on horse and on foot, Liv.; b, transf., of legal disputes, forensis, Ov.; 2, the fortune or issue of war; aequo marte, Liv.; mars belli communis, Cic.; 3, bravery, warlike spirit; si patrii quid maris habes, Verg. **II.** Transf., the planet Mars, Cic. Adj., **Martius**, **Martialis** (q.v.).

Marsi -drum, m. **I.** the Marsians, a people of Latium, notorious as sorcerers and snake-charmers. Adj., a, **Marsicus** -a -um, Marsic; bellum, the Social War, Cic.; b, **Marsus** -a -um, Marsian; nenia, enchantments, Hor. **II.** a people in Germany, between the Rhine, the Lippe, and the Ens.

marsūpium -ii, n. (μαρσῦμβν), a money-bag, purse, pouch, Plaut.

Marsyas -ae, m. and **Marsya** -ae, m. (Μαρσύας). **I.** a satyr, beaten in a musical contest with Apollo, who played him alive. A statue of Marsyas stood in the Roman forum, at the spot where lawyers transacted their business. **II.** a river in Phrygia Major, flowing into the Maeander.

1. **Martialis** -e (Mars), 1, of or relating to Mars, consecrated to Mars; flamen, Cic.; lupi, sacred to Mars, Hor.; plur. subst., **Martiales**, m. the priests of Mars, Cic.; 2, relating to the Legio Martia; inlites, Cic.

2. **Martialis** -is, m. M. Valerius, the celebrated Roman epigrammatist of Bilbilis in Spain, who flourished under the emperors Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan.

Martīcōla -ae, c. (Mars and colo), a worshipping of Mars, Ov.

Martigēna -ae, c. (Mars and geno = gigno), begotten of Mars, offspring of Mars, Ov.

Martius -a -um (Mars). **I.** of or relating to the god Mars, sacred to Mars; a, lit., mensis, the month of March, Plin.; Calendae Martiae, the 1st of March, Cic.; proles, Romulus and Remus, Ov.; miles, Roman (as Mars was considered to be the ancestor of the Roman people), Ov.; Campus Martius, the plain of Mars at Rome, Cic.; gramine Martio, on the Campus Martius, Hor.; Martia legio, name of a Roman legion, Cic.; b, meton., warlike; Penthesisilea, Verg.; Thebe, scene of many wars, Ov. **II.** Transf., belonging to the planet Mars; fulgor rutilus horribilisque terris quem Martium dicitis, Cic.

Marus -i, m. a river in Dacia, now the Marosch.

mas, māris, m. the male (opp. femina), applied to men, animals, and plants. **I.** Lit., a prima congressione maris et feminae, Cic.; mas vitellus, a male yolk, i.e., that would produce a male chick, Hor.; applied to plants, ure mares oleas, Ov. **II.** manly, vigorous; animi mares, Hor.; male mas, unmanly, effeminate, Cat.

Masaesūli and **Masaesylī** -drum and -rūm, m. a people in Numidia.

masculīnus -a -um (masculus), of the male sex, masculine, Phaedr.

masculū -a -um (dim. of mas), of the male sex, male. **I.** Lit., tura, Verg.; libido, Hor. Subst., **masculūs** -i, m. a male, Liv. **II.** Transf., masculine, manly, bold, courageous; proles, Hor.

Māsīnissa -ae, m. king of Numidia, father of Micipsa, grandfather of Jugurtha, ally of the Romans.

masse -ae, f. (μάσα), a lump, mass; picis, Verg.; esp., a, lactis coacti, of cheese, Ov.; b, of metals, Plin.; absol., a mass of gold, Ov.; copper, Verg.; c, chaos, Ov.

Massagētēs -ae, m. (Μασσαγῆτης), plur., Massagētae, a Scythian people on the east coast of the Caspian Sea.

Massicus -i, m. a mountain in Campania, famous for its wine, now Monte Masso or Massico; hence, Massicum vinum, or subst., **Massicum** -i, n. Massic wine, Hor.; so, humor Massicus, Verg.

Massilla -ae, f. a celebrated town in Gallia Narbonensis, colonised from Phocaea in Asia Minor, now Marseilles. Adj., **Massiliensis** -e, of or belonging to Massilia.

Massyli -ōrum, m. and (poet.) -ūm, a people in Numidia. Adj., **Massylus** -a -um, poet. & African; equites, Verg.

mastigia -ae, m. (μαστιγίας), a worthless fellow, scoundrel, lit., one who deserves a whipping, Plaut.

mastruca (mastrūga) -ae, f. (a Sardinian word), a rough garment of sheep-skin, used as a term of reproach, Plaut.

mastrucatus -a -um (mastruca), clothed in the mastruca, Cic.

matāra -ae, f. and **matāris** (matēris) -is, f. (a Celtic word), a Gallic pike, Caes.

matellio -ōnis, m. (dim. of matula), a small pot, vessel, Cic.

māter, mātris, f. (μήτηρ), a mother. **I.** Lit., 1, of men, a, de pietate in matrem, Cic.; matrem fieri de Jove, to become pregnant by, Ov.; b, esp., (a) = woman, wife, Liv.; (β) applied to a nurse, Verg.; (γ) to goddesses, Mater Terra, Liv.; magna mater, Cic., or simply, mater (sc. deorum), Cybele, Verg.; Amorum, Venus, Ov.; 2, of animals, dam, parent, Verg.; 3, a, of plants, the parent stem, Verg.; b, of towns, mother-city; Populonia mater, Verg.; c, of countries, haec terra quam matrem appellamus, Liv. **II.** Meton., motherly love; simul matrem labare sensit, Ov. **III.** Fig., source, origin; mater omnium bonarum artium est sapientia, Cic.; utilitas iusti prope mater et aequi, Hor.

mātercula -ae, f. (dim. of mater), a little mother, Cic.

māteria -ae, f. and **māteries** -ēi, f. (mater), matter, material, stuff of which anything is composed. **I.** Lit., A. Gen., materia rerum, Cic.; materiam praebet seges arida, fuel, Ov.; materiam superabat opus, Ov.; esp., building materials; delata materia omnis infra Veliam, Liv. B. Esp., 1, wood; a, green wood; materies vitis, the stem, Cic.; b, wood for building, timber, Cic.; materiam credere, Liv.; 2, provisions, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, matter, stuff, materials; ad jocandum, Cic.; artis, Cic.; 2, incitement, occasion, cause; editionis, Cic.; aurum summi materies mali, Hor.; materiam dare invidiae, Cic.; 3, natural disposition, abilities; Catonis, Cic.

māteriarius -a -um (materia), of or relating to timber, Plin. Subst., **māteriarius** -ii, m. a timber merchant, Plaut.

māteries -ēi, f. = materia (q.v.).

māterio, 1. (materies), to build, construct of wood; aedes male materiatae, of bad wood-work, Cic.

māterior, 1., dep. (materia), to fell wood, procure wood, Caes.

matēris = matra (q.v.).

māternus -a -um (mater), of or relating to a mother, maternal; sanguis, Cic.; tempora, period of pregnancy, Ov.; nobilitas, on the

mother's side, Verg.; Caesar cingens materna tempora myrto (i.e., of Venus, mother of Aeneas) and myth. ancestry of the Julian gens), Verg.

mātertera -ae, f. (mater), a mother's sister, maternal aunt, Cic.

māthēmaticus -a -um (μαθηματικός). **I.** Adj., mathematical, Plin. **II.** 1, subst., **māthēmaticus** -i, m., a, a mathematician, Cic.; b, an astrologer, Tac.; 2, **māthēmatica** -ae, f., a, mathematics, Sen.; b, astrology, Suet.

Mātinus -i, m. a mountain in Apulia, famous for its honey. Hence, adj., **Mātinus** -a -um, Matine.

Matisco -ōnis, f. town of the Aedui in Gaul, now Maçon.

Mātius -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

Mātrālia -ium, n. (mater), the annual festival of the Mater Matuta, celebrated on the 11th of June, Ov.

mātrīcida -ae, c. (mater and caedo), a person who murders his mother, a matricide, Cic.

mātrīcidium -ii, n. (matricida), the slaying of a mother by her son, matricide, Cic.

mātrīmōnium -ii, n. (mater). **I.** marriage, matrimony; aliquam in matrimonium ducere, to marry, Cic.; dare alicui filiam in matrimonium, Cic.; habere aliquam in matrimonio, Cic.; aliquam ex matrimonio expellere, Cic. **II.** Meton., matrimonia, married women, Tac.

mātrimus -a -um (mater), having a mother still living, Cic.

1. **mātrōna** -ae, f. (mater), a married woman, matron; esp., an honourable, noble, respectable lady, Cic.; an epithet of Juno, Hor.; more rarely = wife, Cic.

2. **Mātrōna** -ae, m. a river in Gallia Lugdunensis, now the Marne.

mātrōnālis -e (matrona), of or relating to a married woman, fit for a matron, matronly; decus, Liv.; feriae Matronales, a festival of the Roman matrons held in honour of Juno Lucina on the 1st of March (hence called femineae calendae), Juv.

matta -ae, f. a mat of rushes, Ov.

mattēa -ae, f. (ματτία), a dainty dish, a dainty, Mart.

Mattiācum -i, n. a town near the modern Wiesbaden; hence, **Mattiācus** -a -um, relating to Mattiacum.

mātūla -ae, f. a vessel, pot; as a term of reproach, simpleton! Plaut.

mātūrātē, adv. (maturatus from māturo), quickly, Plaut.

mātūrō, adv. (maturus). **I.** at the right time, seasonably, opportunely; sentire, Cic.; satis mature occurrere, Caes. **II.** 1, in good time, betimes, soon, early; senem fieri, Cic.; maturius proficisci, Caes.; maturissime rem vindicare, Cic.; 2, too soon, prematurely; mature decessit, Nep.

mātūresco, mātūrūi, 3. (maturus). **I.** to ripen, become ripe; quum maturescere frumenta inciperent, Caes. **II.** to come to maturity; partus maturescunt, Ov.; nubilibus maturuit annis, Ov.

mātūritas -ātis, f. (maturus), ripeness. **I.** Lit., of fruits, frugum, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, full development, ripeness, maturity; scelerum maturitas in nostri consulatus tempus erupit, Cic.; of the development of the mind; aetatis ad prudentiam, Cic.; b, the right moment of time, fulness of time; eius rei maturitas nequedum venit, Cic.

mātūro, 1. (maturus). **I.** Transit., A. Lit. to make fruits ripe, to ripen; uvas, Tib.; maturata

uva, ripe, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, to do early, betimes; multa . . . quae maturare datam, Verg.; **2**, to quicken, hasten, accelerate; huic mortem, Cic.; insidias consuli. Sall.; iter, Caes.; fugam, Verg.; with infin., to hasten, make haste to do anything; flumen exercitum transducere maturavit, Caes.; oro ut matures venire, Cic.; ni Catilina maturasset signum dare, had been too hasty in giving the signal, Sall. **II.** Intransit., to hasten, make haste; successor tuus non potest ita maturare, Cic.

mātūrus -a -um. **I.** ripe, **A.** Of fruits, pōma, Cic.; uva, Verg. **B.** ripe, mature, perfect, seasonable; **1**, lit., physically, a, maturi soles, powerful, Verg.; b, ripe in point of age, grown up, marriageable; virgo, Hor.; with dat., virgo matura viro, Verg.; progenies matura militiae, ripe for, Liv.; also aged, of ripe years; senex, Hor.; maturus aevi, Verg.; aetas, Hor.; **2**, transf., a, intellectually and morally, ripe in understanding and character; annis gravis atque animi maturus Aletes, Verg.; b, ripe, developed, mature, timely; gloria, Liv.; maturum videbatur (it seemed the proper time) repeti patriam, Liv. **II.** **1**, early; hiems, Caes.; decessio, Cic.; **2**, transf., quick, speedy; iudicium, Cic.

Mātūta -ae, f. the goddess of the early morn; gen., Matuta Mater, an ancient Italian goddess, identified with Ino or Leucothea.

mātūtīnus -a -um, early in the morning, pertaining to the morning; tempora, Cic.; equi, horses of Aurora, Ov.; pater, Janus invoked in the morning, Hor.

Mauri -ōrum, m. (Μαῦροι), the Moors, inhabitants of Mauritania; hence, **1**, **Maurus** -a -um, Moorish; poet., African, Carthaginian; **2**, **Mauritānia** -ae, f. Mauritania, a district in Africa, between Numidia and the Atlantic Ocean.

Maurūsia -ae, f. (Μαυροσία), Mauritania. Adj., **Maurūsius** -a -um, Mauritanian, also poet. for African.

Mausolus -i, m. (Μαυσώλος), king of Caria, husband of Artemisia, who erected a splendid monument to his memory. Adj., **Mausolēus** -a -um, belonging to Mausolus; sepulchrum, or gen. subst., **Mausolēum** -i, n. the tomb of Mausolus; or, in general, any splendid sepulchre, Suet.

māvōlo = malo (q.v.).

Māvors -vortis, m., archaic and poet. for Mars. Adj., **Māvortius** -a -um, belonging to Mars, Martial; moenia, Rome, Ov.; tellus, Thrace, Verg.; proles, the Thebans, Ov.; subst., **Māvortius**, Meleager, the son of Mars, Ov.

maxilla -ae, f. (dim. of mala), the jaw-bone, jaw, Cic.

maximē, superl. of magis (q.v.).

maximitas -ātis, f. (maximus), greatness, size, Lucr.

maximōpērē, v. magnopere.

1. maximus, superl. of magnus (q.v.).

2. Maximus, v. Fabius.

māzōnōmus -i, m. (μαζονόμος), a charger, large dish, Hor.

mēamet, meapte, v. meus.

mēātus -ūs, m. (meo), **1**, a going, passing motion; aquilae, flight, Tac.; **2**, a way, path, passage; Danubius in Ponticum mare sex meatibus (mouths) erumpit, Tac.

Mēoastor, v. Castor.

meddix -icis, m. (Oscan metideleos, giver of counsel), the name of a magistrate among the Oscans; with the addition, tuticus, meddix tuticus, chief magistrate, Liv.

Mēdēa -ae, f. (Μήδεια), an enchantress,

daughter of king Aetes in Colchis; helped Jason, the Argonaut, to obtain the golden fleece, fled away with him, afterwards deserted by him.

Mēdēis -idis, f. (Medea), magician, Ov.

mēdens -entis, m. (partic. of medeor), subst., a physician, Ov.

mēdēor, 2. dep. to heal, to cure; **1**, lit., a, of persons, with dat., morbo, Cic.; b, prov., quum capiti mederi debeam, rediviāmi curo, to neglect a great evil while taking care of a small one, Cic.; of things, to do good to, be good for, Liv.; **2**, transf., to heal, assist, alleviate; incommodis omnium, Cic.; afflictas et perditas reipublicae, Cic.

Mēdi -ōrum, m. (Μῆδοι), the Medes; poet. = the Persians, Assyrians, Parthians; sing., Medus, the Mede, poet. = Persian. Hence, a, **Mēdia** -ae, f. (Μῆδια), Media, a district of Asia; flumen, Euphrates, Hor.; b, **Mēdicus** -a -um, Median; transf., Assyrian, Persian; c, **Mēdus** -a -um, Median, poet. = Persian, Assyrian.

mēdiastinus -i, m. (medius), a slave who performed menial offices, a drudge, Cic.

mēdica -ae, f. (Μῆδική), lucerne, clover, Verg.

mēdicābills -e (medicor), curable; nullis amor est medicabilis herbis, Ov.

mēdicāmen -inis, n. (medicor), a drug, medicine, medical substance. **I.** Lit., **A.** In a good sense, Cic.; fig., iratae medicamina fortis praebet, Ov. **B.** In a bad sense, poison, poisonous draught, Tac. **II.** Transf., **1**, colouring matter, dye, and esp., rouge, paint, Cic.; **2**, an artificial means of improving a natural product, Plin.

mēdicāmentum -i, n. (medicor), a drug, medicine, remedy. **I.** Lit., **A.** salutare, Cic.; fig., remedy, cure; doloris, Cic. **B.** a poisonous drug, poison, Cic.; coquere medicamenta, Liv. **II.** Transf., a colouring substance, dye, Cic.; fig., fucati medicamenta ruboris et candoris, Cic.

1. mēdicātus -a -um, p. adj. (from medico), healing, medicinal, Tac.

2. mēdicātus -ūs, m. (medicor), a means of enchantment, charm, Ov.

mēdicīna -ae, f., v. medicinus.

mēdicīnus -a -um (medicus), relating or belonging to the art of healing. **I.** Adj., Varr. **II.** Subst. **mēdicīna** -ae, f. **A.** (sc. ars), the art of healing; medicinam exercere, to practise medicine, Cic.; medicinam facere alicui, to heal, Cic. **B.** (sc. res), means of healing, medicine; medicinam adhibere, Cic.; fig., cure; laboris, Cic.

mēdīco, 1. (medicus), to heal, cure; **1**, to sprinkle with medicinal juices, to medicate, drug; semina, Verg.; partic., medicatus, e.g., medicatae sedes, medicated, sprinkled with a preparation, Verg.; somnus, procured by drugs or magic, Ov.; **2**, to dye; capillos, Ov.

mēdicor, 1. dep. (medicus), to heal, cure; alicui, Verg.; aliquid, Verg.

1. Mēdicus -a -um (medeor), healing, wholesome, medicinal. **I.** Adj., ars, Ov. **II.** Subst., **mēdicus** -i, m. a doctor, physician; medicum ad aegrum adducere, Cic.

2. Mēdicus, v. Medi.

mēdiē, adv. (medius), moderately, Tac.

mēdiētās -ātis, f. (medius), the middle, midst, that which is in the middle, translation of the Greek μέσότης, Cic.

mēdimnum -i, p. and **mēdimnus** -i, m. (μέδιμνος), a Greek measure of capacity, containing six Roman modii, Cic. (genit. plur., gen. mēdimnūm).

mēdiōcris -e (medius), moderate, middling.

I. Lit., spatium, Caes. **II. Transf.**, **1**, *middling*, *mediocre, tolerable, indifferent*; orator, vir, Cic.; eloquentia, Cic.; **2**, *moderate, calm*; animus, Caes.

mediocritas -atis, f. (mediocris), **1**, *moderation, medium, the mean between excess and defect*; mediocritatem illam tenere quae est inter minimum et parum, Cic.; auream mediocritatem diligere, the golden mean, Hor.; plur., mediocritates probabant, *moderation in passion*, Cic.; **2**, *mediocrity, inferiority, insignificance*; ingenii, Cic.

mediocriter, adv. (mediocris), **1**, *moderately, tolerably, not extraordinarily*; nemo mediocriter doctus, Cic.; in aliqua re mediocriter versatum esse, Cic.; **2**, *with moderation*; aliquid non mediocriter ferre, Cic.

Mediolānum -i, n. and **-lānium** -li, n. town in Cisalpine Gaul (now Milan). Hence, adj., **Mediolānensis** -e, *belonging to Mediolanum*.

Mediōmatrici -drum, m. *a people in Gaul, on the Moselle*.

Mēdiōn -ōnis, m. (Μέδιον or Μεδέων), town in Acarnania. Hence **Mēdiōnīl** -drum, m. *the inhabitants of Medion*.

mēdiōximus (mēdiōxūmus) -a -um (medius), *that which is in the middle, the midst*; dii superi atque inferi et medioximi, *between the celestial and infernal deities*, Plaut.

mēditāmentum -i, n. (meditor), *a thinking upon anything, preparation*; in plur., belli meditantenta, Tac.

mēditātē, adv. (meditatus, from meditor), *with meditation, designedly, thoroughly*, Plaut.

mēditātiō -ōnis, f. (meditor). **I.**, *a thinking over anything, contemplation, meditation*; **1**, gen., futuri mali, Cic.; **2**, esp., *a preparation for anything*; obeundi muneris, Cic. **II.**, *practice, exercise*; locos multa commentatione atque meditatione paratos atque expeditos habere, Cic.

mēditātus -a -um, partic. of meditor.

mēditerāneus -a -um (medius and terra), *inland, fur from the sea* (opp. maritimus); regiones, Caes.; urbs, Cic.; iter, Liv. Subst., **mēditerāneum** -i, n., gen. plur., mediterranea, *inland country*; mediterranea Galliae petit, Liv.

meditor, **1**, dep. (connected with μελέω, as lacrima with δάκρυον). **I.**, *to think over, consider, meditate*; **1**, gen., a, with acc., haec multa, Cic.; b, with de and the abl., de sua ratione, Cic.; c, with rel. sent., mecum, quid dicerem, Cic.; **2**, esp., *to think upon anything in preparation, study, prepare oneself for, meditate, intend*; a, with acc., alicui pestem, Cic.; accusationem, Cic.; b, with ad and the acc., ad praedum, Cic.; c, with in and the acc., in proelia, Verg.; d, with infin., multos annos regnare, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to practise, exercise oneself*; Demosthenes perfect meditando, ut, etc., Cic.; partic., **mēditātus** -a -um, pass., *meditated, considered, reflected, prepared, devised*; meditatum et cogitatum scelus, Cic.

mediūm -li, n. *the middle*, v. medius.

medius -a -um (connected with μέσος -η -ον), *the middle, midst, midst*. **I. Lit.**, **1**, of space; a, gen., medius mundi locus, Cic.; b, partitive, = *the middle of*; in foro medio, the midst of the forum, Cic.; c, subst., **mediūm** -li, n. *the midst, the middle point*; medium ferire, Cic.; aliquem in medium accipere, *into their midst*, Liv.; obsecrans voluptates faciles, communes, in medio sitas, *available to all*, Cic.; tabulae sunt in medio, *in every one's view*, Cic.; rem in medium vocare, *to bring before a court of law*, Cic.; aliquem tollere de medio, *to remove out of the way, to murder*,

Cic.; **2**, of time, a, gen., ultimum, proximum, medium tempus, Cic.; mediis diebus, *in the intervening days*, Liv.; of age, media aetas, middle age, Cic.; b, partitive = *the middle of*; medius dies, *the middle of the day*, Ov.; c, subst., **mediūm** -li, n. *the middle*; jam diel medium erat, Liv. **II. Fig.**, **1**, *that which stands between two extremities*; a, gen., quum inter bellum et pacem medium nihil sit, *no middle thing, no mean*, Cic.; b, *standing between two views or parties, neutral, intermediate*; medium quandam cursum tenebant, Cic.; medium se gerere, *to keep oneself neutral*, Cic.; medios esse jam non licebit, Cic.; c, *ordinary, common, usual, middling*; gratia non media, Liv.; **2**, a, *containing a mixture of two opposites*; medium erat in Anco ingenium, et Numae et Romuli memor, Liv.; b, *acting as mediator*; medium se offert, Verg.; mediis diis, Ov.; **3**, *coming between two persons to disturb or separate*; quos inter medius venit furor, Verg.

medius fidius, v. fidius.

medix, medixtuticus, v. meddix.

medulla -ae, f. (medius), *marrow of bones*; **1**, lit., cum albis ossa medullis, Ov.; **2**, transf., *the inmost part*; mihi haeres in medullis, I love you from the bottom of my heart, Cic.

Medullia -ae, f. *a town in Latium, colony of Alba* (now St. Angelo). Hence, adj., **Mēdullinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Medullia.

mēdullitūs, adv. (medulla), *in the very marrow*; fig., *inwardly, cordially*, Plaut.

mēdullūla -ae, f. (dim. of medulla), *marrow*, Cat.

1. Mēdus -i, m., v. Medi.

2. Mēdus -i, m. (Μῆδος). **I.**, *a river in Persia, now Polwar*; poet. adj., Medium flumen, Hor. **II.** *son of Medea, title of a tragedy by Pacuvius*.

Mēdūsa -ae, f. (Μέδουσα), *the daughter of Phorcus, mother of the horse Pegasus by Neptune, one of the Gorgons, slain by Perseus*. Hence, adj.,

Mēdūsaeus -a -um, *Medusean*; equus, Pegasus, Ov.; fons, Hippocrene, Ov.

Mēgābocchus (Mēgāboccus) -i, m. Caius, *fellow-conspirator with Catiline*.

Mēgaera -ae, f. (Μέγαιρα), *one of the Furies*.

Mēgālē -ēs, f. (Μεγάλη), *the Great One*, name of Cybele. Hence, a, **Mēgālensis** -e, *belonging to the Magna Mater* (Cybele); gen. subst., **Mēgālensia** -ium, n. and **Mēgālesia** -ium, n. *the festival annually celebrated on the 4th of April, in honour of Cybele, the Magna Mater*; b, **Mēgālesiācus** -a -um, *relating to this festival*.

Mēgālōpōlis, acc. -im, f. and **Mēgālē pōlis**, acc. -in, f. (Μεγαλόπολις and Μεγάλη πόλις), *a town in Arcadia, birthplace of Polybius*. Hence, a, **Mēgālōpōlitae** -arum, m. *the inhabitants of Megalopolis*; b, adj., **Mēgālōpōlitānus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Megalopolis*.

Mēgara -ae, f. and **Mēgara** -drum, n. (Μέγαρα, τὰ). **I.** *a town in Megaris* (now Magara). **II.** *a town in Sicily* (now Cattaro). Hence, a, adj., **Mēgārensīs** -e, *Megarian*; b, **Mēgāreus** -a -um, *Megarian*; c, **Mēgāreus** -ei and -eos, m. of Megara; d, **Mēgāricus** -a -um, *Megarian*. Subst., **Mēgārici** -drum, *philosophers of the Megaric school, disciples of Euclides*; e, **Mēgārus** -a -um, *Megarian*.

1. Mēgāreus v. Megara.

2. Mēgāreus -eos, m. (Μεγαρεύς), *son of Neptune, father of Hippomenes*. Hence, **Mēgāreus** -a -um, *relating to Megareus*; heros, Hippomenes, Ov.

Mēgāris -idis, f. (Μεγάρης). **I.** a district in Greece. **II.** a town in Sicily, also called Megara. **mēgistānes** -um, m. (μεγιστάνες), grandees, magnates, nobles, Tac. **mēhercle**, mehercule, mehercules, v. Hercules.

mejo, 3. to make water, Hor.

mēl, mellis, n. (μέλι), honey. **I.** Lit., stilla mellis, Cic.; plur., roscida mella, Verg.; prov., of a vain attempt, mella petere in medio flumine, Ov. **II.** Transf., sweetness, pleasantness; poetica mella, Hor.; hoc juvat et melli est, is pleasant, Hor.; as a term of endearment, Sempiternus, mel ac deliciae tuae, ap. Cic.

Mēla -ae, m., Pomponius, a Roman writer on geography under the Emperor Claudius.

Mēlāmpūs -pōdis, m. (Μελάμπους), a celebrated physician and soothsayer, son of Amphytaon.

mēlanchōlicus -a -um (μελαγχολικός), having black bile, melancholy, Cic.

Mēlanthius -ii, m. (Μελάνθιος), the goat-herd of Ulysses.

Mēlanthō -ūs, f. (Μελανθή), a sea-nymph, daughter of Deucalion.

Mēlanthus -i, m. (Μελανθος). **I.** a river of Sarmatia. **II.** king in Athens, father of Codrus. Hence, adj., **Mēlanthēus** -a -um, of or relating to Melanthus.

mēlānūrus -i, m. (μελάνουρος), a kind of sea-fish, Ov.

Mēlas, acc. -āna and -an, m. (Μέλας). **I.** a river of Sicily, now Mela. **II.** a river of Thessaly, now Mavra-neria. **III.** a river in Thrace, now Kavatch.

meloūlum -i, n. and **melcūlus** -i, m. (mel), little honey (a term of endearment), Plaut.

Meldi -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Celtica.

Mēlēāgēr and **Mēlēāgrus** (-ōs) -i, m. (Μελέαγρος), son of Oeneus, king in Calydon, and of Althaea; his life depended on the preservation of an extinguished fire-brand, which was burnt by his mother in anger at the death of her brother by the hand of Meleager. Hence, **Mēlēāgrīs** -idis, f., plur., **Mēlēāgrīdes**, a, sc. aves or gallinae, guinea-fowls, Plin.; b, the sisters of Meleager, who, according to the legend, were changed to guinea-fowls on his death.

1. **Mēlēs** -ētis, m. (Μέλης), a river near Smyrna, where Homer is said to have been born. Hence, adj., a, **Mēlētēus** -a -um, belonging to Meles, poet., Homeric; b, **Mēlētīnus** -a -um, belonging to Meles.

2. **Meles** -ium, f. a place in Samnium.

Mēliboea -ae, f. (Μελίβοια), a town in Thessaly on Mount Ossa, birthplace of Philoctetes. Hence, adj., **Mēliboeus** -a -um, Meliboean; dux, Philoctetes, Verg.

Mēlicerta (-ēs) -ae, m. (Μελικέρτης), son of Athamas and Ino; Ino plunged with him into the sea to escape the fury of her husband, and thereupon Melicerta was changed into a sea-god, called Palaemon by the Greeks and Portunus by the Romans.

mēlicus -a -um (μελικός), musical, Lucr.; esp., lyrical, lyric; poema, Cic.

Mēliē -ēs, f. (Μελία), a nymph beloved by the river-god Inachus.

mēlilōtos -i, f. (μελίλωτος), a species of clover, Ov.

mēlimēlum -i, n. (μελίμηλον), a honey-apple, a kind of sweet apple, Hor.

mēlior -us, comp. of bonus (q.v.).

mēlissphyllum and **mēlissōphyllōn** d, n. (μελίσσοφυλλον), balm, a plant of which bees are very fond, Verg.

Mēlissus -i, m. (Μέλισσος). **I.** a Greek philosopher of Samos. **II.** C. Maecenas Melissus, the freedman of Maecenas, and librarian to Augustus.

Mēlita -ae, f. and **Mēlītē** -ēs, f. (Μελίτη). **I.** the island of Malta. **II.** an island near Dalmatia, now Meleda. **III.** (form -ē) a sea-nymph. Adj., **Mēlītensis** -e, of or belonging to the island of Malta; vestis, Cic.; and subst., **Mēlītensia** -ium, n. Maltese garments, Cic.

mēliuscūlē, adv. (meliusculus), somewhat better, pretty well (in health); alicui est, Cic.

mēliuscūlus -a -um (dim. of compar. melior), somewhat better in health, Plaut.

Mella -ae, m. a river in Upper Italy, now Mela.

mellicūlum -i, n. = melenlum (q.v.).

mellifēr -fēra -fērum (mel and ferō), producing honey; apes, Ov.

mellitus -a -um (mel), sweetened with honey; placentia, Hor.; transf., as sweet as honey, pleasant, agreeable, delightful, Cat.

1. **mēlos**, n. (μέλος), a tune, song, melody, Hor.

2. **Mēlos** -i, f. (Μήλος), an island of the Aegean Sea. Hence, adj., **Mēlius** -a -um, Melian.

Melpōmēnē -ēs, f. (Μελπομένη), the muse of tragic and lyric poetry.

membrāna -ae, f. (membrum). **I.** a skin, membrane, in the human or any animal body; natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, the skin or slough of a snake, Ov.; 2, esp., skin prepared to write on, parchment, Hor.; 3, surface of anything, Lucr.

membrānūla -ae, f. (dim. of membrana), a little membrane; transf., parchment, Cic.

membrātīm, adv. (membrum). 1, limb by limb; deperdere sensum, Lucr.; 2, transf., piece-meal, singly; quasi membratim gestum negotium, Cic.; of discourse, in short, detached sentences; dicere, Cic.

membrum -i, n. **I.** a limb or member of the body, Cic.; captus (crippled) omnibus membris, Liv. **II.** Transf., a, a limb, member, part, portion of anything; omnes eius (philosophiae) partes atque omnia membra, Cic.; b, an apartment of a house; cubacula et eiusmodi membra, Cic.; c, a clause in a sentence, Cic.

mēmīni -nisse (connected with moneo, mens, Gr. μένω, μνάω). **I.** to remember, recollect, be mindful, bear in mind; (a) with genit., vivorum meminī, Cic.; (β) with acc., diēta, Cic.; (γ) with de, de Herode et Mettō meminero, Cic.; (δ) with rel. sent., meministi quanta esset, etc., Cic.; (e) with acc. and infin., meminī te narrare, Cic.; (ζ) with infin., Hor.; (η) absol., ut ego meminisse videor, Cic. **II.** Transf., to make mention of, to mention; de exsiliis, Cic.

Memmius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, to which belonged C. Memmius, the friend of Cicero and Lucretius, who was condemned for bribery and went into exile at Athens. Hence, a, **Memmiādes** -ae, m. one of the Memmian gens, a Memmius; b, **Memmiānus** -a -um, belonging to Memmius.

Memnōn -ōnis, m. (Μένων), king in Aethiopia, son of Tithonus and Aurora, killed before Troy by Achilles; inater lutea Memnonis, Aurora, Ov.; Memnonis saxa effigies, a statue of Memnon near Thebes, which gave forth a note on being struck by the first rays of the sun, Tac. Hence,

a, adj., **Memnōnis** -idis, f. of or relating to Memnon; subst., **Memnōnides** -um, f. the birds of Memnon, birds which arose from his ashes; **b**, **Memnōnius** -a -um, Memnonian; transf., eastern, Moorish, black.

mēmōr -ōris (memini). **I.** mindful, not forgetful. **A.** Gen., 1, of persons, (a) with genit., beneficii, Cic.; (β) with rel. sent., memor quae essent dicta, Cic.; (γ) absol., memori animo notavi, Ov.; **2**, transf., of things, memor libertatis vox, Liv. **B.** Esp., 1, a, remembering, thankful, grateful; nimum memor nimumque gratus, Cic.; **b**, unappeasable, relentless; memorem Junonis ob iram, Verg.; **2**, thoughtful, Verg.; **3**, with a good memory, retentive; inemor an obliviosus sit, Cic. **II.** Act., reminding of, calling to mind; indicii memor poema, Ov. (abl. sing., memori always).

mēmōrābilis -e, adj. with compar. (memoro), remarkable, worthy of mention, memorable; vir, Liv.; virtus, Cic.

mēmōrandus -a -um (memoro), worthy of being remembered, memorable; of persons, juvenis memorande, Verg.; of things, proelium, Liv.

mēmōrātor -ōris, m. (memoro), a narrator, relater, Prop.

1. **mēmōrātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from memoro), celebrated, well known; inter paucas memorata populi Romani clades, Liv.

2. **mēmōrātus** -ūs, m. (memoro), a mention, mentioning, Plaut.

mēmōriā -ae, f. (memor). **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit., 1, of the past, remembrance, memory; primam sacramenti memoriam, Caes.; Pompeii memoriam amisisse, Cic.; deponere, to forget, Caes.; memoria alicuius (rei) excidit, orabiit, orabolevit, it has fallen into oblivion, it has been forgotten, Liv.; memoriae prodere, Cic. and Nep., or tradere, Liv., to commit to writing, to leave on record (of historians); viri digni memoriā, worthy of remembrance, Cic.; **2**, of the future, thinking, thought; periculi, Liv.; **3**, meton., recollection; nostrā memoriā, in our recollection, Cic. **B.** Transf., handing down by word of mouth or by writing, tradition, history, information; de hominum memoria (oral evidence) tacere; litterarum memoriam (written evidence) flagitare, Cic.; aliquid prodere memoriā, by word of mouth, Caes.; memoriā ac litteris, by word of mouth and by writing, Cic. **II.** Capacity for remembering, memory; memoria bona, melior, Cic.; aliquid memoriae mandare, Cic.; memoriā comprehendere or complecti aliquid, to remember, Cic.

mēmōriālis -e (memoria), of or relating to memory or remembrance, Suet.

mēmōriōla -ae, f. (dim. of memoria), memory, Cic.

mēmōritēr, adv. (memor), by heart, from memory; orationem memoriter habere, Cic.

mēmōro, 1. (memor), to mention, call to mind, recount, relate; (a) with acc., artibus quas supra memoravi, Sall.; (β) with de and the abl., de magna virtute, Sall.; (γ) with acc. and infin., id factum per ambitionem consulis memorabant, Sall.; in pass. with nom. and infin., ubi ea gesta esse memorantur, Cic.

Memphis -idis, f. (Μέμφις), a celebrated city of Egypt. Hence, **a**, **Momphites** -ae, m. belonging to Memphis; bos, Apis, Tib. **b**, **Memphiticus** -a -um, belonging to Memphis. **c**, **Memphitis** -idis, f. belonging to Memphis, and poet. = Egyptian; vacca (of lo), Ov.

Mēnae -arum, f. (Μέναε), town in Sicily, now Meneo. Adj., **Mēnaeus** -a -um, of Meneae.

Mēnander -dri, m. (Μένανδρος), a famous

Greek comic poet, imitated by Terence. Adj., **Mēnandrous** -a -um, Menandrian.

Mēnāpiī -orum, m. a people in Gallia Celtica, between the Meuse and the Scheldt.

menda -ae, f., v. mendum.

mendācium -ii, n. (menda). **I.** a lie, falsehood, untruth; impudens, Cic.; mendacium alicuius refellere et redarguere, Cic. **II.** deceit, deception; oculorum reliquorumque sensuum mendacia, Cic.

mendācunculū -i, v. (dim. of mendacium), a little lie, Cic.

mendax -ācis (mentior). **I.** lying, mendacious; homo, Cic. Subst., **mendax** -ācis, m. a liar, Cic. **II.** of inanimate objects, deceitful, counterfeit, false, untrue; visa, Cic.; speculum, Ov.; fundus, bearing less than the expected crop, Hor.

Mendēs -ētis, f. (Μένδης), a town in Egypt on the Nile. Hence, adj., **Mendēsius** -a -um, Mendesian.

mendicābūlum -i, n. (mendico), a beggar, Plaut.

mendicitās -ātis, f. (mendicus), the condition of a beggar, indigence, poverty, Cic.

mendico, 1. and **mendicor**, 1. dep. (mendicus). **I.** Intransit., to beg, go begging, Plaut. **II.** Transit., to beg for; mendicatus cibus, Ov.

mendicūlus -a -um (dim. of mendicus), belonging to a beggar, Plaut.

mendicus -a -um, poor as a beggar, beggarly, indigent. **I.** Lit., of persons, solos sapientes esse, si mendicissimi (sint), divites, Cic. Subst., **mendicus** -i, m. a beggar, Cic.; plur., mendici, the begging priests of Cybele, Hor. **II.** Transf., of things, pultry, pitiful, beggarly; instrumentum, Cic.

mendōse, adv. (mendosus), faultily, erroneously, incorrectly; scribere, Cic.; mendosissime scriptum esse, Cic.

mendōsus -a -um (mendum). **I.** Pass., full of faults; **a**, full of physical blemishes; nec equi mendosa sub illo deteriorque viro facies, Ov.; **b**, full of inaccuracies; historia rerum nostrarum est facta mendosior, Cic.; **c**, poet., full of moral blemishes; mendosi mores, Ov. **II.** Act., making a mistake; cur servus semper in Verrucii nomine mendosus esset, Cic.

mendum -i, n. and **menda** -ae, f. **I.** a bodily defect, blemish, Ov. **II.** a, an error, mistake in writing; quod mendum ista litura correxit? Cic.; **b**, a mistake in reasoning or calculation, Cic.

Mēnecolēs -is, m. (Μενεκλῆς), an Asiatic rhetorician of Alabanda. Hence, adj., **Mēnecolius** -a -um, of or relating to Meneceles.

Mēnelāus (-ōs) -i, m. (Μενέλαος), son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, husband of Helen. Hence, adj., **Mēnelāeus** -a -um, of or relating to Menelaus.

Mēnēnius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, to which belonged Menenius Agrippa, consul, said to have composed the differences between the patricians and the plebeians on the secession of the latter.

Mēninx (Mēnix) -ingis, f. (Μήνιγξ), an island near Africa, now Jerbi.

Mēnippus -i, m. (Μένιππος). **I.** a Cynic philosopher. **II.** the greatest of the Asiatic orators of the time of Cicero.

Mēnoecēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Μενοικεύς), son of the Theban king Creon, who sacrificed his life for his country in obedience to an oracle.

Mēnoetīādēs -ae, m. (*Mēnoetīādes*), *the son of Menoetius*, i.e., *Proclus*, Ov.

mens, *mentis*, f. (root **MEN**, whence *memini*), *the mind*. **I**. *A. the mind, opinion, way of thinking, character; vestrae mentes atque sententiae*, Cic. **B. the mind as the seat of feeling; 1, gen., mens mollis ad perferendas calamitates, Cic.; **2, esp., the conscience, Cic. **II** *the mind, understanding, reason, intellect, judgment*. **A**. *Gen., mens cui regnum totius animi a natura tributum est*, Cic.; *mente compiecti aliquid, to comprehend*, Cic.; *mentis suae esse, mentis compotem esse, to be in possession of one's faculties*, Cic.; *captus mente, insane*, Cic. **B**. *Esp., 1, reflection, insight; sine ulla mente*, Cic.; **2, courage; addere mentem, to inspire courage, Hor.; *demittere mentem, to lose courage*, Verg.; **3, passion, Hor.; **4, the thoughts; a, venit (mihi) in mentem, it occurs to me, I remember, Cic.; *temporis*, Cic.; *non venit in mentem pugna? Liv.; classem eā mente comparavit, ut, with that intention*, Cic.; **B, esp., opinion, plan, resolve; muta jam istam mentem, Cic. **C**. *Person., Mens, as goddess of understanding*, Cic.************

mensa -ae f. (perhaps from root **MEN**, whence *eminere*, anything raised up), *a table*, **1, esp., a table for eating upon; a, lit., mensas cibis extruere, Cic.; *mensam ponere, to bring in dinner*, Ov.; *tollere*, Cic., *remove*, Verg., *to take dinner away; b, meton., a course; mensa secunda, dessert*, Cic.; **2, a, the table or counter of a money-changer, banker; publica, a public bank, Cic.; **b, a sacrificial table, altar, Verg.******

mensārius -ii, m. (*mensa*), *a money-changer, banker, esp., a public banker who regulated the payments out of the treasury*, Cic.; *mensarii tresviri, quinqueviri*, Liv.

mensio -ōnis, f. (*metior*), *a measuring; vocum*, Cic.

mensis -is, m. (root **MEN**, whence *μῆν, μῆνη*, English *month*), *a month; intercalarius*, Cic.

ensor -ōris, m. (*metior*). **I**. *a measurer; maris et terrae*, Hor. **II**. *a measurer of land*, Ov.

menstruālis -e (*menstruus*), *monthly*, Plaut.

menstruus -a -um (*mensis*). **I**. *monthly; usura*, Cic. **II**. *lasting for a month; spatium*, Cic.; *subst., menstruum* -i, n. (*sc. frumentum*), *vicuals, rations for a month*, Liv.

mensula -ae, f. (*dim. of mensa*), *a little table*, Plaut.

mensura -ae, f. (*metior*), *a measuring*. **I**. *Lit., mensuram alicuius rei facere, to measure*, Ov. **II**. *Meton., a measure; 1, length, thickness, size, circumference, etc.; a, of space, nosse mensuras itinerum*, Caes.; **b, of time, alieui mensuram bibendi dare, Ov.; **2, a measure, that by which anything is measured; majore mensurā reddere, Cic.; *qui modus mensurae medimnus appellatur, which species of measure*, Nep.; **3, measure = size, nature, character; mensuram nominis implere, to be worthy of one's name, character, capacity, Ov.; *legati*, Tac.******

menta (*mentha*) -ae, f. (*μῆνθη*), *the herb mint*, Ov.

mentiens -entis, m., *partic. of mentior*, as *subst., a fallacy, sophism*, Cic.

mentio -ōnis, f. (*memini*), *a speaking of, mention; mentionem facere alicuius rei, or de aliqua re, or de aliquo, to make mention of, to mention; esp., to bring before the senate*, Cic.; *casu in eorum mentionem incidi, I mentioned them accidentally*, Cic.; *alicuius rei mentionem movere, to mention*, Liv.

mentior, **4** dep. (*mens*), *to lie, utter that which is not true, whether intentionally or not*. **I**.

Intransit., A. Gen., 1, of persons, si te mentiri dicis, verumque dicis, mentiris, Cic.; *aperte*, Cic.; *in aliqua re, de aliqua re*, Cic.; **2, transf., of inanimate objects, to deceive, mislead; frons, oculi, vultus persaepe mentiuntur, Cic. **B**. **1**, of poets, *to feign, invent; ita mentitur* (*Homerus*), Hor.; **2, to fail in a promise, break one's word; quod promissisti mihi, quod mentita, inimica es, Cat.; *mentiri honestius*, Cic. **II**. *Transit., A. to say something falsely, to invent; 1, gen., a, lit., Cic.; tantum rem*, Sall.; *res quas mentiris*, Ov.; **b, transf., of things, in quibus nihil unquam immensa et infinita vetustas mentita sit, Cic.; **2, to deceive, disappoint; seges mentita spem, Hor. **B**. **1**, *to allege falsely, speak falsely about; auspiciam*, Liv.; **2, to counterfeit, put on, assume; centum figuras, Ov.; *partic., mentitus* -a -um, as *pass., invented, feigned*, Verg.**********

Mentōr -ōris, m. (*Μέντωρ*), *a celebrated artist in metal work*. Hence, *adj., Mentōreus* -a -um, of or relating to *Mentor*.

mentum -i, n. *the chin*, Cic.

mēo, **1** (*connected with eo*), *to go, pass; 1, of persons, domus Plutonia, quo simul mearis*, Hor.; **2, of inanimate objects, quum tideremus huc illuc mearent, Tac.; *meantē sidera*, Ov.**

mēopte, v. *meus*.

mēphitis -is, f. **1**, *a noxious exhalation from the earth, malaria*, Verg.; **2, personif., Mephitis, the goddess who protects against malaria, Tac.**

meraculus -a -um (*dim. of meracius*), *tolerably pure, unmixed*, Plaut.

meracius -a -um (*merus*), *pure, unmixed*. **I**. *Lit., vinum meracius*, Cic.; *helleborum*, Hor. **II**. *Transf., undiminished; libertas*, Cic.

mercabilis -e (*mercor*), *that can be bought*, Ov.

mercātor -ōris, m. (*mercor*). **I**. *a merchant, wholesale trader (opp. caupo, a shopkeeper, retailer)*, Cic. **II**. *Transf., a buyer; signorum*, Cic.; *transf., provinciarum*, Cic.

mercātorius -a -um (*mercor*), *relating to a trader; navis, a merchant-ship*, Plaut.

mercātūra -ae, f. (*mercor*), *trade, traffic; mercaturas facere, to carry on trade*, Cic.; *transf., non erit ista amicitia, sed mercatura quaedam utilitatum suarum*, Cic.

mercātus -ūs, m. (*mercor*). **I**. *trade, traffic, business*, Cic. **II**. *a market, fair, public place of business; mercatum indicere, habere*, Cic.; *ad mercatum proficisci, Cic.; frequens, a full market*, Liv.

mercedūla -ae, f. (*dim. of merces*), **1**, *a small reward, low wages; mercedulā adducti*, Cic.; **2, low rent; praediorum, Cic.**

mercennārius (*mercēnarius*) -a -um (*orig. mercedinarius, then mercenarius, then assimilated mercennarius, from merces*), *hired, paid, mercenary; miles*, Liv.; *testes, suborned*, Cic.; *of things, arma*, Liv.; *liberalitas*, Cic. *Subst., mercennārius* -ii, m. *a hired servant, hireling*, Cic.

merces -ēdis, f. (*mereo*). **I**. *hire, pay, wages, reward, fee, salary; 1, gen., a, in a good sense, operae*, Cic.; *conducere aliquem mercede*, Cic.; **b, in a bad sense, hire, bribe; lingua astricta mercede, Cic.; **2, esp., a, the fee of a teacher; mercede docere, Cic.; **b, the pay of soldiers; mercede milites conducere, Liv.; **3, transf., euphem., a, pay = punishment; temeritatis, Cic.; **b, = harm, loss; istuc nihil dolere non sine magna mercede contingit, Cic. **II**. *interest, rent, income; praediorum*, Cic.; *insul-***********

arum, *rent*, Cic.; *quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat*, 5 per cent., Hor.

mercimōnium -ii, n. (merx), goods, merchandise, Plaut.

mercor, 1. dep. (inexr). **I.** Intransit., to carry on trade, to traffic, Plaut. **II.** Transit., to buy; a, lit., fundum de pupillo, Cic.; aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.; aliquid tanto pretio, Cic.; b, transf., officia vitā, with life, Cic.; hoc magno mercentur Atridae, would give a high price for, Verg.

Mercūrius -ii, m. 1, Mercury, identified with the Greek Hermes, son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger of the gods, inventor of the lyre, god of oratory, conductor of the souls of the dead to the lower world, patron of merchants and thieves; 2, the planet Mercury. Hence, adj., **Mercūriālis** -e, of or relating to Mercury; viri, lyric poets, Hor. Subst., **Mercūriales** -ium, m. a corporation of traders at Rome, Cic.

merda -ae, f. excrement, Hor.

mērē, adv. (merus), purely, without mixture, Plaut.

mērenda -ae, f. an afternoon meal, taken between 4 and 5 P.M.

mērens -entis, partic. of mereo.

mēro -i -itum, 2. and **mēroō** -itus sum, 2. dep. **I. A.** to earn, obtain; 1, lit., mereri non amplius duodecim aeris, Cic.; nardo vina, to exchange, Hor.; 2, transf., to earn, win; nullam gratiam hoc bello, Liv. **B.** to earn pay as a soldier = to serve as a soldier; gen., merere or mereri stipendia, Cic.; sub aliquo imperatore, Liv.; equo, equis, in the cavalry, Cic.; pedibus, in the infantry, Liv. **II. A.** to deserve, merit, be worthy of; 1, in a good sense, praemia, laudem, Caes.; ut honoribus decoraretur, Cic.; 2, in a bad sense, to merit (punishment, etc.); odium, Caes.; poenam, Ov.; fustualum, Liv.; meruisse mori, Ov.; partic., a, merens, deserv-ing; in a good sense worthy, in a bad sense guilty, Sall.; b, meritus; (a) act., deserv-ing; meriti juveni, Verg.; (B) pass., deserved, merited; dona, Liv.; iracundia, Cic. **B.** mereri de, to deserve of; in a good and bad sense, bene, optime de republica, Cic.; male de civibus suis, Cic.; ita se de populo Romano meritos esse ut, etc., Caes.

mētriciē, adv. (meretricius), after the manner of a harlot, Plaut.

mētricius -a -um (meretrix), of or relating to a harlot or prostitute; amores, Cic.

mētriciūla -ae, f. (dim. of meretrix), a public prostitute, Cic.

mētrix -icis, f. (mereo), a public prostitute, harlot, Cic.

mergae -arum, f. (mergo), a two-pronged fork, Plaut.

mergēs -glis, f. a sheaf of corn, Verg.

mergo, mersi, mersum, 3. **I.** to dip, plunge into water, immerse. **A.** aves quae se in mari mergunt, Cic.; nec me deus aequore mersit, Verg. **B.** to sink; naves in alto, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A. 1.** to sink down, plunge in, fix in; canes mersi in corpora rostris dilacerant dominium, Ov.; caput in terram, Liv.; middle, mergi, of stars, to sink, Ov.; 2, transf., to sink, overwhelm, immerse; me his malis, Verg.; funere acerbo, to destroy by a bitter death, Verg.; se in voluptates, Liv.; vino somnoque mersi jacent, sunk in wine and sleep, Liv. **B.** to hide, conceal; suos in cortice vultus, Ov.

mergus -i, m. (mergo), a diver, gull, Verg.

mēridianus -a -um (meridies). **I.** of or relating to midday, meridian; tempus, Cic.; sol, Liv. **II.** southern; regio, Liv.; vallis, Liv.

mēridiatio -ōnis, f. (meridio), a noon-tide repose, midday sleep, siesta, Cic.

mēridies -ei, m. (for meridies, from medius and dies), 1, midday, noon, Cic.; 2, the south; inflectens sol cursum tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem, Cic.

mēridio, 1. and **mēridior**, 1. dep. (meridies), to take a siesta or midday sleep, Cat.

Mēriōnēs -ae, m. (Μηριόνης), a Cretan, friend and charioteer of Idomeneus.

1. **mērito**, 1. (intens. of mereo), to earn; fundus qui sestertia dena meritasset, brought in, Cic.

2. **mēritō**, adv. (meritus), deservedly, with reason, rightly; merito sum iratus Metello, Cic.; merito ae jure laudari, Cic. Superl., meritis-simo, Cic.

mēritōrius -a -um (mereo). **I.** that for which hire is paid or by which money is made; rheda, a hackney-coach, Suet. Subst., **mēritoria** -ōrum, n. lodgings, Juv. **II.** gaining money by prostitution, Cic.

mēritum -i, n. (mereo). **I.** desert, and hence, reward, punishment; merita invenire, Sall. **II.** desert, merit, any action which deserves thanks or reward. **A.** magnitudo tuorum in me meritum, Cic. **B. 1.** a good action, benefit; dare et recipere merita, Cic.; 2, demerit, blame, fault; non meo merito, Cic.; nullo meo in se merito, though I am guilty of no offence against him, Liv.; 3, worth, value, importance of a thing; quo sit merito quaeque notata dies, Ov.

mēritus -a -um, partic. of mereo (q.v.).

mērobibus -a -um (merum and bibo), drinking wine unmixed, Plaut.

Mēroō -ēs, f. (Μερόνη), a large island in the Nile.

Mēropē -ēs, f. (Μερόπη), daughter of Atlas, wife of Sisyphus, one of the Pleiades, whose star is dimmer than the others because she married a mortal.

1. **Mērops** -ōpis, m. (Μέροψ), king of Aethiopia, husband of Clymene, who bore Phaethon to Apollo.

2. **mērops** -ōpis, f. (μέροψ), a bird, the bee-eater, Verg.

merso, 1. (intens. of mergo), to dip in, immerse; gregem fluvo, Verg.; transf., mersari civilibus undis, Hor.

mērūla -ae, f. 1, a blackbird, Cic.; 2, a fish, the sea-carp, Ov.

mērum -i, n., v. merus.

mērus -a -um. **I.** pure, unmixed, esp. applied to wine; vinum, Ov.; and subst., **mērum** -i, n. wine unmixed with water (only drunk by the intemperate). Hor.; undie, water not mixed with wine, Ov.; fig., meram hauriens libertatem, unrestrained, Liv. **II. A.** naked, uncovered; pes, Juv. **B. 1.** mere, only, nothing but, Cic.; merum bellum loqui, to talk of nothing but war, Cic.; 2, real, genuine; meri principes, Cic.; libertas, Hor.

merx, mercis, f. merchandise, goods, wares; fallaces et fucosae, Cic.; femineae, for women, Ov.

Mēsēmbria -ae, f. (Μεσημβρία), a town in Thrace at the foot of Mount Haemus. Hence, adj., **Mēsēmbriacus** -a -um, of or relating to Mesēmbria.

Mēsōpōtāmīa -ae, f. (Μεσοποταμία), a country of Asia between the Euphrates and the Tigris.

Messalla (Messāla) -ae, m. a cognomen of the gens Valeria, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, M. Valerius Messalla Corvinus,

Me patron of Tibullus, a skilled orator; and 2, Messalina, the wife of the Emperor Claudius.

Messāna -ae, f. a town in Sicily, on the straits between Italy and Sicily, now Messina. Hence, **Messōnius** -a -um, Messenian.

Messāpia -ae, f. old name of a part of Lower Italy, Calabria. Hence, **Messāpius** -a -um, Messapian.

Messenē -ēs, f. (Μεσσηνή), the chief town in the district of Messenia in the Peloponnese. Hence, **Messenius** -a -um, Messenian.

messis -is, f. (meto -ēre), harvest. **I. A.** Lit., messes amittere, Cic.; the gathering of honey, Verg. **B.** Meton., 1, a, the grain gathered in, harvest; illius immensae ruperunt horrea messes, Verg.; b, the crop, standing crop, Ov.; 2, the time of harvest, harvest-tide, Verg.; and poet., the year; sexagesima messis, Mart. **II.** Fig., illa Sullani temporis messis, Cic.

messor -ōris, m. (meto -ēre), a reaper, mower, Cic.

messōrius -a -um (messor), of or relating to a reaper; corbis, Cic.

mēta -ae, f. a conical or pyramid-shaped figure. **I.** Gen., collis in modum metae in acutum cacumen fassigatus, Liv. **II.** Esp., 1, the pyramidal columns at the extremities of the Roman circus (the race consisted in making the circuit seven times); metaque servidis evitata rotis, Hor.; fig., in flexu aetatis haesit ad metas, he was unfortunate, Cic.; hence, 2, a, a place round which one has to go; metas lustrare Pachyni, Verg.; b, the goal, end, term, boundary; mortis, aevi, Verg.; vitae metam tangere, Ov.

metallum -i, n. (μέταλλον). **I.** a metal, gold, silver, iron, etc.; potior metallis libertas, gold and silver, Hor. **II.** Meton., a mine, quarry; reditus metallorum, income, Liv.; metalla instituit, Liv.

metāmorphōsis -is, f. (μεταμόρφωσις), a transformation, metamorphosis; plur., **Metāmorphōses** -ēōn, the title of a poem by Ovid.

Metāpontum -i, n. (Μεταπόντιον), a Greek colony in Lucania. Hence, adj. **Metāpontīnus** -a -um, Metapontine.

metātor -ōris, m. (metor), a measurer, one who marks; castrorum, Cic.; urbis, Cic.

Mētaurus -i, m. (Μέταυρος), a river in Umbria, where Hasdrubal was defeated and slain 207 A.C. Adj., poet., Metaurum flumen, Hor.

Metellus -i, m. a cognomen in the Caecilian gens, the most remarkable members of which were: 1, Qu. Metellus Macedonicus, who made Macedonia a Roman province, proverbial for the success of his private and public life; 2, Qu. Caecilius Metellus Numidicus, general in the war against Jugurtha; 3, C. Caecilius Metellus Celer, a contemporary of Cicero, husband of Clodia; 4, Qu. Caecilius Metellus Pius (Scipio), son of Scipio Nasica, adoptive son of Qu. Metellus Pius, father-in-law of Pompeius. Hence, adj., **Mētēllinus** -a -um, relating to Metellus; oratio, against Metellus Nepos, brother of Celer, Cic.

Mētērēus -a -um, Meterean; turba, a people near the Danube on the Black Sea, Ov.

Mēthymna -ae, f. (Μήθυμνα), a town in Lesbos. Hence, adj., a, **Mēthymnaeus** -a -um, b, **Mēthymniās** -adis, f. of or relating to Mēthymna.

mētīcūlōsus -a -um (metus), 1, full of fear fearful, Plaut.; 2, exciting fear, fearful, Plaut.

mētīor, mensus sum, 4. dep. to measure. **I.** Lit., A. agrum, Cic.; pedes syllabis, Cic. **B.** 1, to measure out, distribute; frumentorum exer-

citus, Cic.; 2, to measure, traverse, pass over; aequor curru, Verg.; iter annuum, Cat. **II.** Transf., to measure according to a certain standard, to measure, estimate, judge of; sonantia auribus, Cic.; oculo latus alicuius, Hor.; omnia quaestu, estimate everything with reference to gain, Cic.; odium aliorum suo odio, Liv.; fidelitatem ex mea conscientia, Cic.

Mētīōscdum -i, n. town in Gallia Lugdunensis, in the country of the Senones.

1. **mēto**, messui, messum, 3. **I.** Intransit., to reap, mow, gather harvest; in metendo occupati, Caes.; applied to the vintage, Verg.; prov., ut sementem feceris, ita et metes, as a man sows, so shall he reap, Cic. **II.** Transit., A. to mow, reap; arva, Prop.; farra, Ov.; transf., of bees, apes metunt flores, Verg. **B.** 1, to crop off, pluck off, cut off; virgā lilia summa metit, Ov.; barbam forcice, Mart.; 2, in battle, to hew down, mow down; proxima quaeque metit gladio, Verg.

2. **Mēto** (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Μέτων), a celebrated Athenian astronomer.

3. **mēto** -are = metor.

mētor, 1. dep. (meta). **I.** to measure; caelum, Ov. **II.** to measure off, lay out, define the boundaries of any spot; regiones, Liv.; castra, Sall.; frontem castrorum, Liv.

mētrēta -ae, f. (μετρητής), 1, a Greek liquid measure, containing about nine English gallons; 2, a large tub, cask, Juv.

Mētrōdōrus -i, m. (Μητρόδωρος). **I.** a disciple of Epicurus. **II.** a rhetorician and philosopher of Skepsis in Mysia, disciple of Carneades.

Mētrōpōlis, acc. -im, f. (Μητρόπολις), town in Thessaly, between Pharsalus and Gomphi. Hence, a, **Mētrōpōlitae** -arum, m. (Μητροπολίται), inhabitants of Metropolis; b, **Mētrōpōlitanus** -a -um, belonging to Metropolis.

mētrum -i, n. (μέτρον), a measure; and esp., the measure of verses, metre, Mart.

Mettius (Mētius) -ii, m. a magistrate of the Albani.

mētūendus -a -um, p. adj. (from metuo), fearful; multae metuendaeque res, Cic.

mētūens -entis, p. adj. (from metuo), fearing, standing in awe of; legum, Cic.

mētūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. (metus). **I.** Intransit., to fear, be afraid (esp. of some threatening evil, while time is rather of fear of an object actually present); de sua vita, for his life, Cic.; ab Hannibale, Liv.; senectae, Verg. **II.** Transit., to fear. **A.** aliquem, Cic.; insidias ab aliquo, Cic.; metuit tangi, he is afraid of being touched, Hor.; metuo ne . . . I fear that something will happen; metuo ut . . . I fear that something will not happen, Cic. **B.** to shun, seek to avoid; nocentem corporibus Austrum, Hor.

mētus -ūs, m. fear, apprehension, dread. **I.** Lit., 1, in metu esse, Cic.; adducere aliquem in eum metum ut, etc., Cic.; metum facere, to cause fear, Ov.; deponere metum, Cic.; with genit., existimatis, Cic.; with ab or ex, a Romanis, Liv.; with ne and the subj., Cic.; metus hostilis, fear of an enemy, Sall.; propter te, Cic.; de me, Cic.; 2, reverence, awe; laurus multos metu servata per annos, Verg. **II.** Meton., 1, the object of fear, Tac.; 2, danger, crisis; metus maximi belli, Cic. (dat., metu, Verg., Tac.)

mēus -a -um (root ME, MI), poss. pron. my, mine, my own. **I.** Adj., 1, meum dictum consulis, Liv.; meum est with infin., it is my duty, falls to my lot, Cic.; meus hic est, he is in my power, Plaut.; nisi plane esse vellem meus, except I wished to be quite original, Cic.; Nero meus, my friend Nero, Cic.; 2, against me; crimina mea,

charges against me, Liv. **II**. Subst., 1, **mēa** -ae, f. my love, Ov.; 2, **mēum** -i, n. mine own; plur., **mēa** -ōrum, m. my possessions, Cic.; 3, **mēl** -ōrum, m. my attendants, slaves, my people, Cic. (voc., sing. masc., mī, but also poet., meus, Verg.; genit. plur., mēum, Plaut. The cases of meus are frequently strengthened by the enclitic additions, met, pte; meopte, meāpte, meāmet, Plaut.).

Mevānia -ae, f. a town in Umbria, now *Peragna*.

Mezentius -ii, m. (lit., a prince, ruler), name of a tyrant of Caere or Agylla.

mica -ae, f. a crumb, morsel, grain; mica saliens (sc. salis), Hor.

Micipsa -ae, m. son of Masinissa, king of Numidia.

mīcans -antis (partic. of mico), shining, glittering, sparkling, Ov.

mico -īi, 1. to move rapidly up and down, tremble, beat like the pulse. **I**. 1, venae et arteriae micare non desinunt, Cic.; micat (equus) auribus, Verg.; corda timore micant, Ov.; auribus, Verg.; 2, micare digitis, to play at a game which consisted in holding out the fingers suddenly that another might guess their number (the Italian game of *alla mora*); quid enim sors est? Idem propemodum quod micare, Cic.; prov., of a thoroughly honourable man; dignus quicum in tenebris mices, Cic. **II**, to shine, glitter, sparkle; ignibus aether, Verg.; micant gladii, Liv.

Mīdās (*Mida*) -ae, m. (Midas), a king of Phrygia, who received from Bacchus the gift of turning to gold everything that he touched; as judge in a musical contest between Apollo and Pan he decided in favour of Pan, and Apollo punished him by changing his ears into those of an ass.

Migdilys -lybis, m. (μύδα and λύβ), one of mixed African and Tyrian race, as the Carthaginians, Plaut.

migratio -ōnis, f. (mīgro), a removal from one place of abode to another, migration, Cic.; transf., verbī migrationes (sunt) in alienum multae, metaphorical uses, Cic.

mīgro, 1. **I**. Intransit., to remove from one place to another, quit a place, depart. **A**. Lit., etiam mures migrārent, Cic.; ab Tarquinis, Liv. **B**. Transf., 1, gen., de vita, ex vita, to die, Cic.; 2, esp., to change; omnia migrant, all things change, Lucr.; in colorem marmoreum, to be changed into, Lucr. **II**. Transi., 1, to remove from one place to another, transport; migratu difficilia, difficult of transportation, Liv.; 2, to transgress; jus civile, Cic. (archaist., migrasset = migraverit, Cic.).

mill . . . v. mill . . .

Mīlānion -ōnis, m. (Μελανίων), husband of *Atalanta*.

mīles -itis, c. (mille), a soldier. **I**. Gen., a, lit., a soldier; scribere milites, to enrol, Liv.; ordinare, to draw up in order, Liv.; mercede conducere, to take into pay, Liv.; dimittre milites, Cic.; a common soldier, Liv.; b, poet. transf., (a) of persons, nova miles eram, Ov.; (β) a piece on a draught-board, Ov. **II**. milites = infantry, as opposed to cavalry, Caes.; miles, used collectively, Liv.

Mīlētus -i (Μήλητος). **I**. m., myth., father of *Caurus* and *Byblis*, mythical founder of *Miletus*. **II**. f. a town in Caria. Hence, adj., 1, **Mīlēs** -is -a -um, *Milesian*; 2, **Mīlētis** -idis, f., n., daughter of *Miletus* = *Byblis*, Ov.; b, belonging to the town *Miletus*; urbs, *Tomi*, a colony of the *Milesians*, Ov.

mīlītāris -is (miles), of or relating to a soldier

or to war, military; tribuni, Cic.; signa, Cic.; aetas, the legal period of military service, from the seventeenth, namely, to the forty-sixth year, Tac. Subst., **mīlītāris** -is, m. a soldier, warrior, Tac.

mīlītārītēr, adv. (militaris), in a military or warlike manner; tecta sibi militariter aedificare, Liv.

mīlītīa -ae, f. (miles), military service, warfare. **I**. Lit., munus militiae sustinere, Caes.; discere, Sall.; militiae vacatio, exemption from military service, Caes.; domi militiaeque, domi et militiae, at home and abroad, at peace and in war, Cic. **II**. Meton., the military, soldiery; cogere militiam, Liv.

mīlīto, 1. (miles), to serve as a soldier, be a soldier; in exercitu alicuius, Cic.; sub signis alicuius, under any one's command, Liv.; transf., to serve under the banners of love; militavi non sine gloria, Hor.

mīllium -ii, n. (μείλιον), millet, Verg.

mīllē, numeral, a thousand. **I**. Adj., mille passibus, Caes. **II**. Subst., a thousand. **A**. Lit., sing., mille with genit., mille hominum versabatur; plur., millia or milia, viginti millibus peditum, quatuor equitum, Liv.; esp., mille passuum, a thousand paces, a mile (among the Romans, less by 142 yards than the English mile), Cic. **B**. Transf., innumerable, countless; mille pro uno Caesones extitisse, Liv.; temptat mille modis, Hor.

mīllēsīmus -a -um (mille), the thousandth; pars, Cic.; adv., millesimum, for the thousandth time, Cic.

mīllīarius (**mīllīarius**) -a -um (mille), containing a thousand. **I**. Gen., Plin. **II**. Esp., containing a thousand paces. Subst., **mīllīārium** -ii, n. a mile-stone, Cic.; aureum, the central stone erected by Augustus in the forum, from which the miles were measured, Tac.

mīllēs (**mīllēs**, **mīllēns**), adv. (mille), 1, a thousand times; plus millies audiui, Ter.; 2, innumerable times, countless times; millies melius, a thousand times better, Cic.

1. **Mīlo** (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Μίλων), of Crotona, a celebrated athlete.

2. **Mīlo** -ōnis, m., T. Annius Milo Papianus, tribune of the people with *Clodius* (57 B.C.), whose adversary he was, and whom he slew in a street brawl on the Appian Way; on his trial for the murder he was defended by *Cicero*. Hence, **Mīlōnianus** -a -um, relating to Milo; subst., **Mīlōnīana** -ae, f. (sc. oratio), the speech of Milo in defence of Cicero.

Mīltiādēs -is and -i, m. (Μιλτιάδης), a celebrated Athenian general who conquered the Persians at Marathon.

mīlvīnus (**mīlvīnus**) -a -um (milvus), of or relating to a kite; pullus, a young kite (fig. of the son of an avaricious man), Cic.

mīlvūs (**mīlvūs**) -i, m. **I**. a kite, hawk, Cic. **II**. Transf., 1, a fish, the gurnard, Ov.; 2, a star, Ov.

Mīlyās -adis, f. (Μιλύας), a district of Phrygia Major.

mīma -ae, f. (mimus), a female mime, Cic.

Mīmāllōnis -idis, f. a Bacchant. Adj., **Mīmāllōnēs** -a -um, Bacchanalian.

Mīmās -antis, m. (Μίμας). **I**. a mountain in Ionia, opposite Chios. **II**. a giant.

mīmīco, adv. (mimicus), like a mime or buffoon, Cat.

mīmīcus -a -um (μυμικός), 1, mimic, farcical; jocus, Cic.; 2, counterfeit, unreal, Plin.

Mimnermus -i, m. (Μίμνερμος), a Greek elegiac poet of Colophon.

mimūla -ae, f. (dim. of mima), a female mime, Cic.

mimus -i, m. (μῖμος). **I.** a mime, mimic actor, pantomimist, Cic. **II.** a dramatic piece so called, broad farce; persona de mimo, Cic.; fig., a farce; famam mimum facere, Cic.

min' = mihine, Pers.

mina -ae, f. (μνᾶ), **1.** a Greek weight = 100 drachmae, Plin.; **2.** a Greek silver coin = 100 drachmae or Roman denarii, Cic.

minācia -arum, f. (minax), threats, menaces, Plant.

mināciter, adv. (minax), threateningly, Cic.

minae -arum, f. (connected with mineo). **I.** the battlements, parapets of a wall; murorum, Verg. **II.** Transf., threats, menaces; minas jactare, to threaten, Cic.; of animals, Ov., Verg.; or of the wind, etc., Ov.

minantē, adv. (l. minor), threateningly, Ov.

minatio -ōnis, f. (l. minor), a threatening, threat, menace (plur.), Cic.

minax -ācis, f. (l. minor). **I.** overhanging; scopulus, Verg. **II.** threatening, full of threats; homo, Cic.; vituli, Ov.; litterae, Cic.; fluvius, Verg.

Minicius -ii, m. a river near Mantua, now Mincio.

minio, 2. to project, overhang, Lucr. (?)

Minerva -ae, f. (Etruscan Menerfa or Meurfa), the goddess Minerva, daughter of Jupiter, goddess of wisdom, and patroness of all the arts and sciences, identified with the Greek Athene; prov., crassā (pingui) Minervā, with homely mother-wit, Cic.; sus Minervam (sc. docet), when a foolish person begins to work a wise one, Cic.; invitā Minervā, without adroitness, Cic.; meton. = working in wool, Verg.

Minervium -ii, n. (arx Minervae, Verg.), a castle and temple to Minerva in Calabria.

Minervae promontorium, a promontory in Campania, south-east of Surrentum, the seat of the Sirens.

mingo, minxi, minctum and mictum, 3. to make water, Hor.

miniātulus -a -um (dim. of miniatus), somewhat coloured or tinged with cinnabar, Cic.

miniatus -a -um, v. minio.

minimē, v. parum.

minimus, v. parvus.

1. minio, 1. (minuium), to colour with cinnabar or red-lead, Plin. Partic., **miniatus** -a -um, coloured with cinnabar or red-lead, painted red, Cic.

2. Minio (Munio) -ōnis, m. a river in Etruria, now Mignone.

minister -tri, m. and **ministra** -ae, f. (root MIN, whence also minus), a servant, attendant, assistant; **a.** in a house, minister cubi-culi, Liv.; transf., virtutes voluptatum ministræ, Cic.; **b.** a servant in a temple, the servant of a god; Martis, Cic.; **c.** in a public office, ministri imperii tui, Cic.; **d.** an assistant, supporter, aider, helper; libidinis, Cic.; ministros se praebent in iudiciis oratoribus, Cic.; ales nigrister fulminis, Jupiter's eagle, Hor.

ministerium -ii, n. (minister). **I.** service, assistance, attendance, office, employment, occupation, Liv. ministerio fungi, Liv. **II.** Meton., **a.** servants, Tac.; **b.** retinue, personnel; scribarum, Liv.

ministra -ae, f., v. minister.

ministrātor -ōris, m. (ministro), **1.** a ser-

vant, attendant, assistant, Suet.; **2.** esp., one who supplied an advocate with the facts needed in his oration, Cic.

ministro, 1. (minister). **I.** to serve, wait upon; **1.** alicui, Cic.; **2.** esp., to wait at table, to hand; 'servi ministrant, Cic.; cibos, Tac.; pocula, Cic.; coenam, Hor. **II.** Transf., **1.** to attend to, take care of, govern, direct; velis, to attend to the sails, Verg.; iussa medicorum, Ov.; **2.** to afford, procure, provide; faces furis Clodiani, Cic.; prolem, Tib.; furor arma ministrat, Verg.; vinum quod verba ministrat, Hor.

minitābundus -a -um (minitor), threaten-ing, menacing, Liv.

minitor, 1. dep. (l. minor), to threaten; alicui mortem, Cic.; huic orbi ferro ignique, Cic.; minitans per litteras se omnia quas cou-arentur prohibitorum, Cic.

minium -ii, n. (a Spanish word), native cin-nabar, red-lead, vermilion, Verg.

1. minor, 1. dep. (connected with minas and mineo). **I.** to jut out, project, hang over; gemini minantur in caelum scopuli, Verg. **II.** **1.** to threaten, menace; alicui, Cic.; alicui crucem, Cic.; **2.** to promise boastfully; multa, Hor.

2. minor -ōris, compar., parvus (q.v.).

Minos -ōis, acc. -ōem and -ōa, m. (Μίνως). **I.** a mythical king and lawgiver in Crete, son of Zeus, and, after death, judge in Tartarus. **II.** Minos II., king of Crete, grandson of the preceding, husband of Pasiphaë, father of Ariadne, Phaedra, and Deucalion. Hence, **a.** **Minōis** -idis, f. a daughter of Minos, Ariadne, Ov.; **b.** adj., **Minōius** -a -um, relating to Minos, Cretan; virgo, Ariadne, Ov.; **c.** **Minōus** -a -um, relating to Minos; poet. = Cretan; Thoas, son of Ariadne, Ov.; arenae, shore of Crete, Ov.

Minotaurus -i, m. (Μινώταυρος), a monster, half-bull, half-man, the offspring of Pasiphaë and a bull, slain by Theseus.

mintha -ae, f. (μίνθα), mint, Plin.

Minturnae -arum, f. town in Latium, on the borders of Campania. Hence, adj., **Min-turnensis** -e, relating to Minturnae.

Minucius -a -um, name of a Roman gen., the most noted member of which was M. Minucius Rufus, magister equitum to the dictator Fabius Maximus Cunctator.

minūme = minime (q.v.).

minūmus = minus (q.v.).

minūo -ūi -ātum, 3. (root MIN, whence 2. minor, minui, μινύω), to make smaller. **I.** to cut up into small pieces, to chop up; ligna, Ov. **II.** to lessen, diminish; **1.** lit., sumptus civi-tatum, Cic.; minuente aestu, at the ebbing of the tide, Caes.; **2.** transf., to lessen, diminish, lower, reduce, limit; gloriam alicuius, Cic.; molestias vitae, Cic.; ut controversiam minuam, limit, confine to the point, Cic.; majestatem P. R. per vim, to offend against, Cic.

minus, compar. **I.** Adj., v. parvus. **II.** Adv., v. parum.

minuscūlus -a -um (dim. of compar. minor), somewhat less, somewhat small, Cic.

minutāl -ālis, n. (minutus), a dish of mince-meat, Juv.

minutātī, adv. (minutus), in small pieces, bit by bit, piecemeal, gradually; aliquid addere, Cic.; interrogare, Cic.

minūtē, adv. (minutus), in small portions, meanly, pettily, paltrily; res minutius tractare, Cic.

minūtia -ae, f. (minutus), smallness, little-ness, minuteness, Sen.

minutus -a -um, p. adj. (from *minuo*), small, little, minute, unimportant, trifling; res minutae, trifles, Cic.; philosophi, petty, insignificant, Cic.

Minyas -ae, m. (*Μινίας*), a rich king of Orchomenus, the fabulous ancestor of the Minyae. Hence, a, **Minyae** -arum, m. (*Μινυαί*), the Argonauts, companions of Jason; b, **Minyēas** -adis, f. daughter of Minyas; c, **Minyēus** -a -um, belonging to Minyas.

mirabilis -e (miror). **I.** wonderful, astonishing; mirabile est, followed by quam and the subj., Cic.; by quomodo, Cic.; with 2. supine, auditu, Cic.; dictu, Cic. **II.** extraordinary, unusual; mirabilem in modum, Cic.

mirabiliter, adv. (mirabilis), wonderfully, marvelously, singularly, extraordinarily; cupere, laetari, Cic.; mirabiliter moratus est, is of an extraordinary disposition, Cic.

mirābundus -a -um (miror), full of wonder, wondering; mirabundi quidam esset, Liv.

mirāculum -i, n. (miror), a wonderful thing, wonder, prodigy, miracle, marvellousness; miracula philosophorum somniantium, the wonderful opinions, Cic.; adjucent miracula huic pugnae, wonders, Liv.; magnitudinis, a wonder for size, Liv.

mirandus -a -um, p. adj. (from miror), wonderful, singular; mirandum in modum, Cic.

miratio -ōnis f. (miror), a wondering, wonder, astonishment, Cic.

mirator -ōris, m. (miror), an admirer, Ov.

mirē, adv. (mirus), wonderfully, extraordinarily, astonishingly; favere, Cic.; mire quam, in a wonderful manner, Cic.

mirificō, adv. (mirificus), wonderfully, extraordinarily; dolere, Cic.

mirificus -a -um (mirus and facio), causing wonder, wonderful, astonishing; homo, Cic.; turris mirificis operibus exstructa, Caes.; concivium, voluptas, Cic.

mirmillo (*murmillo*) -ōnis, m. a kind of gladiator, generally matched with the Thracians or retiarii, Cic.

miror, 1. dep. **I.** to wonder, be astonished at; negligentiam hominis, Cic.; foll. by acc. and infin., me ad accusandum descendere, Cic.; foll. by quod, mirari quod non rideret haruspex, Cic.; with rel. sent. eius rei quae causa esset miratus, Caes.; foll. by si, miror illā superbiam quemquam amicum habere potuit, Cic.; miror, I wonder, I cannot understand, I am curious to know; mirantes quid rei esset, Liv. **II.** to admire, look on with admiration; puerorum formas et corpora magnū opere, Cic.; with genit. of cause, Verg.

mirus -a -um, wonderful, astonishing, extraordinary, very great; desiderium urbis, Cic.; mirum quam imminis erat, it is wonderful how hostile, i.e., exceedingly hostile, Cic.; se mirum quantum profuit, Liv.; mirum est ut, with subj., Cic.; quid mirum? what wonder? Ov.

Misargyridēs -ae, m. (*μισαργυρία*, hatred of money), a hater of money (a name invented by Plautus and applied to a usurer), Plaut.

miscellanēa -ōrum, n. (miscéo), a hash of different meats, hotchpotch, the food of gladiators, Juv.

miscō, miscēi, mixtum, and (later) mistum, 2. (*μισγω = μίγνμι*). **I.** Gen., to mix, mingle; 1. lit., mella Falerno, Hor.; 2. transf., a, to blend, mingle; gravitatem modestiae, Cic.; mixta metu spes, Liv.; b, to unite; sanguinem et genus cum aliquo, to marry, Liv.; se miscere yiris, Verg.; corpus cum aliqua, Cic.; of battle,

miscere certamina, Liv. **II.** 1, to mix a beverage, prepare by mixing; a, lit., mulsum, Cic.; pocula alicui, Ov.; b, to stir up, excite; incendia, Verg.; motus animum, Cic.; 2, to confuse, confound; a, caelum terraque, to raise a storm, Verg.; b, of moral and political events, malis contentibus rempublicam, to disturb, Cic.; 3, to fill; domum gemitu, Verg.

misellus -a -um (dim. of miser), miserable, wretched, unhappy; homo, Cic.; spes, Lucr.

Misenus -i, m. the trumpeter of Aeneas. Hence, **Misenum** -i, n. a promontory and town in Campania, now Capri Miseno; mons Misenus, Verg. Adj., **Misenensis** -e, relating to Misenum.

miser -ēra -ērūm. **I.** miserable, wretched, unhappy, pitiable, unfortunate, deplorable; 1, of persons, hic miser atque infelix, Cic.; miserum habere aliquem, to torment greatly, Cic.; O me miserum! Cic.; 2, transf., of things, misera fortuna, Cic.; as parenthetical exclamation, miserum! how wretched! Verg. **II.** suffering, ill; miserum latus caput, Hor.

miserābilis -e, (misoror). **I.** miserable, wretched, lamentable, deplorable; aspectus, Cic.; squalor, Cic. **II.** mournful, sad, plaintive; vox, Cic.; elegi, Hor.

miserābiliter, adv. (miserabilis). **I.** miserably, lamentably, pitifully; mori, Cic. **II.** in a mournful or plaintive manner; epistola miserabiliter scripta, Cic.

miserāndus -a -um (misoror), pitiable, deplorable; miserandum in modum, Cic.

miseratio -ōnis, f. (misoror). **I.** pity, compassion; cum quadam miseratione, Cic. **II.** pathetic or moving speech or tone; uti miserationibus, Cic.

miserē, adv. (miser). **I.** wretchedly, pitifully, miserably; vivere, Cic. **II.** violently, exceedingly; amare, Ter.; deperire amore, Plaut.

miserēo -sērui -sēritum and -sertum, 2. and **miserēor** -sēritus and -sertus sum, 2. dep. (miser). **I.** to pity, have compassion on, commiserate; sociorum, Cic.; laborum tantorum, Verg. **II.** Impers., miseret or miseretur me, I pity, I am sorry for, I have compassion on; me miseret tui, Cic.; cave, te fratrum pro fratrī salute obsecrantium misereatur, Cic.

miseresco, 3. (misereo), 1, to pity, have compassion on, commiserate; regis, Verg.; 2, impers., me miserescit alicuius, I am sorry for, have compassion on, Plaut.

miseria -ae, f. (miser). **I.** wretchedness, unhappiness, misery, sorrow, grief, affliction, distress; ubi virtus est, ibi esse miseria non potest, Cic.; in miseris versari, Cic. **II.** Personif., Miseria, the daughter of Erebus and Nox.

miserīcordia -ae, f. (misericors), pity, compassion, tenderness of heart, mercy; populi, on the part of the people, Cic.; puerorum, for boys, Cic.; adhibere miserīcordiam, to show, Cic.; ad miserīcordiam inducere, Cic.; alicui suam miserīcordiam tribuere, Cic.

miserīcors -cordis (misereo and cor), pitiful, compassionate, tender-hearted; in aliquem, Cic.; quis miserīcordior inventus est? Cic.

miserītus, v. miseror.

miserītēr, adv. (miser), wretchedly, lamentably, Cat.

miseror, 1. dep. (miser), to pity, have compassion on, bewail, lament, deplore; fortunam, Cic.; casum, Sall.

misertus, v. misereor.

missicius (-tius) -a -um (mitto), discharged from military service, Suet.

missile -is, v. **missilis**.

missilis -e (**mittō**), that can be thrown, **missile**; lapides, Liv.; ferrum, a javelin, Verg. Subst., gen. plur., **missilia** -ōrum, n. **missiles**, Liv.; res **missiles**, or subst., **missilia**, gifts thrown among the people, donatives, Suet.

missio -ōnis, f. (**mittō**). **I.** a sending off, sending away; **legatorum**, **litterarum**, Cic. **II.** a letting go, releasing; **1.** a, of a prisoner, Cic.; **b.** a discharge or dismissal from military service; **nondum justa, injusta**, Liv.; **honestā, honourable discharge, gratiosa**, out of favour, Liv.; **c.** a permission given to gladiators to cease fighting; **sine missione munus gladiatorum dare**, to exhibit gladiators who fought till death, Liv.; **2.** cessation, termination; **ludorum**, Cic.

missito, 1. (freq. of **mittō**), to send repeatedly; **auxilia**, Liv.

missor -ōris, m. (**mittō**), one who shoots, an archer, Cic.

1. missus -ūs, m. (**mittō**). **I.** a sending; **1.** **missus** **Caesaris ventitare**, having been sent by Caesar, Caes.; **2.** a throwing, shooting; **pili**, Liv. **II.** **1.** a shot, the distance shot; **missus** **his mille sagittae**, Lucr.; **2.** in the public races, a course, heat, Suet.

2. missus -a -um, v. **mittō**.

mistim (**mixtim**), adv. (**mistus** or **mixtus**), confusedly, Lucr.

mistura (**mixtura**) -ae, f. (**misceo**), a mixing, mixture; **rerum**, Lucr.

mitē, adv. (**mitis**), mildly, softly, gently; **mitius** **ferre**, **perire**, Ov.

mitella -ae, f. (dim. of **mitra**), a bandage for the head, head-dress, turban, Cic.

mitesco, 3. (**mitis**), to become mild. **I.** Of fruits, to ripen, become ripe, Plin. **II.** **1.** of the weather, to become mild; **hiems**, Liv.; **frigora**, Hor.; of abstract things, to be allayed, to subside; **seditio**, Tac.; **discordiae**, Liv.; **ira**, Ov.; **2.** to become tame; **serae quaedam nunquam mitescunt**, Liv.

Mithridatēs -is, m. (**Μιθριδάτης**), king of Pontus (135-63 B.C.), who waged a long war with the Romans, and was conquered by Pompeius. Adj.,

Mithridaticus -a -um, **Mithridatic**.

mitifico, 1. (**mitificus**), to make mild, soft; **cibus mitificatus**, well digested, Cic.

mitigatio -ōnis, f. (**mitigo**), an assuaging, alleviating, appeasing, Cic.

mitigo, 1. (= **mitem** ago), to make mild, soft. **I.** Lit., **fruges**, to make ripe, Cic.; **cibum**, to make soft by cooking, Cic.; **agros**, to break up, loosen, till, Cic. **II.** **a.** of character, to soothe, make gentle, pacify; **animum alicuius**, to soothe, Cic.; **Lampsacenos in istum**, Cic.; **b.** of things, to soothe, assuage, alleviate, charm, enchant; **tristitiam et severitatem**, Cic.; **dolorem**, Cic.

mitis -e, mild, gentle, ripe. **I.** Of fruits, **poma**, **uva**, Verg.; **fig.**, of style, **Thucydides fuisse maturior et mitior**, Cic.; of climate, **caelo mitissimo**, Liv.; of water, wind, etc., **fluvius**, Verg. **II.** Transf., of character; **a.** of persons, mild, gentle, free from harshness; **homo mitissimus atque lenissimus**, Cic.; of animals, **taurus**, Ov.; **b.** of things, mild, gentle; **dolor**, Cic.; **aliquid mitiorem in partem interpretari**, put a lenient interpretation upon, Cic.; **c.** of speech, mild; **mitis et compta oratio**, Cic.

mitra -ae, f. (**μίτρα**), a head-dress, in general use among Asiatic nations, but in Greece and Rome worn only by women and effeminate men, Cic.

mitratus -a -um (**mitra**), wearing the **mitra**, Prop.

mitto, **misī**, **missum**, 3. to send, let go. **I.** to send, despatch. **A.** Gen., **1.** lit., to send away; **filium ad propinquum suum**, Cic.; **legatos de deditione ad eum**, Caes.; **1.** **misī**, qui hoc diceret, Cic.; **Deiotarus legatos ad me misit**, se esse venturum, with the intelligence that he was about to come, Cic.; **Curio misī**, ut **medico** honos haberetur, **I** sent word to **Curius**, etc., Cic.; **ad mortem**, to put to death, Cic.; **litteras ad aliquem** or **alicui**, Cic.; **2.** transf., **aliquem in possessionem**, to put in possession, Cic.; **funera Tenebris**, to prepare, Verg. **B.** **1.** to dedicate a book to a person; **librum ad aliquem**, Cic.; **2.** to conduct; **alias (animas) sub Tartara mittit (of Mercury)**, Verg.; **3.** to send forth from oneself, give forth; **luna mittit lucem in terras**, Cic.; **vocem pro aliquo**, to speak for, Cic.; **4.** to push, throw; **pueros in profluentem aquam**, Liv.; **telum ex aliquo loco**, Caes.; **5.** **medic. t. t.**, to let blood, Sen.; **fig.**, **missus est sanguis invidiae sine dolore**, Cic. **II.** **A.** to let go, release, give up; **1.** lit., Cat.; **2.** transf., **mittere ac finire odium**, Liv.; **maestum timorem**, Verg.; of orators, to cease speaking, not to speak, to avoid, pass over; **mitto illud dicere**, **I** pass over that, Cic.; **mitto de amissa parte exercitus**, Cic. **B.** **1.** in the race-course, to start the competitors; **quadrigas**, Liv.; **2.** to dismiss an assembly; **senatum**, Caes.; **3.** a, to dismiss, discharge, send away; esp. of soldiers, **legiones missas fieri jubere**, Cic.; **b.** to release from imprisonment; **mitti eum jubere**, Liv.

mitulus (**mitulus**) -i, m. (**μίτλος**), a species of edible mussel, Hor.

mixtura, etc. = **mistura** (q.v.).

mina = **mina** (q.v.).

Mnēmōnides -um, f. the Muses, daughters of **Mnemosyne**, Ov.

Mnēmōsynē -ēs, f. (**Μνημοσύνη**), **Mnemosyne**, mother of the Muses.

mnēmōsynum -i, n. (**μνημόσυνον**), a memorial, Cat.

mobilis -e (for **movibilis**, from **moveo**). **I.** moveable, easy to be moved; not firm, not fixed; **1.** lit., **oculi**, Cic.; **2.** transf., **a.** excitable, pliable, flexible; **mobilis aetas**, Verg.; **gens ad omnem auram spei mobilis**, Liv.; **b.** changeable, inconstant; **animus**, Cic.; **Galli sunt in capendis consiliis mobiles**, Caes. **II.** rapid; **rivi**, Hor.

mōbilitas -ātis, f. (mobilis). **I.** moveableness, mobility; **animal mobilitate celerrima**, Cic.; **linguae**, Cic.; **transf.**, inconstancy, changeableness; **alicuius**, Cic. **II.** rapidity; **equitum**, Caes.

mōbilitēr, adv. (mobilis), rapidly, with quick motion; **palpitare**, Cic.; **ad bellum mobiliter excitari**, easily, quickly, Caes.

mōbilitō, 1. (mobilis), to make moveable, put into motion, Lucr.

mōdērābilis -e (moderor), moderate; **nihil modērabile suadere**, Ov.

mōdērāmen -inis, n. (moderor), a means of governing or guiding (e.g., a helm, rudder); **navis**, Ov.; **transf.**, **rerum**, the management, government of the State, Ov.

mōdērāntēr, adv. (moderans from moderor), moderately, with moderation, Lucr.

mōdērātē, adv. (moderatus), moderately, with moderation; **moderatus id volunt fieri**, Cic.

mōdērātīm, adv. (moderatus), moderately, gradually, Lucr.

mōdērātiō -ōnis, f. (moderor), moderating. **I.** A. moderating, restraining; **effrenati populi**, Cic. **B.** government; **mundi**, Cic. **II.** moderation, temperance; **temperantia et moderatio naturae tuae**, Cic.; **vocis**, articulation, Cic.

moderātor -ōris, m. (moderor), *a governor, guide, manager, ruler*; equorum, *a driver*, Ov.; arundinis, *a fisher*, Ov.; reipublicae, Cic.

moderātrix -icis, f. (moderator), *she that rules or governs*; respublica moderatrix omnium factorum, Cic.

moderātus -a -um (modero), *moderate, temperate, keeping within due measure*; of persons, frugi homo et in omnibus vitae partibus moderatus ac temperans, Cic.; of things, convivium, Cic.; ventus, Ov.; otium, Cic.; oratio, Cic.

modēro, 1. *to moderate, keep within bounds*; voci meae, Plaut.

modēror, 1. dep. (modus). **I.** *to set bounds to, keep within bounds*; *to regulate, moderate, restrain*; (a) with dat., alicui, Cic.; animo et orationi, Cic.; irae, odio, Liv.; (β) with acc., animos, Cic. **II.** *to direct, guide*. **A.** Lit., (a) with dat., navi funiculo, Cic.; (β) with acc., habenas, Ov. **B.** Transf., *to govern, rule, regulate*; (a) with dat., quibus totis moderatur oratio, Cic.; (β) with acc., Deus qui regit et moderatur et movet id corpus, Cic. cantus numerosque, Cic.

modestē, adv. (modestus), *moderately, temperately, discreetly, modestly*; Romam venire, Cic.

modestia -ae, f. (modestus). **I.** **A.** *moderation, temperance*; neque modum neque modestiam victores habere, Sall. **B.** 1, *applied to behaviour, modesty, unassuming conduct*; in dicendo, Cic.; 2, *respect, obedience to authority*; in milite modestiam et continentiam desiderare, Caes.; 3, *as translation of the Stoic phrase εὐραμία, good, practical judgment*, Cic. **II.** *mildness*; hiemis, Tac.

modestus -a -um (modus), *moderate, keeping within bounds*; *moderate in desires or passions, temperate*. **A.** modestum ordinem, Cic. **B.** 1, *modest, unassuming, unpretending*; adolescentuli modestissimi pudor, Cic.; 2, *modest, chaste, virtuous*; videas dolere flagitiosis modestos, Cic.

modiālis -e (modius), *containing a modius*, Plaut.

modicō, adv. (modicus), *moderately*; 1, *tolerably*; modice locuples, tolerably well off, Liv.; modice vinosus, *no great wine-bibber*, Liv.; 2, *moderately, with moderation, temperately*; facere, agere, Cic.

modicus -a -um (modus). **I.** *moderate, not very large, middling, ordinary*; convivia, portiones, *not excessive*, Cic.; fossa, *not very deep*, Liv.; acervus, Hor.; laus, Tac.; equites, senatores, *possessing moderate wealth*, Tac. **II.** *moderate, keeping within bounds, temperate, modest, unpretending*; severitas, Cic.; modicus voluptatum, *temperate in enjoyment*, Tac.; animus belli ingens, domi modicus, Sall.

modifico, 1 (modus and facio), *to measure off, measure, moderate*; verba ab oratore modificata, Cic.

modius -ii, m. (modus), *a dry measure among the Romans = 16 sextarii, and containing somewhat less than two imperial gallons, a peck*, Cic.; pleno modio, *in full measure, abundantly*, Cic. (genit. plur., modium, Cic.).

modō, adv. (modus), *only, alone, but*. **I.** **A.** Gen., *quod dixerit solere modo, non etiam oportere*, Cic.; nemo eorum progredi modo extra agnē audent, *only to go, so much as to go*, Caes.; ut ea modo exercitui satis superque foret, *that it alone was more than enough for the army*, Sall. **B.** Esp., 1, *with wishes, commands, etc., only, just*. veniat modo, Cic.; vide modo, *only see*, Cic.; 2, *a, in conditional sentences, modo ut, or modo alone with subj., provided that, if only*; quos, valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, *if the health be only good*, Cic.; modo ne,

if only not, provided that not; tertia aderit, modo ne Publius rogatus sit, Cic.; **b**, with relatives, servus nemo, qui modo tolerabili conditione sit servitutus, *if he only be, provided only that he is*, Cic.; **c**, *si modo, if only*; tu scis, si modo meministi, me tibi dixisse, Cic.; 3, *in negative sentences*, **a**, non modo . . . sed (verum), *not only . . . but*; non modo . . . sed (verum) etiam, *not only . . . but also*; non modo . . . sed (verum) ne quidem, *not only . . . but not even*, Cic.; **b**, non modo non . . . sed, *sed potius, sed etiam, not only not . . . but rather*; non modo non . . . sed ne quidem, *not only not . . . but not even*, Cic. **II.** Transf., of time, **A.** **a**, now, but now, just now, just; advenis modo? *are you just come?* Ter.; **b**, *used also of a remoter past, lately, some time ago*; modo hoc malum in rempublicam invasit (i.e., seventy years previously), Cic. **B.** modo . . . modo, sometimes . . . sometimes, now . . . now, at one time . . . at another; modo ait, modo negat, Cic.; in place of the second modo is found nunc, Liv.; interdum, Sall.; aliquando, Tac.; saepe, Sall.; modo . . . tum (deinde paullo post, postremum, vicissim), now . . . then, in the first place . . . in the second place, first . . . afterwards, Cic.

modulātē, adv. with compar. (modulatus), *in good time, in time (of music)*; modulate canentes tibi, Cic.

modulātor -ōris, m. (modulor), *one who observes a regular rhythm, a musician*, Hor.

modulātus -a -um, p. adj. (from modulor), *properly measured or modulated, in good time, rhythmical, melodious*; verba, Ov.

modūlor, 1. dep. (modus). **I.** *to measure, measure off, measure regularly*, Plin. **II.** 1, *t. t. of music, to measure rhythmically, to modulate, to mark time*; vocem, Cic.; virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes, Liv.; 2, *a, to sing*; carmina, Verg.; **b**, *to play*; lyram, Tib.

modūlus -i, m. (dim. of modus). **I.** *a measure, standard of measurement*; metiri quendam suo modulo, Hor. **II.** *rhythm, musical time, measure, melody*, Plin.

modūs -i, m. *a measure, standard of measurement*. **I.** Lit., Varr. **II.** Transf., **A.** *size, quantity, length, etc.*; 1, gen., agri certus modus, Caes.; 2, *esp. as musical t. t., rhythm, melody, time*; vertere modum, Hor.; esp. in plur., flebilibus modis concinere, Cic. **B.** *a measure, bound, limit, boundary*; 1, gen., modum imponere magistratui, Liv.; modum lugendi aliquando facere, *to make an end of bewailing*, Cic.; 2, *esp. in action, moderation, control*; imitari caelestium ordinem vitae modo et constantia, Cic.; sine modo ac modestia, Sall. **C.** *order, rule*; aliis modum pacis ac belli facere, Liv. **D.** *manner, mode, fashion, way, method*; concludendi, Cic.; servorum modo, *after the manner of slaves*, Liv.; hostilem in modum, *in a hostile manner*, Cic.; mirum in modum, Caes.; quonam modo? Cic.; eius modi, *in that manner, of that kind*, Cic.; huius modi, Cic.

moecha -ae, f. (moechus), *an adulteress*, Hor. **moechor**, 1. dep. (moechus), *to commit adultery*, Cat.

moechus -i, m. (μοιχός), *a fornicator, adulterer*, Plaut., Ter.

moenēra = munera (q.v.).

1. **moenia** -ium, n. (connected with munio). **I.** *the walls or fortifications of a city*; sub ipsis Numantiae moenibus, Cic.; transf., **a**, poet., *the walls, external compass, enclosure*; navis, Ov.; theatri, Lucr.; caeli, Ov.; **b**, *defence, protection, bulwarks*; alpes moenia Italiae, Ov. **II.** Meton., 1, *the city enclosed within the walls*; Syracus-

arum moenia ac portus, Cic.; moenia triplici circumdata muro, Verg.; **2**, mansion, dwelling; Ditis, Verg.

2. moenia -ium, n. = munia (q.v.).

moenio = munio (q.v.).

1. Moenus -i, m. the river Main.

2. moenus = munus (q.v.).

moerus = murus (q.v.).

Moesi -orum, m. a people in the modern Servia and Bulgaria; hence **a**, **Moesia** (**Maesia**) -ae, f. the country of the Moesi; **b**, **Moesiacus** -a -um, belonging to the Moesi.

moeréo, **moeror**, **moestus** = maereo, maeror, maeustus (q.v.).

môla -ae, f. (molo), lit., a mill-stone. **A**. Hence, sing. and gen. plur., the mill-stone = the mill for grinding corn, olives, etc.; molis operam dare, Cic. **B**. Meton., grits, coarse meal, or flour, usually of spelt, which, mixed with salt, was sprinkled on victims before sacrifice; mola et vinum, Cic.

môlaris -e (mola). **I**. of or relating to a mill; **1**, lit., subst., **môlaris** -is m. a mill-stone, Verg.; **2**, transf., as big as a mill-stone; saxa, Sen.; subst., **môlaris** -is, m. a huge block of stone, Verg. **II**. belonging to grinding; subst., **môlaris** -is, m. a molar tooth, grinder, Jew.

môles -is, f. a mass, a heap. **I**. Abstr. = something heavy, weighty. **A**. Lit., opposit. molem clipei, weighty shield, Ov.; ingenti mole Latinus, Verg. **B**. Transf., **1**, mass, heap = greatness, might, power; tanti imperii, Liv.; pugnae, Liv.; **2**, trouble, difficulty; majore mole pugnare, Liv. **II**. Concr., **A**. a heavy, shapeless mass; chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, Ov. **B**. Esp., **1**, a massive construction; **a**, a dam, mole; oppositae fluctibus, Cic.; **b**, a large building; insanae substructionum moles, Cic.; **c**, moles belli, large military machines, preparations for war, military works; relictis vineis aliâque mole belli, Liv.; **2**, **a**, a mass of men, large number; hostes majorem molem haud facile sustinentes, Liv.; **b**, a mass of clouds, storm, Verg.

molestê, adv. (molestus), **1**, unwillingly, with vexation, with annoyance; moleste fero, I take it ill, I am annoyed, I am sorry; with acc. and infin., te de praedio aviae exerceri moleste fero, Cic.; foll. by si, Cic.; by quod, Cic.; by acc., Cic.; **2**, in a troublesome or disagreeable manner; of discourse, gait, etc., affectedly, Cat.

molestia -ae, f. (molestus), annoyance, dissatisfaction, chagrin, disgust, dislike; **1**, gen., fasces habent molestiam, are attended with annoyance, Cic.; sine molestia tua, without trouble to yourself, Cic.; ex pernicië reipublicae molestiam trahere, to be chagrined at, Cic.; molestiam alicui aspergere, to cause annoyance to, Cic.; **2**, affectation, stiffness (of style); Latine loquendi accurata et sine molestia diligens elegantia, Cic.

molestus -a -um (inoles), burdensome, troublesome, annoying, irksome; **1**, gen., labor, Cic.; nisi molestum est, exsurge, if it be not inconvenient, Cic.; tunica, a dress of inflammable materials put on condemned criminals and set alight, Juv.; **2**, of discourse, affected, laboured; veritas, Cic.

môlimen -inis, n. (molior), a great effort, exertion, undertaking; res suo ipsa molimine gravis, Liv.; meton., building; molimine vasto, Ov.

môlimentum -i, n. (molior), a great effort, exertion, endeavour; sine magno commentu atque molimento, Caes.; motam sede suâ parvi molimenti adminiculis, by machines of small power, Liv.

môlior, 4. dep. (moles). **I**. Transit., **A**. Gen., to set in motion, remove, displace; ancoras, to weigh anchor, Liv.; naves ab terra, to unmoor, Liv.; montes sedes suâ, Liv.; fulmina dextra, to hurl, Verg.; habenas, to guide, direct, Verg. **B**. **1**, to cause to totter, undermine; portam, Liv.; transf., fidem, to undermine credit, Liv.; **2**, to work, cultivate the earth; terram, Liv.; arva ferro, Lucr.; **3**, **a**, to build, erect, rear, raise; muros, arcem, Verg.; classem, Verg.; **b**, of abstract objects, to undertake; nulla opera, Cic.; **4**, to cause, produce; morbos, Verg.; sibi openi, Verg.; struere et moliri alicui aliquid calamitatis, to plot, devise, Cic.; alicui insidias, to lay snares, Cic.; peregrinum regnum, to strive after, endeavour to obtain, Liv. **II**. Reflex., to toil, struggle, exert oneself. **A**. Lit., in demoliendo signo per multi homines moliebantur, Cic. **B**. Transf., agam per me ipse et moliar, Cic.

môlitio -onis, f. (molior), **1**, a demolition, demolishing; valli, Liv.; **2**, an effort, laborious undertaking, preparation; rerum, Cic.

môlitor -oris, m. (molior), a builder, erecter, producer, contriver, author; mundi, Cic.

mollesco, 3. (mollio), **1**, to become soft, Ov.; **2**, transf., to become soft, effeminate; tum genus humanum primum mollescere coepit, Lucr.

mollicellus -a -um (dim. of mollis), somewhat soft, somewhat tender, Cat.

molliculus -a -um (dim. of mollis), **1**, somewhat soft or tender, Plaut.; **2**, transf., somewhat effeminate, Cat.

molliô, 4. (mollis), to make pliable, flexible, soft, supple. **I**. **A**. Lit., lanam trahendo, to spin, Ov.; artus oleo, Liv.; ceram pollice, Ov.; cibum vapore, Lucr.; frigoris durescit humor, et idem mollitur tepefactus, Cic.; glebas, to loosen, soften, Ov. **B**. Transf., **1**, clivum anfractibus modicis, to diminish the steepness of the ascent, Caes.; **2**, fructus feros colendo, to render less harsh, Verg. **II**. Fig., **A**. lacrimae meorum me interdum molliunt, Cic. **B**. **1**, to soften, to make milder, make gentle; poetae molliunt animos nostros, Cic.; feroces militum animos, Sall.; vocem, make womanish, Cic.; ferro mollita juvenus, emasculated, castrated, Lucr.; **2**, **a**, to make milder, less disagreeable, render bearable; verba usu, Cic.; poenam, Ov.; **b**, to tame, restrain, keep within bounds; Hannibalem exultantem patientiâ suâ mollebat, Cic.; sedare motus et animos eorum molliere, Cic. (syncop. imperf., mollebat, Ov.).

mollipes -pêdis (mollis and pes), soft-footed, i.e., having a trailing walk (Gr. ελιπνους), Cic.

mollis -e (= movilis, from moveo), soft, tender, pliant, supple, flexible, yielding. **I**. **A**. **1**, lit., juncus, acanthus, Verg.; crura, colla, Verg.; brachia, Ov.; arcus, unstrung, Ov.; zephyri, gentle, Ov.; **2**, transf., **a**, of works of art, soft, not stiff, graceful; signa, Cic.; of orators and poetry, oratio mollis et tenera, Cic.; **b**, of places, with a gentle ascent; fastigium, Caes. **B**. soft to the touch; **1**, lit., cervix, manus, Ov.; of the ground, mollis humus, Ov.; **2**, transf., mild; aestas, Verg.; vicia, Verg. **II**. Fig. **A**. gentle, sensitive, tender; **1**, mollis animus ad accipiendam et ad deponendam offensionem, Cic.; homo molliissimo animo, Cic.; **2**, effeminate, unmanly, weak; philosophus, Cic.; disciplina, Cic.; vita, Ov. **B**. gentle, mild, pleasant; **1**, mollem ac jucundam efficere senectutem, Cic.; **2**, **a**, compassionate, gentle, mild, compassionate, easy; oratio, Cic.; jussa, Verg.; **b**, tender, moving; verbis mollibus lenire alquem, Hor.; illud molliissimum carmen, Cic.

mollior, adv. (mollis), **1**, softly, easily, gently; quis membra movere mollius possit,

Hor.; excurrent spirantia mollius aëra, with more grace or skill, Verg.; 2, fig., a, gently, easily; quod ferendum est molliter sapienti, Cic.; in a bad sense, weakly, without energy; nimis molliter aegritudinem pati, Sall.; b, effeminately; delicate et molliter vivere, Cic.; c, mildly, compassionately; feci parce et molliter, Cic.

mollitia -ae, f. and **mollities** -eī, f. (mollis). **I.** Lit., softness, tenderness, flexibility, pliancy; cervicium, Cic. **II.** Fig., a, Gen., tenderness, gentleness, mildness, sensibility; animi, Cic.; naturae, Cic. **B.** Esp., effeminacy, weakness; civitatum mores lapsi ad mollitiam, Cic.

mollitudo -inis, f. (mollis). **I.** softness, pliability, flexibility; assimilis spongiis mollitudo, Cic. **II.** Fig., tenderness, softness, sensitivity; humanitatis, Cic.

mōlo -tū -itum, 3. (mola), to grind in a mill. Partic., **mōlitus** -a -um, ground; cibaria mōlita, meal, Caes.

Mōlorchus -i, m. (Μόλорχος), a poor vine-dresser near Nemea, who hospitably received Hercules when about to slay the Nemean lion; Molorchi luci, poet. = the Nemean woods, Verg.

Mōlossi -ōrum, m. (Μολοσσοί), the inhabitants of Molossia, a district of Eastern Epirus. Hence, adj., a, **Mōlossus** -a -um, Molossian; canis, Hor.; subst., **Mōlossus** -i, m. a Molossian hound, in great request as a sporting dog, Hor.; b, **Mōlossicus** -a -um, Molossian.

mōly -yos, n. (μῶλυ), the herb moly, given by Mercury to Ulysses as a counter charm against the enchantments of Circe, Ov.

mōmen -inis, n. (= movimen, from moveo), 1, movement, motion; e salso consurgere mōmine ponti, Lucr.; 2, momentum, impulse, Lucr.

mōmentum -i, n. (= movimentum, from moveo). **I.** movement, motion. **A. 1.** lit., astra forinā ipsa figurāque suā momenta sustentant, Cic.; 2, of time, a small portion of time, minute, moment; parvo momento, Caes.; momento temporis, Liv.; momento horae, in the short space of an hour, Liv.; or simple momento, Liv. **B.** Fig., 1, oscillation; sine momento rerum, Lucr.; 2, change, alteration; momentum facere annonae, Liv. **II.** that which puts in motion, impulse. **A.** Lit., ut (arbores) levi momento impulsae occiderent, Liv. **B.** Fig., 1, influence, cause; parva momenta in spem metumque animum impellere, Liv.; 2, turning-point, influencing cause; a, parvo momento si adjuvassent, with slight help, Liv.; b, weight, importance, influence; si quid habeat momenti commendatio mea, Cic.; esse maximi momenti et ponderis, Cic.; argumentorum momenta, decisive proofs, Cic.; juvenis egregius maximum momentum rerum eius civitatis, a man of commanding influence, Liv.

Mōna -ae, f. an island off the coast of Britain (Anglesea or the Isle of Man).

Mōnaesēs -is, m. (Μοναίσις), a general of the Parthians, who defeated the Romans.

mōnedūla -ae, f. a daw, jackdaw, Cic.

mōnēo -tū -itum, 2. (from root MEN, whence mens), to remind, admonish. **I.** Terentium de testamento, Cic. **II.** **A.** Lit., 1, a, to warn, teach, admonish; with de and the abl., aliquem de retinenda Sestii gratia, Cic.; with acc. of person and neut. acc., id ipsum quod me mones, Cic.; with acc. and infin., magis idoneum tempus te esse ullum umquam reperitum, Cic.; with rel. sent., monet quo statu sit res, Liv.; b, to advise, recommend; with ut and the subj., ut magnam infamiam fugiat, Cic.; with subj. alone, eos hoc moneo desinant furere, Cic.; with ne and the subj., ne id faceret, Cic.; with infin.,

officium conservare, Cic.; 2, to instruct, prompt, suggest; tu vatem, tu, diva, mone, Verg.; de aliqua re, Cic. **B. 1.**, to admonish by punishment, Tac.; 2, to urge on; canes, Prop.

mōnēris -is f. (μονήρις), a vessel having only one bank of oars. Liv.

Mōnēta -ae, f. (moneo). **I. A.** the mother of the Muses (= Μημοσύνη). **B.** a surname of Juno, and, as the Roman money was coined in the temple of Juno Moneta, hence, **II. A.** the mint, the place where money was coined, Cic. **B.** Meton., 1, coined metal, money, Ov.; 2, the die or stamp with which money was coined, Mart., transf., communi feriat carmen triviale moneta, Juv.

mōnētālis -is, m. (moneta), relating to the mint; in jest, one who asks for money, Cic.

mōnile -is, n. a necklace, a collar, Cic.

mōnimentum = monumentum (q. v.).

mōnita -ōrum, n. (moneo), 1, warning, Cic.; 2, prophecies; deorum, Cic.

mōnitio -ōnis, f. (moneo), a reminding, warning, admonishing, admonition, Cic.

mōnitor -ōris, m. (moneo). **I.** one who reminds. **A.** officii, Sall. **B. a.**, one who supplies an orator with facts, an assistant, prompter, Cic.; b, a nomenclator, who reminds one of persons' names, Cic. **II.** an adviser, instructor; fatuus, Cic.

mōnitus -ūs, m. (moneo), 1, a reminding, warning, admonition, Ov.; 2, an intimation of the will of the gods by oracles, augury, portents, omens, etc.; monitus Fortunae, Cic.

Mōnoecus -i, m. (Μόνωκος, he that dwells alone), surname of Hercules; Monoeci Arx et Portus, promontory and harbour on the coast of Liguria, non Μοναχο.

mōnogrammos -on (μονόγραμμα), of pictures, consisting only of outlines, sketched; Epicurus monogrammos deos et nihil agentes commentus est, incorporeal, shadowy, Cic.

mōnōpōdium -ii, n. (μονοπόδιον), a table with one foot, Liv.

mōnōpōlium -ii, n. (μονοπόλιον), a monopoly, sole right of sale, Suet.

mons, montis, m. a mountain. **I. A.** Lit., mons impendens, Cic.; prov. of large promises followed by small performance, parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, Hor. **B.** Meton., a rock; improbus, Verg. **II.** Transf., a large mass, great quantity; mons aquarum, Verg.; maria montesque polliceri, to make large promises, Sall.

monstrātor -ōris, m. (monstro), a discoverer, teacher; aratri, Triptolemus, Verg.

monstrifēr -fēra -fērum (monstrum and fero), producing monsters, horrible, monstrous, Plin.

monstro, 1. (= monestro, from moneo), to show, point out. **I.** By signs or gestures, digito indice ad hoc, Hor.; proceram palman Deli monstrant, Cic. **II.** By words, **A.** to show, point out, teach, inform; tu istic si quid librarii mea manu non intelligent monstrabis, Cic. **B. 1.**, to ordain, institute, appoint; piacula, Verg.; 2, to inform against, denounce; alii ab amicis monstrabantur, Tac.; 3, to advise, urge; conferre manum pudor iraque monstrat, Verg.

monstrum -i, n. (= monestrum, from moneo). **I.** a supernatural event, a prodigy, portent, Cic. **II.** a monster, monstrosity; a, of persons, monstrum horrendum, Polyphemus, Verg.; immanissimum ac foedissimum monstrum, Clodius, Cic.; b, of things, non mihi jan furtum, sed monstrum ac prodigium vide-

mar, Cic.; esp., wonders or marvels; **monstra** cunctare, Cic.

monstruōse, adv. (monstruosus), strangely, wonderfully, monstrously, Cic.

monstruōsus -a -um (monstrum), strange, singular, wonderful, monstrous; monstruosissima bestia, Cic.

montānus -a -um (mons). **I.** of or relating to a mountain, dwelling on mountains, found on mountains; loca montana et aspera, Liv.; Ligures, Liv.; subst., **a**, **montānus** -i, m. a mountaineer, Caes.; **b**, **montāna** -drum, n. mountainous districts, Liv. **II.** rich in mountains, mountainous; Dalmatia, Ov.

monticōla -ae, c. (mons and colo), a dweller among the mountains, mountaineer, Ov.

montivāgus -a -um (mons and vagus), scattering over the mountains; cursus, Cic.

montuōsus -a -um (mons), mountainous, full of mountains; regio aspera et montuosa, Cic.; subst., **montuōsa** -drum, n. mountainous districts, Plin.

monūmentum (mōnimentum) -i, n. (moneo), that which is intended to preserve the recollection of anything; a memorial, monument. **I.** Lit., monumenti causā, Cic.; esp., **a**, a building, statue, temple, gallery, etc.; monumenta Africani, statues, Cic.; **b**, a sepulchre, Cic.; **c**, written memorials, annals, memoirs; monumenta rerum gestarum, Cic.; commendare aliquid monumentis, Cic. **II.** Transf., laudis, clementiae, furtorum, Cic.

Mopsi -drum, m. a noble family in Compsa. Hence, **Mopsiāni** -drum, m. the dependants of the Mopsi.

Mopsōpius -a -um (from Μοψονία, an ancient name of Attica), Attic, Athenian; juvenis, Triptolemus, Ov.; muri, urbs, Athens, Ov.

Mopsuestia (Mopsuēstia) -ae, f. a town in Cilicia.

Mopsus -i, m. (Μόψος). **I.** the seer of the Argonauts. **II.** son of Apollo and Mantho. **III.** name of a shepherd in Vergil.

1. mōra -ae, f. **I.** delay. **A.** Gen., moram alicui rei inferre, afferre, Cic.; creditoribus facere, to put off the day of payment, Cic.; trahere, Verg.; res habet (suffers) moram, Cic.; non (or nulla) mora est, with quin or quominus and the subj., Cic.; sine mora, without delay, Cic. **B.** **1.** pause on a march, Liv.; **2.** a pause in discourse, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** space of time, Ov.; **2.** a hindrance, Liv.

2. mōra -ae, f. (μῶρα), a division of the Spartan army, of 400, 500, 760, or 900 men, Nep.

mōrālis -e (mores), moral, ethical; philosophiae pars, Cic.

mōrātor -ōris, m. (inoror). **I.** a loiterer or lagger behind, Liv. **II.** a delayer, retarder. **A.** Gen., publici commodi, Liv. **B.** an advocate who talked against time, Cic.

1. mōrātus, partic. of moror.

2. mōrātus -a -um (mores). **I.** having certain manners or morals; bene, melius, optime moratus, Cic. **II.** adapted to manners or character, characteristic; poema, Cic.; recte morata fabula, in which the characters are correctly drawn, Hor.

morbīdus -a -um (morbus), **1.** sickly, diseased, morbid, Plin.; **2.** unwholesome, causing disease, Lucr.

morbōsus -a -um (morbus), sickly, diseased, worn out, Cat.

morbus -i, m. disease, sickness. **I.** Physical; **a**, mortifer, Cic.; in morbo esse, to be sick,

Cic.; morbo laborare, opprimi, Cic.; conflictari, Nep.; morbus ingravescit, grows worse, increases in violence, Cic.; ex morbo convalescere, to get well, Cic.; morbum simulare, Cic.; **b**, personif., as a goddess, Verg. **II.** Of mental diseases, animi morbi sunt cupiditates immensae et inanes divitiarum gloriae, Cic.

mordaciter, adv. (mordax), biting, sharply; limā mordacius uti, Ov.

mordax -acis (mordeo), biting, given to biting, snappish. **I.** **A.** Lit., canis, Plaut. **B.** Fig., **a**, biting, satirical; Cynicus, Hor.; carmen, Ov.; **b**, wearing, corroding; sollicitudines, "eating cares," Hor. **II.** **a**, stinging; urtica, Ov.; **b**, sharp; ferrum, Hor.; **c**, pungent, biting in taste; fel, Ov.

mordēo, mōmordi, morsum, **2.** to bite. **I.** **A.** Lit., **1.** canes mordent, Cic.; **2.** to bite, eat; pabula dente, Ov. **B.** Transf., to bite, sting, hurt, pain; aliquem dictis, Ov.; conscientia morderet, Cic.; valde me momorderunt epistolae tuae, Cic. **II.** to bite into, cut into, take fast hold of; **a**, flūla mordet vestem, Ov.; **b**, of rivers, to indent, wear away; rura quae Liris quietā mordet aquā, Hor.; **c**, to nip, bite, sting; matutina parum cantos jam frigora mordent, Hor.

mordicūsus = mordicus (q.v.).

mordicus, adv. (mordeo). **I.** Lit., with the teeth, by biting; auferre mordicus auriculam, Cic. **II.** Transf., tenere aliquid mordicus, to keep fast hold of; perspicuitatem, Cic.

mōrētum -i, n. a rustic salad made of garlic, parsley, vinegar, oil, etc., Ov.

mōribundus -a -um (morior). **I.** Middle, **1.** dying, expiring; jacentem moribundumque vidisti, Cic.; **2.** subject to death, mortal; membra, Verg. **II.** Act., causing death, deadly, Cat.

mōrigēror, **1.** dep. (mos and gero), to accommodate oneself to, comply with, gratify, subservise; voluptati aurium morigerari debet oratio, Cic.

mōrigērus -a -um (mos and gero), compliant, obedient, accommodating, obsequious, Lucr.

Mōriīni -drum, m. a people in Gallia Belgica.

mōrior, mortūsus sum, mōritūsus, **3.** dep. to die. **I.** Lit., ex vulnere, Liv.; ferro, Liv.; hoc morbo, Cic.; fame, Cic.; frigore, Hor.; in suo lectulo, Cic.; voces morientes, of a dying man, Cic.; moriar si, may I die if, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to perish with love, Ov. **B.** Of things and abstr. subjects, to die away, wither away, decay; **a**, segetes moriuntur in herbis, Ov.; **b**, of fire, to be extinguished; flammās et vidi nullo concutiente mori, Ov.; of parts of the body, to lose strength; at hi (lacerti) mortui jam sunt, Cic.; **c**, of abstractions, to come to an end, perish; suavissimi hominis memoria moritur, Cic.; **d**, adj., **1.** mortuus -a -um, dead; subst., **1.** mortuus -i, m. a dead man, Cic.

mormyr -fris, f. (μορμύρος), a sea-fish, Ov.

mōrōlōgus -a -um (μορολόγος), talking like a fool, foolish; subst., a fool, Plaut.

1. mōror, **1.** dep. (mora), to linger, loiter, tarry, delay. **I.** **A.** Lucceius narravit Brutum valde morari, Cic.; with infin., alicui bellum inferre, Cic.; nihil moror, foll. by quominus and subj., Liv. **B.** to stay, tarry in a place; Brundisii, Cic.; in provincia, Cic. **II.** **1.** to cause delay to another, to delay, retard, keep back, detain, hinder; impetum sustinere atque morari, Caes.; aliquem ab itinere, Liv.; **2.** **a**, esp. of the judge in acquitting and dismissing a person, C. Sempronium nihil moror, Liv.; **b**, as a for mula, in breaking off a discourse; ne te morei, Hor.; **c**, nihil morari, (a) to care nothing for; **acc.**

dona moror, Verg.; (β) *to have nothing to say against*; nihil moror, eos salvos esse, ap. Cic.; 3, *to detain the attention of, fetter*; novitate morandus spectator, Hor.

2. **mōror**, 1. dep. (μωρός), *to be foolish, to be a fool*, Suet.

mōrōsē, adv. (morusus), *peevishly, captiously*, Cic.

mōrōsitas -ātis, f. (morusus), *peevishness, fretfulness, moroseness*, Cic.; *pedantry, excessive fastidiousness in style*, Suet.

mōrōsus -a -um (mos), *peevish, morose, capricious, captious, fretful*; senes, Cic.; canities, Hor.; morbus, obstinate, Ov.

Morpheus -ēos, m. (Μορφεύς), *god of dreams*.

mors, mortis, f. (root MOR, whence morior, connected with θωρός, μαρτύριον), *death*. I. A. Lit., omnium rerum mors est extremum, Cic.; mortem sibi consciscere, *to commit suicide*, Cic.; mortem alicui inferre, *to slay, kill*, Cic.; alicui mortem esse, *cause a person's death*, Cic.; alicui ex media morte eripere, Cic.; plur., mortes, *kinds of death*; clarae mortes pro patria oppetitae, Cic. B. Personified as a goddess, daughter of Erebus and Nox. II. Meton., 1, a corpse, Plin.; 2, *life-blood*;ensem multā morte recepit, Verg.; 3, *one who brings death or destruction*; mors terrorque sociorum lictor Sextius, Cic.

morsus -ūs, m. (mordeo), *a bite, biting*. I. A. Lit., 1, *serpents*, Cic.; morsu dividere escas, Cic.; 2, *eating*; mensarum, Verg. B. Transf., 1, *a seizing, laying hold of, like the bite of an anchor*, Verg.; and meton., *that which seizes*, morsum uncus, *the fluke of an anchor*, Verg.; roboris, *the cleft of a tree holding fast a javelin*, Verg.; 2, *a biting taste, pungency*, Mart. II. Fig., 1, *a carping or malicious attack with words*, Hor.; 2, *mental pain, vexation*; curarum, Ov.; doloris, Cic.

mortalis -e (mors), *subject to death, mortal*. I. Lit., 1, omne animal esse mortale, Cic. Subst., a, **mortalis** -is, m. *a mortal man, a man*; and esp., plur., mortales, men, Cic.; b, **mortalis** -is, n. *that which is mortal or perishable*, Cic.; 2, *transf., transitory, temporary, passing away*; leges, inimicitiae, Cic. II. Transf., *relating or belonging to mortal men, mortal, human, earthly*; conditio vitae, Cic. Subst., **mortalia** -ium, n. *mortal things, mortal affairs*, and esp., *human sufferings*; et mentem mortalia tangunt, Verg.

mortalitas -ātis, f. (mortalis). I. *the being subject to death*, Cic. II. *human nature, the nature of man regarded as mortal*; mortalitatem explere, *to die*, Tac.

mortārius -li, n. *a mortar*, Plin.

morticius -a -um (mors), *dead*, Plin.

mortifer -fēra -fērum (mors and fero), *causing death, fatal, deadly, mortal*; vultus, morbus, Cic.

mortuālia -ium, n. (mortuus), *funeral songs, dirges*, Plaut.

mortuus -a -um, partic. of morior (q.v.).

mōrum -i, n. (μωρον, μωρον), 1, *a mulberry*, Verg.; 2, *a blackberry*, Ov.

1. **mōrus** -i, f. *a mulberry-tree*, Ov.

2. **mōrus** -a -um (μωρός), *silly, foolish*, Plaut.

mos, mōris, m. *the will of a person*. I. *self-will, caprice*; morem alicui gerere, *to comply with a person's wishes*, Cic. II. A. Lit., custom; 1, *a custom, usage, wont*; de more suo decedere, Cic.; esse in more majorum, *traditional line of conduct*, Cic.; mos est with genit. gerund, mos est ita rogandi, Cic.; with infin., magorum mos est non humare corpora, Cic.; with acc. and infin., mos est Athenis laudari in contione eos,

etc. Cic.; mos est or moris est with ut and the subj., mos est hominum ut nolint eundem pluribus rebus excellere, Cic.; eum morem tenere, *to observe*, Cic.; abl. as adv., more majorum, *after the way of the ancestors*, Cic.; meo, tuo, suo more, Cic.; b, *fashion, mode*; quoniam ita se mores habent, Sall.; 2, gen. plur., *manners, character, disposition, morals*; suavissimi, iusti, feri, Cic.; totam vitam, naturam, moresque alicuius cognoscere, Cic.; describere hominum sermones moresque, Cic. B. Transf., 1, *quality, nature, manner, use and wont*; siderum, Verg.; more, ad morem or in morem, *after the fashion of, foll. by genit.*, Cic.; 2, *rule, law*; mores viris ponere, Verg.; sine more, *without rule or control*, Verg.; quid ferri duriā pugnacius? sed cedit et patitur mores, Plin.

Mōsa -ae, f. *a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Meuse*.

Moschus -i, m. (Μόσχος), *a rhetorician of Pergamus, accused of poisoning*.

Mōsella -ae, f. *a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Moselle*.

Mostēni -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of the Lydian town Mostena or -an*.

mōtio -ōnis, f. (moveo). I. *movement, motion*; corporum, Cic. II. Transf., *emotion, feeling*; motiones animi, Cic.

mōto, 1. (intens. of moveo), *to move up and down, move frequently*; lacertos, Ov.; zephyris motantibus, Verg.

1. **mōtus** -a -um, partic. of moveo.

2. **mōtus** -ūs, m. (moveo). I. *a motion, movement*. A. Lit., a, *natura omnia ciens motibus suis*, Cic.; b, *terrae, an earthquake*, Cic.; c, *motion of the body, movement, gesture*; esp. of an orator, manuum motus teneant illud decorum, Cic.; ex motus mei mediocritate, Cic.; *the gestures of actors or pantomimic dancers*; haud indecoros motus more Tusco dare, Liv.; dare motus Cereri, *to lead dances*, Verg. B. Transf., 1, *motion of the mind*; a, *of the senses, dulcem motum afferent*, Cic.; b, *of the mind, activity*; motus animorum duplices sunt, alteri cogitationis, alteri appetitus, Cic.; esp., (a) *movement of the passions*; motus animi nimii, Cic.; (β) *motion of the will, impulse*; sine motu animi et cogitatione, Cic.; 2, *political movement, insurrection, riot, commotion*; omnes Catilinae motus prohibere, Cic.; motum affare reipublicae, Cic. II. *revolution in a state*, Cic.

mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. (connected with mutare, ἀνίστηναι, etc.). I. *to move, set in motion, stir*. A. Lit., a, *caelum, Cic. reflex, terra movet*, Liv.; b, *to move the body*; se movere and moveri, *to dance*, Cic.; c, *milit. t. t., movere arma, to take up arms*; adversus aliquem, Liv. B. Transf., 1, *to produce a bad effect on the body, to attack, affect*; intoleranda vis aestus corpora movit, Liv.; 2, *to move mentally*; a, *se ad motum fortunae, Caes.*; b, (a) *to influence, work upon, affect*; pulchritudo corporis movet oculos, Cic.; moveri aliquā re, *to be disturbed, made anxious by*, Verg.; (β) *to move compassion, move, affect*; Roscii morte moveri, Cic.; (γ) *to work upon, induce*; with ut and the subj., Cic.; 3, *politically, to cause a commotion, arouse, excite*; omnia, Sall.; 4, *to change, shake, shatter*; alicuius sententiam, Cic.; fidem, Ov. II. *to move from a place*. A. a, *linum e gurgite*, Ov.; b, *to cause, produce, excite*; risum, Cic.; misericordiam, Cic.; c, *to bring to notice, bring before*; historias, Hor.; d, *to begin*; bellum, Cic. B. *to remove, put out of its place*; a, *fundamenta loco*, Cic.; se de Cumanis, Cic.; b, *milit. t. t., movere signa, castra, or simply movere or moveri, to march away, move, from a place*; castra ex eo loco,

Caes.; **c.**, to dispossess; aliquem ex agro, Cic.; **d.**, to cause to move from one's position, dislodge; hostem statu, Liv.; **e.**, to expel; aliquem de senatu, Cic.; **f.**, to make a person change his opinion; aliquem de sententia, Liv.

mox, adv. (move). **I.** Of future time, soon, presently; jussit mihi nunciari mox se venturum, Cic. **II.** then, thereupon; mox rediit Cremonam reliquos populus, Tac.; mox . . . postremo, Liv.

Mōysēs -is or -i, m. Moses.

mūcidus -a -um (mucus), mouldy; musty, Juv.

Mūcius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: **1.** C. Mucius Cordus (Scaevola), a Roman who came to Porsena's camp to kill him, and being detected, thrust his right hand into the fire, and received the name of Scaevola (left-handed); **2.** P. Mucius Scaevola, friend of the Gracchi, enemy of the younger Scipio Africanus; **3.** Qu. Mucius Scaevola, augur, husband of Lælia; **4.** Qu. Mucius Scaevola, jurist and statesman, Pontifex Maximus, whose administration of the province of Asia was so upright that the Asiatics celebrated a festival in honour of him, called Mucia; **5.** Mucia, the wife of Cn. Pompeius. Adj., Mucian; subst., **Mūcia** -ōrum, n. the festival instituted in honour of Mucius Scaevola (IV). Hence, adj., **Mūcianus** -a -um, relating to Mucius; exitus, death of Qu. Mucius Scaevola (IV), murdered by Damasippus in the temple of Vesta.

mūcro -ōnis, m. a sharp point or edge. **A.** Lit., a, cultri, Juv.; **b.**, esp., a sword's point or edge; transf., the sword; mucrones militum tremere, Cic. **B.** Transf., sharpness, point; tribunicius, Cic.; defensionis tuæ, Cic.

mūcus -i, m. (mungo), the mucous matter of the nose, Cat.

mūgl (mūgills) -is, m. (μύγος), a fish, perhaps the mullet, Plin.

mūginor, 1. dep. (mugio), to loiter, trifle away time, dally; dum tu muginaris, Cic.

mūgio -ivi and -li -itum, 4. (from sound mu, whence μύγω), to bellow as an ox, low. **I.** Lit., of cattle, Liv.; subst., mugientes = aen, Hor. **II.** Transf., to roar, bray, rumble, groan; mugit tubæ clangor, Verg.; sub pedibus mugire solum, Verg.; si mugiat Africus malus procellis, Hor.

mūgitus -ūs, m. (mugio). **I.** the lowing, bellowing of cattle; boum, Verg. **II.** Transf., a rumbling, groaning, creaking; terræ, Cic.

mūla -æ, f. (mulus), a female mule, Cic.

mulceo, mulsi, mulsū, 2. to stroke. **I. A.** Lit., manu mulcens barbam, Ov. **B.** Transf., to touch lightly; virgā capillos, Ov. **II.** Fig., 1. to charm, delight, enchant; aliquem fistulā, Hor.; 2. to soothe, appease; tigres, Verg.; et ipso mulcentis et increpante Marcio, Liv.; aliquem dictis, Ov.; fluctus, iras, Verg.; vulnera, to allay pain, Ov.

Muloibēr -ēris and -ēri, m. (mulceo, lit., the meller), 1. a surname of Vulcan, Cic., Ov.; 2, meton., fire, Ov. (genit. syncop., Muloibri).

mulco, 1. (MULC, whence also mulceo, mulgo), to thrash, maltreat, cudgel, handle roughly; male mulcati clavis ac fustibus repellantur, Cic.

mulcta, mulcto, = multa, multo (q.v.).

mulctra -æ, f. (mulgoo), a milk-pail, Verg.

mulctrārium -ii, n. (mulgeo), a milk-pail, Hor.

mulctrum -i, n. (mulgeo), a milk-pail, Hor.

mulgeo, mulsi, mulctum, 2. (root MULC, whence also mulceo), to milk, Verg.; prov.,

mulgere kircos, of an impossible undertaking, Verg.

muliebris -e (mulier). **I.** of or relating to a woman, womanly, feminine; vox, Cic.; vestis, Nep.; bellum, Cic.; certamen, on account of a woman, Liv.; Fortuna Muliebris, revered in memory of the women who had appeased the anger of Coriolanus, Liv. **II.** Transf., womanish, effeminate, unmanly; sententia, Cic.

muliebritēr, adv. (muliebris), after the manner of a woman, effeminately, womanishly; se lamentis muliebritēr lacrimisque dedere, Cic.

mulier -ēris, f. **I.** a woman, Cic. **II.** a wife, matron; virgo aut mulier, Cic.; cras mulier erit, Cic.

mulierārius -a -um (mulier), womanish; manus, a troop of soldiers sent by a woman, Cic.

muliercula -æ, f. (dim. of mulier), a little woman, used contemptuously, suas secum mulierculas in castra ducere, Cic.

mulierōsitas -ātis, f. (mulierosus), excessive love of women, Cic.

mulierōsus -a -um (mulier), fond of women, Cic.

mulinus -a -um (mulus), of or relating to a mule, Juv.

mullo -ōnis, m. (mulus), a mule-keeper, mule-driver, muleteer, one who lets mules to hire, Cic.

mulionius and (later) **mulionicus** -a -um (mulio), of or relating to a muleteer, Cic.

mulus -i, m. the red mullet, Cic.

mulsus -a -um (mel), 1, mixed with honey, sweetened with honey, Plin.; subst., **mulsum** -i, n. wine sweetened with honey; calix mulsi, Cic.; 2, transf., as sweet as honey; dicta mulsa, sweet words, Plaut.

multa (mulcta) -æ, f. a punishment consisting in loss of property (originally a fine in cattle); usually a money-fine, fine, mulct; multam dicere, to fix a fine, Cic.; multam petere, irrogate, to propose that an accused person should be fined to a certain amount, Cic.; multam certare, to discuss on both sides the amount of a fine, Cic.; aliquem multā multare, to punish by a fine, Cic.; multam committere, to incur a fine, Cic.

multangūlus -a -um (multus and angulus), many-cornered, multangular, Lucr.

multatīcius -a -um (multa), belonging or relating to a fine; pecunia, Liv.

multatio -ōnis, f. (l. mulio), a penalty, fine, mulct; bohorum, Cic.

multēsīmus -a -um (multus), very small; pars, Lucr.

multicāvus -a -um (multus and cavus), having many holes, porous; pumex, Ov.

multicia -ōrum, n. (multus and ico), soft, finely-woven garments, Juv.

multifariam, adv. (multifarius from multus), on many sides, in many places, Cic.

multifidus -a -um (multus and findo), cloven into many parts; faces, Ov.; -transf., Ister, having many branches, Mart.

multiformis -e (multus and forma), having many shapes, multiform, manifold, of many kinds; qualitates, Cic.

multifōrus -a -um (multus and foris), having many openings, pierced with many holes; multifori tibia buxi, Ov.

multigēneris -e (multus and genus), of many kinds, of many sorts, Plaut.

multigēnus -a -um = multigeneris (q.v.).

multijūgus -a -um and **multijūgus** -e (multus and jugum), many-yoked, yoked many,

together. **I.** Lit., equi, Liv. **II.** Transf., manifold, of many sorts; literae, Cic.

multimodis, adv. (per multis modis), in many ways, variously, Lucr.

multimodus -a -um (multus and modus), various, manifold, Liv. (?)

multiplex -plēis (multus and plex, from plico), having many folds. **I.** Lit., a, alvus est multiplex et tortuosa, Cic.; b, with many winds and turnings; vitis serpens multiplici lapsu, Cic.; c, with many layers; lorica, Verg.; d, having many parts; corōna, Cic.; e, manifold, many, numerous; multiplices fetus, numerous offspring, Cic.; f, many times as large; multiplex quam pro numero damnus est, Liv. **II.** Transf., A. Of things, of many different kinds, many-sided, manifold; multiplex ratio disputandi, Cic. B. Of persons, many-sided; varius et multiplex et copiosus, Cic.; multiplices naturae, Cic.; ingenium, versatile, changeable, Cic.

multiplicabilis -e (multiplico), having many folds, Cic.

multiplico, 1. (multiplex), to increase many times, multiply; aes alienum, Caes.; flumina collectis multiplicantur aquis, Ov.; domus multiplicata, enlarged, Cic.

multitudo -inis, f. (multus), a large number, multitude. **I.** Gen., litterarum, Cic. **II.** Esp., of men; 1, a large number of men, crowd, multitude; tanta multitudo lapides ac tela ciebat, Caes.; 2, in a contemptuous sense, the common people, mob, multitude; famā et multitudinis iudicio moveri, Cic.

multivōlus -a -um (multus and volo), having many wishes or desires, Cat.

1. multo (multo), 1. (multa), to punish; aliquem morte, Cic.; exsilio, Liv.; vitia hominum damnis, ignominia, vinculis, Cic.; aliquem pecuniā, to punish with a fine, Nep.; Veneri esse multatum, punished with a fine paid to Venus, Cic.

2. multo, -multum, used adv., v. multus.

multus -a -um; comp., plūs, plūris; superl., plūrimus -a -um, much. **I.** Lit., A. Of number, many, numerous; multis verbis, Cic.; viri, Cic.; multi, many persons, Cic.; minima multi, exceedingly few, Cic.; quam maxime multa vestigia, as few as possible, Nep.; multis verbis, diffusely, copiously, Cic.; elliptically, ne multa, ne multis, briefly, in brief, Cic.; multi (= οἱ πολλοί), the many, the multitude, the common herd; unus de multis, Cic.; orator e multis, Cic.; compar., plures, genit. plurium, several, more than one, Cic.; quid plura? in short, Cic.; pluribus verbis rogare, Cic.; superl., plurimi, very many, the most; plurimis verbis, Cic.; mons, very large, Verg.; Aetna, the greatest part of, Ov. B. Of strength or fulness, much, great, strong, considerable; 1, multo labore, Cic.; superl., pluribus sol, very hot, Ov.; 2, of time, ad multum diem, till late in the day, Cic.; multā nocte, late at night, Cic.; multo mane, very early, Cic. C. Of space, great; multa pars Europae, Liv. **II.** Transf., A. Of discourse, copious, diffuse, prolix; ne in re nota multus et insolens sim, Cic. B. Of an action, busy, vigorous, zealous; in eodem genere causarum multus erat T. Juventius, Cic. C. Obtrusive, troublesome; qui in aliquo genere aut inconvincens aut multus est, Cic. Hence, **multum**, compar., plūs, superl., plūrimum, much, a great part. **I.** Subst., A. In nom. or acc., with genit., ad multum diem, till far in the day, Liv.; multum diem, a large part of the day, Sall.; compar., plus posse, plus facere, Cic.; plus pecuniae, Cic.; plurimum posse, Cic.; plurimum gravitatis, Cic. B. In genit., of price or value, pluris emere, vendere, dearer, at

a higher price, Cic.; mea mihi conscientia plūris est quam omnium sermo, is of more value to me, Cic.; aliquem plūris aestimare, to think more highly of, Cic.; superl., plurimi, very dear; esse, Cic. **II.** Adv., A. multo, by far, with comparatives or words of similar force; multo pauciores, Cic.; multo antepone, Cic.; non multo post, not long after, Cic. B. multum; 1, of degree, much, very; longe multumque superare, Cic.; vir multum bonus, Cic.; non multum est majus, Cic.; 2, of time, often; multum mecum loquantur, Cic. C. plus; 1, of number, more; non plus quam semel, Cic.; without quam, plus mille capti, Liv.; with abl., nec esse plus uno, Cic.; 2, of degree, more; quem plus plusque in dies diligo, more and more, Cic. D. plurimum, most; ut te plurimum diligam, Cic.

Muluccha (Mulucha) -ae, m. a river in Mauritania, now Malua or Mohya.

mūlus -i, m. a mule, Cic.

Mulvius -a -um, Mulvian; pons, a bridge above Rome on the via Flaminia, now Ponte Molle.

Mummīus -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was L. Mummīus Achaicus, the destroyer of Corinth.

Mūnātius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was L. Mūnātius Plancus, one of the legates of Caesar. ♦

Munda -ae, f. town in Hispania Baetica, scene of a victory of Julius Caesar over the sons of Pompeius, 45 B.C.

mundānus -a -um (mundus), of or relating to the world, mundane. Subst., **mundānus** -i, m. a citizen of the world, Cic.

munditiā -ae, f. and (not in Cic.) **mundities** -ēi, f. (mundus), cleanness. **I.** Lit., Plaut. **II.** neatness, spruceness, elegance; 1, non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, Cic.; munditiis capimur, Ov.; simplex munditiis, Hor.; 2, neatness, elegance of style, quā munditiā, homines quā elegantia, Cic.

mun-do, 1. (mundus), to cleanse, purify, Verg.

1. mundus -a -um, clean; neat, elegant. **I.** supellex, coena, Hor. **II.** 1, of manner of life, elegant, refined; homo, Cic.; cultus iusto mundior, too elegant apparel, Liv.; 2, of discourse, neat, elegant; verba, Ov.

2. mundus -i, m. (1. mundus, like Gr. κόσμος). **I.** ornament; muliebris, Liv. **II.** the universe, the world, and the heavenly bodies. A. hic ornatus mundi, harmony of the universe, Cic.; mundi innumerabiles, Cic. B. 1, the heavens; lucens, Cic.; 2, the world, the earth; a, lit., quicumque mundo terminus obstitit, Hor.; b, meton., the inhabitants of the world, mankind; fastos evolvere mundi, Hor.

mūnēro, 1. (munus), to give, present; aliquem aliquā re, Cic.

mūnērē, 1. dep. to present; natura aliud alii muneratur, Cic.

mūnia -ium, n. duties, functions, official duties, official business; candidatorum, Cic.

mūniceps -cipis, c. (munia and capio). **I.** the citizen of a municipium; muncipes Cosanus, of Cosa, Cic. **II.** a fellow-citizen, countryman, fellow-countryman; meus, Cic.; muncipes Jovis advexisse lagoenas, countrymen of Jupiter, i.e., Cretan, Juv.

mūnicīpālis -e (municipium), relating or belonging to a municipium, municipal; homines, Cic.; sometimes in a contemptuous sense, provincial; eques, Juv.

mūnicīpiū -ii, n. (muncipes), a town, usually in Italy, the inhabitants of which had the Roman citizenship, but were governed by their

own magistrates and laws; a free town, municipal town, Cic.

mūnīfīcē, adv. (munificus), *munificently, generously*, Cic.

mūnīfēntīa -ae, f. (munificus), *munificence, bountifulness*, Sall.

mūnifico, 1. (munificus), to present, to give, Lucr.

mūnificus -a -um (munus and facio), *muni-
ficient, liberal*; in dando, Cic. (compar., munifi-
centior, superl., munificentissimus).

mūnimen -inis, n. (munio), a protection, defence, fortification; munimine cingere fossas, Ov.; ad imbres, against the rains, Verg.

munimentum -i, n. (munio). **I.** a fortification, bulwark, defence, protection; ut instar muri hae sepes munimenta praebent, Caes.; tenere se munimentis, entrenchments, Tac. **II.** Fig., protection; rati noctem sibi munimento fore. Sall.

mūnio (**moenio**) -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. (**moenia**). **1**, to build, build with walls; **oppidum**, Hor.; absol., to build a wall, Nep. **II**. **A**, to surround with a wall, fortify; **1**, a, lit., palatium, Nep.; montem, Caes.; castra vallo fossaque, Caes.; **B**, transf., to protect, defend; Alpihus Italian munierat natura, Cic.; domum praesidiis, Cic.; quae (herbescens veriditas) contra avium morsum munitur vallo aristarum, Cic.; **2**, fig., to secure, make sure; mūnio me ad haec tempora, Cic. **B**, to make or build a road, to pave a road; viam, Cic.; itinera, Nep.; fig., mūnire alicui viam accusandi, to prepare a way for. Cic.

mūnitio -ōnis, f. (munio). **I.** fortifying, entrenching; **1**, lit., milites munitione prohibere, Caes.; **2**, meton., a fortification, entrenchment; urbem operibus munitionibusque caespire, Cic. **II.** a making passable, paving of roads; ex viarum munitione quaestum facere, Cic.; munition fluminum. bridging over. Tac.

mūnīto, 1. (intens. of *munio*), to pave, make passable: *viam*, Cic.

mūnītor -ōris, m. (munio), a builder of fortifications, a sapper and miner, military engineer, Liv.

mūnītus-a-um, p. adj. (from *munio*), *fortified, made safe, secured*; oppidum munitissimum, Cic.

mūnus-eris, n. (moenus). **I.** an office, function, employment, duty; reipublicae, a public office, Cic.; officii, the performance of a duty, Cic.; tuum est hoc munus, Cic.; consulare munus sustinere, Cic.; belli munera inter se partiri, Liv. **II. A.** an affectionate service, favour; neque vero verbis augeat summi munus, Cic.; munere alicuius rei (poët.), by the help of, Verg.; esp., the last services to the dead, funeral honours, interment; innuere inani fungi, Verg. **B.** a gift, present; 1, alicui munus mittere, Cic.; mittere alicui aliquid muneri, to send or give as a present, Caes.; munera Liberi, wine, Hor.; Cereris, bread, Ov.; transf., opusculum majorum vigiliarum munus, the fruit of, Cic.; 2, a, a sacrifice; munera ferre templis, Verg.; b, a public show, especially of gladiators, generally given by the aediles to the people; munus magnificum dare, praebere, Cic.; munus gladiatorium, Cic.; hence, a building or theatre erected for the people, Ov.

mūnuscūlum -i, n. (dim. of munus), a small gift, little present; alicui mittere munusculum levidense crasso filo. Cic.

Mūnŷchia -ae, f. (Μουνυχία), one of the ports of Athens. Adj., **Mūnŷchiūs** -a -um = **Athenian**. Ov.

1. *mūraena* = *murena* (q.v.).

2. **Mūraena** = Murena (q.v.).

mūrālis -e (murus), -of or relating to a wall, mural; *pila muralia*, used by those who defend a wall, Caes.; *falces*, hooks or grappling-irons for pulling down walls, Caes.; *corona*, the crown given to the one who first ascended the wall of a besieged city, Liv.; also *corona*, the diadem of Cybele, adorned with walls and towers, Lucr.

Murcia (**Murtia**, **Myrtēa**) -ae, f. a surname of *Venus*; ad *Murciae* (sc. aedem), or ad *Murciam*, a valley separating the Palatine from the Aventine at Rome. Liv.

1. **mūrēna** (**mūraena**) -ae, f. (μύραινα), a sea-fish highly prized by the Romans.

2. *Mūrēna* -ae, m. (l. *murena*), a cognomen belonging to the gens *Licinia*, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, L. *Licinius Murena*, defended by Cicero, in the extant oration "Pro Murena," on a charge of bribery; 2, L. *Licinius Varro Murena*, friend of Cicero, executed for suspected complicity in a plot against Augustus.

mûrex -icis, m. **I.** the purple-fish, a shell-fish from which the Tyrian dye was obtained; the shell in poets is represented as the trumpet of Triton, Ov.; it was also used to adorn grottos, Ov.; meton., **1,** the purple dye itself, Tyriocœus ardebat murice laena, Verg.; **2,** a sharp stone, projecting rock, resembling the murex in shape; acutus, Verg. **II.** an edible shell-fish; Baianus, Hor.

Murgantia -ae, f. **I.** a town in Samnium, now *Croce di Morcone*. **II.** town in Sicily, now *Mandri Bianchi*. Adj., **Murgantinus** -a -um, relating to Murgantia.

murmillo = mirmillo (q.v.).

mŭrĭa -ae, f. (ἄλμυρίς), *brine, pickle*, Hor.

murmur -ūris, n. (onomatop.), a murmur, a humming, buzzing, roaring, growling noise. **I.** of men and animals, populi, Liv.; of indistinct supplication, placare deos precibus at murmure longo, Ov.; the humming of bees, Verg.; the roar of a lion, Mart. **II.** Of things, of the sea, Cic.; of the wind, Verg.; of the sound of wind-instruments, cornuum, Hor.; infanti buxi, Ov.

murmūro, 1. (murmur). **I.** to murmur, make a humming, growling noise; with acc., flebile lingua murmurat exanimis, Ov. **II.** Of things, to roar; mare murmurans, Cic.

1. murrha (murra) = 1. myrrhā (q.v.).

2. *murrha* (*murra*, *myrrha*) -ae, f. a mineral, perhaps fluor spar, out of which costly vases and goblets were made; hence, poet., the goblets themselves. Mart.

1. murrhëus (murrëus) = l. myrrhëus (q.v.).

2. murrhēus (murrēus, myrrhēus) -a
-uin (2. murrha), made of fluor spar, pocula, Prop.

1. **murrinus (murrinus)** = 1. myrrinus (q.v.).

2. **murrhīnus** (**murrīnus**, **myrrhīnus**)
-2-um (*murrha*), *made of or relating to the mineral called myrrha*. Plaut.

murt . . . v. myrt . . .

Murtia = Murcia (q.v.).

mūrus -i, m. a wall. **I. A.** Lit. a, a wall round a city; urbis, Cic.; muro lapideo urbem cingere, Cic.; b, the wall of a private building, Cic. **B.** Transf. 1, the wall of a building, Cic.; 2, a bank or dyke of earth, Varr.; 3, the rim or edge of a vessel, Juv. **II.** protection, defence; lex Aelia et Fufia propugnacula mūrque tranquillatis, Cic.; Graium murus Achilles, Ov.

1. **mūs**, mūris, c. (mūs), a mouse; rusticus or agrestis, field-mouse, Hor.; non solum inquilini sed etiam mures migrarunt, Cic.; under

the word *mus* the Romans comprehended the rat, marten, sable, ermine, etc.

2. Mūs, Mūris, m. the name of a family of the gens Decia, two members of which, P. Decius Mūs and his son of the same name, devoted themselves to death to gain victory for their country.

Mūsa -ae, f. (Μοῦσα). **I.** a muse, goddess of music, poetry, and generally of the fine arts. The Muses, usually said to be the daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, were nine in number, namely, Clio, Melpomene, Thalia, Euterpe, Terpsichore, Calliope, Erato, Urania, Polyhymnia. **II.** Meton., **1.** song, poetry; pedestris, poetry bordering on prose, Hor.; **2.** musae, learning, studies; agrestiores, Cic.

1. Mūsaeus -i, m. (Μουσαῖος), a fabulous Greek poet.

2. mūsaeus -a -um (Musa), poetical, musical, Lucr.

musca -ae, f. (μύσκα, dim. of μύια), a fly, Cic.; transf., a troublesome, inquisitive person, Plaut.

muscārius -a -um (musca), **1.** of or relating to flies, Plin.; **2.** subst., **muscārium** -ii, n. a fly-flap, made of peacocks' feathers or an ox's or horse's tail, Mart.

muscipūla -ae, f. and **muscipulum** -i, n. (mus and capio), a mouse-trap, Phaedr.

muscosus -a -um (muscus), covered with moss, full of moss, mossy; fontes, Virg.; nihil muscosius, Cic.

musculus -i, m. (dim. of mus). **I.** a little mouse, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** milit. t. t., a shed, Mantel, Caes.; **2.** a species of whale, Plin.

muscus -i, m. moss, Hor.

mūsēus -a -um = **2. musaeus** (q. v.).

mūsica -ae, f. and **mūsicē** -ēs, f. (μουσική), music; musicam tractare, Cic.

1. mūsicē -ēs, f. = **mūsica** (q. v.).

2. mūsicē, adv. (μουσικῶς), splendidly, pleasantly, finely; musice hercle aetatem agitis, Plaut.

mūsicus -a -um (μουσικός). **I.** belonging or relating to music, musical; leges, rules of music, Cic. Subst., **a.** **mūsicus** -i, m. a musician, Cic.; **b.** **mūsica** -ōrum, n. music, Cic. **II.** Esp., relating to poetry, poetical, Ter.

mussito, **1.** (intens. of musso), to murmur to oneself, to mutter to oneself, Liv.; clam mussito, Liv.

musso, **1.** (like mutio, from sound mu). **I.** **a.** to murmur, mutter, whisper to oneself; musantes inter se rogabant, Liv.; **b.** to hum, buzz; of bees, mussant oras et limina circum, Verg. **II.** to be in fear and uncertainty; mussat rex ipse Latinus, quos generos vocet, Verg.

mustacēum (mustācium) -i, n. and **mustacūs (mustācius)** -i, m. (mustum), a must-cake, a laurel-cake, a sort of wedding-cake, mixed with must and baked on bay-leaves; prov., laureolam in mustaceo quærere, to look for fame in trifles, Cic.

mustēla (mustella) -ae, f. (dim. of mus), a weasel, Cic.

mustēlinus (mustellinus) -a -um (mustēla), of or relating to a weasel, Ter.

mustum -i, n., v. mustus.

mustus -a -um, young, new, fresh. **I.** Adj., agna, Cato; vinum, must, Cato. **II.** Subst., **mustum** -i, n. new wine, must, Verg.; fig., nova ista quasi de musto ac lacu fervida oratio, Cic.; meton., ter centum musta videre, vintages, Ov.

Musulāmi (Musulāmi) -ōrum, m. a warlike people of Numidia.

Mūta -ae, f. (mutus), a nymph, whom Jupiter made dumb because of her loquacity.

mūtābilis -e (muto), changeable, variable, inconstant; ea forma reipublicae mutabilis est, Cic.

mūtābilitas -ātis, f. (mutabilis), changeableness, mutability; mentis, Cic.

mūtātio -ōnis (muto). **I.** a changing, change, mutation; facere mutationem alicuius rei, Cic.

II. a mutual change, exchange; officiorum, Cic.

mūtīlo, **1.** (mutilis). **I.** to maim, mutilate, cut off; naso auribusque mutilatis, Liv.; caudam colubrae, Ov. **II.** Transf., to curtail, diminish; exercitum, Cic.

mūtīlus -a -um (μῦτλος, μῦτλος). **I.** maimed, mutilated; esp. of animals which have lost one or both horns; alces mutilae sunt cornibus, Caes.; so transf. in jest, sic mutilis militaris, Hor. **II.** Fig., of speech, mutila loqui, briefly, Cic.

Mūtīna -ae, f. town in Cispadane Gaul, now Modena. Hence, adj., **Mūtīnensis** -e, relating to Mutina.

mūtīo (muttio), **4.** (from sound mu), to mutter, mumble, murmur, Plaut., Ter.

mūtītio (muttītio) -ōnis, f. a muttering, mumbling, Plaut.

mūto, **1.** (for movito), to move. **I.** to move away, remove; ne quis invitus civitate mutetur, should be removed from the state, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to change, alter; **1.** a, transit., sententiam, consilium, voluntatem, Cic.; mutari alite, to be changed into a bird, Ov.; **b.** reflex. mutare, and pass. mutari, to be changed; annona nihil mutavit, Liv.; **2.** a, to dye; vellera luto, Verg.; **b.** vinum mutatum, spoiled, soured, Hor. **B.** to change, exchange; **1.** iumenta, to change horses, Caes.; but, mutare calceos et vestimenta, to undress, Cic.; esp., mutare vestem, to put on mourning, Cic.; mutare terram, to go into another country, Liv.; mutata verba, used metaphorically, Cic.; **2.** to exchange, barter; merces, Verg.; res inter se, Sall.

mūtūatio -ōnis, f. (mutuo), a borrowing, Cic.

mūtūē, adv. (mutuus), mutually, reciprocally, in return; respondere, Cic.

mūtūō, adv. (mutuus), mutually, reciprocally; aestus maritimi mutuo accedentes et recedentes, Cic.

mūtūor, **1.** dep. (mutuum), to borrow. **I.** Lit., a, money, etc.; pecunias, Caes.; without acc., ab aliquo, Cic.; b, other things, auxilia ad bellum, Auct. bell. Gall. **II.** Transf., orator subtilitatem ab Academicis mutuatur, Cic.; verbum a simili, to speak metaphorically, Cic.

mūtus -a -um. **I.** unable to speak, not possessing the power of articulate speech, dumb; bestia, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** muta dolore lyra est, Ov. **B.** uttering no sound, mute, silent; imago, Cic.; artes quasi mutae, the fine arts as opposed to rhetoric, Cic. **C.** a, of places whence no sound is heard, still, quiet; forum, Cic.; **b.** of time, tempus mutum litteris, when nothing is written, Cic.

mūtūs -a -um (muto), lit., given in exchange. **I.** borrowed, lent; pecuniam dare mutuum, to lend, Cic.; sumere ab aliquo pecunias mutuas, to borrow, Cic. Subst., **mūtūum** -i, n. a loan, Cic. **II.** mutual, reciprocal; nox omnia erroris mutui implevit, on both sides, Liv.; benevolentia, Cic. Subst., **mūtūum** -i, n. reciprocity; mutuum in amicitia, Cic.; pedibus per mutua nexis, fastened on each other, Verg.

Mūtūcē -ēs, f. town in Sicily, now Modica. Hence, adj., **Mūtūcensis** -e, relating to Mutyce.

Mýkalē -ēs, f. (Μυκάλη), a promontory of Ionia, opposite the island of Samos.

Mýcenæ -ārum, f., and **Mýcēna** -ae, f., and **Mýcenē** -ēs, f. (Μυκῆναι, Μυκῆνη), a city in Argolis of which Agamemnon was king; hence, 1, adj., **Mýcenæus** -a -um, relating to Mycene or to Agamemnon; 2, **Mýcenenses** -ium, m. inhabitants of Mycenæ; 3, **Mýcēnis** -idis, f. a Mycenian woman, e.g., Iphigeneia, Ov.

Mýcōnus (-ōs) -i, f. (Μύκωνος), one of the Cyclades Islands in the Aegean Sea.

Mygdōnēs -um, m. (Μυγδώνες), a Thracian people who settled in Phrygia, Bithynia, and Mesopotamia. Hence, 1, **Mygdōnis** -idis, f. = Lydian, Ov.; 2, **Mygdōnius** -a -um = Phrygian, Hor.

Mygdōuidēs -ae, m. son of Mygdon, king of Phrygia.

Mýlasa -ōrum, n. (Μύλασα), a town in Caria. Hence, **A. Mýlāsēni** -ōrum, m. and **B. Mýlāsenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Mýlasa. **C. Mýlāsēus** -ēi, m. an inhabitant of Mýlasa. **D. Mýlāsius** -a -um, Mýlasian.

Myndus (-ōs) -i, f. (Μύνδος), sea-town in Caria. Hence, **Myndii** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Myndus.

mýōpāro -ōnis, m. (μυοπάρων), a small piratical skiff, Cic.

mýricē -ēs, f., and **mýrica** -ae, f. (μύρικη), the tamarisk, Verg.

Myrina -ae, f. (Μυρίνα), fortified sea-port of the Aeolians in Mysia.

Myrmecidēs -ae, m. (Μυρμηκίδης), a celebrated sculptor.

Myrmidōnes -um, m. (Μυρμιδόνες), the Myrmidons, a people in Thessalia Phthiotis under the rule of Achilles.

myrmillo = mirmillo (q.v.).

Mýrō -ōnis, m. (Μύρων), a celebrated Greek sculptor.

mýrōpōla -ae, m. (μυροπώλης), a seller of unguents, Plaut.

mýrōpōlium -ii, n. (μυροπώλιον), a shop where unguents are sold, Plaut.

1. **myrrha** (**murrha**, **murra**) -ae, f. (μύρρα), 1, the myrrh-tree, Plin.; 2, myrrh, a gum obtained from the myrrh-tree.

2. **myrrha** = 2. murrha (q.v.).

3. **Myrrha** -ae, f. (Μύρρα), the daughter of Cinyras, changed into a myrrh-tree.

1. **myrrhēus** (**murrhēus**, **murrēus**) -a -um (myrrha), 1, perfumed or anointed with myrrh, Hor.; 2, myrrh-coloured, yellow, Prop.

2. **myrrhēus** = 2. murreus (q.v.).

1. **myrrhinus** (**murrhinus**, **murrīnus**) -a -um (1. myrrha), of myrrh, Plaut.

2. **myrrhinus** = 2. murrhinus (q.v.).

myrtētum (**murtētum**) -i, n. (myrtus), a grove or thicket of myrtle-trees, Sall.

myrtēus (**murtēus**) -a -um, 1, of or relating to the myrtle, Verg.; 2, myrtle-coloured, Tib.

myrtum -i, n. (μύρτον), the myrtle-berry, Verg.

myrtus -i and -us, f. (μύρτος), the myrtle, myrtle-tree, Verg.

Myrtilus -i, m. (Μυρτίλος), the son of Mercury, who threw himself into the sea, hence according to some called mare Myrtoum (but see under Myrtos).

Myrtos -i, f. (Μύρτος), a small island near Euboea; hence, adj., **Myrtōus** -a -um, mare Myrtoum, a part of the Aegean sea between Crete, the Peloponnese, and Euboea.

Myscelus -i, m. (Μύσκελος), an Achaean, founder of Crotona.

Mysi -ōrum, m. (Μύσοι), the people of Mysia in Asia Minor; hence, 1, **Mysia** -ae, f. their country; 2, **Mysus** -a -um, Mysian.

mystāgōgus -i, m. (μυσταγωγός), a priest or attendant who showed the temple to strangers; a cicerone, Cic.

mysterium -ii, n. (μυστήριον). **I.** Sing., a secret, secret science; aliquid tacitum tamquam mysterium tenere, Cic. **II.** Plur., **mysteria** -ōrum, n. (μυστήρια). **A.** mysteries or secret rites with which some gods of antiquity were worshipped; especially the Eleusinian worship of Ceres, Cic. **B.** secrets, mysteries (of an art); mysteria rhetorum aperire, Cic.

mystēs -ae, m. (μύστης), a priest at the mysteries, Ov.

mysticus -a -um (μυστικός), relating to the mysteries, secret, mystic, Verg.

Mýtilēnae -ārum, f. and **Mýtilēnē** -ēs, f. (Μυτιλήνη), capital of the island of Lesbos. Hence, adj., **Mýtilēnaeus** -a -um, Mýtilēnean.

Myūs -untis, f. (Μυούς), a town in Caria.

mýtilus = mitulus (q.v.).

N.

N, the thirteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds in sound to the Greek nu (Ν, ν). For the uses of N. as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Nābātaei (**Nābāthaei**) -ōrum, m. (Ναβαταῖοι, Ναβαθαῖοι), the Nabataeans in Arabia Petraea. Hence, **Nābātaeus** -a -um, Nabataean, poet. = Arabian, Eastern; subst., **Nābātaea** -ae, f. (Ναβαταῖα), a country of Arabia Petraea.

Nābis -bidis, m. (Νάβις), king of Sparta about 200 A.C.

nabliūm (**nauliūm**) -ii and **nablum** -i, n. a stringed instrument of uncertain form; a kind of harp or lyre, Ov.

nae = 1. ne (q.v.).

naenia = nenia (q.v.).

Naevius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, of which the most notable member was Cn. Naevius, Roman dramatic and epic poet, born about 274 A.C. Hence, **Naevianus** -a -um, Naevian.

naevus -i, m. a mole on the body, Cic.

Nahanarvali -ōrum, m. a German tribe.

Nāis -ādis and **Nāis** -idis (-idos), acc. plur. -idas, f. (Ναῖας, Ναῖς, a swimmer), 1, a water-nymph, Naiad; used attrib.; puellae Naiades, Verg.; 2, a nymph, hamadryad, Nereid, Ov. Hence, **Nāicus** -a -um, belonging to the Naiads.

nam, conj. for (differs from enim in standing at the beginning of a clause or proposition). **I.** Introducing an explanation, is pagus appellatur Tigurinus; nam omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa est, Caes.; hence, esp., a; sometimes introducing a parenthesis, in insula quae est in Tiberino (nam opinor illud alteri flumini nomen esse) sermoni demus operam, Cic.; b, or taking up the thought interrupted by a parenthesis, duplex inde Hannibali gaudium fuit (neque enim quidquam eorum, quae apud hostes agerentur, eum fallabat); nam et liberam: Minucii temeritatem, etc., Liv.; also c,

introducing examples in illustration of a previous general assertion, vivo Catone minores natu multi uno tempore oratores floruerunt; nam et A. Albinus et literatus et disertus fuit, Cic. **II.** Introducing a reason, argument, fact, in justification of a preceding statement, celebratote illos dies cum conjugibus ac liberis vestris; nam multi saepe honores die immortalibus iusti habiti sunt, sed profecto iustiores nunquam, Cic.; also used in rhetorical questions to express a climax, numquam illum ne minimā quidem re offendi . . . una domus erat, idem victus isque communis; nam quid ego de studiis dicam? Cic.; often found in connexion with *hercle*, *mehercle*, *edepul*, Cic. **III.** Used to add emphasis to an interrogation, and in this application often enclitic, quis est nam ludus in undis? Verg.

Namnētes -um, m. a people in Gallia Celtica near the modern Nantes.

namquē, conj., a more emphatic form of *nam* (q.v.), standing like it at the beginning of a sentence or clause, though sometimes after the first or second word: prodigium extemplo dedicationem secutum; namque lapidibus pluit, Liv.; Alcibiades ad omnes res aptus consiliique plenus; namque imperator fuit summus mari et terrā, Nep.

nanciscor, nactus and nanctus sum, 3. dep. **I.** to get, obtain, meet. **I.** Lit., to find, fall on; anulus, Ter.; morbum, Nep.; spem, Cic.; fidem, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** = to reach; vitis claviculis suis, quicquid est nactus, complectitur, Cic. **B.** to find, meet with; aliquem, Cic.; turbidam tempestatem, Caes.

Nantuates -ium, m. a Celtic Alpine people.

nānus -i, m. (*vānos*, *vāvos*), a dwarf, Juv.

nāpaeus -a -um (*vanaios*); of or relating to the forest; subst., **nāpaeo** -arum, f. wood-nymphs, Verg.

Nār, Nāris, m. a river of Italy, that flows into the Tiber, now Nera.

Narbo -ōnis, m. town in Gallia Narbonensis, now Narbonne. Hence, adj., **Narbonensis** -e, of or belonging to Narbo.

narcissus -i, m. (*vāpκισσος*). **I.** the narcissus, daffodil, Verg. **II.** Proper name, Narcissus, son of Cepheus and Liriope, a youth of remarkable beauty, who fell in love with his own reflection in a fountain, and wasted away till he was changed into the flower of the same name.

nardus -i, f. and **nardum** -i, n. (*vāpδος*), 1, nard, a name given by the ancients to various aromatic plants, Plin.; 2, the unguent or balsam of nard, Hor.

nāris -is, f. the nostril; usually plur., **nares** -ium, f. the nostrils. **A.** Gen., fasciculum ad nares commovere, Cic. **B.** Esp., the nose, as expressive of sagacity or of scorn or anger; homo naris obesse, a person of dull perception, Hor.; homo emunctae naris, a man of keen perception, Hor.; nariibus uti, to laugh at, mock at, Hor.; ne mappa nares corruget, cause the guest to turn up his nose, Hor.

Narnia -ae, f. a town in Umbria on the Nar, now Narni. Hence, adj., **Narniensis** -e, relating to Narnia.

narrābilis -e (narro), that can be told or narrated, Ov.

narrātio -ōnis, f. (narro), a telling, narrating, relating, narration; rem narrare ita ut verisimilis narratio sit, Cic.

narrātor -ōris, m. (narro), a relater, narrator, Cic.

narrātus -ūs, m. (narro), a narration, narrative, Ov.

narro, 1. (for gnaro = gnarum facio), to make known. **I.** to relate, tell, narrate; ego tibi ea narro, quae tu melius scis quam ipse qui narro, Cic.; de mea sollicitudine, Cic.; male bene, narrare, to bring good or bad tidings, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Cic.; with rel. sent, Cic.; pass., narratur, with nom. and infin., it is narrated, it is told, Liv. **II.** to say, speak, tell; narro tibi (a form of asseveration), I assure you, Cic.

narthecium -ii, n. (*ναρθήκιον*), a case for, keeping perfumes and medicines, Cic.

narus = gnarus (q.v.).

Nārycum -i, n. and **Nāryx** -r̄ycis, f. (*Νάρυξ*), a town of the Ozolian Locrians, whence the town of Locri in Bruttium was founded. Adj. **Nārycius** -a -um, Narycian; urbs, Locri in Italy, Ov.

Nāsāmōnes -um, a people in the south-west of Cyrenaica. Hence, adj., **Nāsāmōniacus** -a -um, Nasamonian.

nascor (gnascor), nātus sum, 3. dep. **I.** Lit., **A.** to be born, nasci patre certo, Cic.; non nobis solum nati sumus, Cic.; post hominum genus natum, since the beginning of the world, Cic. **B.** to descend from, spring from; natus summo loco, of a good family, Cic. **II.** Transf., to arise, be produced, spring forth; nascitur ibi plumbum, Caes.; ab eo flumine collis nascebatur, began to rise, Cic.; nulla tam detestabilis pestis est, quae non homini ab homine nascatur, Cic.

Nāsica -ae, m. name of a family of the Scipios, the most famous member of which, was P. Cornel. Scipio Nasica, famous for his integrity.

Nāso -ōnis, m. the cognomen of the poet P. Ovidius; v. Ovidius.

Nāsos -i, f. (*vāσος* = *vīσος*, island), a part of the city of Syracuse.

nassa (naxa) -ae, f. a narrow-necked basket for catching fish, Plaut.; fig., a trap, net, snare, ex hac naxa exire constitui, Cic.

nastureium (nasturtium) ii, n. a kind of cress, Cic.

nasus -i, m. the nose. **I.** Lit., **A.** nasus ita locatus est, ut quasi murus oculis interjectus esse videatur, Cic. **B.** the nose; a, as the seat of smell, nasus illis nullus erat, Hor.; b, as expressing anger, scorn, etc., aliquem or aliquid naso suspendere aduncō, to turn up the nose at, ridicule, mock, Hor. **II.** Transf., the nose, nozzle, spout of a vessel, Juv.

nāsūtus -a -um (nasus) 1, having a large nose, Hor.; 2, acute, sagacious, satirical, Mart.

nāta -ae, f. (nascor), a daughter, Verg.

nātālicius -a -um (natalis), of or relating to birth, and esp. to the time of birth; praedicta, a horoscope, Cic. Subst., **nātālicia** -ōrum, n. a birthday festival, Cic.

nātālis -e (2, natus), of or relating to birth, natal. **I.** Adj., dies, Cic.; lux, Ov.; hora, Hor.; diem natalem suum agere, celebrate, Cic.; **II.** Subst., **nātālis** -is, m., a, a birth-place, Delos natalis Apollinis, Hor.; b, a birth-day, Cic.; natalis Romae, festival of Palilia in honour of the founding of Rome, Ov.; plur. **nātāles** -ium, m. birth, origin, condition; Cornelius Fuscus, claris natalibus, of illustrious origin, Tac.

nātans -antis (partic. of nato), swimming; poet. subst. f., natantes, fishes, Verg.

nātatio -ōnis, f. (nato), swimming, ap. Cic.

nātātor -ōris, m. (nato), a swimmer, Ov.

nātes, v. natis.

nātio -ōnis, f. (nascor). **I.** Abstr., a being born, birth; natione Numidā, Tac.; hence, personification, Natio, the goddess of birth, Cic. **II.**

Coner, A. Lit., a nation, people; externa nationes et gentes, Cic. **B. Transf.**, a breed, race, species, stock, class; candidatorum, Cic.; Epicur-eorum, Cic.; vestra natio (of the Stoics), Cic.

nātis -is, f., usually plur., **nātes** -ium, f. the rump, buttocks, Hor.

nātivus -a -um (2. natus). **I.** born, that which has come into existence by birth; Anaximandri opinio est, natos esse deos, Cic. **II.** inborn, innate, native, natural, not artificial; beluae nativis testis inhaerentes, Cic.

nāto, l. (from *no*, nare), to swim. **I. Lit.**, studiosissimus homo natandi, Cic.; in oceano, Cic.; natant aequore pisces, Ov.; natat uncta carina, floats, Verg.; poet., followed by acc., caeca freta, Verg. **II. Transf., A.** to stream, spread abroad; qua se Tiberinus in altum dividit et campo liberiore natat, Ov.; fig., to totter = to be insecure; tu mihi natare visus es, Cic. **B.** 1, to swim with anything, be full of, overflow; natabant pavimenta vivo, Cic.; omnia plenis rura natant fossis, Verg.; 2, of the eyes, to swim, to be glassy; vinis oculique animique natabant, Ov.

natrix -icis, f. a water-snake, Cic.

nātūra -ae, f. (nascor). **I.** birth, Cic.; natura frater, adoptione filius, Cic. **II.** nature. **A.** 1, natural qualities of anything; a, of things, haec est natura propria animae et vis, Cic.; montis, Caes.; loci, Caes.; b, of men, nature, natural disposition, character; quae tua natura est, Cic.; versare etiam naturam, Cic.; naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, Hor.; 2, nature, a, the laws of nature, the order and constitution of the world; quod rerum natura non patitur, Cic.; naturae satisfacere, to pay the debt of nature, to die, Cic.; naturae concedere, Sall.; b, nature, possibility; in rerum natura fuisse, to be possible, Cic. **B.** 1, a, the world, creation; in full, rerum natura, Cic.; b, nature as the soul of the universe, Cic.; 2, an element, substance, essence; ex duabus naturis confata, Cic.

nātūrālis -e (natura). **I.** that which has arisen or been produced by birth, natural; pater, own father (opp. adoptive father), Cic. **II.** 1, natural; societas, lex, Cic.; neut. plur. subst., naturalia anteponantur non naturalibus that which is natural to that which is not natural, Cic.; 2, relating to nature; quaestiones, Cic.

nātūrālītēr, adv. (naturalis), naturally, by nature, according to nature; divinare, Cic.

1. **nātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from nascor). **I.** Adj., born; 1, born for, fitted by nature for; with ad or in and the acc., or with dat., Iudaei et Syrae nationes natae servituti, Cic.; poet. with inf., animal natum tolerare labores, Ov.; 2, naturally constituted; ita natus locus est, Liv.; pro re nata, under present circumstances, as things are now, Cic.; 3, with a date, expresses age, eques Romanus annos prope XC natus, almost ninety years old, Cic. **II.** Subst., 1, **nātus** -i, m. a son, Cic.; 2, **nāta** -ae, f. a daughter, Verg.

2. **nātus** -ū, m. (found only in the abl. sing.), (nascor), birth (particularly applied to denote age); magnus natu, grandis natu, of considerable age, Cic.; qui fuit maior natu quam Plautus et Naevius, older, Cic.; ex his omnibus natu minimus, the youngest, Cic.

naurarchus -i, m. (ναύαρχος), a captain of a ship, Cic.

nauci, v. naucum.

Naurōrātes, acc. -em, m. (Ναυκράτης), a Greek orator, pupil of Isocrates.

naucum -i, n., lit., a nut-shell, fig., a trifle, something very small; only used in such ex-

pressions as non nauci habere, to esteem lightly, Cic.

naufrāgium -ii, n. (for navifragium, from navis and frango), a shipwreck. **I. Lit.**, naufragium (naufugia) facere, to suffer shipwreck, Cic.; naufragio laterire, Caes.; perire, Cic.; prov., naufragia alicuius ex terra intueri, to behold danger from a place of safety, Cic.; fig., misfortune, ruin, loss; fortunarium, Cic.; patrimonii, Cic.; tabula ex naufragio, literally, a plank from a shipwreck, a means of safety, way of deliverance, Cic. **II.** Meton., the remains of a shipwreck, wreckage; fig., colligere naufragium reipublicae, Cic.

naufrāgus -a -um (for navifragus, from navis and frango). **I.** Pass., that suffers or has suffered shipwreck; Marius Africā devictā expulsum et naufragum vidit, Cic.; corpora, Verg.; puppis, Ov.; fig., patrimonio naufragus, Cic. **II.** Act., poet., causing shipwreck; mare, Hor.; unda, Tib.

naulium = nablum (q.v.).

naulum -i, n. (ναῦλον), fare, passage-money, Juv.

naumāchia -ae, f. (ναυμαχία), 1, a naval battle exhibited as a spectacle, Suet.; 2, the place in which the spectacle was exhibited, Suet.

naumāchiārius -a -um (naumachia), of or relating to a mock sea-fight, Plin.; subst., **naumāchiārius** -i, m. one who fought in a mock sea-fight, Suet.

Naupactus (-ōs) -i, f. (Ναῦπακτος), a seaport on the Gulf of Corinth in Locri Ozolae, now Nepactos or Lepanto. Hence, adj., **Naupactius** -a -um, of or relating to Naupactos.

Nauportus -i, f. a town in Pannonia, now Ober-Laibach.

nausea (nausia) -ae, f. (ναυσία), sea-sickness; navigamus sine timore at nausea, Cic.; transf., sickness, nausea, Hor.

nauseō (nausio), l. (nausea). **I.** to be sea-sick; epistola quam dedisti nauseans Buthroto, Cic.; transf., to vomit, be sick; quidlibet, modo ne nauseet, faciat, Cic. **II.** Transf., ista effutulentem nauseare, to belch out nonsense, Cic.

nauseōla (nausiōla) -ae, f. (dim. of nausea), a slight squeamishness, Cic.

nauta -ae, m. (for navita, from navis), a sailor, seaman, mariner, Cic.

nauticus -a -um (ναυτικός), of or relating to a sailor, nautical, naval; verbum, Cic.; scientia atque usus nauticarum rerum, Caes.; subst., **nautici** -orum, m. sailors, Liv.

nāvalis -e (navis), l. adj., of or relating to ships, naval, nautical; bellum, pugna, Cic.; castra, for the protection of ships when drawn upon shore, Caes.; socii navales, sailors (chosen from the freedmen of the colonists and allies), Liv.; pedes navales, galley-slaves, Plaut.; 2, subst., a, **nāvāle** -is, n. a station for ships, Ov.; b, **nāvālia** -ium, n., (a) a dockyard, and esp. a place in Rome so called, Liv.; (β) materials for ship-building, Liv.

nāvarchus = nauarchus (q.v.).

nāvē = naviter (q.v.).

nāvicūla -ae, f. (dim. of navis), a little ship, skiff, boat, Cic.

nāviculārīus -a -um (navicula), relating to small ships, boats. **A.** **nāviculārīa** -ae, f. (sc. res), the business of one who lets out ships for transport, the business of a ship-owner; naviculariam facere, Cic. **B.** **nāviculārīus** -ii, m. one who lets out ships for transport, a ship-owner, Cic.

nāvisfrāgus -a -um (navis and frango), *causing shipwreck, ship-destroying*, Verg.

nāvīgābilis -e (navigo), *navigable; mare, Liv.*

nāvīgātio -ōnis, f. (navigo), *a sailing, voyage, navigation; bona, Cic.; primam navigationem (chance of sailing) ne qmiseris, Cic.*

nāviger -gera -gērum (navis and gero), *ship-bearing, navigable; mare, Lucr.*

nāvigiōlum -i, n. (dim. of navigium), *a little ship, a bark, ap. Cic.*

nāvīgium -ii, n. (navigo), *1, a sailing, navigating, Lucr.; 2, a vessel, ship; navigium facere, Cic.*

nāvigo, *1. (navis). I. Intransit., to sail, voyage. A. ex Asia in Macedoniam, Cic.; of ships, decrevimus, ut classis in Italian navigaret, Cic. B. Transf., of a naval war, to proceed, go; quam celeriter, Cn. Pompeio duce, belli impetus navigavit, Cic. II. Transit., 1, to sail over, sail through, navigate; terram, Cic.; aequor, Verg.; 2, to get or earn by navigation; quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, Sall.*

nāvis -is, f. (ναῦς), *a ship, vessel. I. Lit., navis longa, a man-of-war, Liv.; oneraria, a ship of burden, transport-ship, Liv.; praetoria, admiral's ship, flag-ship, Liv.; tecta, Liv.; contrata, decked, Cic.; aperta, undecked, Cic.; navis auri, laden with gold, Cic.; navem deducere in aquam, to launch, Liv.; subducere, to drag on shore, Caes.; conscendere in navem, to embark, Cic.; prov., navibus et quadrigis, with all one's might, Hor. II. Fig., of the state, una navis bonorum omnium, Cic.; esse in eadem navi, to be in the same boat with any one, to share a common lot, Cic.*

nāvita = nauta (q.v.).

nāvitas (gnāvitas) -ātis, f. (navus), *avidity, zeal, Cic.*

nāviter, adv. (navus), *1, assiduously, zealously, actively, Liv.; 2, entirely, quite; impudens, Cic.*

nāvo, *1. (navus), to do anything zealously, actively, assiduously, diligently; navare operam alicui, to come to help, render assistance, Cic.; fortiter in acie navare operam, Liv.; quam vellem Bruto studium tuum navare potuisses, Cic.; bellum, to carry on war with energy, Tac.; rempublicam; to serve the state, Cic.*

nāvus (gnāvus) -a -um, *active, diligent, energetic, assiduous; homo navus et industrius, Cic.*

naxa -ae, f. = nassa (q.v.).

Naxus (-ōs) -i, f. (Νάξος), *an island of the Aegean Sea, the largest of the Cyclades, now Naxia or Aza. Hence, Naxius* -a -um, *Naxian.*

1. nē (nae), adv. (νῆ), *yes, verily, truly; ne illi multa saecula expectanda fuerunt, Cic.*

2. nē, the original Latin particle of negation. *I. Adv., A. not; obsolete and rare in this sense, which however appears in compounds such as nemo (= ne-hemo), ne-scio, etc., and in such phrases as: B. 1, ne . . . quidem, not even; ne in oppidis quidem, Cic.; 2, ne . . . quoque = ne . . . quidem, ne quis, etc. C. a, with the imper. to express a prohibition, ne timeat, Liv.; b, with the subj., to express a prohibition, nobis nostras ne ademeris, Cic.; c, with subj., si certum est facere, facias, verum ne post conferas culpam in me, Tac.; with a negative wish, ne id Juppiter Opt. Max. sirit, Liv.; illud utinam ne vere scriberem, Cic.; ne vivam, si scio, may I die if I know, Cic. D. 1, with compar., not; ut hoc desiderium ne plus sit annum, Cic.; 2, in concessive and restrictive clauses, sint sane liberales ex sociorum fortunis,*

sint misericordes in furibus aerarii, ne illis sanguinem nostram largiantur, only let them not lavish our blood, Sall. II. Conj. = that not. A. to express purpose; gallinae pennis foveant pullos, ne frigore laedantur, Cic.; ne multa dicam, in short, Cic. B. to express consequence; hoc te rogo ne demittas animum, Cic. C. 1, ut ne, that not; quam plurimis de rebus ad me velim scribas, ut prorsus ne quid ignorem, Cic.; 2, ne non, that not; timeo ne non impetrem, Cic.

3. nē, interrog. and enclitic particle. *I. In simple questions; 1, in direct questions, mitto alios; etiamne nobis expedit? Cic.; 2, in indirect questions, ut videamus, satisne ista sit defectio, Cic. II. In compound questions; 1, in direct questions, satisne ergo pudori consulat, si quis sine teste libidini pareat, an est aliquid per se ipsum flagitiosum? Cic.; 2, in indirect questions, nescio gratulerne tibi an timeam, Cic.*

Nēāpōlis -pōlis, acc. -pōlim, f. (Νεάπολις). *I. a part of Syracuse. II. a sea-port in Campania, now Naples. Adj., Nēāpōlitānus* -a -um, *Neapolitan.*

nēbūla -ae, f. (νεφέλη). *I. Lit., 1, exhalation, fog, mist; matutina, Liv.; 2, poet., cloud, Hor.; pulveris, a cloud of dust, Lucr.; 3, smoke, Ov. II. Transf., anything soft and transparent; vellerā nebulas aequantia tacta, Ov.*

nēbūlo -ōnis, m. (nebulia), *a good-for-nothing fellow, idle rascal, worthless wretch, Cic.*

nēbūlosus -a -um (nebula), *misty, foggy, cloudy, dark; nebulosum et caliginosum caelum, Cic.*

nēc and **nēquē**, negative particles. *I. A. and not; quia non viderunt nec sciunt, Cic.; neque vero, and indeed not, Cic.; nec tamen, and yet not, Cic.; neque etiam, and indeed not, Cic.; nec enim, neque enim, for not, Cic.; neque non, and; necnon, and also, and indeed, Cic. B. 1, and also not; Stoicum est nec admodum credibile, Cic.; 2, and indeed not; nuntii nobis tristes nec varii venerunt, Cic.; 3, and-yet not; conscripsi epistolam noctu; nec ille ad me rediit, Cic. II. Joined with other particles; 1, nec . . . nec, or neque . . . neque, neither . . . nor; 2, neque . . . et, not only not . . . but also; nec miror et gaudeo, Cic.*

necdum, adv. *and not yet, Cic.*

nēcēssariē, adv. (necessarius), *necessarily, unavoidably, Cic.*

nēcēssariō, adv. (necessarius), *necessarily, unavoidably, Cic.*

nēcēssārius -a -um (necesse), *necessary, unavoidable, inevitable. I. Adj., lex, Cic.; mors, Cic.; res, necessity, Caes.; omnia quae sint ad vivendum necessaria, Cic.; quod mihi maxime necessarium, Cic.; necessarium est, with infin.; senatori necessarium est, nosse rempublicam, it is necessary, indispensable, Cic. II. Transf., closely connected or related; esp., subst., nēcēssārius -ii, m., -a -ae, f., an intimate friend, connexion, near relation; meus familiaris ac necessarius, Cic.*

nēcēssē, adj. n. (ne and cedo), *found only in connexion with esse and habere, necessary, fated, unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable; nihil fit, quod necesse non fuerit, Cic.; homini necesse est mori, Cic.; necesse habere, to consider necessary, be obliged; eo minus habeo necesse scribere, Cic.*

nēcēssitas -ātis, f. (necesse). *I. Lit., A. necessitati parere, Cic.; necessitati alicui imponere alicuius rei or aliquid faciendi, Cic. B. 1, a, that which is inevitable, fate; mors est necessitas naturae, Cic.; b, want, need, poverty,*

Tac.; 2, plur., *necessitates, necessities, necessary expenses, Caes.* **II.** Transf., intimate connexion, friendship, relationship; si nostram necessitatem familiaritatemque violasset, Cic.

necessitudo -inis, f. (necesse), *necessity, inevitableness.* **I.** Lit., puto hanc esse necessitudinem, cui nullā vi resisti potest, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, of things, close connexion; rerum, Cic.; 2, close connexion or relationship, intimate friendship; liberorum necessitudo, Cic.; sunt mihi cum illo omnes amicitiae necessitudines, Cic.; familiaritatis et necessitudinis oblitus, Cic.; 3, plur., intimate friends, near relations, Suet.

necessum and **necessus** est = necesse est, it is necessary; with infin., Liv.; or acc. and infin., Liv.

nece, or **not**. **I.** Generally in the second half of indirect questions, sintne dii necne, Cic. **II.** More rarely in direct questions, sunt haec tua verba necne? Cic.

necon (neque non), v. nec.

neco, 1. (nex), to kill, slay (usually by hunger, poison, etc., rather than by a weapon); plebem fame, Cic.; aliquem igni, Caes.; aliquem verberibus, Cic.

necopinans -antis, not expecting, unaware; aliquem necopinantem liberare, Cic.

necopināto, adv. (necopinatus), unexpectedly; si necopinato quid evenit, Cic.

necopinātus -a -um, unexpected; bona, Cic.; ex necopinato, unexpectedly, Liv.

necōpinus -a -um, 1, pass., unexpected; mors, Ov.; 2, act., not expecting, careless, Phaedr.

nectar -āris, n. (νέκταρ). **I.** nectar, the drink of the gods, Cic. **II.** Applied to anything very sweet or pleasant; honey, Verg.; milk, Ov.

nectāreus -a -um (νεκταρεός), sweet as nectar; aqua, Ov.

necto, nexi and nexi, nexum, 3. **I.** Lit., **A.** to tie, bind, fasten, connect, weave or fasten together; catenas, coronam, Hor.; conam myrto, Ov. **B.** to bind, fetter, enslave, especially for debt; nexius, a person enslaved in consequence of debt, Liv.; eo anno plebi Romanae velut aliud initium libertatis factum est, quod necti desierant, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** to affix, attach; ex hoc genere causarum ex aeternitate pendentium fatum a Stoicis nectitur, Cic. **B.** to connect; omnes virtutes inter se nexae et jugatae sunt, Cic.; dolum, to plot, Liv.; causas inanes, bring forward, Verg.; numeris verba, Ov.

necūbi, adv. lest anywhere, that nowhere, Caes.

necundē, adv. lest from any quarter, that from no direction, Liv.

nēdum, adv. (lit. while not), 1, much less, still less, to say nothing of; foll. by subj., optimis temporibus nec P. Popilius nec Q. Metellus viui tribuniciam sustinere poterunt, nēdum his temporibus sine vestra sapientia salvi esse possimus, much less at present, Cic.; with ut and the subj., ne voce quidem incommodi, nēdum ut ulla vis feret, Liv.; 2, much more; consules bellicosi qui vel in pace tranquilla bellum excitare possent, nēdum in bello respirare civitatem forent passuri, Liv.

nēfandus -a -um (ne and fari), not to be spoken of, impious, execrable, abominable; scelus, Cic.; neut. subst., dii memores fandi atque nefandi, of right and wrong, Verg.

nēfariē, adv. (nefarius), impiously, abominably, execrably; aliquid nefarie facere or committere, Cic.

nēfarius -a -um (nefas), impious, abominable, execrable, nefarious; homo, Cic.; bellum, Cic.; subst., **a**, nefarius -ii, m. a wicked person, Cic.; **b**, nefarium -ii, n. an abominable, execrable action, Liv.

nefas, n. indecl., that which is sinful, contrary to divine command, unlawful, wrong, an impious deed, a sin, crime; 1, quicquid non licet, nefas putare debemus, Cic.; Mercurius, quem Aegyptii nefas habent nominare, Cic.; per fas et nefas, by fair means or foul, Liv.; in omne nefas se parare, Ov.; nefas est, it is a sin; with infin., indicare in vultus nefas (est), Cic.; sometimes used as an interjection, shocking, dreadful! heu nefas! Hor.; 2, a horrible thing; extinxisse nefas laudabor (Helen as the cause of the ruin of Troy), Verg.

nēfastus -a -um, forbidden, unholy. **I.** Of time, **a**, religious t. t., dies nefasti, on which no legal or public business could be transacted, Liv.; **b**, unlucky, inauspicious; ille et nefasto te posuit die, Hor.; ne qua terra sit nefasta victoriae suae, Liv. **II.** Of action, forbidden, sinful; **a**, as religious t. t., quae angur injusta, nefasta defixerit, Cic.; **b**, transf., quid intactum nefasti liquimus? Hor.

nēgantia -ae, f. (nego), a denying, Cic.

nēgatio -ōnis, f. (nego), a denying; negatio initiatioque facti, Cic.

nēgito, 1. (intens. of nego), to deny frequently, persist in denying; quam multos annos esse negitavisset, Cic.

neglectio -ōnis, f. (negligo), neglect; amicum, Cic.

1. **neglectus** -a -um, p. adj. (from negligo), neglected, disregarded; quum inter eos abjecti neglectique simus, Cic.

2. **neglectus** -ūs, m. (negligo), a neglecting, neglect, disregard, Ter.

neglēg . . . v. neglig . . .

negligens -entis, p. adj. (from negligo), 1, negligent, careless, indifferent, unconcerned; in amicis eligendis, Cic.; with genit., amicorum, Cic.; 2, esp. in regard to property, careless, prodigal, extravagant; adolescentia negligens luxuriosaque, Liv.

negligentē, adv. (negligens), carelessly, unconcernedly, negligently; scribere, Cic.

negligentia -ae, f. (negligens), 1, carelessness, negligence; in accusando, Cic.; accusare aliquem de liberarum negligentia, of omitting to write a letter, Cic. **II.** neglect shown towards persons; defam, Liv.

negligo (neglēgo, neglēgo) -lexi -lectum, 3. (nec and lego), to neglect, disregard. **I.** Unintentionally; mandatum, Cic.; with de and the abl., de Theopompo, summo homine, negleximus, Cic.; with infin., obire diem edicti, Cic. **II.** Intentionally, 1, to make light of, despise, pay no heed to; periculum fortunarum et capitis sui, Cic.; 2, to overlook, pass over; injurias Aedurorum, Caes.

nēgo, 1. (perhaps from ne and aio). **I.** Intransit., to say no (opp. aio, to say yes); Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic.; with dat., saepius idem roganti, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to deny, to maintain or assert that a thing is not; crimen, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Stoici negant, quicquam esse bonum nisi quod honestum sit, Cic.; pass., with nom. and infin., ibi vis facta (esse) negabitur, Cic.; non negare (foll. by quin and the subj.), negare non posse quin rectius sit exercitum mitti, Liv. **B.** to deny a request, to refuse; nunquam reo cuiquam tam praecise negavi, quam hic mihi, Cic.; of inanimate objects, poma negat regio, refuses to produce apples, Ov.

negōtiālis -a (negotium), of or relating to business, Cic.

negōtians -antis, m. (partic. of negotior as subst.), a wholesale dealer, merchant, banker, Cic.

negōtiatio -ōnis, f. (negotior), wholesale business, extensive trade, bankers' business; reliquiae negotiatiōnis vestrae, Cic.

negōtiator -ōris, m. (negotior), a large wholesale dealer, extensive merchant, banker, Cic.

negōtiolum -i, n. (dim. of negotium), a small transaction, little business; tua negotiōla Ephesi curae mihi fuerunt, Cic.

negōtior, I. dep. (negotium). **I.** to carry on business, especially on a large scale, as e.g., a banker; Patris, at Patrae, Cic. **II.** to trade, Liv.

negōtiōsus -a -um (negotium), full of business, busy; provincia, Cic.; homo, Sall.; dies, working days, Tac.

negōtium -ii, n. (nec and otium), absence of leisure, business, occupation, employment. **I.** satis negotii habui in sanandis vulneribus, Cic.; neque esse quidquam negotii (any difficulty) hanc sub sarcinis adoriri, Caes.; negotium alicui exhibere or facere, to cause trouble to, a person, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** some single employment or occupation; 1, negotia privata, domestica, Cic.; negotium suscipere, Cic.; conficere, Caes.; 2, a, public business; negotia forensia, Cic.; b, of a battle, affair; facies negotii, Sall.; c, money-transactions; habere negotia vetera in Sicilia, Cic.; d, management of a household; negotium male gerere, Cic. **B.** Meton., of men, Callisthenis quidem vulgare et notum negotium, Cic.

Nēleus -ēi, m. (Νηλεύς), a mythical king of Pylos, father of Nestor; hence, 1, adj., **Nēlēius** -a -um, and 2, **Nēleus** -a -um, of or relating to Neleus or Nestor; 3, subst., **Nēlidēs** -ae, m., a male descendant of Neleus, Nestor, Ov.

Nēmēa -ae, f. (Νημεά), and **Nēmēē** -ēs, f. (Νημεή), a city of Argolis, near which Hercules killed the Nemean lion, and founded the Nemean games. Hence, 1, adj., **Nēmēaeus** -a -um, Nemean; Ieo, Ov.; 2, subst., **Nēmēa** -ōrum, n. the Nemean games, Liv.

Nēmēsis -sēos, f. (Νημερίς), the goddess of justice and equity who punished pride and arrogance, also called Atraxeta and Rhamnusia.

Nēmētes -um, a people in Gallia Belgica.

nemo -inis c. (for nehemo, from ne and homo = homo), no man, no one, nobody. **I.** Subst., nemo omnium mortalium, Cic.; nemo unus, Cic.; nemo alius, no one else, Cic.; nemo nec deus nec homo, no god or mortal, Cic.; nemo est quin (with subj.), there is no one who does not, etc., Cic.; nemo non, every one, Cic.; non nemo, many a one, Cic. **II.** Adj. = no; homo, Cic.; civis Cic.; Romanus, Liv. (of the oblique cases only nemini and neminam are usually found).

nēmōrālis -e (nemus), of or relating to woods or groves, sylvan; umbrae, antrum, Ov.

nēmōrensis -a (nemus), belonging to a grove or wood; esp., of or relating to the grove of Diana at Aricia, Suet.

nēmōricultrix -icis, f. (nemus and cultrix), an inhabitant of the woods, Phaedr.

nēmōrivāgus -a -um (nemus and vagus), wandering in the woods, Cat.

nēmōrosus -a -um (nemus), 1, woody, full of groves; Zacynthos, Verg.; 2, thickly leaved, full of foliage; silvae, Ov.

nempē, conj. (from nam and demonstrative suff. -pe), forsooth, truly, certainly, to be sure, namely; nempē incompósito dixi pede currere

versus Lucili, Hor.; si dat tantam pecuniam Flacco, nempē ideo dat, ut rata sit emptio, of course, Cic.; nempē negas? Cic.

nēmus -ōris, m. (νέμος), a wood with glades and pasture land for cattle, grove, forest; 1, agri et nemora, Cic.; 2, esp., the grove at Aricia sacred to Diana, Cic.

nēnia (naenia) -ae, f. a funeral song, dirge; 1, lit., Cic.; 2, any mournful song, Hor.; 3, a song of incantation, an incantation, Hor.; 4, a popular song, nursery song, lullaby, Hor. (nēnia (abl.), dissyll., Ov. Fast. 6, 142.).

nēo, nēvi, nētum, 2. (νέω). **I.** to spin; stamina, fila, esp. of the Parcae, Ov. **II.** to weave, interweave; tunicum quam molli nēverat auro, Verg. (syncope perf., nēunt, Ov.).

Nēocles -is and -i, m. (Νεοκλῆς), father of Themistocles. Hence, **Nēoclidēs** -ae, m. son of Neocles, i.e., Themistocles.

nēpa -ae, f. 1, a scorpion, Cic.; the constellation so called, Cic. poet.; 2, the crab, Plaut.; the constellation so called, Cic. poet.

Nēpētē -is, n. a town of Etruria, now Nepi. Hence, adj. **Nēpētīnus** -a -um, of or relating to Nepete.

Nēphēlō -ēs, f. (Νηφέλη), wife of Athamas, mother of Phrixus and Helle. Hence, **Nēphēlēis** -ēidos, f. a daughter of Nephele, Helle, Ov.

nēpos -ōtis, m. and f. a grandchild. **I.** A. Lit., 1, Pompeii ex filia nepos, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, a brother's or sister's child, nepheus, Suet.; 2, a descendant, Verg., Hor. **II.** Meton., a spendthrift, prodigal (opp. patruus), Cic.

2. **Nēpos** -pōtis, m., C. Cornelius, a Roman historian, friend of Atticus, Cicero, and Catullus, living probably between 94 and 24 A.C., of whose works a part of the book De viris illustribus is extant.

nēpōtulus -i, m. (dim. of nepos), a little grandson, Plaut.

neptis -is, f. (nepos), a grand-daughter, Cic.; neptis Veneris, Ipho, Ov.; doctae neptes, the Muses, Ov.

Neptūnīnē -ēs, f. a daughter or grand-daughter of Neptune, Cat.

Neptūnus -i, m. Neptune, god of the sea, brother of Jupiter, husband of Amphitrite, identified with the Greek Poseidon; meton., the sea, Verg.; hence, adj., **Neptūnius** -a -um, Neptunian; Troja, built by Neptune, Verg.; heros, Theseus, Ov.; dux, Sext. Pompeius, Hor.; aquae, a well at Tarracina, Liv.

nēquam, adj. indecl., compar. **nēquior**, superl. **nēquissimus** (for ne-aequum, from aequus), worthless, good for nothing, useless, bad, wicked; quid est nequius effeminatio viro? Cic.; liberti nequam et improbi, Cic.

nēquāquam, adv. by no means, in no wise, Cic.

nēquē = nec (q.v.).

nēquēdum (neodum), adv. and not yet, Cic.

nēquēo -īvi and -īitum, 4. to be unable; actam aetatem imeminisse nequimus, Lucr.; cum Demosthenes rho dicere nequiret, Cic.; passim quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit, Sall. (imperf., nequibat, Sall.; partic., nequiens, Sall.).

nēquiquam (nēquicquam, nēquidquam), adv. (ne and abl. quicumque), in vain, fruitlessly, to no purpose; et sero et nequiquam pudet, Cic.; alicuius auxilium implorare, Caes.

nēquiter, adv. (nequam), worthlessly, wretchedly, badly, miserably; ille porro male, prave, nequiter, turpiter coenabat, Cic.

nequitia -ae, f. and **nequitias** -ei, f. (nequam), 1, worthlessness, laziness, idleness, inactivity; iustissimi homines nescio qua singulari nequitia praediti, Cic.; 2, extravagance, prodigality, Cic.; 3, wantonness, profligacy; uxor pauperis Ilyci, tandem nequitiae pone modum tuae, Hor.; 4, wickedness, villainy, Cic.

Nérētum -i, n. a town in Calabria, now Nardo.

Nérēus -ē-s and -ēi, m. (Νηρέυς), a sea-god, son of Oceanus and Tethys, father, by Doris, of the Nereids; μετόν., the sea, Tib.; hence, 1,

Nérēis -idis, f. a daughter of Nereus, a Nereid, Ov.; 2, **Nérinē** -ēs, f. a Nereid, Verg.; 3, adj., **Nérēius** -a -um, of or belonging to Nereus; genitrix, Thetis, mother of Achilles, Ov.; nepos, Achilles, Ov.

Nérītus (-ōs) -i, m. (Νήπιος), a mountain of Ithaca, also the name of a small island near Ithaca; hence, **Nérītius** -a -um, Neritian; ratis, the ship of Ulysses, Ov.; dux, Ulysses, Ov.

Néro -ōnis, m. a family name of the gens Claudia, the most celebrated of which were: 1, C. Claudius Nero, consul 207 B.C., who defeated Hasdrubal at the battle of the Metaurus; 2, C. Claudius Nero, the fifth Roman emperor (54-68 A.D.). Hence, adj., 1, **Nérōneus** -a -um, and 2, **Nérōnianus** -a -um, Neronian.

Nersae -arum, f. a town in Italy, probably in Latium.

Nérūlum -i, n. a fortified place in Lucania.

Nervī -ōrum, m. a warlike people in the north of Gallia Belgica. Hence, adj., **Nervicus** -a -um, Nervian.

nervōsē, adv. (nervosus), strongly, vigorously, energetically; nervosius dicere, Cic.

nervosus -a -um (nervus), sinewy, nervous. **I.** Lit., poples, Ov. **II.** Fig., of discourse, vigorous, nervous in style; quis Aristotele nervosior? Cic.

nervūlus -i, m. (dim. of nervus), nerve, strength; in plur., nervulos adhibere, Cic.

nervus -i, m. (νεῦρον), a sinew, tendon, nerve; gen. plur., nervi, the sinews, nerves. **I.** A. Lit., nervi a quibus artus continentur, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, the string of a musical instrument; quotidiano cantu vocum et nervorum et tibiarum tota vicinitas personat, Cic.; 2, a bowstring; nervo aptare sagittas, Verg.; 3, the leather with which shields are covered, Tac.; 4, a strap or thong with which the limbs are bound, bonds, fetters, and hence, prison, imprisonment; in nervis teneri, Liv. **II.** Fig., **A.** 1, nerve, strength, vigour, effort; in quo omnes nervos aetatis industriaeque meae contenderem, Cic.; 2, esp., of discourse, vigour, energy; nervi oratori, Cic. **B.** the chief strength; nervi belli pecunia, money the sinews of war, Cic.; nervi conjurationis, Liv.

nescio -ivi and -ī -itum, 4. not to know, to be ignorant of. **I.** Gen., de Oropo opinor, sed certum nescio, I do not certainly know, Cic.; with rel. sent., nescis quanta cum expectatione sim te auditurus, Cic.; quid nobis agendum sit, nescio, Cic.; nescio qui, quae, quod (interrog.), nescio quis, quid, I know not who or what, somebody or something; casu nescio quod, Cic.; in oppidum, nescio quod, Cic.; nescio quid exculpserunt, Cic.; nescio quomodo, I know not how, somehow or other, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** not to know or recognise a person or thing; non nescire hiemem, Verg. **B.** not to understand anything, to be unable to do anything, not to have learnt; non tam praeclarum est scire Latine quam turpe nescire, Cic.; Stoici omnino irasci nesciunt, Cic.

nesciūs -a -um (ne and scio). **I.** Act., **A.**

not knowing, ignorant, unaware, unconscious; nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae, Verg.; non sum nescius, ista inter Graecos dici, Cic. **B.** not knowing how to do anything, unable to do anything; pueri fari nescii, Hor.; cedere nescius, Hor. **II.** Pass., unknown; nescia tributa, Tac.; causa, Ov.

Nēsis -idis, f. an island in the Gulf of Puteoli, now Nisida.

Nessus -i, m. (Νέστος). **I.** a river in Thrace. **II.** a Centaur killed by Hercules with a poisoned arrow.

Nestōr -ōris, m. (Νέστωρ), son of Neleus, king of Pylos, the oldest and most experienced of the Greek heroes before Troy.

Nētum -i, n. a town of Sicily, south-west of Syracuse.

neu = neve (q.v.).

neuter -tra -trum (ne and uter), neither of two. **I.** Lit., quid bonum sit, quid malum, quid neutrum, Cic.; neutrum in partem moveri, Cic.; neuter consul, Liv. **II.** in grammar, nomine neutra, or simply neutra, neuter nouns, Cic.

neutiquam, adv. by no means, not at all; monebas de Q. Cicerone ut eum quidem neutiquam relinquerem, Cic.

neutrō, adv. (neuter), in neither direction, towards neither side; neutrō inclinata ros, spes, Liv.

neutrūbī, adv. (neuter and ubi), in neither place, Plaut.

nēvē or **neu**, adv. and not, or not, nor (follows ut or ne); rogo te, ne contrahas, neve sinas, Cic.; cohortatus est, uti suae pristinae virtutis memoriam retinerent, neu perturbarentur animo, Caes.; sometimes follows the subj. only, hic ames diel pater atque princeps, neu sinas Medos equitare inultos, Hor.; sometimes repeated, neither . . . nor; ut id neve in hoc, neve in alio requiras, Cic.

nēvis, nevult = nonvis, nonvult, v. nolo.

nex, nēcis, f. (cf. Gr. νέκυς). **I.** violent death, murder; necem sibi consciscere, to commit suicide, Cic.; vitae nēcisque potestatem liabere in aliquem, Caes.; alicui necem inferre or offerre, Cic. **II.** Meton., blood of the person slain; manus nece Phrygiā imbutae, Ov.

nexilis -e (necto), tied together, bound together; sinus, Ov.

nexo, 1. (intens. of necto), to tie together, bind together, Lucr.

nexum -i, n. (necto), a formal transaction between debtor and creditor, by which the debtor pledged his liberty as security for his debt, Liv.; meton., the obligation created by nexum, Cic.; quum sunt propter unius libidinem, omnia nexa civium liberata nectique postea desitum, Cic.

nexus -ūs, m. (necto). **I.** a binding, tying together, entwining, connecting; atomorum, Cic.; serpens, baculum qui nexibus ambit, Ov. **II.** Fig., **A.** legis nexus, Tac. **B.** the relation or obligation arising from nexum; nexu vineti, Liv.: se nexu obligare, Cic.

ni, adv. and conj. **I.** = ne in sentences with the subj., ni teneant cursus, Verg.; hence, quid ni? why not? Cic. **II.** = si non, if not, except, unless; moriar, ni puto, I wish I may die if I don't think, Cic.; plures cecidissent, ni nox praelio intervenisset, Liv.; excidium minitans, ni causam suam dissociarent, Tac.

Nicaea -ae, f. (Νίκαια). **I.** a town in Bithynia, now Iznik. **II.** a town in Locris, not far from Thermopylae.

nicaeus -a -um (νικαίος, victorious), epithet of Jupiter.

Nīcānder -dri, m. (Νικάνδρος), poet, grammarian, and physician of Colophon.

nicātor -ōris, acc. plur. -ōras, m. (νικᾶτωρ), the conqueror; soldier of a body-guard of Perseus, king of Macedonia.

Nīcēphōrion (-ōn) -īi, n. (Νικηφορίον), 1, a grove near Pergamum; 2, a town in Mesopotamia.

Nīcēphōrius -īi, m. a river in Armenia.

nicētērium -īi, n. (νικητήριον), the reward of victory, prize, Juv.

Nīcomēdēs -īs, n. (Νικομήδης), name of several kings of Bithynia.

Nīcōpōlis, acc. -īm, f. (Νικόπολις), a town in Aetarnania, founded by Augustus to commemorate his victory at Actium.

nīcto, 1. and **nīctor**, 1. dep. (*nico, to beckon), 1, to move the eyelid up and down, to wink, Plin.; 2, to wink with the eye, as a signal; alicui, Plaut.

nīctus -ūs, m. (*nico), a winking with the eye, Ov. (?)

nīdamentum -ī, n. (nidus), the materials of a nest, Plaut.

nīdifico, 1. (nidus and facio), to build a nest, Plin.

nīdor -ōris, m. (connected with κρίσσα), a vapour, odour, steam arising from anything which is cooked; ganearum, Cic.

nīdulus -ī, m. (dim. of nidus), a little nest; Ithaca illa in asperrimis saxulis tamquam nidulus affixa, Cic.

nīdus -ī, m. a nest. **I.** 1, lit., effingere et constituere nidos, Cic.; nidum tignis suspendit hirundo, Verg.; fig., me majores pennas nido exteñdisse, to raise oneself above the condition in which one is born, Hor.; 2, meton., the young birds in the nest, nestlings; nidi loquaces, Verg. **II.** Transf., a dwelling on a height; celsae Acherontiae, Hor.

nīger -gra -grum, black, dark-coloured. **I.** **A.** Lit., hederæ, Verg.; silvæ, Hor.; coelum pice nigrius, Ov.; subst., **nīgrum** -ī, n. a black spot, Ov. **B.** Meton., making black, blackening; Auster, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, of or relating to death; ignes, the funeral pile, Hor.; dies, the day of death, Prop.; 2, a, unlucky, unpropitious; b, of character, black = wicked, Cic.

nīgrans -antis, p. adj. (from nīgro), black, dark-coloured, Verg.

nīgresco -grūi, 3. (*nīgreo), to become black, grow dark in colour, grow dark; tenebris nīgrescent omnia circum, Verg.

nīgro, 1. (niger), to be black, Lucr.

nīgror -ōris, m. (niger), blackness; mortis, Lucr.

nīhil and contr. **nīl**, n. indecl. nothing. **I.** Subst., **A.** nothing; nīhil agere, Cic.; with genit. of subst. or neut. adj., nīhil rerum humanarum, Cic.; nīhil mali, Cic.; nīhil est cur, quomobrem, quod, there is no reason why; nīhil est cur gestias, Cic.; nīhil ad rem, it has nothing to do with the business, Cic.; nīhil non, everything; nīhil mali non inest, Cic.; non nīhil, something, Cic.; nīhil nisi, nothing but, Cic.; nīhil aliud nisi, nothing else but, Cic.; nīhil . . . quin, e.g., nīhil agis quin ego audiam, you do nothing that I do not hear of, Cic. **B.** a nothing; nīhil esse, to be good for nothing, Cic.; aliquem nīhil putare, to think nothing of, Cic. **II.** Adj. in the phrases, nīhil quidquam, nīhil unum, Cic. **III.** Adv., not at all, in nothing; de fratre nīhil ego te accusavi, Cic.; Thebani nīhil moti sunt, Liv.

nīhildum, conj. nothing as yet, Cic.

nīhīlōmīnus, v. nīhilum.

nīhīlum -ī, n. (nihil), nothing. **I.** Subst., ex nihilo oritur, Cic.; ad nīhilum venire or recidere, Cic.; pro nihilo est, it is as good as nothing, Cic.; nīhili, the genit. of price; facere, aestimare, to think nothing of, Cic.; de nihilo, without ground or reason, Liv.; abl., nihilo, with compar., by nothing, no; nihilo benevolentior, Cic.; nihilo magis, Cic.; nīhilonīnus = no less, nevertheless, notwithstanding; nīhilonīnus eloquentiæ studentum est, etsi eā quidam perverse abutuntur, Cic. **II.** Adv., in no way, Hor., Liv.

nīl = nīhil (q. v.).

nīlum = nīhilum (q. v.).

Nīlus -ī, m. (Νεῖλος), the river Nile; hence, 1, adj., **Nīlācus** -a -um, belonging to the Nile; fera, a crocodile, Mart.; modi, Egyptian, Ov.; 2, **Nīlīgēna** -ae, m. (Nīlus and gigno), one born on the Nile, an Egyptian; 3, transf. = a canal, aqueduct, Cic.

nīmbātus -a -um (nimbus), shrouded in cloud or mist, Plaut.

nīmbifer -fēra -fērum (nimbus and fero), storm-bringing, stormy, Ov.

nīmbosus -a -um (nimbus), rainy, stormy; ventus, Ov.

nīmbus -ī, m. (connected with nubo). **I.** a storm of rain, violent shower of rain; 1, lit., nimbus effusus, Liv.; 2, transf., ferreus, shower of missiles, Verg. **II.** a storm; 1, lit., a, Cic.; b, a storm-wind; toto sonuerunt aethere nimbi, Verg.; 2, fig., hunc quidem nimbum cito transisse laetor, Cic. **III.** a cloud; 1, a black rain-cloud; involvere diem nimbi, Verg.; 2, a cloud, mist, Liv., Verg.; 3, transf., a, fulvæ nimbus arenae, Verg.; b, of a large number of persons or things, a cloud; peditum, Verg.

nīmīo, v. nīmīus.

nīmīrum, adv. (nī = ne and mīrum), undoubtedly, doubtless, truly, certainly; nīmīrum Themistocles est auctor adhibendus, Cic.; often ironically, doubtless, forsooth; unī nīmīrum tibi recte semper erunt res, Hor.

nīmīs, adv. too much, overmuch, excessively; valde, sæpe, Cic.; foll. by genit., insidiarum, Cic.; non nīmīs, not particularly, not very much; praesidium non nīmīs firmum, Cic.

nīmīum, v. nīmīus.

nīmīus -a -um (nimis), too great, too much, excessive. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., 1, gen., a, of things, celeritas, Cic.; b, of persons, intemperate, immoderate; nimius in honoribus decernendis, Cic.; with genit., imperii, Liv.; 2, too powerful, too great; (legio) consularibus nimia, Tac. **B.** Transf., very large, excessively large; nīmīum quantum, to an extraordinary degree; sales in dicendo nīmīum quantum valent, Cic. **II.** Subst., excess, too much; nīmīum dixisse, Cic.; nīmīum hostium, Liv. **III.** Adv., **A.** nimio, by far, very much, exceedingly; esp. with compar., Albi, ne doleas plus nimio, Hor. **B.** nīmīum, too, too much; nīmīum diu, too long, Cic.; non nīmīum, not particularly, Cic.

nīngo (nīngō), nīnxi, 3. (nix), to snow; 1, usually impers., nīngit, it snows, Verg.; 2, transf., nīngunt floribus rosarum, Lucr.

nīnguis -īs, f. snow, Lucr.

Nīnus -ī, (Nīvos). **I.** m. king of Assyria, husband of Semiramis. **II.** f. Nineveh, the capital of Assyria.

Nīōbē -ēs, f. and **Nīōba** -ae, f. (Νιόβη), daughter of Tantalus, wife of Amphion. Hence, adj., **Nīōbēus** -a -um, of Niobe.

Níphātes -ae, m. (Νιφάρης, the snow-mountain), a mountain of the Taurus range in Armenia.

Níreus, acc. Nírēa, m. (Νιρεός), son of Charopos, next to Achilles the most beautiful of all the Greek heroes at the siege of Troy.

Nisaeus, Niseis, Niseius, v. l. Nisus.

nisi, conj. (for nī-si). **I.** if not; quod nisi esset, certe postea non discessisset, Cic. **II. A.** After negatives and questions, except, unless; hoc sentio, nisi in bonis, amicitiam non posse, Cic.; Labienus juravit se, nisi victorem, in castra non reversurum, Cic.; after nihil aliud, quid aliud, etc., nisi = *than*, but; erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, Cic. **B.** nisi si, except if, except in case that; nisi si qui ad me plura scripsit, Cic.; nisi quod, except that; praedia me valde delectant, nisi quod illum aere alieno obruerunt, Cic.

Nisibis, acc. -in, f. (Νισίβις), capital of the province of Mygdonia in Mesopotamia.

1. Nisus -i, m. **I.** king in Megara, father of Scylla, changed into a sparrow-hawk. Hence, adj., **A. Nisaeus** -a -um, of Nisus; canes (of Scylla, the daughter of Phorcus, confused with Scylla, daughter of Nisus), Ov. **B. Nisiās** -adis, f. = Megarian, Ov. **C. Niseis** -idis, f. Scylla, daughter of Nisus. **D. Niseius** -a -um, of or relating to Nisus; virgo, Scylla, Ov. **II.** the friend of Euryalus (in Vergil's Aeneid).

2. nīsus (nīxus) -ūs, m. (l. nitor). **I.** a step, tread; stat gravis Entellus nīsusque immotus eodem, in the same posture, Verg. **II. 1.** an ascent; nīsus per saxa, Sall.; **2.** flight, Verg.; **3.** the course of the stars, Cic.; **4.** the pains of labour, a giving birth, Cic.

3. nīsus -a -um, v. l. nitor.

nītōdūla -ae, f. a field-mouse, shrew-mouse, Cic.

nītella = nitedula (q.v.).

1. nītens -entis, p. adj. (from niteo). **I. 1.** shining, bright, glittering; lacrimis oculis suffusa nitentes, Verg.; **2.** of animals, taurus, sleek, Verg.; **3.** of men, bright, beautiful, Cat.; **4.** of plants, blooming; nitentia culta, Verg. **II.** Fig., brilliant; oratio, Cic.

2. nītens -entis, partic. of nitor.

nītē -ūi, 2. (nix), to shine, glitter, be bright. **I. A.** Lit., luna nitet, Lucr.; qui nitent unguentes, fulgent purpura, Cic. **B.** Fig., to be brilliant; illorum vides quam niteat oratio, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** of men and animals, to be sleek, appear in good condition, look bright or beautiful, Hor.; **2.** of things, to abound, to flourish; vectigal in pace niteat, Cic.

nītesco, 3. (niteo), to begin to shine, to be bright. **I.** juvenus nudatos humeros oleo per-fusa nitescit, Verg. **II.** Of animals, to be sleek, in good condition, Plin.

nītīdē, adv. (nitidus), brilliantly, splendidly; cenare, Plaut.

nītīdiuscūlē, adv. (nitidiuseulus), somewhat splendidly, with moderate brilliance, Plaut.

nītīdiuscūlus -a -um (dim. of compar. nitidior), somewhat splendid, somewhat brilliant, Plaut.

nītīdus -a -um (niteo), bright, brilliant, shining, glittering. **I. A.** Lit., ebur, Ov. **B.** Transf., **a.** of animals, sleek, fat, in good condition; vacca, Ov.; **b.** of men, (a) sleek, healthy-looking; me pinguem et nitidum bene curatā cute vides, Hor.; robur, Liv.; (b) handsome, spruce, trim, elegant; quos pexo capillo nitidos videtis, Cic.; ex nitido fit rusticus, Hor.; **c.** of fields and plants, flourishing, blooming, luxuriant; campi,

Cic. **II.** Fig., elegant, refined, polished, cultivated; nitidum quoddam genus verborum et laetum, Cic.

Nitiobriges -um, m. a Celtic people in Aquitania.

1. nītor, nīsus or nīxus sum, 3. dep. to rest, lean, support oneself upon anything. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., stirpibus suis, Cic.; hastili, Cic.; baculo, Ov.; in hastam, Verg. **B.** Transf., **1.** to rest upon, depend upon; in te nititur civitatis salus, Cic.; **2.** to confide in, put one's trust in, lean upon; consilio alieuius, Cic. **II. A.** Lit., **1.** to tread, move; simul ac primum niti possunt, Cic.; **2.** to give birth to, bring forth, Ov.; **3.** to make an effort, Caes.; **4.** of birds or winged creatures, to fly, Verg.; **5.** to climb, ascend, push up towards a height; gradibus, Verg. **B.** Transf., to strain, strive, exert oneself, endeavour; tantum, quantum potest, quisque nitatur, Cic.; pro libertate, Sall.; ad immortalitatem gloriae, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nitamur igitur nihil posse per-cipi, Cic.; with ut or ne and the subj., Nep., Sall.

2. nītor -ōris, m. (niteo), brilliance, brightness, splendour. **I.** Lit., diurnus, daylight, Ov.; argenti et auri, Ov.; elegance, charm, beauty, Cic.; nrit me Glycera nitor, Hor. **II.** Fig., splendour, elegance of style; orationis, Cic.; nitor et cultus descriptionum, Tac.

nītrūm -i, n. (νίτρον), natron, natural soda, used for washing, ap. Cic.

nīvālis -e (nix), of or relating to snow, snowy. **I. A.** Lit., dies, Liv. **B.** Meton., snow-white; equi candore nivali, Verg. **II.** covered with snow; Othrys, Verg.

nīvātus -a -um (nix), cooled with snow, iced, Suet.

1. nīvē = nī (q.v.).

2. nīvē = neve (q.v.).

nīvēus -a -um (nix), of or relating to snow, snowy. **I.** Lit., agger, Verg.; mons, covered with snow, Cat. **II.** Meton., white as snow, snowy; lacerti, Verg.; lac, Verg.

nīvōsus -a -um (nix), abounding in snow, snowy; grando, Liv.; hiems, Liv.

nīx, nīvis, f. (* νίψ, acc. νίφα). **I.** Lit., snow, Cic. **II.** = grey hair; nives capitis, Hor.

Nixi dīi, three images of gods in a kneeling position in the Capitol at Rome, invoked as the deities of child-birth.

nīxor, 1. dep. (intens. of nitor), to lean upon, rest upon, to strive, strain, Lucr., Verg.

1. nīxus = 2. nīsus (q.v.).

2. nīxus, v. l. nitor.

no, nāvi, nāre (νέω), to swim. **I.** Lit., bestiao nantes, Cic.; prov., nare sine cōrtice, to be able to do without a guardian, Hor. **II.** Transf., to sail, float, flow, fly, Verg., Cat.

nōbīlis -e (nosco), noticeable, well-known. **I.** Gen., inimicitiae nobiles inter eos erant, Liv. **II. A.** celebrated, renowned, well-known; ex doctrina, Cic.; ut arcendis sceleribus exemplum nobile esset, Liv.; in a bad sense, infamous, notorious; nobilis clade Romanā Caudina pax, Liv. **B.** of noble birth, noble, belonging to a family some members of which had held curule magistracies (opp. novus or ignobilis), Cic.; nobili genere nati, Cic.; homo, Cic. **C.** excellent, noble; tres nobilissimi fundi, Cic.

nōbīlitas -ātis, f. (nobilis). **I.** fame, celebrity, Cic. **II.** noble birth, nobility; genere et nobilitate sui municipii facile primus, Cic.; meton., the aristocrats, the nobility; omnis nostra nobilitas interit, Caes. **III.** excellence, worth, superiority; signa summā nobilitate, Cic.

nōbilitēr, adv. (nobilis), *excellently, admirably, nobly*, Plin.

nōbilitō, 1. (nobilis), *to make known*. **I.** Gen., rein, Liv. **II.** *to make famous, renowned*; **a**, in a good sense, poetæ post mortem nobilitari volunt, Cic.; **b**, in a bad sense, *to make infamous, notorious*; Phalaris, cuius est præter ceteros nobilitata crudelitas, Cic.

nōcens -entis, p. adj. (from nocere). **I.** Gen., *hurtful, injurious, noxious*; caules, Cic. **II.** Esp., *culpable, criminal, guilty, wicked*; homo, Cic.; subst. nocens, *a guilty person*, Cic.

nōcēō -ūi -itum, 2. *to hurt, injure, harm*; with dat., alteri, Cic.; with dat. and neut. acc., nihil iis, Caes.; with acc. and infin., nocet esse deum, Ov.; pass. impers., ne quid eis noceatur, Cic.

nōcivus -a -um (noceo), *hurtful, injurious*, Phædr.

noctifēr -fēri, m. (nox and fero), *the night-bringer*, i.e., the Evening Star, Cat.

noctilūca -ae, f. (nox and luceo, something that shines by night), *the moon*, Hor.

noctivāgus -a -um (nox and vagus), *wandering by night*; currus (of the moon), Verg.

noctū (another form of nocte), **a**, abl., hac noctu, Plaut.; **b**, adv. by night, in the night (opp. interdiu, by day), Cic.

noctūa -ae, f. (*noctuus from nox), *the owl*, Verg.

noctūābundus -a -um (*noctuo from nox), *travelling by night*; tabellarius, Cic.

noctūnus -a -um (noctua), *of or relating to the owl*, Plaut.

nocturnus -a -um (noctu), *by night, nightly, nocturnal*; labores diurnos nocturnosque suscipere, Cic.; fur, Cic.; lupus, *preying by night*, Verg.; Baccubus, *worshipped at night*, Verg.; subst., **Nocturnus** -i, m. *the god of night*, Plaut.

nōcūns -a -um (noceo), *hurtful, injurious*, Ov.

nōdō, 1. (nodus), *to knot, tie in a knot*. **I.** Lit., crines in aurum, Verg. **II.** Transf., *to fetter*; collum laqueo nodatus amator, Ov.

nōdōsus -a -um (nodus), *full of knots, knotty*. **I.** Lit., lina, nets, Ov. **II.** Fig., *knotty, full of difficulties*, Sen.; transf., Cicuta, *a usurer, cunning in ensnaring debtors*, Hor.

nōdus -i, m. *a knot*. **I.** A. Lit., Cic. **B.** Meton., **a**, *a girdle*, Verg.; anni, *the equator*, Lucr.; **b**, *the knot into which the hair was sometimes collected*, Ov. **C.** Fig., **1**, *a tie, bond, connection*; amicitiae, Cic.; **2**, **a**, *a bond, obligation, fetter*; exsolvere animos nodis religionum, Lucr.; **b**, *a difficulty, entanglement, perplexity*; dum hic nodus expediatur, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1**, *a knot or knob on the joint of an animal*; crura sine nodis articulisque habere, Caes.; **2**, *a knot in the wood of plants*, Verg., Liv.; **3**, *a star in the constellation Pisces*, Cic. poet.

Nōla -ae, f. *a town in Campania, now Nola*. Hence, adj., **Nōlānus** -a -um, *belonging to Nola*; subst., **Nōlāni** -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Nola*; subst., in Nolano, *in the territory of Nola*, Cic.

nōlo, nōlūi, nolle (ne and volo). **I.** *to be unwilling, not to wish*; with acc., quæ etiam si volunt, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nolo enim, eundem populum imperatorem esse et portitorem terrarum, Cic.; pluribus præsentibus eas res jactari volebat, Caes.; with infin., alienare nolui, Cic.; with subj., nolo accusator in iudicium potentiam afferat, Cic.; the imper., noli, nolite, nolito, is frequently used with the infin. of another verb to form a periphrastic

imper.; noli putare, don't imagine, Cic.; velle, Liv.; nollem, I could wish not; Carthaginiem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt; nollem Corinthum, Cic. **II.** *to wish evil, to be unfavourable to*; alicui, Cic.

Nōmās -ādis, c. (νομάς), *pasturing*; hence, **1**, plur., Nomades, nomads, *nations who lead a migratory, pastoral life*, Plin.; **2**, the Numidians, Verg.

nomen -inis, n. (from root GNO, whence nosco), *a name*. **I.** A. Lit., gen., **1**, nomen est quod unicuique personae datur, quo suo quæque proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur, Cic.; imponere nova rebus nomina, Cic.; appellare aliquem nomine, Cic.; cantus cui nomen neniae, Cic.; nomen dare, Cic., edere, profiteri, Liv., *to give in one's name as a soldier, enlist*, Liv., **2**, esp., *the gentile name of a Roman*, as e.g., Cornelius in P. Cornelius Scipio, though sometimes used for the praenomen (Publius) or the cognomen (Scipio), Cic.; **3**, meton., **a**, nomina tanta (like our great names = great men), Ov.; **b**, nomen Romanum, *the Roman power*. **B.** Fig., **1**, *name, fame, glory*; nomen habere, Cic.; **2**, **a**, *name, cause*; nomine meo, tuo, in my name, on my behalf, Cic.; nomine lucti, for the sake of, Cic.; uno nomine, at once; accusati sunt uno nomine consulares, Cic.; **b**, *ground, pretext*; nomen inductum fictae religionis, Cic.; **3**, *the name (as opposed to the thing)*; legionum, the mere name, Cic. **II.** Transf., polit. t. t., **1**, nomen alicuius deferre, *to give information against, accuse judicially*, Cic.; nomen recipere, *to receive an information*, Cic.; **2**, *a security for a debt, certis nominibus, on good security*, Cic.; nomina solvere, *exsolve, expedire, to pay a debt*, Cic.; nomina sua exigere, *to collect one's debts*, Cic.; nomen facere, *to set down a debt in the account-book, to lend money*, Cic.; meton., **a**, *a debtor*; bonum nomen, *a good payer*, Cic.

nōmenclātio -ōnis, f. (*nomenclō, from nomen and calo = voco), *a calling by name, naming*, Qu. Cic.

nōmenclātor -ōris, m. (*nomenclō), *a slave who told his master the names of his clients at his reception, or of the persons whom he met in the streets*, Cic.

Nōmentum -i, n. *a town fourteen miles north-east of Rome*. Hence, adj., **Nōmentānus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Nomentum*.

nōminatim, adv. (nominō), *by name, expressly, particularly*; centuriones nominatim appellare, Caes.; de aliquo nominatim decernere ut, etc., Cic.

nōminātio -ōnis, f., (nominō), *a naming, nomination to a priesthood or other public office*, Cic.

nōminātus -a -um, p. adj. (from nominō), *well-known; noted, celebrated*, Cic.

nōminito, 1. (intens. of nominō), *to name, call by name*, Lucr.

nōminō, 1. (nomen). **I.** *to name, give a name to*; amore quo amicitia est nominata, Cic. **II.** *to mention, speak about*, ad flumen Sabim quod supra nominavimus, Cic.; Sulla quem honoris causā nominō, whom I mention to do him honour, Cic. **III.** A. *to make famous, make renowned*; praedicari de se et nominari volunt omnes, Cic. **B.** Polit. t. t., **a**, *to name, appoint, nominate to a priesthood or other office*, me augurem nominaverunt, Cic.; **b**, *to accuse judicially, give information against*, aliquem apud dictatorem, Liv.

Nōmius (-ōs) -ii, m. (Νόμιος), *the pasturer, a name of Apollo (from his having fed the flocks of Admetus)*.

nōmisma (nūmisma) -mātis, n. (νόμισμα), *a coin, a piece of money*, Hor.

nōn, adv. (from old Latin *noenun* = *ne unum*). **I.** *not*. **A.** *non* est ita, *judices*, *non est profecto*, Cic.; before negatives, *non* forms a weak affirmative, e.g., *non nihil*, *non nemo*, *non aullus*, Cic.; after negatives the affirmative thus formed is emphatic, *nihil non ad rationem dirigebat*, Cic.; with affirmative adjectives the negative formed by *non* is emphatic, *by no means*; *Cethegus homo non probatissimus*, Cic.; *homo non aptissimus ad jocandum*, Cic.; *non quod, non quo, not that, not as if, non quod sola ornent, sed quod excellant*, Cic.; *non nisi, only*; *non modum (solui)*, *not only*, Cic.; *non ita, non tam, not very, not particularly*; *simulacra persimilia, sed non ita antiqua*, Cic. **B. 1.** *non* in questions = *nonne?* *non idem fecit?* Cic.; **2.** *poet.* = *ne*, *non petito*. **Ov.** **II.** Used in answers, *no*; *aut etiam aut non respondere*, Cic.

Nōnācris -is, f. (Νῶνακρίς), a mountain in Arcadia. Hence, adj. **1.** **Nōnācrinus** -a -um, Arcadian; *virgo, Callisto*, Ov.; **2.** **Nōnācrus** -a -um, Arcadian; *heros, Evander*, Ov.; subst., **Nōnācria** -ae, f. = *Atalanta*, Ov.

nōnāe -ārum, f. (*nonus*), the *nones*, the fifth day in all the months (except March, May, and July, when it was the seventh), so called from being the ninth day before the Ides.

nōnāgēnārius -a -um (*nonageni*), containing ninety, Plin.

nōnāgēni -ae -a (*nonaginta*), ninety each, Plin.

nōnāgēsīmus -a -um (*nonaginta*), the ninetyeth, Cic.

nōnāgiēs, adv. (*nonaginta*), ninety times, Cic.

nōnāgīnta, numer. ninety, Cic.

nōnānus -a -um (*nona*, sc. *legio*), belonging to the ninth legion; *miles*, Tac.; or subst., **nōnānus** -i, m. a soldier of the ninth legion, Tac.

nondum, adv. *not yet*, Cic.

nongenti -ae -a, nine hundred, Cic.

nonnē, interrog. adv., asks a question to which an affirmative answer is expected; **1.** in direct questions, *nonne animadvertis? do you not perceive?* Cic.; **2.** in indirect questions, *quaero nonne id efferret*, Cic.

nonnēmo, **nonnihil**, v. *nemo*, *nihil*.

nonnullus (*non nullus*) -a -um, *some, several*; *nonnulla in re, in some respects*, Cic.; *nonnulla pars militum*, *Caes.*; *non nullae cohortes*, *Caes.*; subst., **nonnulli**, *some*, Cic.

nonnumquam (*non numquam*), adv. *sometimes*, Cic.

nonnusquam, adv. *in some places, in several places*, Plin.

nōnus -a -um (= *novenus*, from *novem*), the ninth, Cic.; subst., **nōna** -ae, f. the ninth hour (about three o'clock p.m.), when the chief meal (*cena*) was taken at Rome, Hor.

nōnusedcīmus, *nonadecima*, *nonumdecimū*, the nineteenth, Tac.

Nōra -ōrum, n. **I.** a town in Sardinia; hence, **Nōrenses** -ium, the inhabitants of Nora. **II.** a fort in Cappadocia.

Norba -ae, f. a town in Latium, now Alcantara. Hence, adj., **Norbānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Norba.

Nōrēja -ae, f. a town in Noricum, now Neu-markt.

Nōricum -i, n. Noricum, a country south of Danube. Hence, adj., **Nōricus** -a -um, *Noric*.

norma -ae, f. (*nosco*), **1.** a carpenter's square for measuring right angles, Plin.; **2.** a rule, precept, model, pattern; *dirigere vitam ad certam rationis normam*, Cic.

nōs, plur. of *ego* (q.v.)

Nortia -ae, f. (for *Nevortia*, from *ne* and *vorto*, Gk. Ἀρπός, the Unchangeable), an Etruscan goddess of fate, worshipped at Volturni.

noscito, 1. (*intens.* of *nosco*), to get to know. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., to observe, perceive, Liv. **B.** Esp., to investigate, explore; *aedes, vestigia*, Plaut. **II.** Transl., to recognise again; *aliquem facie*, Liv.

nosco, *nōvi*, *nōtum*, 3 (root *NO*, archaic *GNO*, whence *gnosco*; Gr. γινώσκω), **I.** Lit., to become acquainted with, get knowledge of; and hence, in the perfect tenses, to be acquainted with, to know; (a) present tenses, *studeo cursos istos mutationum noscere*, Cic.; (β) perfect tenses, *quam (virtutem) tu me de facie quidem nosti, Cic.*; *si Caesarem bene novi*, Cic. **II.** A. to recognise; *ad res suas noscendas recipiendasque*, Liv. **B.** Of a judge, to investigate a case; *quae olim a praetoribus noscebantur*, Tac. **C.** to allow, admit, acknowledge a reason or excuse; *illam partem excusationis nec nosco, nec probo*, Cic. (contracted perfect tenses, *nostī, nostis, noram, noras, nosse*).

noster -tra -trum (*nos*), *our*, ours. **I.** Gen., a, subject., *provincia nostra*, *Caes.*; b, object. (= towards us) *amor noster*, Cic. **II.** Esp., A. *our*, *our adherent or friend, on our side, one of us*; a, *Furnius noster, our friend Furnius*, Cic.; *nostri, our people*, Cic.; b, *noster in jest* = *ego*, Plaut. **B.** favourable to us, *nostra loca*, Liv. *noster Mars*, Verg.

nostras -ātis (*noster*), of our country, native; *mirifice capior facetiis, inmaxime nostratibus*, Cic.; *philosophi*, Cic.

nota -ae, f. (*nosco*), a mark, token, note, sign. **I.** Gen., 1, lit., signa et notae locorum, Cic.; 2, fig., distinguishing mark, sign; *notae argumentorum*, Cic. **II.** A. marks in writing; 1, letters of the alphabet, numbers; *notae litterarum*, Cic.; poet., meton., *notae*, a writing, letter, Hor., Ov.; 2, *notae librorum*, marks of punctuation, Cic. **B.** marks on an object; 1, marks on the body, Hor.; 2, a branded mark, brand; *barbarus compunctus notis Thraecis, tattooed*, Cic.; fig., disgrace, shame, ignominy; *quae nota domesticae turpitudinis non inusta vitae tuae est?* Cic.; 3, a mark on a cask of wine or honey (to mark the quality); a, interior *nota Falerni*, a better kind, Hor.; b, transf., sort, quality; *aliquem de meliore nota commendare*, Cic.; 4, a mark in a book (to express approval or disapproval), Cic.; 5, the official censure of the senate; *motise senatu notas ascribere*, Liv.; 6, a distinguishing name, mark of honour; *ille Numantina traxit ab urbe notam*, Ov.

notābilis -e (*nota*), notable, remarkable, striking noteworthy; *exitus*, Cic.

notābiliter, adv. (*notabilis*), notably, remarkably, extraordinarily, Tac.

notārius -ii, m. (*nota*), a rapid writer, shorthand writer, Quint.

notātio -ōnis, f. (*nota*), a marking. **I.** Lit., tabellarum, a marking of the voting-tickets with different coloured wax, Cic. **II.** 1, the stigma of the censor; *ensoria*, Cic.; 2, a choice; *judicium*, Cic.; 3, the etymology of a word, Cic.; 4, observing, noting, taking notice of; *naturae*, Cic.

notātus -a -um, p. adj. (from *nota*), known, marked; *homo omnium scelerum libidinumque notis notatissimus*, Cic.

notescō, *nōti*, 3. (1. *notus*), to become known, Cat.

nothus -a -um (*vōlos*). **I.** Lit., 1, of men, illegitimate, bastard, Verg.; 2, of animals, of mixed breed, hybrid, mongrel, Verg. **II.** Transl., not genuine, spurious, Lucr., Cat.

notio -ōnis, f. (nosco), a making oneself acquainted with anything. **I.** 1, lit., Plaut.; 2, transf., an idea, notion of anything, imago, mental conception; deorum, Cic.; rerum, Cic. **II.** **A.** an investigation; pontificum, Cic. **B.** the investigation of the censor; 1, iudicium et notio censoria, Cic.; 2, the blame, animadversion of the censor; notiones animadversionesque censurum, Cic.

notitia -ae, f. (1. notus), a being known. **I.** Pass., 1, hi propter notitiam sunt intromissi, Nep.; 2, fame, celebrity, Tac. **II.** Act., 1, knowing, becoming acquainted with; notitia nova mulieris, Cic.; 2, a, knowledge; corporis sui, Cic.; b, an idea, notion, conception; dei, Cic.

notities -ei, f. = notitia (q.v.).

noto, 1. (nota). **I.** to mark. **A.** Lit., 1, tabellam cerā, Cic.; 2, a, to mark out; notat et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum, Cic.; b, polit. t. t., of the censor, to place a mark against a Roman citizen's name in the burgess-list, to censure publicly, blame, reprimand; quos censores furti et captarum pecuniarum nomine notaverunt, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to mark, denote; res nominibus, Cic.; aliquid verbis Latinis, to express, Cic.; 2, to mark out, make noticeable; aliquid decore, Cic.; 3, to blame, censure; verbis aliquid, Cic. **II.** to express by signs. **A.** 1, lit., to unite; litteram, Ov.; 2, a, to point out shortly; caput, Cic.; b, to observe; cantus avium, Cic. **B.** Fig., to impress; dicta memori pectore, Ov.

notōs = 2. notus (q.v.).

1. **notus** -a -um, p. adj. (from nosco), known. **I.** 1, lit, res nota, Cic.; noti atque insignes latrones, Cic.; aliquid notum habere, to know, Cic.; subst., noti, friends, acquaintances; 2, transf., a, = friendly; notis compellat vocibus, Verg.; b, customary; ulmus nota quae sedes fuerat columbis, Hor. **II.** 1, distinguished, celebrated; scriptor, Hor.; 2, notorious; mulier, Cic.

2. **notus** (-ōs) -i, m. (vōrōs), the south wind; 1, lit., Verg.; 2, transf., the wind, Verg.

novācula -ae, f. (novo), a sharp knife or razor; cotem novaculā praecidere, Cic.

novālis -is, f. and **novāle** -is, n. 1, fallow land, Verg.; 2, a cultivated field; novalia culta, Verg.

novātrix -icis, f. (novator), she that renews; rerum, Ov.

novē, adv. (novus). **I.** newly, in a new and unusual manner, Plaut. **II.** novissime; a, lately, recently, Sall.; b, lastly, in the last place, Sall.

novellus -a -um (dim. of novus), a, new, young; arbor, Cic.; b, oppida, lately conquered, Liv.

novem, numer. nine, Cic.; decem novem, nineteen, Caes.

November -bris, m. (novem and suffix -ber), relating to the number nine; a, mensis November, the ninth month of the Roman year, November, Cic.; b, belonging to the month of November; kalendae Novembres, Cic.

novemdecim, numer. (novem and decem) nineteen, Liv.

novendialis -e (novem and dies), 1, that which happens on the ninth day; coena, a funeral banquet held on the ninth day after death, Tac.; pulveres = new, fresh, Hor.; 2, that which lasts nine days; feriae, a nine days' festival celebrated on the occasion of any portent (such as a shower of stones), Cic.

Novensiles dii (novus and suffix -ensilis), gods whose worship had been introduced from

foreign countries (opp. indigetes, native divinities), Liv.

novēnus -a -um (novem), nine each, nine, Liv.

noverca -ae, f. a step-mother, Cic.; saeva, Verg.; i. prov., apud novercam queri, i.e., in vain, Plaut.

novercalls -e (noverca), of or relating to a step-mother, Juv., Tac.

Novesium -ii, n. fort of the Ubii on the Rhine, now Neuss.

novicius -a -um (novus), new, fresh, Plaut.; esp. of persons who have not long been enslaved; subst., novicii; Syrum nescio quem de grege noviciorum factum esse consulem, Cic.

noviēs, adv. numer. (novem), nine times, Verg.

Noviōdinum -i, n., 1, a town of the Suesiones, now Soissons; 2, a town of the Bituriges Cubi, now Nouan.

novitas -atis, f. (novus), newness. **I.** Lit. **A.** anni, the spring, Ov.; plur., novitates = new acquaintances, Cic. **B.** the condition of a homo novus (v. novus), newness of nobility, Cic. **II.** novelty, unusualness; strangeness; terror quem tibi rei novitas attulerit, Cic.

novo, 1. (novus). **I.** to make new, renew. **A.** transtra, Verg.; membra, to revive, Ov.; sger novatus, a field reploughed, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to revive, refresh; (animus) risu novatur, Cic.; b, to change, alter; aliquid in legibus, Cic.; novare res, to alter the constitution of a state, make a revolution, Liv. **II.** to invent something new; verba, invent new words, Cic.

novus -a -um (vōs), superl., novissimus, new, fresh, young (opp. vetus). **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., miles, a recruit, Liv.; novae res, novelties, Cic.; and esp., political changes, revolutions; rebus novis studere, Cic.; lac, new milk, Verg. Subst., **novum** -i, n. a new thing, novelty; num quidnam novi? Cic. **B.** Esp., a, novus homo or homo novus, the first of a family who held a curule office in Rome, e.g., M. T. Cicero, Cic.; b, novae tabulae, new account-books (that is, a total extinction of debts), Cic.; c, novae tabernae, or novae, certain money-changers' shops in the forum which had been burnt down A.U.C. 543, and rebuilt; sub Novis, Cic.; d, Nova via, a road in Rome leading down to the forum, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, fresh, inexperienced; equus, Cic.; novus delictis, inexperienced in crime, Tac.; 2, new, novel, unusual, extraordinary; genus dicendi, Cic.; 3, = alter, a second; Camillus, a second Camillus, Liv.; novus Hannibal, Cic.; 4, of succession, the superl., **novissimus** -a -um = (a) the latest, last; agmen, the rear, Caes.; (β) the extremest, severest; exempla, Tac.

nox, noctis, f. (vōs), night. **I.** **A.** Lit., 1, gen., nocte, or de nocte, by night, Cic.; multa nocte, de multa nocte, deep in the night, late at night, Cic.; nocte mediā, de nocte media, at midnight, Cic.; noctes et dies urgeri, night and day, Cic.; se conicere in noctem, to hasten away under shelter of night, Cic.; eam noctem pervigilare, Cic.; 2, personif., Nox, the goddess Night, sister of Erebus, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, meton., sleep, Verg.; 2, a, the darkness of a storm, Verg.; b, the lower world, Verg.; c, death, Verg.; d, blindness, Ov. **II.** Fig., 1, obscurity; mei versus aliquantum noctis habebunt, Ov.; 2, confusion, darkness, peril; haec reipublicae nox, Cic.

noxā -ae, f. (noceo). **I.** harm, injury, damage; sine ullius urbis noxa, Liv. **II.** Meton., 1, a crime, fault, offence; in noxa esse, Liv.; 2, punishment; noxā liberari, Liv.

noxia -ae, f. (sc. causa, from noxius), a fault, offence, crime; alicui noxiae esse, to be accounted a fault, Liv.

noxius -a -um (noxa). **I.** noxious, hurtful, injurious; tela, Ov. **II.** criminal, culpable, guilty; aliquem noxium judicare, Liv.

nubecula -ae, f. (dim. of nubes). **I.** a little cloud, Plin. **II.** Fig., a troubled, dark expression; frontis, Cic.

nubes -is, f. (cf. nubo), a cloud. **I. A.** Lit., aer concretus in nubes cogitur, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** a cloud, e.g., of dust, pulveris, Liv.; **2.** a great number, dense mass of any objects; locustarum, Liv.; volucrum, Verg. **II.** Fig., **1.** a cloud, or dark expression on the countenance; deme supercilio nubem, Hor.; **2.** veil, concealment; frandibus objice nubem, Hor.; **3.** a cloud, i.e., threatening or impending misfortune; belli, Verg.; **4.** a sad, miserable condition; reipublicae, Cic.; **5.** a cloud (as emblem of something unsubstantial), a phantom; nubes et inaniam captare, Hor.

nubifer -fēra -fērum (nubes and fero), cloud-bearing, cloud-bringing, Ov.

nubigena -ae, c. (nubes and gigno), born of a cloud, produced from a cloud; esp., of the Centaurs, offspring of Ixion and a cloud; Nubigenae alone = Centaurs, Verg.

nubilis -e (nubo), marriageable; filia, Cic.

nubilus -a -um (nubes), covered with clouds, cloudy, overcast. **I. A.** Lit., plur. subst., **nubila** -arum, n. clouds, Hor. **B.** Transf., **1.** act., cloud-bringing; Auster, Ov.; **2.** dark; via nubila taxo, Ov. **II.** Fig., **1.** of expression, dark, gloomy; toto nubila vultu, Ov.; **2.** unfavourable; nubila nascenti non mihi Parca fuit, Ov.; **3.** dark, unhappy; tempora, Ov.

nūbo, nupsi, nuptum, 3. (stem NUB, whence nubes), to cover, veil; and especially, of a bride, to be married to, to marry any one; virgo nupsit ei, cui Caecilia nupta fuerat, Cic.; nuptam esse cum aliquo, Cic.; nubere in familiam, to marry into a family, Cic.; aliquam nuptum collocare, to give in marriage, Caes.; partic., **nuptus** -a -um, married; filia, Cic.; subst., **nupta** -ae, f. a wife, Liv.

Nuceria -ae, f. a town in Campania, now Nocera. Hence, adj., **Nucerinus** -a -um, relating to Nuceria.

nucifrangibulum -i, n. (nux and frango), a nut-cracker (in jest = a tooth), Plaut.

nūclēus -i, m. (nux). **I. Lit.**, **1.** the kernel of a nut, or any nut-like fruit, Plin.; **2.** the stone or uneatable kernel of fruits, Plin. **II.** Transf., the kernel or inside of anything; conchae, Plin.

nūdius = nunc dius (= dies), it is now the ... day since; always with the ordinal numerals; nudius tertius, the day before yesterday, Cic.; nudius tertius decimus, thirteen days ago, Cic.

nūdo, 1. (nudus), to make naked, to make bare, strip. **I. A.** Lit., **1.** aliquem, Cic.; **2.** a, to lay bare, uncover; gladium, to draw, Liv.; murus nudatus defensoribus, Caes.; **b.** milit. t. t., to lay bare, leave undefended; castra nudentur, Caes. **B.** Transf., **1.** to strip, make bare by robbery, to spoil, plunder; spoliavit nudavitque omnia, Cic.; quem praepices alea nudat, Hor.; **2.** to deprive; aliquem praesidio, Cic. **II.** Fig., **1.** to strip, lay bare, expose; nudata omnibus rebus tribunicia potestas, Caes.; vis ingenii scientiā juris nudata, Cic.; **2.** to uncover, expose, make visible, reveal; animos, Liv.

nūdus -a -um, naked, unclothed, nude, bare. **I. A.** Lit., **1.** Cic.; nudo capite, bare-headed, Sall.; **2.** uncovered; vertex, Verg.; subsellia, vacant, Cic.; terga, Liv. **B.** Transf., **1.** deprived of; with abl., praesidio, Cic.; with genit., loca nuda gignentium, Sall.; **2.** without; respublica nuda a magistratibus, Cic. **II.** Fig., **1.** simple,

unadorned, plain; commentarii Caesaris, Cic.; **2.** bare, mere, alone, only; nuda ista, si ponas, Cic.; hoc nudum relinquitur, Cic.

nūgae -arum, f. (naucum), trifles, nonsense, stuff, trumpery. **I. Lit.**, huncce hominem tantis delectatum esse nugis? Cic.; applied also to verses, nescio quid meditantur nugarum, Hor. **II.** Transf., of persons, a foolish, trifling fellow; amicos habet ineras nugas, Cic.

nūgator -ōris, m. (nugor), a trifler, foolish fellow, a jester, Cic.

nūgatorius -a -um (nugator), trifling, good for nothing, frivolous, futile, nugatory; mala nugatoriaque accusatio, Cic.

nūgax -ācis (nugor), trifling, frivolous, ap. Cic.

nūgor, 1. dep. (nugae), **1.** to trifle, be frivolous, talk nonsense; non inseite, Cic.; cum aliquo, Hor.; **2.** to trick, cajole, make game of, Plaut.

nullus -a -um (ne and ullus), no, none, nobody, no one. **I. A.** Lit., **1.** adj., nullā unā re, Cic.; nullo modo, nullo pacto, by no means, Cic.; nullo-certo ordine neque imperio, Caes.; **2.** subst., a, nullus = nobody, no one, Cic.; b, nullum -i, n. = nothing, Hor. **II.** Fig., **1.** nullus sum; a, I am ruined, it is all over with me; nullus repente fui, Liv.; b, of persons and things, I am no longer in existence; de mortuis loquor, qui nulli sunt, Cic.; nullus = mortuus, Ov.; vellem nulla, Ov.; **2.** insignificant, of no importance, trifling, poor; nullos iudices habemus, Cic.; nullum argumentum est, Cic.

num, interrog. particle, asking a question to which a negative answer is expected. **A.** In direct questions, num censet etiam eosdem fuisse? Cic.; compounded with ne, deum ipsum numme vidisti? Cic.; num quid vis? is there anything else which you want? (a common form in leave-taking, Hor. **B.** In indirect questions, whether; quaero, num aliter ac nunc evenient evenirent? Cic.

Nūma -ae, m., Pompilius, the second king of Rome.

Nūmantia -ae, f. a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, taken and destroyed by Scipio Africanus the younger. Hence, adj., **Nūmantinus** -a -um, Numantine.

nūmārius = nummarius (q.v.).

nūmātus = nummatus (q.v.).

nūmen -inis, n. (= nuimen, from nuo), a nodding, beckoning with the head; a nod, as sign of a command, a command. **I.** Gen., numen vestrum, Cic.; magnum numen senatus, Cic. **II.** Esp., of a deity, a, the divine will, divine command; numen interdictumque deorum immortalium, Cic.; mundum censent regi numine deorum, Cic.; Jovis numina, Phoebi numina, Verg.; b, (a) the might of a deity, majesty, divinity; qui nullam vim esse dicit numene divinum, Cic.; of deities themselves, conversa numina, pia numina, Verg.; (β) of the Roman emperors, violatum numen Augusti, Tac.

nūmērābilis -e (numero), that can be counted, enumerated, Ov.

nūmērātus -a -um, p. adj. (from numero), counted, in hard cash, in ready money; dos, pecunia, Cic.; subst., **nūmērātum** -i, n. hard cash, money down; numerato solvere, Cic.

1. nūmēro, 1. (numerus), to count. **I. Lit.**, a, aliquem a se primum, Cic.; aliquid per digitos, on the fingers, Ov.; consule et numera (senatum), count the house (with a view to determine whether a sufficient number to transact business were present), Cic. **B.** to count, i.e.,

to pay money; militibus stipendium, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to count up, reckon, enumerate; dies deficiat, si velim numerare, quibus bonis male evenierit, Cic.; 2, to reckon under, class under; inter suos, Cic.; inter honestos homines, Cic.; mortem in beneficii loco, Cic.; 3, with double acc., in pass. with double num., to count, esteem, hold, consider; Sulpicius accusatorem suum numerabat, non competitorum, Cic.; sapientes cives, qualem me et esse, et numerari volo, Cic.

2. nūmērō, adv. (lit., abl. of numerus), 1, just, exactly, at the right time, Plaut.; 2, quickly, soon, too quickly, too soon, Plaut.

nūmērōsē, adv. (numerosus), 1, numerously, Plin.; 2, rhythmically, harmoniously; circumscripte numerosque dicere, Cic.

nūmērōsus -a -um (numeros). **I.** numerous, in great number; numerosissima civitas, populus, Tac. **II.** rhythmical, harmonious; oratio, Cic.

nūmērūs -i, m. (connected with nummus), a number. **I. A.** Lit., 1, numerum inire, to count, Caes.; 2, a, a certain number, a number of persons or things, considered as a whole; ad pristinum numerum duo augures addidit, Cic.; haec enim sunt tria numero, are live in number, Cic.; numero quadraginta, forty in number, Sall.; referre in deorum numero, to count as a god, Cic.; b, an uncertain number, a heap, mass; hominum, Cic.; innumerabilis frumenti numerus, an enormous quantity, Cic.; c, a division of the army, company; sparsi per provinciam numeri, Tac.; d, a cipher, i.e., of no consequence; nos numerus sumus, Hor. **B.** Meton., plur., numeri = 1, dice (as being marked with numbers); numerosque manu iactabit eburnos, Ov.; 2, mathematics, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, the part of a whole; elegans omni numero poema, in every respect, Cic.; 2, a, melody, music, Verg., Ov.; b, dance, Cic.; c, a metrical foot, number; numeri ac modi, Cic.; poet., numeri graves, heroic verse, Ov.; d, in oratory, harmony; oratoris, Cic.; 3, rank, place, position; obtinere aliquem numerum, Cic.; numero or in numero, in the post of, as; parentis numero esse, Cic.; 4, order, rule; in numerum or numero, according to rule, Verg.

Nūmicus (Nūmicus) -i, m. a small river in Latium, flowing into the Tyrrhene sea near Ardea, now Numico.

Nūmīda -ae, m. (nomas, νομάς), a Numidian; plur., **Nūmīdae** -arum, the Numidians, attrib. = Numidian; Numidae jaculatores, Liv. Hence, 1, **Nūmīdia** -ae, f. a country in North Africa 2, **Nūmidicus** -a -um, Numidian.

nūmīsmā = nomisma (q.v.).

Nūmīstro -ōnis, f. town in Lucania, on the borders of Apulia,

Nūmītor -ōris, m. king of Alba, father of Iliu, grandfather of Romulus and Remus.

nummārius -a -um (nummus). **I.** belonging to money; theca, Cic.; difficultas nummaria or rei nummariae, scarcity of money, Cic. **II.** bribed with money, venal; iudex, Cic.

nummātus -a -um (nummus), provided with money, rich; adolescens non minus bene nummatus quam capillatus, Cic.

nūmmūlus -i, m. (dim. of nummus), a little money, some money; nummulis acceptis jus ac fas omne delere, for a paltry sum, Cic.

nummus (nūmus) -i, m. (νοῦμος, Tarentine and Sicilian = νόμος, the regular silver currency). **I.** money, coin; adulterini nummi, bad money, Cic.; habere in nummis, to have in cash, Cic. **II.** Esp., the sesterce, a Roman coin worth about 2½; quinque millia nummum, Cic.; transf.,

like the English penny, farthing (to express a very small sum); ad numum convenit, it comes right to a farthing, Cic. (genit. plur., gen. nummum).

numquam, adv. (ne and unquam), never, Cic.; numquam adhuc, numquam ante, numquam alias, Cic.; numquam non, always, Cic.; non numquam, sometimes, Cic.

nūmus = nummus (q.v.).

nunc, adv. (viv). **I.** now, at present, at this moment; ut nunc est, as things are now, Cic.; nunc ipsum, at this very moment, Cic.; qui nunc sunt, the present generation, Cic.; nunc . . . nunc, now . . . now, at one time . . . at another, Liv. **II.** but now, now however, Cic.

nuncōne = nuncne?

nunciā = nuntis, v. nuntias.

nunciātiō = nuntiatio (q.v.).

nunciō = nuntio.

nunciūs = nuntius (q.v.).

nuncupātiō -ōnis, f. (nuncupo), a naming, the public offering or pronouncing of a vow; sollemnus nuncupatio votorum, Liv.

nuncūpo, 1. (nomine capio), to name, call by name. **I.** aliquid nomine dei, Cic. **II. A.** to pronounce solemnly and openly; a, vows; vota pro republica, Cic.; b, an adoption, Tac. **B.** to nominate as heir; heredem, Tac.

nundīnae, v. nundinus.

nundinātiō -ōnis, f. (nundinor), the holding of a market, trafficking, trade, business; fuit nundinatio aliqua, Cic.

nundinor, 1. dep. (nundinae). **I.** to transact business, trade, traffic. **A.** Intransit., sedere nundinantem, Liv. **B.** Trans., to buy; jus ab aliquo, Cic.; totum imperium P. R., Cic. **II.** Transf., to be present in great numbers (as at a market); ubi ad focum angues nundinari solent, Cic.

nundinus -a -um (lit., novendinus = novendinus, from novem and dies), belonging to the ninth day. Subst., **I.** **nundinae** -arum, f. the market-day, held every ninth day, Cic.; transf., a, the market-place; illi Capuam nundinas rusticorum, horreum Campani agri esse voluerunt, Cic.; b, traffic, trade, business; vectigalium flagitiosissimae nundinae, Cic. **II.** **nundinum** -i, n. (sc. tempus), the market-time; trinum nundinum, the interval between one market-day and the next but one after (17-24 days); se praesentem trinum nundinum (on the three market-days), petiturum, Cic.; comitia in trinum nundinum indicere, Liv.

nuntiātiō -ōnis, f. (nuntio), religious t. t., a declaration, announcement made by the augur of his observations, Cic.

nuntio, 1. (nuntius), to announce; vera, Cic.; qui nuntiant prope omnes naves afflictas esse, Caes.; oppugnata domus C. Caesaris per multas noctes horas nuntiabatur, Cic.; with ut and the subj., paulo post ferunt nuntiatum Simonidi ut prodiret, Cic.; absol., nuntiat, this being announced, Liv.

nuntius -a -um (contr. from noventius), announcing, bringing news. **I.** Adj., rumor, Cic. **II.** Subst., **A.** **nuntius** -ii, m. 1, messenger, announcer; facere aliquem certiores per nuntium, Cic.; 2, a, message, news; nuntium afferre, Cic.; b, nuntium alicui remittere, to send one's wife a letter of divorce, Cic.; transf., nuntium remittere virtuti, to renounce, Cic. **B.** **nuntia** -ae, f. she that announces; historia nuntia veritatis, Cic. **C.** **nuntium** -ii, n. message, news, Cat.

nūp̄r, superl., **nūp̄errimē**, adv. (for

nuper, from *novus*, lately, not long ago; qui nuper Romae fuit, Cic.; sometimes employed to denote a more distant period, nuper, id est, paucis ante seculis, Cic.

nupta -ae, f. (nubō), a wife, spouse, bride, Ov.

nuptiae -arum, f. (nubo), marriage, nuptials; Cornificia multarum nuptiarum, often married, Cic.; celebrare nuptias, Liv.; cenare apud aliquem in eius nuptiis, Cic.

nuptialis -e (nuptiae), of or relating to a marriage; cena, Liv.; donum, Cic.

nuptus -a -um (partic. of nubo), married; filia, mulier, Cic.

Nursia -ae, f. a town in the west of the Sabine country, now Norcia. Hence, adj., **Nursinus** -a -um, belonging to Nursia.

nūrus -ūs, f. (nūc), 1. a daughter-in-law, son's wife, Cic.; 2. poet., a young matron, young married woman, Ov.

nusquam, adv. (ne and usquam), nowhere. I. Lit., nusquam alibi, Cic. II. Transf., 1. in nothing, on no occasion; praestabo sumptum nusquam melius poni posse, Cic.; 2. to nothing; ut ad id omnia referri oporteat, ipsum autem nusquam, Cic.

nūto, 1. (*nuo). I. Gen., 1. to move up and down, totter, waver, nod; ornus nutat, Verg.; nutant galeae, Liv.; 2. transf., a, to waver; nutans acies, Tac.; b, to waver, be uncertain in opinion; etiam Democritus nutare videtur in natura deorum, Cic.; c, to waver in fidelity; Galliae nutantes, Tac. II. to move the head up and down, to nod, Plaut.; of persons, sleeping, Hor.

nūtricius -ii, m. (nutrix), a foster-father, guardian, Caes.

nūtrico, 1. and **nūtricioor**, 1. dep. (nutrix), to suckle, nourish; transf., to support, sustain; mundus omnia, sicut membra et partes suas, nutricatur, Cic.

nūtricula -ae, f. (dim. of nutrix), nurse, Hor.; transf., Gallia nutricula seditiosorum, Cic.

nūtrimen -inis, n. (nutrio), nourishment, Ov.

nūtrimentum -i, n. (nutrio), nourishment, nutriment; transf., a, of fuel, arida nutrimenta, Verg.; b, support, training; educata huius nutrimentis eloquentia, Cic.

nūtrio -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. (nūtrior, 4. dep., Verg.), to give suck, suckle, nourish. I. Lit., A. a, of animals, nutritus lacte ferino, Ov.; b, of plants, terra herbas nutrit, Ov.; c, of fire, ignes foliis, Ov. B. to tend, wait upon; corpora, Liv.; damnum naturae, remove, Liv. II. Transf., to nourish, support, sustain; amorem, Ov.; mens rite nutrita, educated, Hor.

nūtrix -icis, f. (nutrio), a nurse, foster-mother. I. Lit., ut paene cum lacte nutricis errore suscepisse videamur, Cic.; meton., nutrices, the breasts, Cat. II. Transf., oratoris, Cic.; curarum innoxia nutrix nox, Ov.

nūtus -ūs, m. (*nuo). I. inclination, downward tendency, gravity, Cic. II. a nod, a signal, or beckoning of the head. A. Lit., Liv. B. Transf., 1. command, will; deorum nutu, Cic.; auctoritate nutuque deorum, Cic.; 2. assent; annuite nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, Liv.

nux, nūcis, f. I. a nut. A. Lit., Liv.; prov., nux cassā, something entirely worthless, Hor. B. Transf., of similar fruit, castaneae nuces, chestnuts, Verg. II. 1. the nut-tree, Verg.; 2. an almond-tree, Verg.

Nyctēlius -i, m. (Νυκτέλιος), nightly, a sur-

name of Bacchus (so called because his mysteries were celebrated by night), Ov.

Nymphæ -ae, f. and **nymphæ** -ēs, f. (νύμφη). I. a bride, woman lately married, Ov. II. Nymphæe, the Nymphs, beings of half-divine nature, believed to inhabit the seas, streams, woods, etc., Verg.

Nymphæum -i, n. (Νυμφαῖον), a promontory and sea-port in Illyria.

Nysa (Nyssa) -ae, f. (Νύσα). I. a town in Caria. II. a town in Palestine. III. a city in India, where Bacchus was said to have been brought up. Hence, adj., A. Nysæus -a -um, Nysean. B. Nysēis -idis, f. Nysean. C. Nysīas -adis, f. of or relating to Bacchus. D. Nysigēna -ae, m. born in Nysa. E. Nysēus -ēi, a surname of Bacchus.

O.

1. **O**, the fourteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding to the two Greek letters Omicron and Omega (Ο, ο, Ω, ω). For the use of O in abbreviations, see Table of Abbreviations.

2. **ō!** and **oh!** interj. an exclamation of joy, astonishment, derision, sorrow, pain, etc., generally followed by voc. or acc.: o paterni generis oblite! Cic.; o me miserum! Cic.; sometimes with nom. o fortunata mors! Cic.; in wishes, o si, if only! Verg.; poet., put the second word of the clause, spes o fidissima Teucrum! Ov.

Ōarion -ōnis, m. (Ὠρίων) = Orion (q.v.).

Ōaxes -is, m. (*Ὠαξίς), a river in Crete.

ob, prep. with acc. I. Of space, a, with verbs of motion, towards, to; ignis qui est ob os effusus, Cic.; b, with verbs not denoting motion, at, before; ob oculis versari, Cic. II. 1. on account of; ob rem iudicandam pecuniam accipere, Cic.; unus ob iram prodimur, Verg.; ob eam rem, on that account, Cic.; quam ob rem, on which account, Caes.; ob id, ob id ipsum, ob hoc, ob haec, on this account, therefore, Liv.; ob metum, out of fear, Tac.; 2. in consideration of, for, as recompense for; ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas, Ter.; 3. ob rem, to the purpose, with advantage; verum id frustra an ob rem faciam, in vestra manu situm est, Sall.

ōbaerātus -a -um, adj. with compar. (ob and aēs), in debt, Liv.; plur. subst., **ōbaerāti** -ōrum, m. debtors, Cic.

ōbambulo, 1. to walk up and down, backwards and forwards; with dat., nuris, Liv.; with acc., Aetnam, Ov.; with prep., ante vallum, Liv.; in herbis, Ov.

ōbarmo, 1. to arm; dexteras securi, Hor.

ōbāro, 1. to plough up, Liv.

1. **obba** -ae, f. a species of drinking-cup, Pers.

2. **Obba** -ae, f. a town in Africa, near Carthage.

obbrutesco -itū, 3. to become brutish, stupid, Lucr.

obc . . . v. occ . . .

obdo -didi -ditum, 3. to set, put, place before, put against; pessulum ostio, to bolt the door, Ter.; fores, to shut the door, Ov.; nullique malo latus obdit apertum, offers an unprotected side to no evil, Hor.

obdormio -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. to go to sleep, Cic.

obdormisco, 3. (obdormio), *to go to sleep*, Cic.

obduco -duxi -ductum, 3. **I. A.** *to draw over, draw in front*; 1. fossam, Caes.; fig., callum dolori, Cic.; 2, *to cover*; trunci obducuntur libro aut cortice, Cic.; transf., obducta cicatrix reipublicae, closed wound, Cic. **B. 1.** *to drink*, venenum, Cic.; 2, *to wrinkle*; frontem, Hor. **II.** *to lead against*; Curium, *to bring forward*, produce, Cic.; transf., *to pass, spend*; diem posturnum, Cic.

obductio -ōnis, f. (obduco), *a covering*; capitis, Cic.

obduresco -dūrū, 3. *to become hard, grow hard*. **I. Lit.**, Plaut. **II. Fig.**, *to become hard-hearted*, *to lose one's natural feeling*, become obdurate; ipse obdurui, Cic.; ad dolorem novum, Cic.

obdūro, 1. *to be hard*; fig., *to stand out, hold out, persist*; perfer et obdura, Ov.; imperis, obduretur hoc triduum, Cic.

obediēns (ōboediēns) -entis, p. adj. (from obedio), *obedient, compliant*; with dat., nulli est naturae obediens aut subjectus deus, Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad nova consilia, Liv. Subst., **obediēns**, *one who obeys, a dependant*, Cic.

obediētēr (ōboediētēr), adv. (obediēns), *obediently*; obediētēr imperata facere, Liv.

obediētia (ōboediētia) -ae, f. (obediēns), *obedience, compliance*, Cic.

obedio (ōboedio) -ivi -itum, 4 (ob and audio). **I.** *to give ear to, listen to, follow a person's advice*; alicui, Nep. **II.** *to obey*; praecepto, Cic.; magistratibus, Cic.; alicui ad verba, Cic.

obeliscus -i, m. (ὀβελίσκος), *a pointed column, obelisk*, Plin.

obeo -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. **I. Intransit.**, **A.** *to go to, come to, go to meet, go against*; ad omnes hostium conatus, *to oppose, Liv.*; in infera loca, Cic. **B. a.** *of the heavenly bodies, to set*; in reliquis orientis aut obeuntis solis partibus, Cic.; **b.** *to die*; tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens, Hor. **II. Transit.**, **A. a.** *to go to, reach*; quantum flamma obire non potuisset, Cic.; **b.** *to go to, engage in, apply oneself to any business*; *to perform, execute, accomplish an object*; negotium, Cic.; hereditatem, *to take possession of*, Cic.; vadimonium, *to discharge one's bail, to appear at the fixed time*, Cic.; diem supremum, *to die*, Nep.; *so obire mortem*, Cic. **B. 1.** *to visit, travel through*; provinciam, Cic.; 2, *to take part in*; comitia, Cic.; 3, *to surround*; clipeum obit pellis circumdata, Verg.

obequito, 1. *to ride up to*; castris Liv.

oberro, 1. *to wander about*; tentoriis, Tac.; transf., chordā eadem, *to blunder*, Hor.

obesitas -ātis, f. (obesus), *fatness, corpulence, obesity*, Suet.

obesus -a -um (ob and edo), 1, *fat, plump*; turdis, Hor.; transf., *swollen*; fauces, -Verg.; 2, *coarse, not delicate, unrefined, rude*; juvenis naris obesae, Hor.

obex -icis, and obijcis, m. and f. (objicio), 2, *the fastening of a door, bolt, bar, barrier, barricade*; fultosque emunit obijce postes, Verg.; 2, *an obstacle, hindrance*, Plin.

obf . . . v. off . . .

obg . . . v. ogg . . .

obhaereo, 2. *to stick to, cleave to*, Suet.

obhaeresco -haesi -haesum, 3. *to stick fast, adhere to*, Lucr.

obicio = objicio (q.v.).

obirascor -iratus sum, 3. dep. *to be angry*; fortunae, *with fortune*, Liv.

obiratio -ōnis, f. (obirascor), *a being angry, anger*, Cic.

obiratus -a -um, p. adj. (from obirascor), *angry, wrathful*; with dat., fortunae, Liv.

obiter, adv. (ob), 1, *on the way, in passing, on the journey*, Juv.; 2, *by the way, incidentally*, Juv.

obitus -ūs, m. (obeo), 1, *an approaching, going to*, Ter.; 2, *a going down* (esp. of the heavenly bodies), *setting*; siderum, Cic.; 3, *a downfall, ruin, destruction, death*; post obitum vel potius excessum Romuli, Cic.

objaceo -jaciū, 2. *to lie at, against, in the way*; saxa objacentia pedibus, Liv.

objectatio -ōnis, f. (objecto), *a reproach*, Caes.

objecto, 1. (intens. of objicio). **I.** *to put in the way, set against*. **A. Lit.** (of birds), caput fretis, *to dip, dive into*, Verg. **B. Transf.**, *to expose*; aliquem periculis, Sall.; se hostium telis, Liv.; moras, *to cause, interpose delay*, Ov. **II. Transf.**, *to reproach with anything, object anything to a person, throw in a person's teeth*; alieni probrum, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nobilitas obiectare Fabio fugisse eum Ap. Claudium collegam, Liv.

1. objectus -a -um, p. adj. (from objicio), 1, *lying at, near, opposite to*; insula objecta Alexandriae, Caes.; 2, *exposed to*; fortunae, Cic.; ad omnes casus, Cic.

2. objectus -ūs, m. (objicio), *a placing at, before, opposite, a lying against, lying opposite*; insula portum efficit objectu laterum, Verg.

objex = obex (q.v.).

objicio -jēci -jectum, 3. (ob and jacio). **I.** *to throw in the way of*. **A. Lit.**, se telis hostium, Cic. **B. Transf.**, 1, *to oppose*, Cic.; 2, *to expose*; consulē morti, Cic.; se in dimicationes, Cic.; 3, *to cause, produce*; alicui errorem, Cic.; metum et dolorem, Cic.; objicitur animo metus, *the heart is seized with fear*, Cic.; hic aliud majus misaris objicitur, *presents itself*, Verg. **II.** *to place before, throw before*. **A. Lit.**, 1, corpus feris, Cic.; 2, *to put before, hold before as a defence, protection*; Alpium vallum contra transgressionem Gallorum, *to oppose*, Cic.; carros pro vallo, Caes. **B. 1.** *to offer*; delentimentum animis, Liv.; 2, *to hold out as an example*; unum ex judicibus selectis, Hor.; 3, *to object to, reproach with, charge with*; alicui furas, Cic.; with acc. and infin., objicit mihi, me ad Baiae fuisse, Cic.; with quod, non tibi objicio quod spoliasti, Cic.

objurgatio -ōnis, f. (objurgo), *a blaming, chiding, reproving*, Cic.

objurgator -ōris, m. (objurgo), *a scolder, chider, prover, blamer*, Cic.

objurgatorius -a -um (objurgator), *scolding, chiding*; epistola, Cic.

objurgo, 1. and **objurgor**, 1. dep. *to scold, chide, reprove, reprimand, blame*; aliquem molli brachio de Pompeii familiaritate, Cic.; verecundiam alicuius, Cic.; quum objurgarer me, quod nimis laetitia paene desiperem, Cic.

oblanguesco -guī, 2. *to become languid*, Cic.

oblatri, 1. *to bark at or against, to rail at*, scold, Suet.

oblectamen -inis, n. (oblecto), *a delight, pleasure*, Ov.

oblectamentum -i, n. (oblecto), *a delight, amusement, solace*; meae senectutis requies oblectamentumque, Cic.

oblectatio -ōnis, f. (oblecto), *a delighting*; pleasing; animi, vitae, Cic.

oblecto, 1. (ob and lacto). **I.** *to delight, please, amuse*; quum eorum inventis scriptisque

se oblectent, Cic.; senectutem, Cic.; legentium animos fictis, Tac.; me cum aliqua re, Cic.; se cum aliquo, Cic. **II.** to pass time pleasantly, while away time; lacrimabile tempus studio, Ov.

oblicus, v. obliquus.

oblido -lisi -lisum, 3. (ob and laedo), to squeeze together; collum digitulis duobus, to throttle, Cic.; oblisus faucibus, strangled, Tac.

obligatio -ōnis, f. (obligo), a being bound, a legal obligation; obligatio pecuniae, Cic.

obligatus -a -um, p. adj. (from obligo), bound, under an obligation to any one; obligatus ei nihil eram, Cic.

obligo, 1. to bind, fasten to. **I. A.** Lit., to tie, bind up, bandage a wound; vulnus, Cic.; medicum requirens a quo obligetur, Cic.; venas, Tac. **B.** Transf., to bind, fetter by an oath, law, benefit, to bind, fetter, oblige, lay under an obligation, make liable; a, se nexu, Cic.; aliquem sibi liberalitate, Cic.; poet., obligatam redde Jovi dapem, that is due, Hor.; b, to pledge; praedia obligata, mortgaged, Cic. **II.** to make liable to punishment, make guilty; aliquem scelere, Cic.; pass., obligari, to commit an offence, be guilty; obligari fraude impiā, Cic.

oblino, 1. (ob and limus). **I.** to cover with slime or mud; agros, Cic. **II.** to lavish, squander, Hor.

oblino -livi -litum, 3. **I.** to smear, daub, besmear. **A.** Lit., oblitus unguentis, Cic.; oblitus faciem suo cruore, Cic. **B.** Transf., to cover, load; actor oblitus divitiis, Hor.; facetiae oblitae Latio, Cic. **II.** to stain, pollute, defile; oblitus parricidio, Cic.; sunt omnia summo dedecore oblita, Cic.; aliquem versibus atris, to satirise, lampoon, Hor.

oblique, adv. (obliquus), 1, sideways, athwart, askant, obliquely; ferri, Cic.; 2, indirectly, covertly, by implication, Tac.

obliquo, 1. (obliquus), to make oblique, turn sideways, turn aside, slant, crook; oculos, Ov.; ense in latus, Ov.

obliquus (obliquus) -a -um (ob and liquis), slanting, oblique, sideways, askant, on one side. **I.** Lit., hos partim obliquos, partim aversos, partim etiam adversos stare vobis, Cic.; annis cursibus obliquis fluens, Ov.; ab obliquo, Ov., per obliquum, Hor., sideways, obliquely. **II.** Transf., a, of discourse, indirect, covert; sectatio, Tac.; b, looking askance, envious; invidia, Verg.

obliteratio -ōnis, f. (oblitero), a blotting out, obliteration; and esp., a blotting out from memory, total forgetfulness, Plin.

oblitero, 1. (oblino), to blot out, obliterate, to blot out of memory, bring to forgetfulness; famam rei, Liv.; publici mei beneficii memoriam privatam offensionem oblitterarunt, Cic.

oblitesco -tūi, 3. (ob and latesco), to hide, conceal oneself; a nostro aspectu, Cic.

oblivio -ōnis, f. (obliviscor), forgetfulness, oblivion; laudem alicuius ab oblivione atque a silentio vindicare, Cic.; dare aliquid oblivioni, to bury in oblivion, Liv.; in oblivionem negotii venire, to forget, Cic.

obliviosus -a -um (oblivio), 1, oblivious, forgetful, Cic.; 2, causing forgetfulness; Massicum, Hor.

obliviscor, oblitus sum, 3. dep. (perhaps from oblino) to forget. **I.** Lit., with genit., temporum suorum, Cic.; with acc. of thing, injurias, Cic.; with infin., ne obliviscar vigilare, Cic.; with acc. and infin., obliviscor Roscium et Cluvium viros esse primarios, Cic. **II.** Transf., to forget, lose sight of; consuetudinis, Cic.; oblivisci sui, to forget oneself, Cic.

oblivium -ii, n. (obliviscor), usually plur., forgetfulness; agere oblivia laudis, to forget, Ov.

oblongus -a -um, rather long, oblong, Liv.

obloquor -quittus (-cūtus) sum, 3. dep. **I.** to speak against, gainsay, contradict, interrupt; 1, gen., alicui, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to blame, Tac. **B.** to chide, Cat. **II.** to join in singing, to accompany; non avis obloquitur, Ov.

obluor, 1. dep. to struggle against, strive against; genibus adversae arenae, Verg.

obmolior, 4. dep. **I.** to build or pile against (as a defence); nec in promptu erat quod obmolirentur, Liv. **II.** to obstruct, block up, Liv.

obmurmuro, 1. to murmur against or at; precibus, Ov.

obmutesco -mūtūi, 3. **I.** Lit., **A.** to become dumb, become speechless with astonishment, etc.; vocem mittenti non et linguam obmutuisse et manum obtorpuisse, Cic. **B.** = to be silent; ego neque Antonium verbum facere patiar et ipse obmutescam, Cic. **II.** Transf., to cease; dolor animi obmutuit, Cic.

obnatus -a -um, (*obnascor), growing on; obnata ripis salicta, growing on the bank, Liv.

obnitor -nixus (-nisus) sum, 3. dep. to push against, press against. **I.** Lit., taurus arboris obnixus trunco, Verg.; scutis corporibusque ipsi obnixi, Liv. **II.** Transf., to strive against, oppose; consilio or manu hostibus, Tac.

obnixē, adv. (obnixus, from obnitor), with all one's might, with all one's strength, Ter.

obnixus -a -um, p. adj. (from obnitor), steadfast, firm, unyielding, Liv.

obnoxie (obnoxius). **I.** culpably, Plaut. **II.** slavishly, servilely, submissively; sententiae dicere, Liv.

obnoxiosus -a -um (obnoxius), submissive, compliant, Plaut.

obnoxius -a -um (ob and noxa). **I.** liable to punishment; hence, guilty of any crime, vice, etc.; animus neque delicto neque libidini obnoxius, Sall.; pecuniae debita, indebted, Liv. **II. A.** subject, obedient, compliant; 1, ut, subjecti atque obnoxii vobis, Liv.; 2, e, dependent upon; luna radiis fratris obnoxia, Verg.; b, slavish, servile, submissive; pax obnoxia, Liv. **B.** subject to, exposed to, obnoxious to; arbores quae frigoribus obnoxiae sunt, Liv.; obnoxium est, it is dangerous, Tse.

obnubo -nupsi -nuptum, 3. to cover; comas amicti, Verg.; caput, ap. Cic.

obnuntiatio -ōnis, f. (obnuntio), in the language of augurs, the announcement of an evil omen, Cic.

obnuntio, 1. in the language of augurs, to announce, report an unfavourable omen; consuli, Cic.

oboe . . . v. obed . . .

obolēo -ūi, 2. to smell of anything, emit an odour, Plaut.

obolus -i, m. (ὀβολός), a Greek coin, in value one-sixth of a drachma, rather more than 1½d. English, Ter.

oborior -ortus sum -ōriri, to arise, appear; bellum, Liv.; vide quanta lux liberalitatis et sapientiae tuae mihi apud te dicenti oboritur, Cic.

obp . . . v. opp . . .

obrepō -repsi -reptum, 3. to creep, to crawl to. **I.** Lit., ap. Cic. **II.** Transf., to come up silently and unexpectedly, steal on imperceptibly, come on by surprise; senectus adolescentiae obrepat, Cic.; ad honores, Cic.; imagines obrepunt in animos dormientium, Cic.

obreptus (partic. of obripiō), *surreptitious*.

obrētio, 4. (ob and rete), *to catch in a net*, Lucr.

obrigescō -rigūi, 3. *to become stiff or frozen, to freeze*; nive pruināque, Cic.

Obrīmas -ae, m. *a river in Phrygia*.

obrōgo, 1. *to amend or repeal a law by another*; obrogare legibus Caesaris, Cic.

obrūo -rūi -rūtum, fut. partic. -rūtūrus, 3. *to cover over, cover with earth, clothes, etc., to bury*. I. Lit., **A.** se arenā, Cic.; thesaurum, Cic.; obruere aliquem vivum, Sall. **B.** *to overload*; se vino, Cic. II. Transf., **A.** testem omnium risu obruit, *overwhelmed*, Cic.; obrui aere alieno, *plunged in debt*, Cic.; obrutus criminibus, Cic. **B.** 1. *to overwhelm, bury, ruin, consign to oblivion*; ut adversa quasi perpetuā oblivione obruamus, Cic.; Marius talis viri interitu sex suos obruit consulari, *obscured the fame of his six consulships*, Cic.; 2. *to surpass, eclipse*; famam alicuius, Tac.

obrussa -ae, f. (ὀβρυς), *the essaying of gold by fire*, Suet.; fig., adhibenda tamquam obrussa ratio, *as a test*, Cic.

obsaepio -saepi -saepum, 4. *to fence round, inclose, to block up, render access impossible*. I. Lit., hostium agmina obsaepiunt iter, Liv. II. Fig., plebi iter ad curules magistratus, Liv.

obsātūro, 1. *to satisfy*, Ter.

obscoenē (obscēnē), adv. (obscoenus), *impurely, lewdly, immodestly, obscenely*, Cic.

obscoenitas (obscēnitas) -atia, f. (obscoenus), *impurity, foulness, lewdness, obscenity*; verborum, Cic.

obscoenus (obscēnus) -a -um (ob and coenus), I. *repulsive, filthy, disgusting, offensive*; volucres, the Harpies, Verg.; risus, Ov. II. Transf., **A.** morally disgusting, impure, lewd, foul, obscene; voluptates, Cic.; adulterium, Ov.; jocandi genus, Cic. **B.** ill-omened, unpropitious; volucres, ovis, Verg.

obscuratio -ōnis, f. (obscurus), *an obscuring, darkening*; solis, Cic.; fig., Cic.

obscurē, adv. (obscurus). I. *darkly*, Cic. II. *a*, of discourse, *obscurely, unintelligibly*; dissidere, Cic.; *b*, covertly, secretly, unobservedly; aliquid non obscure ferro, Cic.

obscuritas -ātis, f. (obscurus). I. *darkness, obscurity*; latebrarum, Tac.; lucis, Liv. II. Fig., *a*, of discourse, *obscurity, unintelligibility, want of perspicuity*; oratio quae lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem affert, Cic.; verborum, Cic.; in ea obscuritate et dubitatione omnium, Cic. *b*, of condition, *obscurity, low birth and station*, Cic.

obscurō, 1. (obscurus). I. *to make dark, darken, obscure*. **A.** Lit., obscuratur luce solis lumen lucernae, Cic.; caelum nocte atque nubibus obscuratum, Sall. **B.** *a*, of discourse, *to make dark, indistinct, unintelligible*; aliquid dicendo, *to pronounce indistinctly*, Cic.; *b*, *to make obscure, keep in obscurity, cause to be forgotten*; fortuna res celebrat obscuratque, Sall.; eorum memoria obscurata est, Cic. II. Transf., *to conceal, hide*; magnitudinem periculi, Cic.

obscurus -a -um (perhaps for obsculus connected with occultus). I. *dark, obscure*; 1. lit., lucus, Verg.; nox, Verg.; subst., **obscurum** -i, n. *darkness*; sub obscurum noctis, Verg.; applied to persons, ibant obscuri, *in the dark*, Verg.; 2. fig., *a*, of discourse *or a writer, obscure, unintelligible, indistinct*; Heraclitus obscurus, Cic.; brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio, Hor.; *b*, *unknown, obscure, not celebrated*; Pompeius humilis atque obscuro loco natus, *of humble*

origin, Cic. II. Transf., **A.** *dark, insecure*; obscura spe et caeca expectatione, Cic. **B.** *concealed, hidden*; 1. lit., locus, Liv.; 2. fig., of character, *secret, reserved, close*; homo, Cic.; odium, Cic.

obsēcratio -ōnis, f. (obsecro). I. *an earnest entreaty, supplication, adoration*; obsecrationes humilī ac supplicī uti, Cic. II. *a public prayer or supplication*; obsecratio a populo duumviris praesentibus facta, Liv.

obsēcro, 1. (ob and sacro), *to beseech earnestly, implore, adjure, entreat*; alicuius multis lacrimis, Cic.; obsecro te, ut id facias, Cic.; te hoc ut, etc., Cic.; esp., as a polite phrase, *pray*; Attica, obsecro te, quid agit, Cic.

obsēcundo, 1. *to be subservient to, compliant with, fall in with*; voluntatibus alicuius, Cic.

obsēpio = obsaepio (q.v.).

obsēquēla -ae, f. (obsequor), *compliance, yielding*, Plaut.

obsēquens -entis, p. adj. (from obsequor), 1. *compliant, yielding, obedient*; patri, Ter.; 2. esp., an epithet applied to the gods, *favourable, gracious*, Plaut.

obsēquentēr, adv. (obsequens), *compliantly, obediently*; haec facere, Liv.

obsēquentia -ae, f. (obsequens) *yielding, compliance, complaisance*, Caes.

obsēquiosus -a -um (obsequium), *compliant, yielding, obsequious*, Plaut.

obsēquium -ii, n. (obsequor), *compliance, complaisance, deference to others, submission, obsequiousness*. I. Gen., Cic.; ventris, gluttony, Hor.; transf., of inanimate objects, flectitur obsequio curvatus ab arbore ramus, Ov. II. *obedience*; obsequium erga alicum exuere, Tac.

obsēquor -cūtus (-cūtus) sum, 3. dep. I. *to comply with, humour, gratify, obey*; tibi roganti, Cic.; neque, uti de M. Pomilio referrent, senatui obsequerentur, Liv. II. Transf., *to give oneself up to anything*; tempestati, Cic.; alicuius voluntati, Cic.

1. **obsēro**, 1. *to boll, bar, fasten*; plebis aedificiis obseratis, Liv.; transf., aures, Hor.

2. **obsēro** -sēvi -altum, 3. *to sow, plant*; terram frugibus, Cic. Partic., **obsitus** -a -um, *sown with, i.e., full of, covered with*; obsita pomis rura, Ov.; vestis obsita squalore, Liv.; legati obsiti squalore et sordibus, Liv.

observans -antis, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (observo), *attentive, respectful*; observantissimus mei, Cic.

observantia -ae, f. (observans), *respect, esteem, attention*; observantia est, perquam aetate, aut sapientia, aut honore, aut aliqua dignitate antecedentes veremur et colimus, Cic.; in regem, Liv.

observatio -ōnis, f. (observo), 1. *an observing, observation*; siderum, Cic.; 2. *care, accuracy, exactness, circumspection*; summa erat observatio in bello movendo, Cic.

observator -ōris, m. (observo), *an observer, watcher*, Plin.

observito, 1. (intens. of observo), *to watch, observe diligently*; motus stellarum, Cic.

observo, 1. *to watch, observe, regard, attend to*. I. *occupationem alicuius*, Cic.; tempus epistolae alicui reddendae, *to watch for*, Cic. II. *A.* *to watch, guard, keep*; greges, Ov. **B.** *to keep, obey, regard, observe a law, rule, precept*; leges, Cic.; praecceptum, Caes.; observare ne, with the subj., quod ne accidat observare nec potest nec necesse est, Cic. **C.** *to respect, esteem, prize, honour*; me ut alterum patrem, Cic.

obsēs -sdis, c. (oband sedeo). **I.** a *hostage*; obsides accipere, dare, Caes. **II.** a *surety, security, pledge*; seque eius rei obsidem fore, pollicitus est, *that he would be surety for that thing*, Nep.; **obsides** dare, to give security, with acc. and infin., Cic.

obsessio -ōnis, f. (obsideo), a *blockade, siege, encompassing*; viae, Cic.

obsessor -ōris, m. (obsideo), *one who sits or remains a long time in a place*; 1, gen., vivarum obsessor aquarum (of the water-snake), Ov.; 2, esp., *one who besieges or blockades*; curiae, Cic.; Luceriae, Liv.

obsidēo -sēdi -sessum, 2. (oh and sedeo). **I.** *Intransit.*, to sit down, remain anywhere, Ter. **II.** *Transit.*, **A.** to sit, remain in or on, haunt, frequent a place, Plin. **B.** 1, lit., to blockade, besiege, beset; omnes aditus, Cic.; totam Italiam, Cic.; 2, *transf.*, **a.** to occupy, fill; corporibus omnis obsidetur locus, every place is filled, Cic.; **b.** to be on the look-out for, watch for an opportunity; jacere humi ad obsidendum stuprum, Cic.

obsidio -ōnis, f. (obsideo), a *blockade, siege*. **A.** Lit., obsidione urbes capere, Cic.; obsidione solvere or eximere, to raise the siege of a place, Liv. **B.** *Transf.*, pressing danger; rempublicam liberare obsidione, Cic.

obsidiōnālis -e (1. obsidium), of or relating to a blockade, siege; corona, the honorary crown of grass given to the commander who had raised a siege, Liv.

1. obsidium -ii, n. (obsideo), a *blockade, siege, besetting*. **I.** Lit., occupare obsidio Lacedaemonis exercitum, Liv. **II.** Fig., danger, Plaut.

2. obsidium -ii, n. (obses), the condition of a *hostage*, Tac.

obsido -sēdi -sessum, 3. to blockade, besiege, invest, environ; pontem, Sall.; milite campos, Verg.

obsignātor -ōris, m. (obsigno), *one who seals, a sealer*; literarum, Cic.; esp., a witness who puts his seal to a will; testamenti, Cic.

obsigno, 1. **I.** to seal. **A.** Gen., epistolam, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, of a witness, to sign and seal a document; prov., agere cum aliquo tabellis obsignatis, to deal with any one in strict form of law, Cic.; 2, to seal an accusation against any one; contra Scaurum patrem suum, Cic. **II.** to stamp, impress; formam verbis, Lucr.

obsisto -stiti, 3. 1, to stand, place oneself before or in the way of; aliquid aubeanti, Liv.; 2, to oppose, withstand, resist; omnibus eius consiliis, Cic.; aliquid obsistere, foll. by quominus and the subj., Cic. *Partic.*, **obstitus** -a -um (in the language of the augurs) = struck with lightning, Cic.

obsitus -a -um, *partic.* of 2. obsero (q.v.).

obsolēfācio -feci -factum, 3. (obsileo and facio), to wear out, degrade, corrupt, make common; obsolēfiebant dignitatis insignia, Cic.

obsolēscō -lēvi -lētum, 3. (obs and oleo), to pass away by degrees, decay, wear out, fall into disuse, lose value; oratio, Cic.; vestigia, Cic.

obsolētē, adv. (obsolētus), poorly, meanly; obsolētus vestitus, shabbily dressed, Cic.

obsolētus -a -um (*partic.* of obsolēscō), worn out, decayed; 1, lit., vestitu obsolētiore, Cic.; obsolētus Thessalonicam venisti, dressed in old clothes, Cic.; verba, obsolete, Cic.; 2, common, everyday; crimina, Cic.; oratio, ordinary, Cic.

obsōnium -ii, n. (ὀσώνιον), that which is eaten with bread, e.g., vegetables, fruit, and esp. Ash, Hor.

1. obsōno and **obsōnor**, 1. dep. (ὀσώνω),

to buy for the kitchen, purvey; 1, lit., Plaut.; fig., ambulando famem, to buy the sauce of hunger, Cic.; 2, to give a feast, Ter.

2. obsōno, 1. to interrupt a person speaking, Plaut.

obsorbō -bui, 2. to swallow, gulp down, Plaut.

obstetrīx -icis, f. (obsto), a *midwife*, Hor.

obstinātē, adv. with compar. and superl. (obstinatus), *resolutely, persistently, obstinately*; negare, Caes.; credere, Liv.

obstinātiō -ōnis, f. (obstino), *resolution, persistence, firmness, obstinacy*; sententiae, Cic.

obstinātus -a -um, p. adj. (from obstino), *firmly resolved, persistent, firm, obstinate*; obstinator voluntas, Cic.; adversus obstinator lacrimas muliebres, Liv.; ad decertandum obstinati mori, Liv.

obstino, 1. (ob and sto), to persist in, be resolved on anything; with infin., obstinaverant animis aut vincere aut mori, Liv.

obstipesco = obstupesco (q.v.).

obstipus -a -um, *leaning to either side* (opp. rectus); caput, Cic.; cervix, thrown back (said of a haughty person), Suet.; caput, bent or bowed down, Hor.

obsto -stiti -stāturus, 1. **I.** to stand at, before, against, Plaut. **II.** to stand in opposition to, to oppose, resist, hinder, obstruct; with dat., aliquid, Cic.; vita cetera eorum huic sceleris obstat, stands in opposition to, is inconsistent with, Sall.; with quin, quominus, ne and the subj., quid obstat, quominus sit beatus? Cic.; ea ne impedirent tribuni, dictatoris obstitit munus, Liv. *Partic.* subst., **obstantia**, neut. plur., *hindrances, obstacles, impediments*, Tac.

obstrepo -strēpui -strēpitum, 3. **I.** to make a noise, clamour at or against; nihil sensere Poeni obstreperne pluvia, Liv.; with dat., fontesque lymphis obstreput manantibus, Hor.; obstreput portis, Liv. **II.** 1, to disturb, interrupt a speaker by clamour; aliquid, Cic.; impers., decemviro obstreptur, Liv.; 2, to disturb, molest; tibi iteris, Cic.

obstringo -strinxi -strictum, 3. to bind to, fasten to, tie to, to bind up, tie fast, keep bound. **A.** ventos, Hor. **B.** Fig., 1, to bind, fetter, entangle, put under an obligation; iurejurando, to bind by an oath, Caes.; aliquem legibus, Cic.; beneficio obstrictus, Cic.; 2, to entangle, involve; aliquem aere alieno, to entangle in debt, Cic.; se parricidio, se scelere, to be guilty of, Cic.

obstructiō -ōnis, f. (obstruo), a *hindrance, obstruction*, Cic.

obstrūdo = obtrudo (q.v.).

obstrūdo -struxi -structum, 3. **I.** to build against, build before; pro diuturnum murum, Liv.; luminibus alcutis, to block up the light, build before the windows, Cic. **II.** to build up, block up, close; a, portas, Caes.; aditus, Cic.; iter Poenis (to the Carthaginians) vel corporibus suis, Cic.; b, fig., obstruere perfugia improbum, Cic.

obstupēfācio -feci -factum, to bewilder, astound, stupefy, to render senseless, benumb; pass., **obstupēfio** -factus sum -fiēri, to be bewildered, amazed; ipso miraculo audaciae obstupēfecit hostes, Liv.; obstupēfactis hominibus ipsa admiratione, Cic.

obstupesco -stupui (-stipui), 3. to become senseless, be stupefied, to be astounded, amazed; quum eorum aspectu obstupisisset bubulcus, Cic.

obsum, obfui (offui) -esso, to be in the way, hinder, impede, injure, be prejudicial to; with

dat., obsunt auctoribus artes, Ov.; **obest** Clodii mors Miloni, Cic.; non or nihil obest with infn., nihil obest dicere, Cic.

obsũo -sũi -sũtum, 3. I. *to sew on*; caput, Ov.; 2, *to close up, stop up*; spiritus oris obsutur, Verg.

obsurdesco -dũi, 3. *to become deaf, to be deaf*; 1, lit., hoc sonitu oppletae aures hominum obsurderunt, Cic.; 2, *to be deaf to warnings, etc.*, not to give ear to, Cic.

obtego -texi -tectum, 3. I. *to cover, protect*; se servorum et libertorum corporibus, Cic.; eam partem castrorum vineis, Caes.; 2, *to cover, conceal, hide, keep secret*; vitia multis virtutibus obiecta, Cic.

obtemperatio -õnis, f. (obtempero), *compliance, obedience*; legibus, Cic.

obtempéro, 1. *to obey, comply with, conform to, submit to*; alicui, Cic.; imperio populi Romani, Caes.; ut ad verba nobis obediunt, ad id, quod ex verbis intelligi possit, obtemperant, Cic.

obtendo -tendi -tentum, 3. I. *to stretch before, spread before*; 1, pro viro nebulam, Verg.; poet., obtentã nocte, under the shelter of night, Verg.; obtendi = *to lie before, be over against*; Britannia Germaniae obtenditur, Tac.; 2, *to put forward as an excuse, plead, allege*; matris preces, Tac.; valetudinem corporis, Tac. II. *to cover, conceal, hide*; diem nube atra, Tac.; fig., quasi vellis quibusdam obtenditur unius cuiusque natura, Cic.

1. **obtentus** -ũs, m. (obtendo), 1, lit., a stretching or spreading before; frõdis, Verg.; 2, fig., a pretext, pretence, excuse; tempora reipublice obtentui sumpta, taken as an excuse, Tac.; sub eius obtentu cognominis, Liv.

2. **obtentus** -a -um, 1, partic. of obtineo; 2, partic. of obtendo.

obtero -trivi -tritum, 3. *to trample, crush*; 1, lit., Cic.; obtriti sunt plures quam ferro necati, Liv.; 2, transf., *to crush, annihilate, destroy*; calumniam, Cic.; jura populi, trample under foot, Liv. (syncop. pluperf., obtrisset, Liv.).

obtestatio -õnis, f. (obtestor), 1, a solemn calling of God to witness, an adjuring in the name of the gods; obtestatio et consecratio legis, Cic.; una obtestatio tibicinis, Cic.; 2, an earnest supplication, vehement entreaty, Liv.

obtestor, 1. dep. I. *to call to witness, protest before some person or thing*; deum hominumque fletum, Liv. II. 1, *to adjure, implore, entreat, supplicate in the name of the gods*; per omnes deos te obtestor ut, etc., Cic.; qua re oro obtestorque vos, iudices, ne, etc., Cic.; 2, *to assert solemnly*; summam reipublicam agi obtestans, Tac.

obtexo -texũi -textum, 3. I. *to weave on, weave over*, Plin.; 2, *to cover*; coelumque obtexũt umbrã, Verg.

obticẽo, 2. (ob and taceo), *to be silent*, Ter.

obticescio -cũi, 3. (obticẽo), *to become quiet, grow silent*; Hor.

obtigo = obtego (q.v.).

obtineo -tĩnũi -tentum, 2. (ob and teneo). I. *to hold with the hands*; attine aures, Plaut. II. *to hold, possess, keep possession of, occupy*. A. suam domum, Cic.; vada custodiis, Cic.; cetero forem ripam armis, Liv. B. Transf., *to hold, occupy*; principem locum, to hold the chief place, Caes.; secundum dignitatis locum, Caes.; numerum deorum, to be among the number of the gods, Cic. III. A. *to maintain, hold firmly*; pontem, Liv.; hereditatem, Cic. B. Transf., 3, *ius eum contra aliquem, Cic.; causam, to carry one's point, Cic.; absol., obtinuit, with*

ut and the subj., he carried his point that, etc., Liv.; b, *to maintain an assertion*; duas contrarias sententias, Cic. IV. a, *to keep, observe*; silentium, Cic.; vitam, Cic.; lex quae in conviviis Graecorum obtinebatur, Cic.; b, reflex, *to obtain, be held*; pro vero, Sall.

obtingo -tigi, 3. (ob and tango), *to fall to the lot of any one, to happen, befall*; a, quod cuique obtingit, is quisque teneat, Cic.; si quid mihi obtingerit, if anything should happen to me, if I should die, Cic.; b, esp. as polit. t.t., of the casting of lots for public offices, alicui sorte obtingit provincia aquaria, Cic.

obtorpesco -torpiĩ, 3. *to become stiff, numb, torpid, insensible*; et linguam obmutuisse et manum obtorpuisse, Cic.; manus prae metu, Liv.; obtorpuerant animi, Liv.

obtorquẽo -torsi -tortum, 2. *to turn or twist towards, to turn round, wrench, twist round* (usually found in partic. perf.); obtortã gulã in vincula abripi jussit, Cic.

obtractatio -õnis, f. (obtracto), *envious disparagement, detraction*; obtractatio est aegritudo ex eo, quod alter quoque potitur eo, quod ipse concupiverit, Cic.; laudis, Caes.

obtractator -õris, m. (obtracto), *an envious detractor, disparager*; obtractatores et invidi Scipionis, Cic.

obtracto, 1. (ob and tracto), *to disparage, detract from, enviously decry, to oppose, thwart, injure any one*; with dat., alicui, Cic.; gloriae alicuius, Liv.; inter ce. Nep.; legi alicuius, Cic.; with acc., eius laudes, Liv.

obtrũdo (obstrũdo) -trũsi -trũsum, 1, *to gulp down, swallow down*, Plaut.; 2, a, *to thrust, force, obtrude anything upon one*; virginem alicui, Ter.; b, *to cover*; obtrusa carbasia pullo, edget with, Ov.

obtruncio, 1. *to cut down, cut in pieces, slay*; regem, Liv.

obtuẽor 2. dep. *to look at, gaze at, see, behold*, Plaut.

obundo -tũdi -tũsum, 3. I. *to beat upon, thump*; os mihi, Plaut. II. *to make dull by striking*. A. Lit., telum, Lucr. B. Transf., 1, *to make blunt, dull, render obtuse, weaken*; obtundere aures, to din into a person's ears; obtulerunt eius aures te socium praetoris fuisse, Cic.; obtundere vocem, of orators, to speak hoarsely, Cic.; ingenia, to make dull, Cic.; 2, *to weary*; aliquem longis epistolis, Cic.

obturbo, 1. I. A. *to disturb, make turbid*; aquam, Plin. B. *to disturb, put into confusion, perturb*; hostes, Tac. II. Transf., A. *to deafen, stun*; a, with shouts, obturbabatur militum vocibus, Tac.; b, mentally, me scriptio et literae non leniunt sed obturbant, distract, Cic. B. *to disturb, break in upon*; solitudinem, Cic.

oburgescio -tursi, 3. *to swell up*, Lucr.

obũro, 1. *to stop up*. I. Lit., eas partes (corporis) obstructas et obturatas esse dicebat, Cic. II. Transf., alicui aures, to refuse to listen, Hor.

obũsus -a -um, p. adj. (from obtundo), *blunt*. I. Lit., pugio, Tac. II. Transf., a, *darkened, dulled*; neque tunc stellis acies obtusa videtur, Verg.; b, of the intellect, dulled, blunted; cuius animis obtusior sit acies, Cic.; c, of feeling, insensible; pectora, Verg.; d, weak, powerless, Verg.

obũtus -ũs, m. (obtuẽor), *a looking at, beholding, look, gaze*; oculorum, Cic.; dum stupet obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, Verg.

õmbro, 1. *to overshadow*. I. Lit., humum, to darken; aethera telis, Verg. II. Fig., 1, *to obscure, overcloud*; numquam obscura

nomina, etsi aliquando obumbrentur, Tac.; **2**, to conceal, protect, cover; erroris sub imagine crimen, Ov.

obuncus -a -um, bent inwards, hooked inwards; rostrum, Verg.

obustus -a -um (ob and pro), burnt, hardened in the fire; sudes, Verg.; transf., gleba obusta (pinched) gelu, Ov.

obvallo, **1**. to surround with a wall, wall round; fig., locus omni ratione obvallatus, Cic.

obvenio -veni -ventum, **4**. **I**. to come in the way of, to meet; se in tempore pugnae obveniturum, Liv. **II**. Transf., **a**, to fall in the way of, occur to, happen; vitium obvenit consuli, Liv.; id obvenit vitium quod, etc., Liv.; **b**, to fall to, fall to the lot of; ei sorte provincia obvenit, Cic.

obversor, **1**. dep. to move up and down before; appear before, be before, go about, show oneself. **A**. Lit., castris, Liv.; Appio in somnis eandem obversata species, appeared, Liv. **B**. Transf., sed mihi ante oculos obversatur reipublicae dignitas, hovers before my eyes, Cic.

obversus -a -um (partic. of obverso), turned towards; in agmen utrumque, Ov.

obverto (-vorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), **3**. to turn towards, twist towards, direct towards. **I**. Act., arcus in aliquem, Ov.; proras pelago, Verg. **II**. Middle, obverti, to turn towards. **A**. Lit., **a**, gen., in hostem, Liv.; **b**, esp., to oppose; profligatis obversis, the opponents being scattered, Tac. **B**. Transf., milite ad sanguinem et caedes obverso, Tac.

obviam, adv. in the way, on the way; hence, towards, against, to meet in a friendly or hostile manner; obviam alicui ire or prodire or procedere, Cic.; obviam alicui fieri, Cic.; obviam venire, to come to meet, Cic.; obviam ire alicui rei, to oppose, Cic.; cupiditati hominum, Cic.

obvius -a -um (ob and via), in the way, meeting. **I**. Lit., obvius esse alicui, Cic.; dare se obvium alicui, to meet, Liv.; obvias mihi literas mittas, Cic.; subst., obvios percunctari, Cic. **II**. Transf., **1**, exposed to; furis ventorum, Verg.; **2**, ready at hand; testes, Tac.; **3**, affable, courteous, easy of access; comitas, Tac.

obvolvo -volvi -volutum, **3**. to roll up, wrap up, cover all round; capite obvoluto, with head muffled up, Cic.; transf., verbisque decoris obvolvus vitium, Hor.

occaeco, **1**. (ob and caeco). **I**. Lit., to make blind, to blind; **a**, lit., occaecatus pulvere effuso hostis, Liv.; **b**, transf., occaecati cupiditate, Cic. **II**. **b**, to darken, overcloud; **a**, lit., densa caligo occaecaverat diem, to hide from sight; **b**, transf., to make obscure, unintelligible; obscura narratio totam occaecat orationem, Cic. **III**. to conceal, make invisible; semen, Cic.

occallesco -callui, **3**. (ob and calleo), to become thick-skinned; **1**, lit., Ov.; **2**, transf., to become insensible, unfeeling, Cic.

occāno -cānui, **3**. (ob and cano), to blow, gound; cornua tubasque, Tac.

occāsio -ōnis, f. (from occasum, supine of occido), **a** favourable moment, opportunity, occasion. **I** Gen., occasione nancisci, Cic.; arripere, Liv.; amittere, Cic.; dimittere, Caes.; occasione data, when an opportunity is offered, Cic.; ut primum occasio data est, as soon as an opportunity offered, Cic.; per occasionem, on a favourable opportunity, Liv.; quaerere criminandorum patrum occasiones, Liv. **II** an opportunity to make **a** coup-de-main; occasionis esse rem, non proelii, Caes.

1. **occāsus** -a -um, partic. of occido.

2. **occāsus** -ūs, m. (occido), the setting of the

heavenly bodies. **A**. Lit., **1**, solis, Caes.; **2**, the west; ab occasu, Verg. **B**. Transf., fall, destruction, end, death; occasus interitusque reipublicae, Cic.; occasus noster, exile, Cic.

occātio -ōnis, f. (occo), **a** harrowing, Cic.

occēdo -ceSSI -cessum, **3**. (ob and cedo), to go to, go towards, meet; in conspectum alicuius, Plaut.

occento, **1**. (ob and canto), **1**, to sing to, sing **a** serenade to, Plaut.; **2**, to sing **a** lampoon or pasquinade against any one, Cic.

occidens -entis, m. (lit., partic. of occido, sc. sol), the evening, the west, Cic.

occīdio -ōnis, f. (occido), complete slaughter, extermination, utter destruction; occidione occidere, to destroy utterly, slay to the last man, Cic.; occidione occumbere, to be slain to the last man, Tac.

1. **occido** -cidi -cisum, **3**. (ob and caedo). **I**. to knock down, beat to the ground; Ctesipho me pugnis occidit, Ter. **II**. to kill, slay. **A**. Lit., L. Virginius filiam suā manu occidit, Cic.; ipse fortissime pugnant occiditur, Caes. **B**. to plague to death, to torture, annoy, torment; rogando, legendo, Hor.

2. **occido** -cidi -cāsum, **3**. (ob and cado). **I**. to fall, fall down; alia signa de coelo ad terram occidunt, Plaut. **II**. **A**. Of the heavenly bodies, to set; sol occidit, Liv.; ab orto usque ad occidentem solem, from the east to the west, Liv. **B**. to die, perish; **1**, lit., in bello, Cic.; suā dextrā, to die by one's own hand, Verg.; **2**, transf., to perish, be ruined; sin plane occidimus, Cic.; ornatus mundi occidat, Cic.; spes occidit, Hor.

occidūus -a -um (occido). **I** setting; **a**, lit., sol, Ov.; **b**, meton., western, westerly, Ov. **II**. Transf., approaching death, near to dissolution, Ov.

occino -cēcīni and -cēcīni, **3**. (ob and cano), to sing or chirp inauspiciously, to croak; si occinuerit avis, Liv.

occipio -cēpi -ceptum, **3**. (ob and capio). **I**. Intransit., to begin; **a** meride nebula occipit, Liv. **II**. Transit., **A**. to begin, commence; quaestum, Ter.; with infin., regnare occipit, Liv. **B**. to enter on; magistratum, Liv.

occipitium -ii, n. (occiput), the back of the head, occiput, Plaut.

occiput -itis, n. (ob and caput), the back of the head, Pers.

occisio -ōnis, f. (occido), **a** slaying, killing, murdering, slaughter; parentis, Cic.

occisor -ōris, m. (occido), **a** slayer, murderer, Plaut.

occisus -a -um, p. adj. (from occido), ruined, unfortunate; occisissimus sum omnium qui vivunt, Plaut.

occludo -clūsi -clūsum, **3**. (ob and claudo). **I**. to shut up, close up; tabernas, Cic. **II**. to restrain, keep in; furax servus, cui nihil sit obsignatum nec occlusum, Cic.

occlūsus -a -um, partic. of occludo.

occo, **1**. to harrow; poet., segetem, to till, Hor.

occoepi -isse = occipio (q.v.).

occūbo, **1**. (ob and cubo), to lie down, esp., to rest in the grave; ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector, Verg.

occulco, **1**. (ob and calco), to trample, tread in, trample down; occlucare signa ordinesque (of elephants), Liv.

occulō -cūli -cultum, **3**. (ob and root CUI, whence also cucullus), to cover (esp. for the purpose of hiding), to hide, conceal; aliquem,

liv.; vulnera, Cic.; transf., puncta argumentorum, Cic.

occultatio -ōnis, f. (occulto), a *hiding, concealing, concealment*; occultatione se tutari, Cic.

occultator -ōris, m. (occulto), a *hider, concealer*; latronum, Cic.

occulto, adv. (occultus), *secretly, in secret, privately*; latere, Cic.; dicere, obscurely, Cic.

occulto, 1. (intens. of oculo), to *hide, conceal*; se latebris, Cic.; transf., flagitia, Cic.

occultus -a -um, p. adj. (from oculo), *secret, hidden, concealed, private*. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., occultissimus exitus, Liv. **B.** Transf., occultior cupiditas, Cic.; of persons, *secret, close, reserved*; si ine astutum et occultum lubet fingere, Cic. **II.** Subst., **a.** *occulta* -ōrum, m. *secret things, secrets*, Cic.; **b.** in adv. expressions, in occulto, Cic., per occultum, Tac., ex occulto, *secretly*, Cic.

ocumbo -cūbūi -cūbītum, 3. (ob and cumbo), to *fall down, sink down*; usually, to *fall down in death, to die*; mortem, to die, Cic.; poet., morti, Verg.; or simply *ocumbere*, aut occubuisse honeste, aut victores hodie viveremus, Cic.

occupatio -ōnis, f. (occupo). **I.** a *seizing, taking possession of, occupation*; fori, Cic. **II.** a *business, employment, occupation*; occupationes reipublicae, Caes.; maximis occupationibus impediri, distineri, Cic.

occupatus -a -um, p. adj. (from occupo), *busy, engaged, occupied*; in apparando bello, Cic.

occūpo, 1. (ob and capio), to *take possession of, occupy, lay hold of, seize*. **I.** Lit., 1, totam Italian suis praesidiis, Cic.; tyrannidem, Cic.; poet., aliquem amplexu, to *embrace*, Ov.; 2, to fill, occupy with anything; Tyrrenum mare caementis, Hor.; aream fundamentis, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, to fall upon, attack; aliquem gladio, Verg.; 2, to anticipate, to do anything first; with infin., occupant bellum facere, first begin the war, Liv.; 3, to occupy, master; pavor occupat animos, Liv.; mentes Siculorum occupat superstitio, Cic.; 4, to make busy, engage, occupy, Liv.; 5, to employ, occupy, to put out, invest money; pecuniam grandi fenore, Cic.

occurro -curri -cursum, 3. (ob and curro). **I.** to run to meet, hasten to meet. **A.** 1, lit., a, gen., Caesari venienti, Caes.; b, esp., to fall upon, attack; duabus legionibus, Caes.; 2, transf., of things, to come in the way of; in asperis locis silix saepe impenetrabilis ferro occurrebat, Liv. **B.** Fig., a, to work against, oppose, counteract; omnibus eius consiliis, Cic.; b, to come to the help of, assist; vestrae sapientiae, Cic. **II.** **A.** to be present at, engage in; neutri proelio, Liv.; negotiis, Cic. **B.** Fig., to meet the eye, to come into the thoughts, to occur to any one, to present itself, occur, happen; animo, cogitationi, Cic.; in mentem, Cic.

occurratio -ōnis, f. (occurso), a *going to meet a person, attention, officiousness*; faciliis est illa occurratio et blanditia popularis, Cic.

occurro, 1. (intens. of occurro). **I.** to go to meet, to meet. **A.** Lit., fugientibus, Tac. **B.** to oppose; invidi, occurrentes, factiosi, Sall. **II.** to rush upon, fall upon, attack; occursat oculus gladio, Caes.

occursum -ūs, m. (occurso), a *meeting, a falling in with*; vacuae occursum hominum viae, Liv.; alieuius occursum vitare, to avoid meeting with any one, Tac.

Ōcēānus -i, m. (Ὠκεανός), 1, the ocean, the sea which encompasses the earth; mare Oceanus, Caes.; 2, personified as a god, the husband of Tethys and father of the Nymphs; hence **Ōcēāntis** -idis, f. a daughter of Oceanus, Verg.

Ōcellus -i, m. (dim. of oculus), a *little eye*, Ov.; fig., of something excellent, ocelli Italiae, villulae nostrae, Cic.

Ōciōr, ōciūs, adj. compar. (ὠκίων), superl. **Ōcissimus** (ὠκιστος), *swifter, quicker, more rapid*; ociōr cervis, Hor.; ociōr Euro, Hor.

Ōciūs, adv. (= ὠκίως), superl. **Ōcissimē**, *more quickly, swiftly, rapidly*; facere, Cic.; recreari, Cic.; serius, ocius, sors exitura, sooner or later, Hor.

Ocnus -i, m. (Ὀνκος), the founder of Mantua.

Ōcrēa -ae, f. a metal greave, Verg.

Ōcrēatus -a -um (ocrea), wearing the ocrea, Hor.

Ocrēsia -ae, f. mother of Servius Tullius.

Ocricūlūm -i, n. a town in Umbria, on the Tiber, now Otricoli. Hence, adv., **Ocricūlānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Ocriculum.

octāphōros = octophoros (q.v.).

Octāvius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. Hence, adj., **Octāviānus** -a -um, Octavian; bellum, of Cn. Octavius with Cinna, Cic.; subst., **Octāviānus** -i, m. name of the Emperor Augustus after his adoption into the gens Julia.

octāvus -a -um (octo), the eighth; ager efficit eum octavo, bears eight-fold, Cic.; adv., octavum, for the eighth time, Liv.; subst., **octāva** -ae, f. (sc. hora), the eighth hour, Juv.

octāvusdecimus -a -um, the eighteenth, Tac.

octēs, adv. (octo), eight times, Cic.

octingēnārius -a -um (octingeni), consisting of eight hundred, Varr.

octingētesimus -a -um (octingenti), the eight hundredth, Cic.

octingenti -ae -a (octo and centum), eight hundred, Cic.

octipes -pēdis (octo and pes), having eight feet, Ov.

octō (ὀκτώ), eight, Cic.

October -bris -bre, m. (octo and suff. -ber), belonging to the number eight; a, mensis October, the eighth month of the Roman year, reckoning from March, October; b, belonging to the month of October; Idus, Calendae, Cic.

octōdecim, numer. (octo and decem), eighteen, Liv.

octogēnārius -a -um (octogeni), containing eighty, consisting of eighty, Plin.

octogēni -ae -a, eighty each, Liv.

octogēsimus -a -um (octoginta), the eightieth, Cic.

octogēs, adv. eighty times, Cic.

octoginta, numer. eighty, Cic.

octojūgis -e (octo and jugum), yoked eight together; transf., octojuges ad imperia obtinenda ire, eight together, Liv.

octonārius -a -um (octoni), consisting of eight, containing eight, Plin.

octōni -ae -a (octo), eight each, Caes.

octōphōros -on (*ὀκτώφορος), borne by four; lectica octophoro ferri, Cic. Subst., **octōphōrōn** -i, n. (ὀκτώφορον), a litter carried by eight bearers, Cic.

octuāgies, octuaginta = octogies, octoginta (q.v.).

octuplicātus -a -um (octuplus), increased eight-fold, Liv.

octuplus -a -um (ὀκταπλοῦς), eight-fold; pars, Cic. Subst., **octuplum** -i, n. an eight-fold penalty; damnari octupli, Cic.

ocutussis -is, m. (ocuto and as), *eight asses*, Hor.

oculātus -a -um (oculus), *having eyes*; hence, 1, *testis, an eye-witness*, Plaut.; 2, *catching the eye, visible*, Cic. (†)

oculēus -a -um (oculus), *having many eyes*, sharp-sighted; Argus, Plaut.

oculus -i, m. (dim. of OO -us, connected with ὄσσωμαι, ὄσσε), *the eye*. I. Lit., oculos amittere, *to lose one's sight*, Caes.; cadere sub oculis, Cic.; esse in oculis, *to be visible*, Cic.; ante oculos ponere, proponere oculis, *to set before one's eyes*, Cic.; res posita in oculis, *visible*, Cic.; in oculis, *before one's eyes, in one's presence*, Cic.; in oculis esse alicuius (alicui), *to be loved by*, Cic.; so also aliquem in oculis ferre, *to esteem highly*, Cic.; esse ante oculos, *to be visible*, Cic. II. Transf., a, of something highly prized or excellent, illos oculos orae maritimae (Corinth and Carthage) effodere, Cic.; b, *the spot upon a panther's skin or a peacock's tail*, Plin.; c, *a bud or eye of a plant*, Verg.

odi, ὄdisse, partic. fut., ὄsurus. I. *to hate, detest*; aliquem acerbē, Cic. II. *to dislike, be displeased with*; Persicos apparatus, Hor. (perf., odivi, ap. Cic.).

odiosē, adv. (odiosus), *hatefully, odiously*, Cic.

odiosus -a -um (odium), *hateful, odious, troublesome, irksome, vexatious, burdensome*; orator, tedious, Cic.; verbum, Cic.; cupidus rerum talium odiosum et molestum est carere, it is annoying, unpleasant, Cic.

odium -i, n. (odi), *hatred*. I. Subject, a, odium in omnes, Cic.; odium mulierum, towards women, Cic.; vestrum, towards you, Liv.; in odium alicuius irruere, *to become hated by any one*, Cic.; odium est mihi cum aliquo, I am at enmity with, Cic.; esse odio alicui, *to be hated by*, Cic.; in odio esse alicui or apud aliquem, *to be hated by*, Cic.; odium saturare, *to satisfy one's hatred*, Cic.; b, meton., *the object of hatred*; Antonius insigne odium omnium hominum, Cic. II. Object., *offensive conduct, expression of hatred*; odio et strepitu senatus coactus est perorare, Cic.

odor and **ōdōs** -ōris, m. (ὄζω, ὀδμή), *a smell, odour*. I. 1, lit., Cic.; esp., a, *an unpleasant smell, stench, stink*; camera incultu, tenebris, odore foeda, Sall.; b, *a sweet smell*, Verg.; c, steam, vapour; insolitus, Liv.; 2, transf., *a scent, suspicion, inkling, presentiment*; dictaturae, Cic.; urbanitatis, Cic.; suspicionis, Cic. II. Meton., perfume, incense; and in plur., *perfumery, unguents, spices*; Incendere odores, Cic.

ōdōrātio -ōnis, f. (odoror), *a smelling, smell*, Cic.

1. **ōdōrātus** -us, m. (odor), 1, *a smell, smelling*, Cic.; 2, transf., a, *the sense of smell*, Cic.; b, *an odour*, Plin.

2. **ōdōrātus** -a -um (odor), *odorous, sweet-smelling*; cedrus, Verg.; capilli, Hor.

3. **ōdōrātus** -a -um, partic. of odoror.

ōdōrifēr -fērā -fērūm (odor and fero), 1, *odoriferous, having a pleasant smell*; panacea, Verg.; 2, *producing perfumes*; gens, Ov.

ōdōro, 1. (odor), *to make odorous*; odorant aëra fumis, Ov.

ōdōror, 1. dep. (odor). I. *to smell*; a, *to examine by smell*; aliquid, Plaut.; b, *to scent, smell*; cibum, Hor. II. Transf., a, *to sniff at, nose (as a dog)*; *to aim at, aspire to*; quos odorari hunc decemvratum suspicamini, Cic.; b, *to search into, track out, investigate*; quid sentiant, Cic.; c, *only to smell of, to have the slightest smattering of*; philosophiam, Tac.

ōdōrus -a -um (odor), 1, *having a pleasant smell, sweet-smelling, odorous*; flos, Ov.; 2, *keen-scented, tracking by smell*; odora canum vis, Verg.

ōdōs = odor (q. v.).

ōdrýsae -frum, m. (Ὀδρύσαι), *a people of Thrace*; hence, adj., **ōdrýsius** -a -um, poet. = Thracian.

ōdyssēa -ae, f. (Ὀδύσσεια), 1, *the Odyssey, a poem by Homer*; 2, *Odysseae portus, a promontory in the south of Sicily*.

Oea -ae, f. *a town in Africa, now Tripoli*. Hence, adj., **Oeensis** -e, of or belonging to Oea.

Oeāgrus -i, m. (Οἰάγρος), *a mythical king of Thrace, father of Orpheus*; hence, adj., **Oeāgrus** -a -um, poet. = Thracian.

Oebālus -i, m. (Οἰβαλός), *a king of Sparta, father of Tyndarus, grandfather of Helen*. Hence, A. **Oebalidēs** -ae, m. *a descendant of Oebalus* = a Spartan; puer, Hyacinthus, Ov.; plur., Oebalidae, Castor and Pollux, Ov. B. **Oebālis** -idis, f. *relating to Oebalus*; nymphā, Helen, Ov.; matres, Sabine, as the Sabines were supposed to be descended from the Spartans, Ov. C. **Oebālius** -a -um, *relating to Oebalus*; vulnus, of Hyacinthus, Ov.; **Oebālia** -ae, f. *Tarentum (coloured from Sparta)*, Verg.

Oechālia -ae, f. (Οἰχάλια), *town in Euboea, residence of Eurypylus, father of Iole*. Hence, **Oechālis** -idis, f. *Oechalian*.

Oecleus -ēi, m. (Οἰκλῆς), *father of Amphiarus*. Hence, **Oeclidēs** -ae, m. *son of Oecleus* = Amphiaraus.

oecōnōmicus -a -um (οἰκονομικός), *relating to domestic economy*. Subst., **Oecōnōmicus** -i, m. *title of a book by Xenophon*, Cic.

Oedīpūs -pōdis, m. (Οἰδῖπους), *king of Thebes, son of Laius and Jocasta, fated to kill his father and to espouse his mother*; known as having solved the riddle of the Theban Sphinx. prov., Davus sum, non Oedipus, I am no Oedipus to unriddle riddles, Ter. Hence, **Oedīpōdīōnius** -a -um, Oedipodean, Ov.

Oeneus -ēi or -ēōs, m. (Οἰνεύς), *king of Aetolia or Calydon, father of Meleager, Tydeus and Deianira*; hence, A. **Oenēius** -a -um and **Oenēus** -a -um, *relating to Oeneus*; agri, Aetolia, Ov. B. **Oenidēs** -ae, m. *son of Oeneus, Meleager*; also Diomedes, son of Tydeus, grandson of Oeneus, Ov.

Oenōmāus -i, m. (Οἰνώμαος), *king in Elis, father of Hippodamia, grandfather of Atreus and Thyestes*.

Oenōnē -ēs, f. (Οἰωνόη), *a Phrygian nymph, daughter of the river-god Cebrenus, beloved and afterwards deserted by Paris*.

oenōphōrūm -i, n. (οἰνοφόρον), *a basket or hamper for wine*, Hor.

Oenōpia -ae, f. (Οἰωνία), *the island afterwards called Aegina*. Hence, adj., **Oenōpius** -a -um, *relating to Oenopia*.

Oenōpiōn -ōnis, m. (Οἰωνίων), *king in Chios, father of Merope*.

oenōpōlium -i, n. (οἰνονπωλείον), *a wine-shop, tavern*, Plaut.

Oenōtrīa -ae, f. (Οἰωνοτρία), *old name of the south-east part of Italy*; hence, adj., **Oenōtrius** -a -um and **Oenōtrus** -a -um, *Oenotrian*; meton., Italian, Roman.

1. **oenus** = unus (q. v.).

2. **Oenus**, acc. -unta, m. *a river in Laconia, falling into the Eurotas*.

oestrus -i, m. (ὄστρος), the gadfly, horsefly, breeze, Verg.

oesus = usus (q.v.).

oesypum -i, n. (οἶσμος), the fat and dirt of unwashed wool, Plin.; hence, a cosmetic, used by Roman ladies, prepared from it, Ov.

Oeta -ae, f. and **Oetō** -ēs, f. (Οἶτη), the mountain-chain between Thessaly and Macedonia, where Hercules burnt himself; hence, adj., **Oetaeus** -a -um, Oetean; deus, Prop., and simply, Oetaeus, Hercules, Ov.

ōfella -ae, f. (dim. of **offa** as mamilla of mamma), a bit, morsel, Juv.

offa -ae, f. **I**, a bit, morsel, esp., a ball or pellet of flour; pultis, Cic. **II**, Transf., a, a piece, lump; gummi in offas convolutum, Plin.; hence, a swelling, Juv.; b, an untimely birth, abortion, Juv.

offendo -fendi -fensum, 3. (ob and *fendo). **I**, intransit., to strike, knock, dash against. **A**, Lit., 1, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, Cic.; 2, to suffer damage; naves in redeundo offenderunt, Caes. **B**, Transf., a, to make a mistake; si quid offenderit, Cic.; b, to offend against a person; si in me aliquid offenderitis, Cic.; c, to come into danger, suffer reverse; apud iudices, to be condemned, Cic. **II**, Transit., to strike, knock against something. **A**, Lit., 1, caput, Liv.; 2, a, to hit upon a person, fall in with, come upon; aliquem imparatum, to come upon unawares, surprise, Cic.; b, to injure; latus vehementer, Cic. **B**, Transf., to offend, displease; aliquem or alicuius animum, Cic.; animum in aliquo, to feel hurt by some one, Cic.; eos splendor offendit, Cic.; partic., **offensus** -a -um, a, injured, hurt; offensus animus, Cic.; b, repulsive; civibus, Cic.; subst., **offensum** -i, n. something causing offence, Cic.

offensa -ae, f. (offendo), **I**, Lit., a striking against, knocking against, Plin. **II**, dislike, hatred, enmity, affront, injury; magna in offensa sum apud Pompeium, Cic.; offensas vindicet ense apud, Ov.

offensio -ōnis, f. (offendo), a striking against, hitting against. **I**, a, lit., pedis, a stumbling, Cic.; b, meton., that against which one stumbles, a stumbling-block, Cic. **II**, 1, indisposition, complaint; corporum, Cic.; 2, a, hatred, enmity, disavowal, aversion; in alicuius offensionem cadere, Cic.; e fugere alicuius offensionem, Cic.; b, defeat, loss, misfortune; offensionem timere, Cic.

offensiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of offensio), 1, a slight offence, displeasure, Cic.; 2, a slight failure, Cic.

offenso, 1. (intens. of offendo), to strike, dash against, capita, Liv.

1. **offensus** -a -um, partic. of offensus.

2. **offensus** -ūs, m. (offendo), 1, a dashing against, a shock, Lucr.; 2, offence, dislike, Lucr.

offerō, obtūli, oblātum, offerre (ob and fero), to carry or bring to, place before, present, produce, offer. **I**, Lit., aciem strictam venientibus, Verg.; os suum non modo ostendere, sed etiam offerre, Cic.; reflex., se offerre, to present oneself, appear; pass., offerri, to present oneself, offer oneself, appear; multis in difficillimis rebus praesens auxilium eius numinis oblātum est, Cic. **II**, Transf., a, to offer, expose; nos periculis sine causa, Cic.; se morti, Caes.; se ad mortem pro patria, Cic.; vitam in discrimen, Cic.; b, to advance, bring forward; crimina, Cic.; c, to offer, proffer; alicui operam suam, Liv.; d, to cause, occasion; alicui beneficium, Cic.; stuprum alicui, Cic.; mortem alicui, Cic.

officina -ae, f. (= opificina, from opifex), a

workshop, manufactory, in which any handicraft is carried on; armorum, a manufactory of arms, Caes.; fig., a workshop, laboratory; falsorum commentariorum et chirographorum officina, Cic.; descendit, Cic.; nequitiae, sapientiae, Cic.

officio -feci -fectum, 3. (ob and facio), to be in the way of, impede, hinder. **A**, Lit., with dat., alicui apricanti, to stand between any one and the sun, Cic.; ipsa umbra terrae soli officiens, coming before the sun, Cic. **B**, Transf., to hinder, obstruct, be in the way of, to injure; meis commodis, Cic.; consiliis alicuius, Sall.; officium laetis frugibus herbae, Verg.

officiōse, adv. (officiosus), obligingly, court-cously; hoc facere, Cic.; sed illa officiosus, Cic.

officiōsus -a -um (officium), obliging, courteous, attentive, kind, respectful (especially used of the behaviour of inferiors to superiors); 1, homo, Cic.; in aliquem, Cic.; 2, dutiful, conformable to duty; dolor, Cic.; labores, Cic.

officium -ii, n. (perhaps for opificium). **I**, duty, obligation, service, part. **A**, esse in officio, Cic.; officio fungi, to do one's duty, Cic.; officium praestare, Caes.; officio suo deesse, to fail in one's duty, Cic. **B**, subjection, allegiance; in officio continere, Cic. **II**, dutiful action. **A**, meorum officiorum conscientia, Cic. **B**, 1, respect, courtesy, deference; homo summo officio praeditus, Cic.; 2, attention, complaisance, friendly service; a, illius in illum ordinem officia, Cic.; b, ceremony, attendance on some solemn occasion, service of honour; urbana officia alicui praestare, ap. Cic.; officio togae virilis interful, I was present at the ceremony of taking the toga virilis, Plin.; suprema in aliquem officia, the last offices, the ceremony of interment, Tac.; so officium triste, Ov.; 3, service, business, official employment; toti officio maritimo M. Bibulus praepositus, over the whole naval service, Cic.; confecto legationis officio, Cic.

offigo -fixi -fixum, 3. (ob and figo), to fix in, fasten; ita densos offigunt implicatque ramos, Liv.

offirmātē, adv. (offirmatus), firmly, obstinately, Suet.

offirmātus -a -um (offirmo), firm, steadfast, obstinate, Cic.

offirmo, 1. (ob and firmo), to make firm, to fasten, transf., to make resolute, steadfast; ne tam offirma te, don't be so obstinate, Ter.

offūcia -ae, f. (ob and fucus), 1, paint, rouge, Plaut.; 2, transf., deceit, deception, Plaut.

offulgēo -fulsi, 2. (ob and fulgeo), to shine upon, appear; nova lux oculis offulsit, Verg.

offundo -fūdī -fūsum, 3. (ob and fundo). **I**, to pour before, pour around, pour out. **A**, Lit., Plaut. **B**, Transf., pass., offundi, to be poured out, to be poured round, to be spread around; nobis aer crassus offunditur, surrounds us, Cic.; fig., si quid tenebrarum offudit exsilium, Cic.; ne nimium terroris offundam, Liv.; omnium rerum terrorem oculis aurbibus esse offusus; Liv. **II**, to spread over, to cover, conceal; obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae, Cic.; fig., offusus pavore, Tac.

oggannio -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. (ob and gannio), to yelp, growl at, Plaut.

Ōgýgēs -is, m. (Ὠγύγης), a mythical king of Thebes. Hence, **Ōgýgius** -a -um, Theban; deus, Bacchus, Ov.

oh, interj. oh! ah! Plaut.

ohē, interj. ho! holla! Plaut.

ōho, interj. oh! aha! Plaut.

oi, interj. oh! an exclamation of pain, Ter.

Ōileus -ī and -eos, m. (Ὀἴλεος), king of Locris, father of Ajax (who was also called Ajax Ōileus).

Ōlbia -ae, f. (Ὀλβία), a town on the east coast of Sardinia. Hence, adj., **Ōlbienſis** -e, *Olbian*.

Ōlea -ae, f. (ἐλαία), 1, the olive, the fruit of the olive-tree, Varr.; 2, the olive-tree, Cic.

Ōlēāginēus (Ōlēāginus) -a -um (olea), of or relating to the olive-tree, Nep.

Ōlēarius -a -um (oleum), of or belonging to oil; cella, Cic.

Ōlēarus (-ōs) and **Ōlēares** -i, f. (Ὀλεαρος), one of the islands of the Sporades, now Antiparos.

Ōlēaster -tri, m. (olea), the wild olive-tree, Verg.

Ōlens -entis, p. adj. (from oleo), smelling; hence, a, fragrant, sweet-smelling, Ov.; b, bad-smelling, stinking, fetid, Verg.

Ōlēus (-ōs) -i, f. (Ὀλεός). **I.** a town in Achaia. **II.** a town in Aetolia. Hence, **Ōlēnius** -a -um = Achaian; capella or pecus, the goat of Amalthea, Ov.

Ōleo, ōlūi, 2. (cf. ὀζω, odor). **I.** to emit an odour, smell. **A.** bene, Cic.; with abl., sulfure, Ov.; with acc., crocui, to smell of, Cic.; nihil, Cic. **B.** Fig., to smell of, to savour of, to smack of; nihil ex Academia, Cic.; malitiam, Cic. **II.** to be revealed or be betrayed by smell; quid, illud non oiet, unde sit, quod dicitur "cum illis" Cic.

Ōleum -i, n. (ἐλαιον) olive-oil, oil; instillare oleum lumini, Cic.; prov., oleum et operam perdere, to lose time and trouble, Cic.; nitidum quoddam genus est verborum et laetum sed palaestrae magis et olei, etc., shows signs of too much effort (from the oil used in the palaestra by wrestlers), Cic.

Ōlfācio -feci -factum, 3. (oleo and facio), to smell. **A.** Lit., ea quae gustamus, Cic. **B.** Fig., to scent out, trace by smell, detect; nummum, Cic.

Ōlfactō, 1. (intens. of olfacio), to smell at, smell, Plaut.

Ōlidus -a -um (oleo), smelling, emitting an odour; capra, stinking, fetid, Hor.

Ōlim, adv. (from ollus, old Lat. for ille). **I.** A. Of the past, formerly, once upon a time, in times past; qui mihi dixit olim, Cic. **B.** Of the future, hereafter, at a future time; non, si male nunc, et olim sic erit, Hor.; utinam coram tecum olim potius quam per epistolas, Cic. **II.** at times, often; ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores, Hor.

Ōlitor -ōris, m. (olus), cultivator of pot-herbs. Kitchen-gardener, Cic.

Ōlitorius -a -um (oliter), of or relating to culinary herbs; forum, vegetable market, Liv.

Ōliva -ae, f. **I.** the olive, Hor. **II.** the olive-tree. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Meton., 1, an olive-branch, Hor.; 2, a staff of olive-tree wood, Ov.

Ōlivētum -i, n. (oliva), a place planted with olives, olive-garden, Cic.

Ōlivifer -fēra -fērū (oliva and fero), olive-bearing, Verg., Ov.

Ōlivum -i, n. (oliva), 1, olive-oil, oil, Verg.; 2, oil for anointing, unguent, Cat.

Ōlla -ae, f. (orig. ola = aula), an earthenware jar or pot, Cic.

ollus, **olle**, obsolete form of ille -a -ud (q.v.).

ōlo, 3. = oleo (q.v.).

Ōlor -ōris, m. a swan, Hor.

Ōlorinus -a -um (olor), of or relating to a swan, Verg.

Ōlus (hōlus) -ēris, n. any kind of cultivated vegetable, pot-herb, Hor.

Ōluscūla -i, n. (dim. of olus), a herb, vegetable, Cic.

Ōlympia -ās, f. (Ὀλυμπία), a holy city and territory in Ellis, where stood the temple of Jupiter Olympius, and where the Olympic games were celebrated. Hence, adj., **A.** **Ōlympiācus** -a -um, *Olympian*. **B.** **Ōlympicus** -a -um, *Olympian*. **C.** **Ōlympiās** -a -um, *Olympiās*. Subst., **Ōlympiūm** -i, n. the temple of Jupiter Olympius, Liv.; **Ōlympia** -drum, -n. the Olympic games, Cic. **D.** **Ōlympiās** -adis, f. an Olympiad or period of four years, elapsing between each celebration of the Olympic games, Cic. **E.** **Ōlympiōnices** -ae, m. (Ὀλυμπιονίκης), a victor at Olympia, Cic.

1. **Ōlympiās**, v. Olympia.

2. **Ōlympiās** -adis, f. (Ὀλυμπιάς), daughter of Neoptolemus, king in Epirus, mother of Alexander the Great.

Ōlympus (-ōs) -i, m. (Ὀλυμπος). **I.** m. **A.** a mountain on the borders of Macedonia and Thessaly, supposed to be the habitation of the gods; poet. = heaven, Verg. **B.** a celebrated flute-player, the pupil of Marsyas. **II.** f. a town of Lycia on the Mount Olympus there. Hence, **Ōlympiāl** -drum, m. the inhabitants of Olympus.

Ōlynthus (-ōs) -i, f. (Ὀλυνθος), town in Chalcidice, on the borders of Macedonia. Hence, adj., **Ōlynthiūs** -a -um, *Olynthian*.

Ōmāsūm -i, n. bullocks' tripe; transf., pingui tentus omaso, with fat paunch, Hor.

Ōmēn -inis, n. an omen, sign, augury, prognostication. **I.** Lit., **A.** hisce ominibus proficiscere, Cic.; ire secundo omine, in God's name, Hor.; omen avertere, to avert an omen, Cic.; accipere, to accept, Cic. **B.** a wish, as a good omen; optima omina, Cic. **II.** Meton., that which is accompanied by auspices; 1, prima omina = nuptiae, Verg.; 2, a solemn usage, Verg.

Ōmentum -i, n. (= ob-mentum, connected with opimus), the entrails, bowels, Juv.

Ōminōr, 1. dep. (omen). **I.** to augur, presage, prophesy, predict; inale alienae quam nostrae reipublicae ominari, Cic. **II.** to speak words of (good or bad) omen; ominari horreo, Liv.

Ōminōsus -a -um (omen), foreboding, ominous, Plin.

Ōmissus -a -um, p. adj. (from omitto), neglectful, remiss, Ter.

Ōmitto -misi -missum, 3. (= ommitto, from ob and mitto), to let go, let alone, let fall. **I.** Lit., arma, Liv.; habenas, Tac. **II.** Transf., **A.** to give up, lay aside, leave off; pietatem et humanitatem, to put on one side, Cic.; timorem, Cic.; with infin., to cease; omittat urgere, Cic. **B.** Of discourse, to leave unmentioned, to omit; ut haec omittam, Cic.; de reditu, Cic.

Ōmnifer -fēra -fērū (omnis and fero), bearing everything, all-bearing, Ov.

Ōmnigēna -ae, genit. plur., -ūm, c. (omnis and genus), of all sorts; omnigenum deum monstra, Verg.

Ōmnigēnus -a -um (= omne genus), of all kinds, Lucr.

Ōmnimodis, adv. (omnis and modus), in every way, wholly, entirely, Lucr.

Ōmninō, adv. (omnis), altogether, entirely, wholly, totally. **I.** quoniam senatoris muneribus

aut omnino aut magna ex partelessem liberatus, Cic.; esp., *a*, in general, especially; de hominū genere aut omnino de animalibus loquor, Cic.; *b*, in all, in the total; quinque omnino fuerunt, Cic. **II.** utterly, entirely, at all; fieri omnino leges, Cic.; esp., *a*, with superl., miserrima est omnino ambitio, Cic.; *b*, with negatives, is omnino servus in familia erat, Cic. **III.** In concessive clauses foll. by sed = certainly . . . but; pugnas omnino sed cum adversario facili, Cic.

omnipārens -entis (omnis and parens), all-producing, all-bearing; terra, Verg.

omnipotēns -entis (omnis and potens), almighty, all-powerful, omnipotent, Verg.

omnis -e, *all*. **I.** Of number, *A.* omnis fortuna, Cic., leges aliae omnes, Cic.; subst., omnes, all men, Cic.; omne, everything, Cic.; so omnia, Cic.; omnia facere, to do whatever is possible, Cic.; omnia mihi sunt cum aliquo, *I* am quite in agreement with, Cic.; sic in eo sunt omnia everything depends upon that, Cic.; per omnia, in every respect, Liv.; ante omnia, especially, Liv. **B.** *a*, each, every, all; omnis amans, every lover, Ov.; omnibus mensibus, Cic.; *b*, of all kinds; clus omne, Hor.; omnibus precibus petere, Cic. **II.** the whole; Gallia omnis, Caes.; non omnis moriar, not entirely, Hor.; sanguinem suum omnem effundere, Cic.

omniūens -entis (omnis and tueor), all-seeing, all-beholding, Lucr.

omnivāgus -a -um (omnis and vagus), wandering everywhere, Cic.

omnivōlus -a -um (omnis and volo), all-willing, all-wishing, Cat.

Omphālō -ēs, *f.* (Ὀμφάλη), a queen of Lydia, whom Hercules served in woman's dress.

ōnāger and **ōnāgrus** -i, *m.* the wild ass, Verg.

ōnōrārius -a -um (onus), of or relating to freight, burden, etc.; iumenta, beasts of burden, Liv. Subst., **ōnōrāria** -ae, *f.* a merchant or transport ship, Cic.

ōnōro, *l.* (onus). **I.** to load, pack, freight, burden with anything. **A.** Lit., *1*, naues, Caes.; *2*, *a*, to burden, trouble, tire, oppress, weigh down; aures lapillis, Ov.; hostes (saxis), Liv.; *b*, to cover; ossa aggere terrae, Verg.; *c*, to load, fill; mensas dapibus, to load the tables with victuals, Verg.; manus jaculis, Verg. **B.** Fig., *1*, to load, burden, oppress, overwhelm; aliquem mendacis, Cic.; iudicem argumentis, Cic.; *2*, *a*, to weary, tire; aethera votis, Verg.; *b*, to overwhelm; aliquem contumeliis, Cic.; in a good sense, aliquem laudibus, Liv.; *c*, to make more burdensome, to aggravate; curas, Tac.; inopiam alicuius, Liv. **II.** to put into a cask, vessel, etc.; vina carlis, Verg.

ōnōrōsus -a -um (onus). **I.** heavy, burdensome; praeda, Verg. **II.** Fig., troublesome; onerosior altera sors est, Ov.

ōnus -eris, *n.* a load, burden, freight. **I.** *A.* Lit., merces atque onera, Cic. **B.** Transf., any kind of burden, weight; tanti oneris turrin in muros collocare, Caes. **II.** Fig., *a*, weight, burden, trouble, charge; oneri esse, to be burdensome, Sall., Liv.; plus oneris sustuli quam ferre me posse intelligo, Cic. **B.** Esp., *a* public burden, tax, charge; his temporibus hoc municipium maximis oneribus pressum, Cic.; haec omnia in ditēs a pauperibus inclinata onera, Liv.

ōnustus -a -um (onus), laden, loaded, freighted. **I.** Lit., assellus onustus auro, Cic.; naues caustae frumento, Cic. **II.** full, filled; onusti cibo et vino, Cic.; pharetra onusta telis, Tac.

ōzyx -ōchis (ὀξύς). **I.** *m.* *A.* a kind of

yellowish marble, onyx, from which many articles of luxury were made, Plin. **B.** Meton., *a* box or casket of onyx, Hor. **II.** *f.* a precious stone of a yellowish colour, onyx, Plin. **III.** *a* shell-fish, Plin.

ōpācitas -ātis, *f.* (opacus), a shade, shadiness; arborum, Tac.

ōpāco, *l.* (opacus), to shade, overshadow; locum, Cic.

ōpācus -a -um. **I.** Pass., shaded, shady. **A.** Lit., ripa, Cic.; neut. subst., per opaca locorum, shady places, Verg. **B.** Transf., dark, shadowy, obscure; nox, Verg.; mater, the earth, Verg. **II.** Act., casting a shade, shading, shady; arbor, Verg.

ōpālus -i, *m.* a precious stone, the opal, Plin.

ōpella -ae, *f.* (dim. of opera), a little work, little labour, trouble, service, Lucr., Hor.

ōpēra -ae, *f.* (*l.* opus), trouble, pains, effort, exertion. **I.** Lit., *A.* Gen., labore et operam in aliqua re consumere, Cic.; operam tribuere reipublicae, devote oneself to, Cic.; operam dare alicui rei, to work hard at, Cic.; operam dare, with ut or ne and the subj., to do one's best to, etc., Cic.; non operae est, with infin., it is not worth the while, Liv. **B.** Esp., *a* service, doing service; Cn. Pompeius, qui est in operis eius societatis, who is in the service of that company, Cic.; Musis operas reddere, to serve the Muses, Cic. **II.** *1*, time for work; deest mihi opera, Cic.; *2*, a day-labourer, workman, gen. in plur.; operae fabrorum, Cic.; sometimes in a contemptuous sense, mercenarii, hired assistants, Cic.; operae theatrales, the claqueurs, Tac.

ōpērārius -a -um (opera), of or relating to work; homo, a day-labourer, Cic. Subst., **ōpērārius** -ii, *m.* a day-labourer, workman; transf., quidam operarii linguā celerī et exercitātā (of bad orators), Cic.

ōperculūm -i, *n.* (operio), a lid, cover, Cic.; operculum dolii ferreum, Liv.

ōpērimētum -i, *n.* (operio), a cover, covering, Cic.

ōpērio -pēdī -pertum, *4.* (ob and pario). **I.** to cover. **A.** *1*, gen., amphoras auro, Nep.; *2*, esp., *a*, to cover with a garment, esp. with a toga, capite operto esse, Cic.; *b*, to cover with earth, to bury; reliquias malae pugnae, Tac. **B.** Fig., *1*, to cover, load; iudicia aperta dedecore, Cic.; *2*, to cover, conceal; res opertae, Cic. **II.** to close, shut up; operta lectica latus est, Cic.

ōpēror, *l.* dep. (opus), to work, labour, be busied, occupied with; followed by dat. of the occupation, *1*, connubiis arisque novis, Verg.; materiis caedendis, Tac.; *2*, esp., to be engaged in worship; sacris, Liv.; with dat. of deity, to worship, sacrifice; deo, Tibi; absol., to worship, sacrifice; lactis operatus in arvis, Verg.

ōpērōsē, adv. (operosus), laboriously, carefully, Cic.

ōpērōsus -a -um (opera), laborious, painstaking, industrious. **I.** Lit., *a*, senectus, Cic.; colonus, Ov.; *b*, of medicines, active, powerful; herba, Ov. **II.** that which causes much labour or trouble, laborious, toilsome, difficult; artes, Cic.; moles mundi, Ov.; carmina, Hor.

ōpertum -i, *n.* (operio), a secret place. **I.** Bonae Dae, Cic. **II.** a secret; opera Apollinis, the mysterious oracles of Apollo, Cic.

ōpes *v.* ops.

ōphion -ōnis, *m.* (Ὀφίων), father of Amycus; hence, **ōphionidēs** -ae, *m.* son of Ophion = Amycus.

ōphīuchus -i, *m.* (Ὀφιοχῶς), the snake-holder, a constellation, Cic.

Op̄hūsa -ae, f. (Ὀφίους), old name of the island of Cyprus. Hence, **Op̄hūsian** -a -um, Op̄hūsian = Cypriote.

Op̄icus -a -um, *Op̄icus*; transf., *stupid, foolish, silly, clownish*, Juv.

Op̄ifer -fēra -fērum (ops and fero), *helpful, rendering help*; deus (of Aesculapius), Ov.

Op̄ifex -fīcis, c. (opus and facio), *1, a worker, framer, fabricator*; mundi, Cic.; verborum, Cic.; *2, a workman, artificer, artisan*, Cic.; opifices atque servitii, Sall.

Op̄ificina = officina (q.v.).

Op̄illo and **Op̄ilio** -ōnis, m. (for ovilio, from ovis), *a shepherd*, Verg.

Op̄imō, adv. (opimus), *richly, splendidly*, Plaut.

Op̄imitas -ātis, f. (opimus), *sumptuousness, splendour*, Plaut.

Op̄imus -a -um (ops). **I.** Act., *fruitful, fertile*; ager, regio, Cic. **II.** Pass., *well-fed, fat*. **A.** a, lit., *bos*, Cic.; habitus corporis, Cic.; **b**, fig., of speech, *overloaded*; genus dictionis, Cic. **B.** Transf., *a, enriched, wealthy*; **b**, *splendid, sumptuous, abundant, rich, copious*, Verg.; praeda, Cic.; dapes, Verg.; esp., spolia opima, *the spoils taken from the enemy's general when slain by the commander of the army himself*, Liv.

Op̄inābilis -e (opinor), *founded upon conjecture, conjectural*, Cic.

Op̄inatio -ōnis, f. (opinor), *a supposing, supposition, conjecture*, Cic.

Op̄inātor -ōris, m. (opinor), *one who supposes or conjectures*, Cic.

1. Op̄inātus -a -um, p. adj. (from opinor), *conjectured, supposed, fancied*; bonum, Cic.

2. Op̄inātus -ūs, m. (opinor), *a conjecture, supposition*, Lucr.

Op̄inio -ōnis, f. (opinor), *an opinion, conjecture, supposition, belief, imagination*. **I.** Gen., with subj. genit., *opinione vulgi*, Cic.; with obj. genit., *opinio eius diel*, Cic.; with de, *opinio de dis immortalibus*, Cic.; adducere aliquem in opinionem ut putet, etc., Cic.; magna nobis pueris opinio fuit, with acc. and infin., Cic.; ut opinio nostra est (fert), *in my opinion*, Cic.; praeter opinionem, *contrary to expectation*, Cic.; celerius opinione, *quicker than was expected*, Cic. **II. A.** *1, good opinion, favourable judgment*; opinione nonnullā, quam de meis moribus habebat, Cic.; *2, a, a good name, reputation*; propter eximiam opinionem virtutis, Caes.; **b**, *a bad name, notoriety*, Liv. **B.** *fame, report*; quae opinio erat edita in vulgus, Liv.

Op̄iniōsus -a -um (opinio), *full of conjectures or suppositions*, Cic.

Op̄inor, *1 dep.* (from opinus in nec-opinus, from root OP, connected with ὀφθαλμος, ὀφθαλμα), *to be of opinion, opine, believe, think, suppose*; me in provinciam exiturum, Cic.; de vobis non secus ac de teterrimis hostibus opinatur, Cic.; ut opinor (in a parenthesis), *as I hold*, Cic.

Op̄ipārē, adv. (opiparus), *splendidly, sumptuously*; opipare apparatus convivium, Cic.

Op̄iparus -a -um (opes and paro), *splendid, sumptuous*, Plaut.

1. Op̄is -is, acc. -im, f. (Ὀπρις), *a nymph in the train of Diana*.

2. Op̄is, v. *1. Ops*.

Op̄itūlor, *1 dep.* (ops and tulo = fero), *to help, aid, assist*; sentibus, Cic.

Op̄ium -ii, n. (ὀπιον), *opium*, Plin.

Op̄ortet -tūt, *2 impers. it behoves, is needful, proper, it must be, ought to be*; foll. by the

subj. alone, by the acc. and infin., by the infin., hoc fieri et oportet et opus est, Cic.; extendit oportet vestigia, Cic.; absol., quidquid veto non licet, certe non oportet, Cic.

oppēdo, *3. (op and pedo), to mock, insult*; Judaeis, Hor.

opp̄erior -pertus and (more rarely) -p̄eritūs sum, *4. (root PER, whence experior, to wait. I. Intransit., to wait; ibidem, Cic. II. Transit., to expect; agmen peditum, Liv.; abi intro, ibi me opperire, Ter.*

opp̄eto -ivi and -i -itum, *3. (ob and peto), to go to meet, encounter (especially an evil); pestem, Plaut.; mortem, to die, Cic.; or simply oppetere, Verg.*

opp̄idānus -a -um (oppidum), *of or belonging to a town (except Rome, of which urbanus was used), belonging to a small town; in a contemptuous sense, provincial; senex, Cic.; genus dicendi, Cic.; subst., oppidani -orum, m. the inhabitants of a town, Caes.*

opp̄idatim, adv. (oppidum), *in the towns, in all the towns*, Suet.

opp̄ido, adv. *very, very much, exceedingly*; ridiculus, Cic.; pauci, Cic. -i in answers, *certainly*, Plaut.

opp̄idulum -i, n. (dim. of oppidum), *a little town*, Cic.

opp̄idum -i, n. (perhaps from ob and PED, whence Gr. ὀδον, im-ped-ire, etc.), *a town (urbs generally used for Rome); a, oppidum pervetus in Sicilia, Cic.; sanguine per triduum in oppido (in town = in Rome), pluisse, Liv.; with genit. of the name of the town, in oppido Antiochiae, Cic.; b, a fortified wood in Britain, Caes.*

opp̄ignēro, *1. (ob and pignero), to pledge, pawn, give in pledge; libellos pro vino, Cic.*

opp̄ilo, *1. (ob and pilo), to stop up, close up, block up; scalas tabernae librariae, Cic.*

opp̄leō -plēvi -plētum, *2. (ob and pleo), to fill, fill up. I. Lit., nives omnia opplevērent, Liv. II. Transf., nam vetus haec opinio Graeciam opplevit, Cic.*

opp̄ōno -pōsiui -pōsitum (-postum, Lucr.), *3. (ob and pono), to put or place opposite, before. I. Lit., a. oculis manus, Ov.; luna subjecta atque opposita soli, Cic. B. to place against or in the way of for protection; a, omnes corpora nostra opponimus, Cic.; b, moles oppositae fluctibus, Cic.; se alicui, Caes. II. Transf., 1, to pledge against, mortgage for; ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas, Tor.; 2, to expose; se periculis, Cic.; 3, to allege as an objection, to oppose, oppose in argument; a, alicui nomen, valetudinem alicuius, Cic.; b, to place one thing against another in the way of comparison, to contrast; nunc omni virtuti vitium contrario nomine opponitur, Cic.*

opp̄ortūnē, adv. (opportunus), *opportune, seasonably, fitly, conveniently*; opportune adesse, Cic.

opp̄ortūnitas -ātis, f. (opportunus), *convenience, fitness, appropriateness, suitability. I. loci, Caes. II. a, a fit time, right season, opportunity; divina, Cic.; opportunitates ad cultum hominum, Cic.; b, a fit state of the body or mind; corporis, Cic.; c, an advantage, Cic.; opportunitate aliquā dat, Caes.*

opp̄ortūnus -a -um (ob and POR-o, PORT-o, whence also portus, porta), *opportune, fit, suitable, appropriate, favourable. I. A. Lit., loca, Sall. E. Transf., a, of time, suitable, favourable; tempus, Cic.; b, of nature, serviceable, useful; (a) of things, with dat. of object, ceterae res opportunae sunt singulae rebus fere singulae,*

Cic.; (8) of persons, *suitable*; homines, **Sall.** **II.** exposed to, *liable to*; huic eruptioni, **Liv.**; injuriarum, **Sall.**

oppositio -ōnis, f. (oppono), *opposing, opposition*, **Cic.**

1. **oppositus** -a -um, p. adj. (from oppono), *opposed, opposite, standing against*; Buthrotium oppositum Coreyrae, **Caes.**

2. **oppositus** -ūs, m. (oppono), *a placing, setting against or opposite, interposition*, **Cic.**

oppressio -ōnis, f. (opprimo), **I.** *a pressing down, oppression*; legum et libertatis, **Cic.** **II.** *a forcible taking possession of*; curiae, **Cic.**

oppressor -ōris, m. (opprimo), *a suppresser, crusher*; dominationis, **ap.** **Cic.**

1. **oppressus** -ū, m. (opprimo), *a pressing down, pressure*, **Luc.**

2. **oppressus** -a -um, *partic. of opprimo.*

opprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. (ob and premo).

I. **A.** Lit., 1, *to press down, press together*; ora loquentis, **Ov.**; 2, *a, to crush*; opprimi ruinā conclavis, *to be crushed*, **Cic.**; senem injectu multae vestis, *to stifle, smother*, **Tac.**; **b.** of a flame, *to extinguish*; cum aquae multitudine vis flammae opprimitur, **Cic.**; **c.** of a letter, *to slur over in pronunciation*; litterae neque expressae neque oppressae, **Cic.** **B.** Transf., 1, *to suppress*; a, *dolorem*, **Cic.**; **b.** *to conceal*; insigne veri, **Cic.**; 2, *to crush, bear hard upon, weigh down*; opprimi aere alieno, **Cic.**; 3, *to crush an evil, suppress, stamp out*; perniciosam potentiam, **Cic.**; 4, *to crush, subdue an adversary*; a, *in war*, nationem Allobrogum, **Cic.**; **b.** *in politics*, aliquem, **Cic.**; 5, *to hold firm, not to let go*; institit, oppressit, non remisit, **Cic.** **II.** *to seize upon, fall upon, surprise*. **A.** Antonium mors oppressit, **Cic.**; improvidos incautosque hostes, **Liv.** **B.** Transf., numquam ille me opprimit consilio, **Cic.**

opprobrium -i, n. (opprobrio), *a reproach, disgrace*, **Plaut.**

opprobrium -ii, n. (ob and probrium), *a reproach, scandal, disgrace, opprobrium*; 1, *majoris fugiens opprobria culpa*, **Hor.**; 2, *meton.*, *a, a verbal reproach, taunt*; morderi opprobriis falsis, **Hor.**; **b.** of persons, *shame, disgrace*; *majorum*, **Tac.**

opprobrio, 1. (ob and probrium), *to taunt, upbraid, reproach*, **Plaut.**

oppugnatio -ōnis, f. (oppugno), *a storming, taking by storm*; oppidorum, **Caes.**; oppugnationem sustinere, **Caes.**; relinquere, **Tac.**; iudicium sine oppugnatione, *without opposition*, **Cic.**

oppugnator -ōris, m. (oppugno), *one who storms, attacks, assaults*; fig., hostis et oppugnator patriae Antonius, **Cic.**

1. **oppugno**, 1. (ob and pugno), *to attack, assault, storm, besiege*. **I.** Lit., oppidum, **Cic.**; castra, **Caes.** **II.** Transf., *to attack, lay siege to*; fig., aliquem clandestinis consiliis, **Cic.**

2. **oppugno**, 1. (ob and pugnus), *to buffet with the fists*, **Plaut.**

1. **Ops**, Opis, f. = the Earth, the goddess of abundance, wife of Saturn, and protectress of agriculture.

2. **ops**, ōpis, f., plur., **ōpes** -um (sing. only in genit., acc., and abl.). **I.** *might, power*; a, *resources*; opibus, armis, potentia valere, **Cic.**; **b.** *forces, troops*; tantas opes prostravit, **Cic.**; **c.** *political power, influence*; alicuius opes evertere, **Cic.** **II.** *physical power, might, strength*; omni opae atque operā enitar, **Cic.**; grates persolvere dignas non opis est nostrae, *is not in our power*, **Verg.** **III.** *help, assistance, support*; opem petere ab aliquo, **Cic.**; opem afferre, *to help*, **Ov.**

ops . . . v. **obs** . . .

optabilis -e (opto), *desirable, to be wished for*; mihi pax in primis fuit optabilis, **Cic.**

optandus -a -um, p. adj. (from opto), *to be wished for, desirable*; maxime fuit optandum Caccinae ut, etc., **Cic.**

optatio -ōnis, f. (opto), *a wish*; alicui tres optationes dare, **Cic.**

optatō, adv. (optatus), *according to one's wish*, **Cic.**

optatus -a -um, p. adj. (from opto), *wished for, desired, pleasant, dear*; rumores, **Cic.**; frater, **Cic.** Subst., **optatum** -i, n. *a wish*; optatum impetrare, **Cic.**

optimās -ātis (optimus), *one of the best, aristocratic*; genus, **Cic.** Subst., **optimās** -ātis, m. *an aristocrat*; **ap.** **Cic.**; gen. plur., **optimātes** -ium and -um, m. *the aristocratic party, the aristocrats*, **Cic.**

optimē, superl. of bene (q.v.).

optimus (optimus) -a -um, superl. of bonus (q.v.).

1. **optio** -ōnis, f. (*opo), *choice, free choice, option*; utro frui malis optio sit tua, **Cic.**; si mihi optio daretur, utrum malum defendere, an, etc., **Cic.**

2. **optio** -ōnis, m. *in military language, an adjutant*, **Tac.**

optivus -a -um (opto), *chosen*; cognomen, **Hor.**

opto, 1. (stem OP, Gr. OPT, whence ΟΠΤΟ, ὀψομαι). **I.** *to choose, elect, select*; utrum vis, opta, dum licet, **Plaut.**; locum tecto, **Verg.**; ut optet utrum malit an, etc., **Cic.** **II.** *to wish for, desire*; illam fortunam, **Cic.**; with infin., finem accusandi facere, **Cic.**; with acc. and infin., redargui me, **Cic.**; with ut and the subj., optavit, ut in curram tolleretur, **Cic.**; with subj. alone, crescat tua civibus opto urbs, **Ov.**; with acc. and dat., alicui furorem et insaniam, **Cic.**

ōpūlens -entis (opes), 1, *rich*, **Nep.**; 2, *powerful*; civitas, **Sall.**

ōpulentō and **ōpulentēr**, adv. (opulentus and opulens), *richly, splendidly, sumptuously*; ludos opulentius facere, **Liv.**

ōpulentia -ae, f. (opulens), 1, *wealth, riches, opulence*, **Sall.**; 2, *the power, greatness of a state*, **Sall.**

ōpulentitas -ātis, f. (opulens), *riches, opulence*, **Plaut.**

ōpulentō, 1. (opulens), *to make opulent, enrich*, **Hor.**

ōpulentus -a -um (ops). **I.** *rich, wealthy, opulent*. **A.** civitas, **Cic.**; oppidum, **Caes.**; Numidia agro virisque opulentior, **Sall.** **B.** *rich, splendid, sumptuous*; res haud opulenta, **Liv.** **II.** *powerful, mighty*; reges, **Sall.**; factio, **Liv.**

Opuntius, v. 3. **Opus**.

1. **ōpus** -ōris, n. *a work, labour*. **I.** **A.** Lit., 1, *opera nostrarum artium*, **Cic.**; opus quaerere, *to seek for work*, **Cic.**; 2, *a, work in the fields*; facere patrio rure opus, **Ov.**; **b.** *building*; lex operi faciundo, *building-contract*, **Cic.**; **c.** *milit. t. t.*, *a military work, fortification, entrenchment*; operibus oppugnare urbem, **Liv.**; Mutinam operibus munitionibusque sepsit, **Cic.**; **d.** *work as opposed to nature, art*; nihil est opere aut manu factum, quod non aliquando consumat vetustas, **Cic.**; **e.** *the work of an artist*; hydra Boethi manu facta praecolor opere, *of admirable workmanship*, **Cic.** **B.** *Meton.*, 1, *a, finished work*; opera magnifica atque praecolora, **Cic.**; **b.** *a work of art*; Silanionis opus (of a statue), **Cic.**; **c.** *a literary work*; opus habeo in manibus, **Cic.** **II.** *a, action, work, business*; censorium,

Cic. verbatim ad hoc opus curritur, **Cic.**; **b.**, an undertaking, **Liv.**; **c.**, trouble; magno opere, **Cic.**; nimio opere, **Cic.**

2. ōpus, n. indecl., found in the phrases opus est, *there is need, it is needful, it is necessary*; with nom., dux nobis, et auctor opus est, **Cic.**; with abl. of the thing needed, opus est auctoritate tuā, **Cic.**; maturato opus est, *there is need of haste, Liv.; with genit., quanti argenti opus fuit, **Liv.**; with acc., **Plaut.**; with infin., quid opus est affirmare, **Cic.**; with 2. supine, quod scitu opus est, **Cic.***

3. ōpūs -puntis, f. (Ὠούς), *down in Locris, now Tarenta*. Adj., **Ōpuntiūs** -a -um, **Opuntian**. **Ōpusculum** -i, n. (dim. of 1. opus), *a little work, Cic.*

1. ōra -ae, f. (ἴ. os), *the edge, border, rim, boundary*. **I.** poculi, **Lucr.**; regionum, **Cic.**; clipei, **Verg.** **II. A.** the coast, sea-coast; Italiae, **Cic.** **B.** a region, clime, country; quācumque in ora ac parte terrarum, **Cic.**; Acheruntis orae, *the lower world, Lucr.*; luminis orae, *the upper world, Verg.* **C.** a zone, belt of the earth, **Cic.**

2. ōra -ae, f. a cable or harrow by which a ship was made fast to the shore, **Liv.**

ōrāculum (ōrāclum) -i, n. (oro). **I.** a place where an oracle is given, an oracle; illud oraculum Delphis, **Cic.**; transf., domus iureconsulti oraculum civitatis, **Cic.** **II.** an oracle, divine response; **1.** oraculum edere, **Cic.**; petere a Dodona, **Cic.**; **2. a.** a prophecy; oracula fundere, **Cic.**; **b.** a wise speech, oracular declaration; physicorum, **Cic.**

ōrātiō -ōnis, f. (oro). **I.** speaking, speech, language. **A.** Gen., quae (serae) sunt rationis et orationis expertes, **B.** eloquence; satis in eo fuit orationis, **Cic.** **II.** Meton., **A.** speech, utterance; orationem bonorum imitavi, **Cic.** **B.** a, a set speech; comparare ad id longam orationem, **Cic.**; habere orationem in senatu, **Cic.**; in extrema oratione nostra, *at the end of our speech, Cic.*; **b.** prose (as opp. to poetry); saepissime et in poematis et in oratione peccatur, **Cic.**

ōrātiunculā -ae, f. (dim. of oratio), *a little speech, short oration, Cic.*

ōrātor -ōris, m. (oro), speaker. **I.** the spokesman of an embassy, **Cic.** **II.** an orator, **Cic.**

ōrātoris, adv. (oratorius), oratorically, like an orator, **Cic.**

ōrātorius -a -um (orator), relating to an orator, oratorical; ingenium, **Cic.**; ornamenta, **Cic.**

ōrātrix -icis, f. (orator), *a female suppliant; virgines oratrices pacis, Cic.*

ōrātus -ūs, m. (oro), *a request, entreaty; oratu tuo, Cic.*

orbātor -ōris, m. (orbo), *one who deprives another of children or parents, Ov.*

orbiculātus -a -um (orbiculus), circular, round; ap. **Cic.**

orbiculus -i, m. (dim. of orbis), *a little circle or disk, Plin.*

orbis -is, m. a circle, ring, anything round. **I. A.** Gen., torquere in orbem, **Cic.** **B.** Esp., **1.** milit. t. t., a circle of soldiers; in orbem consistere, **Caes.**; **2.** of the heavens, orbis signifer, the zodiac, **Cic.**; lacteus, the Milky Way, **Cic.**; **3.** a circular motion, serpentine fold, winding; immensis orbibus angues incumbunt pelago, **Verg.**; of the rounding off or period of a speech, orationis or verborum, **Cic.**; orbis terrarum, the circle of the world, the world, **Cic.** **II. a.** disk. **A.** Gen., orbis mensae, a round table, **Ov.** **B.** Esp., **1. a.**, the disk of the sun or moon, **Liv.**; **b.**

the heavens; **c.**, orbis terrae, the earth, (a) **Cic.**; (B) poet. = land; Eous, the East, **Ov.**; (γ) meton., mankind; orbis terrae iudicio ac testimonio comprobari, **Cic.**; **2. a.**, a shield, **Verg.**; **b.**, a wheel, **Verg.**; the wheel of fortune, **Ov.**; **c.**, the hollow of the eye, **Ov.** (locat., erbi terrarum, **Cic.**).

orbita -ae, f. (orbis), *a wheel-rut, mark of a wheel, Cic.*; fig., orbita veteris culpa, *bad example, Juv.*

orbitas -atis, f. (orbis), *a bereaving, bereavement, loss of children or parents; orbitates liberum, Cic.*; fig., orbitas reipublicae virorum talium, **Cic.**

orbo, **1.** (orbis), *to bereave. I.* Gen., Italiam juvenutē, **Cic.** **II.** to deprive of parents or children; filio orbatus, **Cic.**

Orbōna -ae, f. (orbis), *the goddess invoked by bereaved parents, Cic.*

orbis -a -um (root ORB, Gk. ὈΡΦ-αρός), *deprived of. I.* Gen., bereft, destitute; with abl., rebus omnibus, **Cic.**; with genit., luminis, **Ov.** **II.** Esp., *deprived of parents or children, bereft, without parents or children; orbis senex, Cic.*; with abl., liberis, **Liv.**; with genit., Memnonis orba mei venio, **Ov.**; subst., **orbis** -i, m. and **orba** -ae, f. an orphan, **Liv.**; fig., respublica, **Cic.**; Sulpicius legationem orbam reliquit, **Cic.**

orca -ae, f. **1.** a kind of whale, **Plin.**; **2.** an earthenware pot or jar with a large belly, **Hor.**

Orcaēdes -um, f. islands near Scotland, now the Orkneys.

orchās -ādīs, f. (ὀρχάς), *a species of olive, Verg.*

orchestra -ae, f. (ὀρχήστρα), *the part of a Roman theatre reserved for the senators; meton., the senate, Juv.*

Orchōmēnus (-ōs) -i, m. and **Orchōmēnum** -i, n. (Ὀρχομένος). **I.** town in Boeotia. **II.** town in Arcadia.

orcinus -a -um (Orcus), of or relating to Orcus or the dead; senatores, those who became senators by the will of Caesar, **Suet.**

Orcus -i, m. (connected with ἔρκος and urgeo). **I.** Orcus, the infernal regions. **II. A.** the god of the lower world, Pluto, **Cic.** **B.** death, **Hor.**

ordēum = hordeum (q.v.).

ordiā prima = primordia (q.v.).

ordinārius -a -um (ordo), according to order, regular, ordinary; consules, elected in the regular manner (opp. to suffecti), **Liv.**; ordinarii reipublicae usus, **Liv.**

ordinātum, adv. (ordinatus), **1.** in order, in good order, **Caes.**; **2.** regularly, properly, **Caes.**

ordinātiō -ōnis, f. (ordino), *a setting in order, arrangement, Plin.*

ordinātus -a -um, p. adj. (from ordino), set in order, arranged, orderly, **Cic.**

ordīno, **1.** (ordo), to set in order. **I. a.**, to plant in rows; latius arbusta sulcis, **Hor.**; **b.**, to arrange in rank (of soldiers); agmina, **Hor.** **II.** Transf., **1.** to settle; aliter apud alios ordinatis magistratibus, **Liv.**; **2.** to arrange, appoint, settle, dispose, classify; partes orationis, **Cic.**; res publicas, to narrate the history of the state, **Hor.**

ordiōr, orsus sum, 4. dep. (connected with ordo), to begin, commence. **A.** Gen., alterius vitae quoddam initium, **Cic.** **B.** Esp., in speaking, to begin; with acc., sermonem, **Cic.**; with infin., de aliqua re disputare, **Cic.**; absol., de aliquo paulo altius, **Cic.**; sic orsus Apollo, began to speak, **Verg.**

ordo -inis, m. (orior). **I.** series, line, row, order. **A.** Lit., olivarum, **Cic.**; ordine, (a) in

detail, Cic.; (8) *in due order*, Cic.; *ex ordine*, *in succession*, Cic.; *in ordinem*, *in order*, Cic.; *nullo ordine*, *without order*, *in a disorderly manner*, Caes.; *extra ordinem*, (a) *in an unusual, irregular manner*; *alicui provinciam decernere*, Cic.; (8) *extraordinarily*, *very greatly*, Cic. **B.** Meton., 1, *a row of seats in a theatre*, Cic.; *a row or bank of oars in a vessel*, Verg.; 2, *milit. t. t., rank, file*; *ordines explicare*, Liv.; *ordine egredi*, Sall.; *a company*; *ordinem ducere*, to be a centurion, Caes.; *ordines primi*, *commanders*, Caes.; 3, a, *politically, an order, rank, class*; *senatorius* or *amplissimus*, *the senatorial body*, Cic.; *equester*, *the body of knights*, Cic.; b, *a class, body of men*; *publicanorum*, Cic. **II.** *order, arrangement*; *nomina in ordinem referre*, Cic.; *res in ordinem adducere*, to put into order, Cic.

Ordovices -um, m. a people in Britain, opposite to the island of Mona, now Anglesea.

Orēas -ās, f. (Ορεάς), a mountain-nymph, Oread, Verg.

Orēstēs -ae and -is, m. (Ορέστης), son of Agamemnon and Clytaemnestra, brother of Iphigenia and Electra, who killed his mother, the murderess of his father, and with his friend Pylades and his sister Iphigenia (priestess of Diana in the Tauric Chersonese), carried away the image of Diana to Italy, near Aricia. Hence, **adj.**, **Orēstēus** -a -um, Oresteian.

ōrexīs -is, f. (ὄρεξις), desire, appetite, Juv.

orgānicus -a -um (ὀργανικός), musical, relating to musical instruments, Lucr.; subst., **orgānicus** -i, m. a musician, Lucr.

orgānum -i, n. (ὄργανον), any implement or instrument, Plin.; a musical instrument, a water-organ, Suet.

Orgētōrix -rigis, m. a celebrated Helvetian.

orgia -drum, n. (ὄργια), nocturnal festivals in honour of Bacchus, Verg.; and hence, any secret festival, orgies, Juv.

ōrihaleum -i, n. (ὀριχαλκος), yellow copper ore; hence, brass made from it, Cic.

ōricilla -ae, f. (= auricilla), an ear-lap, Cat.

ōriōs -i, f. and **ōricum** -i, n. a town in Epirus; now Erioc. Hence, 1, **adj.**, **ōricus** -a -um, *Oricidan*; and 2, **ōricini** -drum, m. the inhabitants of Oricum.

ōricūla = auricula (q.v.).

ōriens -entis, m. (lit., partic. of orior, ad. sol). **I.** the rising sun; personif., the sun-god, day-god, Verg., Ov. **II.** Meton., 1, the east, as a part of the sky, Cic.; 2, the east, as a part of the world, Cic.

ōrigo -inis, f. (orior). **I.** origin, source; *principii nulla est origo*, Cic. **II.** birth, descent. **A.** Lit., Ov. **B.** Transf., a - - - - - Verg.; b, ancestor, founder of a race; *pater Aeneas Romanae stirpis origo*, Verg.

ōriōn -ōnis, m. (Ὠριων), the constellation Orion.

ōrior, ortus sum, ōritūrus, ōriri, 4. dep. (root OR, Gk. OP, whence ὀρνυμι), to rise. **I.** Of persons, *quum consul oriens de nocte silentio diceret dictatorem*, Liv. **II.** Transf., to arise = to become visible. **A.** Of the heavenly bodies; *ortū luce in the morning*, Caes.; *oriens sol*, the East, Cic. **B.** to arise, spring from, proceed from, come forth; *Rhenus oritur ex Lepontia, takes its rise*, Caes.; *clamor*, Caes.; hence, a, to be born; *equestri loco ortus*, Cic.; b, to grow; *uva oriens*, Cic.; c, to begin; *ab his sermo oritur*, Cic. (indic. pres. acc. to 3rd conj., orior, orēris, oritur, orimur, orimini; so imperf. subj., orēretur).

ōrithyā -ae, f. (Ὀριθυα), daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, mother of Zethes and Calais by Boreas.

1. **ōriundus** -a -um (orior), arising from, springing from, born of; *ab ingenuis*, Cic.; *ex Etruscis*, Liv.

2. **ōriundus** -i, m. a river in Illyria.

Ormēnis -idis, voc. -i, f. (Ὀρμενίς), the Ormenid (granddaughter of Ormenus) = Asydamia.

ornāmentum -i, n. (orno). **I.** equipment, accoutrement, trappings, furniture; *certas copias et ornamenta vestra*, Cic. **II.** A. ornament, decoration, embellishment; *omnia ornamenta ex fano Herculis in oppidum contulit*, Caes.; *fig., senectutis*, Cic.; esp., rhetorical ornament; *oratoria ornamenta dicendi*, Cic. **B.** honour, ornament, distinction; *omnia ornamenta congerere ad aliquem*, Cic.

ornātō, adv. with compar. and superl. (ornatus), ornately, splendidly, elegantly; *comparare convivium*, Cic.; *loqui*, Cic.

ornātrix -icis, f. (ornator), a female adorning, a tire-woman, Ov.

1. **ornātus** -ūs, m. (orno). **I.** dress, attire, equipment; *militaris*, Cic.; *regalis*, Cic. **II.** embellishment, decoration; 1, lit., urbis, Cic.; 2, fig., verborum, Cic.; meton., of discourse, embellishment, ornament; *ornatum afferre orationi*, Cic.; 3, as a translation of the Greek κόσμος, the world, C. c.

2. **ornātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from orno). **I.** furnished, equipped, accoutred, provided; *scutis telisque parati ornatique sunt*, Cic. **II.** adorned, decorated, embellished, beautiful; *oratio*, Cic.; *so of persons, adorned with all noble qualities, admirable, illustrious; adolescens*, Cic.; b, honoured; *honoribus*, Cic.

orno, 1. **I.** to equip, accoutre, provide with necessities, fit out; *aliquem armis*, Verg.; *decemviro apparitoribus*, Cic.; *troumen, consules*, Cic.; provinciam, to provide troops, money, etc., for the government of a province, Cic. **II.** to adorn, decorate, embellish. **A.** Lit., 1, domum suam, Cic.; cornua sertis, Verg.; 2, to praise, honour, show honour to; *fuit orandus in Manilia iuge Pompeius*, Cic. **B.** Transf., to adorn, decorate, honour, distinguish; *civitatem omnibus rebus*, Caes.; *aliquem laudibus*, Cic.

ornus -i, f. the mountain-ash, Verg.

ōro, 1. (I. os). **I.** to speak; a, talibus orabat Jūno, Verg.; b, to speak as an orator; *vestra in nos promerita complecti orando*, Cic.; *ipse pro se oravit, defended himself*, Liv.; c, to treat or handle in speech, to argue, plead; *capitis causam*, Cic.; *litem*, Cic. **II.** to beg, pray, entreat, beseech; with acc. of the person entreated, principem, Tac.; *oro te* (parenthetic), I pray, Cic.; with acc. of the thing, auxilium ad bellum, Liv.; with acc. of pers. and acc. of thing, auxilia regem, Liv.; with ut or ne and the subj., or subj. alone, *oro ut homines conserves*, Cic.; with infin., Verg.

ōrōdes -is and -i, m. king of the Parthians, who took Crassus prisoner.

ōrōntēs -is, m. (Ὀρόντης), the chief river of Syria. Hence, **adj.**, **ōrōntēus** -a -um, poet. = Syrian.

Orphēus -ēi and -ēos, acc. -ēum and -ēs, abl. -eo, m. (Ὀρφεύς), a celebrated mythical minstrel of Thrace, husband of Eurydice. Hence, **adj.**, 1, **Orphēus** -a -um; and 2, **Orphicus** -a -um, Orphic, of or relating to Orpheus.

orphus -i, m. (ὀρφός), a sea-fish, Ov.

orsa -drum, n. (ordior), 1, a beginning, com-

mencement, undertaking, Liv.; 2, poet., speech, words, Verg.

1. orsus -ūs, m. (ordior), a beginning, undertaking, Cic.

2. orsus -a -um, partic. of ordior.

orthographia -ae, f. (ὀρθογραφία), orthography, Suet.

Ortōna -ae, f. town of the Frentani in Latium, now Ortona.

1. ortus -ūs, m. (orior). **I.** a rising of the heavenly bodies; **1.** lit., solis et lunae reliquorumque siderum ortus, Cic.; **2.** meton., solis, the east, Cic. **II.** a, birth; primo ortu, immediately after birth, Cic.; ortu Tusculanus, Cic.; ortum ducere ab Elide, Cic.; b, origin, source; tribunicias potestatis, Cic.

2. ortus -a -um, partic. of orior.

Ortygia -ae, f. and **Ortygiē** -ēs, f. (Ὀρτυγία). **I.** an island forming part of Syracuse.

II. the old name of the island of Delos. Hence, **adj., Ortygius** -a -um, Ortygian.

oryx -ygis, m. (ὄρυξ), a species of wild goat or gazelle, Juv.

ōryza -ae, f. (ὄρυζα), rice, Hor.

1. ōs, ōris, n. **I.** the mouth; **1.** lit., cadit frustum ex ore pulli, Cic.; aliquem semper in ore habere, to be always talking about, Cic.; in ore vulgi esse, Cic.; alicui esse ante os, before one's eyes, Cic.; uno ore, unanimously, Cic.; in ora vulgi (hominum) abire (pervenire), Cat.; **2.** transf., mouth, opening; portus, Cic.; collis, Liv.; source, ora novem Timavi, Verg. **II.** the face, countenance. **A.** **1.** lit., in ore hominum, in the presence of men, Cic.; **2.** meton., used for impudence, shamelessness; nostis os hominis, nostis audaciam, Cic. **B.** a mask; Gorgonis, Cic.

2. ōs, ossis, n. a bone; dolorem cineri eius atque ossibus inuicisti, Cic.; ossa legere, to gather up the ashes of the bones after the burning of a corpse, Cic.; tum vero exarsit juveni dolor ossibus ingens, in his heart, Verg.; fig., of orators, imitari non ossa solum sed etiam sanguinem, Cic.; of a meagre style, ossa nudare, Cic.

Ossa -ae, f. town in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Huesca. Hence, **adj., Oscensis** -e, belonging to Ossa.

oscen -inis, m. (= obscen from obs and cano), t. t. of augural language, a bird from whose note auguries were taken (e.g., the raven, owl, crow), Hor.

Osci -drum, an ancient people of Italy; hence, **adj., Oscus** -a -um, Oscan.

oscillum -i, n. (dim. of 1. os), a little mask, Verg.

oscitantē, adv. (oscito), yawningly, carelessly, negligently, Cic.

oscitatio -ōnis, f. (oscitō); the opening of the mouth, a gaping, Plin.

oscito, 1. (perhaps from os and cieo = raved), to open the mouth, gape, yawn, Cic.; fig., to be lazy, idle, inactive; oscitat Epicurus, Cic.

osculābundus -a -um (osculor), kissing, Suet.

osculatio -ōnis, f. (osculor), a kissing, Cic.

osculor, 1. dep. (osculum), to kiss; consulem filium, Cic.; fig., to caress, make much of, make a pet of; scientiam juris tanquam filiolam osculari suam, Cic.

osculum -i, n. (dim. of 1. os). **I.** a little mouth; oscula summa delibata, Verg. **II.** Meton., a kiss; oscula ferre, Cic.

Osis -ris, -ridis and -ridos, m. (Ὀσίς),

husband of Isis, god of Egypt, the genius of the Nile.

Ossa -ae, m. (Ὀσσα), a high mountain in Thessaly, now Kissavo. **Adj., Ossaeus** -a -um, belonging to Ossa.

ossēus -a -um (2. os), made of bone, like bone, bony, Juv.

ossifragus -i, m. and **ossifraga** -ae, f. (2. os and frango), the sea-eagle, csprey, Lucr.

ostendo -tendi -tentum and (later) -tensum, 3. (obs and tendo), to show, display, exhibit, expose to view. **I.** Lit., a, os suum populo Romano, Cic.; equites sese ostendunt, come in sight; Caes.; b, to expose, lay open; supinatas Aquiloni glebas, Verg. **II.** Fig., 1, to show, display; spem, metum, Cic.; 2, esp. of discourse, to show, make plain, declare; nihil sibi gratius ostendit futurum esse, Cic.; quid sui consilii sit ostendit, Caes.

ostentatio -ōnis, f. (ostento). **I.** a showing, displaying, revealing; ostentationis causa latius vagari, Caes. **II.** Transf., a, a boasting, display, ostentation; ingenii, Cic.; b, false, deceitful show, pretence; consul veritate, non ostentatione popularis, Cic.

ostentator -ōris, m. (ostento) one who shows boastfully, a boaster, vaunter, parader; factorum, Liv.

ostento, 1. (intens. of ostendo), to hold out, offer. **I.** Lit., A. alicui jugula sua pro capite alicuius, Cic. B. a, to show publicly, display, exhibit; passum capillum, Caes.; b, to show boastfully; equum arinaque capta, Liv. **II.** Fig., A. to hold before a person's eyes, to show boastfully, to proffer, promise; agrum, Cic. B. 1, to show off, display; prudentiam, Cic.; 2, to hold out with a menace, threaten; caedem, Cic.; 3, to show, reveal; a, se in aliis rebus, Cic.; b, of discourse, to show, declare, make known; et simul ostentavi tibi me istis esse familiarem, Cic.

ostentum (ostendo) -i, n. a prodigy, portent; magnorum periculorum metus ex ostentis portenditur, Cic.

ostentus, dat. -ū, abl. -ō, m. (ostendo). **I.** a showing, displaying; corpora objecta ostentui, for a show, Tac. **II.** 1, outward show, parade; illa deditiois signa ostentui esse, Tac.; 2, a sign, indication, proof; ut Jugurthae accelerum ostentui essem, Sall.

Ostia -ae, f. and **Ostia** -drum, n. (ostium), the harbour and port of Rome, situate at the mouth of the Tiber. Hence, **adj., Ostiensis** -e, relating to Ostia; incommodum, the destruction of the Roman fleet by the pirates, Cic.; provincia, the office of the quaestor, who superintended the aqueducts and the supply of corn to the city, Cic.

ostiarius -a -um (ostium), belonging to a door; subst., 1, **ostiarius** -ii, m. a doorkeeper, porter, Varr.; 2, **ostiarium** -ii, n. (sc. tributum), a tax upon doors, a door-tax, Caes.

ostiātrix, adv. (ostium), from door to door, from house to house; compilare totum oppidum, Cic.

ostium -ii, n. (1. os), the entrance. **I.** portus, Cic.; fluminis Cydni, mouth, Cic.; Oceani, Strait of Gibraltar, Cic. **II.** the door of a house; extractio ostiorum, the door-tax, Cic.; aperto ostio dormire, Cic.

ostrēa -ae, f. and **ostrēum** -i, n. (ὀστρεον), an oyster, Hor.

ostrēatus -a -um (ostrēa), rough like an oyster-shell, Plaut.

ostrēosus -a -um (citra), abounding in oysters, Cat.

ostrifer -fēra -fērum (ostreum and fero), *producing oysters*, Verg.

ostrinus -a -um (ostrum), *purple*; colores, Prop.

ostrium -i, n. (ὄστρεον), *1, the purple dye prepared from a shell-fish; vestes ostro perfusae*, Verg.; *2, stuff dyed with purple, a purple dress*, Verg.

osus -a -um, *partic. of ōdi (q.v.)*.

Ōtho -ōnis, m. *a Roman name*; *1, L. Roscius Otho, author of a law giving special seats in the theatre to the knights*; *2, M. Salvius Otho, a Roman emperor who succeeded Galba*. Hence, **Ōthōnīanus** -a -um, *relating to Otho*.

Othryādes -ae, m. (Ὀθρυάδης). *I. son of Othrys = Panthus. II. a Spartan general, the sole survivor in a battle with the Argives*.

Othrys -yos, m. (Ὀθρυς), *a high mountain in Thessaly*.

ōtiolum -i, n. (dim. of otium), *a little leisure*; ap. Cic.

ōtiol, *1. dep. (otium), to be idle, to be at leisure*; quum se Syracusas otlandi non negotiandi causā contulisset, Cic.

ōtiosē, adv. (otiosus). *I. idly, without occupation, Cic. II. leisurely, lazily, gently, quietly, Cic.*

ōtiosus -a -um (otium), *idle, at leisure, without occupation. I. Lit., a, homo, Cic.; tempus, Cic.; b, free from public duties, occupied in literary work only; numquam se minus otiosum esse quam quum otiosus, Cic.; c, politically indifferent, neutral, quiet; istos otiosos reddam, Cic. II. Transf., quiet, calm, undisturbed, Cic.*

otium -ii, n. (opp. negotium), *idleness, leisure, ease; a, otium inertissimum et desidiosissimum, Cic.; hebescere et languescere in otio, Cic.; b, leisure, time for anything; otium suum consumere in historia scribenda, Cic.; otium litteratum, Cic.; si modo tibi est otium, if only thou hast time, Cic.; c, peace, repose, quietness; multitudo insolens belli diuturnitate otii, Caes.; otium domesticum, Cic.; valde me ad otium pacemque convertō, Cic.; ab hoste otium fuit, Liv.*

ōvatio -ōnis, f. (ovo), *an ovation, a kind of lesser triumph in which the victorious general proceeded to the Capitol on horseback or on foot*, Plin.

Ōvidius -ii, m., *P. Ovidius Naso, the celebrated Roman poet, born at Sulmo, B.C. 43, died A.D. 17*.

ōvile -is, n. (ovis), *1, a sheepfold*, Verg.; *2, an enclosed place in the Campus Martius, where votes were given at the Comitia*, Liv.

ōvillus -a -um (ovis), *of or relating to sheep*; ap. Liv.

ōvis -is f. (ōis), *a sheep. I. a, lit., pascere oves, Verg.; b, transf., as a term of reproach, simple, foolish fellow*, Plaut. *II. Meton., poet. = wool*, Tib.

ōvo, *1. (euoa, like Gr. εὐάω), I. to rejoice, exult, ovans victoriā, Liv. II. to celebrate an ovation; ovantem in Capitolium ascendisse, Cic.*

ōvum -i, n. (ὄον), *1, an egg; ovum gignere, or parere, to lay an egg, Cic.; prov., integrum famem ad ovum afferre, to the beginning of the meal (as Roman dinners often began with eggs), Cic.; ab ovo usque ad mala, from beginning to end, Hor.; 2, transf., one of the seven egg-shaped balls by which the heats in the circus were counted; ova curricula numerandis, Liv.*

P.

P, the fifteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds with the Greek pi (Π, π). For the use of P. in abbreviations, see Table of Abbreviations.

pābulatio -ōnis, f. (pabulor), *procuring of fodder, foraging; pabulationes intercludi, Caes.*

pābulator -ōris, m. (pabulor), *a forager*, Caes.

pābulor, *1. dep. (pabulum), to forage, seek fodder*, Caes.

pābulum -i, n. (pasco). *I. Lit., 1, food, nutriment; pabula caelestia, ambrosia, Ov.; 2, the food of animals, fodder; pabulum secare, conveyere, Caes. II. Transf., food; nourishment; studiū atque doctrinae, Cic.*

pācālis -e (pax), *belonging or relating to peace, peaceful; laurus, Ov.*

pācātus -a -um, p. adj. (from paco), *pacified, made peaceful; and hence, peaceful, quiet; a, lit., pacatae tranquillaeque civitates, Cic.; mare, Hor.; subst., pācātum -i, n. a peaceful, friendly country; ex pacatis praedas agere, Sall.; b, transf., illorum oratio pacator, Cic.*

Pāchyum -i, n. and **Pāchynus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Πάχυος), *the south-east promontory of Sicily, now Capo di Passaro*.

pācifer -fēra -fērum (pax and fero), *peace-bringing, establishing or announcing peace; oliva, Verg.; frequently used as an epithet of the gods, e.g., of Mercury, Ov.*

pācificatio -ōnis (pacifico), *f. an establishing of peace, pacification, Cic.*

pācificator -ōris (pacifico), *m. one who establishes peace, a pacificator, Cic.*

pācificatorius -a -um (pacifico), *establishing peace, pacificatory; legatio, Cic.*

pācifico, *1. (pax and facio), to reconcile, appease, pacify; caelestes heros, Cat.*

pācificor, *1. dep. (pax and facio), to make peace; pacificum legati veniunt, Liv.*

pācificus -a -um (pax and facio), *peace-making, pacific; persona, Cic.*

pāciscor, *pactus sum*, s. dep. (root PAC, whence pac-s, *pago, pango), *to make a bargain, contract, agreement with any one, to agree, stipulate about anything; a, intransit., cum illo, Plaut.; paciscitur magnā mercede cum Celtiberorum principibus, ut copias inde abduceret, Liv.; pacisci cum decumano, Cic.; b, transit., provinciam, Cic.; pretium, Cic.; ex qua domo pactus esset (feminam), betrothed himself, Liv.; with infin., to bind oneself; stipendium populo Romano dare, Liv. Partic. pactus -a -um, pass. = agreed upon, promised, appointed, settled; pactam esse diem, Cic.*

pāco, *1. (pax), to reduce to peace, pacify, make peaceful, Cic.; a, Amanum, Cic.; omnem Galliam, Caes.; b, poet., to make fruitful; incultae pacantur vomere silvae, Hor.*

Pācōrus -i, m. (Πάκορος), *son of Orodes, king of Parthia, enemy of the Romans, born about 68 B.C.*

pacta -ae, f. (paciscor), *a betrothed spouse*, Verg.

pactio -ōnis, f. (paciscor), *a bargain, contract, covenant, agreement, treaty. I. Gen., facere pactiōnem de aliqua re, Cic.; annua per factiōnem dare, to capitulate, Liv. II. A. o contract between the farmers of the taxes of a province and its inhabitants; pactiōnes concicere*.

Cic. B. a fraudulent or collusive agreement; pactiois auspicio, Cic.

Pactōlis -ī, m. (Πακτωλός), a river in Lydia, said to bring down golden sands, now Sarabat. Adj., **Pactōlis** -idis, f. of Pactolus; Nymphae, Ov.

pactor -ōris, m. (paciscor), one who makes a contract or treaty, negotiator; societatis, Cic.

pactum -ī, n. (paciscor), a bargain, contract, agreement, covenant, treaty, pact; manere in pacto, Cic.; transf., nullo pacto, by no means, Cic.; alio pacto, in another way, Cic.; isto pacto, in that way, Cic.

pactus -a -um, partic. of paciscor.

Pacūvius -ī, m., M. Pacuvius, a Roman tragic poet of Brundisium, nephew of Ennius, flourishing about the time of the Second Punic War; died at Tarentum, about 132 a.c.

Pādus -ī, m. the largest river in Italy, now the Po.

Pādūsa -ae, f. a canal running from the Po to Ravenna, now Canali di S. Alberti.

Paean -ānis, m. (Παῖάν), I. Lit., the Healer, a surname of Apollo, Cic. II. Meton., a hymn, paean, originally addressed to Apollo only, but afterwards to other deities; conclamant socii laetum paena secuti, Verg.

paedāgōgus -ī, m. (παιδαγωγός), a slave who accompanied children to and from school and had charge of them at home, Cic.

paedor -ōris, m. dirt, filth, Cic.

paalex = pelex (q.v.)

Paellignī -ōrum, m. an Italian tribe in Samnium, in modern Abruzzo Citeriore, Hence, **Paellignus** -a -um, Pelignian; anus, a witch, Hor.

paene, adv. nearly, almost; paene amicus, Cic.

paeninsula -ae, f. (paene and insula), a peninsula, Liv.

paenūla -ae, f. (φαινόλη), a species of overcoat, without sleeves, and close to the body, worn on a journey, or in wet, cold weather, Cic.; prov., paenulam alicui scindere, to beg a guest very earnestly to remain, Cic.

paenulātus -a -um (paenula), clothed in the paenula, Cic.

paeon -ōnis, m. (παῖών), a metrical foot, consisting of three short syllables and one long, Cic.

Paēōnes -um, m. (Παῖονες), the Paenonians, the people of Paenonia; sing., **Paeon** -ōnis, m. Hence, **A. Paconia** -ae, f. (Παῖονια), Paenonia, a district of Macedonia, afterwards Emathia. **B. Paconis**, f. a Paenonian woman.

Paconius -a -um (Παωνιος), relating to the god of healing, Apollo, medicinal; herbas, Verg.

Paestum -ī, n. a town in Lucania, famous for its roses, now Pesto. Hence, **Paestānus** -a -um, of Paestum.

paetulus -a -um (dim. of paetus), having a slight cast in the eye, Cic.

paetus -a -um, having a cast in the eyes, blink-eyed; and, as an epithet of Venus, having an engaging leer, leering prettily, Hor.

pāgānus -a -um (pagus), belonging or relating to a village, rural; focus, Ov.; and hence, **pāganus** -ī, m., subst., 1, a villager, countryman, Cic.; 2, a person in civil life, a civilian, (opp. miles), Tac.

Pāgāsa -ae, f. and **Pāgāsē** -ēs, f. and **Pāgāsae** -ārum, f. (Παγασαί), a seaport of Thessaly, where the ship Argo was built; hence, adj., **Pāgāsaeus** -a -um, Pagasaeus; puppis, carina, the Argo, Ov.; conjux, Alcestis, daughter

of the Thessalian king Peltas, Ov.; Pagasaeus, Jasm., leader of the Argonauts, Ov.

pāgātīm, adv. (pagus), in villages, by villages, Liv.

pāgella -ae, f. (dim. of pagina), a little page, Cic.

pāgina -ae, f. (* pago, pango). I. a page or leaf of paper, or of a book; compiere paginam, Cic. II. Transf., a leaf, slab, tablet; pagina honorum, a list of titles and honours on a statue, Juv.

pāginūla -ae, f. (dim. of pagina), a little page, Cic.

pāgur -ī, m. a fish of unknown species, Ov.

pāgus -ī, m. (pango). I. a village; a, as a place, Liv.; b, collectively, the inhabitants of a village; pagus agat festum, Ov. II. a district, canton, province (esp. of the Germans and Gauls); omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisae, Caes.

pāla -ae, f. (for pagela from pango). I. a spindle, Liv. II. the socket of a ring in which the jewel is set, the bezel of a ring, Cic.

Pālaemōn -mōnis, m. (Παλαίμων). I. a sea-god, formerly called Melicerta. II. a shepherd, Verg.

Pālaepharsālus -ī, f. Old Pharsalus, a town in Thessaly, near Pharsalus, now Farsa.

Pālaeōpōlis, acc. -pōlim, f. (Παλαίπολις), the older part of the town of Neapolis in Campania. Hence, **Pālaeōpōlitāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Palaeopolis.

Pālaestē -ēs, f. (Παλαίστη), a town of the province Chionica in Epirus, now Palaia. Hence, adj., **Pālaestinus** -a -um, relating to Palaest.

Pālaestina -ae, f. and **Pālaestīnē** -ēs, f. (Παλαίστινη), Palestine; hence, adj., **Pālaestīnus** -a -um, relating to Palestine; aqua, the Enghrantes, Ov.; subst., **Pālaestīni** -ōrum, m. = the Syrians, Ov.

pālaestra -ae, f. (παλαίστρα). I. a gymnasium or wrestling school; a, lit., Cic.; b, transf., a school of rhetoric, Cic. II. Meton., a, wrestling; discere palaestram, Cic.; b, exercise in the schools of rhetoric, rhetorical exercises, rhetorical practice; quasi quandam palaestram et extrema lineamenta orationi attulit, Cic.; c, art; utemur eā palaestra, Cic.

pālaestricō, adv. (palaestricus), after the manner of the palaestra; spatiari in xysto, Cic.

pālaestricus -a -um (παλαιστρικός), of or relating to the palaestra; motus, Cic.

pālaestrita -ae, m. (παλαιστριτης), the superintendent of a palaestra, Cic.

pālam (from same root as planus, πλάνυς, pellis, etc.). I. Adv., openly, publicly. A. Lit., rem gerit, Cic. B. 1, openly, without concealment; palam agere et aperte dicere, Cic.; 2, openly, apparently, evidently; palam proferre, Cic.; 3, palam factum est (with acc. and infin.), it is well known, Cic. II. Prep. (= coram), with abl., in the presence of; populo, Liv.; me, Ov.

Pālāmēdēs -is, m. (Παλαμήδης), son of the Euboean king Nauplius, the mythical inventor of the balance, of dice, and of some of the Greek letters, one of the Greek heroes in the Trojan war, put to death through a false accusation by Ulysses.

Pālātium -ī, n. I. the Palatine Hill in Rome, on which Augustus had his house. Hence, II. a palace; Palatia fulgent, Ov. Hence, adj., **Pālātīnus** -a -um, Palatine; a, of or relating to the Palatine Hill; Apollo, whose temple was on the Palatine, Hor.; Palatina tribus or subst., **Pālātina** -ae, f. the Palatine tribe, Cic.; b, relating to the imperial palace, imperial, Ov.

pālātum -i, n. and **pālātus** -i, m. **I.** the palate as the organ of taste; quae voluptas palato percipitur, Cic.; fig., taste, critical judgment, the palate as the organ of taste and judgment; Epicurus dum palato quid sit optimum iudicat, Cic.; the palate as the organ of speech; ferire balba verba palato, Hor. **II.** Transf., palatum caeli, the vault of the heavens; ap. Cic.

pālēa -ae, f. chaff, Cic.

pālēar -āris, n. the dewlap of an ox; gen. plur., Verg.

Pālēs -is, f. (PA, ΠΑ-ω, pasco), the tutelary goddess of herds and shepherds. Hence, adj., **Pālilis** -e, belonging to Pales; flamma, a fire of straw, part of the ceremonies at the feast of Pales; subst., **Pālilia** -ium, n. the feast of Pales on the 21st of April.

Pālīci -ōrum, m. (sing., Palicus, Verg., Ov.), twin sons of Jupiter by the nymph Aetna, worshipped as heroes in Sicily.

Pālilis -e, v. Pales.

pālimpsestos -i, m. (παλίμψηστος), parchment, from which old writing has been erased for the purpose of using the parchment again, a palimpsest, Cic.

Pālīnūrus -i, m. (Παλινούρος). **I.** the pilot of Aeneas who fell into the sea off the coast of Lucania. **II.** a promontory on the west coast of Lucania, now Cap Palinuro.

pālīurus -i, m. (παλίουρος), a plant, Christ's thorn (Rhamnus Paliurus, Linn.), Verg.

palla -ae, f. a long and wide outer garment worn by Roman women, also by tragic actors, Hor.

pallāca -ae, f. (παλλακή), a concubine, Suet.

Pallacinē -ēs, f. a place in Rome. Hence, **Pallacinus** -a -um, relating to Pallacine.

1. Pallās -adis and -ados, f. (Παλλάς), the Greek name of Minerva, goddess of wisdom, and discoverer of the olive; Palladis ales, the owl, Ov.; arbor, the olive-tree, Ov.; meton., a, the olive-tree, Ov.; b, olive-oil, Ov.; c, the image of Pallas, the Palladium, Ov.; hence, adj., **Pallādus** -a -um, of or relating to Pallas; rami, olive branches, Verg.; latices, oil, Ov.; ratis, the ship Argo, Ov.; arces, Athens, Ov.; subst., **Pallādium** -ii, n. the image of Pallas in Troy, which fell from heaven.

2. Pallas -antis, m. (Πάλλας). **I.** son of Pandion, father (according to one legend) of Minerva. **II.** grandfather or great-grandfather of Evander. **III.** son of Evander. **IV.** one of the giants. Hence, **A. Pallantēus** -a -um, belonging to Pallas; subst., **Pallantēum** -i (sc. oppidum); a, a town in Arcadia; b, a town in Italy on the site of Rome. **B. Pallantiās** -adis, f. Aurora, a descendant of Pallas (IV.). **C. Pallantis** -idos = Pallantias. **D. Pallantius** -a -um, relating to Pallas (II. or III.), heros, Evander, Ov.

pallens -entis, p. adj. (from palleo). **I. A.** pale, wan; umbrae Erebi, Verg. **B.** pale or wan in colour, pale-yellow, pale-green; violae, Verg.; hedera, Verg. **II.** making pale, causing paleness; morbi, Verg.

pallēo -di, 2. to be pale. **I.** Gen., **A. 1.** lit., sudat, pallor, Cic.; **2.** meton., a, to be pale or sick with desire, to long for; argenti pallet amore, Hor.; b, to be pale with fear or anxiety; ad omnia fulgura, Juv.; pontum, to pale at the sight of, Hor. **B.** Transf., to lose one's natural colour, Ov. **II.** to be yellow, Ov.

pallesco, pallui, 3. to grow pale, turn pale, lose colour. **I.** Lit., nullā culpā, Hor. **II.** Transf., to grow yellow; pallescunt frondes, Ov.

palliātus -a -um (pallium), clad in a pallium, i.e., as a Greek (opp. togatus, clad as a Roman); Graeculus, Cic.

pallidulus -a -um (dim. of pallidus), somewhat pale, Cat.

pallidus -a -um (palleo), pale, wan, pallid. **I.** Gen. **1.** lit., pallida sedi, pale with fright, Ov.; **2.** meton., pass., causing paleness; mors, Hor. **II.** yellow, olive-green, Cat.

palliōlātus -a -um (palliolum), wearing a cloak, cape, or hood, Suet.

palliolum -i, n. (dim. of pallium), **1.** a little Greek cloak or mantle, Plaut.; **2.** a hood, Ov.

pallium -i, n. **I.** a coverlet, Ov. **II.** a long Greek mantle, Cic.

pallor -ōris, m. (palleo), paleness, pallor; **1.** lit., terrorem pallor consequitur, Cic.; amantium, Hor.; **2.** meton., anxiety, fright; personif. as a goddess, Liv.; **3.** unsightliness, unpleasant colour, Ov.

palma -ae, f. (πάλημ). **I.** the palm of the hand; **1.** lit., Cic.; **2.** meton., a, the whole hand, the hand, Cic.; b, the blade of an oar, Cat. **II.** the palm-tree; **1.** lit., Plin.; **2.** meton., a, the fruit of the palm, a date, Ov.; b, a palm-branch, a besom or broom made of palm-branches, Hor.; the palm-branch as a token of victory, Liv.; hence, (a) the reward of victory; palmam dare, accipere, Cic.; fig., palmam ferre, Cic.; fame, Liv.; (β) victory; alicui hanc palmam reservare, Cic. **III.** a shoot, twig; palma stipitis, Liv.

palmāris -e (palma), deserving the palm or prize, excellent, admirable; statua, Cic.; sententia, Cic.

palmārium -ii, n. (palma), a masterpiece, Ter.

palmātus -a -um (palma), worked or embroidered with palm-branches; tunica (worn by triumphing generals), Liv.

palmes -itis, m. (palma), a young branch or shoot of a vine, a vine-sprout, Verg.

palmētum -i, n. (palma), a palm-grove, Hor.

palmifēr -fēra -fērum (palma and fero), producing palm-trees, abounding in palm-trees, Ov.

palmōsus -a -um (palma), full of palms, Verg.

palmūla -ae, f. (dim. of palma), the blade of an oar, an oar, Verg.

palmus -i, m. (palma), the palm of the hand, Plin.; as a measure, a span ($\frac{1}{2}$ of a Roman foot), Plin.

pālor, 1. dep. to wander about, stray about; agmen palatur per agros, Liv.; palantia sidera, Lucr.

palpēbra -ae, f. (palpo), the eyelid; gen. plur., palpebrae, the eyelids, Cic.

palpito, 1. to move quickly, tremble, palpitate, throb; cor palpitat, Cic.; esp. of persons in death-agony, Ov.

1. palpo, 1. and **palpor**, 1. dep. **I.** to stroke or touch gently, Ov. **II.** Fig., to coax, wheedle, caress; with dat., scribenti palpare, ap. Cic.; with acc., quem munere palpat, Juv.

2. palpo -ōnis, m. (1. palpo), a coxer, wheedler, flatterer, Pers.

pālūdamentum -i, n. the military cloak, a soldier's cloak, esp., a general's cloak, Liv.

pālūdātus -a -um, clad in the military cloak, dressed in a general's cloak; Pansa noster paludatus profectus est, Cic.

pālūdōsus -a -um (2. palus), marshy, boggy, Ov.

pālumbes (pālumbis) *is, m. and f. a wood-pigeon, ring-dove, Verg.*

1. pālus -i, m. (for paglus, from *pago, pango), a pale or stake. **I.** Gen., aliquem ad palum alligare or deligare, Cic. **II.** Milit. t. t., a stake on which Roman recruits exercised their weapons; aut quis non vidit vulnera pali? Juv.

2. pālus -ūdis, f. stagnant water, a swamp, marsh, morass, bog, fen, Cic.; tarda palus, the Styx, Verg.

pāluster -tris -tre (2. palus). **I.** marshy, boggy, fenny; linus paluster, Liv.; plur., **pālustria** -ium, n. marshy places, Plin. **II.** found or living in marshes; ranae, Hor.

Pamphylia -ae, f. (Παμφυλία), a district in Asia Minor, between Cilicia and Lycia. Adj., **Pamphylus** -a -um, Pamphylian.

pampinēus -a -um (pampinus), pertaining to or consisting of vine-tendrils or leaves; hastae, garlanded with vine-leaves, Verg.; corona, of vine-leaves, Tac.

pampinus -i, m. and f. a vine-tendril, vine-leaf; uva vestita pampinis, Cic.

Pān, Pānis and Pānos, m. (Πάν), the god of woods and shepherds; plur., **Pānes**, rural deities resembling Pan.

pānācea -ae, f. and **pānācēs** -is, n. and **pānax** -ācis, m. (πανάκεια, πανάκες, πανάξ, lit., all-healing), a fabulous plant, to which was attributed the power of healing all diseases, panacea, heal-all, Verg.

Pānaetius -ii, m. (Παναίτιος), a Stoic philosopher of Rhodes, teacher and friend of the younger Scipio Africanus, 185-112 B.C.

Pānaetolīcus -a -um (Παναητωλικός), relating to the whole of Aetolia; consilium, Liv.

Pānaetolius -a -um (Παναητώλιος), relating to the whole of Aetolia; consilium, Liv.

pānārium -ii, n. (panis), a bread-basket, Plin.

Pānāthenāicus -a -um (Παναθηναϊκός), of or relating to the Athenian festival of the Panathenaea; hence, subst., **Pānāthenāicus** -i, m. an oration of Isocrates delivered at the Panathenaea, Cic.

pānax = panacea (q. v.).

Panchaia -ae, f. (Παγχαία), a fabulous island in the Indian Ocean, near Arabia, famous for its incense; hence, adj., **Panchaius** and **Panchaeus** -a -um, Panchaean.

panchestus -a -um (πᾶνχρηστος), good or useful for everything; medicamentum, sovereign remedy, i. e., gold, Cic.

pancrātium (-ōn) -ii, n. (παγκράτιον), a gymnastic contest, including both boxing and wrestling, Prop.

Pandātāria (Pandātēria) -ae, f. (Πανδαρῖα), an island in the bay of Naples, a place of exile under the Emperors, now Vindoluna.

Pandion -ōnis, m. (Πανδίων), a king of Athens, father of Progne and Philomela; Pandionis populus; the Athenians, Lucr.; Pandione nata, Progne or Philomela, Ov.; hence, adj., **Pandionius** -a -um, poet. = Athenian.

1. pando, 1. (pandus), to bend, bow, curve, Plin.

2. pando, pandi, pansum and passum, 3. **I.** to stretch out, extend, expand; a, lit., vela, Cic.; pennas ad solem, Verg.; crines passi, capillus passus, dishevelled hair, Caes.; passis manibus or palmis, with outstretched hands, Caes.; b, fig., alia divina bona longe lateque se pandunt, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to throw open;

and in pass., to open itself, open; a, lit., januam, Plaut.; moenia urbis, Verg.; panduntur inter ordines viae, Liv.; b, fig., (a) to open, throw open; viam alicui ad dominationem, Liv.; (B) to lay open in speech, tell, announce, explain; nomen, Ov.; res, Verg. **B.** to spread out to dry in the sun; racemi passi, Verg.; lac passum, curdled, Ov.

Pandrosos -i, f. (Πάνδροςος), daughter of Cecrops.

pandus -a -um, bent, curved, bowed, crooked, Verg.

pānēgīricus -i, m. (πανηγυρικός), an oration of Isocrates, celebrating the glories of Athens, Cic.

Pangaeus mons, m. and poet., **Pangaea** -drum, n. (τὸ Πάγγαϊον), a mountain of Macedonia on the Thracian borders.

pango, panxi, pinctum, and pēgi and pēpigi, pactum, 3. (stem PAG, whence pac-s, paciscor, Gr. ΠΑΓ, whence πᾶννμι), to fasten, fix, drive in. **I.** Lit., clavum, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** 1, to make, undertake; neque prima per artem temptamenta tui pepigi, Verg.; 2, to compose, write; versus de rerum natura, Lucr.; poëmata, Hor.; aliquid Sophocleum, Cic. **B.** to fix; 1, terminos, fines, Cic.; 2, to agree upon, stipulate, contract; a, pacem, Liv.; with genit. or abl. of price, tanti pepigerat, Liv.; pretium quo pepigerant, Liv.; with ut and the subj., ut vobis mitterem ad bellum auxilia pepigistis, Liv.; with infin., obsides dare pepigerant, Liv.; b, esp., used frequently of a contract of marriage, haec mihi se pepigit, pater hanc tibi, has betrothed, Ov.

pānleum -i, n. the Italian panic grass, or wild millet (panicum Italicum, Linn.), Caes.

pānis -is, m. (root PA, Gr. ΠΑ, whence pa-sco, πάσμαι), bread; panis cibarius, common bread, Cic.; secundus, black bread, Hor.; plur., ex hoc (genere radices) effecti panes, Caes.

Pāniscus -i, m. (Πανίσκος), a sylvan deity, a little Pan, Cic.

panniculus -i, m. (dim. of pannus), a little rug; bombycinus, a thin and scanty garment, Juv.

Pannōnii -drum, m. the Pannonians, inhabitants of Pannonia. Hence, **Pannōnia** -ae, f. Pannonia, a district between Dacia, Noricum, and Illyria, part of modern Hungary, Slavonia and Bosnia.

pannōsus -a -um (pannus), ragged, tattered, Cic.

pannūcēus (-iūs) -a -um (pannus), wrinkled, shrivelled, Pers.

pannus -i, m. (πῆνος). **I.** a piece of cloth, garment; assuitur pannus, Hor.; a bandage for the head, Ov.; in sing. or plur., used contemptuously, shabby clothes, rags, Hor. **II.** a rag, shred, Hor.

Pānomphaeus -i, m. (Πανομφαῖος), the founder of oracles, surname of Jupiter.

1. Pānōpē -ēs, f. (Πανόπη), an old town in Phocis, on the Cephissus.

2. Pānōpē -ēs, f. and **Pānōpēa** -ae, f. a sea-nymph.

Pānormus -i, f. and **Pānormum** -i, n. a town on the north coast of Sicily, colony of the Phoenicians, near modern Palermo. Hence, adj., **Pānormitanus** -a -um, belonging to Panormus.

pansa -ae (pando), splay-footed, having broad feet, Plaut.

pansus -a -um, partic. of pando.

Pantāgiēs (-ās) -ae, m. (Πανταγίης), a small river on the east coast of Sicily.

panthēra -ae, f. (πάνθηρα), a panther, Cic.
Panthēum -i, n. (Πάνθειον), a temple of Jupiter at Rome, built by Agrippa.

Panthōus (-ōūs) (Πάνθοος), and **Panthus** -us, m. (Πάνθος), son of Othrys, father of Euphorbus. Hence, **Panthoidēs** -ae, m. a descendant of Panthus; a, Euphorbus, Ov.; b, Pythagoras (who pretended that the soul of Euphorbus had passed into his), Hor.

pantolābus -i, m. (παντολάβος), taking everything, name of a parasite.

pantomimus -i, m. (παντομίμος), 1, a male dancer, mime, Suet.; 2, a ballet, pantomime, Plin.

pāpae (παπαι), interj. wonderful! indeed! Ter.

pāpāver -ēris, n. the poppy, Verg.

pāpāverēus -a -um (papaver), of or relating to the poppy; comae, the stems of a poppy, Ov.

Paphlāgō -ōnis, m. (Παφλαγών), a Paphlagonian. Hence, **Paphlāgōnia** -ae, f. (Παφλαγονία), a district in Asia Minor, between Pontus and Bithynia.

Pāphus (-ōs) (Πάφος). I. m. son of Pygmalion, founder of the town of the same name.

II. f. a town of Cyprus, sacred to Venus; hence, adj., **Pāphius** -a -um, Paphian; heros, Pygmalion, father of Paphos; myrtus, sacred to Venus, Ov.

pāpilio -ōnis, m. a butterfly, Ov.

pāpilla -ae, f. a nipple, teat, used of both human beings and animals, Plin.; meton. = the breast, Verg.

Pāpirius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; hence, **Pāpirianus** -a -um, Papirian.

Pāpius -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

pāpūla -ae, f. a pimple, pustule, Verg.

pāpŷrifēr -fēra -fērum (papyrus and fero), producing the papyrus; Nilus, Ov.

pāpŷrus -i, f. and **pāpŷrum** -i, n. (πάπυρος). I. the plant papyrus, Sen. II. Meton., A. a garment made of the bark, Juv. B. paper made of the papyrus bark, Juv.

pār, pāris, equal, like. I. like or equal to another thing or person. A. Gen., 1, adj., pari intervallo, Caes.; est finitimus oratori poeta ac paene par, Cic.; with in and the abl., ut sint pares in amore, Cic.; with abl., libertate esse parem ceteris, Cic.; with genit., cuius paucos pares tulit, like to him, Cic.; with dat., hominem cuius parem, Cic.; with cum, quadam ex eis paria cum Crasso, Cic.; with inter se, inter se aequales et pares, Cic.; followed by conj., par atque, Cic.; et, Cic.; quam, Liv.; 2, subst., a. c., a mate, Ov.; b, neut., (a), the like; par pari respondere, Cic.; par impar ludere, to play at odd and even, Hor.; (B) a pair; tria aut quatuor paria emicorū, Cic. B. Esp., 1, equally strong as; a, adj., alicui, Caes.; b, subst., an adversary, Liv.; 2, fig., suitable, appropriate; par est, with acc. and infin., Cic. II. like to oneself, equal to oneself; ut par sis in utriusque orationis facultate, Cic.

pārābilis -e (paro), that can be easily produced, procurable; divitiarum, Cic.

Pāraetācenē -ēs, f. (Παρατακηνή), a district on the borders of Media and Persia; hence, **Pāraetācae** -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Paratacena.

Pāraetōnium -ii, n. (Παρατόνιον), a frontier town of Egypt, on the sea.

pārāsita -ae, f. (parasitus), a toady, parasite, Hor.

pārāsītaster -tri, m. (parasitus), a poor, contemptible parasite, Ter.

pārāsīticus -a -um (παράσιτικός), like a parasite, parasitic, Plaut.

pārāsitor, 1. dep. (parasitus), to play the parasite, Plant.

pārāsītus -i, m. (παράσιτος), eating with another, a toady, parasite, Cic.

pārātē, adv. (paratus), with preparation, readily; ad dicendum venire magis audacter quam parate, Cic.

pārātio -ōnis, f. (paro), a preparation, preparing for; paratio regni, a striving after sovereignty, Sall.

1. **pārātus** -a -um, p. adj. (from 1. paro). I. prepared, ready; 1, victoria, easily won, Liv.; parata in agendo et in respondendo celeritas, Cic.; 2, ready for something; a, of things, omnia sibi esse ad bellum apta ac parata, Caes.; b, of persons, ready for, inclined to; animo paratus, Caes.; ad omnia mulieris negotia paratus, Cic.; acies parata neci, Verg.; with infin., id quod parati sunt facere, Cic. II. a, well prepared or provided with anything, equipped; adolescens et equitatu et pediatu et pecuniā paratus, Cic.; b, instructed, prepared; ad permovendos animos instructi et parati, Cic.

2. **pārātus** -is, m. (1. paro), preparation, fitting out, provision, equipment; necessarius vitae cultus aut paratus, Cic.

Parca -ae, f. (connected with plecto, amplexor, Gr. πλέκω, etc.), the goddess that allots the fate to each, the goddess of fate, Hor. Plur., Parcae, the three Fates, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, Cic.

parcē, adv. (parcus). I. sparingly, frugally, economically; frumentum parce metiri, Caes. II. 1, sparingly, moderately; parcus dicere de laude alicuius, Cic.; 2, rarely, seldom; parcus quantū fenestras, Hor.

parco, pēperci and parsi, parsum, 3. (parcus). I. to spare, to be sparing, moderate, frugal with anything; with dat., impensae, Liv.; sumptu, Cic.; with acc., talenta gnatis parce tuis, Verg.

II. Transf. A. to spare; refrain from injuring; aedificiis, Cic.; sibi, Caes. B. a, to leave off, desist from, cease; labori, Cic.; with infin., parce fidem ac iura societatis jactare, Liv.; b, to refrain from, keep oneself from; with dat., auxilio, to make no use of proffered aid, Cic.; metu, Verg.; with ab and the abl., ab incendiis, Liv.

parcus -a -um (connected with parum and paucos). I. sparing (esp. in expenditure), frugal, thrifty, economical; a, colonus, Cic.; with genit., donan li, Hor.; b, moderate, sparing; in largienda civitate, Cic. II. scanty, small, little, slight; parco sale contingere, Verg.; lucerna, Prop.

pardus -i, m. (πάρδος), a panther, pard, Juv.

1. **pārens** -entis, p. adj. (from pareo), obedient; parentiores exercitus, Cic.; subst., **pārentes** -um, m. subjects, Sall.

2. **pārens** -entis, c. (pario). I. a parent, father, mother; a, lit., Cic.; usually plur., the parents; quae caritas est inter natos et parentes, Cic.; alma parens Idaea deūm, Hor.; b, transf., (a) author, cause, origin; operum, Cic.; parens lyrae, Mercury, Hor.; (B) a mother-city, Liv. II. a grandfather, Ov.; plur., ancestors, Verg.

pārentālis -e (2. parens). I. parental, of or relating to parents; umbra, Ov. II. of or relating to the funeral of parents or other relations; a, adj., dies, Ov.; b, subst., **pārentālia** -ium, n. a festival in honour of deceased parents or other relations, Cic.

pārento, 1. (2. parens). I. to celebrate the parentalia in honour of the dead; Februarius mense

mortuis parentari voluerunt, Cic. II. Transf., to bring an offering to the dead = to avenge the death of a person by that of another; Cethego, Cic.

paréo -di -itum, 2. (akin to pario). **I.** to appear, become visible. **A.** Lit., Mart. **B.** Transf., to be clear, evident; impers. *paret*, a legal formula, it is proved, Cic. **II.** 1, to obey, be obedient to; **a**, voluntati, legibus, Cic.; ducibus, Liv.; **b**, to be compliant, yield, give way to; necessitati, Cic.; promissis, to perform one's promises, Ov.; **2**, to be subject to, to serve; neque uni neque paucis, Cic.

paries -etis, m. the wall of a house (opp. murus, the wall of a city); nullo modo possesdem parietibus tuto esse tecum, within the same house, Cic.; prov., duo parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, to kill two birds with one stone, ap. Cic.

pariétinae -arum, f. (paries), old walls, ruined walls, ruins, Cic.

Parilia = Palilia (v. under Pales).

parilis -e (par), similar, like, equal; aetas, Ov.; vox, Ov.

pario, pēpēri, partum, fut. partic., pāriturus, 3. (root PAR, whence 1. paro), to bring forth. **I.** Lit., quintum, for the fifth time, Cic.; of birds, ova, to lay eggs, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to bring forth, produce; fruges et reliqua quae terra pariat, Cic. **B.** to invent, compose; verba, Cic. **C.** to produce, occasion, bring forth, invent, devise, obtain; **a**, in a good sense, sibi laudem, Cic.; consulum, Cic.; **b**, in a bad sense, to occasion, procure, cause; suspicionem, Cic.

Parīs -idis, m. (Πάρις), son of the Trojan king, Priam, the judge in the contest of beauty for the golden apple between Juno, Minerva, and Venus; carried away Helen from her husband Menelaus to Troy, and thus caused the Trojan war.

Parisi -drum, m. a people in Gallia Celtica, whose capital was Lutetia (Parisiorum), now Paris.

paritēr, adv. (par). **I.** in like manner, alike; caritate non pariter omnes egemus, Cic.; followed by ut, atque, ac, et, Cic.; qualis, Sall.; by dat., Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** together with, at the same time as; pariter cum luna crescere, Cic. **B.** likewise, also, Ov.

parīto, 1. (intens. of 1. paro), to prepare, to get ready to do anything, Plaut.

1. **parma** -ae, f. (παρμή), the small round shield or buckler worn by light-armed troops and cavalry, Liv.; poet., any kind of shield, Verg.

2. **Parma** -ae, f. town in Gallia Cispadana, colony of the Etruscans, now Parma. Hence, adj., **Parmensis** -e, of or belonging to Parma.

Parmēnidēs -is, m. (Παρμενίδης), a famous Greek philosopher of the Eleatic School.

parmātus -a -um (parma), armed with the parma, Liv.

parmīla -ae, f. (dim. of parma), a small round shield, buckler, Hor.

Parnāsus (ōs) and **Parnassus** (ōs) -i, m. (Παρνασσός), a mountain in Phocis, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; hence, adj., **Parnāsīus** (Parnassīus) -a -um, Parnassian, Delphian, relating to Apollo; laurus, Verg.

1. **pāro**, 1. (root PAR, whence pario). **I.** to prepare, make ready, provide, furnish, equip; convivium, Cic.; bellum, Caes.; alicui necem, Liv.; with infin., to prepare to do something; publicas litteras Romam mittere parabam, Cic.; foll. by ut with the subj., si ita naturā paratum esset, ut ea dormientes agerent, Cic. **II.**

Transf., to procure, get, obtain, **A.** exercitum, copias, Sall.; non modo pacem sed etiam societatem, Liv.; praesidium senectutis, Cic. **B.** Esp., to procure with money, buy; hortos, Cic.

2. **pāro**, 1. (par), 1, to prize or esteem equally; eodem vos pono et paro, Plaut.; **2**, to agree, arrange with; se paraturum cum collega, Cic.

3. **pāro** -ōnis, m. (παρών), a small, light vessel, skiff, Cic.

pārōchus -i, m. (παρόχος), 1, an officer in Italy or in the provinces who provided with necessities ambassadors and magistrates when on a journey, Cic.; **2**, transf., one who gives an entertainment, a host, Hor.

pāropsis -idis, ē (παρόψις), a small dish, dessert-dish, Juv.

Pārus (-ōs) -i, f. (Πάρος), an island in the Aegean Sea, famous for its white marble. Hence, **Pārius** -a -um (Πάριος), Parian; lapis, Parian marble, Verg.; iambi, of Archilochus, who was born at Paros, Verg.

parra -ae, f. a bird of ill omen, according to some, the owl, to others, the woodpecker, Hor.

Parrhāsia -ae, f. (Παρρασία), a district and city in Arcadia; hence, adj., 1, **Parrhāsīis** -idis, f. Arcadian; Arctos or ursae = ursa major or Callisto; subst., Parrhasis = Callisto, Ov.; 2, **Parrhāsīus** -a -um; **a**, Arcadian; virgo, Callisto, Ov.; dea, Carmentis, Ov.; **b**, relating to the Palatine Hill, imperial (because the Arcadian Evander was said to have settled upon the Palatine), Mart.

1. **Parrhāsīus**, v. Parrhasia.

2. **Parrhāsīus** -ii, m. (Παρρᾱσίος), a celebrated Greek painter of Ephesus, rival of Zeuxis, flourishing about 400 B.C.

parriōda -ae, c. (perhaps from pater and caedo) a parricide; **a**, one who murders his father or parents, Cic.; **b**, one who slays near relations; parricida liberum, Virginius, Liv.; **c**, murderer of a free citizen; parricida civium, Cic.; **d**, murderer of the head of the state, Cic.; **e**, a traitor, betrayer of one's country, rebel; parricidae reipublicae, Cic.

parrīdium -ii, n. (parricida), 1, the murder of a father or parents, parricide; the murder of any near relation; fratris, Liv.; patris et patrni, Cic.; 2, the murder of a free citizen, Cic.; 3, high treason, the betraying of one's country; parricidium patriae, Cic.

pars, partis, acc. partim and partem, f. a part, portion, piece. **I.** Gen., urbis, Cic.; partes facere, to divide, Cic.; partem habere in aliqua re, to have a share in, Cic. Especial phrases, **a**, pars . . . pars, some . . . others, Liv.; **b**, parte . . . parte, partly . . . partly, Ov.; pro parte or pro sua, mea, etc., parte, for his part, Cic.; **c**, ex aliqua parte, in some degree, Cic.; magna ex parte, to a great extent, Cic.; omni ex parte, altogether, Cic.; **d**, magnam partem, to a great extent, Cic.; **e**, acc. partim, in part, Cic.; **f**, multis partibus = many times, much; plures, Cic.; **g**, in eam partem, in such a manner, Cic., or with a view to, Cic.; in utramque partem (on both sides, pro and contra) disputare, Cic., or in both cases, Cic.; **h**, in omnes partes, altogether, completely, Cic.; **i**, in partem venire alicuius rei, to take a share in, Cic.; **j**, in parte, in part, Liv.; **k**, pro parte, to the best of his ability, Liv. **II.** **A.** species, Cic. **B.** a party, faction; nullius partis esse, neutral, Cic. **C.** the part or rôle of an actor; **a**, lit., primas partes agere, the leading part, Cic.; **b**, transf., a part, office, function, duty; tuum est hoc munus, tuae partes, Cic. **D.** a part, portion, district of the earth; partes orientis, Cic.

parsimônia -ae, f. (parco), *thriftiness, parsimony, Cic.*

Parthāon -ōnis, m. (Παρθάων), son of Agenor, king in Calydon, father of Oeneus; Parthaeone natus, Oeneus, Ov. Adj., **Parthāonius** -a -um, of Parthaon; domus, of Oeneus, Ov.

Parthēni (**Parthini**) -ōrum, m. an Illyrian people near Dyrrhachium.

parthēnicē -ēs, f. (παρθενική), the plant parthenium, Cat.

Parthēnius -ii, m. a mountain on the borders of Argolis and Arcadia.

Parthēnōpaeus -i, m. (Παρθενόπαιος), one of the seven princes who fought against Thebes.

Parthēnōcē -ēs, f. (Παρθενόκη), old name of the town of Neapolis, so called from the Siren Parthenope, who was said to have been buried there. Adj., **Parthēnōpeius** -a -um, Parthenopean; poet. = Neapolitan.

Parthi -ōrum, m. (Πάρθοι), a Scythian nomadic people, famous for their archery; savage enemies of the Romans. Hence, **Parthicus** and **Parthus** -a -um, Parthian.

particeps -cipis (pars and capio), *sharing, participating in; animus rationis compos et particeps, Cic.; praedae ac praemiorum, Caes.; with dat., alicui ad omne secretum, Tac. Subst., a sharer, partaker, comrade; huius belli ego particeps et socius et adiutor esse cogor, Cic.*

participo, l. (particeps), *to cause to share, share with any one; laudes cum aliquo, Liv.; ed participandum alium alio communicandumque inter omnes jus, Cic.*

particūla -ae, f. (dim. of pars), *a small part, portion, particle; caeli, Cic.*

partim, adv. (acc. of pars), *partly, in part, Cic.*

partio, 4. and **partior**, 4. dep. (pars), *to divide, sub-divide. I. genus universon in species certas partiatur ac dividet, Cic. II. to divide, distribute, share; consules designati provincias inter se partiverant, Sall.; nonne ecerarium cum eo partitus es? Cic.*

partitē, adv. (partitus, from partior), *with proper divisions; dicere, Cic.*

partitio -ōnis, f. (partio). **I.** a division; 1, Graecos partitionem: quendam artium fecisse video, Cic.; 2, esp., a logical or rhetorical division of a subject, Cic. **II.** a division, distribution, partition; aequabilis praedae partitio, Cic.

partitus -a -um, partic. of partior.

parturiō, 4. (desider. of pario). **I.** to desire to bring forth, have the pains of labour; 1, lit., prov., parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, Hor.; 2, fig., a, to be pregnant with anything, to meditate, intend; ut aliquando dolor P. R. pariat, quod iamdiu parturit! Cic.; b, to be anxious, troubled; si tamquam parturiat unus pro pluribus, Cic. **II.** to bear, bring forth, produce; nunc omnis parturit arbor, Verg.

partus -ūs, m. (pario). **I.** a bearing, bringing forth young, a birth; quum jam appropinquare partus putaretur, Cic.; fig., Graeciae oratorum partus atque fontes, beginnings, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** the time of bearing, Cic. **B.** that which is brought forth, the fruit of the womb; partum edere, to give birth to, Cic.; partus terrae, the giants, Hor.

parum, adv. (from same root as parvus and παρῦς), compar., **minus**, superl., **minimē**; too little, not enough (opp. satis, nimium). **I.** Posit., parum id facio, I make little account of that, Sall.; parum est, foll. by quod, it is not enough that, etc., Cic.; parum habere, to think too little, be

dissatisfied with; foll. by infin., Liv.; parum dñi, too short, Cic.; non parum saepe, often enough, Cic. **II.** Compar., minus. **A.** less; minus ac minus, Plin.; minus minusque, less and less, Liv.; nihil minus, nothing less, not at all, by no means, Cic.; foll. by quam, ac, atque, Liv.; with quam omitted, haud minus duo millia, not less than two thousand, Liv.; foll. by abl., minus triginta diebus, in less than thirty days, Cic.; uno minus teste haberet, one witness the less, Cic.; multo minus, much less, Cic.; bis sex ceciderunt, me minus uno, except me alone, Ov. **B.** not particularly; minus multi, Cic. **C.** not; a, after quo, that, prohibuisse, quo minus, etc., Cic.; b, in the formulae, si minus, if not; sin minus, but if not, Cic. **D.** = parum, too little; dicere, Cic. **III.** Superl., minime, in the least degree, very little, least of all; quod minime apparet et valet plurimum, Cic.; with adjectives = not at all, by no means; homo minime ambitiosus, Cic.; in answers, by no means, not at all, Cic.; minime vero, Cic.

parump̄er, adv. (παρῦν περ), for a little while, a little space; abduco parumper animum a molestiis, Cic.

paruncūlus -i, m. (dim. of 3. paro), a little skiff or vessel, Cic.

Pārus = Paros (q.v.).

parvitas -ātis, f. (parvus), *littleness, smallness, Cic.*

parvulus -a -um (dim. of parvus). **I.** very small, very little, minute; res, pecunia, Cic. **II.** Of age, young, little; filius, Cic.; ab parvulus, from childhood, Caes.

parvus -a -um (parvus, by change of consonants, from same root as παρῦς), compar., **minor**, superl., **minimus**; little, small. **I.** Lit., **A.** Of size or extent, locus, Cic.; navicula, Cic.; minor capitis = capite deminutus (see deminuo), Hor. **B.** Of number or quantity, a, adj., minimus numerus, Liv.; b, subst., parvum -i, n. a little; contentus parvo, Cic.; minus praedae, Liv.; c, adv., minimum, very little; valere, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of value, slight, unimportant; a, adj., parvo vendere pretio, Cic.; b, subst., parvum -i, n. something little or slight; parvi aestimo eo duco, I think little of, Cic.; minoris vendere, cheaper, Cic. **B.** Of strength or degree, slight, weak; a, of the voice, etc., (a) weak; parvae murmuris vocis, Ov.; (β) abject; verbis minoribus uti, Ov.; b, of the intellect, poor, unproductive; ingenium, Hor.; c, of thought, will, etc., little, abject, mean; parvi animi, Cic.; d, of circumstances, trifling, unimportant, slight; commodum, Cic.; prov., minima de malis, we must choose the least evil, Cic.; e, of persons, poor in position, unimportant, low, insignificant; domus, Ov. Compar., minor, with abl., inferior to, dependent on; te minor, Hor. **C.** Of time, 1, short; dies, Ov.; 2, = young; minor natus, younger, Cic. Subst., parvus -i, m. a little boy, Cic.; parva -ae, f. a little girl, Cic.; a parvo, from boyhood, Cic.; minores, young people, Hor., Ov.

pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3. (root PA, whence panis, Gr. ΠΑ, whence πάσμαι). **I.** to feed cattle, lead cattle to pasture. **A.** Lit., 1, sucs, Cic.; 2, hence, gen., to feed, nourish, support; of animals, ubi bestiae pastae sunt, Cic.; of human beings, olusculis nos soles pascere, Cic.; quos pascit servus, Juv. **B.** Transf., 1, to feed, increase, enlarge; let grow; barbarum, Hor.; crimem, Verg.; 2, to feed, feast, gratify; oculos in aliquo re, Cic. **II.** = depascere. **A.** to feed on; asperrina (collum), Verg. **B.** to consume, Ov. Hence, **pascor**, pastus sum, pasci, 3. dep. **I.** 1, to feed, eat, graze on; boves pascuntur

frondibus, Verg.; **2**, of the sacred chickens, to eat; quum pulli non pascere, refused to eat, Cic. **II**. With acc., to feed on; pascuntur silvas, Verg.

pascuus -a -um (pasco), fit for pasture or grazing; ager, Cic.; hence, subst., **pascuum** -i, n. a pasture; plur., **pascua** -orum, n. pastures, Cic.

Pasiphæe -es, f. and **Pasiphæa** -ae, f. (Πασίφαν), daughter of Helios (Sol), sister of Circe, mother of the Minotaur, Androgeus, Phædra, and Ariadne. Adj., **Pasiphæeus** -a -um, relating to Pasiphæe; subst., **Pasiphæia** -ae, f. = Phædra, Ov.

Pasithæa -ae, f. and **Pasithæe** -es, f. (Πασίθεα, Πασιθέη), one of the three Graces.

passer -ëris, m. (for panser, from pando), **1**, a sparrow, Cic., Cat.; **2**, a sea-fish, a turbot or plaice, Ov.

passerculus -i, m. (dim. of passer), a little sparrow, Cic.

passim, adv. (passus from pando). **I**. here and there, up and down, far and wide, in a disorderly manner, confusedly; Numidae nullis ordinibus passim conserant, Caes. **II**. without distinction, indiscriminately, promiscuously; scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim, Hor.

passum -i, n. (pando, sc. vinum), wine made of dried grapes, raisin-wine, Verg.

1. passus -a -um, partic. of pando.

2. passus -a -um, partic. of patior.

3. passus -us, m. **I**. a step, stride, pace. **A**. a lit., passus perperculi, Cic.; **b**, fig., passibus ambiguis Fortuna errat, Ov. **B**. a footstep, track; passu stare tenaci, Ov. **II**. the pace (a Roman measure of length) = five feet; mille passus, a mile, Cic.

pastillus -i, m. (dim. of panis), a lozenge used to give an agreeable smell to the breath, Hor.

pastio -onis, f. (pasco), a pasture, Cic.

pastor -ëris, m. (pasco), a herd; esp., a shepherd, Cic.; pastorum domina, Pales, Ov.; pastorum dux geminus, Romulus and Remus, Cic.

pastoralis -e (pastor), of or relating to a shepherd, pastoral, Cic.

pastoricus -a -um (pastor), relating to shepherds, Cic.

pastorius -a -um (pastor), relating to shepherds, Ov.

pastus -us, m. (pasco). **I**. feeding. **A**. Lit., ad pastum accedunt, Cic. **B**. Meton., fodder, food; pastum capessere et conficere, Cic. **II**. pasture, Verg.

Pátara -orum, n. (Πάραρα), a city in Lycia, with a celebrated oracle of Apollo; hence, **1**, **Pátareus** -ei and -eos, m. a surname of Apollo; **2**, **Pátaraeus** -a -um, Pataraean; **3**, **Pátarani** -orum, m. the inhabitants of Patara.

Pátavinum -i, n. a town in Venetia, on the banks of the Medoacus, birth-place of the historian Livy, now Padua. Adj., **Pátavinus** -a -um, Patavian.

pátéfácio -feci -factum, 3., pass., **pátéfíó** -factus sum -fieri (pateo and facio), to open, make open, lay open. **I**. Lit., **A**. aures assentatoribus, Cic. **B**. **1**, to make accessible, to open; vias, iter, Caes.; to open up a place, patefactum nostris legionibus esse Pontum, Cic.; **2**, to make visible, Cic.; **3**, to open (by digging, etc.); presso sulcum aratro, Ov. **II**. Transf., to bring to light, disclose, display, reveal; odium suum in me, Cic.; comparisonem, Cic.; rem, Cic.

pátéfácíó -onis, f. (patefacio), a throwing open, disclosing; rerum operatarum, Cic.

pátella -ae, f. (dim. of patera), **1**, a dish, platter, plate (used both in the cookery and serving up of food), Hor.; **2**, a dish in which offerings were presented to the gods, a sacrificial dish, Cic.

pátens -entis, p. adj. (from pateo). **I**. open, unobstructed, accessible; caelum, Cic.; loca, Caes. **II**. open, exposed to; domus patens cupiditati et voluptatibus, Cic.

pátentër, adv. (patens), openly, evidently, clearly; compar., patentiùs, Cic.

pátëo -tûi, 2. (perhaps connected with πατάω), to be open, stand open, lie open. **I**. nares semper propter necessaria utilitates patent, Cic. **II**. **A**. to be open, accessible; **a**, lit., aditus patuit, Cic.; **b**, to stand open, to be at the service of, to be in the power of; honores patent alicui, Cic. **B**. to lie open to, to be exposed to; vulneri, Liv. **C**. to lie open before the eyes, to be visible; **a**, lit., nomen in adversariis patet, Cic.; **b**, transf., to be revealed, disclosed, clear; res patent, Cic. **D**. Geograph. t. t., **a**, lit., to stretch out, extend; Helvetiorum fines in longitudinem millia passuum CXL patebant, Cic.; **b**, transf., to spread, extend itself; in quo vitio latissime patet avaritia, Cic.

pátër -tris, m. (πατήρ), a father. **I**. **A**. Lit., aliquem patris loco colere, Cic.; plur., patres, parents, Ov. **B**. Poet., meton., **1**, fatherly love; rex patrem vicit, Ov.; **2**, the author or source of anything, Verg. **II**. Transf., **A**. father-in-law, Tac. **B**. **a**, pater familias or familiae, the head of a household, Cic.; **b**, pater cenae, the host, Hor. **C**. patres, fathers, ancestors; aetas patrum nostrorum, Cic. **D**. Used as a title of honour; **a**, of the gods, Lemnius, Vulcan, Cic.; Leneus, Bacchus, Verg.; **b**, esp. the title by which the senators were addressed, patres conscripti, Cic.; **c**, pater patriae, father of his country, a name sometimes given to distinguished statesmen, Ov.; **d**, pater patratus, the chief of the fetiales, Cic.; **e**, used as a title of respect towards an old man, Verg.

pátërä -ae, f. (pateo), a shallow dish or saucer from which a libation was poured, Cic.

Pátërculus -i, m., C. Velleius, a Roman historian under Augustus and Tiberius.

pátërnus -a -um (pater), **1**, of or relating to a father, fatherly, paternal; horti, Cic.; **2**, of or relating to one's native country, native; flumen, Hor.

pátëscó, pátûi, 3. (pateo), to be opened, lie open. **I**. Gen., **a**, lit., atria longa patebant, Verg.; **b**, to be revealed, disclosed; Danaum patebant invidiae, Verg. **II**. to extend, stretch out; deinde paulo latior patecit campus, Liv.

pátibilis -e (patior). **I**. Pass., enduring, bearable; dolores, Cic. **II**. Act., sensitive; natura, Cic.

pátibûlum -i, n. a fork-shaped yoke, an instrument of punishment fastened on the neck of slaves and criminals, Cic.

pátiens -entis, p. adj. (from patior). **I**. bearing, enduring, capable of enduring. **A**. Lit., with genit., patiens laborum, Sall.; amnis navium patiens, navigable, Liv.; animus patientem incommoat, Cic. **B**. Poet., firm, hard, unyielding; aratrum, Ov. **II**. enduring, patient; ut ne offensam tuas patientissimas aures, Cic.

pátientër, adv. (patiens), patiently; ferre, Cic.

pátientia -ae, f. (patiens), endurance. **I**. famis, frigoris, Cic. **II**. **A**. patience, long-suffer-

enq; in *carendo*, Cic. **B.** *indolence, faint-heartedness*, Tac. **C.** *subjection*, Tac.

pätina -ae, f. (*πάριν*), a dish, Cic.

pätior, *passus sum*, 3. dep. (root **PAT**, connected with *πάσχω*, aor. *ἔπαθον*), to suffer, bear, endure. **I. Lit.**, **A. Gen.**, a, of persons, tolerant, dolor, Cic.; gravissimum supplicium, Caes.; id damnum haud aegerime pati, Liv.; b, of things, tunc patitur cultus ager, Ov. **B.** to last, endure; novem saecula (of the crow), Ov. **II. Transf.**, 1, to suffer, experience; nullam repulsam, Ov.; 2, to suffer, permit, allow; ista, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nullo se implicari negotio passus est, Cic.; with ut and the subj., quod si in turpi reo patiendum non esset ut arbitrantur, Cic.; non patior, foll. by quin, nullam patiebatur esse diem quin in foro diceret, he allowed no day to pass without speaking, Cic.; with adv., facile, libenter, aequo animo, indigne pati, with acc. and infin., Cic.; with things as subjects, quantum patiebatur pudor, Cic.

Patrae -ärum, f. (*Πάτραι*), a sea-port in Achaia, now Patras. Adj., **Patrensis** -e, relating to Patrae.

pätörator -öris, m. (patro), an accomplisher, achiever, effector; necis, Tac.

pätria -ae, f. father-land, v. patrius.

pätriciätus -üs, m. the rank or condition of a patrician, Suet.

pätricida (pater and caedo), one who murders his father, Cic.

pätricius -a -um (patres, v. pater, II. D. b), patrician, noble; 1, adj., familia, Cic.; 2, subst., patricius, a patrician, and plur., patricii, the Roman patricians or nobility, Cic.; exire e patricijs, to be adopted into a plebeian family, Cic.

pätrimönium -ii, n. (pater), property inherited from a father, patrimony; accipere duo lauta et copiosa patrimonia, Cic.; fig., filio meo satis amplum patrimonium reliquam, memoriam nominis mei, Cic.

pätrimus -a -um (pater), having a father still living, Cic.

pätritus -a -um (pater), paternal; patriä illa atque avita philosophia, Cic.

pätrius -a -um (pater), of or relating to a father, fatherly, paternal. **I. Adj.**, animus, Cic.; amor, Ov.; res, property inherited from one's father, Cic.; mos, ancestral, ancient, Cic. **II. Subst.**, **pätria** -ae, f. (sc. terra), father-land, native land; aliquem restituere in patriam, Cic.; hence, **pätrius** -a -um, relating to one's native country; ritus, Cic.

pätro, 1. to accomplish, perform, execute, achieve; promissa, Cic.; bellum, to bring to an end, Sall.; pacem, Liv.; iusjurandum, to pronounce a solemn oath at the conclusion of a treaty, Liv.

pätrociniüm -ii, n. (= patronocinium, from patronus). **I.** protection, defence in a court of law, controversiarum patrocinia suscipere, Cic.; meton., patrocinia = clients, ap. Cic. **II. Transf.**, defence, protection; patrocinium voluptatis repudiare, Cic.

pätrocinör, 1. dep. (patronus), to protect, defend; alicui, Ter.

Pätroclüs -i, m. (*Πάτροκλος*), son of Menoetius, friend and cousin of Achilles, slain by Hector before Troy.

pätöröna -ae, f. (patronus), a protectress, patroness, Ter.; esp., the mistress or protectress of a freedman, Plin.; fig., a protectress; provocatio patrona illa civitatis et vindex libertatis, Cic.

pätörönus -i, m. (pater). **I.** the protector, defender, patron of a body of clients; the patron or powerful friend at Rome of a state or city; a defender, advocate before a court of justice; patronus, defensor, custos coloniae, Cic.; huic causae patronum existere, Cic.; esp., the protector of a freedman, i.e., his master before he was freed, Cic. **II. Transf.**, a defender, protector; plebis, Liv.; foederum, Cic.

pätörülls -e (patruus). **I.** descended from a father's brother; frater patruelis, cousin on the father's side, Cic.; transf., the son of a paternal aunt, Cic. **II.** of or relating to a cousin, consinity, Ov.

1. **pätörüs** -i, m. (pater), a father's brother, paternal uncle; a, lit., Cic.; b, fig., a severe prover, Cic.

2. **pätörüs** -a -um (pater), of or relating to an uncle, Hor.

Pätulcius -ii, m. (pateo), surname of Janus, whose temple was always open in time of war, Ov.

pätülus -a -um (pateo). **I.** open, standing open; pinna, Cic.; fenestrae, Ov. **II.** wide-spreading, extended; rami, Cic.; loca urbis, Tac.

pauçitas -ätis, f. (paucus), fewness, scarcity, paucity; oratorum, Cic.; militum, Caes.

pauçülus -a -um (dim. of paucus), very small; gen. in plur., very few; dies, Cic.

paucus -a -um, oftener plur., **pauci** -ae -a (connected with paulus and pauper, and Gr. *παῦρος*). **I.** few, little; paucio foramine (= paucis foraminibus), Hor.; paucis rebus, Cic.; pauciores viri, Cic. Plur. subst., a, **pauci** -örum, m. a few; esp., (a) (like οἱ ὀλίγοι), the oligarchs; (b) the select few (opp. populus), Cic.; b, **pauca** -örum, n. a few words; ut in pauca conferam, Cic. **II.** a few; paucis diebus, Cic.

paulätim (paullätim), adv. **I.** gradually, little by little; a, of place, paulatim ab imo accivis, Caes.; b, of time, si paulatim haec consuetudo serpere ac prodire coeperit, Caes. **II.** singly, one after another; ex castris discedere coeperunt, Caes.

paulispër (paullispër), adv. a little while, a short time; partes alicuius suscipere, Cic.; foll. by dum, Cic.; donec, Liv.

paulo (paullo), v. paululus.

paulülo (paullülo), v. paululus.

paulülus (paullülus) -a -um (dim. of paulus), very little, very small; via, Liv.; neut., paululum -i, n., a, subst., a very little; morae, Cic.; b, adv., a little; paululum respirare, Cic.

paululo with compar., paululo deterius, a little worse, ap. Cic.

1. **paulus** (paullus) -a -um (connected with paucus and pauper, and Gr. *παῦρος*), little, small; sumptus, Ter.; neut., paulum; a, subst., a little, paulum aliquid damni, Cic.; paulo, by a little, a little; with compar., paulo melior, Cic.; with adv., paulo secus, Cic.; b, adv., a little; paulum commorari, Cic.

2. **Paulus** (Paullus) -i, m. the name of a family of the gens Aemilia, of which the most famous were: 1, L. Aemilius Paulus, who commanded, with C. Terentius Varro, at Cannae, and was there slain, 2, L. Aemilius Paulus Macedonicus, son of the preceding, the conqueror of Perseus, king of Macedonia.

pauper -ëris (contracted for pauci-per = *πενες*), poor, not wealthy, a, of persons, homo, Cic.; vir, Cic.; with genit., argenti, Hor.; subst., pauper, a poor man, Ov.; b, transf., of things, poor, scanty, meagre, domus, Verg.

paupercülus -a -um (dim. of pauper), poor, Hor.

paup̄er̄ies -ei, f. (pauper), poverty, indigence, *Hor.*

paup̄ero, 1. (pauper). **I.** to make poor, *Plaut.* **II.** Transf., aliquem-aliquā re, to rob or deprive of anything, *Hor.*

paupertas -ātis, f. (pauper), poverty. **A.** *lit.*, humble circumstances (opp. divitiæ); *paupertas vel potius egestas ac mendicitas*, *Cic.* **B.** Transf. (= egestas, inopia), need, want, indigence, *Cic.*

pausa -ae, f. (παύση), a pause, cessation, stoppage, end; vitae, *Luer.*

Pausaniās -ae, m. (Παυσανίας), son of Cleomachus, commander of the Spartans at Plataea.

pausca (pausia) and **pōsea** -ae, f. a species of olive, which produced an excellent oil, *Verg.*

Pausiās -ae, acc. -an, m. (Παυσίας), a Greek painter of Sicily, contemporary with Apelles. **Adj.**, **Pausiācus** -a -um, of or relating to Pausias; tabella, *Hor.*

pausillūlum = **pauillūlum**, *τ.* under **pauillūlus**.

pauxillatim, adv. (pauillus), gradually, *Q.* degrees, *Plaut.*

pauxillispēr, adv. (pauillus), a little while, *Plaut.*

pauillūlus -a -um (dim. of panxillus), very little, very small, *Plaut.*; subst., **pauillūlum** -i, n. a little, *Plaut.*

pauillus -a -um (dim. of paucus), small, little, *Luer.*; subst., **pauillum** -i, n. a little, *Plaut.*

pāvēfācio, 3. (paveo and facio), to frighten, terrify; found only in partic., pavēfactus, terrified, *Ov.*

pāvēo, pāvi, 2. to fear, be afraid of, to quake with fear; inde admiratione paventibus cunctis, *Liv.*; with acc., lupos, *Hor.*; varia miracula, *Liv.*; with ad and the acc., ad omnia, *Liv.*; with infin., *Ov.*

pāvesco, 3. (paveo), to fear, be afraid of, be terrified; with abl. of cause, omni strepitu, *Sall.*; with acc., bellum, *Tac.*

pāvīdē, adv. (pavidus), fearfully, in a state of terror; fugere, *Liv.*

pāvīdus -a -um (paveo). **I.** trembling, quaking, fearful, terrified; castris se pavidus tenebat, *Liv.*; with ne and the subj., pavidī ne jam facta in urbem via esset, *Liv.*; with genit., offensionum, *Tac.* **II.** causing terror, producing fear; religiones, *Luer.*; metus, *Ov.*

pāvimento, 1. (pavimentum), to pave, ap. *Cic.*

pāvimentum -i, n. (pavio), a pavement of tiles, brick, stone, etc., laid in a bed of strong cement; pavimentum facere, *Cic.*

pāvīo, 4. (παύω), to beat, terram, *Cic.*

pāvīto, 1. (intens. of paveo), 1, to tremble, quake with fear, *Verg.*; 2, to quake, shiver with ague, *Ter.*

pāvō -ōnis, m. (onomatop., root PA, cf. Gr. πᾶς), a peacock, *Cic.*

pāvōr -ōris, m. (paveo). **I.** a trembling or trepidation produced by fear, expectation, joy, etc., *Cic.*; alicui pavorem incutere, incutere, to cause fear, *Liv.*; pavor est, pavor aliquem capit, *fol.* by ne and the subj., *Liv.* **II.** Personif., Pavor, as a deity, *Liv.*

pax, pācis, f. (root PAC, whence paciscor, pango, πᾶναι), peace. **I.** Lit., pacem conciliare, conficere, facere cum aliquo, to make peace, *Cic.*; servare pacem cum aliquo, to keep peace, *Cic.*; uti pace, to be at peace, *Cic.*; turbare pacem, *Liv.* **Plur.**, paces, conditions or pro-

posals of peace; bella atque paces, *Sall.* Personif., Pax, the goddess of Peace, *Ov.* **II.** Transf., 1, peace, quiet; a, of things, flumen cum pace delabens, quietly, *Hor.*; b, of looks or of feelings, semper in animo sapientis est placidissima pax, *Cic.*; pace tuā dixerim, with your good leave, *Cic.*; 2, favour or approval of the gods; ab Jove ceterisque dis pacem ac veniam peto, *Cic.*

peccātum -i, n. (pecco), a sin, crime, of fence, fault; peccatum suum confiteri, *Cic.*

peccātus -i, m. (pecco), a fault; manifesto peccato teneri, *Cic.*

pecco, 1. **I.** to commit a fault or crime, to sin; Empedocles multa alia peccat, *Cic.*; in se, *Cic.*; in servo necando, *Cic.* **II.** to fail, to err, to go wrong; in homine, *Caes.*; ne peccet equus, *Hor.*

pecten -inis, m. (pecto), a comb. **I.** Lit., for combing the hair; deducere pectine crines, *Ov.* **II.** Transf., a, a weaver's comb, *Verg.*; b, a rake, *Ov.*; c, the clasping of the hands in trouble; digiti inter se pectine juncti, *Ov.*; d, an instrument with which the strings of the lyre were struck, *Verg.*; meton., song; alterno pectine, in elegiac verse (first a hexameter, then = pentameter), *Cic.*; e, a shell-fish, the scallop, *Hor.*

pecto, pexi, pexum and pectitum, 3. (pek-tō). **I.** to comb; comas, *Ov.* **II.** to comb, card; stuppam, *Plin.* Partic., **pexus** -a -um, with the nap on, woolly; tunica, new, *Hor.*

pectus -ōris, n. the breast in men and animals, the breast-bone. **I.** Lit., *Verg.* **II.** Fig., 1, the breast as the seat of the affections, the heart, sagit; toto pectore amare, to love with the whole heart, *Cic.*; forti pectore, courage, *Hor.*; puro pectore, with good conscience, *Hor.*; 2, the breast, as the seat of reason, understanding; toto pectore cogitare, *Cic.*; excidere pectore alcius, to be forgotten, *Ov.*

peccū, dat. -i, abl. -i, nom and acc. plur. peccū, n. genit. plur. peccūm (connected with pecus), cattle, *Cic.*

peccūarius -a -um (pecu), of or relating to cattle. **I.** Adj., res, the breeding of cattle, *Cic.* **II.** Subst., **A.** peccūarius -i, m. a breeder of cattle, grazier, *Cic.* **Plur.**, pecuarii, the farmers of the public pastures (in the provinces), *Cic.*, *Liv.* **B.** peccūaria -ōrum, n. herds of cattle, *Verg.*

peccūlātor -ōris, m. (peculor), one who embezzles the public money, *Cic.*

peccūlātus -ūs, m. (peculor), the embezzlement of the public money, peculation, peculatium facere, *Cic.*

peccūlāris -e (peculium). **I.** belonging to one's private property; oves, *Plaut.* **II.** Transf., a, proper, special, peculiar, testis, *Cic.*; hoc mihi peculiare fuerit, *Cic.*; b, peculiar, extraordinary, singular; edictum, *Cic.*

peccūlo, 1. (peculium), to provide with private property. Partic., **peccūlātus** -a -um, provided with property, ap. *Cic.*

peccūlum -i, n. (pecus), property (orig. property in cattle). **I.** Gen. cura peculi, *Verg.*; cupiditas peculi, *Cic.* **II.** Esp., the private property possessed by a son or slave independent of the father or master, peculium castrense, earnings of the son on military service, quasi castrense, in other occupations, profectionum, property possessed by grant from the father, adventicium, by inheritance from the mother, *Cic.*, *Liv.*

peccūnia -ae, f. (pecus, orig. property in cattle). **I.** property, pecuniam facere, to gain property, *Cic.* **II.** Esp., money, cash, sums of

money; accipere pecuniam, to allow oneself to be bribed, Cic.; coaccervare pecuniam, to heap money together, Cic.; flare et conflare pecuniam, to make money, to become rich, Cic.; pecuniam mutuam sumere ab aliquo, to borrow, Cic.

pecuniarius -a -um (pecunia), of or relating to money, pecuniary; res pecuniaria, a money-matter, business, Cic., or simply = money, Cic.

pecuniōsus -a -um (pecunia), wealthy, rich; homo pecuniosissimus, Cic.

1. **pecus** -ōris, n. cattle, a herd, flock (collectively, while pecus -ūdis = single head of cattle). I. Lit., A. setigerum, swine, Ov.; lanigerum, sheep, Ov.; applied also to bees, Verg., fish, Hor. B. Esp., 1, a flock of sheep; balatus pecorum, Ov.; 2, poet., pecus nagnae parentis (of young lions), Ov. II. Transf., applied contemptuously to human beings, imitatorum servum pecus, a servile herd, Hor.

2. **pecus** -ūdis, f. (pecu, 3. pecus), a single head of cattle, a beast, animal. I. Lit., A. quā pecudē (sc. suē) nihil genuit natura fecundius, Cic.; solertia pecudum (of bees), Verg.; pecudes et bestiae, wild and domestic animals, Cic. B. Esp., a, sheep; pecus Helles, the ram, Ov.; b, in plur., land animals; genus aequorum, pecudes pictaeque volucres, Verg. II. Transf., contemptuously applied to a human being, stupor hominis, vel dicam pecudis? Cic.

pedālis -e (pes), of the length of a foot, Caes.; or of the breadth (in diameter) of a foot, Cic.

pedārius -a -um (pes), relating to a foot; senatores pelarii, senators of inferior rank, who held no curule office, Tac. Subst., **pedārii** -ōrum, m., Cic.

pedes -itis, m. (pes). I. one who goes on foot; quum pedes iret, on foot, Verg.; etiamsi pedes incedat, Liv. II. Esp., a foot-soldier; a, lit., Caes.; collect., infantry, Liv.; b, transf., equites peditesque, the whole people, Cic.

pedester -tris -tre (pes), on foot, pedestrian. I. Lit., A. (opp. equester), statua pedestris, Cic.; esp. as milit. t. t., copiae, infantry, Caes.; scutum, infantry shield, Liv. B. relating to land (opp. maritinus, navalis); iter, Caes.; pugna, Cic. II. Fig., A. Of style, written in prose; historiae, Hor. B. simple, ordinary, prosaic; sermo, Hor.; musa, Hor.

pedētemptim, adv. (pes and tendo), slowly, gradually, carefully, cautiously; timide et pedētemptim, Cic.

pedīca -ae, f. (pes), a trap, snare, a feller, Liv.

pedīsōquus -i, m. and **pedīsēqua** -ae, f. (pes and sequor), a servant whose business it was to attend upon the master or mistress, m. lackey, footman, and f. a waiting-woman, Cic.; fig., juris scientiam eloquentiae tamquam ancillulam pedisequaque adjunxisti, Cic.; transf., clamore pedisequorum nostrorum, followers, Cic.

pedītātus -ūs, m. (pedes), infantry, Caes. **pēdo**, **pēdi**, **pēditum**, 3. to break wind, Hor.

1. **pēdum** -i, n. a shepherd's crook, Verg.

2. **Pēdum** -i, n. a town in Latium, ten miles south of Rome. Adj., **Pēdānus** -a -um, of or relating to Pēdum; subst., a, **Pēdānum** -i, n. an estate near Pēdum; b, **Pēdāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Pēdum.

1. **Pēgāsīs**, v. Pegasus.

2. **Pēgāsīs** -īdis, f. (πηγή), a water-nymph.

Pēgāsus (-ōs) -i, m. (Πήγασος), the winged horse which sprang from the blood of Medea, and produced the fountain Hippocrene by a blow from his hoof. Hence, adj., A. **Pēgāsēus**

-a -um. B. **Pēgāsēus** -a -um. C. **Pēgāsīs** -īdis, f. Pegasus; undae, fountains sacred to the Muses, Hippocrene, Aganippe. Plur. subst., Pegasides, the Muses, Ov.

pegma -ātis, n. (πήγμα), 1, a bookcase, shelf, Cic.; 2, a theatrical machine, Suet.

pējero (**perjēro**) and **perjūro**, 1. to commit perjury, forswear oneself; verbis conceptis, Cic.; jus perjuratum, a false oath, Hor.; dii, falsely sworn by, Ov.

pējor, comp. of malus (q.v.).

pējurus = perjurus (q.v.).

pēlāgē, v. pelagus.

pēlāgius -a -um (πελάγιος), of or relating to the sea, marine; conchae, Plin.; cursus, Phaedr.

Pēlāgōnes -um, m. (Πελαγονες), the Pelagonians, a people in the north of Macedonia. Hence, **Pēlāgōnia** -ae, f., a, the country of the Pelagones; b, a town in Pelagonia, now Bitolia.

pēlāgus -i, n. (πέλαγος). I. the sea, ocean, Verg. II. Poet., transf., a mass of water like the sea, a flood; pelago premit arva, with its flood, Verg. (Greek plur., pelage, πελάγη, Lucr.).

pēlāmys -ydis, f. (πηλαμύς), the young tunny fish (before it is a year old), Juv.

Pēlāsgi -ōrum and (poet.) -ōm, m. (Πελασγοί), the oldest inhabitants of Greece, and hence, poet., the Greeks, Verg. Hence, A. **Pēlāsgīās** -ādis, f. B. **Pēlāsgis** -īdis, f. C. **Pēlāsgus** -a -um, Pelasgian, Greek.

Pēlēthrōnius -a -um, of or belonging to the district of Thessaly, where the Lapythae lived, Peléthronian.

Pēlēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Πηλεύς), a mythical king of Thessaly, husband of Thetis, father of Achilles; hence, **Pēlides** -ae, m. son of Pēlēus = Achilles.

pēlex (**pellex**) and **paellex** -licis, f. (πάλαξ), a mistress of a married man, a concubine, Cic.; Oebalia, Helen; Tyria, Europa; barbara, Medea, Ov.

1. **Pēliās**, v. Pelion.

2. **Pēliās** -ae, m. (Πηλίας), king in Thessaly, half-brother of Aeson, whose son Jason he sent to fetch the golden fleece. On Jason's return Pēliās, at the instigation of Medea, was slain by his own daughters.

pēlicātus (**paelicātus**) -us, m. (pellex), concubinage, Cic.

Pēlīdēs, v. Peleus.

Pēlignī = Paeligni (q.v.).

Pēllōn -ī, n. (Πήλιον), and **Pēllūs** -ī, m. a lofty mountain of Thessaly. Hence, adj., A.

Pēliācus -a -um, of or belonging to Pelion; trabs, the ship Argo (the wood of which was cut from Mount Pelion), Prop.; cuspis, the shield of Achilles, Ov. B. **Pēliās** -ādis, belonging to Pelion.

Pella -ae, f. and **Pellē** -ēs, f. (Πέλλα), the chief city of Macedonia, birth-place of Alexander the Great, hence, **Pellaeus** -a -um, relating to Pella; a, Macedonian; juvenis, Alexander, Juv.; b, relating to Alexandria in Egypt, and hence, Egyptian, Verg.

pellācia -ae, f. (pellax), an enticing, alluring, Lucr.

pellax -ācis (pellicio), deceitful, seductive, Verg.

pellectio (**perlectio**) -ōnis, f. (pellego), a reuding through, perusing, Cic.

pellēgo = perlego (q.v.).

Pellēnē -ēs, f. (Πελληνή), a town in Achaea. Hence, adj., **Pellēnensis** -e, Pellonian.

pellex = **pelēx** (q.v.).

pellioctus = **pellicatus** (q.v.).

pellio -lexi -lectum, 3. (per and lacio), to entice, decoy, seduce. **I.** Lit., mulierem ad se. Cic.; animum adolescentis, Cic.; populum in servitutem, Liv. **II.** Transf., multo majorem partem sententiarum suo lepore, bring over to one's side, Cic.

pellioŭla -ae, f. (dim. of **pellis**), a little skin or hide; haedina, Cic.; pelliculam curare, to take care of one's skin, Hor.

pellis -is, f. a hide, skin. **I.** Lit., capriŭa, Cic.; pelles pro velis tenuiter confectae, Caes.; fig., detrudere alicui pellem, to disclose a person's faults, Hor. **II.** Transf., 1, hide, leather; a, as a covering for tents, sub pellibus, in camp; Caesar sub pellibus hiemare constituit, Caes.; b, as used for clothing, pellibus tecta tempora, hood, Ov.; 2, meton., a, a shoe-latchet, Hor.; b, a shoe, Ov.

pellitus -a -um (pellis), clothed in hides or skins; Sardi, Liv.; testes, from Sardinia, Liv.; oves pellitae, sheep with fine wool, covered with skins to protect the wool, Hor.

pello, **pēpŭli**, pulsus, 3. to strike, knock, beat against. **I.** a, lit., terram pede, Hor.; humum pedibus, Cat.; fores, to knock at the door, Cic.; puer pulsus, beaten, Cic.; b, transf., to touch, move, make an impression upon; quemadmodum visa non pellerent, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, to put in motion by pushing or striking, to impel, propel, move; sagittam, Verg.; nervos in fidibus, Cic. **B.** to drive out, drive away, expel; 1, a, lit., quum viri boni lapidibus e foro pellerentur, Cic., uti omnes ex Galliae finibus pellerentur, Caes.; aliquem possessionibus, Cic.; aliquem civitate, Cic.; b, transf., maestitiam ex animis, banish, Cic.; curas vino, Hor.; 2, transf., a, milit. t. t., to repel, drive back an enemy; hostes pelluntur, Caes.; b, legal t. t., to banish, exile; exsules pulsus, Liv.

pellŭcēo = **perlucēo** (q.v.).

pellŭcidŭlus = **perlucidŭlus** (q.v.).

pellŭcidus = **perlucidus** (q.v.).

pellŭo = **perluo** (q.v.).

Pēlōponnēsus -i, f. (Πελοπόννησος), the Peloponnesus, now the Morea; hence, adj., **A.** **Pēlōponnēsius** -a -um. **B.** **Pēlōponnēsiacus** -a -um, Peloponnesian.

Pēlops -ōpis, m. (Πέλοψ), a mythical king of Phrygia, son of Tantalus, father of Atreus and Thyestes, grandfather of Agamemnon and Menelaus; when a child he was killed by his father and served up as food to the gods; he was restored to life through the agency of Hermes (Mercury), and his shoulder, which had been eaten by Demeter (Ceres), was replaced by an ivory one. Hence, **A.** **Pēlopēiās** -ādis, f. Pelopean, Peloponnesian; Mycenae, Ov. **B.** **Pēlopēius** -a -um, relating to Pelops or his descendants; virgo, Iphigenia, Ov.; arva, Phrygia, Ov. **C.** **Pēlopēus** -a -um, relating to Pelops; moenia, Argos, Verg. **D.** subst., **Pēlopēidae** -arum, m. descendants of Pelops.

pēlōris -idis, f. (πελωρίς), a large species of mussel, Hor.

Pēlōrus (-ōs) -i, m. (Πέλωρος), and **Pēlōrum** -i, n. the north-east promontory of Sicily, now Capo di Faro or Faro di Messina. Hence, adj., 1, **Pēlōriās** -ādis, f.; and 2, **Pēlōris** -idis, f. Pelorian.

pelta -ae, f. (πέλη), a small, light, crescent-shaped shield, Liv.

peltastae -arum, m. (πελτασταί), soldiers armed with the pelta, Liv.

peltātus -a -um (pelta), armed with the pelta, Mart.

Pēlŭsĭum -ii, n. (Πηλοῖον), a town in Egypt on the Mediterranean Sea, now Castle of Tinch. Hence, **Pēlŭsiacus** -a -um, Pelusian.

pelvis -is, f. a basin, Plin. .

pēnārius (pēnŭarius) -a -um (penus), of or relating to provisions; cella, store-room, Cic.

pēnātes -ŭm, m., with or without dii (connected with pen-itus, pen-etro). **I.** the household or family deities among the Romans; publici or majores, the guardian deities of the state, Cic.; minores, familiares, privati, of the family, Cic. **II.** Meron., the house, dwelling; penates relinquire, Liv.; poet., the cells of bees, Verg.

pēnātīgēr -gēra -gērum (penates and genus), carrying the Penates, Ov.

pēndēo, **pēpendi**, 2. (pendo), to hang, hang down. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., ab humero, Cic.; ex arbore, Cic.; de collo, Ov.; in arbore, Cic.; with abl. alone, tigno, Ov. **B.** Esp., 1, to be hung up; pendebit fistula pinu, Verg.; 2, of clothes, to hang down, flow down; ut pendeat apte (chlamys), Ov.; 3, to overhang; a, to hover; dum nubila pendent, Verg.; b, to hang in the air; capellae pendent de rupe, Verg.; c, of birds, to hover; olor niveis pendebat in aere pennis, Ov.; 4, transf., a, to hang about a place, be continually there; nostrorum in limine pendes, Verg.; b, to hang down (from weakness); fluidos pendere lacertos, Ov. **II.** Fig., **A.** to hang upon the lips of any one, listen or gaze attentively, Verg.; narrantis conjux pendet ab ore viri, Ov. **B.** 1, to be suspended, discontinued; pendet opera interrupta, Verg.; 2, to be in suspense, be uncertain, undecided; ne diutius pendeas, Cic.; frequently with animi, pendero animi expectatione, Cic.; also with animo, Cic.; and animis, Cic.; 3, to depend upon; a, spes pendet ex fortuna, Cic.; b, to be a follower of a person, to imitate; hinc omnis pendet Lucilius, Hor.

pendo, **pēpendi**, **pensum**, 3. lit., to cause to hang down; hence, to weigh. **I.** Lit., **A.** 1, herbae pensae, Ov.; 2, fig., a, to weigh, consider, judge; res, non verba, Cic.; b, to value, esteem; with genit., magni, at a high price, Hor. **B.** Esp., to pay (since money was originally paid by weight); 1, lit., Achaei ingentem pecuniam pendunt L. Pisoni quotannis, Cic.; vectigal, Cic.; 2, fig., poenas, supplicia, to pay a penalty, suffer punishment, Cic., Liv.; maxinas poenas pendo temeritatis meae, Cic.; poenas capitis, Ov. **II.** Transf., intransit., to weigh, Liv.

pendŭlus -a -um (pēndeo), 1, hanging, hanging down; collum, Hor.; 2, fig., uncertain, undecided; spe pendulus, Hor.

pēne = **paene** (q.v.).

Pēnēis, **Peneius**, v. **Peneus**.

Pēnēlōpa -ae, f. and **Pēnēlōpē** -ēs, f. (Πηνελόπεια, Πηνελόπη), the wife of Ulysses, mother of Telemachus, famous for her chastity and constancy. Hence, adj., **Pēnēlōpēus** -a -um, of Penelope.

pēnēs, prep. with acc. (from root **PEN**, whence **penus**, **penates**), with, in possession of, in the power of; 1, penes quem est potestas, Cic., penes se esse, to be in one's senses, Hor.; penes quos laus fuit, Cic.; 2, with; penes Actolos culpam belli esse, Liv.

Pēnestae -arum, m. (Πενεσται), a people in Illyria. Hence, **Pēnestia** -ae, f. the country of the Penestae.

pēnētrābilis -e (penetro). **I.** that can be passed through, penetrable; corpus nullo pene-

trabile telo, Or. **II.** Act., easily penetrating, piercing; frigus, Verg.; fulmen, Ov.

penetrālis -a (penetro). **I.** passing through, penetrating; frigus, ignis, Lucr. **II.** inward, inside, internal, interior; focus, Cic. Subst., **penetrāle** and **penetrāl** -ālis, n., gen. plur., **penetrālia** -ium, n. 1, the inner chambers, interior of a house or city; penetrāle urbis, Liv.; penetrālia regum, Verg.; 2, esp., the inmost part or shrine of a temple; conditum in penetrāli citale pignus, Liv.

penētro, **I.** (penitus). **I.** Transsit., to set, place, put in. **A.** intra aedes penetravi pedem, Plaut. **B.** to pass through or into, to penetrate; a, lit., Illyricos sinus, Verg.; b, fig., id Tiberii animum altius penetravi, sank deep into, Tac. **II.** Intransit., to make one's way into, to enter, penetrate into; sub terras, Cic.; intra vallum, Liv.; in urbem, Liv.; transf., nulla res magis penetrat in animos, Cic.

Pēnēs (-ēōs), **i.** m. (Πηνειός), the chief river of Thessaly, rising in Mount Pindus, now Salembria; as a river-god, father of Cyrene. Hence, adj., 1, **Pēnēis** -idis, f. of Peneus; nymph, Daphne, Ov.; 2, **Pēnēus** -a -um, of or relating to Peneus.

penicillum -i, n. and **penicillus** -i, m. (dim. of peniculus), a painter's brush or pencil, Cic.; meton., painting, Plin.; and transf., style of painting, Cic.

peniculus -i, m. (dim. of penis), a brush, Plaut.

penis -is, m. 1, a tail, Cic.; 2, = membrum virile, Cic.

penitē, adv. (penitus), inwardly, internally, Cat.

I. **penitus** -a -um, inward, interior, internal, Plaut.

2. **penitūs**, adv. (root PEN), internally. **I.** in the inmost part, deep within; 1, lit., periculum inclusum penitus in venis republicae, Cic.; argentum penitus abditum, Cic.; 2, transf., a, ex penitus animis vestris mandate, impress deeply in your minds, Cic.; b, accurately; perspicere, Cic.; posse, Cic.; c, through and through, thoroughly, entirely, wholly; diffidere republicae, Cic.; perdere se ipsos, Cic. **II.** Transf., far away, far removed; penitus repostas gentes, Verg.

Pēnūs -i, m. (Πηνιός), a river in Colchis, flowing into the Black Sea.

penna -ae, f. (old Lat. pesna, root PET, whence peto, impetus, praepes), a feather. **I.** Gen., 1, lit., Plin.; 2, meton., a, wing, gen. in plur., wings (of birds or insects); aves pullos pennis fovet, Cic.; b, a flying, flight, Ov. **II.** Poet., the feathers on an arrow, Ov., and hence, meton., arrow, Ov.

pennātus -a -um (penna), feathered, winged; fana, Verg.

pennigēr -gēra -gērū (penna and gero), feathered, winged, Cic.

pennipes -pēdis (penna and pes), wing-footed, Cat.

pennipōtens -entis (penna and potens), able to fly, winged, Lucr.; subst., **pennipōtentes** -ium, f. = birds, Lucr.

pennula -ae, f. (dim. of penna), a little wing, Cic.

pensilis -e (pendeo), hanging, hanging down, pendent, Plaut.; uya, hung up to dry, Hor.

pensio -ōnis, f. (pendo), a paying, payment, day of payment; 1, nihil debetur ei nisi ex tertia pensione, Cic.; 2, rent, Juv.

pensito, **i.** (intens. of penso), to weigh. **I.** Transf., to weigh, ponder, consider; imperatoria consilia, Liv. **II.** to pay; vectigalia, Cic.; praedia quae pensitant, are liable to taxes, Cic.

penso, **i.** (intens. of pendo). **I.** to weigh. **A.** lit., aurum, Liv.; fig., Romanos scriptores eadem trutinā, Hor. **B.** Transf., 1, to weigh—to judge; amicos ex factis, Liv.; 2, a, to ponder, consider, reflect upon; consiliū, Liv.; b, to weigh one thing against another, to compare; adversa secundis, Liv. **II.** to counterbalance, repay, compensate, recompense, make good, requite; a, lit., vulnus vulnere, Ov.; transmarinae res quādam vice pensatae, Liv.; b, transf., to pay for, purchase with; nece pudorem, Ov.

pensum -i, n. (pendo). **I.** a portion of wool weighed out to a spinner as a day's work; hence, a day's work, task; nocturna carpentis pensa puellae, Verg.; mollia penna, Verg. **II.** Transf., a task, a duty, engagement; me ad meum munus pensumque revocabo, Cic.

pensus -a -um, p. adj. (from pendo), weighty, esteemed, valued, prized; nihil pensi habere ali- quid, to put no value upon, be indifferent about, Sall.; alicui nec quicquam pensi est, Sall.; illi nec quid dicerent nec quid facerent quicquam pensi fuisse, they cared nothing what they did or said, Liv.

pentamēter -tri, m. (πεντάμετρος), a pentameter verse, Quint.

Pentēlicus mons (Πεντελικὸν ὄρος), a moun- tain near Athens, celebrated for its marble quar- ries. Hence, **Pentēlicus** -a -um, belonging to Pentelicus; Herniae Pentelici, made of Pentelico marble, Cic.

Penthēsīlā -ae, f. (Πενθεσίλεια), queen of the Amazons, ally of Priam against the Greeks in the Trojan War, slain by Achilles.

Pentheus -ēi and -ēos, acc. -ēm and -ēa (Πενθεύς), king of Thebes, grandson of Cadmus, who treated with contempt the worship of Bacchus, and was torn to pieces by his mother and her sisters in a Bacchic fury. Hence, **A.** **Pentheus** -a -um, of Pentheus. **B.** **Penthides** -ae, m. a descendant of Pentheus = Lycurgus, Ov.

Pentri -drum, m. a people in Samnium, with a capital city Bovianum.

penūria -ae, f. (πένη), want, need of any thing, esp., want of the necessities of life, penuria cibi, Lucr.; victūs, Hor.; sapientium civium bonorumque, Cic.; liberorum, Sall.

pēnus -ūs and -i, c., **pēnum** -i, n., and **pēnus** -ōris, n. (root PEN, whence pefetro, penates, penitus, lit., that which is kept within), provisions, store of food, victuals; est enim omne, quo vescuntur homines, penus, Cic.

Pēpārēthūs (-ōs) -i, f. (Πεπάρηθος), an island of the Aegean Sea, now Scopelo.

peplum -i, n. and **peplus** -i, m. (πέπλον, πέπλος), the robe with which the statue of Athens at Athens was clad at the Panathenaea, Cic.

per, prep. with acc. **I.** Of space, through; a, through (of passage through); alterum iter per provinciam nostram multo facilius, Caes.; b, through, along, over; coronam auream per forum ferre, Cic.; per mare pauperum fugiens, per saxa, per ignes, Hor.; c, before, in the presence of; incedunt per ora vestra magnifici, Sall.; d, over, about, all over; equites per oram maritimarum erant dispositi, Caes.; qui per imperii tui provincias ei credidissent, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, 1, through, during; ludi decem per dies facti sunt, Cic.; 2, in the course of; per somnum, in sleep, Cic.; 3, during, under the influence of; quod fecisset per iram, Cic. **B.** Of the means or instrument by which,

anything is done, *through by, by means of*; **1.** a, statuerunt istius injurias per vos ulcisci, Cic.; per se (te, etc.), *by oneself, alone, without help*, Cic.; per litteras, *by letter*, Cic.; **b.** *under pretence of, under shelter of*; fraudare aliquem per tutelam aut societatem, Cic.; **2.** *from motives of, on account of*; per avaritiam decipere, Cic.; per metum, *from fear*, Liv.; quum antea per aetatem nondum huius auctoritatem loci attingere auderem, *on account of age*, Cic.; **3.** *on account of, for the sake of, regarding*; per me vel stertas licet, *as far as I am concerned*, Cic.; cum per valetudinem posses, venire tamen noluisti, Cic.; hence, in entreaties, oaths, etc. = *by*; oro te per deos, Cic.; per tuam fidem perque huius solitudinem te obtestor; in this sense per is often separated from the noun which it governs, per ego te, fili, precor quaeoque, Liv.; per deos atque homines! *by gods and men!* Cic.

pēra -ae (πίρα), a scrip or wallet, Mart.

pēraabsurdus -a -um, excessively absurd, Cic.

pēraccommodātus -a -um, very content; (in tmesis) per fore accommodatum, Cic.

pēracēr -cris -cre, very sharp; judicium, Cic.

pēracērbus -a -um, very sour, harsh; uva peracerba gustatu, Cic.

pēraescō -ācūi, 3. to become thoroughly sour; transf., to be exceedingly vexed, Plaut.

pēractiō -ōnis, f. (perago), a finishing, completion; peractio fabulae, Cic.

pēracūtē, adv. (peracutus), very sharply, very acutely; queri quod, etc., Cic.

pēracūtus -a -um, very sharp. **I.** very shrill, piercing; vox, Cic. **II.** Transf., sharp-witted, acute; ad excogitandum, Cic.

pēradōlescens -entis, a very young man, Cic.

pēradōlescentulus -i, m. a very young man, Nep.

Pēraea -ae, f. **I.** a strip of land on the south coast of Caria, opposite Rhodes. **II.** a district in the south of Palestine. **III.** a town in Argolis.

pēraequē, adv. quite alike, quite equally, Cic.

pēragīto, 1. to drive about violently, harass; vehementius peragitati ab equitatu, Caes.

pēragō -ēgi -actum, 3. **I.** to pierce through, thrust through, transf., Theseus latus ense peregit, Ov. **II.** A. to drive about, harass, disquiet; 1, agili freta remo, Ov.; agrum, to till, Ov.; 2, fig., totum Sempronium usque eo perago ut, etc., ap. Cic. **B.** 1, to bring to an end, complete, finish, accomplish; navigationem, Cic.; inceptum, Liv.; concilium, Caes.; fabulam, to play a drama through, Cic.; transf., fabulam vitae, Cic.; as legal t. t., to conduct a suit to the end, causam rei, Hor.; reum, Liv.; 2, to go through; relate, go over, mention; verbis aspiciam, Liv.; postulata, Liv.; sententiam, Liv.

pēragrātio -ōnis, f. (peragro), a wandering through, iterum, Cic.

pēragro, 1. (per and ager). **I.** to wander through, pass through, travel through; omnes provincias, Cic. **II.** Fig., to search out, penetrate, examine; omnes latebras suspicionum dicendo, Cic.

pēramans -antis, very loving; homo peramans semper nostri fuit, Cic.

pēramantēr, adv. very lovingly; observare, Cic.

pērambūlo, 1. to walk through, pass through,

travel through, perambulate; rura, Hor.; transf., frigus perambulatus artus, Ov.

pērāmoenus -a -um, very pleasant, Tac.

pērāmplius -a -um, very large, Cic.

pērāngustē, adv. very narrowly, Cic.

pērāngustus -a -um, very narrow, strait, confined; fractum, Cic.; aditus, Caes.

pēranno, 1. to live through a year, Suet.

pērāntiquus -a -um, very old; sacrarium, Cic.

pērāppōsitus -a -um, very fit, suitable; alicui, Cic.

pērardūus -a -um, very difficult; mihi hoc perarduum est demonstrare, Cic.

pērārgūtus -a -um, very acute, clever, witty, Cic.

pērāro, 1. to plough through; 1, to cover with wrinkles; ora, Ov.; 2, to scratch letters with the stylus, to write on waxen tablets; to write; litteram, Ov.

pērātentē, adv. very attentively; ab aliquo audiri, Cic.

pērātentus -a -um, very attentive; perattentos vestros animos habuimus, Cic.

pērbacchor, 1. to revel throughout or during; multos dies, Cic.

pērbēātus -a -um, very happy, Cic.

pērbellē, adv. very prettily, very finely; simulare, Cic.

pērbēnē, adv. very well; loqui Latine, Cic.

pērbēnēvolūs -a -um, very well wishing, very well disposed to; alicui, Cic.

pērbēnignē, adv. very kindly; (in tmesis) per mihi benigne respondit, Cic.

pērbibo -bibī, 3. to drink in, drink up. **I.** Lit., lacrimas, Ov. **II.** Fig., to imbibe, take in mentally; rabiem, Ov.

pērblandus -a -um, very charming, very engaging; successor, Cic.

pērbōnus -a -um, very good, Cic.

pērbrevīs -e, very short; perbrevis tempore, or simply perbrevis, in a very short time, Cic.

pērbrevitēr, adv. very shortly, very briefly, Cic.

pērca -ae, f. (πέρα), a fish, the perch, Ov.

pērcālēfācio -fēcī -factum, 3. to make very warm; pass., pērcālēfio -factus sum -fieri, to become very warm, to be thoroughly heated, Lucr.

pērcālesco -cālūi, 3. to become very warm, Ov.

pērcallesco -callūi, 3. **I.** Intransit., to lose all sensibility, become quite callous, Cic. **II.** to become experienced; usu rerum, Cic.

pērcārus -a -um, 1, very dear, very costly, Ter.; 2, very dear, much beloved, Cic.

pērcautus -a -um, very cautious, Cic.

pērcēlēbro, 1. to speak of very frequently, to talk of often; in pass. = to be in the mouths of people; percelebrantur versus de, etc., Cic.

pērcēlēr -is -e, very swift, very rapid; alicuius interitus, Cic.

pērcēlērītēr, adv. (perceler), very swiftly, very rapidly; auferre diploma, Cic.

pērcello -cūli -culsum, 3. (per and *cello). **I.** to beat down, strike down, overturn, shatter.

A. a, lit., aliquem, Verg.; fig., quod duo fulmina domum meam per hos dies perculerint, Liv.; b, transf., eos vis Martis perculit, Cic. **B.** Fig., to shatter; a, to ruin; republicam, Tac.; b, to cast down the courage of, dispirite, darent; aliquem, Liv.; timore perculsa civitas, Cic.; quos pavor perculerat in silvas, driven to, Liv. **II.** to strike, push; aliquem genu, Liv.

percensĕo -censŭi, 2. **I.** to count through, count, reckon; **a.** promerita numerando, Cic.; locos invenendi, Cic.; gentes, Liv.; **b.** to survey, review; captivos, Liv.; fig., to judge, criticize; orationes, Liv. **II.** to travel through; Thessaliam, Liv.

perceptus -a -um, partic. of percipio. Subst., **percepta** -ŏrum, **a.** principles, rules; artis, Cic.

perceptiō -ōnis, f. (percipio). **I.** a collecting, gathering together; frugum fructuumque, Cic. **II.** perception, apprehension, comprehension; perceptiones animi, Cic.

percĭdo -cidi -cisum, 3. (per and caedo), to beat, cut to pieces, Plaut.

percĭo -eivi -clitum, 4. and **percĭŕeo** -clĕre, 2. **I.** to stir up, set in motion; se, Lucr.; hence, **percitus** -a -um, **a.** aroused, mad, excited, Cic.; **b.** excitable, irritable; ingenium, Liv. **II.** to call, name; aliquem impudicum, Plaut.

percĭpio -cĕpi -ceptum, 3. (per and capio). **I.** to lay hold of, take possession of, seize percipit me voluptas atque horror, Lucr. **II.** to take to oneself. **A.** 1, sensus percipit rem in se, Lucr.; 2, to get, receive, collect, gather; fructus, Cic.; praeimia, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, to perceive, be sensible of, feel; voluptatem, Cic.; sonum, Cic.; 2, to receive mentally; **a.**, to learn, and in perf. tenses, to know; praecepta artis, Cic.; omnia civium nomina perceperat, he knew, Cic.; **b.**, to comprehend, understand; aliquid animo, Cic.

percĭtus -a -um, partic. of percio.

percivĭlla -e, very condescending, very gracious, porceŏus, Suet.

1. **percŏlo**, 1. **I.** to strain through a sieve, Cato. **II.** to allow to drain or pass through; humor per terras percolatur, percolates through, Lucr.

2. **percŏlo** -cŏlŭi -cultum, 3. **I.** to adorn, decorate; quae priores nondum comperta eloquentiā percoluere, Tac. **II.** to honour, reverence exceedingly; patrem, Plaut.

percŏmis -e, very friendly, courteous, Cic.

percommŏdĕ, adv. very conveniently, very appropriately; percommode cadit, or accidit, or factum est quod, etc., Cic.

percommŏdus -a -um, very convenient, fit, appropriate, opportune; with dat., ipsis castris percommodum fuit, Liv.

percontatiō (percontatiŏ) -ōnis, f. (percontor), an inquiry, interrogation, question, Cic.; percontationem facere, Liv.

percontatŏr (percontatiŏr) -ŏris, m. (percontor), an inquirer, asker of questions, Hor.

percontor (percuncator), 1. dep. (per and contus), to ask, inquire, interrogate, question, investigate; aliquem de aliqua re, Cic.; aliquid ab or ex aliquo, Cic.; aliquem aliquid, Liv.; percontantes, quid praetor edixisset, ubi cenaret, quo denuntiasset, Cic.

percontŭmax -ācis, very obstinate, Ter.

percŏquo -coxi -coctum, 3. to boil thoroughly. **I.** Lit., carnes, Plin. **II.** Transf., **A.** to heat, make hot; humorem, Lucr. **B.** to ripen, make ripe; uvas, Ov.; to burn, blacken; nigra virum percŏcto sacella colore, Lucr.

percrĕbresco -brŭi, and **percrĕbesco** -brŭi, 3. to become very frequent, be spread abroad, become prevalent, be well known; res percrebuit, Cic.; fama percrebuit, with acc. and infin., Caes.

percrĕpo -crĕpŭi -crĕpitum, 3. to resound, ring with; lucum illum percrepare mulierum vocibus, Cic.

percuncator, percunctatio, etc. = percontor, percontatio, etc. (q.v.).

percŭpidus -a -um, very fond of; tui, Cic.

percŭpio, 3. to wish, desire exceedingly, Plaut., Ter.

percŭrĭŏsus -a -um, very inquisitive, Cic.

porcŭro, 1. to cure, heal thoroughly; vixdum satis percurato vulnere, Liv.

percurro -cŭcurri or -cŭrri -cŭrsum, 3. **I.** Intransit., **A.** to run along or over; per temonem, Caes. **B.** to hasten to; citato equo Cales, Liv. **II.** Transit., to run through, hasten through, travel through. **A.** Lit., omnem agrum Picenum, Caes. **B.** Transf., **a.** of discourse, to run through, discuss cursorily, mention in passing; multas res oratione, Cic.; **b.** to run over in the mind or with the eye; veloci percurrere oculo, Hor.; multa animo et cogitatione, multa etiam legendo, Cic.

percursatiō -ōnis, f. (percurso), a running through, travelling through; Italiae, Cic.

percursio -ōnis, f. (percurro). **I.** a rapid consideration or reflection upon anything; propter animi multarum rerum brevi tempore percursionem, Cic. **II.** Rhet. t. t., a rapid or hasty passing over a subject; huic (connotationi) contraria saepe percursio est, Cic.

percurso, 1. (percurro). **I.** Transit., to ramble over or about; ripas, Plin. **II.** Intransit., to rove about; totis finibus nostris, Liv.

percussio -ōnis, f. (percutio). **I.** a striking, knocking against; digitorum, a snapping of the fingers, Cic. **II.** T. t. of music and rhet., a beating time, hence time, rhythm; numerorum percussiones, Cic.

percussor -ŏris, m. (percutio), 1, a striker, Plin.; 2, a murderer, assassin, Cic.

percussus -ŭs, m. (percutio), a beating, knocking, striking; percussu crebro, Ov.

percŭtĭo -cussi -cussum, 3. (per and quatio). **I.** to strike through, pierce, transfix; rostro navem, Liv. **II.** to strike, beat, hit. **A.** Lit., 1, aliquem lapide, Cic.; forem virgā, Liv.; turres de caelo percussae, struck by lightning, Cic.; 2, **a.** to kill, slay; aliquem securi, Cic.; aliquem fulmine (of Jupiter), Cic.; fulmine percussus, Cic.; **b.** to strike, play upon; lyram, Ov.; pennas, to soar, Ov. **B.** Fig., 1, non percussit locum, he has missed the point, Cic.; 2, **a.** to affect, move, astound, strike, shock; percussus atrocissimis litteris, Cic.; suspitione sum percussus, Cic.; **b.** to deceive; aliquem strategemate, Cic.; **c.** to wound mentally, afflict; percussus calamitate, Cic. (syncop. perf., percussit, Hor.).

perdĕlĭrus -a -um, very silly, senseless, Lucr.

perdifficĭlis -e, very difficult; navigatio, quaestio, Cic.

perdifficĭlĭtĕr, adv. with very great difficulty, Cic.

perdignus -a -um, quite worthy of; tuā amicitia, Cic.

perdilĭgens -entis, very careful, very diligent, Cic.

perdilĭgĕntĕr, adv. very carefully, very diligently, Cic.

perdisco -didici, 3. to learn thoroughly; dictata, Cic.; perf., perdidici, to understand thoroughly; with infin., hominis speciem pingere, Cic.

perdisertĕ, adv. very eloquently, Cic.

perditĕ, adv. (perditus), 1, exceedingly, immoderately; aliam amara, Ter.; 2, in an abandoned manner, very badly; se gerere, Cic.

perditor -ōris, m. (perdo), a destroyer; rei-publicae, Cic.

perditus -a -um, p. adj. (from perdo). **I.** wretched, miserable, ruined; valetudo, Cic.; res, Cic.; iudicia, Cic. **II.** **A.** immoderate; amor, Cat.; perditus luctu, sunk in grief, Cic.; aere, Cic. **B.** morally lost, abandoned, profligate; adolescens perditus ac dissolutus, Cic.; homo perditissimus, Cic.

perdiū, adv. a very long time, for a very long time, Cic.

perdiuturnus -a -um, lasting a very long time, very tedious, Cic.

perdivēs -vītis, very rich, Cic.

perdix -dicis, c. (τρίπους), a partridge, Plin.

perdo -didī -ditum, 3. (in pass., gen., pereō, perditus, perire). **I.** to destroy, ruin. **A.** funditus civitatem, Cic.; aliquem, Cic.; post, perdere serpentem, to kill, Ov. **B.** to waste, squander, spend uselessly; operam, or oleum et operam, Cic.; tempus, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to lose; liberos, Cic.; litem, to lose a lawsuit, Cic.; oculos, Cic.; vocem, Cic. **B.** to lose money in gambling; quod in alea periderat, Cic. (old subj. pres., perdiū -is -it -int, esp. in the exclamation, di te perdiunt! Cic.).

perdocēo -docēī -doctum, 2. to teach, instruct thoroughly; aliquem, Ov.; absol., res difficilis ad perdocendum, Cic.

perdoctē, adv. very learnedly, very skilfully, Eleut.

perdoctus -a -um (perdocēo), very learned, very skilful, Cic.

perdolēo -dolēī -dolitum, 2. to suffer great pain or grief, Ter.

perdolēscō -dolēī -dolitum, 3. to suffer violent pain or grief, suam virtutem irrisui fore perdoluerunt, Cic.

perdomo -domūī -domitum, 1. to tame thoroughly; a, tauros feroces, Ov.; b, to subdue thoroughly, to conquer; Latium, Liv.

perduco -duxi -ductum, 3. **I.** to lead or bring to any place. **A.** 1, aliquem Romam, Liv.; aliquem ad Caesarem, Caes.; bovem ad stabula, Verg.; 2, a, to seduce a woman, Cic.; b, to carry or construct buildings, aqueducts, etc., from one point to another; murum a lacu Lemano ad montem Iuram, Caes.; viam a Bononia Arretium, Liv. **B.** Transf., to bring to; 1, ad dignitatem, Caes.; aliquem ad furorem, Cic.; ad exitum, Cic.; 2, a, to bring over to one's opinion, induce to do anything; aliquem ad suam sententiam, Cic.; aliquem ad ducenta (talenta), to induce to pay, Cic.; b, to continue, prolong; agri colendi studia ad centesimum annum, Cic. **II.** to spread over, smear over; totum nati corpus ambrosiae odore, Verg.

perductor -ōris, m. (perduco), a pimp, pander, Cic.

perduellio -ōnis, f. (perduellis), a hostile attempt against the state, treason, Cic.

perduellis -is, m. (per and duellum, archaic for bellum). **I.** a public enemy, an enemy actually carrying on hostilities, Cic. **II.** Transf., a private or personal enemy, Plaut.

perdiū -is -it, etc., v. perdo.

perdulcis -e, very sweet, Lucr.

perduro, 1. to last a long time, endure; probitas longum perdurat in aevum, Ov.

perēdo -edi -esum, 3. to eat up, devour entirely; a, cibum, Plaut.; b, of things, to consume, destroy; vellera morbo illuvieque peressa, Verg.; transf., quos durus amor crudeli tate peredit, Verg.

perēgrē, adv. (per and ager), in a foreign country, abroad; a, habitare, Liv.; depugnare, Cic.; fig., animus est peregre, Hor.; b, from abroad; nuntiare, Liv.; c, to a foreign country, abroad; exire, Hor.

perēgrinābundus -a -um (peregrinor), travelling about, Liv.

perēgrinatio -ōnis, f. (peregrinor), a travelling or sojourning in foreign countries; omne tempus in peregrinatione consumere, Cic.

perēgrinātor -ōris, m. (peregrinor), one who travels about, Cic.

perēgrinitas -ātis, f. (peregrinus). **I.** the condition of a foreigner or alien, Suet. **II.** foreign manners, customs; quum in urbem nostram infusa est peregrinitas, Cic.

perēgrinor, 1. dep. (peregrinus), to sojourn or to travel in foreign countries. **I.** Lit., totā Asiā, Cic.; in aliena civitate, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** a, of things, haec studia pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, Cic.; b, of persons, to stray, wander, ramble (mentally); in infinitatem omnem, Cic. **B.** to be strange, foreign; philosophiam quae quidem peregrinari Romae videbatur, Cic.

perēgrinus -a -um (peregre). **I.** foreign, strange; amores, foreign sweethearts, Ov.; terror, caused by foreign enemies, Liv.; subst., **perēgrinus** -i, m. and **perēgrina** -ae, f.; a, a foreigner, stranger, Cic.; b, esp., a foreigner resident in Rome, an alien; neque civis neque peregrinus, Cic. **II.** strange to, inexperienced in; in agendo, Cic.

perēlēgans -antis, very pretty, neat, elegant; oratio, Cic.

perēlēgantē, adv. very prettily, elegantly; dicere, Cic.

perēlēquens -entis, very eloquent, Cic.

perēmnis -e (per and annis), relating to the crossing of a river; auspicia, the auspices taken on crossing a river or any running water, Cic.

peremptus -a -um, partic. of perimo.

perendiē, adv. the day after to-morrow; scies igitur fortasse cras, summum perendie, Cic.

perēdinus -a -um (perendie), relating to the day after to-morrow; dies, the day after to-morrow, Cic.

perēnnis -e (per and annus). **I.** lasting or remaining throughout the year; militia, Liv. **II.** lasting, durable, perennial; aquae, Cic.; cursus stellarum, Cic.; monumentum aere perēnnius, Hor.; virtus, Cic.; loquacitas, Cic.

perēnnitas -ātis, f. (perēnnis), duration, durability, perpetuity; fontium, Cic.

perēnno, 1. (perēnnis), to last many years, be durable; arte perēnnat amor, Ov.

perēo -ii and -ivi -itum, 4. (to go through). **I.** to pass away, vanish, disappear; pereunt victae sole tepente nives, Ov.; dolium lymphae pereuntis, passing through, moving away, Hor. **II.** to be lost, to perish. **A.** Lit., a, of persons, to perish, die; foede, praeclare, Cic.; naufragio, Cic.; summo cruciati supplicioque, Cic.; eodem leto, Cic.; b, of things, urbes pereunt funditus, Hor.; peritura regna, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to pine away, waste away with love, amore, Verg.; 2, to be ruined politically; meo vitio pereō, Cic.; perii! I am undone! Plaut., Ter.; percam si (nisi), etc., a common form of imprecation, may I die if (if not), Ov.; 3, to be lost; a, to be wasted, spent in vain; ne oleum et opera philologiae nostrae perierit, Cic.; b, legal t. t., to be extinguished, to be lost, to expire; quia multis actiones et res peribant, Liv. (syncop. perf. infin., perisse, Ov., Liv.).

pěrequisito, 1. **I.** Intransit., *to ride through, ride round*; per omnes partes, Caes. **II.** Transít., *to ride round*; aciem, Liv.

pěrerro, 1. *to wander, ramble, stray through*; solum Latium, Liv.; forum, Hor.; pass., pererrato ponto, Verg.

pěerūdītus -a -um, *very learned*, Cic.

pěrexīgē, adv. *very scantily, very sparingly*, Cic.

pěrexīgūs -a -um, *very small, very little, very scanty*. **I.** Lit., 1. of space, loci spatium, Caes.; 2. of number, quantity, etc., bona corporis, Cic. **II.** Transf., of time, *very short*; dies, Cic.

pěrexpēditus -a -um, *very easy*, Cic.

perfacētē, adv. *very wittily*; perfacete dicta sunt, Cic.

perfacētus -a -um, *very witty, facetious*; aliquid perfacetum dicere, Cic.

perfacilē, adv. *very easily*; perfacile apparet, Cic.

perfacilis -e. **I.** *very easy*; erat perfacilis cognitio, Cic. **II.** *very courteous*; in audiendo, Cic.

perfamiliāris -e, *very intimate, familiar*; alicui, Cic.; subst., m. *a very intimate friend*; meus, Cic.

perfectē, adv. (perfectus), *perfectly, completely*; eruditus, Cic.

perfectiō -ōnis, f. (perficio), *perfection, completeness, completion*; perfectio maximorum operum, Cic.; hanc perfectionem absolutionemque in oratore desiderans, Cic.

perfector -ōris, m. (perficio), *a perfecter, completer, finisher*; dicendi, Cic.

perfectus -a -um, p. adj. (from perficio), *perfect, complete, finished*; homo, orator, Cic.; in dicendo, in arte, Cic.; C. Memmius perfectus litteris, Cic.; eloquentia, Cic.; valvas perfectiores nullas ullo unquam tempore fuisse, Cic.; quod ego summum et perfectissimum judico, Cic.

perferēns -entis, p. adj. (from perfero), *patient*; injuriarum, Cic.

perferō -tūli -lātum -ferre, *to carry through, bear, bring to a certain place or end*. **I.** Lit., **A.** nec pertulit ictum, *did not reach the mark*, Verg.; alveus fluminis non pertulit gravissimas naves, *did not admit of*, Liv.; reflex., se perferre hinc, *to betake oneself*, Verg. **B. a.** *to carry, bring, bear, convey*; literas ad aliquem, Cic.; alicui nuntium, Cic.; pass., *to be brought, to reach*; quum ad eum fama perlata esset, Liv.; **b.** esp., *to bring news*; equites pertulere consulem obsequi, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to maintain, preserve*; intrepidus ad fata novissima vultus, Ov. **B. 1.** *to bring to an end, carry through, complete*; mandata, Liv.; *id quod suscepit, quoad potero, perferam*, Cic.; **2.** *to carry through*; legem, rogationem, Cic.; **3.** *to bear, suffer, endure*; perfero et perferior omnes, Cic.; omnes indignitates contumeliasque, Caes.

perfīca -ae, f. (perficio), *she that accomplishes*; natura, Lucr.

perficiō -fēci -fectum, 3. (per and facio). **I.** *to bring to an end, complete, finish*; 1. *to make ready, finish*; pontem, Caes.; candelabrum, Cic.; 2. *to accomplish a period of time, to live through*; centum qui perfcit annos, Hor. **II. 1.** **a.** *to accomplish, achieve*; cogitata, Cic.; conata, Caes.; scelus, Cic.; **b.** *to bring to an end, to conduct to a close*; comitia, Liv.; bellum, Liv.; **c.** *to bring about, accomplish, effect*; perficiam ut, etc., Cic.; omnia perficit ne, etc., Cic.; non perficio, foll. by quominus, Cic.; 2. *to make perfect*; Achillem citharā, Ov.

perfidēlis -e, *very faithful*, Cic.

perfidia -ae, f. (perfidus), *faithlessness, perfidy, treachery, falsehood*; fraude et perfidia aliquid fallere, Cic.

perfidiosē, adv. (perfidiosus), *perfidiously, faithlessly, treacherously*; multa perfidiose facta, Cic.

perfidiosus -a -um (perfidia), *perfidious, faithless, treacherous*, Cic.

perfidus -a -um (per and fides), *perfidious, faithless, treacherous, false*; **a.** of persons, amicus, Cic.; **b.** of inanimate objects, arma, verbe, Ov.; sacramentum, Hor.

perfixus -a -um, *pierced through, transfixed*, Lucr.

perfiābilis -e (perflo), *that can be blown through*; dii, Cic.

perflāgitiosus -a -um, *very shameful, very flagitious*, Cic.

perflo, 1. *to blow through, blow over*; venti terras turbine perflant, Verg.

perfluctiō, 1. *to swarm all over*, Lucr.

perflūo -fluxi -fluxum, 3. *to flow, stream through*, Lucr.

perfodiō -fōdi -fossam, 3. *to dig through, pierce through*; **a.** parietes, Cic.; **b.** *to pierce through with the sword*; thoracæ, Verg.

perforō, 1. **I.** *to pierce through, perforate*; **a.** navem, Cic.; operculum ferreum, Liv.; **b.** *to pierce (with the sword)*; latus ense, Ov. **II.** *to form by boring*; duo lumina ab animo ad oculos perforata, Cic.

perfortiter, adv. *very bravely*, Ter.

perfrēquens -entis, *much visited, much frequented*; emporium, Liv.

perfrīco -fricūi -fricātum and -frictum, 3. **I.** *to rub over, to scratch*; caput sinistra manu, Cic. **II.** *to rub the face to hide the sign of blushing*; os, Cic.; hence, *to lay aside shame or modesty*, Cic.

perfrigidus -a -um, *very cold*; tempestas perfrigida, Cic.

perfringo -frēgi -fractum, 3. (per and frango). **I.** *to break through, break in pieces, shatter*. **A.** Lit., saxum, Cic.; naves perfrigerant proras, Liv. **B.** Fig., *to break through, set at naught, disregard, violate*; decreta senatus, Cic.; leges, Cic. **II.** *to break through, bear down*. **A.** Lit., phalangem hostium, Caes. **B.** Fig., omnes altitudines, Cic.; animos, *to overpower*, Cic.

perfrūor -fructus sum, 3. dep. **I.** *to enjoy thoroughly*; laetitia, Cic.; regali otio, Cic. **II.** *to execute completely*; mandatis patris, Ov.

perfuga -ae, m. (perfugio), *a deserter*, Cic.

perfūgiō -fūgi -fūgitum, 3. *to flee away*; **a.** *to fly to any place, take refuge in any place*; ad aliquem, Liv.; transf., ad otium, Cic.; **b.** *to desert to the enemy*; quum paene quotidie a Pompeio ad Caesarem perfugerent, Caes.

perfūgiūm -ii, n. (perfugio), *a place of refuge, refuge, asylum*; perfugiū et praesidium salutis, Cic.; plur., intercludere perfugia fortunae, Cic.

perfunctiō -ōnis, f. (perfungor), *a performing, discharging*; honorum, Cic.

perfundo -fūdi -fūsum, 3. *to pour over*. **I.** Lit., 1. *to moisten, wet*; **a.** aliquem sanguine, besprinkly, Tac.; perfundi, *to be moistened with*, and in middle, *to bathe in, swim in*; aqua ferventi a Rubrio, Cic.; vivo flumine, Liv.; perfusus fletu, Liv.; **b.** *to dye, stain*; ostro perfusae vestes, Verg.; 2. *to sprinkle, bestrew*; Lethaeo perfusa papavera somno, Verg. **II.** Fig., *to imbue or fill with anything*; qui me horror perfudit! Cic.; sensus jucunditate quādam perfunditur, Cic.; timore, Liv.

perfungor -functus sum, 3. dep., a, to accomplish, perform, execute, discharge; reipublicae muneribus, Cic.; rebus amplissimis, Cic.; b, to go through, endure; molestiā, Cic.; bello, Cic.; partic. pass., memoria perfuncti periculi, Cic.; absol., perfunctus sum, I have endured, Cic.; c, to enjoy; epulis, Ov.

perfurō, 3. to rage furiously, Verg.

Pergāmus -i, n. and **Pergāmus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Πέργαμος -ov). **I.** The citadel of Troy; gen. plur., **Pergāma** -ōrum, n. **II.** a town in Mysia, on the river Caicus, capital of the kingdom of Pergamus, residence of the Attalian kings, now Bergamo. Hence, **A.** **Pergāmenus** -a -um, relating to Pergamum (in Mysia). **B.** **Pergāmenus** -a -um, relating to the citadel of Troy, and hence, Trojan.

pergaudēo, 2. to rejoice exceedingly, Cic.

pergo, perrexi, perfectum, 3. (per and rego). **I.** Lit., to continue, proceed with, prosecute anything; with acc., iter, Sall., Liv.; with infin., ad eum ire, Cic.; absol., perge porro, Cic.; in Macedoniam, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of abstract subjects, ut ad eas (virtutes) cursim perfectura beata vita videatur, Cic. **B.** Of persons, to continue; id agere perrexi, Cic.; perge quatuor mihi istas partes explicare, Cic.; absol., perge ut coeperas, Cic.

pergrandis -e, very large, very great; a, of size, gemma, Cic.; b, of value, pecuniae summa, Cic.; c, of time, pergrandis natu, very old, Liv.

pergrātus -a -um, very pleasant, very delightful; pergratum mihi feceris si, etc., you would give me great pleasure if, etc., Cic.

pergrāvis -e, very weighty, very important; oratio, Cic.

pergrāviter, adv. very seriously; aliquem reprehendere, Cic.

pergula -ae, f. (pergo), a, a shed or outhouse used for various purposes, a shop, workshop, Plin.; b, a school, Juv.

perhibeo -ūi -itum, 2. (per and habeo). **I.** to bring forward, propose; quem Caecilius suo nomine perhiberet, Cic. **II.** a, to speak, say; ut Graii perhibent, as the Greeks say, Verg.; in pass., with nom. and infin., nuntii fuisse perhibentur; b, to call, consider; vatem hunc perhibeo optimum, Cic.

perhīlum, very little, Lucr.

perhōnōrificē, adv. very respectfully, Cic.

perhōnōrificus -a -um, 1, very honourable; discessus, Cic.; 2, very respectful; collega in me perhonorificus, Cic.

perhorrēo, 2. to shudder at, to dread, Ov.

perhorresco -horrui, 3. to become rough. **I.** Of water, to be agitated; aequor perhorruit, Ov. **II.** to be filled with dread, to shudder. **A.** Lit., a, intransit., recordatione consulatus vestri perhorresco, Cic.; b, transit., to shudder at; tantam religionem, fugam virginum, Cic. **B.** Transf., to tremble, quake; clamore perhorruit Aetne, Ov.

perhorridus -a -um, very dreadful; silvae, Liv.

perhūmānītēr, adv. very civilly, very kindly, Cic.

perhūmānus -a -um, very friendly, kind, civil; epistola, Cic.

Pēriclēs -is, m. (Περικλῆς), a celebrated Athenian statesman (d. 429 B.C.).

periclitatio -ōnis, f. (periclitor), a trial, experiment, Cic.

periclitor, 1. dep. (periculum). **I.** Intransit., **A.** to try, make a trial; periclitemur in exemplis, Cic. **B.** to be in danger, to be imperilled;

ut potius Gallorum vita quam legionariorum periclitaretur, Caes.; with abl., rebus suis, Liv. **II.** Transit., **A.** to try, test, prove, put to the proof; fortunam, Cic.; vires ingenii, Cic. **B.** to risk; non est salus periclitanda reipublicae, Cic.

Pēriclýmēnus -i, m. (Περικλύμενος), son of Neleus, an Argonaut.

periculōse, adv. (periculosus), dangerously; aegrotare, Cic.

periculōsus -a -um (periculum), full of danger, threatening danger, dangerous, perilous; vulnus, Cic.; with dat., periculosae libertati opes, Liv.

pericūlum (contr. **periculum**) -i, n. (root PER, whence experior), a trial, proof, test. **I.** Gen., 1, periculum facere, to make a trial, Caes.; with genit., fidei, Cic.; 2, an attempt in authorship Cic. **II.** danger, peril. **A.** Gen., periculum facere alicui rei, to risk, Liv.; salutem sociorum summum in periculum ad discipulum vocare, Cic.; capitis periculum adire, danger of life, Cic.; periculum subire pro amico, Cic.; periculum alicui creare, or confare, or inferre, or injicere, or facessere, Cic.; periculum est, with ne and the subj., there is danger that, etc., Cic. **B.** Esp., a trial, action, suit; a, lit., Cic.; b, a legal record or register; pericula magistratuum, Cic.

peridōnēus -a -um, very fit, suitable, appropriate; locus peridoneus castris, Caes.

Perillus -i, m. (Πέριλλος), an artist in metal at Athens, who made for Phalaris of Agrigentum a brazen bull, in which criminals were to be shut up and roasted, and who was the first to suffer death by it.

perillustis -e, 1, very plain, very evident, Nep.; 2, very distinguished, Cic.

perimbēcillus -a -um, very weak, Cic.

perimō -ēmi -emptum, 3. (per and emo), to destroy, ruin, annihilate. **I.** Lit., **A.** sensu perempto, Cic.; Troja perempta, Verg.; corpus pallore et macie peremptum, Liv. **B.** Esp., to kill a person; aliquem, Ov.; partic. perf. = slain, Verg., Liv. **II.** Fig., to hinder, thwart, frustrate; reditum, consilium, Cic.; causam publicam, Cic.

perincertus -a -um, very uncertain, Sall.

perincommōdē, adv. very inconveniently, very inopportunately; accidit incommode, Cic.

perincommōdus -a -um, very inconvenient, very troublesome, Liv.

perindē, adv. as, like as, just as, in a like manner; foll. by ac si, Cic.; atque, Cic.; quasi, Cic.; tamquam, Cic.; ut, Cic.; perinde ut . . . ita, Liv.; perinde utcumque . . . ita, Cic.

perindignē, adv. very indignantly, Suet.

perindulgens -entis, very indulgent, very tender, Cic.

perinfāmis -e, very infamous, Suet.

perinfirmus -a -um, very weak, Cic.

peringeniōsus -a -um, very clever, Cic.

periniquus -a -um, 1, very unfair, Cic.; 2, very discontented, very unwilling; periniquo animo patior, with acc. and infin., Cic.

perinsignis -e, very conspicuous, very remarkable, Cic.

Perinthus (-ōs) -i, f. (Πέρινθος), a city in Thrace, afterwards called Heraclea, now Erekh.

perinvisus -a -um, much hated; homo, Cic.

perinvitus -a -um, very unwilling, Cic.

perior, peritus sum, 4. to experience, make a trial of, Plaut.

Pēripātēticus -a -um (Περικατητικός), Peripatetic, belonging to the Peripatetic or Aristotelian

school of philosophy; subst., **Pēripātētici** -drum, m. *Peripatetic philosophers*.

pēripētasma -ātis, n. (περίπετασμα), a curtain, hanging, covering, Cic.

pērīrātus -a -um, very angry, Cic.

pēmīscēllis -īdis, f. (περίσκελλίς), a garter or an anklet, Hor.

pēristrōma -ātis, n. (περίστρωμα), a curtain, carpet, hanging, Cic. (abl. plur. heterocl., peristromatis).

pēristylum -i, n. (περίστυλον), a peristyle or court surrounded by a colonnade, Cic.

pēritē, adv. (peritus), skilfully, cleverly; perite dicere, Cic.; nihil (peritius) de foederibus, Cic.; peritissime venditare, Cic.

pēritia -ae, f. (peritus), knowledge derived from experience, skill; locorum ac militiae, Sall.

pērito, 1. to perish utterly, Lucr.

pēritus -a -um (perior), experienced, skilful, practised, expert; absol., peritissimi duces, Caes.; with genit., rerum, Cic.; with abl., quis iure peritor? Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad usum et disciplinam, Cic.; with infin., cantare, Verg.

perjēro = pejero (q.v.).

perjūcundē, adv. very pleasantly, very delightfully; in aliqua re versari, Cic.

perjūcundus -a -um, very pleasant, very delightful; litterae, disputatio, Cic.

perjūrīōsus -a -um (perjuriūm), full of perjury, perjured, Plaut.

perjūrīum -īi, n. (perjurus), false swearing, perjury, Cic.

perjūro = pejero (q.v.).

perjūrus (pejūrus) -a -um (per and jus), perjured, perjurus et mendax, Cic.; leno perjurissimus, Cic.; subst., a perjured person, Cic.

perlābor -lapsus sum, 3. to glide through, penetrate: rotissimas levibus perlabitur undas, glides along, Verg.; with ad and the acc., to reach to, inde perlapsus ad nos et usque ad Oceanum Hercules, Cic.

perlaetus -a -um, very joyful, Liv.

perlātē, adv. very widely, very extensively, Cic.

perlēcēbra (pellēcēbra) -ae, f. (pellicio), an enticing, alluring, Plaut.

perlectio = pellectio (q.v.).

perlēgo (pellēgo) -lēgi -lectum, 3. **I.** to survey thoroughly, scan, examine accurately; omnia oculis, Verg. **II.** A. to read through; librum, Cic. **B.** to read through, call over; senatum, to call over the roll of senators, Liv.

perlēvis -e, very light, very slight; perlevi momento, Cic.

perlēvītēr, adv. very slightly; pungit animi dolor, Cic.

perlībēns (perlībēns) -entis, very willing, Cic.

perlībentēr, adv. very willingly, Cic.

perlībērālis -e, well brought up, well-bred, Ter.

perlībērālītēr, adv. very liberally, very beautifully, Cic.

perlībet (perlūbet) -būt, 3. it is pleasing, very pleasant, Plaut.

perlīcio = pellicio (q.v.).

perlīto, 1. to offer an auspicious sacrifice, to sacrifice with favourable omens; primis hostiis, Liv.

perlōgē, adv. very far, Ter.

perlōgus -a -um, 1. very long; via, Cic.; 2. lasting a long time, tedious, Plaut.

perlūbet, etc. = perlībet, etc. (q.v.).

perlūcēo (pellūcēo) -luxi, 2. **I.** to shine through, gleam through; 1. lit., lux perlucens, Liv.; 2. fig., to shine through, be visible; perlucet ex eis virtutibus, Cic. **II.** to be transparent; pellucens, transparent; aether, Cic.; fig., oratio, Cic.

perlūcīdūlus (pellūcīdūlus) -a -um (dim. of perlūcīdus), somewhat transparent; lapsi, pearls, Cat.

perlūcīdus (pellūcīdus) -a -um, transparent; membranae, Cic.; transf., illustris et perlucida stella, bright, Cic.

perluctiōsus -a -um, very mournful, Cic.

perlūo -lūi -lūtum, 3. to wash, bathe; manus undā, Ov.; pass., perlui, as middle, to bathe; in fluminibus perluiuntur, Caes.; undā, Hor.

perlustro, 1. **I.** to pass, wander, range through; agros, Liv. **II.** to regard, consider, examine; omnia oculis, Liv.; aliquid animo, Cic.

permagnus -a -um, very great, very large; hereditas, Cic.; permagnum est, with infin., Cic.; subst., **permagnus** -i, n. a very great thing; quod permagni interest, Cic.

permālē, adv. very badly or unsuccessfully; pugnare, Cic.

permanātēr, adv. (permano), by flowing through, Lucr.

permanēo -mansi -mansum, 2. to remain, stay, abide. **I.** Lit., Seleucus in maritima ora permanens, Liv. **II.** 1. to last, continue; ut quam maxime permaneat diuturna corpora, Cic.; 2. to abide, remain; in mea pristina sententia, Cic.

permano, 1. **I.** to flow through. **A.** Lit., in saxis ac speluncis permanat aquarum liquidus humor, Lucr. **B.** Transf., to penetrate; permanat frigus ad ossa, Lucr. **II.** to flow to. **A.** Lit., succus permanat ad jecur, Cic. **B.** Transf., to reach, penetrate, extend; doctrina in civitatem, Cic.; ad aures alicuius, Cic.; conclusiunculae ad sensum non permanentes, Cic.

permansio -ōnis, f. (permaneo). **I.** a remaining, abiding in a place; quodvis enim supplicium levius est hac permansione, Cic. **II.** abiding in an opinion; in una sententia, Cic.

permārinus -a -um, relating to the sea; Lares, guardian deities of those who travel by sea, Liv.

permātūresco -mātūrūi, 3. to become thoroughly ripe, Ov.

permēdiōcris -e, very moderate, Cic.

permēo, 1. **I.** to go through, pass through, traverse; maria ac terras, Ov. **II.** to penetrate or reach; 1. longius in hostes, Tac.; 2. to pervade, Cic.

Permessus -i, n. (Περμησός), a river in Boeotia, rising in the spring on Helicon, sacred to the Muses, and flowing into the Copaic lake.

permētior -inensus sum, 4. dep. **I.** to measure through, measure out; solis magnitudinem, Cic. **II.** to traverse; acquor, Verg.

permētūens -entis, greatly fearing, Verg.

permingo -minxi, 3. to defile, Hor.

perminūsus -a -um, very small, very trifling, Cic.

permīrus -a -um, very wonderful; illud mihi permīrum accidit, with acc. and infin., Cic.

permiscēo -miscui -mixtum or -mistum, 2. to mix, mingle thoroughly. **I.** Lit., naturam cum materia, Cic.; permixti cum suis fugientibus, Caes. **II.** Fig., **A.** fructus acerbitate permixti, Cic. **B.** to confound, confuse, bring into disorder; omnia iura divina et humana, Caes.; Graciam, Cic.

permissio -ōnis, f. (permitto). **I.** yielding, surrender, Liv. **II.** permission, leave; mea permissio mansionis tuæ, Cic.

permissus -ū, m. (permitto), leave, permission; only in abl., permissu legis, Cic.

permittere -misi -missum, 3. to let go, let loose. **A.** Lit., 1, equos permittunt in hostem, Liv.; 2, to throw, hurt at a mark; saxum in hostem, Ov. **B.** Fig., 1, permittere tributatum, to make use of, Liv.; 2, a, to give up, yield, cede, surrender; alicui potestatem, Cic.; consulibus rempublicam, Cic.; se in fidem ac potestatem populi, Caes.; b, to give up, sacrifice; inimicitias patribus conscriptis, Cic.; permitto aliquid iracundiæ tuæ, make some allowances for, Cic.; c, to allow, permit; with infin., Liv.; with ut and the subj., Cic.; partic. subst., **permissum** -i, n. permission, Hor.

permixtē, adv. (permixtus, from permisco), in a mixed manner, confusedly, Cic.

permixtio -ōnis, f. (permisco), a mixing, mixture, Cic.

permōdestus -a -um, very modest, very moderate, Cic.

permōdicus -a -um, very moderate, very small, very slight, Suet.

permolestē, adv. (permolestus), very hardly, with much difficulty; permolestē tuli, I was much vexed, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Cic.

permolestus -a -um, very troublesome, very burdensome, Cic.

permotio -ōnis, f. (permoveo). **I.** a movement, motion, agitation; animi, Cic. **II.** an emotion, Cic.

permōvō -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move or stir up thoroughly. **I.** Lit., mare permotum, agitated, Lucr. **II.** Transf., **A.** to move, excite, agitate mentally; a, to persuade, induce, influence; aliquid pollicitationibus, Caes.; nihil te curulis aedilitas permovit quominus ludos flagitio polueres, Cic.; permotus auctoritate, injuriis, Cic.; b, to move, affect; mentem iudicium, Cic.; permotus metu, dolore, iracundiā, odio, Cic. **B.** to excite any particular passion or emotion; invidiam, inisericordiam, metum et iras, Tac.

permulcō -mulsi -mulsum and (rarely) -mulctum, 2. to stroke. **I.** **A.** Lit., aliquid manu, Ov.; barbam alicuius, Liv. **B.** Fig., a, to charm, delight; sensum voluptate, Cic.; b, to soothe, tranquillise, soften; senectutem, Cic.; iram alicuius, Cic. **II.** Transf., to touch gently; lumina virgā, Ov.

permultus -a -um, very much, very many; a, adj., viri, Cic.; b, subst., **permultum** -i, n. much, Cic.; hence, permulto, by far, by much; with compar., permulto clariora, Cic.; c, adv., permultum, very much; permultum ante, long before, Cic.

permūnō -ivi -itum, 4. to fortify completely, to finish fortifying; quæ munimenta inchoaverat, permunit, Liv.

permūtatio -ōnis, f. (permuto). **I.** change, alteration; coloris, Cic.; magna permutatio rerum, Cic. **II.** an exchange, barter; 1, permutatio mercium, Tac.; plur., partim emptiones, partim permutationes, Cic.; 2, exchange of money; publica, Cic.

permūto, 1. **I.** to change completely; sententiam, Cic.; dominos, Hor. **II.** to exchange, barter; 1, nomina inter se, Plaut.; 2, a, to exchange money; ut cum quaestu populi pecunia permutteretur, Cic.; b, to exchange prisoners; captives, Liv.

perna -æ, f. (πέπρα), a leg of pork, a ham, or gammon, Hor.

pernecessarius -a -um. **I.** very necessary; tempus, Cic. **II.** very intimate; homo intimus ac mihi pernecessarius, Cic.

pernecessō, adv. very necessary; esse, Cic.

pernegō, 1. **I.** to deny obstinately, persist in denying; with acc. and infin., Cic. **II.** to persist in refusing, Plaut.

perniciābills -e (perniciēs), deadly, destructive, fatal; morbi, Liv.; id perniciabile reo, Tac.

perniciālis -e (perniciēs), deadly, fatal, Lucr.

perniciēs -ē, f. (per and nex). **I.** destruction, disaster, calamity, ruin; perniciem afferit vitas alicuius, Cic.; incumbere ad alicuius perniciem, Cic.; moliri alicuius perniciem, Cic. **II.** Meton., a dangerous person or thing; perniciēs provinciae Siciliae, Cic. (old genit., pernicii and dat., perniciē).

perniciōsē, adv. (perniciōsus), destructively, ruinously, calamitously, perniciously; annis perniciōse sciscuntur in populo, Cic.; quo perniciōsius de republica merentur vitiosi homines, Cic.

perniciōsus -a -um (perniciēs), calamitous, pernicious, dangerous; esp., dangerous to the state; exemplum, Cic.; lex, Cic.; morbi, Cic.

pernicitas -ātis, f. (pernix), swiftness, fleetness, agility, Cic.

perniciōter, adv. (pernix), swiftly, actively, nimbly; equo desillire, Liv.

perniumum, adv. far too much, Ter.

pernix -nīcis (* pernitor), swift, nimble, agile, active; corpus, Liv.

pernōbills -e, very celebrated; epigramma Graecum, Cic.

pernocto, 1. (pernoctō), to pass the night, spend the night; ad ostium carceris, Cic.; in nive, Cic.; extra moenia, Liv.; fig., haec studia pernoctant nobiscum, Cic.

pernosco -nōvi -nōtum, 3. to investigate thoroughly, to become thoroughly acquainted with; hominum mores ex oculis, vultu, etc., Cic.

pernotesco -nōtūi, 3. to become generally well known, Tac.

pernox -noctē (only in nom. and abl.), lasting all night; luna pernox erat, Liv.

pernūmero, 1. to count out, reckon completely; imperatam pecuniam, Liv.

1. **perō** -ōnis, m. a boot of rough leather or untanned hide, Verg.

2. **Perō** -ūs, f. (Περὼ), daughter of Neleus, sister of Nestor.

perobscūrus -a -um, very obscure; quaestio, Cic.

perōdi -ōsus sum -ōdisse, to hate exceedingly, only in partic. perf., **perōsus** -a -um, hating, detesting; decem virorum scelera, Liv.; lucem, shunning the light, Ov.; perosum esse, to hate, detest; plebs consulum nomen perosa erat, Liv.

perōdiōsus -z -um, much hated, very trouble some, Cic.

perōficiōsē, adv. very obligingly, very attentively; qui me perōficiose observavit, Cic.

Perōleo, 2. to emit a bad smell, Lucr.

Perōnātus -a -um (1. perō), wedding boots of untanned leather, Pers.

peropportūnē, adv. very opportunely, very seasonably; venire, Cic.

peropportūnus -a -um, very opportune, very seasonable, very convenient; deversorium, Cic.

peroptātō, adv. according to one's desire, Cic.

perōpūs, adv. very necessary, Ter.

peroratio -ōnis, f. (peroro), a, the conclusion of a speech, peroration, Cic.; b, the closing speech, Cic.

perornatus -a -um, very ornate (of an orator), Cic.

perorno, 1. to adorn greatly; senatum, Tac.

peroro, 1. I. to speak from beginning to end, to plead a cause throughout, explain or state thoroughly; totam causam, Cic. II. to end, close; a, with accus., totum hoc crimen decum-anum perorabo, Cic.; res illā dē non peroratur, Cic.; b, absol., to conclude a speech, to wind up; quoniam satis multa dixi est mihi perorandum, Cic.; also to close a case (of the last speaker at a trial), Cic.

perōsus -a -um, v. perodi.

perpāco, 1. to pacify thoroughly, tranquillise; necdum omnia in Graecia perpacata erant, Liv.

perparcō, adv. very sparingly, very frugally, Ter.

perparvulus -a -um, very little; sigilla, Cic.

perparvus -a -um, very little, very small; perparva et tenuis civitas, Cic.

perpastus -a -um (per and pasco), well fed, fat; canis, Phaedr.

perpauculus -a -um, very few, very little; passus, Cic.

perpaucus -a -um, very few, very little; a, adj., advocati, Cic.; b, plur. subst., (a) m., perpauci, very few, Cic.; (β) n., perpauca dicere, Cic.

perpaululum (perpaululum) -i, n. dim. a very, very little, Cic.

perpaulum (perpaulum), adv. a very little, Cic.

perpauper -ēris, very poor, Cic.

perpauillum -i, n. a very little, Plaut.

perpavescō, 3. to terrify exceedingly, Plaut.

perpello -pelli -pulsum, 3. 1, to drive, to urge, compel, prevail upon, constrain; urbem eo metu ad deditionem, Liv.; gen. with ut or ne and the subj., Sall., Liv.; 2, to make a deep impression on; candor huius te et proceritas, vultus oculique perpulerunt, Cic.

perpendiculum -i, n. (perpendo), a plumb-line, plummet; ad perpendiculum columnas exigere, Cic.; ad perpendiculum, in a straight line, Cic., Caes.

perpendo -pendi -pensum, 3. to weigh carefully, to consider, examine, investigate; transf., aliquid ad disciplinae praecepta, Cic.; perpenditur amicitia veritate, Cic.

perperam, adv. wrongly, falsely, untruly; iudicare, Cic.; facere, Cic.

perpēs -pētis (= perpetuus), continuous, unbroken, perpetual; noctem perpetem, throughout the night, Plaut.

perpressio -ōnis, f. (perpetior), suffering; endurance; laborum, Cic.; dolorum, Cic.

perpētior -pessus, 3. dep. (per and patior), to bear, endure, suffer steadfastly; dolorem, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Verg.

perpētro, 1. (per and patro), to complete, accomplish, perform, commit, effect, bring about, finish; caedem, sacrificium, Liv.

perpētuitas -ātis, f. (perpetuus), uninterrupted continuance, perpetuity, continuity; vitae, Cic.; orationis, Cic.; ad perpetuitatem, for ever, Cic.

1. **perpētūo**, adv. (perpetuus), perpetually, for ever, uninterruptedly, Cic.

2. **perpētūo**, 1. (perpetuus), to make continual or perpetual, continue, perpetuate; verba,

to pronounce in unbroken succession, Cic.; potestatem iudicium, to maintain unbroken, Cic.

perpētūus -a -um (peto), continuous, uninterrupted, continual. I. a, of space, munitiones, Caes.; oratio, Cic.; carmen, Hor.; b, of time, unbroken, continuing, lasting, perpetual; ignis Vestae perpetuus ac sempiternus, Cic.; quaestiones, composed of a standing body of judges, Cic.; in perpetuum, for ever, Cic. II. universal, general; ius, Cic.

perplācō, 2. to please exceedingly; ea (lex) mihi perplacet, Cic.

perplexē, adv. (perplexus), confusedly, obscurely; indicare, Liv.

perplexus -a -um (partic. of *perplecto), confused, intricate, entangled. I. Lit., iter, Verg. II. Transf., confused, intricate, obscure, perplexed, dark, ambiguous; sermones, Liv.; perplexum Punico astu responsum, Liv.

perplicatus -a -um (per and plico), entangled, involved, Lucr.

perplūo, 3. to let the rain through; perpluunt tigna, Plaut.; hence, to rain into; amor in pectus perpluit meum, Plaut.

perpōlio, 4. I. to smooth, polish thoroughly, Plin. II. to polish, perfect, complete; illam superiorem partem perpolire atque conicere, Cic.

perpōlitus -a -um, p. adj. (from perpolio), polished, accomplished, refined; perfecti in dicendo et perpolitī homines, Cic.; vita perpolitā humanitate, Cic.

perpōpālō, 1. dep. to lay waste, devastate completely; Italiani, Liv.

perporto, 1. to carry, transport to any place, Liv.

perpōtatio -ōnis, f. (perpoto), a continued drinking, drunken debauch; plur., intemperantissimae perpotationes, Cic.

perpōto, 1. I. to continue drinking, to keep up a drunken debauch; totos dies, Cic.; perpotant ad vesperum, Cic. II. to drink up, Lucr.

perprēmo = perprimo (q.v.).

perprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. (per and premo), to press hard; cubilia, to lie upon, Hor.

perpropinquus -a -um, very nearly related; M. illius Auri perpropinquus, Cic.

perprosper -ēra -ērum, very prosperous; valetudo, very good, Suet.

perprurisco, 3. to itch all over, Plaut.

perpugnax -ācis, very pugnacious; in disputando, Cic.

perpulcher -chra -chrum, very beautiful, Ter.

perpurgo, 1. I. to make thoroughly clean; se quādam herbula, Cic. II. Fig., 1, to explain thoroughly, to clear up; locum orationis, Cic.; 2, to confute, refute; criminā, Cic.

perpusillus -a -um, very small, very little; in double sense, perpusillus testis processit . . . non accusabis, perpusillum rogabo, i.e., I will ask a little question, I will question the little man, Cic.

perquam, adv. (per and quam), very much, extremely; perquam grave est dictu, Cic.; perquam brevis, Cic.

perquiro -sivi -situm, 3. (per and quaero), to inquire earnestly, make accurate inquiries, search for eagerly; vias, Caes.; vasa, Cic.; illa ab accusatore, Cic.

perquisitē, adv. (perquisitus, from perquiro), accurately; in compar., perquisitus et diligenter conscribere, Cic.

perrāro, adv. (perrarus), very rarely, very seldom, Cic.

perrārus -a -um, very uncommon, very rarely, Liv.

perreconditus -a -um, very abstruse, very secondite, Cic.

perrepto -repsi -reptum, 3. to crawl through, creep over, Tib.

perrepto, 1. (intens. of perrepto), to crawl about, to crawl through, Plaut.

Perrhaebia -ae, f. (Περραιβία), a district in Thessaly. Adj., **Perrhaebus** -a -um, Perrhaebian, poet. = Thessalian.

perridiculē, adv. (perridiculus), very laughably, Cic.

perridiculus -a -um, very laughable, very ridiculous, Cic.

perrōgo, 1. to ask a number of persons in succession, to ask one after another; sententiam, sententias, Liv.

perrumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. **I.** Intransit., to break through, burst a way through; per medios hostes, Caes.; per aciem, Liv. **II.** Transit., to break through, burst through. **A.** Lit., 1, rates, Caes.; 2, to make a way through; paludem, Caes.; cuneos hostium, Liv. **B.** Fig., to break through, subdue, overpower, annihilate; periculum, Cic.; quaestiones, Cic.

1. **Persa** -ae, f. (Πέρση). **I.** a nymph, mother of Aeetes, Circe, and Hecate by Sol. Hence, adj., **Persēs** -idis, f. (Περσηίς) = magical; herbae, Ov.; sc. Musa, a poem, Ov. **II.** name of a little dog, Cic.

2. **Persa**, v. **Persae**.

Persae -ārum, m. (Πέρσαι), the Persians; sing., **Persa** -ae, m. and **Persēs** -ae, m.; hence, **A. Persia** -ae, f. **Persia**. **B. Persis** -idis, f., adj., **Persian**, Ov.; 2, subst., **Persia** in a narrower sense, **Persis**, the district between Earmania, Media, and Susiana, now Fars or Farsistan. **C. Adj., Persicus** -a -um, **Persian**; arbor, or simply **Persicus** -i, f. the peach-tree; **Persica** -arum, n. **Persian history**.

persaepe, adv. very often, Cic.

persalsē, adv. (persalsus), very wittily; persalse et humaniter gratias mihi agit, Cic.

persalsus -a -um, very witty, Cic.

persālūtatio -ōnis, f. (persaluto), a greeting, salutation, Cic.

persālūto, 1. to greet a number in succession, greet all round; omnes, Cic.

persanctē, adv. very sacredly, Ter.

persāpiens -entis, very wise; homo, Cic.

persāpiētēs, adv. (persapiens), very wisely, Cic.

perscientēr, adv. (per and scio), very knowingly, very discreetly, Cic.

perscindo -scidi -scissum, 3. to tear to pieces; omnia perscendente vento, Liv.

perscitus -a -um, very fine, very clever, very pretty; (in tinesis) per mihi scitum videtur, Cic.

perscribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. to write down accurately, explicitly. **A.** Gen., rationes sunt perscriptae scite et litterate, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, officially, to note down, enter in a memorandum-book or register; a, omnia iudicium dicta, interrogata, responsa, Cic.; b, to enter in an account-book; falsum nomen, Cic.; 2, to notify, announce, relate in writing; alicui mitissimam alicuius orationem, Cic.; de suis rebus ad Lollium, Cic.; 3, to make over or assign to in writing; illam pecuniam in aedem sacram re-Sciendam perscribere, Cic.

perscriptio -ōnis, f. (perscribo). **I.** a, an entering in a register, Cic.; b, an entering in an account-book, Cic. **II.** a making over or assigning by a written document, Cic.

perscriptor -ōris, m. (perscribo), one who writes down or makes an entry, Cic.

perscrūtōr, 1. dep. **I.** to search through, look through, seek through; arculas muliebres, Cic. **II.** Transf., to examine into, to investigate; naturam rationemque criminum, Cic.

persēco -sēcū -sectum, 1. to cut off entirely, cut through, cut out; 1, id ne serperet iterum latius, Liv.; 2, to dissect, lay bare; rerum naturas, Cic.

persector, 1. dep. **I.** to follow, pursue eagerly; accipitres persectantes, Lucr. **II.** Transf., to investigate; primordia, Lucr.

persēcūtio -ōnis, f. (persequor), a prosecution, Cic.

persēdēo -sēdi -sessum, 2. to remain sitting; in equo dies noctesque persedendo, Liv.

persegnis -e, very sluggish, very languid; proelium, Liv.

persēnex -is, very old, Suet.

persentiō -sensi -sensus, 4. 1, to perceive distinctly; eam tali peste teneri, Verg.; 2, to feel deeply; magno pectore curas, Verg.

persentisco, 3. 1, to perceive distinctly, Ter.; 2, to feel deeply, Lucr.

Persēphōnē -ēs, f. (Περσεφώνη), the Greek name of Proserpina (q.v.); meton. = death, Ov.

persēquor -sēcūtus and -sēcūtus sum, -sēcui, 3. dep. **I.** to follow constantly, pursue earnestly. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., vestigia alicuius, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to follow with hostile intent, pursue; fugientes usque ad flumen, Caes.; b, to search through a place; omnes solitudines, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, omnes vias, to use every method, Cic.; 2, a, to strive after, seek to attain; voluptates, Cic.; b, to follow after, busy oneself with; artes, Cic.; c, to imitate; ironiam, Cic.; aliquem, Cic.; d, to belong to a sect, to be a follower of; sectam et instituta alicuius, Cic.; Academiam veterem, Cic.; e, to pursue hostilely, avenge, punish; civitatem bello, Caes.; injurias, Cic.; mortem alicuius, to avenge, Cic.; f, to prosecute judicially; (a) a person, aliquem iudicio, Cic.; (B) to strive to obtain; jus suum, Cic.; bona sua lite acta iudicio, Cic.; g, to follow up an act, bring about, accomplish, perform, execute; mea mandata, Cic.; incepta, Liv.; h, to treat of verbally or in writing; set forth, expound, describe; quae versibus persecutus est Ennius, Cic.; Brutus philosophiam Latinis literis persequitur, Cic. **II.** to reach to, attain to. **A.** Lit., aliquem ne persequi quidem posse triginta diebus, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to collect, call in; hereditates aut syngraphas, Cic.; 2, to write down, register; quae dicuntur, Cic.

1. **Persēs** -ae and **Perseus** -ēs, m. (Πέρσης), the last king of Macedonia, defeated by the Roman general Aemilius Paulus (168 B.C.). Hence, 1, **Persicus** -a -um, relating to Perseus; 2, **Persēis**, acc. -ida, f. a town in Macedonia.

2. **Persēs** -ae, m. a Persian, v. **Persae**.

Persēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Περσεύς), son of Jupiter and Danaë, slayer of the Medusa and the monster to whom Andromeda was exposed; hence, adj., 1, **Persēus** -a -um; 2, **Persēius** -a -um, relating to Perseus.

persēverans -antis, p. adj. (from persevero), holding out, enduring, persevering, Liv.

persēverantēr, adv. (perseverans), perseveringly, persistently; bene coeptam rem tuam, Liv.

persēverantia -ae, f. (persevero), perseverance, endurance, persistence, Cic.

persēverō, 1. (perseverus). **I.** Intransit., *to persist, remain constant, persevere in anything*; **a**, in sua sententia, Cic.; pass. used also impers., non est ab isto perseveratum, Cic.; **b**, to continue or finish a voyage or journey; una navis perseveravit, Caes. **II.** Transit., to proceed with, persist in; id, Cic.; with infin., injuriam facere fortissime, Cic.; with acc. and infin., to maintain that; perseverabat se esse Orestem, Cic.

persēverus -a -um, *very strict*; imperium, Tac.

Persia, v. Persae.

Persicus, v. Persae and Perses.

persidēo -sēdi -sessum, 2. = **persedeo** (q.v.).

persido -sēdi -sessum, 3. to settle down, Verg.

persigno, 1. to note down, record; dona, Liv.

persimilis -e, *very like, very similar*; statua istius persimilis, Cic.

persimplex -leis, *very simple*, Tac.

persisto, 3. to remain constant, persist in anything; in eadem impudentia, Liv. (for perfect form v. **persto**).

Persius -li, m. **I.** an orator, contemporary with Lucilius. **II.** a celebrated Roman satirist in the reign of Nero.

persolla -ae, f. (dim. of persona), a little mask; hence, as a term of reproach, a little fright, Plaut.

persolvō -solvi -sōlūtum, 3. **I.** to unloose; fig., = to explain, expound, Cic. **II.** to pay, pay off; **a**, lit., stipendium militibus, Cic.; **aes** alienum alienis nominibus suis copis, to pay the debts of others with one's own money, Sall.; **b**, transf., to pay, give, render to any one his due, discharge an obligation; grates, Verg.; meritam diis immortalibus gratiam, Cic.; poenas, to suffer punishment, Cic.; epistolae, to answer a letter, Cic.

persōna -ae, f. the mask worn by the actors in the Greek and Roman drama. **I.** Lit., ut ex persona mihi ardere oculi hominis histrionis viderentur, Cic. **II.** Meton., 1. the part, character, person represented by the actor; persona de mīno, Cic.; 2, transf., **a**, the part which any one plays; the character which he sustains in the world; accusatoris, Cic.; petitoris personam capere, Cic.; personam in republica tueri principis, to be a leading man in the state, Cic.; **b**, a person in the abstract = a personality, individuality, character; huius Staleni persona, Cic.

persōnātus -a -um (persona), 1. clad in a mask, masked; Roscius, Cic.; 2, fictitious, not genuine, counterfeited; quid est, cur ego personatus ambulem, Cic.

persōno -sōnūi -sōnitum, 1. **I.** Intransit., **A.** to sound through, resound thoroughly; domus cantu personabat, Cic.; aures personant huiusmodi vocibus, Cic.; id totis personabat castris, Liv.; of persons, to shout, Tac. **B.** to perform upon a musical instrument; citharā lōpas personat, Verg. **II.** Transit., **A.** to fill with sound, cause to resound; aequora conchā, Verg. **B.** **a**, to cry loudly, with acc. and infin., Cic.; **b**, to proclaim loudly; quas (res) isti in angulis personant, Cic.

perspecto, 1. (intens. of perspicio), 1. to look at to the end, Suet., 2. to look all about, Plaut.

perspectus -a -um, p. adj. (from perspicio), well known, fully known, virtus, Cic.; (superl.), benevolentia perspectissima, Cic.

perspēcūlor, 1. dep. to investigate, explore thoroughly, Suet.

perspergo, 3. (per and spargo), to sprinkle,

molsten; fig., quo tamquam sale perspergatur omnis oratio, Cic.

perspicācitas -ātis, f. (perspicax), sharp-sightedness, Cic. (?)

perspicax -ācis (perspicio), sharp-sighted, acute; id quod acutum ac perspicax naturā est, Cic.

perspicientia -ae, f. (perspicio), a perfect acquaintance with or knowledge of; veri, Cic.

perspicio -spexi -spectum, 3. (per and specio). **I.** Intransit., to look into, to penetrate by the look; quo non modo non intrari, sed ne perspici quidem posset, Cic. **II.** Transit., **A.** to see through, look through, behold; ut prae densitate arborum perspici caelum vis posset, Liv. **B.** **a**, to look at attentively, survey, examine; domum tuam, Cic.; **b**, to read through something written; eas (epistolas) ego oportet perspiciam, Cic.; **c**, to regard mentally, note, observe, investigate, ascertain; alienius fidem, Cic.; animos regum, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Cic.; or pass., with nom. and infin., Cic.; with rel. sent., ista veritas quae sit, non satis perspicio, Cic.

perspicūō, adv. (perspicuus), clearly, plainly, evidently; plane et perspicue expedire aliquid, Cic.

perspicuitas -ātis, f. (perspicuus), 1. clearness, brightness, transparency, Plin.; 2, transf., clearness, perspicuity, Cic.

perspicuus -a -um (perspicio). **I.** transparent, bright, clear; aquae, Ov. **II.** Transf., clear, evident, perspicuous; utilitatis ratio aut perspicua nobis aut obscura, Cic.

persterno -strāvi -strātum, 3. to make quiescent, pave thoroughly; viam silice, Liv.

perstimulo, 1. to goad on violently, Tac.

persto -stīti -stāturus, 1. to stand firm, remain standing. **I.** Lit., armati omnes diem totum perstant, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** to remain unchanged, to last, endure; nihil est quod toto perstet in orbe, Ov. **B.** to stand firm, persist, persevere; in incepto, Liv.; in sententia, Cic.; with infin., si perstiteris corpus ad ea quae dixi referre, Cic.

perstrēpo -trēpi, 3. to make a great noise, Ter.

perstringo -strinxi -strictum, 3. to graze, graze against. **I.** Lit., **a**, portum aratro, Cic.; solum aratro, to plough, Cic.; **b**, esp., to wound slightly; fennur, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a**, to touch, seize, lay hold of; horror ingens spectantes perstringit, Lit., consulatus meus eum perstringerat, had moved, Cic.; **b**, to scold, blame, reproach; voluntatem facietis, Cic.; aliquem suspicione, Cic.; **c**, to touch upon in discourse, relate briefly; tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem, Cic.

perstūdīōsē, adv. (perstudiosus), very eagerly, very willingly, Cic.

perstūdīōsus -a -um, very eager, very desirous, very fond, litterarum, Cic.

persuādēo suāsi -suāsum, 2. **I.** to convince; with or without dat. of pers., with accus. and infin., or rel. sent., or with de and the abl., velum tibi ita persuadeas me tuis consiliis nullo loco defuturum, Cic.; imprimis hoc volumus persuadere, non interire animas, Caes.; pass. impers., hoc ipsis Siculis ita persuasum est, Cic. **II.** to persuade, prevail upon a person to adopt any course of action; with or without dat. of pers. and with ut and the subj., or the subj. alone, or with rel. sent., or with the infin., huic persuadet uti ad hostes transcat, Caes.; with accus. of thing, quorum si utrinvis (Pompeio) persuasissim, Cic.; pass. impers., quibus persuasum est hostem persequi, Cic.

persuāsio -ōnis, f. (persuadeo), 1. a case

vincing, persuasion, Cic.; **2**, a conviction, belief, opinion; superstitionum persuasione, Tac.

persuāsus -ū, m. (persuadeo), persuasion; huius persuasu, Cic.

persubtilis -e, **1**, very fine, very subtle, Lucr.; **2**, very subtle, very refined; oratio, Cic.

persulto, **1**. (salto). **I**. Intransit., to leap, skip about a place; inagro, Liv. **II**. Transit., to range through; captam Italiam, Tac.

pertaedet -taesum est, **2**. impers. to be weary of, disgusted with anything; pertaesum est levitatis, Cic.; vos injuriae pertaesum est; Sall.

pertendo -tendi -tensum and -tentum, **3**. **I**. to continue, carry through; aliquid, Ter. **II**. to direct one's steps anywhere, to go; pars maxima Romam pertenderunt, Liv.

pertento, **1**. **I**. to prove, test, try. **A**. Lit., pugione utrumque, Tac. **B**. Transf., a, to put to the test; adolescentium animos, Liv.; b, to consider, to examine; perspice rem et pertenta, Cic. **II**. to seize, lay hold of, affect; tremor pertentat corpora, Verg.

pertenuis -e, **1**, very fine, very small, Plin.; **2**, very small, very slight; spes salutis, Cic.; suspicio, Cic.

pertēbro, **1**. to bore through; columnam, Cic.

pertergō -tersi -tersum, **2**. to wipe off, wipe up. **I**. Lit., gausape mensam, Hor. **II**. Transf., to touch gently, Lucr.

perterrēfacio (-fēci) -factum, **3**. (pertereo and facio), to frighten, terrify exceedingly, Ter.

perterrēo -terrui -territum, **2**. to frighten, terrify exceedingly; maleficii conscientia perterritus, Cic.

perterricēpus -a -um, sounding, rattling terribly, Lucr.

pertexo -texui -textum, **3**. to weave entirely; transf., to complete, accomplish; pertexe modo quod exorsus es, Cic.

pertica -ae, f. a long pole or rod, Ov.

pertimēfactus -a -um (pertimeo and facio), frightened exceedingly, ap. Cic.

pertimesco -timui, **3**. (pertimeo), to fear exceedingly, be very much afraid of; nullius potentiam, Cic.; de suis periculis, Cic.

pertinācia -ae, f. (pertinax), firmness, obstinacy, pertinacity; hominum nimia pertinacia et arrogantia, Caes.; in pertinacia perstare, Liv.; frangere pertinaciam, Liv.

pertinaciter, adv. (pertinax), firmly, obstinately, pertinaciously; fusos insequi, Liv.

pertinax -ācis (per and tenax). **I**. having a firm hold, tenacious; digito male pertinaci, Hor. **II**. firm, persistent, persevering, pertinacious, obstinate; virtus, Liv.; concertatio, Cic.; pertinax ad obtinendam injuriam, Liv.

pertinēo -tinui, **2** (per and teneo), to reach to, extend to. **I**. Lit., venae in omnes partes corporis pertinentes, Cic.; Belgae pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni, Caes. **II**. Transf., **1**, to reach, extend, spread; eadem bonitas ad multitudinem pertinet, Cic.; **2**, to tend towards, to have as an object or result; ea quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent, Caes.; quorsum pertinet? of what service is it? of what good is it? Hor.; **3**, to relate, pertain, belong to; a, illas ad officium meum pertinet, Cic.; interpretando, quorsum quidque pertineat, Cic.; b, to attach to, to fall upon; ad quem suspicio maleficii pertineat, Cic.; **4**, to have an influence upon, affect; si quid hoc ad rem pertinet, Cic.; **5**, to relate to; quod or quantum pertinet ad, with

acc., in relation to; quod ad populum pertinet, Cic.

pertingo, **3**. (per and tango), to stretch out, extend to; collis in immensum pertingens, Sall.

pertōlō, **1**. to endure to the end, bear completely, Lucr.

pertorquēo, **2**. to twist, distort, Lucr.

pertractatio -ōnis, f. (pertracto), an occupying or busying oneself with, application to anything; rerum publicarum, Cic.

pertracto (pertracto), **1**. **I**. to touch with the hands, lay hold of, handle, feel; barbatulos mullos exceptare de piscina et pertractare, Cic. **II**. Transf., a, to busy oneself with, treat, study; philosophiam, Cic.; b, to influence, work upon; sensus mentesque hominum, Cic.

pertrāho -traxi -tractum, **3**. to drag to a place; a, to forcibly conduct; aliquem in castra, Liv.; b, to entice or allure to a place; hostem ad insidiarum locum, Liv.

pertracto = pertracto (q.v.).

pertristis -e, **1**, very sorrowful, ap. Cic.; **2**, very austere; quidam patruus, Cic.

pertrūmultuōsē, adv. in an agitated or tumultuous manner; nuntiare, Cic.

pertundo -tūdi -tūsum (-tūssum) and -tūsum, **3**. to bore through, thrust through, push through, Cat.

perturbātē, adv. (perturbatus), confusedly, in a disorderly manner; dicere, Cic.

perturbatio -ōnis, f. (perturbo), confusion, disorder, disquiet. **I**. Lit., caeli, stormy weather, Cic. **II**. Transf., a, confusion, disorder; rationis atque ordinis, Cic.; animorum, Cic.; vitae, Cic. **B**. **1**, political disorder, disquiet, disturbance; magnā rerum perturbatione impendite, Cic.; **2**, passion, emotion; perturbationes sunt genere quatuor, aegritudo, formido, libido, laetitia, Cic.

perturbatrix -icis, f. (perturbo), she that disturbs, Cic.

perturbātus -a -um, p. adj. (from perturbo), confused, disquieted, disturbed; numquam vidi hominem perturbatiorem metu, Cic.

perturbo, **1**. to disturb greatly, bring into complete confusion. **I**. Lit., aciem, Sall.; ordines, Caes. **II**. Transf., a, to disturb, confuse; conditiones factionesque bellicas perjurio, to break, Cic. **B**. **1**, to disturb politically; provinciam, Cic.; **2**, to disturb the feelings, to disquiet, alarm; de republicae salute perturbari, Cic.; perturbari animo, Caes.

perturpis -e, very base, very disgraceful, Cic.

pertūsus -a -um, p. adj. (from pertundo), bored through, perforated; dolium a fundo pertusum, Liv.

pērgūno -unxi -unctum, **3**. to anoint thoroughly, besmear; corpora oleo, Cic.

pērrubānus -a -um, **1**, very polite, refined, witty, Cic.; **2**, in a bad sense, over-polite, Cic.

pērgurgō -ursi, **2**. to urge greatly, earnestly press upon, Suet.

pērrūro -ussi -ustum, **3**. **I**. to burn thoroughly, to burn up; agrum, Liv. **II**. a, to inflame (with love, etc.); perurimur aestu, Ov.; perustus inani gloria, Cic. **B**. **1**, to gull, chafe, inflame; subducant oneri colla perusta boves, Ov.; **2**, to pinch, nip with cold; terra perusta gelu, Ov.

Pērrūsia -ae, f. one of the twelve allied Etruscan towns, now Perugia. Hence, **Pērrūsianus** -a -um, belonging to Perugia.

pērrūtilis -e, very useful, Cic.

pervādo -vāsi -vāsum, **3**. **I**. to go through, come through pass through. **A**. Lit., incendium

peragros pervāsīt, Cic.; **per aequa et iniqua loca**, Liv. **B.** Transf., *pervade*; opinio quae per animos gentium barbararum pervaserat, Cic. **II.** *to attain, to reach to, to arrive at*. **A.** Lit., in Italiam, Cic.; ad castra, Liv. **B.** Transf., *to reach to*; locus nullus est quo non hominum fido pervaserit, Cic.

pervāgātus -a -um, p. adj. (from pervagor). *1. spread abroad, well known*; sermo, Cic.; pervagatissimus versus, Cic.; neut. plur. subst., ista communia et pervagata, those well-known rules, Cic. **II.** *common, general*; pars est pervagator, Cic.

pervāgor -ātus sum, 1. **I.** Intransit., *to wander, to rove about*. **A.** Lit., omnibus in locis, Caes. **B.** Transf., *to be widely spread*; a, = *to become known everywhere*; quod in exteris nationibus usque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est, Cic.; b, *to become common*; ne is honos nimium pervagetur, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to wander through*. **A.** Lit., bello prope orbem terrarum, Liv. **B.** Transf., cupiditates, timores omnium mentes pervagantur, Cic.

pervāgus -a -um, *wandering everywhere*; puer, Ov.

pervāleo -li, 2. *to be very strong*, Lucr.

pervārie, adv. *very variously*, Cic.

pervasto, 1. *to devastate, lay waste completely*; omnia ferro flammāque, Liv.

pervēho -vexi -vectum, 3. **I.** *to carry through, conduct through*; commeatu, Liv.; pass., pervēhi, as middle, *to travel, sail, pass through*, Tac. **II.** *to carry, lead, conduct, bring to a place*; virgines Caere, Liv.; pass., pervēhi, as middle = *to travel to*; Chalcidem, Liv.; in portum (fig.), Cic.

pervello -velli, 3. *to pluck, pull, twitch violently*. **I.** Lit., aurem, Phaedr.; stomachum, to excite, Hor. **II.** Fig., *to pinch, hurt, pain*; si te forte dolor aliquis pervellerit, Cic.; hence, *to disappear, revile*; jus civile, Cic.

pervēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. *to arrive at, come to, reach*. **I.** Lit., Germani in fines Eburonum pervenerunt, Caes.; ad portam, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, of persons, *to attain to, to arrive at, reach*; in maximam invidiam, Cic.; in senatum, *to become a senator*, Cic.; in scripta alicuius, *to be mentioned by an author*, Cic.; ad suum, *to obtain one's own*, Cic.; ad primos comœdotes, *to attain to the rank of*, Cic.; b, of things, *to come to*; pecunia ad Verrem pervenit, Cic.

perversē, adv. (perversus), *wrongly, perversely*; interpretari, Cic.; uti deorum beneficio, Cic.

perversitas -ātis, f. (perversus), *perversity*; hominum, Cic.; opinionum, Cic.

perversus -a -um, p. adj. (from perverto), *crooked, awry, skewed*. **I.** Lit., perversissimi oculi, *squinting dreadfully*, Cic. **II.** *perverse, froward, wrong*; sapientia Tuberonis, Cic.

perverto (pervorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. *to turn upside down, overturn, overthrow*. **I.** Lit., tecta, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to invert, pervert*; perverso more, *against tradition, custom, etc.*, Cic.; perverso numine, *against the will of the gods*, Verg. **B.** Meton., *to overthrow, destroy, pervert*; amicitiam aut iustitiam, Cic.; omnia iura divina atque humana, Cic. **C.** *to trip up, put down*, numquam (ille me) ullo artificio pervertet, Cic.

pervespēri, adv. *very late in the evening*, Cic.

pervestigatio -ōnis, f. (pervestigo), *a tracking out, investigation*, Cic.

pervestigo, 1. *to track out*. **I.** Lit., of

hunting dogs, Cic. **II.** Fig., *to investigate, search into*; pervestigare et cognoscere, Cic.

pervētus -eris, *very old*; rex, Cic.; amicitia, Cic.

pervētustus -a -um, *very old*; verba, Cic.

perviciacia -ae, f. (pervicax), *persistency*; usually in a bad sense, *obstinacy, stubbornness*; mulierositas, perviciacia, ligurritio, Cic.; perviciacia tua et superbia, Liv.; perviciacia in hostem, firmness, Tac.

pervicacitēr, adv. (pervicax), *firmly, obstinately, stubbornly*; compar., pervicacius, Liv.

pervicax -ācis (*pervico for pervinco), *firm, unyielding*; in a bad sense, *stubborn, obstinate*; virtus, Liv.; with genit., pervicax irae, Tac.; with adversus, adversus peritos pervicax, Tac.

pervidēo -vidi -vīsum, 2. **I.** *to overlook, look at, regard, behold*; 1. lit., sol qui pervidetur omnia, Ov.; 2. transf., a, cunctaque mens oculis pervidet usa suis, Ov.; b, *to look over = to review*; quum tua pervideas oculis mala lippus inunctis, Hor. **II.** *to look through and through*; 1. lit., *to distinguish*; ut neque . . . quae cuiusque stipitis palma sit pervideri possit, Liv.; 2. transf., a, *to examine*; quid ea postulat pervidendum, Cic.; b, *to look at, perceive, discern*; animi mei firmitatem, Cic.; meton., *to consider, examine*; videbo te et pervidebo, Cic.

pervigēo -gūi, 2. *to flourish, bloom continually*; opibus atque honoribus perviguerē, remained long in possession of, Tac.

pervigil -ilis, *very watchful, always watching*, Ov.

pervigilatio -ōnis, f. (pervigilo), *a vigil, a religious watching*, Cic.

pervigilium -ii, n. 1, *a watching throughout the night*, Plin.; 2, *a religious watching, vigil*; castra pervigilio neglecta, Liv.; pervigilium celebrare, Tac.

pervigilo, 1. *to watch, remain awake through out the night*; noctem, Cic.

pervilis -e, *very cheap*; annona, Liv.

pervinco -vici -victum, 3. **I.** Intransit., *to gain a complete victory*. **A.** Lit., pervicit Vardanes, Tac. **B.** Transf., *to carry one's point*; pervicit Cato, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to conquer completely, subdue utterly*. **A.** Lit., Plant. **B.** Transf., 1, *to surpass, outdo*; voces pervincunt sonum, Hor.; 2, *to induce, prevail upon, succeed in prevailing*; with ut and the subj., multis rationibus pervicerat Rhodios ut Romanam societatem retinerent, Liv.; *to bring about with difficulty*; pervicerunt remis ut tenerent terram, Liv.; 3, *to prove, demonstrate*; aliquid dictis, Lucr.

pervius -a -um (per and via), *passable, accessible, having a road through*. **I.** Lit., loca equo pervia, Ov.; transitiones, Cic. Subst.,

pervium -ii, n. *a passage*, Tac. **II.** Fig., *accessible*; nihil ambitioni pervium, Tac.

pervolgo = pervulgo (q.v.).

pervolito, 1. (intens. of 1. pervolo), *to fly through or round, to flit about*; omnia late loca, Verg.

1. **pervolo**, 1. **I.** *to fly through, fly round*; 1. lit., aedes, Verg.; iter aerium, Ov.; 2. transf., of any rapid motion, sex milia passuum cissia, Cic. **II.** *to fly to a place*; in hanc sedem, Cic.

2. **pervolo** -vōlūi -velle, *to wish greatly, to be very desirous*; pervelim scire, Cic.

pervolūto, 1. (intens. of pervolvo), *to roll round*; esp., *to unroll, read a book*; libros, Cic.

pervolvo -volvī -vōlūtum, 3. *to roll about*. **I.** Gen., 1. lit., aliquem in luto, Ter.; 2. fig., ut in iis locis pervolvatur animus, may be en-

gaged in, Cic. **II.** to turn over a book, to read, Cat.

pervorse, pervorsio, pervorto, etc. = *pervorse*, *perversio*, *pervorto*, etc. (q.v.).

pervulgatus -a -um, p. adj. (from *pervulgo*), **1.** very usual; very common; consolatio, Cic.; **2.** well known; ista maledicta pervulgata in omnes, Cic.

pervulgo (*pervolgo*), **1.** **I.** to publish, make publicly known; **1.** res in vulgus pervulgata, Cic.; illas tabulas pervulgari atque edi P. R. imperavi, Cic.; **2.** of a woman, se, to prostitute herself, Cic. **II.** to visit or sojourn often in a place, Lucr.

pēs, **pēdis**, m. (πούς), the foot (used both of men and animals). **I.** Lit., **1.** calcei apti ad pedem, Cic.; pedem ferre, to go, Verg.; pedem portā non efferre, Cic.; pedem referre, Cic.; revocare, to go back, return, Verg.; pedibus, on foot, also by land, Cic.; servus a pedibus, an attendant, lackey, Cic.; accidere ad pedes alicuius, Cic.; prohibiti estis in provincia vestra pedem ponere, Cic.; pede pulsare terram, to dance, Hor.; **2.** esp., a, milit. t. t., pedibus merere, to serve in the infantry, Liv.; descendere ad pedes (of cavalry), to dismount, Liv.; pedem contrahere, to fight hand to hand, Liv.; b, as polit. t. t. (of senators), pedibus ire in sententiam alicuius, to agree with, support some one's proposal, Liv.; ne (quis) pedibus iret, should vote, Cic.; **3.** fig., sub pedibus, under the power of, Liv.; cub pedibus esse or jacere, to be thought little of, Ov.; so sub pede ponere, Hor.; pedem opponere, to withstand, Ov.; pedem trahere, to limp (of iambic verse), Ov.; per me ista trahantur pedibus, may as far as I am concerned be turned topsy-turvy, may go to the dogs, Cic.; ante pedes positum esse, to be before one's feet or eyes, Cic.; circum pedes = circum se, Cic.; ante pedes Manilii, before Manilius, Cic.; pes secundus, felix, dexter; happy or fortunate arrival, Verg., Ov. **II.** A. Transf., **1.** poet., of water, crepante lymphā desiliit pede, Hor.; of time, tacito pede lapsa vetustas, Ov.; **2.** a, the foot of a chair, table, or other article of furniture, Tac.; b, pes veli, the rope or sheet attached to the lower edge of a sail, by which it was tightened or relaxed; hence, pede aequo, with fair wind, Ov.; facere pedem, to veer out the sheet to catch a side wind, Verg.; c, the pole on which a litter is carried, Cat. **B.** Meton., **1.** pedibus vincere, in a foot-race, Ov.; **2.** esp., a, t. t. of poetry, a metrical foot, Cic.; b, a metre, species of verse; Lesbicus, Hor.; c, a foot, as a measure of length; pedem non egressi sumus, Cic.

pessimus, pessime, v. malus.

Pessinūs (**Pēsīnūs**) -untis, f. (Πεσιννοῦς, Πεσιννοῦς -οῦντος), one of the most celebrated towns of Calabria, near Mount Dindymus, chief seat of the worship of Cybele, now Balahazar or Balahissar. Adj., **Pessinuntius** -a -um, relating to Pessinus.

pessulus -i, m. (πάσσαλος), a bolt; pessulum ostio obdere, Ter.

pessum, adv. (for *pedis versum*), to the ground, to the bottom, downwards; pessum ire, to sink to the ground, Cic.; to be ruined, to perish, Tac. Esp., **pessum de** (or *pessundo*, or *pessundo*) dēdi, datum, dare, to let fall to the ground, to destroy, ruin, put an end to, Sall.; ad inertiam pessum datus est, sunk into, Sall.

pestifer -fera -ferum and **pestiferus** -a -um (pestis and fero), **1.** pestiferous, pestilential; odor corporum, Liv.; **2.** transf., deadly, fatal, destructive, injurious; vipera, Cic.; civis, Cic.

pestiferē, adv. (pestifer), *dolefully, injuriously*, Cic.

pestilens -entis (pestis). **I.** pestilential, unhealthy; aedes, Cic.; annus pestilentissimus, Cic. **II.** Transf., deadly, fatal, noxious; homo pestilentior, Cic.

pestilentia -ae, f. (pestilēns), pestilence, plague, infectious disease. **I.** Lit., and meton., **1.** lit., causa pestilentiae, Cic.; pestilentia laborare, Liv.; **2.** meton., unhealthy air, weather, place; pestilentiae possessores (of unhealthy places), Cic.; autumnus, Caes. **II.** Transf., (moral), plague, pest, Cat.

pestilitas -ātis, f. = pestilentia (q.v.).

pestis -is, f. **I.** a pest, pestilence, plague, infectious disease, malaria; pestem ab Aegypto avertere, Cic. **II.** Transf., A. destruction, ruin, death; pestem in aliquem machinari, Cic.; illam a republica pestem depellere, Cic. **B.** Meton., an injurious thing or person, a pest, curse, bane; illae inclusae in republica pestes, Cic.

pētāsātus -a -um (petasus), wearing the petasus (q.v.) = equipped for a journey, Cic.

pētāsio (pētāso) -ōnis, m. (πετασῖο), a fore-quarter of pork, Varr.

pētāsunculus -i, m. (dim. of petaso); a little fore-quarter of pork, Juv.

pētāsus -i, m. (πέτασος), a broad-brimmed felt hat, used by travellers, Plaut.

pētaurum -i, n. (πέταυρον), a spring-board used by tumblers and rope-dancers, Juv.

Pētēlia (Pētilla) -ae, f. a town in the Brutian territory colonised by the Lucanians, now Strongoli. Hence, adj., **Pētēlinus** -a -um, Petelian.

pētesso (pētisso), **3.** (peto), to desire, long for, strive after eagerly; aliquid, Cic.

pētitiō -ōnis, f. (peto). **I.** an attack, thrust, blow; tuas petitiones effugi Cic.; an attack in words; novi omnes hominis petitiones rationesque dicendi, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** a requesting; a, petitio indutiarum, Liv.; b, an application for office, candidature; consularis, Caes.; dare se petitioni, Cic.; **2.** a, a suit, legal claim, Cic.; b, a right of claim, a right to bring an action; cuius sit petitio, Cic.

pētitor -ōris, m. (peto), one who strives after anything. **I.** a candidate, Hor. **II.** the plaintiff in a civil or private suit, Cic.

pētitiurio, **4.** (desider. of peto), to desire to become a candidate; video hominem valde petitiurio, Cic.

pētītus -ūs, m. (peto), an inclining towards, Lucr.

pēto -īvi and -ī -itum, **3.** (root PET, whence *impet-o*, *impes*, *impetus*, Gk. ΠΕΤ, whence *πέτο-μαι*, *πίπτω*), to reach towards. **I.** Gen., A. Lit., a, with the hand, to grasp; Ilionea petit dextre, Verg.; b, with a weapon, to fall upon, attack, assail, aim at, thrust at; caput et collum, Cic.; aliquem telis, Liv.; c, with the feet or with other kinds of motion, (a) to make for, go to, hasten to; Dyrrhachium, Cic.; loca caldiora, Cic.; caelum pennis, to fly to, Ov.; transf., of inanimate objects, mons petit astra, rears its head towards, Ov.; (β) to go to a person, to approach; ut te supplex peterem, Verg.; (γ) to take a certain direction, to take a road; alium cursum petere, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** to attack, assail; qui me epistolā petivit, Cic.; aliquem fraude, Liv., **2.** to ask, require, claim, beg, beseech, request, entreat; a, alicuius vitam, Cic.; pacem a Romanis, Caes.; with ut and the subj., peto a te ut, etc., Cic.; with subj. alone, abs te peto, efficias ut, etc., Cic.; with ne and the subj., peto a te ne me putes, etc., Cic.; transf., of inanimate objects, quantum res petit, needs or demands, Cic.; b, to make a claim ad

law, to bring an action, to sue for; hereditatis possessionem, Cic.; c, to sue for, to solicit; (a) to become a candidate for public office; consulatum, Cic.; (β) to woo a maiden; virginem petiere juvenes, Liv.; 3, to seek for; a, sedes apibus statuoque petenda, Verg.; b, to seek, strive after, endeavour to obtain; praedam pedibus, Ov.; sapientiam, Cic.; mortem, Cic.; with -infin., Verg. II. to fetch, derive; i, lit., a, to fetch; cibum e flamma, Ter.; b, to fetch, to bring forth; gemitus alte de corde, Ov.; 2, trans., a litteris oblivione, Cic. (petit = petit, Verg.).

pētorritum (pētōritum) -i, n. an open, four-wheeled Gallic carriage.

1. **Pētra** -ae, f. (πέτρα), a stone, rock, Plin.

2. **Pētra** -ae, f. (Πέτρα). I. a town in Arabia Petraea, now ruins of Wady Musa. II. a town in Sicily. Hence, **Pētrini** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Petra.

Pētrēus -ii, m., M., a Roman general, legate of Pompey in the Civil War.

Pētrinum -i, n. an estate near Sinuessa in Campania.

Pētroōril -ōrum, m. a Gallic tribe in Aquitania, in modern Perigord.

Pētrōnīus -ii, m., T. (or C.) Arbiter, a Roman satirist under Nero.

pētulans -antis (*petulo, from peto), freakish, capricious, pert, wanton, forward, petulant; and esp., wanton, lustful; homo, Cic.; genus dicendi, Cic.

pētulantēr, adv. (petulans), freakishly, capriciously, petulantly, forwardly, wantonly; petulanter vivere, Cic.; petulantius jactari, Cic.; petulantissime fieri, Cic.

pētulantia -ae, f. (petulans), capriciousness, freakishness, wantonness, petulance (opp. pudor, modestia), Cic.

pētulus -a -um (peto), butting with the head; agni, Lucr.; baedi, Verg.

Peucētia -ae, f. a district of Apulia. Adj., **Peucētīus** -a -um, Peucetian.

pexus -a -um (partic. of pecto), hairy, woolly, having a nap, and hence (of a garment), new, Hor.

Phacus -i, m. (Φάκος), stronghold of the Macedonian kings, near Pella.

Phaeāces -ācum, m. (Φαίakes), the Phaeacians, mythical inhabitants of the island of Scheria (identified with Corcyra), famed for their prosperity. Sing., **Phaeax** -ācis, m. a Phaeacian; pinguis Phaeaxque, a comfortable, luxurious person, Hor. Hence, **A. Phaeācius** -a -um, Phaeacian. **B. Phaeācis** -idis, f. a poem on the stay of Ulysses among the Phaeacians.

Phaedōn -ōnis, m. (Φαίδων), disciple of Socrates and friend of Plato, who gave his name to a dialogue on the immortality of the soul.

Phaedra -ae, f. (Φαίdra), daughter of Minos, sister of Ariadne and wife of Theseus; she fell in love with, and was (by a false accusation) the cause of the death of, her step-son Hippolytus.

Phaedrus -i, m. (Φαίδρος). I. an Epicurean philosopher at Athens, teacher of Cicero. II. a disciple of Socrates. III. a freedman of Augustus, Thracian by birth, author of Latin fables.

Phaestum -i, n. (Φαιστός). I. a town on the south coast of Crete. Hence, **Phaēstias** -adis, f. a dweller in Phaestum. II. a town in Thessaly.

Phaëthōn -ōntis, m. (Φαέθων), the shining one. I. Epithet of Helios, the sun. II. the son of Helios and Clymene, who, attempting to drive the chariot of his father, set the world on fire, and

was killed by a thunderbolt of Jupiter. Hence, **A. Adj., Phaëthontēus** -a -um, relating to Phaethon. **B. Subst., Phaëthontias** -adis, f.; plur., **Phaëthontiades** -um, f. the sisters of Phaethon, who were turned into poplars.

Phaëthusa -ae, f. (Φαέθουσα), a sister of Phaethon.

phāgēr -gri, m. (φάγος), a fish, Ov.

Phalaeus -i, m. (Φάλακος), a tyrant of the Phocaeans. Hence, adj., **Phalaeceus** -a -um, of Phocaeus.

phālangae (pālangae) -ārum, f. (φάλαγγες), rollers on which heavy bodies were moved, Caes.

phālangitae -ārum, m. (φалаγγίται), soldiers belonging to a phalanx, Liv.

Phalantus -i, m. (Φάλαντος), a Spartan who emigrated to Italy and founded Tarentum; regnata Laconi rura Phalanto, the Tarentine territory, Hor.

phālanx -angis, f. (φάλαγξ). I. Gen., a closely-serried array of soldiers, Verg. II. Esp., a, a division of the Athenian and Spartan army drawn up in battle array, a phalanx, Nep.; b, the Macedonian phalanx, a body of men (from eight to sixteen thousand strong) drawn up in a close parallelogram, fifty men abreast and sixteen deep; c, trans., the order of battle array among the Gauls and Germans drawn up in a parallelogram; phalange facta, in close formation, Cic.

Phālāra -ōrum, n. (Φάλαρα), a port in Thessaly on the Sinus Maliacus, now Styliäda.

Phālāris -idis, m. (Φαλαρίς), a tyrant of Agrigentum, notorious for his cruelty (v. Perillus).

Phālāsarna -ae, f. (Φαλάσαρνα), a town in Crete. Adj., **Phālāsarnēus** -a -um, of Phalasarna.

phālērae (phālerae) -ārum, f. (φάλαρα). I. a metal ornament worn on the breast as a military decoration, Cic. II. a trapping on a horse's head and breast, Liv., Verg.

phālērātus -a -um (phalerae), adorned with the phalerae; equi, Liv.

Phālerum -i, n. (Φαληρόν), the oldest port of Athens, connected with the city by a long wall. Hence, **A. Phālērēus** -ii and -eos, m. belonging to Phalerum; Demetrius Phalerus, or simply Phalerus, regent of Athens (about 300 B.C.). **B. Phālērīcus** -a -um, belonging to Phalerum; subst., **Phālērīcus** -i, m. (sc. portus), the harbour of Phalerum.

Phānae -ārum, f. (Φαναί), harbour and promontory in the south of Chios, now Cap Mastico, the country near which was famous for its wine; adj., **Phānaeus** -a -um, Phanean; rex Phanaeus, poet, for Phanaean wine (as the king among wines), Verg.

Phantāsos -i, m. (Φάντασος), a son of Somnus.

Phāōn -ōnis, m. (Φάων), a youth of Lesbos, beloved by Sappho.

phāretra -ae, f. (φαρέτρα), a quiver, Verg.

phāretrātus -a -um (phaetra), furnished with a quiver, wearing a quiver; virgo, Diana, Ov.; puer, Cupid, Ov.

pharmaceutria -ae, f. (φαρμακeutρία), the sorceress (title of Vergil's Eighth Eclogue).

pharmācōpōla (-ēs) -ae, m. (φαρμακοπωλης), a seller of drugs, a quack, Cic.

Pharnacēs -is, m. (Φαρνάκης), king of Pontus, son of Mithridates, conquered by Caesar.

Pharsalus (-ōs) -i, f. (Φάρσαλος), a town in Thessaly, near which Pompeius was defeated by Caesar, 48 B.C., now Pharsa. Hence, adj., **Pharsalicus** -a -um and **Pharsalius** -a -um, Pharsalian.

Pharus (-ōs) -i, f. (Φάρος), an island off Alexandria, where Ptolemy Philadelphus built a light-house; adj., **Pharius** -a -um, a, relating to Pharus; b, Egyptian; juvena, fo, Ov.; turba, the priests of Isis, Tib.; conjux, Cleopatra, Mart.

Phaselis -idis, f. (Φασελίς), a town in Lycia, on the border of Pamphylia. Hence, **Phaselitae** -arum, m. the inhabitants of Phaselis.

phaselus (-ōs) -i, m. and f. (φάσγλος), 1, an edible bean, the kidney-bean, Verg.; 2, a kind of light skiff formed of osiers or papyrus or burnt and painted clay, Cic.

Phasis -idis and -idos, m. (Φάσις), a river in Colchis, falling into the Black Sea, now Rion or Rioni. Hence, **A. Phasian** -idis, f. adj. Phasian, poet. = Colchian; volucres, pheasants, Mart.; subst., Phasis (sc. femina), the Colchian woman = Medea, Ov. **B. Phasiacus** -a -um (Φασιακός), Phasian, poet. = Colchian. **C. Phasianus** (Φάσιανος) -a -um, avis, and simply Phasiana, Plin., or Phasianus, Suet., a pheasant. **D. Phasiás** -adis, f. (Φασιάς), Phasian, poet. = Colchian; puella, and simply Phasia, = Medea, Ov.

phasma -ātis, n. (φάσμα), a ghost, spectre (title of a comedy of Meander, and of a poem by Catullus), Ter., Juv.

phatnē -ēs, f. (φάτναι), the Crib, a space between two stars of the constellation Cancer, Cic.

Phēgeus -ēi and -ēs, m. (Φηγεύς), king of Psophis. Hence, **A. Adj. Phēgeus** -a -um, belonging to Phegeus. **B. Subst., Phēgis** -idis, f. the daughter of Phegeus.

Phēmius -ii, m. (Φήμιος), a celebrated harp-player in Ithaca; hence, appell., a good harp-player, Ov.

Phēneus (-ōs) -i, f. (Φένεος), a town in Arcadia. Hence, **Phēneātae** -arum, m. the inhabitants of Pheneos.

phengitēs -ae, m. (φεγγίτης), selenite or crystallized gypsum (used for window panes), Suet.

Phērae -arum, f. (Φέραι). **I.** a town in Mesenia, near modern Kalamata. **II.** a city in Thessaly, the residence of Admetus and of the tyrant Alexander, now Valestino; hence, adj., **Phēraeus** -a -um, Pherean, or Thessalian; vaccae, of Admetus, Ov.; gens, a cruel race, like that of the tyrant Alexander of Pherae, Ov.

Phēreclus -i, m. (Φέρεκλος), a ship-builder who built the ship in which Paris carried off Helen. Hence, adj., **Phēreclēus** -a -um, of Phereclus.

Phērecydēs -is, m. (Φερεκύδης). **I.** a philosopher of Scyras, teacher of Pythagoras. Hence, adj., **Phērecydēus** -a -um, of Pherecydes. **II.** an Athenian chronicler, flor. 480 B.C.

Phērēs -ētis, m. (Φέρης), prince in Thessaly, father of Admetus. Hence, **Phērētiādēs** -ae, m. son of Pheres = Admetus.

phiala -ae, f. (φιάλη), a drinking-vessel, broad at the bottom, bowl, saucer, Juv.

Phidiās -ae, m. (Φειδίας), a celebrated sculptor of Athens, contemporary of Pericles. Hence, **Phidiācus** -a -um, of Phidias.

Philadelphēni (**Philadelphini**) -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Philadelphia in Asia Minor;

Philaeni -ōrum, and Gr. -ōn, m. (Φίλαενοι), two Carthaginian brothers who submitted to be buried alive for the sake of their country; arae Philaenorum and Philaenon, a port on the borders of Cyrene.

Philammōn -ōnis, m. (Φιλάμμων), son of Apollo and Chione, a celebrated singer.

Philippi -ōrum, m. (Φίλιπποι), a city in Macedonia, where Octavianus and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius, now Filibah or Filibejik; hence, adj., **A. Philippensis** -e. **B. Philippicus** -a -um, relating to Philippi.

Philippōpōlis -ēos, f. (Φιλίπποπολις), a town in Thrace on the right bank of the Hebrus, dōw Philippopoli.

Philippus -i, m. (Φίλιππος). **I.** the names of several kings of Macedon, the most celebrated of whom was the father of Alexander the Great; meton., a gold coin coined by Philip, Hor.; hence, adj., **A. Philippēus** -a -um, belonging to Philip; nummus, a gold coin of King Philip, worth twenty drachmae. **B. Philippicus** -a -um, relating to Philip; orationes, the speeches of Demosthenes against Philip; subst., **Philippicae** -arum, f. the speeches of Demosthenes against Philip, and of Cicero against Antonius. **II.** a Roman name, cognomen of the gens Marcia.

Philistus -i, m. (Φίλιστος), a Greek historian of Syracuse, imitator of Thucydides.

philitia -ōrum, n. (φιλίτια), the public meals of the Laedaemonians, Cic.

Philo -ōnis, m. (Φίλων). **I.** an academic philosopher, flourishing at Athens, 91 B.C. **II.** a celebrated Athenian architect.

Philoctēta (-ēs) -ae, m. (Φιλοκτήτης), son of Poeas, the companion of Hercules, whose bow and poisoned arrows he received after Hercules' death; joined in the expedition against Troy, but was left behind in the island of Lemnos wounded by a snake; brought to Troy in the tenth year of the war (as Troy could not be taken without his arrows); healed by Machaon; slew Paris. Adj., **Philoctētaeus** -a -um, belonging to Philoctetes.

philōlōgia -ae, f. (φιλολογία), love of learning, study of letters, Cic.

philōlōgus -i, m. (φιλολόγος), a learned man, a student of literature, a scholar, Cic.

Philomēla -ae, f. (Φιλομήλα). **I.** the daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, turned into a nightingale. **II.** Meton., a nightingale, Verg.

Philomēlium -ii, n. (Φιλομήλιον), a small town in the south-east of Phrygia, not far from the borders of Lycaonia, now Ak-cher. Hence, **Philomēlienses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Philomelium.

Philopōemēn -ēnis, m. (Φιλοποίμην), general of the Achaean League (born 253 B.C.).

philōsōphia -ae, f. (φιλοσοφία). **I.** philosophy, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** a philosophical subject, Nep. **B.** Plur., philosophiae, philosophical sects or systems, Cic.

philōsōphor, 1. dep. to philosophise, to apply oneself to philosophy, Cic.

philōsōphus -a -um (φιλόσοφος), philosophic. **I.** Adj., Cic. **II.** Subst., **A.** philōsōphus -i, m. a philosopher, Cic. **B.** philōsōpha -ae, f. a female philosopher, Cic.

philtum -i, n. (φίλτρον), a love-potion, philtre, Ov.

1. **philyra** -ae, f. (φίλυρα), the inner bark of the linden-tree, of which bands for chaplets were made, Hor.

2. Philýra -ae, f. (Φίλυρα), a nymph, daughter of Oceanus, and mother of Chiron, changed into a linden-tree. Hence, **A. Philýrēus** -a -um, relating to Philýra; heros, Chiron, Ov.; tecta, of Chiron, Ov. **B. Philýridēs** -ae, m. son of Philýra = Chiron, Ov.

phimus -i, m. (φίμω), a dice-box, Hor.

Phineús -ēi and -ēos, m. (Φινεύς). **I.** a king of Salmýdēssus in Thrace, who was deprived of sight and tormented by the Harpies for having put his sons to death on a false accusation. Hence, **A. Phinēius** and **Phinēus** -a -um, of or relating to Phineús. **B. Phinídēs** -ae, m. a male descendant of Phineús. **II.** brother of Cepheus, fought with Perseus about Andromeda.

Phintia -ae, f. a town in Sicily.

Phintiās -ae, m. (Φιντίας), a Pythagorean, famous for his friendship with Damon.

Phlēgēthōn -ontis, m. (Φλεγέθων, burning), a river in the infernal regions, in which fire flowed instead of water; adj., **Phlēgēthontis** -idis, f. of Phlēgēthōn; lymphæ, Ov.

Phlēgra -ae, f. (Φλέγρα = φλεγυρά, burning), a district in Macedonia, afterwards called Palæna, where the gods were said to have killed the giants with lightning. Hence, adj., **Phlēgræus** -a -um, relating to Phlēgra; campi, Ov.; transf., campus, the field of Pharsalía (because of the fierce battle fought there), Prop.

Phlēgýās -ae, m. (Φλεγύας). **I.** king of the Lapithæ, father of Ixion and Coronis. **II.** Plur., **Phlēgýæ** -arum, m. a robber tribe in Thessaly.

Phliús -untis, f. (Φλιούς), a city in the Peloponnese between Sticyon and Argos: Hence, adj.,

Phliásius -a -um, of Phliús.

Phōbētōr -ōris, m. (Φοβήτωρ), a son of Mōrphēus.

phōca -ae, f. and **phōcē** -ēs, f. (φώκη), a seal, sea-dog, sea-calf, Verg.

Phōcæa -ae, f. (Φώκαια), a sea-port in Ionía, mother-city of Massilia, now Fougès. Hence, **A. Phōcæensis** -e, Phocæan. **B. Phōcæi** -drum, m. the Phocæans. **C. Phōcæicus** -a -um, Phocæan.

Phōcis -idis and -idos, f. (Φωκίς), Phocis, a district in the north of Greece, between Boeotia and Actolia. Hence, **1. Phōcæicus** -a -um, Phocian; **2. Phōcenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Phocis; **3. Phōcēus** -a -um, Phocian; juvenis Phocæus, or simply Phocæus, the Phocian = Pylades, son of Strophius, king of Phocis, Ov.; **4. Phōci** -drum, m. the Phocians.

Phōcus -i, m. (Φωκος), son of Æacus, brother of Peleus and Telamon.

Phōbē -ēs, f. (Φοβή). **I.** a, the sister of Phœbus, the Moon-goddess, Diana; b, meton., Night, Ov. **II.** daughter of Leucippus. **III.** daughter of Leda and sister of Helena.

Phoebigēna -ae, m. (Phœbus and geno = gigno), the son of Phœbus, Æsculapius, Verg.

Phœbus -i, m. (Φοῖβος), Apollo, the Sun-god, poet. = sun; fugat astra Phœbus, Hor.; and = quarter of the heavens; sub utroque Phœbo, in the east and west, Ov. Hence, **A. Phœbās** -adis, f. (Φοιβάς), priestess of Phœbus, a prophetess. **B. Phœbēus** -a -um and **Phœbēus** -a -um (Φοιβῆος, Φοιβέος), of Phœbus, juvenis, Æsculapius, Ov.; ales, the raven, Ov.; virgo, Daphnē, and poet. = laurel crown, Ov.

Phoenicē, v. Phœnices.

Phœnices -um, m. (Φοίνικες), the Phœ-

nicians, inhabitants of the district of Phœnicia, famous for their skill in navigation and commerce, founders of several colonies, Carthage, Hippo, etc. Hence; **A. Phœnicē** -ēs, f. and **Phœnicia** -ae, f. (Φοινίκη), Phœnicia, a small strip of the coast of Syria, with the chief towns Tyre and Sidon. **B. Phœnissa** -ae, f. (Φοίνισσα), Phœnician; exsul, Anna, sister of Dido, Ov.

phœnicoptēros -i, m. (Φοινικόπτερος), the flamingo, Juv.

Phoenix -icis, m. (Φοίνιξ). **I.** son of Amyntor, companion of Achilles at the Trojan War. **II.** a fabulous bird of Arabia, said to live 500 years, and then to be burnt to death; from the ashes of the dying bird a new phoenix was said to spring.

Pholōē -ēs, f. (Φολοή), a woody mountain in Arcadia, on the border of Elis, now Olona.

Phōlus -i, m. (Φόλος), a centaur.

Phorcus -i, m. (Φόρκος), **Phorcys** -cŷis, m. (Φόρκυς), and **Phorcyn** -cŷnis, m. (Φόρκυν), a sea-god, son of Neptune, father of Medusa and her sisters. Hence, **A. Phorcis** -idos, f. daughter of Phorcys; sorores Phorides = Graecæ, Ov. **B. Phorcynis** -idis, f. the daughter of Phorcus, Medusa.

Phorōnēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Φορωνεύς), king of Argos, son of Inachus, brother of Io. Hence, **Phorōnis** -idis, f. = Io, Ov.

Phrāiātēs (Phrāhātēs) -is, m. name of several Parthian kings.

phrēnēticus -a -um (φρενητικός) and **phrēniticus** -a -um (φρενιτικός), mad, frantic, Cic.

Phrixus -i, m. (Φρίξος), son of Athamas and Nephele, brother of Helle, with whom he fled to Colchis on a ram with a golden fleece. Hence, adj., **Phrixēus** -a -um, belonging to Phrixus; stagna sororis Phrixææ, the Hellespont, Ov.

Phrygēs -um, m. (Φρύγες), the Phrygians, the inhabitants of Phrygia, famous for their embroidery, but despised for their sloth and stupidity. Sing., **Phryx** -ŷgis, adj. = Phrygian; subst., a Phrygian; esp., a, = Aeneas, Ov.; b, = a priest of Cybele, Prop. Hence, **A. Phrygia** -ae, f. the country of Phrygia, in Asia Minor. **B. Phrygius** -a -um (Φρύγιος), Phrygian, and poet. = Trojan; maritus, Aeneas, Ov., Pelops, Prop.; pastor, Paris, Verg.; tyrannus, Aeneas, Verg., Ov., Laomedon, Ov.; mater, Cybele, Verg.; vestes, embroidered, Verg.; buxum, the Phrygian flute, Ov.; lapis, Phrygian marble, Ov.

1. Phryx -ŷgis, m. (Φρύξ), a river in Lydia, now Ocletschak-Su.

2. Phryx, v. Phryges.

Phryxēus, v. Phrixus.

Phthia -ae, f. (Φθία), a town in Thessaly, birth-place of Achilles. Hence, **A. Phthiās** -adis, f. (Φθιάς), a woman of Phthia. **B. Phthiōtis** -ae, m. (Φθιώτης), an inhabitant of Phthia. **C. Phthiōtis** -idis, f. (Φθιώτις), Phthiotis, the district of Thessaly in which Phthia is. **D. Phthiōticus** -a -um (Φθιωτικός), meton. = Thessalian. **E. Phthius** -i, m. (Φθίος), belonging to Phthia; rex, Peleus, Ov.; meton. = Thessalian, Liv.

Phylacē -ēs, f. (Φυλακή). **I.** a city in Thessaly, where Protesilaus reigned. Hence, **A. Phylacēis** -idis, f. belonging to Phylacē; matres, Thessalian, Ov. **B. Phylacēius** -a -um; conjux, Lucania, Ov. **II.** a town in Molossis in Epirus.

Phylacus -i, m. (Φυλακος). **I.** founder of Phylacē. **II.** grandfather of Protesilaus. Hence,

Phylacides -ae, m. (φυλακίδης), a descendant of Phylacus = Protesilaus, Ov.

phylarchus -i, m. (φύλαρχος), the head of a tribe, an emir; Arabum, Cic.

Phyllös -i, f. (Φύλλος), town in Thessalotis. Hence, **Phyllöus** -a -um (φυλλῆος), poet. = Thessalian; juvenis, Caeneus, Ov.

phýsica -ae, f. and **phýsicē** -ēs, f. (φυσική), physics, natural science, Cic.

phýsicē, adv. in the manner of the natural philosophers; dicere, Cic.

phýsicus -a -um, relating to physics or natural philosophy, physical. **A.** Adj., ratio, Cic. **B.** Subst., 1, **phýsicus** -i, m. a natural philosopher, Cic.; 2, **phýsica** -drum, n. natural philosophy, physics, Cic.

physiognómōn -ōnis, m. (φυσιογνώμων), a physiognomist, one who judges men's characters by their features, Cic.

phýsiolōgia -ae, f. (φυσιολογία), natural philosophy, Cic.

piābilis -e (pio), expiable, that can be atoned for; fulmen, Ov.

piācūlaris -e (piaculum), atoning, expiating; sacrificia, and subst., **piācūlaria** -lūm, n. expiatory sacrifices, Liv.

piācūlum -i, n. (pio). **I.** any means of expiating sin or appeasing a deity. **A.** an expiatory sacrifice, a sin-offering, Cic.; porco feminā piaculum pati, Cic.; transf., ut luendis periculis publicis piacula simus, Liv.; hence, any means of healing, remedy, Hor. **B.** punishment; gravia piacula exigere, Liv. **II.** that which renders an offering necessary, a sin, crime, evil deed; piaculum committere, Liv.

piāmen -inis, n. (pio), a means of atonement or expiation, Ov.

pica -ae, f. a pie, magpie, Ov.

picāria -ae, f. (pix), a place where pitch is made, a pitch-hut, Cic.

picēa -ae, f. (pix), the pitch-pine (pinus silvestris, Linn.), Verg.

Picēnum -i, n. a district in the east of Italy on the Adriatic, famed for its oil. Hence, **A.**

Picēns -entis, belonging to Picenum; **Picēntes** -lūm, m. the people of Picenum. **B.**

Picēnus -a -um, belonging to Picenum.

picēus -a -um (pix), pitchy, pitch-black; caligo, Verg.

pīco, 1. (pix), to pitch, smear, cover with pitch; cadus picatus, Verg.

Pictōnes -um, m. a people in Gallia Aquitania, whence Pictou.

1. **pictor** -ōris, m. (pingo), a painter, Cic.

2. **Pictor** -ōris, m. a surname in the gens Fabia, v. Fabius.

picturna -ae, f. (pingo). **I. A.** Lit., painting, the art of painting; ars ratioque picturae, Cic. **B.** Meton., a painting, picture; pictura textilis, embroidery, Cic. **II.** Fig., a painting in words, picture, description, Cic.

picturātus -a -um (pictura), painted; vestes, embroidered, Verg.

pictus -a -um, p. adj. (from pingo). **I.** Of style, ornamental, ornate, artistic; genus orationis, Cic. **II.** unreal, vain, metus, Prop.

1. **picus** -i, m. a woodpecker, Ov.

2. **Picus** -i, m. (Πίκος), an Italian deity, husband of Caenis, father of Faunus; according to a later legend, changed by Circe into a woodpecker.

piē, adv. (pius), piously, dutifully -opp. scelerate), Cic.

Piēria -ae, f. (Πιερία), a district of Macedonia on the coast.

Piērus (-ōs) -i, m. (Πιέρος). **I.** king of Enathia, who gave his nine daughters the names of the nine Muses. **II.** a Macedonian, father of the nine Muses. Hence, **A.** **Piēris** -idis, f. (Πιέρις), a Muse. Plur., Pierides, the Muses. **B.** **Piērius** -a -um, Pierian; subst., Pieriae, the Muses, Cic.; hence, poet., via, the study of poetry, Ov.; modi, poems, Hor.

piētas -ātis, f. (pius), dutifulness. **I.** Lit., a, towards the gods, piety; est pietas justitia adversus deos, Cic.; b, dutifulness towards parents, native country, benefactors; filial piety, gratitude, patriotism; quid est pietas nisi voluntas grata in parentes? Cic.; in patre patriamque, Liv.; c, justice, equity, Verg.; d, kindness, compassion, Verg. **II.** Pietas, personif. as a goddess with two temples in Rome.

piger -gra -trum (root PIG, whence piget), disinclined, unwilling, lazy, slothful. **I.** Lit., serpens frigore pigra, Ov.; with in and the abl., in labore militari, Cic.; with ad and the acc., gens pigerrima ad militaria opera, Liv.; with genit., militiae, Hor.; with infin., ferre laborem scribendi. **II.** Transf., **A.** inactive, slow; bellum, tedious, Ov.; campus, unfruitful, Hor.; pectora, insensible, Ov. **B.** Of waters, flowing slowly, sluggish, stagnant; palus, Ov.

piget -git -gitum est, 2. impers. **I.** Lit., it causes annoyance, it disgusts; with acc. of pers. and genit. of thing, me pigeat stultitiae meae, Cic.; with infin., referre piget, Liv.; absol., oratione multitudo inducitur ad pigendum, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, it repents; illa me composuisse piget, I repent that I, etc., Ov.; 2, it causes shame; with infin., fateri pigeat, Liv.

pigmentārius -ii, m. (pigmentum), a seller of paints and unguents, Cic.

pigmentum -i, n. (pingo), a paint, colour, pigment. **I.** Lit., aspersa temere pigmenta in tabula, Cic. **II.** Transf., of discourse, ornament, decoration; pigmenta Aristotelia, Cic.

pignēro, 1. (pignus), to give as a pledge, put in pledge, mortgage; bona, Liv.; transf., quum velut obsidibus datis pigneratos haberent animos, Liv.

pignēror, 1. dep. (pignus). **I.** to take in pledge, appropriate as one's own; Mars fortissimum quemque pignerari solet, Cic. **II.** to accept as a pledge of certainty; quod das inhi pigneror omen, I take as a pledge of the fulfilment of my prayer, Ov.

pignus -nōris and -nēris, n. (root PAG, pango, perf. pe-pigi), a pledge, pawn, security. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., se pignori opponere, Plaut.; rem alicuius pignori accipere, Tac.; esp., a security to enforce attendance of senators in the senate; senatores pignoris cogere, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, a wager, bet, stake; pignore certare cum aliquo, Verg.; 2, a pledge of love, used of children and parents; pignora conjugum ac liberorum, Liv. **II.** Fig., a pledge, token, assurance, proof; voluntatis, injuria, Cic.

pigritia -ae, f. and **pigrities** -ēi, f. (piger), sluggishness, sloth, indolence, Cic.; militandi, Liv.; ad sequendum, Liv.

pigro, 1. (piger), to be sluggish, slothful, lazy, Lucr.

pigror, 1. dep. (piger), to be slow, sluggish; with infin., scribere ne pigrere, Cic.

1. **pila** -ae, f. (for pisula, from piso), a mortar, Ov.

2. **pila** -ae, f. (for pigula, from pango), a pillar; nulla meos habeat pila libellos = a book-stall, books being sold in Rome round pillars of

buildings, Hor.; collect., saxea pila, a pier or mole in the sea, Verg.

3. **pila** -ae, f. a ball. **I.** Lit., a ball to play with; pilā ludere, Cic.; prov., claudas pilam, one who cannot make a right use of a thing, Cic.; meton., a game at ball; quantum alii tribuunt alveolo, quantum pilae, Cic. **II.** Transf., any ball or sphere-shaped substance, a balloting-ball, Prop.

pilānus -i, m. (pilum) = triarius (q.v.).

pilātus -a -um (pilum), armed with the pilum or javelin, Verg.

pilēatus -a -um (pileus), wearing the pileus or felt cap; fratres, Castor and Pollux, Cat.; pileati epulati surt, Liv.; used of freedmen (slaves at their emancipation receiving the pileus), coloni, Liv.; rex, Liv.

pilentum -i, n. a carriage, coach, esp. used by Roman ladies, Liv.

pilēolus -i, m. and **pilēolum** -i, n. (dim. of pileus), a little cap, skull-cap, Hor.

pilēns -i, m. and **pilēum** -i, n. (πίλος), a felt cap, fitting close to the head, worn at feasts, especially the Saturnalia, and by slaves in token of manumission, Liv.; servos ad pilcos vocare, to summon the slaves to freedom, Liv.

pīlo, 1. (1. pilus), to deprive of hair, make bald, Mart.

pīlōsus -a -um (1. pilus), covered with hair, hairy; genae, Cic.

pīlum -i, n. (piso, pinso), 1. a pestle, Plin.; 2, the short pike or javelin of the Roman infantry, used as a missile, Cic., Liv.; pila Horatia, a place in Rome on the forum, Liv.

Pīlumnus -i, m. husband of Danaë, father of Daunus, ancestor of Turnus.

1. **pīlus** -i, m. a single hair; unitae sunt palpebrae vallo pīlorum, Cic.; fig., a trifle (usually with a negative); ego ne pīlo quidem minus me amabo, not a hair less, Cic.; non facit pīli cohortem, Cat.

* 2. **pīlus** -i, m. (pilum). **I.** a maniple of the triarii in the Roman army; primi pīli centurio, Caes.; aliquem ad primum pīlum transducere, to promote to be chief centurion, Caes.; primum pīlum ducere, to be the centurion of the first maniple of the triarii, Caes. **II.** Meton. = the centurion of the triarii; primus pīlus, the centurion of the first maniple of the triarii (the first of the sixty centurions of the legion), Liv.

Pimpla -ae, f. (Πίμπλα), a place in Pieria, with a mountain and spring, sacred to the Muses. Hence, **A.** **Pimplēis** (Pīplōis) -idis, f. a Muse, Hor. **B.** **Pimplēus** -a -um, sacred to the Muses; mons, Cat. Subst., **Pimplēa** -ae, f. a Muse, Hor.

pīnā = 2. pinna (q.v.).

Pīnārius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. The Pīnārii and Potitii were the priests of Hercules at Rome.

Pīndārus -i, m. (Πίνδαρος), a celebrated lyric poet of Thebes in Boeotia, contemporary with Aeschylus. Adj., **Pīndāricus** -a -um, of Pīndar, Pīndaric.

Pīndēnissus -i, f. (Πινδένισσος), a town in Sicily; hence, **Pīndēnissitae** -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Pīndēnissus.

Pīndus -i, m. (Πίνδος), a mountain in Thessaly, now Mezara.

pīnētum -i, n. (pinus), a pine-wood, Ov.

pīnētus -a -um (pinus), made of pine-wood or deal; claustra, the wooden horse of Troy, Verg.; plaga, places where pines grow, Verg.; pineus ardor, a fire of pine-wood, Verg.

pīngo, pīnxi, pīctum, 3. to paint. **I.** Lit., **A.** 1, to paint; hominis speciem, Cic.; 2, esp., to embroider, with or without acu, Cic.; toga picta, the embroidered robe of the triumphing general, Liv.; picti reges, clad in embroidered garments, Mart. **B.** Transf., 1, to stain, dye, colour; frontem moris, Verg.; 2, to decorate, adorn; bibliothecam, Cic. **II.** Fig., of speech, to embellish, depict eloquently; Britanniam pingam coloribus tuis penicillo meo, Cic.

pīnguesco, 3. (pīguis), to become fat, grow fertile; sanguine pīngescere campos, Verg.

pīguis -e (πίων), fat. **I.** Lit., **a.** of animals, Thebani, Cic.; pīguis agnus, Plaut. Subst., **pīgue** -is, n. fatness, fat, Verg.; **b.** of things, merum or vinum, oily, Hor.; ara, covered with fat of victims, Verg.; of soil, rich; pīguis campus, Hor. **II.** Transf., 1, besmeared; crura luto, Juv.; 2, thick, gross; caelum, air, Cic.; 3, without understanding, heavy, stupid; ingenium, Ov.; 4, of speech, bombastic; poetae pīgue quiddam sonantes, Cic.; 5, quiet, undisturbed; somnus, Ov.; amor, Ov.

pīnīfēr -fēra -fērum (pinus and fero), producing pines, Verg.

pīnīgēr -gēra -gērum (pinus and gero), producing pines, Ov.

1. **pīnna** -ae, f. (another form of penna), a feather. **I.** A. Lit., a feather, and plur., feathers, esp., the feathers in the wings and tail, Tac. **B.** Meton., 1, = the wing; praepetibus pennis, Cic.; prov., alicui incidere pīnnas, Cic.; 2, poet. = flight, Ov.; 3, an arrow, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, the fin of a fish, Ov.; 2, the battlement along the top of a wall, Caes.

2. **pīnna** (pīna) -ae, f. (πίννα), a species of mussel, Cic.

pīnnātus -a -um (pīnna), feathered, winged, Cic.

pīnnīgēr -gēra -gērum (pīnna and gero), having feathers, feathered, winged, Lucr.; transf., piscis, having fins, Ov.

pīnnīrāpus -i, m. (pīnna and -rāpio), a gladiator who fought against a Samnite having a peak to his helmet, Juv.

pīnnūla -ae, f. (dim. of pīnna), lit., a small feather; plur., meton., small wings, Cic.

pīnōtērēs (pīnōthērās) -ae, m. (πινωτήρες), the pīnna-guard, a small crab found in the shell of the pīnna.

pīnso, pīnsi and pīnsūi, pīnsum, pīnsitum, pīstum and pīsum 3. (root PIS, whence piso, Grk. πίσσω, πρίσσω), to stamp, pound, crush, Plaut.

pīnus -i and -ūs, f. (for pīc-nus from pīc, pīcis), the pine, fir (pīnus silvestris, Linn.). **A.** Lit., Verg. **B.** Meton. = something made of pine-wood; **a.** a ship, Verg.; **b.** a torch, Verg.; **c.** a garland of pine-leaves, Ov.

pīo, 1. (pīus). **I.** to seek to appease by an offering, to appease, propitiate; Silvanum lacte, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** to pay religious honours to, venerate, Prop. **B.** to cleanse, purify, Cic. **C.** to make good, atone for; damna, Ov.; fulmen, to avert the misfortune portended by lightning, Ov.; nefas triste, Verg.; culpam morte, Verg.

pīper, pīpēris, n. (πέπερι), pepper, Hor.

pīpīlo, 1. to twitter, chirp, Cat.

pīpūlus -i, m. and **pīpūlum** -i, n. a chirping; hence, an out-cri, upbraiding, Plaut.

Pīraeus -ēi, m. (Περαεὺς), and **Pīraeus** -i, m. the Pīraeus, a port of Athens, connected with the city by long walls; poet. form in neut. plur., Pīnea tuta, Ov. Adj., **Pīraeus** -a -um, belonging to the Pīraeus.

pirāta -ae, m. (πειράτης), a pirate, corsair, Cic.

pirāticus -a -um (πειρατικός), piratical; myoparo, Cic., subst., **pirātica** -ae, f. piracy; piraticam facere, Cic.

Pirēnē -ēs, f. (Πειρήνη), a spring in Corinth, sacred to the Muses. Hence, **Pirēnis** -idis, f. (Πειρηνίς), Pirenaean; Pirenis Ephyre, Corinth, Ov.

Pirithōus -i, m. (Πειρίθοος), son of Ixion, king of the Lapithae, husband of Hippodamia, friend of Theseus, with whom he went down to the lower world to carry off Proserpina.

pirum -i, n. a pear, Verg.

pirus -i, f. a pear-tree, Verg.

Pirustae -ārum, m. (Πιρυσταί), an Illyrian robber-tribe.

Pisa -ae, f. (Πίσσα), and **Pisae** -ārum, f. **I.** a town in Elis on the river Alpheus, where the Olympic games were held. Hence, **Pisaeus** -a -um, Pisaeon; Arethusa, because she came originally from Elis, Ov.; hasta, of Oenomaus, Ov.; subst., **Pisaea** -ae, f. = Hippodamia, Ov. **II.** **Pisae** -ārum, f. a town in Etruria, famous for its baths (now Pisa), said to be a colony of Pisa in Elis. Hence, **Pisānus** -a -um, Pisan.

Pisandrus (-ōs) -i, m. (Πεισανδρος), son of Polycor, one of the suitors of Penelope.

Pisaurum -i, n. a town in Umbria, now Pesaro. Hence, adj., **Pisarenais** -e, Pisaurian.

Pisaurus i, m. a river in Umbria, near Pisaurum, now Foglia.

piscārius -a -um (piscis), of or belonging to fish; forum, the fish-market, Plaut.

piscātor -ōria, m. (piscor), a fisherman, angler, Cic.

piscātōrius -a -um (piscator), of or relating to fishermen and fishing; navis, a fishing-smack, Caes.; forum, fish-market, Liv.

piscātus -ūs, m. (piscor). **I.** a fishing, catching of fish, Cic. **II.** Meton., fish, Plaut.

pisciculus -i, m. (dim. of piscis), a little fish, Cic.

piscina -ae, f. (piscis). **I.** a tank for keeping fish, fish-pond; mullos exceptare de piscina, Cic.

II. Transf., **1.** a tank for bathing, swimming-bath, Plin.; **2.** a reservoir, Plin.

piscinarius -i, m. (piscina), one fond of fish-ponds, Cic.

piscis -is, m. a fish. **I.** Lit., pisces capere, Cic.; sing., used collectively, Ov. **II.** Transf., Pisces, the sign of the zodiac so called, Ov.; pisces gemini or gemelli, Ov.; pisces aquosus, Verg.

piscor, i. dep. (piscis), to fish; ante hortulos aliquid, Cic.

piscōsus -a -um (piscis), abounding in fish; amnis, Ov.

pisculentus = piscosus (q.v.).

Pisida -ae, m. (Πισίδης), a Pisidian; plur., Pisidae, the Pisidians, inhabitants of Pisidia. Hence, **Pisidia** -ae, f. (Πισιδία), a district in Asia Minor bordering on the east on Cilicia, on the north and west on Phrygia, Caria, and Lycia, on the south on Pamphylia.

Pisistrātus -i, m. (Πεισιστρατός), tyrant at Athens, contemporary of Servius Tullius. Hence, **Pisistratidae** -ārum, m. (Πεισιστρατιδαι), the sons of Pisistratus.

1. **piso**, v. pinso.

2. **Piso** -ōnis, m. a surname in the gens Calpurnia, v. Calpurnius.

pistillum -i, n. or **pistillus** -i, m. (πίστω), a pestle, Plaut.

pistor -ōris, m. (pinso). **I.** a grinder, miller, Plaut. **II.** a baker, Cic.; Pistor, surname of Jupiter.

Pistorium -ii, n. a town in Etruria, now Pistoja. Hence, **Pistoriensis** -e, relating to Pistorium.

pistrilla -ae, f. (dim. of pistrina), a small mortar or mill, Ter.

pistrina -ae, f. (pinso), a bakehouse, Plin.

pistrinum -i, n. (pinso), a mill (usually worked by horses and asses, though sometimes by slaves as a punishment); homo pistrino dignus, Ter.; transf., tibi mecum in eodem est pistrino vivendum, in the same drudgery, Cic.

pistris = pristis (q.v.).

pisum -i, n. (πίσων), the pea, pease, Plin.

Pitānē -ēs, f. (Πιτάνη), a town in Asia Minor, now Sandarlik.

Pithēcūsa -ae, f. and **Pithēcūsae** -ārum, f. (Πιθηκούσα, Πιθηκούσαι), an island in the Tyrrhene Sea, near Cumae, now Ischia.

Pittācus (-ōs) -i, m. (Πιττακος), a philosopher of Milyene, one of the Seven Wise Men.

Pittheus -ei and -eos, m. (Πιτθεύς), king in Troezen, father of Aethra, who was the wife of Aegeus and mother of Theseus. Hence, **A.**

Pittheis -idos, f. (Πιτθηίς), a daughter of Pittheus = Aethra, Ov. **B.** **Pittheus** and **Pittheus** -a -umi, belonging to Pittheus.

pituita -ae, f. phlegm, rheum; quum pituita redundat, Cic.

pituitōsus -a -um (pituita), full of phlegm; homo, Cic.

pitysma = pytisma (q.v.).

pius -a -um (superl. piissimus, condemned by Cicero). **I.** acting dutifully, dutiful, pious; a, upright, God-fearing, virtuous; homo, Cic.; pii, "the blessed dead," Cic.; transf., of things or actions, upright; pax, Cic.; subet., justum plumeque, justice and equity, Ov.; pium est, with infin., Ov.; b, affectionate towards one's parents, benefactors, relations, native country, etc., grateful, patriotic, obedient; in parentes, Cic.; adversus sororem, Liv. **II.** Esp. (like φίλος), kind, gentle; pia testa (of wine), Hor.

pix, piceis, f. (πίσσα), pitch; aliquid pice linere, Liv.

placābilis -e (placo), easy to be appeased, easy of propitiation, placable; homines, Cic.; with ad and the acc., placabile ad justas preces ingenium, Liv.; poet., transf., ara Dianae, Verg.

placābilitas -ātis, f. (placabilis), placability, Cic.

placāmen -inis, n. (placo), a means of appeasing, propitiating; placamina irae, Liv.

placāmentum -i, n. (placo), a means of appeasing, Tac.

placātē, adv. (placatus), calmly, composedly; omnia humana placate et moderate ferre, Cic.

placatio -ōnis, f. (placo), a soothing, appeasing, propitiating; deorum, Cic.

placātus -a -um, p. adj. (from placo). **I.** soothed, appeased, placable; placatores eo et sua et regis spe invento, Liv. **II.** calm, gentle, quiet; vita, Cic.; quies placatissima, Cic.; transf., mare, Verg.

plācenta -ae, f. (πλακοῦς), a cake, Hor.

Plācentia -ae, f. a town in Gallia Cispadana, now Piacenza. Hence, **Plācentinus** -a -um, Placentine.

plācō -di -itum, 2. (root PLAC, cf. *placo*), to please, be agreeable, acceptable to. **I.** Gen., a, of persons, velle placere alicui, Cic.; placere sibi, to please, be satisfied with oneself, Cic.; middle perf., placitus sum, I am pleased, Ov.; b, of things, placet hoc tibi? does this please you? Cic.; foll. by quod, sibi non placere quod tam cupide elaborasset, Nep. **II.** Esp., **A.** Of actors and artists, to please, to win applause; admodum placere in tragoediis, Cic. **B.** placet, with or without dat. of pers., it pleases, it seems good, it is the opinion of, I hold; a, ut doctissimis placuit, Cic.; with ut and the subj., his placuit ut tu in Cumanum venires, Cic.; with infin., nec mihi ipsi placebat diutius abesse, Cic.; with acc. and infin., placet Stoicis homines hominum causā esse generatos, Cic.; as a parenthesis, si placet, Cic.; si diis placet, Liv.; b, as legal t. t., to seem good, resolve, order, command; with ut and the subj., senatui placere ut, etc., Cic.; with acc. and infin., suggestum adornari placuit, Liv.

plācidē, adv. (placidus), quietly, gently, composedly, placidly; ferre dolorem, Cic.

plācidus -a -um (placeo), quiet, still, placid, gentle; reddere alicui placidum, Cic.; senatus, Cic.; amnis, Ov.; placidior civitas, Liv.; placidissima pax, Cic.

plācitum, v. placitus.

plācītus -a -um, p. adj. (from placeo). **I.** Adj., pleasing, pleasant, agreeable; amor, Verg.; locus, Sall. **II.** Subst., **plācitum** -i, n. **A.** that which pleases one; ultra placitum, more than is agreeable, Verg. **B.** opinion, teaching; placita majorum, Tac.

plācō, 1. (causat. of placeo, as sedo of sedeo), connected with pla-nus, to soothe, appease, calm. **I.** Lit., aequora tumida, Verg. **II.** Transf., to assuage, reconcile, appease; animum, animos, Cic.; alicquem, Cic.; alicquem alicui, Cic.: homo sibi ipse placatus, of a quiet mind, Cic.; transf., ventrem, Hor.

1. **plāga** -ae, f. (πληγή), a blow, stroke. **I.** Gen., Cic.; plagam ferre, Verg. **II.** Esp., a stroke that wounds, and meton. = the wound itself; plagam accipere, Cic.; infligere, imponere, Cic.; fig., oratio parem plagam facit, Cic.; levior est plaga ab amico, Cic.

2. **plāga** -ae, f. (root PLAC, whence placentum, Gr. ΠΑΚ, πλάξ), a flat surface. **I.** a net for hunting boars and similar animals; 1, lit., plagas tendere, Cic.; in plagam cadere, Ov.; 2, fig., a net, snare, toil; quas plagas ipsi contra 30 Stoici texerunt, Cic.; Antonium conieci in Octavianī plagas, Cic. **II.** a district, zone, tract, region; caeli, Cic.; aetheria, the air, Verg.; quatuor plagae, the four zones, Verg.

plāgiārius -ii, m. a man-stealer, kidnapper, Cic.; hence, in jest, a literary thief, plagiarist, Mart.

plāgōsus -a -um (1. plaga), fond of flogging; Orbilius, Hor.

plāgūla -ae, f. (dim. of 2. plaga), a curtain, bed-curtain, Liv.

Planasia -ae, f. (Πλανασία), an island south of Elba in the Ligurian Sea, now Pianosa, place of banishment under the emperors.

Plancius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was Cn. Plancius, whom Cicero defended when tried for bribery.

planctus -ūs, m. (plango), a loud noise as of beating, esp., beating the breast, wailing, lamentation; planctus et lamenta, Tac.

Plancus -i, m. (= πλατάπους, broad-footed), a family of the gens Munatia.

plānē, adv. (planus). **I.** plainly, simply,

intelligibly; loqui, Cic.; planius dicere, Cic.; planissime explicare, Cic. **II.** wholly, entirely, quite, thoroughly; plane eruditus, Cic.; si plane occidimus, Cic.; plane nihil sapit, Cic.

plango, planxi, planctum, 3. (root PLAC, Gk. ΠΛΑΓ, whence πλῆσσω), to beat, strike with a loud noise. **I.** tympana palmis, Cat.; litora planguntur fluctu, Ov. **II.** Esp., to strike the breast, head, etc., as a sign of grief; pectora, Ov.; femur, Ov.; lacertos, Ov. **B.** Transf., as κόπτεσθαι, refl. plangere, middle plangi, to bewail loudly; planguntur matres, Ov.; agmina plangētia, Verg.

plangor -ōris, m. (plango), a striking or beating accompanied by noise. **I.** Gen., Ov. **II.** Esp., the beating of the head and breast in token of grief, loud lamentation; plangere et lamentatione implere, complere forum, Cic.; plangorem dare, Ov.

planguncūla -ae, f. (dim. of πλαγγών), a wax doll, Cic.

plānipes -pēdis, m. (planus and pes), a mime who played the part of slaves, etc., and wore no shoes, Juv.

plānitas -ātis, f. (planus), plainness, distinctness, Tac.

plānitia -ae, f. and **plānitēs** -ēi, f. (planus), level surface, a plain, Cic.

planta -ae, f. **I.** a green twig, cutting, graft; a, of the vine, Cic.; of trees, Verg.; b, a slip for transplanting, Ov. **II.** the sole of the foot, with or without pedis, Verg.

plāntāria -ium, n. (planta), young trees, slips, Verg.

1. **plānus** -a -um (root PLA, whence placo), level, flat. **I.** Lit., locus, Cic.; filum, thick, Ov. Subst., **plānum** -i, n. a plain, level ground, Sall., Liv.; fig., via vitae plana et stabilis, Cic.; de plano, easily, without trouble, Lucr. **II.** Transf., plain, clear, intelligible; narratio, Cic.; planum facere, to explain; foll. by acc. and infin., Cic.

2. **plānus** -i, m. (πλάνος), a vagrant, juggler, charlatan, Cic.

Plataeae -ārum, f. (Πλαταιαί), a town in Boeotia, famed for a victory of the Greeks over the Persians (479 B.C.), now Palaeo-Castro. Hence, **Plataeenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Plataeae.

plātālēa -ae, f. a water-bird, the spoonbill, Cic.

plātānus -i, f. (πλάτανος), the plane-tree, Cic.; caelebs, not used to train the vine on. (like the elm), Hor.

plātea -ae, f. (πλατεία), a street, Caes.

Plāto (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Πλάτων). **I.** a celebrated Greek philosopher, disciple of Socrates, founder of the Academic philosophy. Hence, **Plātōnicus** -a -um, Platonic; homo, transf. = a deep thinker, Cic. Plur. subst., **Plātōnici** -ōrum, m. the Platonists, Cic. **II.** an Epicurean of Sardis, living at Athens, in 59 B.C.

plaudo (plōdo), plausi (plōsi), plausum (plōsum), 3. **I.** Intransit., to clap, strike, beat. **A.** Gen., alis, Verg.; pennis, Ov.; rostro, Ov. **B.** Esp., to clap the hands in token of applause; a, lit., manus in plaudendo consumere, Cic.; impers., huic ita plausum est ut, etc., Cic.; esp. in the theatre, plaudite (said at the end of a piece), Hor.; b, transf., to give signs of approval, applaud, to approve; ingenis sepultis, Hor.; diis hominibusque plaudentibus, Cic.; hence plur., sibi, Hor. **II.** Transit., **A.** to beat, clap; pectora manu, Ov.; plausa colla equorum, Verg.; pedibus choreas, to dance, stamping with

the feet, Verg. **B.** to strike together; plausis alis, Ov.

plausibilis -e (plaudo), worthy of applause, Cic.

plausor -ōris, m. (plaudo), an applauder at the theatre, Hor.

plaustrum (plostrum) -i, n. **I.** a wagon, cart; omnia ex locis publicis plaustris coacta, Cic. **II.** Transf., Charles's Wain, the constellation of the Great Bear, Ov.

plausus -ūs, m. (plaudo), the noise made by the striking together of two bodies. **I.** Gen., plausum dare pennis, Verg.; ingenti sonuerunt omnia plausu, Verg. **II.** Esp., the clapping of the hands in sign of approval, applause; accipere plausum, Cic.; captare plausus, Cic.; comprimatur plausus ipsa admiratione, Cic.

Plautius (Plōtius) -a -um, name of a Roman gens; hence, adj., **Plautianus (Plōtīanus)** -a -um, Plautian.

Plautus -i, m. (lit. flat-footed), M. Accius (or T. Maccius), a celebrated Roman comic poet, who died about eighty years before Cicero's birth; hence, **Plautinus** -a -um, relating to Plautus; Plautinus pater, in a comedy of Plautus.

plēbēcūla -ae, f. (dim. of plebs), the common people, mob, rabble, Cic.

plēbēus -a -um (plebs). **I.** relating or belonging to the plebs or people (opp. patricius), plebeian; familia, Cic.; ludi, games celebrated in honour of the driving out of the kings or of the return of the plebeians from their secession to the Aventine Hill, Cic. Subst., **plēbēus** -i, m. a plebeian, and **plēbēia** -ae, f. a plebeian woman, Liv. Plur., **plēbēi** or **plēbēi**, Cic. **II.** plebeian = common, vulgar, low, mean, inferior; sermo, of the lower classes, Cic.; purpura, Cic.; philosophi, Cic.

plēbes -ēi, f. = plebs (q.v.).

plēbicōla -ae, m. (plebs and colo), a friend of the common people, Cic.

plēbiscitum -i, n. (plebs and scisco), a decree or ordinance of the people, Cic.

plebs, **plēbis**, f. (root PLE, whence ple-o, ple-nus, Gr. ΠΛΕ, ΠΛΗ, whence πλήθω, πλήθος), the multitude. Hence, **I.** As a political division, the plebeians, the people (opp. patricii, patres, senatus, while populus includes both these and the plebeians); consulens de plebe non accipiebat, Cic. **II.** Transf., the common people, the multitude, mass of the people, the lower orders, rabble, mob; plebs et infima multitudo, Cic.; plebs eris, Hor.; plebs decorum, the lower order of deities, Ov.

1. **plecto**, **plexi** and **plexū**, **plexum**, 3. (root PLEO, Gr. ΠΛΕΩ, πλέω), to plait, braid; more frequently in partic., **plexus** -a -um, braided, plaited; corollae, Lucr.; flores, Cat.

2. **plecto**, 3. (πλήττω), to punish; usually in pass., to be punished with blows. **A.** Lit., tergo, Hor. **B.** Transf., 1, to be punished, with abl. of crime; negligentia, Cic.; 2, to be blamed, censured, Nep.

plectrum -i, n. (πλήκτρον), a short stick or quill with which the strings of a stringed instrument were struck. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Poet., mēton, 1, the lyre, Hor.; 2, lyrical poetry, Hor.

Plēiās (Πληϊάς), **Plējās**, and **Plīās** (Πλειάς) -ādis, f. a Pleiad; gen. plur., **Plēiādēs** (Πλειάδēs) and **Plējādēs** -ādum, f. the Pleiads, the Seven Stars, according to the legend, the seven daughters of Atlas by Pleione (Electra, Heclyone, Celaeno, Maia, Sterope, Taygete, Merope).

Plēiōnē -ēs, f. (Πληϊόνη), the wife of Atlas,

mother of the Pleiads; Pleiones nepos, Mercury, son of Maia, Ov.

Plēmŷrium (Plēmŷrium) -ii, n. (Πλημŷριον), a promontory of Sicily, near Syracuse, now Punta di Gigante.

plēnē, adv. (plenus), fully; fig., fully, completely, wholly, abundantly; plene perfectae munitiones, Caes.; plene sapientes homines, Cic.

plēnitudo -inis, f. (plenus), fulness, completeness, Plin.

plēnus -a -um (root PLE, whence ple-o, Gr. ΠΛΕ, πλέος), full. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., a, lit., with genit., argenti, Cic.; with abl., plena domus ornamentis, Cic.; absol., plenissimis velis navigare, Cic.; calcari ad plenum, completely, Verg.; b, fig., plenus timoris, Caes.; plenus expectatione, Cic.; absol., plenā manū alicuius laudes in astra tollere, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, plump, portly, stout; homo, Cic.; velamina filo pleno, thick, Ov.; 2, pregnant, Cic.; 3, full, satiated; plenus eras minimo, Ov.; 4, full of, richly provided with, rich in; exercitus pleissimus praedā, Cic.; fig., plenus inimicorum, Cic.; negotiis, occupied, Cic.; hence, absol. = well-stocked, rich; urbs, Cic.; homo, Cic.; epistola plenior, full of matter, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** full, of quantity and number; 1, numerous; agmen, Ov.; 2, = complete, entire; a, lit., annus, Cic.; legio, Caes.; b, fig., complete, perfect; gaudium, Cic.; pleno gradu, at quick step, Liv. **B.** Of strength, strong, loud; vox, Cic.; plenior voce, Cic.

plērūquē, v. plerisque.

plērus = plerisque (q.v.).

plērūquē -rāquē -rūquē, gen. plur., **plērīquē** -raequē -rāquē, very many, a large part, the most, the greatest part, the majority (opp. unus, pauci). **I.** Plur., 1, absol., multi nihil prodesse philosophiam, plerique etiam obesa arbitrantur, Cic.; plerique Belgae, Caes., in plerisque, in the majority of cases, Cic.; 2, with genit., plerique Poenorum, Cic.; 3, with the abl., plerique ex factione, Sall. **II.** Sing., juvenus, Sall.; nobilitas, Sall.; Africa, Sall. Neut., plerumque; a, subst., the greater part; noctis, Sall.; per Europae plerumque, Liv. b, adv., for the most part, mostly, generally, commonly, Cic.

Pleuorŷi -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Belgica.

Pleorŷi -ōnis, f. (Πλευρώς), a town in Aetolia. Hence, adj., **Pleuorŷius** -a -um, Pleuorian.

plīco -ūi -ātus, 1. (πλέω), to fold, double up, fold together; se in sua membra, Verg.

Plīnius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were. 1, C. Plinius Secundus (Major, the Elder), probably of Como, author of a Natural History in thirty-seven books, killed 79 A.D. at the eruption of Mount Vesuvius; 2, C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus (Junior, the Younger), governor under Trajan in Bithynia, author of letters and of a panegyric on Trajan.

Plīsthēnēs -is, m. (Πλεισθένης). **I.** son of Pelops, brother of Atreus and Thyestes, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, who was brought up by his brother Atreus. Hence, **Plīsthēnicus** -a -um, torus, of Agamemnon, Ov.

plōdo = plaudo (q.v.).

plōrābilis -e (ploro), deplorable, lamentable, Pers.

plōrātor -ōris, m. (ploro), a wailer, howler, lamenter, Mart.

plōrātus -ūs, m. (ploro), a crying, weeping, lamenting, gen. in plur., audvi civitatum gemitus, ploratus, Cic.

plōro, *1. I. Intransit.*, to lament, wail, cry aloud for grief; *plorando fessus sum*, Cic.; *Jubēo te plorare* (= οἰμᾶσθαι λέγω σοι, bad luck to you!), Hor. *II. Transit.*, to weep over, to lament, deplore; *turpe commissum*, Hor.

plostellum -i, *n.* (dim. of *plostrum*), a little wagon, Hor.

plostrum = *plaustrum* (q.v.).

ploxēum (**ploximum**, **ploximum**) -i, *n.* a wagon-box, Cat.

pluit, *v.* *pluo*.

plūma -ae, *f.* the downy part of a feather, a small, soft feather; *plur.* = *down*. *I. Lit.*, *plumae versicolores columbarum*, Cic.; in *plumis delituisse Jovem*, to have been disguised in the form of a bird, Ov.; in *plumam*, after the fashion of feathers, Verg.; used to stuff pillows, bolsters, etc.; with; hence, *meton.* = *bolster*, *feather-bed*, *pillow*, Juv.; as an emblem of lightness, fickleness, etc., *plumā aut follo facilius moventur*, Cic. *II. Transf.*, the first down on the chin, Hor.

plūmātus -a -um (*pluma*), covered with feathers, Cic. poet.

plumbēus -a -um (*plumbum*), leaden, made of lead. *I. Lit.*, *glans*, Lucr. *II. Transf.*, leaden; *1.* = *blunt*; *gladius*, Cic.; *pugio*, Cic.; *2.* = *bad*; *vina*, Mart.; *3.* dull, stupid; *plumbēus* in physics, Cic.; *4.* heavy, oppressive, burdensome; *auster*, Hor.

plumbum -i, *n.* (akin to *μέλυρος*), lead. *I. Lit.*, *plumbum album*, tin, Caes. *II. Meton.*, *1.* a bullet, Verg.; *2.* a leaden-pipe, Hor.

plūmēus -a -um (*pluma*), downy, consisting of, covered with fine feathers; *culcita*, Cic.; *torus*, Ov.

plūmīpes -pēdis (*pluma* and *pes*), feather-footed, Cat.

plūmōsus -a -um (*pluma*), feathered, covered with down, downy, Prop.

plūo, *plūi*, *3.* (root *PLU*); connected with *PLUO*, Gr. *ΠΛΥ*, whence *πλύω*, to rain. *I. Lit.*, *impers.*, *pluit*, it rains; *dum pluit*, Verg.; *aqua*, quae *pluendo* crevisset, Cic.; with acc. and abl. of what falls, *sanguine pluisse*, Cic.; *lapides pluere*, Liv. *II. Transf.*, to fall down in a great mass or number; *tantum glandis pluit*, Verg.

plūriēs, *adv.* (*plus*), often, frequently, Caes.

plūrifariam (*plus*), on many sides, in many places, Suet.

plūrimus, *plurimum*, *v.* *multus*.

plūs, *pluris*, *v.* *multus*.

pluscūlus -a -um (dim. of *plus*), somewhat more, rather many; **pluscūlum** -i, *n.* used subst., *causae* in quibus *pluscūlum* negotii est, Cic.

plūtēus -i, *m.* and **plūtēum** -i, *n.* *I. A.* a, a moveable penthouse, shed, or mantlet (made of hurdles covered with hides to protect the besiegers of a town), Caes.; *b.* a breastwork, enticement on a tower, Caes. *II. A.* the back board of a bed or sofa, Mart. *B.* the board on which a corpse is laid out, Mart. *C.* a book-shelf, book-case, Juv.

Plūto (-ōn) -ōnis, *m.* (Πλούτων), the king of the lower world, brother of Jupiter and Neptune, husband of Proserpina. Hence, **Plūtōnius** -a -um, belonging to Pluto; *domus*, the grave, Hor.; *plur.* subst., **Plūtōnia** -ōrum, *n.* (sc. *loca*), a place in Asia Minor, perhaps in Lydia, where there was a temple to Pluto.

plūvīa -ae, *f.* (*pluvius*), rain; *pluvias metuo*, Cic.

plūvīalls -e (*pluvia*), of or relating to rain,

rainy; *aquae*, Ov.; *fungi*, growing after rain, Ov.; *auster*, Verg.

plūvius -a -um (*pluo*), of or relating to rain, rainy, rain-bringing; *aquae*, Cic.; *Hyades*, Verg.; *venti*, Hor.; *arcus*, a rainbow, Hor.

pōcillum -i, *n.* (dim. of *poculum*), a little drinking-cup, goblet; *Jovi Victori pocillum multū facere*, to offer, Liv.

pōcūlum -i, *n.* (root *PO*), whence *potus*, *potio*, a drinking-cup, goblet. *I.* *poculum* *impavide haurire*, Liv.; *poculum mortis exhaurire*, Cic.; *poscant majoribus poculis* (sc. *bibere*), to drink out of goblets, Cic. *II. Meton.*, *A.* a drink, draught; *ad pocula venire*, Verg.; *amoris poculum*, a love-philtre, Hor.; in *ipsis tuis immanibus poculis*, in thy cups, in the midst of thy revels, Cic. *B. Esp.*, a poisonous draught, Cic.

pōdāgra -ae, *f.* (ποδάγρα), the gout in the feet; *podagrae doloribus cruciari*, Cic.

Pōdāliriūs -li, *m.* (Ποδάλειρος). *I.* son of Aesculapius, a celebrated physician. *II.* a Trojan.

pōdex -icis, *m.* the fundament, Hor.

pōdium -li, *n.* (πόδιον), a basement or balcony immediately above the arena in the amphitheatre, where the emperor and other distinguished persons sat, Juv.

Poeās (**Paeās**) -antis, *m.* (Ποίας), the father of *Philoctetes*; *Poeante satius*, son of *Poeas* = *Philoctetes*, Ov. Hence, *A. adj.*, **Poeantius** -a -um, proles or heros, or simply *Poeantius* = *Philoctetes*, Ov. *B. Poeantiādēs* -ae, *m.* son of *Poeas* = *Philoctetes*, Ov.

pōema -ātis, *n.* (ποίημα), a poem; *poema facere*, or componere, or condere, Cic.; *plur.*, *poemata* = *poetry* (opp. *oratio*, *prose*), Cic.

poena -ae, *f.* (ποινή), the fine paid for murder; hence, *punishment*, *penalty*, *expiation*, *compensation*. *I.* *poena dupli*, octupli, Cic.; *vitae*, Cic.; *capitis*, Caes.; *mortis*, Cic.; *oculorum*, loss of eyesight, Cic.; *votorum*, payment of one's vows, Verg.; *poenas justas et debitas solvere*, Cic.; *poenas expetere ab aliquo*, Cic.; *poenas domesticis sanguinibus expetere*, to avenge the murder of a blood-relation, Cic.; *poenas parentum a filiis expetere*, to visit the sins of the fathers on the children, Cic.; *poenas capere pro aliquo*, to avenge some one, Sall.; *poenam habere*, to be punished, Liv.; *poenas habere ab aliquo*, to obtain vengeance from some one, Liv.; *poenas dare*, to be punished, Cic.; *poenā aliquem afficere* or *multare*, Cic.; *poenas subire*, ferre, perferre, luere, Cic.; *extra poenam esse*, to get off scot-free, Liv. *II. Personif.*, *Poena*, the goddess of revenge or punishment; Cic.; *plur.*, a liberum *Poenis actum esse praecipitem*, Cic.

Poeni -ōrum, *m.* the *Phoenicians* = the *Carthaginians* (colonists from Phoenicia), proverbial among the Romans for faithlessness and breach of treaties; *Poeni foedifragi*, Cic.; *sing.*, **Poenus** -i, *m.* a *Phoenician*, a *Carthaginian*; used for *Hannibal*, Cic.; collective, *Poenus advena*, Liv.; *Poenus uterque*, the *Carthaginians* in Africa and Spain, Hor. Hence, *A. Poenus* -a -um, *Phoenician*, *Punic*, *Carthaginian*; *navita*, Hor.; *leones*, Verg. *B. Pūnicus* (**Poenicus**) -a -um, *Phoenician*, *Punic*, *Carthaginian*; *a*, *lit.*, *Punicum bellum*, Cic.; *fides* = *faithlessness*, Sall.; *so ars*, Liv.; *b*, *poet.*, *transf.* = *purple-red*; *sagum*, Hor. *C. Pūnicus* (**Poenicus**) -a -um, *a*, *Punic*, *Carthaginian*; *b*, *purple-red*.

Poeninus -a -uia, *Pennine*; *Alpes* or *juga*, the *Pennine Alps*. *Poeninus mons*, the *Great St. Bernard*; or simply *Poeninus*, Liv.

poenio, *poenior* = *punic* (q.v.).

poenitens -entis (partic. of poeniteo).

poenitentia (paenitentia) -ae, f. (poeniteo), repentance, penitence, Liv.

poenitēo (paenitēo) -di, 2. (from poenire = punire; lit., to punish). **I.** to displease, Plaut. **II.** to feel displeasure, to repent, to regret, to be sorry. **A.** Pers., to rue; poenitens consilii, Sall.; si poenitere possint, Liv.; poenitens, Cic.; poeniturus, Sall.; poenitendo, by repentance, Cic. **B.** Impers., poenitet alicuius rei, etc., it repents one, one is displeased, vexed, etc.; (a) with acc. of pers. and genit. of thing, suae quemque fortunae poenitet, Cic.; me poenitet consilii, Cic.; without acc. of pers., tamquam poeniteat laboris, Liv.; (β) with acc. of pers. and nom. pron. neuter, nihil sane esset quod nos poeniteret, Cic.; with only nom. pron., nihil quod poenitere possit, of which one could repent, Cic.; (γ) with acc. of pers. and infin., non poenitet me virisse, Cic.; or, (δ) simple infin., ut fortiter fecisse poenitet, Cic.; or with acc. and infin., in posterum diem dilatum (esse) certamen, Liv.; (ε) with acc. of pers. and rel. sent., Quintum poenitet quod animum tuum offendit, Cic.; (ζ) or with rel. sent. alone, poenitet quod deduxisti, Liv.; (η) absol., poenitet et torqueri, Ov.

pōēsis -is, acc. -in, f. (ποίησις), poetry, Cic.

pōēta -ae, m. (ποιητής), a poet; poeta comicus, tragicus, Cic.

pōētica -ae, f. and **pōēticō** -ēs, f. (ποιητική, sc. τέχνη), the art of poetry, Cic.

pōēticē, adv. (poeticus), poetically, after the manner of a poet; ut poe'tice loquar, Cic.

pōēticus -a -um (ποιητικός), poetical; verbum, Cic.; facultas, Cic.

Poetovio -ōnis, f. a town in Pannonia, now Pettau.

pōētria -ae, f. (ποίητρια), a poetess, Cic.

poll interj. by Pollux! truly! really! Cic.

Pōlēmo (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Πολέμων). **I.** a Greek philosopher at Athens, pupil of Xenocrates, teacher of Zeno and Arcesilaus. Hence, **Pōlēmonēus** -a -um, of Polemo. **II.** a king in Pontus.

pōlenta -ae, f. (root POL, POLL, whence pollen, Gr. ΠΑΛ, πάλν), pearl-barley, barley-groats, Ov.

pōlio, 4. to polish, file, make smooth. **I. A.** 1, rogum ascia, Cic.; 2, esp., to cover with white mortar or gypsum, to whiten; columnas albo, Liv. **II.** Fig., to adorn, embellish, to polish, finish; orationem, Cic.

pōlitē, adv. (politus), in a polished manner, elegantly, Cic.; politius limare, Cic.

pōlitia -ae, acc. -an, f. (πολιτεία), 1, the state; 2, the Republic (title of a work by Plato), Cic.

pōliticus -a -um (πολιτικός), of or relating to the state, political; philosophi, Cic.

Pōlitorium -ii, n. a town in Latium, south of the Tiber, according to the legend founded by the Trojan Polites, son of Priam.

pōlitus -a -um, p. adj. (from polio), polished, refined, accomplished; homo, Cic.; politior humanitas, Cic.; vir omni liberali doctrinā politissimus, Cic.

pollen -inis, n. and **pollis** -inia, c. (cf. polenta), fine flour, meal, Ter.

pollens -entis, p. adj. (from polleo), strong, powerful, mighty; matrona, Ov.; herbae, Ov.; with abl., viribus, Sall.

i. pollentia -ae, f. (polleo). **I.** power, strength, might, Plaut. **II.** Personif., the goddess of might, Pollentia, Liv.

2. Pollentia -ae, f. a town in Liguria, famous for its wool, now Polenza.

pollēo, 2. (potis and valeo), to be strong, mighty, powerful, able; qui in republica plurimum pollebant, had the most power, Cic.; ubi plurimum pollet oratio, Cic.; with abl., scientiā, Cic.

pollex -icis, m. (polleo), lit., that which is strong. **A.** the thumb; Aeginetis pollices praecidere, Cic.; as a measure, clavi ferrei digiti pollicis crassitudine, Caes. **B.** the great toe, Plin.

pollicēor -ctus sum, 2. dep. (pro and liceor), to offer, promise, proffer. **I.** Gen., a, with acc. of thing, pecuniam, Cic.; b, with acc. of thing, and dat. of person, senatui frumentum, Cic.; maria montesque, to make boundless promises, Sall.; c, with double acc., sese itineris periculique ducem, Sall.; d, with de and the abl., with or without the acc., nihil ego tui de meis opibus pollicebar, Cic.; e, with infin., obsides dare, Caes.; f, with acc. and infin., gen. future, me tibi satisfacturum, Cic.; g, with rel. sent., quae meum tempus postulare, Cic.; h, with adv., ultro polliceri, Cic.; bene, Sall.; benigne, Liv.; liberaliter, Caes. **II.** Esp., of an orator at the beginning of his speech, to promise, declare; docui quod primum pollicitus sum, Cic. (partic. perf. pass., pollicita fides, Ov.).

pollicitatio -ōnis, f. (pollicitor), an offer, proffer, promise; magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque polliceri, Caes.

pollicitor, 1. dep. (intens. of polliceor), to promise, proffer, Sall.

pollicitum -i, n. (polliceor), that which is promised, a promise, Ov.

Pollio (Pōlio) -ōnis, m., C. Asinius, the patron of Vergil.

pollis = pollen -inis (q.v.).

polluō -lūxi -luctum, 2. **I.** to place something upon the altar as a sacrifice, to offer; decuman partem Herculi, Plaut. **II.** to put on the table as a dish, Plaut.

pollūo -di -ctum, 3. (pro and luo), to besoul, defile, pollute. **I.** Lit., ora cruore, Ov. **II.** Transf., to defile morally, pollute, dishonour; jura scelerare, Cic.; caerimonias stupro, Cic.

pollūtus -a -um, p. adj. (from polluo), morally defiled, polluted; hence (of women), unchaste; femina, Liv.

Pollux -ucis, m. (Πολυδῆκης), the twin-brother of Castor, son of Tyndarus (or Jupiter) and Leda, renowned for his skill in boxing, Cic.; Pollux uterque, Castor and Pollux, Hor.

polus -i, m. (πόλος). **I.** the pole of the earth; polus gelidus, glacialis, and simply polus, the north pole, Ov.; polus australis, the south pole, Ov. **II.** Transf., the sky, the heavens, Verg., Hor.

Pōlybius -ii, m. (Πολύβιος), a Greek historian, contemporary and friend of Scipio Africanus Minor.

Pōlyclētus (Pōlyclētus) -i, m. (Πολύκλετος), a celebrated Greek sculptor of Sicyon, contemporary of Pericles.

Pōlycrates -is, m. (Πολυκράτης), tyrant of Samos, famed for his prosperity, but crucified by the Perrian satrap Orontes.

Pōlydāmas -mantis, m. (Πολυδάμας), a Trojan, friend of Hector.

Pōlydectēs -ae, m. (Πολυδέκης), king in Seriphos, who brought up Perseus.

Pōlydōrus -i, n. (Πολύδορος), son of Priam, entrusted to the care of Polyne'stator, king in Thrace, but slain by him.

Pōlygnōtus -i, m. (Πολύγνῶτος), a celebrated Greek painter of Thasos, contemporary with Socrates.

Pōlyhymnia -ae, f. (Πολύμνια), one of the Muses.

Pōlymestor (Pōlymnestor) -ōris, m. (Πολυμῆστωρ), king in Thrace, husband of Ilione, daughter of Priam; the murderer of Polydorus.

Pōlyphēmus (-ōs) -i, m. (Πολύφημος), the one-eyed Cyclops in Sicily, son of Neptune, blinded by Ulysses.

pōlypus -i, m. (πολύπους, Dor. and Aeol., πολύπους, hence with long *o* in Horace). **I.** the polypus, a marine animal, Ov. **II.** a polypus in the nose, Hor.

Pōlyxēna -ae, f. (Πολυξένη), daughter of Priam, sacrificed at the tomb of Achilles.

pōmārius -a -um (pomum), of or relating to fruit; subst., **A.** pōmārius -li, m. a fruiterer, Hor. **B.** pōmārium -li, n. a fruit-garden, orchard, Cic.

pōmēridiānus = postmeridianus (q.v.).

pōmerium -li, n. (orig. pōmoerium, post and moeris = murus), a space left free from buildings for a certain breadth on each side the walls of a town, bounded by stones (cippi or termini); pōmerium intrare, transire, Cic.

Pōmētia -ae, f. and **Pōmētīl** -ōrum, m. old town of the Volsci in Latium. Hence, **Pōmētīnus** -a -um, Pomētinē.

pōmifer -fēra -fērum (pomum and fero), fruit-bearing, fruit-bringing, Hor.

Pōmōna -ae, f. (pomum), the goddess of fruit and fruit-trees.

pōmōsus -a -um (pomum), full of fruit, abounding in fruit, Prop.

pōmpa -ae, f. (πομπή), a solemn procession. **I.** A. Lit., 1, gen., of funerals, Cic.; pōmpam funeris ire, Ov.; of a wedding, pōmpam ducit, Ov.; of a triumph, Ov.; pōmparum ferulis smiles esse, to resemble in gait the bearers at a procession, Cic.; 2, esp., the procession at the Circensian Games at which the images of the gods were carried. **B.** Transf., a train, suite, retinue; lictorum, Cic. **II.** Fig., display, parade, ostentation; genus (orationis) pōmpae quam pugnae aptius, Cic.

Pōmpējī -ōrum, m. town in the south of Campania, destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, 79 A.D. Hence, adj., **Pōmpējānus** -a -um, belonging to Pompeji; subst., **A.** **Pōmpējānum** -i, n. (sc. praedictum), an estate of Cicero, near Pompeji; **B.** **Pōmpējāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Pompeji.

Pōmpējōpōlis -is, f. (Πομπηίουπολις), later name of the town Sula, destroyed by Tigranes, rebuilt by Pompejus.

Pōmpējus (Pōmpōius) -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: 1, Cn. Pompejus, triumphator with Caesar and Crassus, conqueror of Mithridates and the pirates, defeated by Caesar at Pharsalia and slain off Egypt; 2, Pompeja, wife of P. Vatinius; adj., Pompeian; domus, Cic.; lex, proposed by Cn. Pompey. Hence, **Pōmpējānus** -a -um, belonging to Pompey; subst., **Pōmpējānus** -i, m. a member of the Pompeian party.

Pōmpilius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, to which belonged Numa Pōmpilius, second king of Rome, legendary founder of many religious rites at Rome. Adj., Pompeilian; sanguis, descendants of Numa Pōmpilius, Hor.

pōmpilius -i, m. (πομπίλος), the pilot-fish; according to some, the nautilus, Ov.

Pōmpōnius -a -um, the name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was T. Pōmpōnius Atticus, friend of Cicero.

Pōmptinus (Pomptinus) -a -um, Pomptine of Pontine; palus and paludes, a marshy district, thirty miles long and twelve to thirteen miles wide, exposed to the inundation of the river Amasenus and Ufens, on the Appian road. Subst., **A.**

Pomptinum -i, n. the neighbourhood of the Pontine marsh; **B.** **Pomptina** -ae, f. the upper end of the Pontine marsh.

pōmum -i, n. **I.** any kind of fruit, a mulberry, Ov.; plur., pōma, fruit, Verg., Hor. **II.** Transf., a fruit-tree, Verg.

pōndēro, 1. (pondus). **I.** to weigh, Plaut. **II.** Transf., to weigh mentally, to consider, deliberate upon: verborum delectum, Cic.; causas, Cic.

pōndērōsus -a -um (pondus), heavy, weighty, ponderosus. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Transf., weighty, significant; epistola, Cic.

pōndo (abl. of obsolete pondus -i), in weight, heavy, corona libram pōndo, a pound in weight, Liv.; used as an indecl. subst., a pound, pounds; argenti pōndo viginti milia, Caes.; auri quinque pōndo, Cic.

pondus -ōris, n. (pendo), a weight. **I.** A. Lit., 1, a weight used in a pair of scales; pondera ab Gallis allata, Liv.; 2, a pound weight, a pound, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, abstr., **A.**, the weight of any body; moveri gravitate et pondere, Cic.; **B.**, balance, equilibrium; tertius motus oritur extra pondus et plagam, Cic.; 2, concr., **A.**, a heavy body, weight, load, burden; in terram feruntur omnia pondera, Cic.; **B.**, a mass = a quantity, sum; auri pondus ingens, Liv. **II.** Fig., **A.** In a good sense, 1, weight, gravity, authority, influence; commendationem magnam apud te pondus habuisse, Cic.; 2, weight of words or thoughts; omnium verborum ponderibus est utendum, Cic. **B.** In a bad sense, an oppressive weight, burden; pondera amara senectutis, Ov.

pōnē (perhaps from posne, connected with ποτι, πρὸς). **I.** Adv. behind, at the back; moveri et ante et pone, Cic. **II.** Prep. with acc., behind; pone quos aut ante labantur, Cic.

pōno, pōsti (pōsivi), pōsitum, 3. (for pō-sino), to lay down, put, place, lay. Constr. with adv. of place; with in and abl.; with ad, ante, sub, super; poet. with abl. alone. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., 1, **A.**, of things, vestigium, Cic.; fig., pedem ubi ponat in suo (regno) non habet, Cic.; ponere genu, to kneel, Ov.; ponere scalas, to put up ladders, Caes.; **B.**, of persons, positi vernae circa Lares, Hor.; 2, of furniture or tools, to lay out, prepare; mensam, Hor.; casses, Ov.; 3, to lay, stretch out; artus in litore, Verg.; somno positae, Verg.; positae det oscula frater, laid out, i.e., dead, Ov.; 4, to erect a statue in honour of some one; alicui statuum, Nep.; esp., to consecrate a gift to the gods; coronam auream in Capitolio, Liv.; 5, to wager in play; pōcula fagina, Verg.; 6, t. t. of calculators, ponere calculum, to calculate, Juv.; 7, milit. t. t., to station men, to place; praesidium ibi, Caes.; 8, to remove away to a distant place; pone sub curru solis, Hor.; 9, to publish; edictum, Tac.; 10, to put down in writing; signa novis praeciptis, Hor.; 11, partic. perf., pōsitus -a -um, **A.**, of snow, etc., fallen; posita nix, Hor.; **B.**, of places, situated: Roma in montibus posita, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to place, put, present; aliquid sub uno aspectu, Cic.; 2, to bring, put; aliquid ponere in gratia apud aliquem, Cic.; in laude positum esse, to be famed, Cic.; 3, to place, build, rest; omnem spem salutis in virtute, Cic.; 4, to

pass time in some occupation; totum diem in consideranda causa, Cic.; 5, to reckon, count; **mortem in malis**, Cic.; aliquid in beneficii loco, Cic.; **haud in magno discrimine ponere**, to attach no great importance to; Liv.; with double acc., to hold, regard; aliquid principem, Cic.; 6, to put down in writing, to remark, observe, mention; **culius pauca exempla posui**, Cic. **II. A.** to lay, place by way of building, making, etc.; 1, lit. a, of building, to erect; urbeni, Verg.; milit. t.t., castra in proximo colle, to pitch one's camp, Caes.; b, of an artist, to represent, picture; Orpheia in medio silvasque sequentes, Verg.; **ponere totum**, to present a whole, Hor.; 2, transf. a; to found, place; ponere initia male, Cic.; b; to fix, settle; leges in convitiis, Cic.; ponere praemium, to promise a reward, Cic.; c, to maintain, lay down; nosmet ipsos commendatos esse nobis, Cic.; d, to put, ask; quaestiuicula, Cic.; e, to put a person in some position or office; alicui custodem, Caes.; aliquid custodem in frumento publico, Cic. **B.** to put food, dainties, etc., before one; pavonem, merulas, Hor. **C.** to plant; puros, Verg. **D.** to deposit; tabulas testamenti in aerario, Caes. **E.** to lay out money, to invest, lend; pecuniam apud aliquem, Cic.; in praedio, Cic. **F.** to arrange the hair; comas, Ov. **G.** of the winds, etc., to lay, to soothe; tollere seu ponere vult freta, Hor.; ref., ponere, of the winds, to lull, Verg. **H.** to lay aside; 1, lit., librum de manibus, Cic.; arma, to lay down, Caes.; and hence, to submit, Caes.; 2, transf., to lay aside, remove, give up; vitam, Cic.; vitia, Cic.; dolorem, Cic.; moras, Verg.; 3, naut. t.t., to throw out anchor; ancoris positus, Liv. (syncop. pēf; partic., postus, Lucr.).

1. **pons**, pontis, m. a bridge, Cic. **I.** facere pontem in flumine, to bridge over a river, Caes.; pontem facere in Tiberi, Liv.; pontem inter-scindere, to cut down, Cic. **II. Esp.** A plank between a ship and the shore, Verg. **A.** a draw-bridge, Verg. **C.** the bridge at the comitia over which the voters passed singly, to pass into the saepa, Cic. **D. a.** the deck of a ship, Tac.; b, the floor of a tower, Verg.

2. **Pons**, Pontis, as a geographical name. **I.** Pons Argenteus, a place and bridge over the river Argenteus in Gallia Narbonensis. **II.** Pons Campanus, a bridge on the Via Appia.

Pontia -ae, f. an island off the coast of Latium, now Isola di Ponza. Hence, **Pontiani** -orum, m. the inhabitants of Pontia.

ponticulus -i, m. (dim. of pons), a little bridge, Cic.

1. **Ponticus** -a -um, v. Pontus.

2. **Ponticus** -i, m. a Roman poet, contemporary and friend of Propertius and Ovid.

pontifex -ficus, m. (from pons and facio, or = pomplex, from pompa and facio), a pontiff, high priest, pontifex; plur., pontifices, a guild of priests at Rome, containing at first four, then eight, then fifteen members, the president of which was called pontifex maximus; pontifices minores, a lower class of pontiffs, assistants to the guild of pontifices, Cic. Hence, **A. pontificalis** -e, pontifical; auctoritas, Cic. **B. pontificatus** -us, m. the office of pontiff, the pontificate, Cic. **C. pontificius** -a -um, relating to the pontificate; libri, Cic.; jus, Cic.

pontificalis, v. pontifex.

pontificatus, v. pontifex.

pontificius, v. pontifex.

Pontius -a -um, name of a gens, originally Samnite, afterwards Roman, the most famous members of which were: 1, C. Pontius, commander of the Samnites at Caudium; 2, L. Pontius Aquila,

one of the murderers of Caesar; 3, Pontius Pilatus, procurator of Judaea at the time of the crucifixion of Christ.

ponto -ōnis, m. (pons), a flat-bottomed boat, punt, Caes.

1. **pontus** -i, n. (πόντος). **I.** the deep, depth; maris, Verg. **II. Meton.** **A.** the deep sea, Verg. **B.** a wave of the sea, Verg.

2. **Pontus** -i, m. (Πόντος). **I.** the Black Sea. **II. Meton.** **A.** the country on the shores of the Black Sea. **B. Esp.** a district of Asia Minor between Bithynia and Armenia, the realm of Mithridates, later a Roman province, Pontus. Hence, **Ponticus** -a -um (Ποντικός), belonging to Pontus, Pontic; mare, the Black Sea, Liv.; serpentes, the dragon that guarded the golden fleece at Colchis, Juv.

pōpa -ae, m. the inferior priest or temple servant who slew the victims, Cic.

pōpānum -i, n. (πόπανον), a sacrificial cake, Juv.

pōpellus -i, m. (dim. of populus), the common people, rabble, Hor.

pōpina -ae, f. (πέπη, πέπω, to cook). **I.** a cook-shop, eating-house, Cic. **II. Meton.**, the food sold at an eating-house, Cic.

pōpino -ōnis, m. (popina), the frequenter of eating-houses, glutton, Hor.

poplēs -itis, m. **I.** the ham, hough; succidere poplitem, Verg.; femina popliteaque, Liv. **II. Meton.**, the knee; duplicato poplite, with bent knee, Verg.; contento poplite, with stiff knee, Hor.

Poplicola = Publicola (q.v.).

poppyama -ātis, n. (πόπυαμα), and **popysmus** -i, m. (ποπυσμός), a clucking of the tongue as a sign of approbation, Juv.

pōpūlābills -e (populor), that can be laid waste, devastated, Ov.

pōpūlābundus -a -um (populor), laying waste, devastating, Liv.

pōpūlāris -e (l. populus), belonging to the same people or country, native; 1, adj., flumina, Ov.; 2, subst., a, lit. a fellow-countryman; Solon popularis tuus, Cic.; b, transf., participator; conjurationis, Sall. **II.** belonging to the people, relating to the whole state, proceeding from the state; 1, gen., leges, Cic.; admiratio, Cic.; oratio, to the people, Cic.; 2, esp., a, popular, agreeable to the people, beloved by the people; b, of or relating to the people (as opposed to the aristocracy), popular, democratic; popularis vir, a friend of the people, Liv.; homo, Cic. Subst., **pōpūlāres** -ium, m. the popular party, the democracy, Cic.

pōpūlārītās -ātis, f. (popularis), desire to please the people, popular behaviour, Tac.

pōpūlārītēr, adv. (popularis). **I.** after the manner of the people, commonly, vulgarly; loqui, scribere, Cic. **II.** after the fashion of a friend of the people, in a popular manner, or, in a bad sense, like a demagogue; agere, Cic.

pōpūlātio -ōnis, f. (populor), a laying waste, devastating, plundering; populatio agrorum ceterorum, Liv.; ita libera populatio a tergo erat, Liv.; plur., Veientes pleni jam populationum, who had had their fill of plundering, Liv.; hostem populationibus prohibere, Caes.

pōpūlātōr -ōris, m. (populor), a devastator, plunderer, Liv.

pōpūlēus -a -um (2. populus), of or relating to the poplar; frondes, Verg.

pōpūlifer -fēra -fērū (2. populus and fero), producing poplars, Ov.

pōpūliscitum -i, n. a decree of the people, Liv.

Pōpūlōnia -ae, f., **Pōpūlōnium** -ii, n., and **Pōpūlōnii** -ōrum, m. a town in Etruria, now ruins of Populonia; hence, **Pōpūlōnenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Populonia.

pōpūlo, 1. and **pōpūlor**, 1. dep. (1. populus), to lay waste, devastate, plunder. **I.** Lit., agros, Caes.; provinciae populatæ, Cic. **II.** Poet., transf., to destroy, ruin, spoil, rob; populat acervum curculio, Verg.; populatus hamus, robbed of the bail, Ov.

1. pōpūlus -i, m. (connected with πλῆθος, plenus, etc., redupl. populus, syncop. poplus), the people as forming a political community; a state. **I.** Lit., 1, the union of the inhabitants of a district, a state, a free state; populi liberi + reges, Cic.; reges et populi liberi, Sall.; hence, meton., a district, canton; frequens cultoribus alius populus, Liv.; **2.** transf., a crowd, host, multitude; fratrum, Ov. **II.** In narrower sense, 1, the sovereign body in a free state, the sovereign people; a, civitas popularis in qua in populo sunt omnia, Cic.; b, esp. in Rome, originally the patricians, afterwards the whole people, as opp. to the senate; often in the phrase, senatus populusque Romanus, Cic.; et patres in populi potestate fore, Liv.; as opp. to the plebs, non populi sed plebis iudicium esse, Liv.; often, esp. with historians, the people as a party, the democratical party; populum a senatu disjunctum, Cic.; **2.** the people, multitude; malus poeta de populo, Cic.

2. pōpūlus -i, f. the poplar-tree, Verg.

porca -ae, f. (porcus), a sow; sometimes poet., a pig, hog, Verg.

porcina -ae, f. (sc. caro), pork, Plaut.

porcinus -a -um, of or relating to swine, Plaut.

Porcius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: **1.** M. Porcius Cato Censorinus or Major, a severe censor, after whom Cicero named his work on old age; **2.** M. Porcius Cato, the Younger, a contemporary of Cicero, called Uticensis, from his suicide at Utica; **3.** Porcia, sister of the younger Cato, wife of Domitius Ahenobarbus. Adj., Porcian; lex, forbidding corporal punishment of a Roman citizen, Cic.

porcūlus -i, m. (dim. of porcus), a young pig, porker, Plaut.

porcus -i, m. a pig, hog; porcus femina, a sow; used as a term of reproach against a glutton, Epicuri de grege porcus, Hor.

porgo = porrigo (q. v.).

Porphyrio (-ōn) -ōnis, m. one of the giants.

porrectus -ōnis, f. (porrigo), a stretching out, extension.

porrectus -a -um, p. adj. (from porrigo). **I.** stretched out, extended, long; porrectior acies, Tac. **II.** Transf., poet. of time, long; mors, Ov.

porricio -rēci and -rēxi -rectum, 3. to offer sacrifice to the gods; prov., inter caesa et porrecta, between the slaying and the offering of the victim—i.e., at the eleventh hour, Cic.

1. porrigo -rēxi -rectum, 3. (pro and rego), to stretch out, reach out, extend. **I.** **A.** 1, lit., a, membra, Cic.; manum, Cic.; middle, porrigi, to be stretched out, to lie stretched out; corpus porrigitur in novem jugera, Verg.; b, milit. t. t., to extend; aciem, Sall.; c, porrigere manum, to hold up the hand in voting; **2.** transf., of positiv., scopulus frontem porrigit in aequor, Ov.; porrecta in dorso urbs, Liv. **B.** Fig., a,

vectigalia, to increase, Hor.; se porrigere, to extend, reach; quo se tua porrigat ira, Ov.; b, syllabam, to lengthen the quantity of a syllable, Ov. **II.** **A.** to lay at full length, to lay low; hostem, Liv.; hence, partic., porrectus = dead; senex, Cat. **B.** Meton., to hold out to, reach to, offer to; 1, lit., dextram regi Dejotaro, Cic.; gladium nobis, Cic.; **2.** fig., to afford, supply; praesidium clientibus, Cic.

2. porrigo -ginis, f. (= prurigo), scurf, dandruff, Hor.

porro, adv. (πρόσω), forward, further. **I.** Of space, at a distance, afar off; a, with verbs of motion, ire, Liv.; agere armentum, Liv.; b, with verbs of rest, inscius Aeneas quae sint ea flumina porro, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, formerly, Cat. **B.** To express advances from one thought to another, then, next, further, again, in succession, in turn; saepe audiui a senioribus natu, qui se porro pueros a sensibus audisse dicebant, Cic.; sequitur porro, nihil deos ignorare, Cic.

porrus -i, m. and **porrum** -i, n. (πράσων), a leek, Juv.

Porsēna (Porsenna) and **Porsīna** (Porsinna) -ae, m. (Πορσῆνας, Πορσίννας), king of Etruria, who attacked Rome in order to bring back Tarquinius Superbus; as a formula on the sale of booty, bona Porsinae regis veneunt, Liv.

porta -ae, f. (connected with πέρασ, πορθεῖς, experior, etc.), a gate, city-gate. **I.** **A.** Lit., with or without urbis, Cic.; portas claudere, Caes.; porta introire, Cic.; pedem porta non extulisse, Cic. **B.** Transf., any place of ingress or egress, door, gate of a camp; porta decumana, Caes.; porta Taenaria (where Hercules entered the lower world), Ov.; portae jecoris, Cic. **II.** Fig., quibus e portis occurri cuique deceret, by what ways or means, Lucr.

portatio -ōnis, f. (porto), a carrying, conveying; armorum, Sall.

portendo -tendi -tentum, 3. (pro-tendo), to indicate, predict, presage, forebode, portend; magnitudinem imperii portendens prodigium, Liv.; dii periculum portendunt, Liv.

portentifer -fēra -fērū (portentum and fero), bringing prodigies, Ov.

portentificus -a -um (portentum and facio), extraordinary, supernatural, marvellous, miraculous; venena, Ov.

portentosus -a -um (portentum), extraordinary, prodigious, portentous, monstrous, unnatural; nata, abortious, Cic.

portentum -i, n. (portendo). **I.** a prodigy, portent, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** a wonderful story, extravagant tale; poetarum et pictorum, Cic. **B.** a monster, monstrosity; hominum pecudumque portenta, Cic.; so of "a monster of depravity;" portentum reipublicae (of Piso), Cic.

porthmeus -ēi and -ēos, m. (πορθμεύς), a ferryman (of Charon), Juv.

porticūla -ae, f. (dim. of porticus), a little gallery or portico, Cic.

porticus -us, f. (porta), a portico, colonnade, arcade, gallery. **I.** 1, lit., a, quum paullum inambulavisset in porticu, Cic.; b, the hall of justice, tribunal of the praetor, Cic.; **2.** meton., the Stoic school (so named from πορτᾶ, a porch), the Stoics; clamat Zeno et tota illa porticus tumultuatur. **II.** Transf., plur. porticus, galleries to protect the besiegers of a place, Caes.

portio -ōnis, f. (root POR, Gr. πορ), a part, portion, section, division. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Transf., proportion, ratio; pro portione, in proportion, proportionally, Cic.

1. portitor -ōris, m. (portus), a custom-house officer, collector of customs, Cic.

2. portitor -ōris, m. (root POR-o, whence porto), a carrier; and usually, a boatman, ferryman; Charon, Verg.

porto, i. (root POR-o, HOP-o, whence fero, portus), to bear, carry, convey, bring. **I.** Lit., concrete objects, **1.** gen., a, things, (a) onera, Caes.; omnia mecum porto mea, Cic.; with abl. or abl. and prep., in triumpho Massiliam, a representation of Massilia, Cic.; with adv., or prep., or acc., multa undique portari, Caes.; Romae domum ad Antonium frumentum, Cic.; viaticum ad hostem, Cic.; (β) of things as subjects, portans in corpore virus lolligo, Ov.; **b.** persons, lectica portari, Cic. **II.** Transf., with abstract objects, sociis atque amicis auxilia portabant, Sall.; has spes cogitationesque secum portantes, Liv.

portorium -ii, n. (POR-o, porto), customs, tax on imported and exported goods; portorium vini instituire, Cic.; exigere portorium, Cic.; portorium locare, to let out the duties to farm, Cic.

portula -ae, f. (dim. of porta), a little gate, postern, Liv.

Portūnus -i, m. (portus), the god of harbours (identified with the Greek Palaemon); hence, **Portūnalia** -ium, n. the festival of Portunus, on the 17th of August.

portuōsus -a -um (portus), having many harbours, abounding in ports; superum mare, Cic.; navigatio minime portuosa, without harbours, Cic.

portus -ūs, m. (POR-o, whence porto), a harbour, port, haven. **I.** **1.** lit., portus Caietae celeberrimus, Cic.; e portu solvere, Cic.; in portum perveniri, Cic.; as a place for levying duties, in portu operam dare, to be a custom-house officer, Cic.; prov., in portu esse, navigare, to be out of danger, Cic.; **2.** transf., the estuary of a river, Ov. **II.** Fig., a place of refuge, harbour, haven; nationum portus et refugium senatus, Cic.; se in philosophiae portum conferre, Cic.

poscaenium -ii, n. (post and scaena), the theatre behind the scenes; fig., poscaenia vitae, the secret actions of men, Lucr.

posco, pōposci, 3. (pet-sco, from peto), to ask earnestly, request strongly, demand. **I.** Gen., **A.** Of persons, pugnam, Liv.; argentum, Cic.; with eth. dat., audaciae partes sibi, Cic.; with acc. and ab with abl., munus ab aliquo, Cic.; with double acc., magistratum Sicyonium nummos poposcit, Cic.; absol., poscimus, we are asked for a song, Hor.; with ut and the subj., Tac.; with acc. and infin., Ov. **B.** Transf., of things, to demand, require; quod res poscere videbatur, Caes. **II.** Esp., **A.** to demand for judgment, require to be given up; accusant ii, quos populus jussit, Cic. **B.** to challenge to fight; aliquem in proelia, Verg.; so absol., transf., poscent majoribus poculis, challenge one another, Cic. **C.** to inquire; causas, Verg. **D.** to call; **1.** poscor Olympo, heaven summons me to battle, Verg.; **2.** to call upon; tua numina posco, Verg.

Pōsidōnius -ii, m. (Ποσειδώνιος), a Stoic philosopher, pupil of Panaetius and teacher of Cicero.

positio -ōnis, f. (pono), a placing, putting; caeli, climate, Tac.

positor -ōris, m. (pono), a founder, builder, Ov.

positura -ae, f. (pono), position, situation, place, posture, Tac.

positus -ūs, m. (pono). **I.** position, place; urbis, Ov.; regionis, Tac. **II.** arrangement of the hair, Ov.

possessio -ōnis, f. (possideo). **I.** possession; a, lit., fundi, Cic., possessionem hereditatis alicui dare, eripere, Cic.; aliquem movere, demovere de possessione, Cic.; b, fig., prudentiae doctrinaeque, Cic. **II.** Meton., that which is possessed, a possession, property, paternal atque avitae possessiones, Cic.

possessiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of possessio), a little possession, small property, Cic.

possessor -ōris, m. (possideo), a possessor. **I.** Gen., locorum, Cic. **II.** Esp., a possessor of land; possessor agrorum, Liv.; absol., Cic.

possidē -sēdi -sessum, 3. (potis and sedeo), to possess, have, hold. **I.** **A.** Lit., ex edictis bona, Cic. **B.** Fig., ingenium, Cic. **II.** Transf., to occupy a place by force, beset; forum armatis catervis perditorum hominum, Cic.

possido -sēdi -sessum, 3. (potis and sideo), to take possession of, occupy. **I.** Lit., bona sine testamento, Cic. **II.** Fig., totum hominem totamque eius praeturam, Cic.

possum, pōtūi, posse (potis and sum), to be able, I (thou, he, etc.) can. **I.** Gen., facere ut possem, Cic.; potest fieri ut fallar, I may be mistaken, Cic.; fieri non potest ut non or quin, it cannot but be that, Cic.; ut nihil ad te dem litterarum, facere non possum, I cannot help writing to you, Cic.; si potest, if it is possible, Cic.; qui potest? how is it possible? Cic.; with superl., Caesari commendavi ut gravissime potui, as strongly as I could, Cic. **II.** Esp., to avail, be efficacious, have influence; a, of persons, apud Sequanos plurimum, Caes.; quum omnia se posse censebat, thought himself all-powerful, Cic.; b, of things, plus potest apud te pecuniae cupiditas, Cic.

post (= ponst, from pono). **I.** Adv. behind. **A.** Of place, behind, in the rear; qui post erant, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** of time, after, afterwards, subsequently; multis post annis, many years afterwards, Cic.; aliquanto post, shortly afterwards, Cic.; multo post, long after, Cic.; **2.** of the order of succession, primo . . . post, Cic. **II.** Prep. with acc. **A.** Of place, behind; post nostra castra, Caes. **B.** Transf., **1.** of time, after; post Brutum consulēm, Cic.; foll. by quam, post diem tertium . . . quam dixerat, Cic.; **2.** of order, next to; erat Lydia post Chloen, Hor.

postea, adv. (post and abl. eā), after, after that, afterwards; postea aliquanto, Cic.; quid postea? what then? what next? Cic.

posteaquam, conj. after that; with indic. (a) with perf., posteaquam victoria constituta est, Cic.; (β) with pluperf., posteaquam bis consul fuerat, Cic.; (γ) with imperf., posteaquam e scena explodabatur, Cic.; (δ) with pres., posteaquam in Formiano sum, Cic.

posteri, v. posterus.

postērius, v. posterus.

posteritas -ātis, f. (posterus). **I.** the future; habere rationem posteritatis, Caes.; posteritatis otio consulere, Cic. **II.** future generations, after-ages, posterity; omnium seculorum, Cic.; posteritati servire, Cic.; invidia posteritatis, Cic.

postērus (poster) -a -um, compar., **postērior** -us; superl., **postremus** and **postmus** -a -um (post). **I.** Posit., subsequent, ensuing, following, next, future; lit., postero die, Cic.; in posterum, for the next day, and for the future, Cic.; subst., **postēri** -ūrum, m. posterity. **II.** Compar., **posterior** -ius, **1.** following after,

next in order, later, posterior; posteriores cogitationes, second thoughts, Cic.; paulo aetate posterior, Cic.; neut. adv., posterius = later, Cic.; 2, transf., inferior, worse; nihil posterius, Cic. **III.** Superl., **postremus** and **postumus** -a -um. **A.** postremus, the hindmost, last; 1, lit., pagina, Cic.; acies, Sall.; hoc non in postremis, Cic.; abl., postremo, at last; primum . . . deinde . . . postremo, Cic.; postremum, for the last time, Cic.; 2, transf., of position and value, the worst, most pitiable; homines, Cic. **B.** ad postremum, at last, lastly; meton., the last; **postumus** a -um, the last, last-born (esp. of children born after the father's will or death), posthumous; proles, Verg.; subst., **postūmus** -i, m., Cic.

postfēro -ferre, to esteem less, consider of less account; libertati plebis suas opes, Liv.

postgēniti -ōrum, m. (post and gigno), posterity, descendants; Hor.

posthābēo -ūi -itum, 2. to esteem less, make of less account; omnibus rebus posthabitis, Cic.

posthāc, adv. hereafter, after this, in future, Cic.

posticus -a -um (post), hinder, back, behind. **I.** Adj., partes aedium, Liv. **II.** Subst., posticum aedium, a back-door, Liv.

postillō -ōnis, f. (postulo), the demand of a deity for a sacrifice, Cic.

postillā, adv. after, afterwards, Cat.

postis -is, n. a post, door-post. **I.** Lit., postem tenere (of a person who consecrated a temple), Cic. **II.** Plur., meton., poet., a door, gate, Verg.

postliminīum -li, n. (post and limen), a return home, postliminy; the resumption by a prisoner of war of his civil rights, which were in abeyance during his captivity; ei esse postliminium, Cic.; gen. abl., postliminio, by right of postliminy; redire, Cic.

postmeridiānus (pomeridiānus) -a -um (post and meridianus), belonging to the afternoon, afternoon; tempus, Cic.

postmōdō and **postmōdum**, adv. after, afterwards, Liv.

postpono -posui -pōsitum, 3. to esteem less, consider of less account, put after; omnia, Cic.; aliquem alicui, Ov.; omnibus rebus postpositis, Cic.

postquam, conj. after, after that, as soon as; a, with indic., (a) gen. with perf., postquam Caesar pervenit, Caes.; (β) with pluperf., undecimo die, postquam a te discesseram, Cic.; (γ) with pres., Hostilia curia minor mihi esse videtur, postquam est major, Cic.; (δ) with imperf., postquam amici non poterant vincere etc., Cic.; b, with historic infin., postquam exui aequalitas, Tac.

postrēmo, v. posterus.

postrēmum, v. posterus.

postrēmus -a -um, superl. of posterus (q.v.).

postridiē, adv. (for posteri diei), the day after, the following day, on the next day; primā luce postridie, Caes.; foll. by quam, postridie quam a vobis discessi, Cic.; with acc., ludos, the day after the games, Cic.; with genit., postridie plus diei, Caes.

postridiū = postridie (q.v.).

postscribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. to write after, Tac.

postulātiō -ōnis, f. (postulo), a request, entreaty, demand. **I.** Gen., ignoscendi, for pardon, Cic.; concedere postulationi eius, Cic. **II.**

Legal t. t., an application to the praetor to allow a complaint or charge to be brought, Cic.

postulātum -i, n. (postulo), a demand, request, Cic.

postulātus -ūs, m. (postulo), a legal complaint, accusation, Liv.

postillō = postilio (q.v.).

postūlo, 1. (= posculo, from posco), to demand, beg, entreat, ask, request. **I.** Gen., (a) with acc., auxilium, Cic.; (β) with double acc., haec quum praetorem postulabas, Cic.; (γ) with ut or ne or ut ne and the subj., postulasti ut ut Romam rem rejicias, Cic.; with subj. alone, qui postulant, eos sibi dederunt, Caes.; (δ) with infin., or acc. and infin., dicendo vincere non postulo, Cic.; hic postulat Romae se absolvi, Cic.; with nom. and infin. pass., bona possideri postulantur, Cic.; (e) absol. and transf., of things or subjects, quum tempus necessitasque postulat, Cic. **II.** Esp., legal, t. t., a, to demand from the praetor against some one; iudicium, Cic.; b, to impeach, accuse; aliquem de ambitu, Cic.; aliquem maiestatis, Cic.

Postūmius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; the most celebrated members of which were: 1, the consul P. Postumius Tubertus, conqueror of the Sabines; 2, A. Postumius Tubertus, dictator, who ordered the execution of his own son for fighting against orders; poet. form, Postumus; adj., Postumian, and hence, **Postumianus** -a -um, Postumian.

1. **postūmus** -a -um, superl. of posterus (q.v.).

2. **Postūmus**, v. Postumius.

Postverta (Postvorta) -ae, f. (post and verto), the goddess of childbirth, invoked in case of an irregular presentation, Ov.

potātiō -ōnis, f. (poto), a drinking-bout; hesternā ex potatione oscitantes, Cic.

potātor -ōris, m. (poto), a drinker, Plaut.

potē, v. potis.

potēns -antis, p. adj. (from possum). **I.** powerful, in, having power over. **A.** neque iubendi neque vetandi, Tac. **B.** 1, capable of; armorum tenendorum, Liv.; 2, mighty, influential; civis, civitas, Cic.; subst., a powerful person, Liv.; plur., Cic.; 3, of things, powerful, efficacious; nihil est potentius auro, Ov.; 4, master of, lord of; potentes rerum suarum et urbis, Liv.; dum mei potens sum, as long as I am my own master, Liv.; Diva potens Cyprī, ruling over Cyprus, Hor.; fig., potens sui, having command over oneself, temperate, Hor.; potens irae, able to control one's anger, Liv. **II.** that which has obtained something; voti, Ov.; iussi, having fulfilled the command, Ov.

potētātus -ūs, m. (potens), political power, supremacy, Cic.

potētēr, adv. (potens). **I.** powerfully, strongly, efficaciously, Hor. **II.** according to one's power, Hor.

1. **potēntia** -ae, f. (potens), power, might, ability. **I.** Physical, 1, lit., solis, Verg.; 2, transf., efficacy, potency; herbarum, Ov. **II.** political power; a, influence, authority; erant in magna potentia qui consulebantur, Cic.; b, supremacy, rule; rerum, Cic.

2. **Potentia** -ae, f. a town in Picenum, on the river Flors, now, perhaps, Monte Santo.

pōtestas -ātis, f. (possum), power. **I.** Gen., might, strength, efficacy; herbarum, Verg. **II.** power to do something, power over something. **A.** 1, gen., habere potestatem vitae necisque in aliquem, Cic.; esse in potestate senatus, Cic.;

esse ex or de potestate (sc. mentis), to lose the control of one's reason, Cic.; 2, esp., a, political power, supremacy, dominion; esse in alicuius ditione ac potestate, Cic.; b, the power, authority of a magistrate, official authority, office; (a) lit., praetoria, Cic.; dare alicui potestatem legati, Cic.; (B) meton., the magistracy itself; imperia et potestates, military and civil commands, Cic. **B.** might, power, ability, opportunity, possibility, occasion; data est potestas augendae dignitatis, Cic.; facere potestatem alicui, (a) to give an opportunity of fighting, Caes.; (B) to allow access to oneself, grant an interview, Caes.; potestas est, it is possible, with infin., non fugis hinc praecipere dum praecipitare potestas, Verg.

1. pōtio -ōnis, f. (poto), a drinking, draught, potion. **I.** Gen., Cic. **II.** a, a draught of poison, Cic.; b, a love-draught, philtre, Hor.

2. pōtio, 4. (potis), to put any one in the power of; aliquem servitutis, to reduce to slavery, Plant.

1. pōtior, 4. dep. (potis). **I.** to get, get possession, become partaker of, obtain; with abl., urbe, Cic.; victoria, Caes.; with genit., illius regni, Cic.; with acc., urbem, Cic. **II.** to possess, have, be master of; with abl., mari, Liv.; with genit., rerum, Cic. (potior has some forms from the third conj., potitur, Verg.; potēremur, Ov.; potērentur, Liv.).

2. pōtior, v. potis.

pōtis, pōtē (root POT, whence δεσ-πότης, compos, etc.). **I.** Adj., compar., **pōtior** -us; superl., **pōtissimus** -a-um. **A.** Posit., able, capable; usually in the phrase potis est, he can, is able; potis est vis illa tenere, Verg.; nec potis est cerni, nor is it possible to distinguish, Lucr.; neut., pote est, Cat.; pote = pote esse, hoc quidquam pote impurius, Cic. **B.** Compar., **pōtior** -us, preferable, better; cives potiores quam peregrini, Cic.; potior patre, Cic.; mors cervice potior, Cic. **C.** Superl., **pōtissimus** -a-um, best of all, chief, principal; quid potissimum sit, Cic. **II.** Adv., only in compar., **pōtius**, and superl., **pōtissimum**. **A.** compar., potius, rather, more, preferably; magnus (homo) vel potius summus, Cic.; potius quam, foll. by ut and subj., or simply subj., Cic.; with verbs expressing a comparison, emori potius quam servire praestaret, Cic. **B.** Superl., **pōtissimum** (pōtissime), chiefly, above all, Cic.

pōtissime, potissimum, v. potis.

pōtito, 1. (intens. of poto), to drink frequently, drink hard, Plant.

pōtius, v. potis.

Potniae -ārum, f. (Πορνια), a place in Boeotia on the river Asopus, the pastures of which were said to make animals that grazed there mad. Hence, **Potniae** -ādis, f. belonging to Potniae; equae, Ov., quadrigae, Verg., the team of horses which threw out and killed their master Glaucus.

pōto, pōtāvī, pōtātum and pōtum, 1. to drink. **I.** Lit., 1, aquas, Ov.; absol., huc veniunt potum juvenci, Verg.; 2, to drink, revel; totos dies potabatur, Cic. **II.** Transf., to absorb, suck in; potentia vellera fucum, Hor.; partic., a, **pōtus** -a-um, (a) pass., drunk, drunk up, drained; sanguine poto, Cic.; poti faeces tenuis cadi, Hor.; (B) act., having drunk, drunken; anus, Hor.; bene potus, Cic.; b, **pōturus** -a-um, Prop.

pōtor -ōris, m. (poto), a drinker. **I.** aquae, Hor.; Rhodani, a dweller by the Rhone, Hor. **II.** a tippler, drunkard, Hor.

pōtrix -icis, f. (potor), a female tippler, Phaedr.

pōtulentus -a -um (poto), drinkable, potable; hence, subst., **pōtumenta** -ōrum, things that can be drunk, drinkables; esculenta et potulenta, Cic.

1. pōtus, v. poto.

2. pōtus -ūs, m. (poto). **I.** a drinking; immoderatus, Cic. **II.** Meton., a draught, that which is drunk, drink; cibi potusque, Ter.

prae, adv. and prep. (old dat. fem., like pro, dat. neut., from *prus -a-um, formed from per). **I.** Adv., before, in front; i prae, Plaut., Ter. **II.** Prep. with abl., A. before; prae se pugionem tulit, Cic.; prae se armentum agens, Liv.; fig., prae se ferre, to show, exhibit, betray, discover, manifest; scelus, Cic.; vocem, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, in comparison with, compared with; Atticos prae se agrestes putat, Cic.; prae nobis beatus, Cic.; 2, on account of, because of, in consequence of; nec loqui prae maerore potuit, Cic.; prae metu, Cic.; prae ira, Liv.

praeacūto (-ūi) -ūtam, 3, to sharpen to a point; gen. in partic., **praeacūtus** -a-um, sharpened to a point, pointed; sudes, Sell.; stiptes, Caes.

praealtus -a-um. **I.** very high; rapes, Liv. **II.** very deep; fumen, Liv.

praebeō -bēi -bitum (= praehibeo, from prae and habeo). **I.** to offer, hold out; crus alterum, Cic.; os ad contumelliam, Liv.; manum verberibus, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** to expose, se telis hostium, Liv. **B.** to show, give; operam alicui, to serve, Liv., reflex., with or without se, to show oneself, prove oneself; with acc. of predicate, misericordem se praebuit, Cic.; se virum, Cic.; in eos se severum vehementemque, Cic.; utrisque se aequum, Cic. **C.** to furnish, supply, afford; alicui naves, Liv.; rebus adversis perfugium ac solatium, Cic.; hence, a, to offer, present, cause, bring about; speciem horribilem, Caes.; modum, to make music, Ov.; b, to allow; praebuit ipsa rapi, Ov.

praebibō -bibī, 3, to drink before, to drink to; ei cui venenum praebiberat, Cic.

praebitor -ōris, m. (praebeo) = πάροχος, a furnisher, supplier, one who in the provinces furnished officials with necessities, Cic.

praeclūdus -a-um, very hot, Tac.

praeacūsus -a-um, prematurely grey, Hor.

praeacūveō -cāvī -cautum, 2. **I.** Intransit., to take precaution beforehand, to be on one's guard, to be careful; providens et praecavens, Cic.; ab insidiis, Liv.; with dat., to take care for some person's safety; decemviris ab ira et impetu multitudinis, Liv.; with ne and the subj., id ne accideret, sibi praecavendum existimabat, Caes. **II.** Transf., to beware of, guard against beforehand, seek to avert; quod a me ita praecautum est, Cic.; peccata, quae difficillime praecaventur, Cic.

praecēdo -cessi -cessum, 3, to go before, precede. **I.** Lit., 1, intransit., praecedens consulis filius, Liv.; cum equite, Liv., 2, transit., agmen, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, to go before, precede; fama loquax praecessit ad aures tuas, Ov. **B.** Of rank, etc., to surpass, be before; reliquos Gallos virtute, Caes., vestros honores rebus agendis, Liv.

praecellens -entis, p. adj. (from praecello), excellent, admirable, distinguished, surpassing; vir et animo et virtute praecellens, Cic.; vir omnibus rebus praecellentissimus, Cic.

praecello, 3. (prae and *cello), to surpass, excel, exceed, a, absol., gravitate morum, Tac.; b, with acc. or dat., aliquam fecunditate, Tac.; genti, had the supremacy over, Ter.

praecelsus -a -um, very high, very lofty; rupes, Verg.

praecentio -ōnis, f. (praecino), a musical prelude, playing before a sacrifice, Cic.

praepceps -cipitis (prae and caput), headlong, headforemost. **I.** Adj., **A.** Of motion, **1.** lit., a, of persons, (a) aliquem praecipitem deicere, Cic.; praepces in terram datus, Liv.; (b) in haste, hasty, quick; praecipites columbae, Verg.; praepces se fugae mandabant, Caes.; praepces fertur, Cic.; **b.** transf., (a) of things, hasty, precipitate; profectio, Cic.; celeritas dicendi, Cic.; (b) of time, declining; praepces dies, Liv.; praepces aetas, Sall.; **2.** fig., a, of persons, blind, rash, headlong; agunt eum praecipitem poenae civium Romanorum, Cic.; homo in omnibus consiliis praepces, Cic.; praepces ingenio in iram, inclined to, Liv.; **b.** of things, circumstances, etc., dangerous; libertas, Liv.; lubricum genus orationis adulescenti non acriter intelligenti est saepe praepces, Cic. **B.** Of rest, **1.** adj., of places, sleep, precipitous; locus, Caes.; saxa, Liv.; fig., iter ad finitimum malum praepces ac lubricum, Cic.; **2.** subst., praepces -cipitis, n. a steep place, precipice; in praepces deferri, Liv.; fig., danger; prope totam rempublicam in praepces dederat, Liv. **II.** Adv., vim mortalium praepces trahit, drags headlong, Tac.

praeeptio -ōnis, f. (praecipio), **1.** a preconception, Cic.; **2.** a precept; Stoicorum, Cic.

praepcepor -ōris, m. (praecipio), a teacher, instructor, preceptor; vivendi atque dicendi, Cic.

praepceptrix -trix, f. (praepcepor), she that teaches; quā (sapientia) praepceptrix, Cic.

praepceptum -i, n. (praecipio), a precept, command, rule, ordinance, injunction; medicorum, philosophorum, rhetorum, Cic.; Latine loquendi, Cic.; praepcepta dare, Cic.

praepcerpo -cerpsi -ceptum, 3. (prae and carpo), to pluck prematurely, gather before the time. **I.** Lit., messes, Ov. **II.** Fig., to lessen or take away; fructum officii tui, Cic.

praecido -cidi -cisum, 3. (prae and caedo), **1.** to cut off in front, cut off. **A.** Lit., alicui caput, Liv.; fistulas (aquae), Cic.; ancoras, to cut the cables, Cic. **B.** Fig., **1.** to cut short, to cut, abbreviate, abridge; brevi praecidam, I will express myself briefly, Cic.; praecide, make it short, Cic.; **2.** to take away, deprive of; sibi redditum, Cic.; **3.** to refuse point blank; plane sine exceptione, Cic. **II.** to cut in pieces. **A.** Lit., canem, Liv.; cotem novacula, Cic. **B.** Fig., to break off suddenly; amicitias magis decere diluere quam repente praecidere, Cic.

praecinctus -a -um, partic. of praecingo.

praecingo -cingi -cinctum, 3. to gird, surround with a girdle; middle, praecingi, to gird oneself, Cic. Partic., recte praecincti pueri, Hor.; altius ac nos praecincti, girded higher up, i.e., more rapid travellers, Hor.

praecino -cēni and -cēni -centum, 3. (prae and cano). **I.** Intransit., **A.** to sing or play before; a, of musical instruments (esp. the flute), epulis magistratum fides praecinunt, Cic.; **b.** of flute-players, praecinere sacrificis or sacris, Liv. **B.** to sing an incantation, Tib. **II.** Transit., to prophesy, predict; magnum aliquid deos populo Romano praecinere, Cic.

praepces -is = praepces (q. v.).

praecipio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (prae and capio), to take before, get before, receive in advance. **I.** Lit., pecuniam mutuum, Cic.; iter, to get the start, Liv.; si lac praepceperit aestus, if the heat dries the milk beforehand, Verg.; praecipitur coeque, ripens too fast, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** to

take beforehand, anticipate; praecipio gaudere suppliciorum vestrorum, I enjoy in anticipation, ap. Cic.; animo victoriam, Caes.; consilia hostium, know beforehand, Cic. **B.** Esp., to tell beforehand, to write beforehand; a, to instruct, advise, warn, prescribe, admonish, charge, command; hoc tibi praecipio, Cic.; with ut or ne and the subj., illud potius praecipendum fuit ut, etc., Cic.; with subj. alone, Sall.; with infin., temporibus parere, Cic.; absol., ut erat praepceptum, Caes.; **b.** to teach; artem, Ov.; alicui rationem tempestatum, Cic.; praepce cantus, Hor.; absol., to be a teacher, to give instruction; de eloquentia, Cic.

praecipitāter, adv. (praecipito), headlong, headforemost, precipitately, Lucr.

praecipito, 1. (praepceps). **I.** Transf., to cast down headlong. **A.** **1.** lit., sese Leucade, Cic.; sese in fossas, Caes.; pass., praecipitari, in middle sense, to cast oneself down, Sall.; poet., lux praecipitatur aquis, sinks beneath the waves, Ov.; **2.** transf., partic., praecipitatus, drawing to a close, Ov.; nox praecipitata, Ov. **B.** Fig., a, to cast down; aliquem ex altissimo dignitatis gradu, Cic.; to cast to the ground, destroy, ruin; rempublicam, Liv.; **b.** pass., praecipitari, as middle, to rush into; in insidias, Liv.; hence, (a) to hurry away; furor itaque mentem praecipitant, Verg.; (b) to hasten; moras omnes, Verg.; (y) to press on; with infin., dare tempus sociis humanis, Verg. **II.** Intransit., to fall down, to sink violently. **A.** **1.** lit., Nilus praecipitat ex montibus, Cic.; in fossam, Liv.; **2.** transf., to draw to a close, hasten to the end; sol praecipitans, declining, Cic.; hiems jam praecipitaverat, was drawing to a close, Caes. **B.** Fig., a, praecipitantem impellere, to give a push to a falling man, to knock a man when he is down, Cic.; praecipitare ad exitium, Cic.; respublica praecipitans, hastening to its fall, Cic.; **b.** to fall into; in amorem, to fall in love, Plaut.

praecipūe, adv. (praecipuus), especially, chiefly, particularly, principally, Cic.

praecipuus -a -um (prae and capio). **I.** peculiar, especial; mihi consuli praecipuum fuit praeter alios, Cic.; in communibus miseriis praecipuo quodam dolore angit, Cic. Subst., praecipuum -i, n. a special right, a prerogative, Cic. **II.** excellent, distinguished, extraordinary, especial; a, quos praecipuo semper honore Caesar habuit, Caes.; natura ingenerat praecipuum quendam amorem, Cic.; praecipuus toro (distinguished by a seat of honour) Aeneas, Verg. Subst., praecipuum -i, n. pre-eminence, superiority; hominū praecipua natura nihil datum esse, Cic.; plur., praecipua -orum, n. = προσημεία, things (in the Stoic philosophy) that come next to the greatest good; **b.** especially suited for; praecipuum ad pericula, Tac.

praecise, adv. (praecisus). **I.** briefly, in few words; id praecise dicitur, Cic. **II.** absolutely, decidedly; negare, Cic.

praecisus -a -um, p. adj. (from praecido). **I.** steep, abrupt, precipitous; saxa, Verg. **II.** Rhet. t. t., short, brief, broken off, Cic.

praeclearus, adv. (praeclarus). **I.** very plainly, very clearly; intelligere, Cic.; explicare, Cic. **II.** admirably, excellently; genere negotium, Cic.; meminisse, Cic.; facere, to do something remarkable, Cic.

praeclarus -a -um, very bright, very brilliant. **I.** Lit., lux, Lucr. **II.** Fig., **1.** noble, illustrious, remarkable, distinguished, excellent, admirable, famous; gens bello praecleara, Verg.; situs (urbis), Cic.; indoles, Cic.; praeclearissimi conatus, Cic.; subst., praecleara -orum, n.

valuable, Cic.; **2**, in a bad sense, *notorious*; *sceleribus ferox atque praeclearus*, Sall.

praeccludo -clūdī -clūdum, 3. (*prae* and *clando*). **I**. Lit., *to close in front, to shut up, to enclose*; *praeccludere portas consuli*, Caes. **II**. Transf., *to close to any one, deprive of access to*; *sibi curiam*, Cic.; *maritimos cursus*, Cic.; *vocem eliciui, to stop a person's mouth*, Liv.

praeco -ōnis, m. **I**. a public crier, herald (in a court of justice, at public assemblies, at auctions); *per praeconem vendere aliquid*, Cic.; *fundum subijcere praconi, bring to the hammer*, Liv. **II**. Transf., a publisher, herald, one who praises; *virtutis*, Cic.

praecogito, 1. *to think, meditate, consider carefully beforehand*; *multo ante facinus*, Liv.

praecognosco (-cognōvi) -cognitum, 3. *to learn beforehand*; *praecognito nostro adventu*, ap. Cic.

praecolo -colūī -cultum, 3. *to cultivate before*, fig. **I**. animi praeculī rectis studiis et artibus, Cic. **II**. *to honour highly, to revere*; *nova et ancipitia*, Tac.

praecompositus -a -um (*prae* and *compono*), *composed beforehand, studied*; *os, mien*, Ov.

praecōnūs -a -um, *belonging to a praeco or crier*. **I**. Adj., *quaestus*, Cic. **II**. Subst., **praecōnium** -ii, n. **A**. the office or business of a public crier; *praecōnium facere*, Cic. **B**. Transf., 1. a public crying, publishing, making known; *tibi praecōnium deferam*, Cic.; *perago praecōnia casus*, Ov.; 2. a public laudation, commendation; *laborum suorum*, Cic.

praeconsumo -consumptus, 3. *to consume, exhaust beforehand*, Ov.

pracontracto, 1. *to handle beforehand*, Ov.

praecōquis -e and **praecōquus** -a -um = *praecox* (q. v.).

praecordia -ōrum, n. (*prae* and *cor*). **I**. the muscle separating the heart and lungs from the abdomen, the midriff, the diaphragm, Cic. **II**. Transf., **A**. the bowels, stomach; *anulus in praecordiis piscis inventus*, Cic.; *quod veneni saevit in praecordiis*, Hor. **B**. the breast, heart (as the seat of feelings and passions); *redit in praecordia virtus*, Verg.; *spiritus remanet in praecordiis*, Liv.

praecorrumpto -rāpi -ruptum, 3. *to corrupt, bribe beforehand*; *me donis*, Ov.

praecox -cōcis, **praecōquis** -e, and **praecōquus** -a -um (*prae* and *coquo*), *ripe before the time, premature*, Plin.

praecultus -a -um, *partic. of praecolo*.

praecurro -ecurri -e -curri -cursum, 3. **I**. A. Lit., *to run before, hasten before*; *praecurrit ante omnes*, Caes.; *ad aliquem*, Caes.; *aliquem equis albis*, fig. = *to excel*, Hor. Partic. subst., **praecurrentia** -ium, n. *what goes before, antecedents*, Cic. **B**. Transf., 1. *to go on before*; *eo fama jam praecurrerat de praelio Dyrrhachino*; 2. of time, *to precede*; *aliquem aetate*, Cic.; with dat., *at certis rebus certa signa praecurrerent*. **II**. Esp., *to surpass, exceed*; *aliquem celeritate*, Caes.

praecursio -ōnis f. (*praecurro*), *a going before*. **I**. Gen., *sine praecursione visorum*, Cic. **II**. In rhet., *the previous preparation of the hearer*, Cic.

praecursor -ōris, m. (*praecourro*), *a goer before, precursor*. **I**. Lit., A. Milit. t. t., *praecursores, the vanguard, advanced guard*, Liv. **II**. Transf., *a spy, scout*; *in omni calumnia praecursorem habere*, Cic.

praecutio -cussi -cussum, 3. (*prae* and

quatio), *to shake before, brandish before*; *taedas*, Ov.

praeda -ae, f. (*connected with praehendo*), *spoils of war, plunder, booty*. **I**. Lit., *praeda parata*, Cic.; *ingentes praedas facere*, Liv. **II**. Transf., **A**. the spoils of the chase, quarry, prey; *cervi luporum praeda rapacium*, Hor. **B**. *plunder, gain*; *maximos quaestus praedasque facere*, Cic.

praedābundus -a -um (*praedor*), *plundering*, Sall.

praedamno, 1. **I**. *to condemn before*; *aliquem*. **II**. *to give up*; *spem*, Liv.

praedatio -ōnis, f. (*praedor*), *a plundering, pillaging*, Tac.

praedātor -ōris, m. (*praedor*). **I**. Lit., *a plunderer, pillager, robber*; *vexatores ac praedatores*, Cic. **II**. Transf., **A**. a hunter; *caprorum*, Ov. **B**. a gain-loving, greedy person, Tib.

praedatōrius -a -um (*praedator*), *plundering, pillaging, predatory*; *classis*, Liv.

praedēlasso, 1. *to weary, weaken beforehand*, Ov.

praedestino, 1. *to appoint, ordain beforehand*; *sibi similes triumphos*, Liv.

praediator -ōris, m. (*praedium*), *a buyer of landed estates sold by auction, a dealer in estates*, Cic.

prediātōrius -a -um (*praediator*), *of or relating to the sale of land by auction*; *jus*, Cic.

praedicābilis -e (1. *praedico*), *praiseworthy*, Cic.

praedicatio -ōnis, f. (1. *praedico*). **I**. a making publicly known, the public announcement of the praeco, Cic. **II**. Transf., 1. a declaration, deposition; *nefariae societatis, relating to*, Cic.; 2. a praising, commending, praise, Cic.

praedicator -ōris, m. (1. *praedico*), a praiser, commender, public eulogist, Cic.

1. **praedico**, 1. *to make publicly known, publish*. **I**. Lit., of the praeco, *dimidias venio partes*, Cic. **II**. Transf., 1. *to declare, speak out, relate, proclaim, say, tell*; *paucitatem nostrorum militum suis*, Caes.; with acc. and infin., *praedicantem contumeliam illam sibi a Cicerone impositam esse*, Sall.; *ea juventutis exercendae causā florī praedicant*, Caes.; *praedicat se servo imperasse*, Cic.; 2. *to mention with praise, to commend, eulogize, boast*; *virtutem*, Cic.; *falsa de se*, Cic.; *de suis laudibus*, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *Galli se omnes ab Dite patre prognatos praedicant*, Caes.

2. **praedico** -dixi -dictum, 3. **I**. *to say beforehand, speak before*; *praedicta cornua quaerunt*, Ov.; esp. of writers and orators, *haec mihi praedicienda fuerunt*, Cic. **II**. Esp., **A**. *to predict, foretell, prophesy*; *defectiones solis*, Cic.; *futura*, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *nil Antonium facturum (esse)*, Cic. **B**. a, *to fix, appoint beforehand, diem (of the praetor)*, Tac.; b. *to warn, admonish, instruct, charge, command*; *Pompeius suis praedixerat, ut Caesaris impetum exciperent*, Caes.; *Iunonem praedicere, ne id faceret*, Cic.

praedictio -ōnis, f. (2. *praedico*), *a prophesying, predicting*, Cic.

praedictum -i, n. (2. *praedico*), *a prophecy, prediction*, Cic. **II**. an order, command, Liv. **III**. a concert, agreement, Liv.

praediolum -i, n. (dim. of *praedium*), *a small landed estate, little farm*, Cic.

praedisco -didici, 3. *to learn before*; *ea quae agenda sunt in foro*, Cic.

praedispositus -a -um, *arranged beforehand*; *nuntii*, Liv.

praeditus -a -um (prae and do), *endowed, furnished, provided with*; with abl., sensibus, Cic.; virtute, Cic.; amentia, Cic.; crudelitate, Cic.

praedium -ii, n. (prae), *a plot of land, landed estate, rusticum, Cic.; praedium vendere, Cic.*

praedivēs -itis, *very rich, Liv.*

1. **praedo**, 1. = praedor (q.v.).

2. **praedo** -ōnis, m. (praeda), *a robber, pil-lager, plunderer*; urbis, Cic.; maritimi, pirates, Nep.; praedor maritus, *the husband that carried her off* (of Pluto), Ov.

praedōcō -doctus, 2. *to teach before, in-struct before*; praedocui ab duce, Sall.

praedōmo -dōmūi, 1. *to tame before, Sen.*

praedor, 1. dep. (praeda). **I.** Intransit., **A.** Lit., praedium exisse in agrum Latinum, Liv.; milites praedantes, Caes. **B.** Transf., *to rob, plunder, get gain*; in bonis alienis, Cic.; de aratorum bonis, Cic.; apud Mamertinos, Cic.; ex alterius inscitia, Cic. **II.** Transit., **A.** *to plunder, pillage, rob*; socios magis quam hostes, Tac. **B.** 1, lit., *to carry off as prey*; ovem unam, Ov.; 2, transf., *amores alicuius, one's sweetheart*, Ov.; singula de nobis auni praedantur, Hor.

praedūco -dūxi -ductum, 3. *to lead forward, carry forward*; fossas viis, Caes.; murum, Caes.

praedulcis -e. **I.** Lit., *very sweet, Plin. **II.** Transf., *very pleasant, very delightful*; decus, Verg.*

praedūrus -a -um, *very hard, very strong*; homo praedurus viribus, Verg.; corpora, Verg.

praecēminēo (praeminēo), 2. *to surpass, excel*; ceteros peritū legum, Tac.

praeco -ivi and -li -itum, 4. *to go before, precede*. **I.** Lit., Laevinus Romam praecivit, Liv. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., *naturā praeeunte, Cic.* **B.** Esp., 1, *to say before, sing before, play before*; a, gen., *ut vobis voce praecirent, quid iudicaretis, Cic.*; b, *religious and legal t. t., to dictate the words of an oath, or any solemn form of words*; verba praecire, Liv.; carmen, Liv.; praecire alicui, Cic.; 2, *to order, command*; omnia, ut decem-viri praecierunt, facta, Liv.

praefatio -ōnis, f. (praefor), *a religious or legal form of words, formula*; sacrorum, Liv.; donationis, Cic.

praefectūra -ae, f. (praefectus), *the office of superintendent or overseer*. **I.** Gen., annonae, Tac.; vigilum, Tac. **II.** Esp., 1, *the command of auxiliary troops, esp. of cavalry, Suet.*; 2, *a subordinate provincial command*; praefecturam petere, Cic.; 3, meton., *an Italian town governed by a praefectus, a prefecture, Cic.*

1. **praefectus** -a -um, *partic. of praeficio.*

2. **praefectus** -i, m. (praeficio), *an overseer, superintendent*. **I.** In private life, his utitur quasi praefectis libidinum suarum, Cic. **II.** In political life, *a civil or military officer or superintendent*. **A.** Gen., annonae, Liv.; cast-rorum and castris, Tac.; praefectus urbis, *governor of the city (Romē), and commander of the five cohortes urbanae, in the time of the republic only commanding in the place of the consul when absent, Liv.*

praefēro -tūli -lātum -ferre. **I.** **A.** *to bear, carry before or in front*; ardentem facem, Cic.; fasces praetoribus, Cic. **B.** Fig., 1, gen., *clarissimum lumen praetulistis menti meae, Cic.* 2, esp., a, *to bring to light, to show, manifest, display*; avaritiam, Cic.; iudicium, express one's judgment, Liv.; haec eius diei praefertur opinio, Caes.; b, *to give the preference to, to prefer*; alicui aibi, Cic.; otium labori, Sall.

II. *to carry by*; middle, praeferrī = *to hasten by, to ride by*; praeter castra praelati, Liv. **III.** *to anticipate*; diem triumphi, Liv.

praefērox -ōcis, *very bold, impetuous*; legati, Liv.

praefervidus -a -um, *burning hot, very hot*. **I.** Lit. balneum, Tac. **II.** Fig., ira, Liv.

praefestino, 1. **I.** *to hasten exceedingly, hasten too much*; ne deficiere praefestinent, Liv. **II.** *to hasten by*; sinum, Tac.

praeficio -fēci -fectum, 3. (prae and facio), *to set over, appoint as superintendent, oversee, etc.*; alicui pecori, Cic.; bello gerendo or simply bello, Cic.; legioni, Caes.; praeficere alicui in eo exercitu, Cic.

praefidens -entis, *very confident, over con-fident, Cic.*

praefigo -fixi -fixum, 3. *to fix in front, fasten before*; ripa sudibus praefixis munita, Caes.; arma puppibus, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to tip, point with*; jacula praefixa ferro, Liv. **B.** *to pierce through, transfix*, Tib.

praefinio, 4. *to fix, prescribe, appoint before-hand*; diem, Cic.; sumptum funerum, Cic.; non praefinire, foll. by quominus, Cic.

praefioro, 1. *to pluck the blossom prema-turely*; fig., *to diminish, lessen*; gloriam eius victoriae praefloratam apud Thermopylas esse, Liv.

praeflūo, 3. *to flow past*; infimā valle, Liv.; with acc. of place, Tibur fertile, Hor.; Noricam provinciam, Tac.

praefōco, 1. (prae and faux), *to choke, suf-focate*; viam animae, Ov.

praefōcio -fōdi -fossam, 3. **I.** *to dig in front of*; portas, Verg. **II.** *to bury previously*; aurum, Ov.

praefor -fātus sum -fārī, *to speak before*. **A.** a, *to utter beforehand*; majores nostri om-nibus rebus agendis quod bonum, faustum, felix sit, praefabantur, Cic.; carmen, Liv.; so with acc. of deity, divos, Verg.; b, *to mention beforehand, to promise*; quae de deorum natura praefati sumus, Cic. **B.** *to prophesy, foretell*, Liv.

praefractō (praefractus), *sternly, resolutely*; nimis praefracte vectigalia defendere, Cic.

praefractus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from praefringo). **I.** Of written style, abrupt, disconnected; Thucydides praefractor, Cic. **II.** Of character, stern, severe, harsh; Aristo Chius praefractus, ferreus, Cic.

praefrigidus -a -um, *very cold, Ov.*

praefringo -frēgi -fractum, 3. (prae and frango), *to break off in front, break in pieces*; hastas, Liv.

praefulcō -fulsi -fultum, 4. *to support, prop up*; fig., illud praefulci atque praemuni ut, etc., Cic.

praefulgēo -fulsi, 2. *to gleam forth, shine forth*. **I.** Lit., equus praefulgens dentibus aureis, Verg. **II.** Fig., triumphali decore praefulgens, conspicuous, distinguished, Tac.

praegēlidus -a -um, *very cold*; Alpes, Liv.

praegestio, 4. *to desire exceedingly*; praegestit animus videre, Cic.

praegnans (prae and root GNA, whence gnascor), *pregnant*. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Fig., full of; fusus stamine, Juv.

praegracilis -e, *very slim, slender, lank*, Tac.

praegravis -e, *very heavy*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Of weight, onus, Ov. **B.** Of movement, praegravis corpore, Liv. **II.** Transf., of persons, wearisome, Tac.

praeagrāvo, 1. to press heavily upon, weigh upon, oppress, to weigh down. **I.** Lit., *prae-gravata inhaerentibus acuta*, Liv. **II.** Fig., to overwhelm, oppress, weigh down; *dantem et accipientem*, Liv.; *animum*, Hor.

praeagrēdiōr -gressus sum, 3. dep. (prae and gradior). **I.** to go before, precede; *praegredientes amici*, Cic.; with acc., *signa, agmen*, Liv.; *nuntios, famam, outstrip*, Liv. **II.** to pass by, march by; *ea (castra)*, Liv.

praegressio -ōnis, f. (praegredior), a going before, precedence; *causae*, Cic.

praegressus -ūs, m. (praegredior), a going on before, Cic.

praegustātor -ōris, m. (praegusto), one who tastes before, a taster, foretaster. **I.** Lit., Suet. **II.** Fig., libidinum tuarum, Cic.

praegusto, 1. to taste before; *cibos*, Ov.

praehibeo -di -itum, 2. (prae and habeo), offer, hold out, afford, supply, furnish, Plaut.

praeiācō, 2. to lie before; *campus qui castra praeiacet*, Tac.

praeiudiciātus -a -um, & praeiudicio.

praeiudiciūm -ii, n. a previous judgment, a preliminary decision or examination (for the sake of investigating facts for subsequent proceedings). **I.** Lit., a, de quo non praeiudiciūm sed plene iudiciūm jam pactum putatur, Cic.; apud eandem iudices reus est factus, quum duobus iam praeiudiciis damnatus esset, Cic.; b, transf., a premature decision; *neminem praeiudiciūm tantae rei afferre*, Liv. **II.** Meton, an example, precedent; *Pompeius vestri facti praeiudicio demotus, by your example*, Caes.

praeiudico, 1. to decide beforehand, to give a preliminary judgment; a, legal t. t., re semel atque iterum praeiudicatā, Cic. Partic. perf. subst., **praeiudiciātum** -i, n. = praeiudiciūm, (i.); b, transf., in partic., **praeiudiciātus** -a -um, previously decided; *opinio praeiudicata*, Cic.

praeiūvo -iūvi, 1. to assist before, Tac.

praelābor -lāpus sum, 3. dep. to glide before, flow, swim before or along; *insula in quam Germani nando praelābebantur*, Tac.; with acc., *praelabi flumina rotis*, Verg.

praelarūho -lambi, 3. to lick before, taste before, Hor.

praelargus -a -um, very abundant, Juv.

praelēgo -lēgi -lectum, 3. to sail past, coast along; *Campaniam*, Tac.

praeligo, 1. **I.** to bind in front; *sarmenta praeligantur cornibus bouum*, Liv. **II.** to bind up; *los obvolutum est fliculo et praeligatum*, Cic.

proelium, etc. = proelium, etc. (q.v.).

praelongus -a -um, very long; *gladius*, Liv.

praelūcō -luci, 2. to carry a light before; lit., to light before. **I.** Lit., Suet. **II.** Fig., 1, with acc. (*amicitia*) *bonam spem praelucet* in posterum, sheds the kindly light of hope, Cic.; 2, to outshine, surpass; *nullus sinus Baëis praelucet*, Hor.

praelum = prelum (q.v.).

praelustris -e (prae and lūstro), very illustrious; *praelustri ab arce*, Ov.

praemandō, 1. to order beforehand; ut conquireretur, ap. Cic.; hence, **praemandata** -ōrum, n. a writ of arrest, Cic.

praemētūrus -a -um, too early, premature; *hiems*, Tac.; *canities*, Tac.

praemēdicātus -a -um, protected by medicine or charms, Ov.

praemēditatio -ōnis, f. (praemeditor), considering beforehand; *futurorum malorum*, Cic.

praemēditor, i. dep. to meditate upon, consider beforehand; *praemeditari quo animo accedam ad urbem*, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *ad praemeditari ferundum modice esse*, Cic.; partic. perf. pass., **praemēditātus** -a -um, considered beforehand; *mala*, Cic.

praemētūens -entis, p. adj. (from praemetuo), fearing beforehand, Phaedr.

praemētūentēr, adv. (praemetuens), apprehensively, anxiously, Lucr.

praemētūo, 3. to fear beforehand, be apprehensive. **I.** Intransit., *alicui*, Caes. **II.** Transit., to fear beforehand; *deserti conjugis iras*, Verg.

praemitto -misi -missum, 3. to send before, send on, despatch before. **I.** Lit., (a) of persons, *aliquem*, Cic.; *legiones in Hispaniam*, Caes.; without acc., to send before; *ad eos equites*, Caes.; (β) of things, *alicui odiosas litteras*, Cic. **II.** Transf., to send before; *haec (favorabili oratione) praemisit*, Tac.

praemium -ii, n. (prae and emo), that which is taken first. **I.** Gen., advantage, gain, profit; *omnia praemia donaque fortunae*, Cic. **II.** Esp., A, an honourable reward, recompense; *praemia bene-de republica meritum*, Cic.; *alicui praemium dare pro aliqua re*, Cic.; *praemium preponere* or *exponere*, to promise, Cic.; ironically = punishment; *cape praemia facti*, Ov. B, Esp., booty; in war, *pugnae*, Verg.; in the chase, *leporem et gruem iucunda captat praemia*, Hor.

praemolestia -ae, f. trouble beforehand, Cic.

praemollor, 4. dep. to prepare beforehand; rem, Liv.

praemōnēo -di -itum, 2. to warn, advise, admonish beforehand. **I.** Gen., with acc., *conatus hostis, against hostile attempts*, Liv.; with ut and the subj., me, ut *magnopere caverem*, praemonebat, Cic. **II.** to foretell, presage, *lion arsurum*, Ov.

praemōnitus -ūs, m. (praemoneo), a prediction, premonition, Ov.

praemonstro, 1. **I.** to show, point out before, Lucr. **II.** to prophesy, presage, predict; *magnum aliquid populo Romano*, Cic.

praemordēo -mordi -morsum, 2. to bite off; fig., to pilfer; *aliquid ex aliquo*, Juv.

praemōrior -mōrtuus sum -mōri, 3. dep. to die prematurely, Ov.; transf., *praemortui jam est pudoris, his modesty is dead*, Liv.

praemuniō (praemoenio), 4. **I.** to fortify in front; *aditus duos magnis operibus*, Caes. **II.** Fig., to fortify, secure, make safe; *genus dicendi praemunitum*, Cic.; *quae praemuniuntur sermoni, premised to meet objections*, Cic.

praemūnitio -ōnis, f. (praemunio), a fortifying beforehand; rhet., fig., of an orator, a preparation of the minds of his hearers, Cic.

praenāto, 1. to swim before, swim past, flow by, Verg.

Praeneste -is, n. (f. in Verg.), a town in Latium, famous for its roses, its nuts, and for the temple and oracle of Fortuna, now Palestrina. Hence, **Praenestinus** -a -um, belonging to Praeneste; *soritos, the utterances of the oracle there*, Cic.

praenitēo -di, 2. to shine forth; fig., *cur tibi junior praeniteat, outshines thee*, Hor.

praenōmen -inis, n. the name which stood before the gentile name, and distinguished the individual, the first name, the praenomen (e.g., Caius, in C. J. Caesar; Marcus, in M. T. Cicero), Cic.

praenosco -nōri -nōtum, 3. to become acquainted with beforehand, foreknow; futura, Cic.

praenotio -ōnis, f. (praenosco), preconception, innate idea (translation of *πρόληψις*), Cic.

praenubilus -a -um, very cloudy, very dark, Ov.

praenunciā, etc. = praenuntia, etc. (q.v.).

praenuntia, v. praenuntius.

praenuntio, 1. to announce, report, tell beforehand, foretell, predict; futura, Cic.

praenuntius -a -um, foretelling; subst. (m. f. and n.), that which announces beforehand, a harbinger, sign, token, omen; stellae calamitatum praenuntiae, Cic.; ales praenuntius lucis, the cock, Ov.

praeeccūpātio -ōnis, f. (praeeccūpo), a taking possession of before; locorum, Nep.

praeeccūpo, 1. I. to take possession of before, seize before; iter, Caes.; loca, Liv. II. Transf., 1. to take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy; animos timor praeeccupaverat, Caes.; 2. to anticipate, to surprise; ne adventu Caesaris praeeccuparetur, Caes.; with infin., legem ipsi praeeccupaverant ferre, Liv.

praeepto, 1. I. to prefer, wish rather, desire more; nemo non illos sibi, quam vos, dominos praeeptat, Liv.; with infin., nudo corpore pugnare, Caes. II. aliquid alicui rei, to prefer; otium urbanum militiae laboribus, Liv.

praepando, 3. to open wide in front, stretch open in front, extend before, Cic.

praepārātio -ōnis, f. (praeparo), preparation; ad minuendum dolorem, Cic.

praepāro, 1. to make ready, provide, prepare; naves, Cic.; res necessarias ad vitam degendam, Cic.; animos ad sapientiam, Cic.; aures (auditorum) praeparatae, Liv.

praepēdio -ivi and -li -itum, 4. (prae and root PED). I. to entangle by the feet, shackle, fetter; praepeditis Numidarum equis, Tac. II. Transf., to hinder, impede, obstruct; quum lassitudo ac vulnera fugam praepedisissent, Liv.; singultu medios praepediente sonos, Ov.; praepediti valetudine, to be hindered by ill-health, Tac.

praependēo -pendi, 2. intransit., to hang before, hang in front, Caes.

praepēs -pētis (prae and peto). I. Lit., t. t. of augury, of birds from whose flight favourable omens were gathered, quick in flight, rapidly flying, swift; praepes avis, and subst. simply praepes, Cic.; praepetibus pennis se credere caelo, Verg. II. Transf., quick in flight and motion; a, adj., deus, the winged god—i.e., Cupid, Ov.; b, subst., a bird; Jovis, the eagle, Ov.; Medusaeus (of Pegasus), Ov.

praepilātus -a -um, having a ball or bulion in front (applied to foils or blunt weapons); missilia, Liv.

praepinguis -e, very fat, very rich; solum, Verg.

praepollēo -pollūi, 2. to be very powerful, to excel or surpass in power; vir virtute praepollens, Liv.

praepondēro, 1. to outweigh; fig., neque ea volunt praeponderari honestate, Cic.

praepōno -pōdi -pōsitum, 3. to put before, place before. I. Lit., A. Gen., pauca (scribendo), Cic.; transf., praepositae causae, antecedent, Cic. B. Esp., to put over, set over as overseer, commandare, etc.; aliquem bello, provinciae, navibus, Cic.; militibus, Caes. Partic. subst., **praepōsitus** -i, m. a commander, Tac. II. Fig., to prefer; salutem reipublicae vitae suae, Cic. Partic. subst., **praepositum** -i, n. (translation

of *προτιμω*), something to be preferred, something advantageous, but not (in the Stoic philosophy) absolutely good, e.g., riches, etc., Cic.

praeporto, 1. to carry before, Lucr.

praepositio -ōnis, f. (praepono), a placing before. I. 1, lit., negationis, Cic.; 2, meton., grammat. t. t., a preposition, Cic. II. a preferring, preference, Cic.

praepositus, partic. of praepono.

praepossum -pōtli -posse, to be very powerful, have the chief power, Tac.

praepostērē, adv. (praepostērus), in a reversed order, perversely, absurdly, Cic.

praepostērus -a -um. I. having the last first, inverted, perverse, distorted, absurd; gratulatio, Cic.; consilia, Cic. II. Transf., of persons, perverse, Cic.

praepotēns -entis, very powerful, very mighty; a, of persons, viri, Cic.; Carthago praepotens terrā marique, Cic.; with abl. instr., praepotens armis Romanus, Liv.; with genit., Juppiter omnium rerum praepotens, ruling over, Cic.; b, transf., of things, philosophia, Cic.

praepropērantēr, adv. very quickly, very hastily, Lucr.

praepropērō, adv. (praeproperus), very hastily, too quickly; festinare, Liv.; agere, Liv.

praepropērus -a -um, exceedingly quick, too quick, overhasty, precipitate. I. Lit., festinatio, Cic.; celeritas, Liv. II. Transf., ingenium, Liv.

praepūtium -li, n. the foreskin, Juv.

praequam, v. prae.

praequēror -questus sum -quēri, to complain beforehand, Ov.

praerādio, 1. to outshine, Ov.

praerāpidus -a -um, very rapid; gurgēs, Liv.

praerigesco -rigūi, 3. to grow very stiff, Tac.

praeripio -ripūi -reptum, 3. (prae and rapio), to snatch away, pluck from, tear away, carry off. I. Gen., alicui arma, Ov.; alicui laudem destinatum, Cic. II. Esp., a, to carry off before the time; deorum beneficium festinatione, Cic.; b, to anticipate, forestall; hostium consilia, Cic.

praerōdo -rōdi -rōsum, to gnaw in front, to gnaw off, bite through, Hor.

praerogātivus -a -um (praerogo, to ask beforehand), asked before others (for vote, opinion, etc.). I. Lit., polit. t. t., voting first, voting before others; centuria praerogativa, and gen. subst., **praerogativa** -ae, f. the century to which the lot fell of voting first in the comitia, Cic.; praerogativam referre, Cic.; hence, omen praerogativae, the omen given by the name of the prerogative century, Cic. II. **praerogativa** -ae, f. A. a previous choice, Liv. B. a sure sign, indication, presage; triumphi, Cic.; voluntatis, Cic.

praerumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. to break off, tear off in front; funes, Caes.

praeruptus -a -um, p. adj. (from praerumpo), broken off. I. Lit., of places, steep, precipitous, overhanging; saxa, Cic.; mons, Verg. Plur. subst., **praerupta** -ōrum, n. precipices, Liv. II. Transf., juvenis animo praeruptus, violent, Tac.; dominatio, stern, severe, Tac.

praes, praedis, m. (praevideo). I. a surety, security; praedem esse pro aliquo, Cic.; praedes dare, Cic. II. Meton., the property of the security; ne L. Pancer praedes tuos venderet, Cic.

praesaepes (prasaepis) -is, f., **praesaepe** -is, n., and **praesaepium** -li, n.

(*praesaepio*), an *inlocutione*. **I.** a crib, manger, *Ov.*, transf., certum *praesaepe*, contemptuously = *table*, *Hor.* **II.** a stall, *Verg.*; transf., *praesaepe*bus arcem, from the hives, *Verg.*; in *praesaepe*bus, in low houses, *Cic.*

praesaepio -saepsi -saepium, 4. to block up in front; omnem aditum, *Cic.*

praesāgio, 4. **I.** to presage, forebode, have a presentiment of; *praesagire*, id est, futura ante sentire, *Cic.*; quasi *praesagiret*, *Cic.*; de fine belli, *Liv.* **II.** Transf., to foreshow, predict, *Lucr.*

praesāgitio -ōnis, f. (*praesagio*), a premonition, foreboding, presentiment, *Cic.*

praesāgium -ii, n. (*praesagio*). **I.** a presage, presentiment, foreboding; malorum, *Tac.* **II.** Transf., a prediction, prophesying; *Tiberii de Servio Galba*, *Tac.*

praesāgus -a -um. **I.** presaging, foreboding; pectora, *Ov.*; with genit., mens praesaga mali, *Verg.* **II.** Transf., predicting; fulmen, *Verg.*; verba, *Ov.*

praesciscō -scivi, 3. to learn, find out beforehand; praesciscare quam quisque eorum provinciam, quem hostem haberet volebat, *Liv.*

praescius -a -um, knowing beforehand, present; corda, *Verg.*; with genit., periculum, *Tac.*

praescribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. **I.** to write before, set before in writing; 1, lit., sibi nomen, *Verg.*; auctoritates praescriptae, the names of senators contained in a decree of the senate, *Cic.*; 2, transf., to put forward or take as a pretext, *Tac.* **II.** to write down for imitation. **A.** to prescribe, ordain, define, direct beforehand; iura civibus, *Cic.*; ne quid ageret, *Cic.* **B.** to draw up an outline of, *Tac.*

praescriptio -ōnis, f. (*praescribo*). **I.** Lit., a writing before; hence, meton., a title, inscription, preamble, introduction; legis, *Cic.* **II.** Transf., 1, a precept, rule, order; rationis, *Cic.*; 2, limitation; in hac praescriptione semihorae, *Cic.*; 3, a pretext; honesta, *Cic.*; hence, legal t. t., an objection, demurrer, *Cic.*

praescriptum -i, n. (*praescribo*), that which is written down. **I.** Lit., **A.** a prescribed limit; iutra praescriptum equitare, *Hor.* **II.** Fig., an order, a precept, rule; legum, *Cic.*

praeseco -sēcōi -sēcātum and -sectum, 1. to cut in front; crines, *Caes.*; fig., carmen praesectum, pruned down, *Hor.*

praesens -entis (*praesens*). **I.** Gen., present, in person, at hand; quo praesente, in whose presence, *Cic.*; praesens tecum egi, in person, *Cic.*; in praesenti (sc. tempore), now, *Cic.*; in praesens tempus, for the present time, *Cic.* Subst., **praesentia** -ium, n. the present, *Ov.* **II.** 1, on the spot, immediate, momentary, not delayed; poena, immediately following the offence, *Cic.*; decretum, passed instantly, *Liv.*; 2, immediately effective, effective, powerful; auxilium, *Cic.*; memoria praesentior, more vivid, *Liv.*; with infin., praesens imo tollere de gradu, with power to, *Hor.*; 3, open, visible; ora, *Verg.*; transf., insidiae, plain, *Cic.*; 4, pressing, urgent; jam praesentior res erat, *Liv.*; 5, of character, resolute, determined; animus, *Cic.*; 6, present, aiding, propitious; deus, *Cic.*

praesensio -ōnis, f. (*praesentio*), a presentiment, foreboding, premonition; rerum futurarum, *Cic.*

praesentia -ae, f. (*praesens*). **I.** presence; alioquin, *Cic.*; animi, presence of mind, determination, courage, *Caes.*, *Cic.*; in praesentia, for the present, now, at present, *Cic.* **II.** impression, effect; veri, *Ov.*

praesentio -sentī -sensum, 4. to feel or perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment or premonition; animo providere et praesentire, *Caes.*; futura, *Cic.*

praesēpes, etc. = *praesaepe*s, etc. (q. v.)

praesēpio = *praesaepio* (q. v.)

praesertim, adv. especially, chiefly; praesertim quum and quum praesertim, *Cic.*; praesertim si, *Cic.*; praesertim quod, *Cic.*

praesēs -sidis, c. (*praesideo*), sitting before (i.e., to protect, take care of); hence, **I.** protecting; usually subst., a protector, protectress; reipublicae, *Cic.*; templorum, *Cic.* **II.** a chief, ruler, president; praeses belli, goddess of war (of Minerva), *Verg.*; praesēs pendet ab uno, *Ov.*

praesides -entis, m. (*praesideo*), a president, ruler, *Tac.*

praesidēo -sēdi -sessum, 2. (*prae* and *sedeo*). **A.** to sit before, protect, guard; with dat., huius imperio, *Cic.*; urbi, *Liv.*; foribus caeli (of Janus), *Ov.*; with acc., Galliae litus, *Tac.* **B.** to preside over, manage, direct, govern; rebus urbanis, *Caes.*; orbi terrarum, *Cic.*; with acc., exercitum, *Tac.*

praesidiarius -a -um (*praesidium*), serving as a guard or protection; milites, *Liv.*

praesidium -ii, n. (*praeses*), a sitting before; hence, **I.** Lit., protection, defence; a, alicui esse praesidio, *Cic.*; b, milit. t. t., a guard, patrol, escort; legiones quae praesidio impedimentis erant, *Caes.* **II.** Meton., **A.** that which defends, protection, help; a, classis praesidium provinciae, *Cic.*; b, milit. t. t., the soldiers who form the guard; praesidium agitare, to set guards, *Liv.*; praesidia in urbes inducere, *Cic.*; fig., in praesidio collocatus, *Cic.* **B.** a place occupied by a garrison or guard, post, camp, fortification; quum legio praesidium occupavisset, *Caes.*; in praesidiis esse, *Cic.*; praesidium commuine, *Liv.*; fig., de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, *Cic.* **C.** help, assistance, support; magnus sibi praesidium ad beatam vitam comparare, *Cic.*

praesignifico, 1. to signify, announce beforehand; hominibus futura, *Cic.*

praesignis -e (*signum*), distinguished, remarkable before others, *Ov.*

praesono -sonū, 1. to sound forth, resound, *Ov.*

praespargo, 3. to scatter, streu before, *Lucr.*

praestābilis -e (*praesto*), distinguished, preeminent, remarkable; res magnitudine praestabiles, *Cic.*; melius fuisse et praestabilius me civem in hac civitate nasci, *Cic.*; nullam dignitatem praestabiliorem, *Cic.*

praestans -antis, p. adj. (from *praesto*), excellent, distinguished, preeminent; a, of persons gen. with abl., or in with the abl., homo prudentia praestans, *Cic.*; Aristoteles longe omnibus praestans et ingenio et diligentia, *Cic.*; virginitus praestantior omnibus, *Ov.*; in illis artibus praestantissimus, *Cic.*; b, of things, praestanti et singulari fide, *Cic.*; praestanti corpore *Nymphae*, *Verg.*

praestantia -ae, f. (*praestans*), superiority, excellence; si quam praestantiam virtutis, ingenii, fortunae consecuti sunt, *Cic.*; mentis, *Cic.*

praesterno, 3. to strew, spread before, *Plaut.*

praestēs -sistis, c. (2. *praesto*) = *praeses*, a tutelary, protecting deity; Lares, *Ov.*

praestigia -ae, f., usually plur., *praestigiae* -arum, f. (*praestringo*), deception, illusion, juggling; verborum, *Cic.*

praestitūo -stitūi -stitūtum, 3. (statuo), to prescribe, appoint beforehand; tempus alicui, Cic.; diem operi, Cic.

1. praestō, adv. (from praestus = praesitus, as repositus = repositus), present, at hand, here, ready; gen. with se, to be at hand, to show oneself, to appear, with the notion of, to attend or to wait upon, to be at one's service; alicui, to appear to help one at a court of law, Cic.; quaestores consulibus ad ministeria belli praesto essent, Liv.; praesto esse virtutes ut ancillulas, Cic.; fig., praesto esse, to serve; alicui, Cic.; salutis tuae, Cic.

2. praesto -stiti -stitum and -stātum -stātūrus, 1. **I.** Intransit., to stand before, excel, be distinguished; inter suos, Cic.; aliquā re, Cic.; with dat. or acc. of person, to surpass, excel; alicui, Cic.; alicui aliquā re, Cic.; aliquem aliquā re, Liv.; praestat used impers., it is better, it is preferable; with infin., praestat in eandem recidere fortunam, Cic.; with quam, mori milibus praestitit, quam haec pati, Cic. **II.** Transi., to become surety or guarantee for, answer for, be responsible for. **A.** Lit., Messallam Caesari, Cic.; damnum emptori, Cic.; a vi, from violence, Cic.; de me, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nullos (praedones) fore quis praestare poterat, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to perform, do, execute, fulfil; suum munus, Cic.; officium, Caes.; b, to keep, hold; fidem, to keep one's word, Cic.; c, to preserve; socios salvos, Cic.; rempublicam, Cic.; d, to show, manifest, exhibit; benevolentiam, Cic.; e, with acc. of predicate, to show oneself, behave oneself as; se invictum, Ov.; praesta te eum, Cic.; e, to give, evince; honorem debitum patri, to show proper respect, Cic.; sententiam, to give one's opinion, Cic.

praestōlor, 1. dep. (connected with 1. praesto), to wait for, expect; with dat., tibi ad forum Aurelium, Cic.; with acc., huius adventum ad Clupearum, Cic.

praestringo -strinxi -strictum, 3. **I.** to bind up, tie up; faucem laqueo, Ov.; pollices nodo, Tac. **II.** to make blunt; aciem oculorum, to weaken, darken, Liv.; oculos, Cic.; fig., aciem animi or mentis, Cic.

praestruō -struxi -structum, 3. **I.** to build in front, construct before; hence, to block up, render impassable; aditum montis, Ov. **II.** to prepare, make ready for anything; fraus fidem sibi in parvis praestruit, procures for itself credibility in little things, Liv.

praesul -sulis, c. one who jumps or dances before others, a dancer, Cic.

praesultator -ōris, m. (praesulto), one who dances before others, a dancer, Liv.

praesulto, 1. (prae and salio), to leap, spring before, Liv.

praesum -fili -esse, to be before. **I.** to be over, be placed over, preside over; a, sacris, Cic.; navi faciendae, Cic.; b, to be placed over, to govern; populo, Cic.; magistratui, to preside as a magistrate, Cic.; c, milit. t. t., to command; exercitui, Caes.; in Brutiis, Liv. **II.** Transf., to be the chief person, to take the lead in; temeritati T. Gracchi, Cic.; illi crudelitati, Cic.

praesūmo -sumpsi -sumptum, 3. to take beforehand. **I.** remedia, Tac.; domi dapes, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, to enjoy beforehand, to anticipate; fortunam principatus, Tac.; 2, a, to imagine, represent to oneself beforehand; spe praesunite bellum, Verg.; praesumptum habere, to suppose, take for granted, Tac.; b, to assume, presume, suppose, conjecture, believe, Tac.

praesumptus -a -um, p. adj. (from praesumo), taken for granted, presumed; suspicio, a preconceived suspicion, Tac.

praesūo -sūtus, 3. to sew up, to cover, conceal; praesuta foliis hasta, Ov.

praempto = praetento (q.v.).

praetendo -tendi -tentum, 3. **I.** to stretch out before, extend backwards; hastas dextris, Verg.; ramum olivae manu, Verg.; poet., nec conjugis umquam praetendi taedas, i.e., never laid claim to lawful wedlock, Verg. **II.** to place before, hold, spread before. **A.** Lit., saepeum segeti, Verg.; 2, transi., to place before; sermonem decreto, Liv.; hence, praetendi, of places, to lie before or in front; praetentaque Syrtibus arva, Verg.; absol., tenue praetentum litus esse; Liv. **B.** Fig., to hold before as a pretext, pretend; hominis doctissimi nomen tuis immanibus et barbaris moribus, allego in excusatione, Cic.; aliquid seditioni, Liv.

praetento (praempto), 1. to feel, try, test beforehand. **A.** Lit., iter baculo, Ov. **B.** Fig., vires, Ov.

praetepesco -tēpī, 3. to glow beforehand; fig., si praetepisset amor, Ov.

praeter (from prae and suffix -ter, like inter, propter). **I.** Adv., **A.** With negatives, more than, except, with exception of; nil praeter canna fuit, Ov. **B.** more than; foll. by quam, praeter sapit quam, etc., Plaut. **II.** Prep. with acc., **A.** Of space, past, by, beyond; praeter castra Caesaris suas copias transduxit, Caes.; praeter oculos Lollii haec omnia ferebant, before the eyes of, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, beyond, beside, contrary to; praeter spem, Liv.; praeter modum, beyond measure, Cic.; praeter opinionem, Cic.; praeter naturam, Cic.; 2, beyond, more than; praeter ceteros laborare, Cic.; 3, except, with the exception of; omnes praeter Hortensium, Cic.; with preceding negatives, nihil praeter suum negotium agere, Cic.; hence, sometimes = besides, in addition to, with; num quid aliud ferret praeter arcam? Cic.; ut praeter se denos adduceret, Caes.

praetērāgo, 3. to drive past, drive by; equum, Hor.

praetērēa (praeter and abl. eā). **I.** besides, beyond this, further, Cic. **II.** henceforth, hereafter, Verg.

praetērō -ivi and oftener -ii -itum -ire. **I.** Intransit., to go by, pass by; unda praeteriit, Ov.; of time, to pass, elapse; hora, Ov. **II.** Transi., to go by, pass by. **A.** Gen., 1, hortos, Cic.; of time, in pass. partic., **praetēritus** -a -um, past, Cic.; **praetērita** -ōrum, n. the past, Cic.; 2, fig., a, to escape the notice of, be unknown to; non me praeterit, I am not unaware, Cic.; b, (a) to pass, omit; nullum genus crudelitatis praeterire, leave unpractised, Cic.; ut nulla fere pars orationis silentio praeteriretur, was unapplauded, Cic.; (β) to omit, not to mention; caedes praetereo, libidines praetereo, Cic.; esp., of the Censor, not to read the name of a senator at the census (to publish his expulsion from the senate); quatuor praeteriti sunt, Liv.; (γ) to forget to do; foll. by quin and subj., praeterire non potui quin scriberem ad te, Cic.; (δ) to omit, leave out, take no notice of, pass over, in presents, legacies, etc.; Philippus et Marcellus praeter-euntur, are passed by, get nothing, Caes.; filium fratris (in a will), Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to pass in a race, outstrip; jamque hos cursu, jam praeterit illos, Verg.; 2, fig., to surpass; virtus tua alios praeterit, Ov.

praetērēquīto, 1. to ride past, ride by, Liv.

praeterfēro -tūli -lātum -ferre, to carry past; pass., praeterferri, to be carried past, to flow, drive, go past, Liv.

praeterfūo, 3. to flow past, flow by; moenia,

liv.; fig., nec praeteritam (voluptatem) praeterfluere sinere, vanish from the recollection, Cic.

praetergrēdiōr -gressus sum, 3. dep. (praeter and gredior), to pass by, go beyond; castra, Cic.; primos suos, Sall.

praetēritus -a -um, partic. of praetereo.

praeterlābor -lapsus sum, 3. dep. **I.** to glide by, flow by; tumulum, Verg.; tellurem, to sail by, Lucr. **II.** Fig., to slip away; ante enim (definitio) praeterlabitur quam percepta est, Cic.

praetermēō, 1. to pass by, go by, Lucr.

praetermissio -ōnis, f. (praetermitto). **I.** a leaving out, omission; sine ullius (formae) praetermissione, Cic. **II.** a passing over, neglecting; aedilitatis, Cic.

praetermitto -misi -misum, 3. to let pass. **A.** Lit., neminem, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to let pass time, opportunity, etc.; diem, Cic.; occasiones, Caes.; 2, to neglect, omit; gratulationem, Cic.; defensionem, Cic.; non or nihil praetermittere, foll. by quin, or nihil praetermittere, foll. by quoninus, Cic.; 3, in writing or speaking, to pass over, omit; quod dignum memoria visum, praetermittendum non existimavimus, Caes.; verba, Cic.; tantam rem negligenter, Liv.; 4, to overlook, let pass unpunished, Liv.

praeterquam, adv. except, Cic.; praeterquam quod, except that, Cic.; praeterquam . . . etiam, Liv.; nihil praeterquam, Liv.

praetervectiō -ōnis, f. (praetervēhor), a passing by, travelling past; in praetervectiōne omnium, Cic.

praetervēhor -vectus sum, 3. dep. **I.** to ride by, sail by, be carried past, Cic.; naves Apolloniam praetervectae, Caes.; classis praetervehens, Liv.; praetervehens equo, Liv.; fig., locum cum silentio, pass by in silence, Cic.; oratio aures vestras praetervecta est, Cic. **II.** Of soldiers, to march past, Tac.

praetervōlō, 1. to fly past. **I.** Lit., quem praetervolat ales, Cic. **II.** Fig., to slip by, escape; praetervolat numerus, Cic.; occasionis opportunitas praetervolat, Cic.

praetexo -texti -textum, 3. **I.** to weave before, form an edge, border, fringe; 1, lit., purpura saepe tuos fulgens praetexit amictus, Ov.; toga or tunica purpura praetexta, Liv.; or simply toga praetexta, Cic.; or subst., **praetexta** -ae, f. an upper garment, bordered with purple, worn by the magistrates at Rome and in the Italian municipia and coloniae, and by free-born children, till they assumed the toga virilis, Cic.; hence, meton., **praetexta** -ae, f. (sc. fabula), a Roman national tragedy, Hor.; 2, transf., a, to provide with a border, adorn; to provide, furnish with; omnia lenioribus principis natura praetextuit; b, to fringe, cover; puppes praetextunt litora, Verg.; fig., to cover, conceal; culpam nomina conjugii, Verg., c, to adorn; Augusto praetextum nomine templum, Ov. **II.** to put forward as a pretext; cupiditatem triumphi, Cic.

praetexta, v. praetexo.

praetextātus -a -um (praetexta, from praetexo). **I.** clad in the praetexta, Cic. **II.** licentious; mores, Juv.

praetextum -i, n. (praetexo), a pretence, pretext, Tac.

praetextus -ū, m. (praetexo). **I.** outward appearance, consideration, consequence, Tac. **II.** a pretext; sub levi verborum praetextu, Liv.

praetingo -tinctus, 3. to dip in or moisten beforehand, Ov.

praetor -ōris, m. (for praetor, from praeco),

lit., one who goes before; hence, a leader, chief. Hence, **I.** In civil business, the praetor; used of the chief magistrate at Capua, Cic.; of the Suffetes at Carthage, Nep.; of the consul at Rome (also called praetor maximus), Liv.; at Rome, esp., one of the praetors, the Roman magistrates who administered justice (orig. two, the praetor urbanus and the praetor peregrinus, of whom the former was judge in disputes between Roman citizens, the latter in disputes between foreigners and between Roman citizens and foreigners); praetor is also used for propraetor, a magistrate who, after he had been praetor, was sent as a governor to a province; praetor primus, the praetor who headed the poll, Cic. **II.** To translate Gr. στρατὴγός, a commander of the army of a non-Roman nation, Cic.

praetōriānus -a -um (praetorium), belonging to the imperial body-guard, praetorian, Tac.; plur. subst., **praetōriāni** -ōrum, m. the praetorian guard, Tac.

praetōrium, v. praetorius.

praetōrius -a -um (praetor). **I.** Adj., **A.** relating to the praetor, praetorian; a, of the praetor at Rome, comitia, election of the praetor, Liv.; jus, administered by the praetor, Cic.; potestas, office of praetor, Cic.; b, relating to a praetor or propraetor in the provinces; domus, dwelling of a propraetor, Cic. **B.** relating to a general or commander, Cic.; navis, the admiral's ship, Liv.; imperium, command of the fleet, Cic.; porta, the gate of the camp near the general's tent, Caes.; cohors praetoria; (a) the general's body-guard, Caes.; ironically, scortatorum praetoria cohors, Cic.; (b) (in imperial Rome) the emperor's body-guard, the praetorian guard, Tac. **II.** Subst., **A.** **praetōrium** -ii, n. 1, the official residence of the praetor or propraetor in a province, Cic.; hence, transf., a palace, Juv.; 2, the chief place in a Roman camp, where the general's tent was, and where the ara, the augural, and the tribunal were, to which the soldiers were summoned to hear speeches from the general, the officers to hold a council of war; fit celeriter concursus in praetorium, Caes.; praetorium mittere, dimittere, to dismiss the council of war, Liv.; poet., the cell of the queen-bee, Verg.; 3, the imperial body-guard, Tac. **B.** **praetōrius** -ii, m. (sc. vir), a past praetor, Cic.

praetrepīdō, 1. to tremble exceedingly, to be hasty or impatient; praetrepidans, hasty, Cat.

praetūra -ae, f. (praetor). **I.** the office, dignity of a praetor at Rome; praetūrā se abdicare, Cic. **II.** = στρατῆγία, the dignity of a general in Greece, Cic.

Praetūtīl -ōrum, m. a people in Italy, in Picenum. Adj., **Praetūtīānus** -a -um, Praetutian; ager, Liv.

praeumbro, 1. to overshadow; fig., to obscure, Tac.

praevalēns -entis, partic. of praevalēo (q.v.).

praeuro -ussi -ustum, 3. to burn at the end or tip; hasta praeusta, Liv.; stipites ab summo praeacuti et praeusti, Caes.

praevalēo -vālūi, 2. **I.** to be physically strong; praevalens juvenis Romanus, Liv. **II.** Transf., to be very strong or powerful, to have great influence, to be stronger, to have more influence than others, to prevail, to get the upper hand; praevalens populus, Liv.; praevalēt pugna equestri, to be stronger in, Tac.

praevalīdus -a -um. **I.** Lit., very strong, very powerful; juvenis, Liv. **II.** Fig., a, of persons, etc., Blaesus, Tac.; urbs, Liv.; b, of things, terra, too fertile, too productive, Verg.

praevaricatio -ōnis f. (praevaricor), a violation of duty; esp. of an advocate who has an understanding with the opposite party, collusion, Cic.

praevaricator -ōris, m. (praevaricor), one who violates his duty, esp. of an advocate, accuser, etc., one who has a secret understanding with the opposite party, a double dealer; praevaricator significat eum qui in contrariis causis quasi varie esse positus videatur, Cic.

praevaricor, 1. dep. (varico). **I.** Lit., to go crooked, walk crookedly, Plin. **II.** Fig., to play a false or double part; esp. of an advocate or accuser who has a secret understanding with the other side, to be guilty of collusion, Cic.

praevarus -a -um, very perverse, Cic.

praevehor -vectus sum, 3. dep. to ride or be carried before, in front, past; praevectus equo, riding past, Verg., Liv.

praevenio -veni -ventum, 4. to come before, anticipate, get the start of; hostis breviorē viā praevenitur erat, Liv.; with acc., hostem, Liv.; morte praeventus, overtaken by death, Liv.

praeverro, 3. to sweep or brush before; veste vias, Ov.

praevertor (praevertor) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. and **praevertor** -verti, 3. dep. **I.** to undertake before; quod hūc sermoni praevertendum, Cic. **II.** to go before, run before, outstrip. **A.** Lit., ventos, Verg. **B.** Fig., 1, to anticipate; with acc. = to hinder, make of no avail; quorum usum opportunitas praevertit, Liv.; 2, to lay hold of before, preoccupy; praevertere animos amore, Verg.; 3, to be of more importance, to surpass; to be weightier; nec posse bello praevertisse quidquam, Liv.; 4, (dep. praevertor only in present forms); a, to turn to first, to take more notice of; illuc praevertamur, Hor.; b, to go to, make a visit to; in Thessaliam, Liv.

praevidēo -vidi -visum, 2. to see before, foresee. **I.** Physically, ictum venientem, Verg. **II.** Transf., republica quam praevidēo in summis periculis, Cic.

praevitio, 1. to corrupt or vitiate beforehand; gurgitem, Ov.

praevious -a -um (prae and via), going before, preceding, Ov.

praevolō, 1. to fly before; praevolantes greges, Cic.

pragmaticus -a -um (πραγματικός), skilled in civil affairs, state business, etc.; pragmatici homines, Cic.; subst., **pragmaticus** -i, m. a person who supplied orators and advocates with materials for their speeches, Cic.

prandēo, prandi, pransum, 2. (prandium), to take breakfast, to breakfast, Cic.; with acc., to breakfast on; olus, lusciniās, Hor.

prandium -ii, n. (copn. with Dor, πρᾶν = πρᾶν), a late breakfast or lunch, taken about noon, of bread, fish, cold meat, etc.; prandium (alicui) dare, Cic.; aliquem ad prandium invitare, Cic.

pransus -a -um (prandeo), having lunched; curatus et pransus (of soldiers), ready for action, prepared for battle, Liv.; pransus, potus, having eaten and drunk well, Cic.

pratensis -e (pratum), of or relating to a meadow, growing in a meadow; fungus, Hor.

prātium -i, n. (dim. of pratum), a little meadow, Cic.

prātum -i, n. **I.** a meadow; pratorum viriditas, Cic. **II.** Meton., meadow-grass, Ov.

prāvē, adv. (pravus), lit., crookedly; hence, ut, wrongly, Cic.

prāvitas -ātis, f. (pravus). **I.** crookedness, irregularity, deformity; membrorum, Cic.; oris, a distortion of the mouth in speaking, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** irregularity, impropriety, Cic. **B.** moral irregularity, wickedness, perversity, pravity; mentis, Cic.; consulum, Liv.

prāvus -a -um, crooked, irregular, misshapen, deformed. **I.** Lit., membra, Cic. **II.** Transf., morally crooked, perverse, improper, wrong; affectio, Cic.; pravissima regula, Cic.

Praxitélēs -is and -i, m. (Πραξιτέλης), a sculptor of Athens, especially famous for his statues of Aphrodite at Cnidus and of Eros at Thespiae. Hence, adj., **Praxitélius** -a -um, of Praxitélēs.

prēcario, adv. (precarius), by entreaty; rogare, Cic.

prēcarius -a -um (precor), begged for, asked for, obtained by entreaty. **I.** libertas, Liv.; orare precariam opem, Liv. **II.** Transf., uncertain, insecure, precarious; forma, Ov.; imperium, Tac.

prēcatio -ōnis, f. (precor), a begging, entreaty, request, prayer; illa sollemnis comitorum precatio, Cic.

preces, v. prex.

prēcīae (prētīae) -arum, f. a kind of vine, Verg.

prēcōr (praeōr), 1. dep. (prex), to beg, entreat, request, pray, invoke. **I.** Gen., (a) with acc. of pers., deos, Cic.; (b) with acc. of thing, opem, Liv.; haec precatus sum, Cic.; (y) with ut or ne, or ut ne or non precor, foll. by quominus and subj., precor ab diis ut, etc., Cic.; (δ) absol., eum sororem dedisse Prusiae precanti atque oranti, Liv.; used also of things, dextra precans, Verg. **II.** to wish good or evil; bene precari, Liv.; male precari, Cic.; precari alicui, to curse a person, Cic. (partic., precantia, three syllables, Verg.).

prēhēdo, prēhēdi, prēhensum, 3. and syncope, prendo, prendi, prensum (prae and HENDO, χεῖραί), to lay hold of, seize hold of, catch. **I.** aliquem manu, Cic.; of the soil, tellus prēhēdit stirpes, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** to lay hold of, to catch, detain, in order to speak to a person; aliquem, Cic. **B.** to catch, detect in any act; in furto, Plaut. **C.** to seize violently, to take hasty possession of; Pharus, Caes. **D.** Meton., to reach; oras Italiae, Verg.; quum ipsum ea moderantem et regentem paene prēhēdit, observed, Cic.

prēhēso, and oftener **prēso** (intens. of prēhēdo), 1. to lay hold of, seize. **I.** manus, Liv. **II.** Esp., **A.** to lay hold of a person in order to speak to him, to make a request, etc.; genua, Tac. **B.** veteranos, Liv. **C.** to canvass for an office; homines, Liv.; patres, Liv.; absol., prensat Galba, Cic.

prēmū -i, n. (premo), a wine-press, olive-press, Verg.

prēmo, pressi, pressum, 3. to press. **I.** Gen., 1, a, lit., ad pectora natos, Verg.; vestigia alicuius, to follow in any one's footsteps, Tac.; frena dente, to champ, Ov.; b, fig., necessitas eum premebat, Cic.; premi aere alieno, Cic.; 2, trans., a, to touch; litus, Hor.; insulam premit annis, surrounds, Ov.; b, to hold; frena manu, Ov.; c, locum, to be often in a place, frequent; forum, Cic.; so to press with the body, lie on; humum, Ov.; ebur, poet. = the curule chair of ivory, Ov.; d, to cover, conceal; canitum galeā premimus, Verg.; ossa, to bury, Ov.; fig., (a) to bury, wrap; me pressit alia quies, Verg.; (b) to conceal, suppress; curam sub corde, Verg.; e, to make something by pressing; caseum, Verg.; lac, to make cheese, Verg.; f, to press hard, to pursue closely, press upon; hostes, Caes.; op-

pidum obsidione, Caes.; **cervum** ad retia, to drive into the nets, Verg.; **fig.**; to pursue with words; **aliquem**, Cic.; **aliquem** criminibus, Ov.; **q.**, to lade, to load; **carinae** pressae, Verg. **II. A.** to press in; dentes in vite, Ov.; **presso** vestigio, Cic.; **transf.**; to mark; **rem nota**, Ov. **B. a.**, to extinguish; **ignem**, Verg.; **b.**, to press out; **oleum**, Hor. **C.** to press down; **a.**, lit., (a) **currum**, Ov.; **aulaeum** premitur, Hor.; **(B)** to plant; **virgulta** per agros, Verg.; **(γ)** to strike to the ground; **tres famulos**, Verg.; **b.**, **fig.**, (a) to slander, depreciate; **aliquem**, Liv.; **humana omnia**, to despise, Cic.; **(B)** to surpass; **facta** prestant annos, Ov.; **(γ)** to rule, keep within bounds; **populus** ditione, Verg. **D.** to press together; **a.**, **alici** fauces, Ov.; **collum** laqueo, Hor.; **b.**, to draw in; **habenas**, Verg.; **equos** currentes, to check, Verg.; **c.**, to pare down, prune; **umbram** falce, Verg.; **fig.**, to shorten; **quae dilatantur** a nobis, Zeno sic premebat, Cic. **E.** to hold back; **cursum**, to check, Cic.; **vocem**, to be silent, Verg.

prendo = **prehendo** (q.v.).

pressatio -ōnis, f. (**pre**so), the canvassing for an office, Cic.

preso = **pre**hensio (q.v.).

pressē, adv. (**pressus**), **a.**, of pronunciation, not broadly, neatly; **presse** et **aequaliter** et **leniter**, Cic.; **b.**, of style, briefly, concisely; **dicere**, Cic.; **c.**, accurately, precisely; **pressius** agere, Cic.

pressio -ōnis, f. (**pre**mo), in plur., **props**, stays, Caes.

presso, 1. (**intens.** of **pre**mo), to press; **manu** brachia, Hor.; **ubera**, to milk, Ov.

1. **pressus** -a -um, p. adj. (**from** **pre**mo). **I.** Lit., slow, measured; **presso** gradu, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, measured; of pronunciation, slow, controlled, moderate; **soni**, Cic.; 2, short, concise; **oratio**, Cic.; **orator**, Cic.; 3, accurate, precise; **Thucydes** verbis **pressus**, Cic.

2. **pressus** -ūs, m. (**pre**mo), a pressing, pressure; **ponderum**, Cic.

prester -ēris, m. (πρηστέρ), a fiery whirlwind, Lucr.

pretiosē, adv. (**pretiosus**), in a costly manner, splendidly, magnificently; **vasa** pretiose caelata, Cic.

pretiosus -a -um (**pre**tium). **I.** costly, precious, of great value; **equus**, Cic.; **fulvo** pretiosior aere, Ov.; **res** pretiosissimae, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** costly, high-priced, dear, Prop. **B.** extravagant, giving a high price for a thing; **emptor**, Hor.

pretium -ii, n. (root **PRET**, φράζω), worth, value, price. **I.** Lit. and **fig.**, 1, lit., **pretium** constituere, to fix the price, Cic.; **pretium** habere, to be worth something, Cic.; **so esse** in pretio, Liv.; **parvi** pretii esse, Cic.; 2, **fig.**, **operae** eorum **pretium** facere, to prize, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** money; **pretio** emere, for money, Cic.; **esp.**, ransom-money; **pactum** pro capite **pretium**, Cic. **B.** wages, pay; **a.**, **manus**, Cic.; **fig.**, **operae** **pretium** est, or videtur, with infin., it is worth the while, Cic.; **b.**, prize, reward; **certaminis**, Ov.; **nullo** satis digno **mora**e **pretio** tempus terunt, Liv.; **c.**, **pais** = punishment; **et peccare nefas**, aut **pretium** est **niori**, Hor.; **d.**, bribe; **adduct** **pretio** ad **hominem** **condemnandum**, Cic.

prex, **pre**cis, only in dat., acc., and abl., gen. plur., **pre**cēs, **pre**cūm, f. a request, entreaty. **I.** Gen., **pre**cēs **adhibere**, Cic.; **pre**cē **humili**, Cic.; **omnibus** **pre**cibus **petere** or **orare** ut, etc., Caes., Cic. **II.** Esp., **a.**, prayer; **eorum** **pre**cēs **ac** **vota**, Cic.; **b.**, a curse, execration; **omnibus** **pre**cibus **detestari** **aliquem**, Caes.; **c.**, a wish; **damus** **alternas** **accipimusque** **pre**cēs, Ov.

Prīāmus -i, m. (Πριάμος), **I.** the last king of Troy, husband of Hecuba, father of Paris, Hector, Cassandra, etc. Hence, **A.** **Prīāmēis** -idis, f. a daughter of Priam, Cassandra, Ov. **B.** **Prīāmīdēs** -as, m. a son of Priam, Verg. **C.** Adj., **Prīāmēius** -a -um, belonging to Priam; **hospes**, Paris, Ov.; **conjug.**, Hecuba, Ov. **II.** grandson of foregoing, son of Polites.

Prīāpus (-ōs) -i, m. (Πριάπος), the god of gardens and vineyards, the god of fertility, orig. worshipped at Lampsacus.

pridem, adv. (**from** old form **pris**, whence prior, pridie and -deni). **I.** long ago, long since; **jam pridem**, long ago, Cic.; **non ita pridem**, not very long ago, Cic. **II.** formerly, Cic.

pridie, adv. (**from** old form **pris**, whence prior, pridem and -deni), on the day before yesterday; with acc. or genit. of the day from which the reckoning is taken, or foll. by **quam**, **pridie eum diem**, Cic.; **pridie eius diem**, Cic.; **pridie quam Athenas veni**, Cic.

Prīēnē -ēs, f. (Πριήνη), a sea-port in Ionia, birthplace of Bias, now Samuin Kalest.

primaevus -a -um (**primus** and **aevum**), young, youthful; **Helenor**, Verg.

primānus -a -um (**primus**), belonging to the first legion. Subst., **primāni** -ōrum, m. soldiers of the first legion, Tac.

primārius -a -um (**primus**), in the first rank, excellent, distinguished; **vir populi**, Cic.

primigēnius -a -um (**primus** and **geno** = gigno), original, primitive, Varr. Subst., **Primigēnia** -ae, f. a surname of the goddess Fortune, Cic.

primigēnus -a -um (**primus** and **geno** = gigno), original, primitive, Lucr.

primipilāris -is, m. (**primipilus**), the commander of the first maniples of the triarii.

primipilus, v. pilus.

primitiae -ārum, f. (**primus**), first-fruits, Ov.; **transf.**, metallorum, the minerals first taken out of a mine, Tac.; **spolia** et **primitiae**, first-fruits of victory, Verg.

primitiūs, adv. first, for the first time, Lucr.

primō, adv. (**primus**), firstly, at first, in the beginning; **primō** . . . **dein** or **deinde**, Cic.; **primō** . . . **post**, Liv.; **quom** **primō**, as soon as, Liv.

primor -ēris (**primus**), the first. **I.** the foremost part, tip, end; **primori**, in acie **versari**, Tac.; **sumere** aliquid **digitulis** **dunbus** **primoribus**, with the tips of the fingers, Plaut.; **aliquid** **primoribus** **labris** **attingere**, or **gustare**, to touch with the lips, i.e., to treat superficially, Cic. Subst., **primores**, the foremost (milit. t. t.); **quom** **primores** **caderent**, Liv. **II.** Transf., the first in rank, most distinguished; **juventus**, Liv. Subst., **primores** -um, m. the most illustrious; **civitas**, Liv.

primordium -ii, n. (**primus** and **ordior**), the first beginning, commencement, origin; **urbis**, Liv. Plur., **primordia** rerum, Cic.

primū, adv. (**primus**). **I.** first, firstly, at first; foll. by **deinde**, **tum**, etc., Cic. **II.** for the first time; **quo** **die** **primū** **convocati** **sumus**, Cic. **III.** With **ut**, **abi**, **quam**, **simulac**, as soon as, Cic.; **quam** **primū**, as soon as possible, Cic.

primus, v. prior.

princeps -cipis, c. (**primus** and **capio**), adj. and subst. **I.** Lit., **princeps** est in agendo, Cic.; **princeps** **inveniendi**, first to discover, Cic.; **princeps** **senatus**, the senator whose name stood first on the Censor's list, Liv. **II.** the chief, the most distinguished. **A.** Gen., with genit., **prin-**

apex civitatis, Cic.; **principes conjurationis**, the heads, Cic.; **ferum publicarum principes**, Cic.; esp., **principes juventutis**, one of the most distinguished of the patrician youth, esp. among the patrician knights, Cic.; with in and the abl., in jure civili principes, Cic.; plur., **principes**, distinguished men, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, chief, leader, founder; Zeno principes Stoicorum, Cic.; 2, a ruler, prince, esp. of the emperor at Rome, Ov.; 3, principes, orig. the first rank in a Roman army, afterwards the second line, between the hastati and triarii; hence, principes, a, a maniple of the principes; **signum primi principis**, Liv.; b, a centurion of the principes; principes prior, Caes.

principālis -e (principes). **I.** first, original; cause, Cic. **II.** Transf., relating to the chief place in a Roman camp (principia); via, porta, the broad alley which passed through the centre of a Roman camp, Liv.; porta principalis, dextra, sinistra, the gate on each side, Liv.

principātus -ūs, m. (principes), the first place, preeminence. **I.** Gen., tenere principatum sententiae, to have the right to vote first, Cic. **II.** Esp., A, the first rank in the state or army, and gen., rule, dominion; Cassio principatum dari, Cic.; principatum in civitate obtinere, Cic. **B.** In philosophy, the governing principle of actions (Gk. *τὸ ἡγεμονικόν*), Cic. **C.** a beginning, origin, Cic.

principālis -e (principium), original, Lucr.

principium -ii, n. (principes), a beginning, origin. **I.** Lit., principium dicendi, Cic.; principio belli, Liv.; ducere principium ab aliquo, to make a beginning with, Cic.; (in) principio, in the beginning, at first, Cic.; a principio, from the beginning, Cic. **II.** Meton., A, the groundwork, foundation; id est principium urbis, Cic.; plur., principia, the elements, first principles; juris, Cic. **B.** 1, the tribe or curia which voted first, the prerogative tribe, etc.; Faucia curia fuit principium, Liv.; 2, the beginner, founder; moris, Ov. **C.** Milit. t. t., **principia** -ōrum, 1, the front ranks, Sall.; 2, the chief place, chief street in a camp, where stood the tents of the general, legates, and tribunes, and where speeches were delivered to the soldiers, the head-quarters; in vestrorum castrorum principiis, Cic.

prior -us, genit. -ōris, superl., **primus** -a -um (from old form pris, whence pridem, pridie, pristinus). **I.** Compar., A, Lit., the first, the first of two; priores pedes, Nep. **B.** Transf., 1, first in order of time, former, first of two; comitia, Cic.; consul anni prioris, Liv.; priore aetate, in the previous summer, Cic.; subst., **priores** -um, m. ancestors, Verg.; 2, better, preferable, more excellent; res nulla prior potiorque visa est, Liv.; nihil prius nec potius est quam (foll. by infin.), Liv. **II.** Superl., **primus** -a -um, the first. A, Of place, the first, foremost; a, adj., Eburonum fines, Caes.; primis labris, with the tips of the lips, Cic.; b, subst., primi, the foremost, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, first in order or in time; a, adj., primae litterae, Cic.; esp., (a) in poets, primus for primum, vix prima inceptat aestas, Verg.; (β) partitive, primā nocte, in the first part of the night, Caes.; b, subst., a primo, from the beginning, Cic.; in primo, at first, Cic.; plur., prima, the beginning, Liv.; the elements, Lucr.; in primis, at the beginning, Liv.; 2, of rank, station, etc., first, most excellent, most distinguished; homines primi, the most illustrious, Cic.; cecilia prima (i.e., centuriata and tributa), Cic.; prima tenere, to hold the first place, Verg.; partes primae, or simply primae, the leading part (on the stage), Cic.; primas agere, Cic.; primae, the first prize; primas ferre, deferre, Cic.; in primis, especially, Cic.

priscoe, adv. (priscus), after the manner of the ancients, sternly, severely; agere, Cic.

priscus -a -um (from pris, cp. Gk. *πρῶν*). **I.** ancient, antique; priscis viris, Cic.; hence Tarquinius Priscus, the first of his line, Liv.; esp. with the notion of ancient, venerable, belonging to the good old times; priscam imitari severitatem, Cic. **II.** Transf., A, former, previous; Venus, Hor. **B.** severe, stern, Cat.

pristinus -a -um (from pris, cp. Gk. *πρῶν*, as crastinus from cras), former, previous, early, pristine. **I.** Gen., dignitas, Cic.; suos, Cic.; in pristinum statum redire, Caes. **II.** just past, of or relating to yesterday; diel pristini, Caes.

pristis -is, f. and **pistrix** -trix, f. (*πρίστis*). **I.** any sea monster, a whale, shark, saw-fish, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, the constellation of the Whale, Cic.; b, a small, swift-sailing ship of war, Liv.; name of a ship, Verg.

prius, adv. (prior). **I.** before, previously, Cic.; foll. by quam, before that, before, Cic. **II.** formerly, Cat.

privātum, adv. (privatus), privately, as a private person, in private life. **I.** Lit., privatum aliquid gerere, Cic.; si privatum mandasset, Cic. **II.** Transf., at home; privatum se tenere, to remain at home, Liv.

privatio -ōnis, f. (privo), a freeing from; doloris, Cic.

privātus -a -um (privo), private, of or relating to a private individual. **I.** a, of things, privati et separati agri, Caes.; vita, Cic.; neut. subst., in privato, at home, Liv.; privato consilio, without the authority of the state, on one's own account, Caes.; in privatum vendere, for private use, Liv.; tributum ex privato conferre, from one's private property, Liv.; b, of persons, as a private man, Cic.; vir privatus, Cic.; and subst., privatus, a private person, Cic.; regus, augures, privati, Cic. **II.** Esp., in imperial times, not belonging to the royal family, Tac.

Privernum -i, n. a town in Latium, now Fregene. Hence, **Privernās** -ātis, relating to Privernum, Cic.; in Privernati, in the county of Privernum, Cic.

privigna -ae, f. (fem. of privignus), a step-daughter, Cic.

privignus -i, m. (= privigenus, from privus and gigno, one begotten separately), a step-son, Cic.

privilegium -ii, n. (privus and lex), a law relating to one person only, a special law, private law; privilegium ferre, irrogare, Cic.

privo, l. (privus). **I.** In a bad sense, to deprive of; aliquem vitā, Cic. **II.** In a good sense, to free from; aliquem dolore, Cic.

privus -a -um. **I.** single; in dies privos, Lucr.; homines, Cic. **II.** Transf., A, each, every, Lucr.; used distributively, one each; bubus privis binisque tunicis donati, Liv. **B.** particular, special, one's own; priva triremis, Hor.

1. **pro** (old abl. neut. of *prus -a -um, cp. prae, connected with *πρό*), before, far. **I.** Adv., only in phrases proquam, prout. **II.** Prep. with abl. A, Lit., of space, 1, before, in front of; a, in answer to the question, where? sedens pro aede, Cic.; b, in answer to question, whither? Caesar pro castris suas copias produxit; 2, before, on, in; pro tribunali, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, for, in behalf of, in favour of; hoc non modo non pro me, sed contra me est, Cic.; dimicare pro legibus, Cic.; 2, a, in place of, for; pro consule, Cic.; pro quaestore, Cic.; b, as, as good as; pro damnato esse, as good as condemned, Cic.; se pro cive gerere, to behave as a citizen, Cic.; 3, for, as a reward, or as wages for; (alicui) pro meritis gratiam referre, Cic.; pro

vectura solvere, Cic.; aliquem pro scalere suo ulcisci, Caes.; **4.** in proportion to, according to, conformably with, in consideration of; pro multitudine hominum et pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis, Cic.; pro caritate reipublicae, Cic.; agere pro viribus, Cic.; pro virili parte, to the best of one's abilities, Cic.; pro tempore et re, as the time and circumstances demanded, Caes.; pro mea parte, for my part, Cic.; pro se quisque, each one according to his strength, Cic.; pro eo, just as, according as; foll. by ac and atque, or quam, quantum, etc., pro eo quanti te facio, according to my estimation of you; **5.** through; ut pro suffragio renuntiaretur, Cic.

2. pro! (**proh!**), Interj. oh! ah! pro dli immortales, Cic.; pro deum atque hominum fidem! Cic.; pro sancte Juppiter, Cic.

proāgōrns -i, m. (προηγός), the chief magistrate in certain Sicilian cities, Cic.

proāvitus -a -um (proavus), of or relating to a great-grandfather, ancestral; regna, Ov.

proāvus -i, m. **I.** a great-grandfather, Cic. **II.** Transf., an ancestor, forefather, Cic.

probābilis -e (probo). **I.** probable, credible, not impossible; ratio, Cic. **II.** pleasing, acceptable, worthy of approval, good; probabilior populo orator, Cic.; vir ingenio sane probabilis, Cic.

probābilitas -ātis, f. (probabilis), probability, credibility; captiosa, Cic.

probābilitēr, adv. (probabilis), probably, credibly; dicere, Cic.; probabilius accusare, Cic.

probātio -ōnis, f. (probo). **I.** a proving, testing, test, trial, examination; athletarum, Cic. **II.** an approving, approval, Cic.

probātor -ōris, m. (probo), one who approves, an approver; facti, Cic.

probātus -a -um, p. adj. (from probo). **A.** approved, excellent; ceterarum homines artium spectati et probati, Cic.; femina probatissima, Cic. **B.** pleasant, agreeable; ut nemo probator primoribus patrum esset, Liv.; probatissimus alicui, Cic.

prōbē, adv. (probus), well, rightly, fitly, properly, excellently; scire, nosse, meminisse, Cic.; de Servio probe dicis, Cic.; hoc probe stabilito et fixo, Cic.

prōbitas -ātis, f. (probus), honesty, uprightness, probity, worth, modesty, Cic.

probo, 1. (probus). **I.** **A.** to try, test, prove, examine; a, lit., munera, Tac.; opera quae loessent, Liv.; b, transf., amicitias utilitate, Ov. **B.** to approve, be satisfied with, esteem good and serviceable; (a) lit., domum tuam perspexi atque vehementer probavi, Cic.; (β) transf., to approve of, morally or intellectually; consilium, Cic.; causam et hominem, Caes.; aliquem judicem, Cic. **II.** to recommend as good, represent as good, guarantee; a, alicui libros oratorios, Cic.; obscurus vitium pro vero probatur, Cic.; se probare alicui, to recommend oneself to some one, gain a person's approval; se in legatione sociis, Cic.; in pars., probari alicui, to appear worthy of approval, Cic.; b, to show, prove, demonstrate; crimen, Cic.; causam, Cic.; with acc. and infin., probare iudicibus Verrem pecunias cepisse, Cic.; absol., difficile est probatu, Cic.

prōbrōsus -a -um (probrum), shameful, disgraceful, infamous, ignominious; crimen, Cic.; carmen, Tac.

probrum -i, n. **I.** a shameful, infamous deed; 1, gen., alicui probrum obiectare, Cic.; emergere ex patris probis ac vitis, Cic.; 2, esp., unchastity; probri insinulasti pudicissimam feminam, Cic. **II.** Transf., shame, disgrace, infamy; 1, gen., probro esse, Cic.; pro-

brum inferre alicui, Cic.; alicui ut probrum obicere quod, etc., Cic.; 2, esp., abuse, insult, libel; epistolae plene omnium in me probrorum, Cic.; multa obicere probra, Cic.

prōbus -a -um, good, excellent, fine; a, physically or intellectually, res, Cic.; navigium, Cic.; ingenium, Cic.; b, morally, good, upright, virtuous, honourable; filius, Cic.; homo probior, Cic.

Prōca (**Prōcās**) -ae, m. an old king of Alba.

prōcācitas -ātis, f. (procax), shamelessness, impudence, Cic.

prōcācītēr, adv. (procax), shamelessly, impudently, Liv.

prōcax -cēcis (proco), shameless, bold, impudent, importunate, insolent; a, of persons, in lacessendo, Cic.; prociacius stipendium flagitare, Liv.; b, of things, sermo, Sall.; scripta, Tac.; auster, blustering, Verg.

prōcēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go forth, go before, proceed. **I.** Lit. and transf., **A.** Gen., 1, lit., a, e tabernaculo in solem, Cic.; alicui obviam procedere, to go to meet, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., to advance; lente atque paulatim, Caes.; ad dimicandum, Liv.; c, to appear, show oneself, step forward; procedere in medium, Cic.; esp., to come forward to speak to an assembly; procedere in contionem, Liv.; 2, transf., to advance; a, of ships, quantum naves processissent, Caes.; b, of stars, to appear; processit Vesper, Verg. **B.** Transf., to advance, progress, of work, etc., magna pars operis Caesaris processerat, Caes. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., a, in dando et credendo longius procedere, to go too far, Cic.; eo processit vecordia ut, etc., he went to such a pitch of madness that, etc., Sall.; esp., to advance towards some good, go on, make progress; in philosophia, Cic.; b, to run on, continue, be counted up; stipendia, aera alicui procedunt, Liv.; hence, transf., to be of use to, do good to; beneficia mea reipublicae procedunt, Sall.; c, of time, dies procedens, Cic.; si (puer) aetate processerit, Cic.; multum diei processerat, Sall. **B.** Of actions, etc., to turn out in a certain way, to result; si bene processit, Cic.; alicui bene, puicheus, Cic.; and absol., to turn out well, to be prosperous; si processit, Cic.

prōcella -ae, f. (procello), a storm, tempest, gale; 1, lit.; nimbi, procellae, turbine, Cic.; 2, transf., a, a sudden charge of cavalry, onset, charge; primam procellam eruptionis sustinere non posse, Liv.; b, procellae insidiarum, Cic.; procellam temporis devitare, Cic.

prōcello, 3. (pro and cello), to throw down, cast down, Plaut.

prōcellōsus -a -um (procella), stormy, tempestuous, Verg., Liv.

prōcer -ēris, m. an illustrious person; usually plur., **prōcerēs** -um, m. chiefs, nobles, princes; audiebam enim nostros proceres clamitantes, Cic.

prōcērē, adv. (procerus), far outstretched; compar., brachium procerius projectum, Cic.

prōcērītas -ātis, f. (procerus), height, slenderness. **I.** Lit., cameli adjuvantur proceritate collorum, by the length of their necks, Cic.; arborum, Cic. **II.** Transf., length of a syllable or foot in poetry; pedum, Cic.

prōcērus -a -um (pro and cerus, from root CER, CRE, whence cresco), tall, slender, long. **I.** Lit., of bodies, etc., collum, rostrum, Cic.; of trees, procerissima populus, Cic. **II.** Transf., in rhythm and pronunciation, long; procerior quidam numerus, Cic.

prōcessio -ōnis, f. (procedo), a military advance, Cic.

processus -ūs, m. (procedo), a going forth, advance, course, progress; gradus et quasi processus dicendi, Cic.; tantos progressus efficiebat ut, etc., Cic.

Prochyta -ae, f. and **Prochytē** -ae, f. (Προχύτη), an island on the coast of Campania, now Procida.

procido -cidi (pro and cado), 3. to fall down forward, fall forward; preceps procidit ante proram, Liv.

procinetus -ūs, m. (procingo), a being girded; hence, a being equipped for battle, readiness for battle; in procinctu ac castris habiti, Tac.; testamentum in procinctu facere, on the battlefield, Cic.

proclamator -ōris, m. (proclamo), a bawler, vociferator (of a bad advocate), Cic.

proclamo, 1. to call out, cry out; absol., Cic.; with acc. and infin., se filium jure caesam judicare, Liv.; pro aliquo (contemptuously of an advocate), to defend a person, Liv.

Procles -is, m. (Προκλής), son of Aristodemus, brother of Eurysthenes, king of Sparta, founder of the family of the Proclidae.

proclino, 1. act. to bend, incline forwards, to bend; mare in litora, Ov.; transf., proclinatā jam re, approaching consumption, Caes.; adjuvare rem proclinatam, tottering to its fall, Caes.

proclivē (proclivī), compar., proclivius, adv. (proclivis), downwards; proclivī currere, labi, Cic.

proclivis -e and **proclivus** -a -um (pro and clivus), inclined forwards, sloping downwards, steep. I. Lit., via proclivis, Liv.; subst., per proclive, downwards, Liv. II. Fig., 1. meton., going downwards; proclivi cursu et facili delabi, Cic.; 2. inclined to, ready for, prone to; ad morbum, Cic.; ad comitatem, Cic.; 3. easy to do; illa facilia, proclivia, jucunda, Cic.; alicui est proclive, with infin., Caes.; dictu proclive est, it is easy to say, with acc. and infin., Cic.

proclivitas -ātis, f. (proclivis), a slope; fig., inclination, tendency, proneness; ad morbos, Cic.

proclivus = proclivis (q.v.).

Procnē (Prognē) -ēs, f. (Πρόκνη). I. daughter of Pandion, sister of Philomela and wife of Tereus, changed into a swallow. II. Meton., a swallow, Verg.

proco, 1. and **procor**, 1. dep. to ask, intreat, Cic.

proconsul -sulis, m. a proconsul, one who after his consulship (and sometimes without having been consul), was governor of a province, Cic.

proconsulāris -e (proconsul), of or relating to a proconsul, proconsular, Liv.

proconsulātus -ūs, m. (proconsul), the office or dignity of a proconsul, Tac.

procrastinatio -ōnis, f. (procrastino), a putting off from day to day, procrastination, Cic.

procrastino, 1. (pro and crastino), to put off till to-morrow, procrastinate, Cic.

procreatio -ōnis, f. (procreo), begetting, procreation, Cic.

procreator -ōris, m. (procreo), a begetter; mundi, Creator, Cic.; procreatores = parents, Cic.

procreatrix -icis, f. (procreator), one that brings forth, mother; transf., artium, Cic.

procreo, 1. I. to beget, procreate; of animals, to bring forth; multiplices fetus, Cic. II. Fig., to bring forth, produce, cause, make; inter arma civium (tribunatum) procreatum, Cic.

procreresco, 3. I. to grow forth, arise, Lucr. II. Fig., to increase, Lucr.

Procris -eridis, f. (Πρόκρις), daughter of Erechtheus, wife of Cephalus, who killed her in a forest, mistaking her for an animal.

Procrustes -ae, m. (Προκρούστης), a robber in Attica, who tied his prisoners to a bed, stretching the limbs of those shorter than the bed, and cutting off the limbs of those who were taller; killed by Theseus.

proculbo, 1. to lie stretched out, to lie along; ubi saxa procubet umbra, Verg.

procūdo -cūsi -cūsum, 3. I. 1, to thrust or drive forward, Lucr.; 2, to forge; enses, Hor. II. Fig., linguam, to form, train, Cic.

procul, adv. (from procello). I. a far off, at a distance, far away; non procul, sed hic, Cic.; tolli by a, ab, far from; procul a terra abripi, Cic.; by abl. alone, procul coetui hominum, Liv. II. Transf., far from, far away; with abl., procul dubio, without doubt, Liv.; haud procul est, with quin and subj., it is not far from, Liv.; of time, haud procul occasu solis, not long before, Liv.

proculco, 1. (pro and calco), to tread, trample upon; 1, things, is (aper) modo crescentes segetes proculcat in herba, Ov.; 2, persons, to trample to the ground, to tread down; aliquid, Tac.

Proculēius -i, m. a Roman knight, friend of Augustus.

procumbo -cūbūi -cūbītum, 3. to lean or bend forward. I. Gen., A. 1, lit., of persons, olli certamine summo procumbit (of rowers), Verg.; 2, transf., of things, to incline forward; secundum naturam fluminis, Caes. II. to fall down, sink down, to fall prostrate. A. 1, lit., of living beings, alces procumbunt, Caes.; of persons in prayer, entreaty, etc., procumbere alicui ad pedes, Caes.; ad genua alicuius, Liv.; of persons wounded, vulneribus confectum procumbere, Caes.; 2, transf., of things, frumenta imbribus procubuerant, were laid low, Caes. B. Fig., to sink, fall; res procubere meae, Verg.

procūratio -ōnis, f. (procuro), a taking care of, management, administration. I. Gen., republicae, Cic.; mearum rerum, Cic.; annonae, Cic. II. Esp., 1, under the empire, the office of imperial procurator, Tac.; 2, a religious act for the propitiation of an offended deity; at sue plena procuratio feret, Cic.

procūrator -ōris, m. (procuro), a manager, administrator, agent, factor, deputy. I. Gen., regni, a viceroys, Caes.; with genit. of person, procurator P. Quinctii, Cic. II. Esp., 1, a land steward, land agent, Cic.; 2, in imperial times, a functionary who collected the imperial revenue both in Rome and in the provinces; procurator Caesaris, Tac.; procurator Judaeae, Tac.

procūratrix -tricia, f. (procurator), she that governs; fig., sapientia totius hominis procuratrix, Cic.

procūro, 1. to take care of, look after, tend. I. Gen., corpus, Verg.; sacrificia, Caes. II. Esp., 1, to manage, administer any one's affairs; alicuius negotia, Cic.; hereditatem, Cic.; 2, to offer sacrifice in order to avert an evil omen; monstra, Cic.; prodigia, Cic.

procurro -curri and -cūcurri -cursam, 3. to run forward, rush forward, charge. I. Lit., of persons, ex castris, Caes.; in vias, Liv.; ad repellendum hostem, Caes. II. Transf., of places, to project, jut out, run forward; infelix saxi in procurrentibus haesit, Verg.; terra procurrit in aequor, Ov.

procursatio -ōnis, f. (procursio), a running forward, charge; velitum, Liv.

prôcursâtor -ôris, m. (procursor), one who runs forward; milita t. t., procuratores, skirmishers, Liv.

prôcurso, l. (Intens. of procurro), to run forward, spring forward; as milita t. t., to skirmish, Liv.

prôcursus -ûs, m. (procurro), a running forward; and esp., in military language, an advance, charge; procursum militum, Liv.

prôcurvus -a -um, bent forward, curved forward; falx, Verg.; litorea, winding, Verg.

prôcus -i, m. (proco), a wooer, suitor; transf., impudentes proci, candidates, Cic.

Prôcyôn -ônis, m. (Προκύων), a constellation which rises before the Dog-star, Cic.

prôd = pro (q. v.)

prôdêo -fi -itum, 4. to go, come forth. **I.** A. lit., obviam mihi est proditum, Cic.; prodire ex portu, Caes.; in publicum, to appear in public, Cic.; in proelium, Caes.; 2, esp., to appear in some character, to come forth, e.g., as an actor; in scenam, Cic. **B.** Fig., a, to appear, show itself; consuetudo prodire coepit, Cic.; b, to go forth = to become; prodix ex iudice Dama turpis, Hor. **II.** to advance, go forward. **A.** 1, lit., longius, Caes.; 2, transf., to project; rupes prodit in aequor, Verg. **B.** Fig., sumptu extra modum, to exceed the mark, Cic.

prôdico -dixi -dictum, 3. **I.** to say before, Cic. (?) **II.** to fix for a later time, put off; diem in Quirinalia, Cic.

prôdictâtor -ôris, m. one who acts as dictator, Liv. (?)

Prôdrius -i, m. a Greek sophist of Ceos, contemporary of Socrates.

prôdigê, adv. (prodigus), prodigally, extravagantly; vivere, Cic.

prôdigiëntia -ae, f. (prodigo), profusion prodigality, Tac.

prôdigiälitêr, adv. strangely, wonderfully, Hor.

prôdigiôsus -a -um (prodigium), unnatural, strange, wonderful, prodigious, Ov.

prôdigium -ii, n. (prod and agere), a prodigy, portent, omen, ominous sign. **I.** Lit., multa prodigia eius vim declarant, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, a monstrosity, something unnatural; prodigium videbatur civitatum frumentum improbare, suum probare, Cic.; b, a monster; prodigium triplex, Cerberus, Ov.; fatali portentum prodigiumque reipublicae (of Clodius), Cic.

prôdigo -egi -actum, 3. (prod and ago), **I.** to drive forth; suae, Varr. **II.** Transf., to spend, waste; aliena, Sall.

prôdigiös -a -um (prodigo), prodigal, profuse, extravagant. **I.** a, lit., Cic.; with genit., aeris, Hor.; b, fig., with genit., animae, not sparing his own life, Hor.; arcani, revealing a secret, Hor.; with in and the abl., in honoribus decernendis nimis et tamquam prodigus, Cic. **II.** Transf., rich, abounding in; locus prodigus herbae, Hor.

prôditio -ônis, f. (prodo), a betraying, betrayal, treachery, treason; amicitiarum proditioes et rerum publicarum, Cic.

prôditör -ôris, m. (prodo), a betrayer, traitor; consulis, Cic.; transf., rixus latentis puellae proditor, Hor.

prôdo -didi -ditum, 3. **I.** to put forth, bring forth. **A.** Gen., to bring forth; fumoso condita vina cado, Ov.; suspiria pectore, Ov. **B.** Esp., 1, a, to give, show, publish; decretum, Cic.; exemplum, Liv.; b, to proclaim elected, to appoint; flammam, interregem, Cic.; c, to relate;

quae scriptores prodiderunt, Cic.; d, to reveal, betray something secret, to betray; consclos, Cic.; crimen vultu, Ov.; 2, to give up, discover, betray treacherously; classem praedonibus, Cic.; aliquem ad mortem, Verg.; utilitatem communem, Cic. **II.** A. to hand over, deliver, transmit, sacra suis posteris, Cic.; esp. in writing, memoriae prodere, to commit to writing, Cic.; memoriae prodiderunt, with acc. and infin., Cic. **B.** to propagate; genus, Verg.

prôdôcêo, 2. to teach, inculcate, Hor.

prôdrômus -i, m. (πρόδρομος), a messenger, forerunner. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Transf., a north-east wind, said to blow for eight days before the rising of the Dog-star, Cic.

prôduco -dixi -ductum, 3. to lead forth. **I.** Gen., A. Lit., 1, equos, iumenta, Caes.; 2, milita t. t., to lead forth troops; copias pro castris, Caes.; 3, a, polli t. t., to bring before the public assembly or before a court of justice; harum rerum omnium auctores testesque, Cic.; b, to bring out of prison; aliquem capite involuto ad necem, Cic.; c, to bring forward on the stage, on the arena, etc.; aliquem, Cic.; 3, to bring forth a corpse to the funeral pile; aliquem funere, Verg.; 4, to entice forth; aliquem dolo in proelium, Nep. **B.** Fig., to bring before some one, reveal; occulta ad patres crimina, Juv. **II.** A. Lit., 1, to advance; unam navem longius, Caes.; to draw out, stretch out, extend; a, ferrum incude, Juv.; b, in pronunciation, to lengthen out, make long; litteram, Cic.; syllabam, Ov.; 2, a, to begot, produce; fig., nova (vocabula) quae genitor produxerit usus, Hor.; b, to rear, bring up; subolem, Hor.; of plants, arborem, Hor. **B.** Fig., 1, to advance, promote; aliquem ad dignitatem, Cic.; 2, to prolong (in duration of time); a, to continue, keep on; sermonem longius in multam noctem, Cic.; b, to put off, postpone; rem in hiemem, Caes.; c, to put off, delay; conditionibus hunc, quoad potest, producit, Cic.

prôductê, adv. (productus), in a lengthened manner, long (of pronunciation); producte dici, Cic.

prôductio -ônis, f. (produco), an extending, lengthening; a, of a word by the addition of a syllable, Cic.; b, of a syllable in pronunciation, Cic.; c, of time, prolonging; temporis, Cic.

prôductus -a -um, p. adj. (from produco). **I.** Adj., extended, lengthened, prolonged; productiore cornu sinistro, Tac.; quinto productior actu fabula, Hor.; of words, nomen, lengthened by addition of a syllable, Cic.; of syllables, long (in pronunciation); (syllaba) producta atque longa, Cic.; of time, prolongei, drawn out; dolores, Cic. **II.** Subst., **producta** -ôrum, n. (τὰ προτυγμένα), preferable things (in the Stoic philosophy, things which, while not absolutely good, were to be preferred, e.g., beauty, health), Cic.

proellâtor -ôris, m. (proellor), a warrior, combatant, Tac.

proellor, 1. dep. (proellum), to give battle, fight; ad Syracusas, Cic.; pedibus, Caes.; transf., vehementer proeliatum sum, striven, Cic.

proellum -ii, n. a battle, fight. **I.** a, lit., proelium facere, Cic.; reintegrare, Caes.; inire, Liv.; proelio abstinere, Caes.; b, transf., of a fight in words, proelia mea causâ sustinere, Cic. **II.** Meton., proelia = fighters, combatants, Prop.

Proetus -i, m. (Προίτης), king in Tiryns, brother of Acrisius. Hence, **Proetis** -idis, f. a daughter of Proetus; plur., Proetides, the daughters of Proetus, who were punished with madness, and imagined themselves to be cows.

profano, *i.* (profanus), to profane, desecrate; sacra, Liv.; festum, Ov.

profanus -a -um (pro and fanum, lit., lying before a temple, i.e., outside it), not sacred, not consecrated. *I.* Gen., common, profane; *1.* lit., locus, Cic.; bubo, avis, of evil omen, Ov.; subst., **profanum** -i, n. that which is profane, unconsecrated, Tac.; *2.* transf., profane, godless, impious; verba, Ov. *II.* Esp., *1.* not initiated, uninitiated; procul este profani, Verg.; *2.* transf., not initiated in the service of the Muses; profanum vulgus, Hor.

profectio -ōnis, *f.* (proficiscor), *1.* a departure, Cic.; *2.* transf., source, origin; pecuniae, Cic.

profecto, adv. (pro and factus), truly, really, indeed, Cic.

profēro -tūli -lātum -ferre, *1.* to carry forth, bring forth (from a place); *1.* lit., a, nummos ex arca, Cic.; pecuniam alicui, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., to deliver up, bring forth; arma tormentaque ex oppido, Caes.; c, to raise a limb or part of the body; caput, Ov.; digitum, Cic.; d, to bring forth, show; proferre in conspectum liberos, Caes.; of writings, to publish, make known; orationem, Cic.; *2.* fig., a, to bring to light, reveal; (a) aliquid in medium, Cic.; (β) as a discoverer, to bring to light, produce; aliquid proferre in aspectum lucemque, Cic.; proferre artem, Cic.; b, to bring forward, produce, cite, mention; testes, Cic.; nominatim multos, Cic.; exempla omnium nota, Cic. *II.* *1.* to advance, move forward; a, milit. t. t., signa, to march on, Liv.; inde castra, to move from thence, Liv.; b, to extend; flues agri publici paulatim, Liv.; fig., fines officiorum paulo longius, Cic.; *2.* fig., a, of duration of time, to extend, lengthen; beatam vitam usque ad rogam, Cic.; b, to put off, postpone; diem auctionis, Cic.

proffessio -ōnis, *f.* (profiteor), acknowledgment, declaration, profession. *I.* Gen., bonae voluntatis, ap. Cic. *II.* Esp., *A.* Lit., public declaration of one's name, property, occupation, etc.; haec pecunia ex eo genere est, ut professione non egeat, Cic. *B.* Meton., *1.* the register of persons and their property, Cic.; *2.* an occupation, art, profession; bene dicendi, Cic.

professorius -a -um, of or relating to a professor, professorial, Tac.

professus -a -um, partic. of profiteor (q.v.).

profestus -a -um, not kept as a festival, common; dies, work-days, ordinary days, Liv.

proficio feci -fectum, *3.* (pro and facio) to make progress, advance, gain ground, to get on advantage, to effect anything. *I.* Of persons, nihil in oppugnatione, Caes.; aliquid in philosophia, Cic. *II.* Of things, a, to be of use or advantage, to assist, help; nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, Cic.; b, of medical remedies, herbā proficiente nihil, Hor.

proficiscor -fectus sum -fiscisci, *3.* dep. (pro and facio, facesso, faciscor), to set out, depart, go, travel, march, take a journey. *I.* Lit., ex portu, Caes.; Aegyptum, Cic.; ad or contra hostem, Caes.; cum exercitus parte frumentatum, Liv. *II.* Fig., *A.* to go towards; ad reliqua, Cic. *B.* *1.* to set out from, begin with; a lege, Cic.; ab hoc initio, Caes.; *2.* meton., to arise from, spring from, originate from; a natura, Cic.; qui a Zenone profecti sunt, Zenō's disciples, Cic.

profiteor -fessus sum, *2.* dep. (pro and facio), to acknowledge openly, confess, avow. *I.* Gen., fateor atque etiam profiteor, Cic.; with acc. and infin., profiteor me relaturum, Cic. *II.* Esp., *A.* to profess or declare oneself anything; a, with certain acc. of pers., se grammaticum, Cic.; b,

with acc. and infin., me defensorem esse profiteor, Cic.; c, with acc. of thing, to profess any science, art, etc.; philosophiam, Cic.; jus, Cic. *B.* indicium, to turn king's evidence, Sall., Tac.; to offer, promise; operam, Cic.; proficitur se venturum, Cic. *C.* to make a public statement or return of property, etc.; jugera, Cic.; frumentum, Liv.; nomen, Cic.; and simply profiteri, to announce oneself as a candidate, Sall. (Partic., **professus** -a -um, passa, known, acknowledged, avowed; culpa, Ov.)

profigatōr -ōris, *m.* (profigo), a spend-thrift, prodigal, Tac.

profigatus -a -um, *p.* adj. (from profigo), *1.* cast down, ruined, wretched, Cic.; *2.* dissolute, profligate; tu omnium mortalium profligatissime, Cic.

profigo, *1.* (pro and figere), to strike to the ground. *I.* Lit., to overthrow, overcome; copias hostium, Cic.; classem hostium, Caes. *II.* Fig., *A.* a, politically, to ruin; rempublicam, Cic.; b, to lower, abase; judicia senatoria, Cic.; c, to bring almost to an end, nearly finish; profigatum bellum et paene sublatum, Cic.; profligata jam haec, et paene ad exitum adducta quaestio est, Cic.

proflō, *1.* to blow forth, breathe forth; flammās, Ov.; fig., toto proflabat pectore somnum, Verg.

proflūens -entis, *p.* adj. (from profluo), flowing. *I.* Lit., aqua, Cic. Subst., **proflūens** -entis, *f.* running water, Cic. *II.* Transf., of discourse, flowing, fluent; genus sermonia, Cic.

profluentēr, adv. (profluens), flowingly, easily, Cic.

proflūo -fluxi -fluxum, *3.* to flow, flow forth. *I.* Lit., ex monte, Caes.; in mare, Cic. *II.* Fig., to flow forth, proceed; ab his fontibus profluxi ad hominum famam, Cic.

proflūvium -ii, *n.* (profluo), a flowing forth; sanguinis, Lucr.

profor -fatus sum, *1.* dep. *1.*, to say, speak, Verg.; *2.*, to foretell, predict, Lucr.

profore, *v.* prosum.

proflūgo -fūgi -fūgitum, *3.* *I.* Intransit., to flee away, escape; ex oppido, Caes.; domo, Cic.; absol., Catilina ipse pertimuit, profugit, Cic. *II.* *1.* to flee away from; agros, Hor.

proflūgus -a -um (profugio), flying, fleeing, fugitive; a, gen., (a) of persons, populus, Tac.; post., Scythae, wandering, migratory, flying from one's native country, banished, Hor.; (β) of animals, taurus, Tac.; (γ) of things, currus, Ov.; b, of soldiers, flying from battle, Sall.; c, of exiles, with abl., patriā profugus, Liv.; ab Thebis, Liv.; ex Peloponneso, Liv.; subst., **proflūgus** -i, *m.* a fugitive, exile, Ov.

profundo -fudi -fūsum, *3.* to pour forth, shed abundantly, cause to flow. *I.* *A.* Lit., sanguinem suum omnem, Cic.; vim lacrimarum, Cic.; reflex., se profundere, and middle, profundi, to stream forth; lacrimae se profuderunt, Cic. *B.* Transf., *1.* to stretch at full length; somnus membra profudit, Lucr.; *2.* a, reflex., se profundere, or middle, profundi, to pour out, rush forth; omnis multitudo sagittariorum se profudit, Caes.; of plants, quae (in vitibus) se nimium profuderunt, have shot out, Cic.; b, to utter; clamorem, Cic.; c, to bring forth, produce; ea quae frugibus atque bacis terrae fetu profunduntur, Cic.; *3.* to spend, sacrifice, give up; pro patria vitam, Cic.; in a bad sense, to spend, lavish, squander; pecuniam, Cic.; patrimonia, Cic. *II.* Fig., a, to pour, vent, expend upon; omne odium in me, Cic.; b, reflex., se profundere, to burst forth, to pour forth, rush forth; voluptates subito se profundunt, Cic.

prōfundus -a -um, *I.* deep, profound; *1.* lit., mare, Cic.; subst., **prōfundum** -i, n. the bottomless depth; aquae, Cic.; absol., poet. = the sea, Verg.; *2.* fig., libidines, Cic.; avaritia, Sall. *II.* Transf., *A.* high; caelum, Verg. *B.* deep, dense; silvae, Lucr.

prōfusē, adv. (profusus). *1.* in a disorderly manner; profuse tendere in castra, Liv. *II.* Fig., lavishly, extravagantly; profusus sumptui deditus erat, Sall.

prōfusūs -a -um, p. adj. (from profundo), immoderate, extravagant; *1.* gen., hilaritas, Cic.; *2.* esp., a, immoderate in expenditure, extravagant, Cic.; with genit., sui profusus, Sall.; *b.* transf., costly; epulae, Cic.

prōgēner -i, a grand-daughter's husband, Tac.

prōgēnēro, *1.* to engender, produce, Hor.

prōgēnies -ēi, f. (progigno). *I.* descent, race, Kneage, Cic. *II.* Meton., progeny, offspring, descendants; veteres, qui se deorum progeniem esse dicebant, Cic.

prōgēnitor -ōris, m. (progigno), the founder of a family, ancestor, progenitor, Ov.

prōgigno -gēnti -gēntum, *3.* to engender, bring forth, bear, Cic.

prōgnātus -a -um (partic. of *prognoscor), born, sprung from; deo, Liv.; ex Cimbris, Caes.; ab Dite patre, Caes.

Prognē = Procne (q.v.).

prognostica -ōrum, n. (προγνωστικά), signs of the weather, a poem by Aratus, translated by Cicero, Cic.

prōgrēdiōr -gressus sum -grēdi, *3.* dep. (pro and gradior). *1.* to go forth, go out; ex domo, Cic. *II.* to go forwards, to advance. *A.* Lit., of persons, regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic.; milit. t.t., to advance; longius a castris, Caes. *B.* Fig., to proceed, advance; a, quatenus amor in aemulitia progredi debeat, Cic.; *b.* in a speech, etc., to proceed to, go on; ad reliqua, Cic.; *c.* of time, paulum aetate progressus, advanced in years, Cic.

progressio -ōnis, f. (progredior), an advancing, progress, increase; a, progressionem facere ad virtutem, Cic.; *b.* rhet. t.t., a gradual strengthening of expression, climax, Cic.

progressus -ūs, m. (progredior), a going forwards, advance. *I.* Lit., aliquem progressu arcere, Cic. *II.* Fig., a, beginning of a speech; primo progressu, Cic.; *b.* progress, increase; aetatis, Cic.; tantos progressus habebat in Stoicis, progress in the Stoical philosophy, Cic.; progressus facere in studiis, Cic.

proh! = pro! (q.v.).

prōhibēo -bui -bitum, *2.* (pro and habeo). *I.* to hold back, hold in, check, restrain, hinder. *A.* Gen., praedones a Sicilia, Cic.; aliquem a familiaritate, Cic.; vim hostium ab oppidis, Caes.; se suosque ab injuria, Caes.; exercitum itinere, to obstruct on the march, Caes.; with infin., prohibeo aliquem exire domo, Cic.; with ne and the subj., potuisti prohibere ne feret, Cic.; with quin and the subj., nec, quin erumperet, prohiberi poterat, Liv.; with quominus and the subj., prohibuisse, quominus de te certum haberemus, Cic.; with double acc., ideo ut prohiberet, Liv.; with simple acc., Caesarem, Caes.; conatus alieuius, Cic. *B.* to hinder by words, forbid, prohibit, lex recta imperans, prohibensque contraria, Cic. *II.* to preserve, defend, protect; a quo periculo prohibete rempublicam, Cic.

prōhibitiō -ōnis, f. (prohibeo), a hindering, prohibition; tollendi, Cic.

proicio = projicio (q.v.).

prōin = proinde (q.v.).

prōindē, adv. *I.* just as, in the same manner, in like manner; foll. by atque (ac), ut, quaquam, tamquam, Cic. *II.* therefore, then, hence, accordingly; esp. used in phrases of exhortation, encouragement, etc., Cic.

prōiectio -ōnis, f. (projicio), a throwing forward, stretching out; brachii, Cic.

1. **prōiectus** -ūs, m. (projicio), a projecting, jutting out, Lucr.

2. **prōiectus** -a -um, p. adj. (from projicio), stretching out, jutting forward, projecting; urbs, Cic.; saxa, Verg. *I.* Fig., a, prominent; audacia, Cic.; *b.* addicted to; homo ad audendum prōiectus, Cic. *II.* stretched out, prostrate, lying. *A.* Lit., ad terram, Caes.; in autro, Verg. *B.* Fig., a, abject, base; patientia, Tac.; *b.* cast down; vultus, Tac.

prōicio -jēci -jectum, *3.* (pro and jacio). *I.* to throw, cast before, throw down. *A.* Gen., cibum, Hor. *B.* Esp., *1.* to stretch forth, throw out; a, of limbs, brachium, Cic.; *2.* of buildings, pass., projici, to project; tectum projiceretur, Cic.; *c.* to throw or place a weapon before one; clipeum prae se, Liv.; *3.* to push forth, drive forth; a, aliquem foras, Cic.; aliquem ab urbe, Ov.; *b.* to banish; aliquem in insulam, Tac. *II.* to throw out, throw in front. *A.* Gen., crates, Caes.; se ad pedes alieuius, Cic.; projecta vilior algā, cast upon the shore, Verg. *B.* Esp. *1.* to throw away; arma, Caes.; fig., a, se projicere, to lower oneself to, to stoop to; in muliebres fletus, Liv.; *b.* to reject, abandon; libertatem, Cic.; *c.* to expose, betray; ab aliquo projici et prodi, Cic.; *2.* to cast to the ground; effliges, Tac.; *3.* to put off; aliquem ultra quinquennium, Tac.

prōlābor -lapsus sum -lābi, *3.* *I.* to glide forward, slide forward, slip along. *A.* Lit. (elephanti) clunibus subsistentes prolabebantur, Liv. *B.* Fig., *1.* to come to, fall into; huc libido est prolapsa, Cic.; *2.* to slip out, escape; verbum a cupiditate prolapsum, Liv. *II.* to fall down. *A.* Lit., ex equo, Liv.; prolapsa Pergama, Verg. *B.* Fig., *1.* to fail, to err; cupiditate, timore, Cic.; *2.* to fall, go to ruin, sink; ita prolapsa est juvenus ut, etc., Cic.

prōlapsiō -ōnis, f. (prolabor), a slipping, sliding, Cic.

prōlātiō -ōnis, f. (profero). *I.* a bringing forward in discourse, mentioning; exemplorum, Cic. *II.* *1.* an extension; finium, Liv.; *2.* a putting off, deferring; iudicii, Cic.

prōlātō, *1.* (intens. of profero). *I.* to extend, enlarge, lengthen; agros, Tac. *II.* Transf., *A.* to put off, delay, defer; comitia, Liv.; in alium, Cic. *B.* to prolong; vitam, Tac.

prōlecto, *1.* (intens. of prolicio), to entice, allure; agentes spe largitionis, Cic.

prōles -is, f. (pro and *aleo, alesco). *I.* offspring, descendants, posterity; a, of gods and men, illa futurorum hominum, future generations, Cic.; Apollinea, Aesculapius, Ov.; Latonia, Apollo and Diana, Ov.; *b.* of animals, Verg.; *c.* of plants, fruit, Verg. *II.* Transf., youth, young men; equitum peditumque, Cic.

prōlētārius -i, m. (proles), a citizen of the lowest class who served the state only by being the father of children, Cic.

prōliciō, *3.* (pro and lacio), to lure forth, entice, Ov.

prōlixē, adv. (prolixus). *I.* abundantly, copiously; id prolixē cumulateque fecit, Cic. *II.* freely, willingly; in delectu parum prolixē respondere, Cic.

prōlixus -a -um (pro and laxus), widely extended, wide, broad, long. *I.* Lit., Lucr. *II.*

Fig., 1, willing, obliging; tus proluxa beneficaque natura, Cic.; 2, prosperous, fortunate; cetera spero proluxa esse competitoribus, Cic.

prölögus -i, m. (πρόλογος), a prologue, Ter.

prölöquor -lōcūtus (-lōquūtus) sum -lōqui, 3. dep. to speak out, say out. I Gen., quod proloqui piget, Liv II Esp. to prophesy, predict, Prop.

prölüdo -lūsi -lūsum, 3. I. to play beforehand, to prelude, to practise beforehand. I Lit., ad pugnam, Ov. II Fig., ut ipsi sententiis, qui-lus proluserint, vel pugnare possint, Cic.

prölüo -lūi -lūtum, 3. I. to wash forth or out. A. to cast up, to wash out, genus omne natantum litore in extremo fluctus proluit, Verg. B. to wash off, tempestas ex omnibus montibus nives proluit, Caes. II. to wash: in vivo prolue rore manus, Ov. leni praecordia mulso (of drinking), Hor.

prölüsio -ōnis, f. (proludo), a prelude, preliminary exercise, essay, Cic.

prölüvies -ēi, f. (proluo). I. an inundation, Lucr. II. excrement; ventris, Verg.

prömërëo -üi -itum, and **prömërëor** -itus sum -ëri, 2. dep. to deserve. I. reus levius punitus quam sit ille promeritus, Cic. suo beneficio promeruit, se ut ames, Cic.; partic. subst., **prömëritum** i, n. deserts, merit; vestra in nos universa promerita, Cic. II. (Gen. in form promereor), to deserve (well) of; promereri bene de iustis, Cic.

Prömëthëus -ëi and -ëos, m. (Προμηθεύς, the Forethinker), son of Iapetus, brother of Epimetheus and father of Deucalion, the mythical hero, who made man of clay, and stole fire to animate his creation from heaven, for which he was bound to a rock in the Caucasus, where a vulture devoured his liver. Hence, A. Adj., **Prömëthëus** -a -um, Promethean; juga, Prop.; rapes, the Caucasus, Mart. B. Subst., **Prömëthiades** -ae, m. son of Prometheus, Deucalion.

pröminens -entis (promineo), jutting out, projecting, subst., **pröminens** -entis, n. a projection; in prominenti litoris, Tac.

pröminëo -mīnūi, 2. to stand out, jut out, project. I. Lit., collis prominens, Liv.; prominet in altum, Liv.; pectore nudo prominens, Caes. II. Fig. (justitia) foras tota promineat, to step forth, be prominent, Cic.; maxima pars (gloriae) in posteritatem prominet, extends, Liv.

prömiscë, adv. (promiscus) = promiscue, Cic.

prömiscüë, adv. (promiscus), promiscuously, without distinction, Caes.

prömiscus = promiscuus (q. v.).

prömiscüus -a -um, mixed, in common, indeterminate, promiscuous. I. Lit., conitia plebi et patribus promiscua, Liv.; connubia, between patricians and plebeians, Liv.; divina atque humana promiscua habere, to make no distinction between, Sall.; in promiscuo esse, to be common, Liv. II. Transf., common, usual, general, Tac.

prömissio -ōnis, f. (promitto), a promise; auxilii, Cic.

prömissor -ōris, m. (promitto), a promisee, esp., one who promises boastfully, a boaster, Hor.

prömissum -i, n. (promitto), a promise; promissum facere, to make a promise, Hor.; promissa servare or promissis stare, to keep promises, Cic.; praeniorum promissa, Cic.

prömissus -a -um, p. adj. (from promitto). I. long, hanging down; of hair, capillus, Caes.; caesaries, Liv.; barba, Liv. II. producing such expectation; carmen, Hor.

prömitto -misi -missum, 3. to let go forward, send forth. I. to grow; capillum et barbani, to let grow, Liv. II. 1, to promise, cause to expect, assure. A, with acc. of thing and with or without acc. of person, si Neptunus, quod Theseo promiserat, non fecisset, Cic.; with de and the abl., de horum erga me benevolentia promittēbam, Cic.; with acc. and fut. infin., promitto tibi, si valebit, tegulam illam in Italia nullam relicturam, Cic.; B, to vow, promise to a god. donum Jovi dicatum et promissum, Cic. C, promittere ad aliquem, ad cenam, to accept on invitation to dine with, ad fratrem promiserat, Cic.

prömo, prompsi, promptum, 3. (for promno, from pro and emo), to bring forth, bring out, produce. I. Lit., 1, gen., medicamenta de nartheo, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to bring money out of a coffer, to produce; aurum ex aerario, Cic.; esp. of the quaestor, alicui pecuniam ex aerario, Cic.; B, to bring wine up out of the cellar, vina, Hor.; C, to bring weapons out, tela e pharetra, Ov. II. Transf., 1, gen., to bring forth, draw forth, animus eruditus, qui semper ex se aliquid promat, quod delectet, Cic. 2, to bring forward, utter, express, mention; plura adversus Cottam, Tac.

prömonëo, 2. to warn; t. t. of augury, de periculis promoveri, Cic.

prömontörium -ii, n. (promoveo). I. a mountain-peak, Liv. II. a promontory, Cic.

prömöta -örum, n. (promoveo), (translation of the Greek προσηγμένα), preferable things, next in degree to the absolute good, Cic.

prömövëo -mövi -mötum, 2. to move forward, push onwards. I. Lit., A. Gen., a, of things, saxa vectibus, Caes.; castra ad Carthaginem, Liv.; B, of persons, promovere legiones, cause to advance, Caes. B. Esp., 1, to advance a building in a certain direction, to push on; aggerem in urbem, Liv., assa in alterum angulum, to remove, Cic.; 2, to extend, imperium, Ov. II. Fig., A. Gen., promovere arcana loco, to bring to light, Hor. B, to increase, improve, doctrina vim promovet insitam, Hor.

promptë, adv. (promptus). I. promptly, quickly, readily, Tac. II. easily, Juv. III. frankly, freely; dicam paulo promptius, Cic.

1. **promptus** -a -um, p. adj. (from promo). I. visible, apparent, manifest, aliud clausum in pectore, aliud promptum in lingua habere, Sall.; prompta et aperta, Cic. II. Transf., ready, at hand, prepared. A. Of things, 1, gen., fidem suam populo Romano promptam, at the disposition of, Cic.; 2, esp., easy; defensio, Cic. B. Of persons, ready, prepared, resolute, quick, disposed for; promptissimus homo et experiens, Cic.; with ad or in and the acc., ad vim promptus, Cic.; with abl., ingenio, linguā, Liv.; with genit. (of place), belli (in war) promptissimos, Sall.

2. **promptus** -i, m. (promo). I. a being visible, visibility, only in the phrases in promptu esse, to be visible, manifest, etc., Cic.; in promptu ponere, to make manifest, Cic.; in promptu habere, Sall. II. Transf., A. readiness, only in the phrases in promptu esse, to be ready at hand, Cic.; in promptu habere, to have ready at hand, Cic. B. easiness, only in phrases in promptu esse, to be easy, Sall.

prömulgatio -ōnis, f. (promulgo), a making publicly known, proclamation, promulgation (of a proposed law), Cic.

prömulgo, 1. (pro and mulco), to publish, promulgate. I. Lit., legal t. t., to publish a proposed law (on three market-days); leges, Cic.; promulgare de aliquo, Cic. II. Transf., to publish, make known; proelia, Cic.

prōmulsis -idis, *f.* (pro and mulsum), a dish taken as a relish before a meal (eggs, salt-fish, radishes, etc.), a whet.

prōmūtūrium = promontorium (q.v.).

prōmus -i, *m.* (promo), the slave who had charge of the store-room and served out the daily supplies, steward, butler, Her.

prōmūtūns -a -um, advanced, paid beforehand, Caes.

prōne, *adv.* (pronus), downwards, on an incline; prone as fastigate, Cic.

prōnepos -pōtis, *m.* a great-grandson, Cic.

prōneptis -is, *f.* a great grand-daughter, Pers.

prōnis = pronus, (q.v.).

prōncea -ae, *f.* (πρόνοια), providence, Cic.

prōnūba -ae, *f.* (pro and nubo), a matron who attended on a bride at a Roman wedding; Juno Pronuba, the goddess who presided over marriage; transf., of Bellona, as presiding over an unlucky marriage (leading to war), Verg.; so of the Furies, Ov.

prōnuntiātiō -ōnis, *f.* (pronuntio). *I.* making known publicly, publication, Caes.; esp., the decision of a judge, a judgment, Cic. *II.* In logic, a proposition, Cic.

prōnuntiātor -ōris, *m.* (pronuntio), a relator; rerum gestarum, Cic.

prōnuntiātum -i, *n.* (pronuntio), in logic, a proposition, Cic.

prōnuntiō, *1.* to make publicly known, publish. *I.* Gen., to proclaim, announce; pronuntiare quae gesta sunt, Caes. *II.* A. Esp., polit. and milit. t. t., to publish, proclaim, make known by proclamation; a, in public gatherings, by the herald or orator at the command of the magistrate; te illo honore affici pronuntiavit, Cic.; pronuntiare alicuius praetorem, Liv.; so of a command given to the soldiers in a camp; pronuntiatum primā luce ituros, Caes.; so, publicly to promise something to the people; nummos in tribus, Cic.; b, in the senate, of the consul, to announce a resolution and the name of its proposer; Lentulus sententiam Calidii pronuntiatum esse negavit, Cic. B. Legal t. t., a, of judges, etc., (a) to express; graviorem sententiam, Caes.; (b) to decide, pronounce a judgment; de tribunali pronuntiavit sese recepturum, Cic.; b, in an agreement for a sale, to make a statement as to the defects of the thing sold; quum in vendendo rem eam scisset et non pronuntiasset, Cic. C. Rhet. t. t., to declaim, recite, deliver; summā voce versus multos uno spiritu, Cic.

prōnūrus -is, *f.* a grandson's wife, Ov.

prōnus -a -um, inclined forward, sloping forward, hanging down. *I.* A. Adj., a, of persons, pronus pendens in verbera, leaning forward to the blow, Verg.; so of persons, swiftly running, Ov.; b, of the position of parts of the body, motu prono, Cic.; c, of things, amnis, rushing down, Verg.; d, transf., (a) of places, sloping; Anxur fuit urbs prona in paludes, Liv.; p, precipitous, steep; via, Ov.; (b) of stars, settling; Orion, Hor.; (y) of time, hastening away; menses, Hor. B. Subst., prōnum -i, *n.*, nihil proni habere, Cic. *II.* Fig., a, inclined towards; 1, to something good or bad; ad novas res, Tac.; in obsequium, Hor.; in hoc consilium, Liv.; 2, inclined, well-disposed, favourable; in aliquem, Tac. B. Meton., easy; omnia virtuti prona, Sall.; id pronius ad fidem est, is more creditable, Liv.

prōoemium -ii, *n.* (πρόομιον). *I.* a preface, introduction, prelude, Cic. *II.* a beginning, Juv.

prōpāgatiō -ōnis, *f.* (1. propago). *I.* an extension, enlargement. A. In space, imperii nostri, Cic. B. In time, prolonging, extending; temporis, Cic.; vitae, Cic. *II.* planting, propagation, Cic.; transf., of a race, Cic.; nominis Cic.

prōpāgātor -ōris, *m.* (1. propago), an extender, enlarger; provinciae, Cic.

1. **prōpāgo**, *1.* (pro and PAG-o, pango). *I.* Gen., A. to extend, enlarge; fines provinciae, Cic. B. to extend in point of time, prolong; bellum, Cic.; laudem alicuius ad sempiternam gloriam, Cic.; imperium consuli in annum, Liv.; multa saecula reipublicae, to prolong the existence of the state by many centuries, Cic. *II.* Esp., to propagate, plant; transf., of a race, stirpem, Cic.

2. **prōpāgo** -inis, *f.* (1. propago). *I.* a sucker, layer, shoot; esp., of the vine, Cic. *II.* Transf., of men and animals, offspring, progeny, race, posterity; Romana, Verg.; catulorum, Lucr. plur., clarorum virorum propagines, genealogies, Nep.

prōpālām, *adv.* publicly, in public; dicere, Liv.; collocare, Cic.

prōpātūlus -a -um, open, uncovered. *I.* Adj., in aperto ac propatulo loco, Cic. *II.* Subst., **prōpātulum** -i, *n.* an open place, unroofed space; hence, in propatulo; a, openly, Cic.; transf., visibly, publicly, Sall.; b, esp., in propatulo aedium, in the open fore-court of a house, Liv.

prōpe (from pro and pe, or else the neuter of an unused adj., propis). Compar., **prōpius**; superl., **proximē**. *I.* Adv., A. near; 1, of space, near; volebam prope alicubi esse, Cic.; propius, nearer; accedere, Cic.; proxime, next; proxime trans Padum, Caes.; 2, of time, near; hence, proxime, a short time ago, just now; quem proxime nominavi, Cic.; 3, of other relations; a, of approximation to; (a) nearly; prope erat ut pelleretur, he was near being, etc., Liv.; propius nihil est factum quam ut occideretur, Cic.; (b) nearly, almost; annis prope quadraginta, Liv.; prope desperatis rebus, Cic.; prope adesce, to be close at hand, Cic.; (y) more closely, more accurately; propius res aspice nostras, Verg.; (b) of similarity, proxime atque (ac) ille, Cic.; b, of order, near; proxime a Lacyde, Cic. B. near by, close to, hard by; gen. with a and the abl., prope a Sicilia, Cic. *II.* Prep. with acc. (sometimes with dat.), 1, of space, near to; prope me, Cic.; proxime hostem, next the enemy, Caes.; propius grammatico accessi, Cic.; 2, of time; near to, close on; prope calendās Sext., Cic.; 3, of approximation or similarity, not far from, near to; propius, nearer to; proxime, nearest to, very like to; prope secessionem plebis res venit, Liv.; propius fidem est, it deserves more credit, Liv.; proxime morem Romanum, Liv.

prōpēdiēm, *adv.* at an early day, very soon, Cic.

prōpello -pūll -pulsum, *3.* to drive before one, drive forth, drive away. *I.* Lit., 1, of things, a, to drive away, push away; crates pro munitionibus objectas, Caes.; b, to hurl down; corpus alicuius e scopulo in profundum, Ov.; c, to drive forward; navem in altum, Ov.; 2, a, of persons, to drive away forcibly, repulse; hostes, Caes.; b, of animals, to drive away; pecus extra portam, Liv. *II.* Fig., a, to drive away; vitae periculum ab aliquo, Liv.; b, to drive forwards; orationem dialecticorum remis, Cic.; c, to drive, to compel; aliquem ad voluntariam mortem, Tac.

prōpēmōdō, *adv.* (prope and modus), almost, nearly, Liv.

prōpēmōdum, *adv.* (prope and modus), almost, nearly, Cic.

prōpendēo -pendi -pensum, 2. *to hang down.* **I.** Lit., tantum propendere illam boni lanceam ut, etc., Cic. **II.** Fig., bona propendent, to *preponderate*, Cic.; inclinatione voluntatis ad aliquem, *to be inclined to, favourable towards*, Cic.

prōpensē, adv. (propensus), *readily, willingly*; gen. compar., propensius, Liv.

prōpensio -ōnis, f. (propendeo), *an inclination towards, propensity*, Cic.

prōpensus -a -um, p. adj. (from propendeo), 1, *inclined to, disposed to*; ad misericordiam, Cic.; in alteram partem, Cic.; 2, *coming near to*; ad veritatis similitudinem, Cic.

prōpērantēr, adv. (propero), *hastily, quickly*, Tac.; properantius, Sall., Ov.

prōpērantia -ae, f. (propero), *haste, rapidity*, Sall.

prōpērātio -ōnis, f. (propero), *haste*, Cic.

prōpērātō, adv. (propero), *hastily, quickly*, Tac.

prōpēro, 1. (properus). **I.** Intransit., *to hasten* (from a particular point); a, of persons, Romam, Cic.; with in and acc., in patriam, Caes.; with ad and acc., ad aliquem, Caes.; with adv., alio, Sall.; with infin., redire, Cic.; absol., properantes arma currunt, Sall.; b, of things, properans aqua per agros, Hor. **II.** Transit., *to hasten something, to accelerate, complete quickly*; iter, Sall.; mortem, Verg.; opus, studium, Hor.

Prōpērtius -ii, m., Sex. Aurelius, a Roman elegiac poet, born in Umbria, educated in Rome (about 49-15 B.C.).

prōpērus -a -um, quick, rapid, hasty, bustling; circumstant properi aurigae, Verg.

prōpexus -a -um (pro and pecto), *combed forwards, hanging down*, propexa in pectore barba, Verg.; propexam ad pectora barbam, Ov.

prōpinātiō -ōnis, f. (propino), *a drinking to one's health*, Sen.

prōpino, 1. (προπίνω). **I.** *to drink to any one*; propino hoc pulchro Critiae, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to give drink to any one*, Mart.

prōpinquē, adv. (propinquus), *near, close by*, Plaut.

prōpinquitas -itatis, f. (propinquus). **I.** *nearness, proximity*; loci, Cic.; hostium, Caes. **II.** Transf., *relationship*; vinculis propinquitatis conjunctus, Cic.

prōpinquo, 1. (propinquus). **I.** Intransit., *to come near, draw near, approach*. **A.** Lit., a, of persons, with dat., scopulo, Verg.; with acc., campos, Tac.; b, of things, ignis domui alicuius propinquat, Tac. **B.** Transf., of time, *to draw near*; Parcarum dies et vis inimica propinquat, Verg. **II.** Transit., *to bring near, hasten*; augurium, Verg.

prōpinquus -a -um (prope), *near*. **I.** Of space or position, *neighbouring, bordering*; provincia, Cic.; with dat., propinquus cubiculo hortus, Liv.; subst. (in sing. only with a prep.), in propinquo esse, *to be near*, Liv.; oppidū propinqua, *the neighbourhood of the town*, Sall. **II.** Transf., **A.** *near, as regards time*; reditus, Cic. **B.** Of other relations, *a, similar*; quae propinqua videntur et finitima, Cic.; b, *near in point of relationship, closely connected*; cognatio, Cic.; with dat., tibi genere propinqui, Sall.; subst., a kinsman, Cic.

prōprior -us, genit. -ōris, superl., **prōximus** -a -um (prope). **I.** Compar., **prōprior**, *nearer*. **A.** Lit., of place, portus, Verg.; pons, Caes.; with dat., propior patriae, Ov.; neut. plur. subst., propiora, *the nearer re-*

gions, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, of time, *nearer, more recent*; epistola, Cic.; with dat., propior leto, Ov.; 2, a, of relationship, *nearer, more closely connected*; societas, Cic.; quibus propior P. Quinctio nemo est, Cic.; b, *nearer, more closely affecting*; sua sibi propiora esse pericula quam mea, Cic.; c, *nearer in point of likeness, more similar*; scelerī propiora, Cic.; propius eat vero, Ov., with acc. and infin., Liv.; d, *more suitable to*; portus propior huius aetati, Cic.; e, *more inclined towards*; propior Saturnia Turno, Ov. **II.** Superl., **proximus** -a -um, *very near, nearest*. **A.** Lit., of place, oppidum, Caes.; vicinus, Cic.; with dat., huic proximus locus, Cic.; with acc., proximus quisque hostem, Liv.; with ab and the abl., dactylus proximus a postremo, Cic.; subst., a, **proximi**, *those standing next*, Caes., or those standing nearest, Caes.; b, **proximum** -i, n. the nearest, *the neighbourhood*; c proximo, Nep.; proxima Illyrici, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, of time, a, of the future, *next, following*; nox, Caes.; annus, Cic.; b, of the past, *nearest, most recent*; quid proximā nocte egeris, Cic.; proximis superioribus diebus, Caes.; 2, of succession, *next, following next*; proximus post Lysandrum, Cic.; proximus est, with infin., non nasci homini optimum est, proximum autem (*the next best thing*) quam primum mori, Cic.; proximum est, with ut and the subj., *the next thing is to, etc.*; proximum est ut doceam, Cic.; 3, *next in succession, in rank, in worth*; proximus est huic dignitati ordo equester, Cic.; 4, *nearest akin, most nearly related*; proximus cognatione, Cic.; subst., **proximi** -orum, m. *near relations*, Cic.; 5, *nearest in resemblance, most like*; deo proximum, Cic.

prōpitiō, 1. (propitius), *to soothe, propitiate, appease*; Venerem, Plaut.

prōpitiūs -a -um (pro and peto, Gr. προπτις), *favourably inclined, favourable, gracious, propitious*; dii, Cic.; huic propitium sperant, Cic.

prōpius, comp. of prope (q.v.).

Prōpoetides -um, f. maidens of Cyprus who denied the divinity of Venus and were changed into stone.

prōpōla -ae, m. (προπώλης), a forestaller, retailer, huckster, Cic.

prōpollūo, 3. *to pollute greatly*, Tac.

prōpōno -pōsui -pōsitum, 3. **I.** *to put forth, place out, set in view, expose, display*. **A.** Lit., vexillum, Caes.; aliquid venale, *expose for sale*, Cic.; oculis and ante oculos, *to place before the eyes*, Cic. **B.** Fig., 1, *to place before, set before*, aliquem sibi ad imitandum, Cic.; 2, *to bring forward*; proposita sententia, Cic.; 3, *to propose*; proponat quid dicturus sit, Cic.; 4, *to report, relate, tell*; rem gestam, Caes.; 5, *to make known*; epistolam in publico, Cic., hence, a, *to propose, promise, offer as a reward*; praemia alicui, Cic.; 5, *to threaten, menace*; poenam improbis, Cic.; 6, *to propose a question for answer*; quaestionem, Nep.; 7, *to propose to oneself, purpose, intend*; consecutus id, quod animo proposuerat, Caes.; with ut or ut ne and subj., quum mihi proposuissem ut commoverem, Cic.; with infin., quibus propositum est contra omnes philosophos dicere, Cic. **II.** *to state the premiss of a syllogism*, Cic.

Prōpōntis -idis and -idos, f. (Προποντις), the Propontis, now the Sea of Marmora; hence, **Prōpōntiācus** -a -um, *of or relating to the Propontis*.

prōporrō, adv. *further, moreover*, Lucr.

prōportio -ōnis, f. *proportion, relation, analogy, similarity*, Cic.

propositio -ōnis, f. (propono). **I.** a setting before oneself; 1, the representation which a man forms in his own mind of something animi, Cic.; vitae, Cic.; 2, the subject or theme of a discourse, Cic. **II.** In logic, the first proposition of a syllogism, Cic.

propositum -i, n. (propono). **I.** that which is set before one; 1, a design, plan, purpose, intention; propositum assequi, to accomplish a design, Cic.; tenere, to keep to a design, Cic.; 2, the subject or theme of a discourse; ad propositum redeamus, Cic. **II.** the premises of a syllogism, Cic.

propraetor -ōris, m. and **pro praetore**, a praetor, a Roman who, after having been praetor at Rome, was sent as governor to a province without a military command, Cic.

proprie, adv. (proprius). **I.** Lit., peculiarly, exclusively for oneself; proprie parvā parte frui, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, peculiarly, characteristically, personally; quod tu ipse tum amandus es, id est proprie tuum, Cic.; b, specially, expressly; cuius causam neque senatus publice neque ullus ordo proprie susceperat, Cic.; c, accurately, in a proper sense; illud honestum quod proprie vereque dicitur, Cic.

proprietas -ātis, f. (proprius), a property, peculiarity; rerum, Cic.; plur., frugum proprietates, Liv.

proprium (proprius), properly, peculiarly, *Lucr.*

proprius -a -um, one's own, special, particular, peculiar. **I.** Lit., a, opp. to communis; ista calamitas communis est utriusque nostrum, sed culpa mea propria est, Cic.; often with possess. pron., proprius et suus, suus proprius, noster proprius, Cic.; b, one's own, as opp. to alienus; assumpto aliunde uti bono, non proprio, non suo, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, peculiar to a person or thing; a, characteristic of; proprium est senectutis vitium, Cic.; proprium est aliquid, with acc. and infin., it is the distinguishing mark of, it is peculiar to; fuit hoc proprium populi Romani longe a domo bellare, Cic.; b, special, exclusive; nulla est in republica causa mea propria, Cic.; c, of words, proper, peculiar; discedebat a verbis propriis rerum ac suis, Cic. **B.** Esp., lasting, permanent; munera, Hor.; illud de duobus consulibus perenne ac proprium manere potuisset, Cic.

propter (for propter from prope), adv. **I.** near, hard by; quum duo reges cum maximis copiis prope assint, Cic. **II.** Prep. with acc. **A.** Lit., of a place, near, hard by; insulae propter Siciliam, Cic. **B.** Transf., on account of, by reason of, because of, for, from; metum, Cic.; frigora, Caes.; propter quos vivit, by whose means he is alive, whom he has to thank for his life, Cic. (propter sometimes put after its case, as quem propter, Cic.).

propterea, adv. on that account, therefore, Cic.; tolli. by quia, Cic.; quod, Cic.; ut or ne and the subj., Cic.

propudiosus -a -um (propudium), covered with infamy, full of shame, infamous, Plaut.

propudium -ii, n. (= quasi porro pudendum). **I.** a shameful action, Plaut. **II.** Meton., a wretch, villain, rascal; propudium illud et portentum L. Antonius, Cic.

propugnaculum -i, n. (propugno), a fortification, rampart, fortress, defence. **I.** Lit., moenium, Tac.; propugnaculum Siciliae, of the fleet, Cic.; propugnacula imperii, fleets and armies, Cic. **II.** Fig., a, lex Aelia et Fufia propugnacula tranquillitatis, Cic.; b, grounds of defence; firmissimo propugnaculo uti, Liv.

propugnatio -ōnis, f. (propugno), defence, defending; fig., nostra propugnatio et defensio dignitatis tuae, Cic.

propugnator -ōris, m. (propugno), a defender, combatant, soldier. **I.** Lit., a, duplici propugnatorum ordine defendi, Caes.; b, a marine; dimissio propugnatorum, Cic. **II.** Fig., a defender; patrimonii sui, Cic.

propugno, 1. to skirmish to the front. **I.** Intransit., to fight in defence, to defend oneself; a, lit., uno tempore propugnare et munire, Caes.; e loco, Caes.; pro vallo, Liv.; pro suo partu (of animals), Cic.; partic. subst., propugnantes, the defenders, Caes.; b, transf., to fight for something, to fight in defence; pro fama alicuius, Cic. **II.** Transit., to defend; munimenta, Tac.

propulso, 1. (intens. of propello), to drive back, repel, ward off. **I.** Lit., hostem, Caes.; populum ab ingressione fori, Cic. **II.** Transf., frigus, famem, Cic.; suspicionem a se, Cic.

propylaeon -i, n. (προπύλαιον), a gateway, entrance; plur., Propylaea -orum, n. (τὰ προπύλαια), the celebrated entrance to the Parthenon at Athens, built by Pericles.

pro-questore, a proquestor, a quaestor in a Roman province, who attended to the finances and pay of the army, Cic.

proquam, conj. according as, *Lucr.*

prora -ae, f. (πρόρυα), the prow, bow of a ship. **I.** Lit., Caes.; prorae tutela = proreta, Ov. **II.** Meton. = a ship, Verg., Ov.

prorēpe -repsi -reptum, 3. to creep forward, crawl forth, Hor.

prorēta -ae, m. (πρωράτης), the look-out man at the prow of a ship, Plaut.

Prorēus -ēi, m. (Πρωεύς), a Tyrrhene sailor, Ov.

proripio -rīpi -reptum (pro and rapio), 3. to snatch, tear, drag forth; hominem, Cic.; se proripere, to rush forward, hurry; se in publicum, Liv.; se ex curia, Cic.; se portā foras, Caes.; qu proripis (sc. te)? Verg.; fig., quae libido non se proripiet, Cic.

prorogatio -ōnis, f. (prorogo), 1, a prolongation of a term of office, Liv.; 2, a deferring of a fixed time, prorogation, Cic.

prorogo, 1. 1, to propose to the people an extension of something for some person, to prolong; imperium alicui, Cic.; provinciam, Cic.; 2, to put off; dies ad solvendum, Cic.

prorsum, adv. (pro and versum), forwards. **I.** Lit., a, Plaut.; b, straightforwards, straight on, Plaut. **II.** Transf., at all, Plaut., Ter.

prorsus, adv. (pro and versus), turned forwards, forwards. **I.** prorsus ibat res, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, utterly, absolutely, wholly, entirely; ita prorsus existimo, Cic.; prorsus assentior, Cic.; non prorsus, nullo modo prorsus, not at all; nullo modo prorsus assentior, Cic.; b, in a word, to sum up, Sall.

prorumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. **I.** Transit., to cause to break forth, thrust forth, send forth; 1, lit., nubem atram, Verg.; mare prorupit, the sea breaking in front, Verg.; transf., prorupta audacia, unbridled, Cic. **II.** Intransit., to burst forth, break forth. **A.** Lit., per medios, Cic. **B.** Transf., to break out; prorumpit pestis, Cic.; of persons, in scelera ac dedecora, Tac.

prorūo -rūi -rūtum, 3. **I.** Intransit., to rush forth; qua proruebat, Caes. **II.** Transit., to overthrow, throw down, cast to the ground, destroy; munitiones, Caes.; vallum, Liv.; Albani a fundamentis, Liv.; hostem profligare ac proruerē, Tac.

prōsapia -ae, f. a family race, stock (an archaic word), Sall.; eorum, ut utamur veteri verbo, prosapiam, Cic.

proscenium (proscēnium) -ii, n. (προσκήνιον), the part of a theatre before the scenes, stage, Liv.

proscindo -scidi -scissum, 3. to tear off in front, to rend. **I.** Lit., to break up fallow land, plough up; poet., to plough; terram, Verg.; meton., aequor, to plough the waters, Cat. **II.** Transl., to censure, defame, satirise, Ov.

proscribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. **I.** to make publicly known, publish, Cic.; with acc. and inf., auctionem in Gallia Narbone se facturum esse, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** to offer publicly for sale or hire, advertise; insulam, bona, fundum, Cic. **B.** to confiscate the property of any one; possessiones, Cic.; Pompeium, to confiscate the estates gained by Pompey, Cic. **C.** to proscribe, outlaw (by publishing the person's name in a list); aliquem, Cic.; **proscripti** -orum, m. the proscribed, Sall.

proscriptio -ōnis, f. (proscribo), **1.** an advertisement of sale; bonorum, Cic.; **2.** a proscription, outlawry, Cic.

proscriptūrio, 4. (desider. of proscribo), to desire to declare any one an outlaw, Cic.

prōseco -seculi -sectum, 1. to cut off in front, cut off, esp., to cut off the portions of a victim to be sacrificed; exta, Liv.

prosectum -i, n. (proseco), the part of a victim cut off to be offered to a god, the entrails, Ov.

prosemīno, 1. to sow. **I.** Lit., vel in tegulis proseminare ostras, Cic. **II.** Fig., to disseminate, propagate, Cic.

prosequor -eūtas (-quūtas) sum -sequi, 3. dep., to follow, accompany. **I.** In a friendly sense, **A.** to accompany, attend, esp. of friends who "see off" a person going on a journey; aliquem usque ad agri fines, Cic.; prosequi exsequias, Cic.; transi., of things, ventus prosequitur euntes, Verg.; eos honos, memoria, desiderium prosequitur amicorum, Cic. **B.** Fig., **1.** to accompany; aliquem votis, omnibus, lacrimisque, Caes.; **2.** a, to honour, adorn, or present with, treat with; aliquem verbis honorificis, Cic.; aliquem beneficiis, Cic.; misericordiā, Cic.; b, of a discourse, to go on with, continue; quod non longius prosequar, Cic. **II.** In a hostile sense, to attack, pursue; hostem, Caes.; longius fugientes, Caes.

Prōserpina -ae, f. (Περσεφόνη), the daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, carried off by Pluto to be queen of the lower world; hence, meton., the lower world, Hor. (in Verg. and Ov. Prōserpina, in Hor. Prōserpina).

prōseucha -ae, f. (προσευχή), a place of prayer for the Jews, Juv.

prosilio -iī (-ivi or -ii), 4. (pro and salio). **I.** to spring, leap forth. **A.** 1. lit., ex tabernaculo, Liv.; ab sede, Liv.; repente, Cic.; tūbus suis, Verg.; **2.** of things, flumina prosiliunt, Ov. **B.** Fig., vaga prosiliit frenis natura remotis, Hor. **II.** to spring forward to a place; in contionem, Liv.

prōsōcer -eri, m. a wife's grandmother, Ov.

prospecto, 1. (intens. of prospicio), to look forward, look forth upon. **I.** **A.** Lit., e puppi pontum, Ov.; euntem, Verg.; ex tectis fenestrisque, Liv. **B.** Transl., of places, to look towards, be situate towards; villa quae subjectos sinus prospectat, Tac. **II.** Fig., to look for, hope, expect; exsilium, Cic.; te quoque fata prospectant paria, a like fate awaits, Verg.

prospectus -ūs, m. (prospicio). **I.** or out-

look, view, prospect; unde longe ac late prospectus erat, Liv.; prospectum impedire, Caes.; meton., the sight; aequora prospectu metior alta meo, Ov. **II.** Pass., view, sight; cum jam extremi essent in prospectu, were within sight, Caes.

prospēcūlor, 1. dep. **I.** Intransit., to look out to a distance; hence, to explore, reconnoitre, Liv. **II.** Transit., to look for, wait for; adventum imperatoris, Liv.

prosper (prospērus) -a -um (pro and spero), according to one's hope; hence, **I.** fortunate, favourable, lucky, prosperous; fortuna, Cic.; exitus, Cic.; subst., **prospera** -rum, n. prosperity, good fortune, Ov. **II.** Transit., bringing good fortune, propitious; Bellona, Ov.; with genit., prospera frugum, Hor.

prospērē, adv. (prosper), prosperously, fortunately, favourably; procedere prospere, Cic.

prospergo -spersi -sparsum, 3. (pro and spargo), to sprinkle, Tac.

prosperitas -ātis, f. (prosper), prosperity, good fortune; vitae, Cic.; plur., improborum prosperitates, Cic.

prospero, 1. (prosper), to make fortunate or prosperous, to cause to succeed, to give a favourable issue to; aliqui victoriam, Liv.

prosperus = prosper (q.v.)

prospicientia -ae, f. (prospicio), foresight, precaution, Cic.

prospicio -spexi -spectrum, 3. (pro and specio). **I.** Intransit., to look forward, look into the distance. **A.** Lit., **1.** ex castris in urbem, Caes.; multum, to have a wide prospect, Cic.; **2.** to look out, be upon the watch, Nep. **B.** Fig., to exercise foresight, to take precaution; with dat., consulti vobis, prospicite patriae, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic.; with ne and the subj., Caes. **II.** Transit., to see, behold, gaze upon from afar. **A.** Lit., **1.** Italian ab unda, Verg.; **2.** transf., of places, to look towards, de situate towards; domus prospicit agros, Hor. **B.** Fig., a, to foresee; casus futuros, Cic.; b, to look out for, provide, procure; ferramenta, Cic.; comatus, Liv.

prosterno -strāvi -strātum, 3. to strew before, throw down in front, cast down. **A.** Lit., a, circa viam corpora humi, Liv.; se ad pedes alienius, Cic.; hence, **prostratus** -a -um (se. humi), lying on the ground; ad pedes, Cic.; b, to throw down with violence; hostem, Cic. **B.** Fig., **1.** se abjicere et prosternare, to debase oneself, Cic.; **2.** to throw to the ground, overthrow, destroy, ruin; omnia furore, Cic.; aliquem, Cic. (syncop. infin. perf., prostrasse = prostravisse, Ov.).

prostitūo -stitūi -stitūtum, 3. (pro and statuo), to prostitute; vocem ingrato foro, Ov.

prosto -stiti, 1. to stand before; hence, **I.** to stand forward, project, Lucr. **II.** Of goods, to be exposed for sale, liber prostat, Hor.; vox prostitit, Cic.; to sell one's person, prostitute oneself; transf., illud amicitiae quondam venerabile nomen prostat, Hor.

prōsūbīgo, 3. to dig up, throw up; terram, Verg.

prōsum, prōfūi, prōdesse, to be useful, advantageous to; illa quae prosunt aut quae nocent, Cic.; with dat., qui nec sibi nec alteri prosunt, dicere quod causae prosit, Cic.; with infin., multum prodest ea quae metuumtur ipsa contemnere, Cic.; quid mihi fingere prodest? Ov.

Prōtāgōras -ae, m. (Πρωταγόρας), a Greek philosopher, of Abdera, contemporary with Socrates, banished from Attica on a charge of atheism.

prôtêgo -texi -tectum, 3. **I.** to cover in front. **A.** Lit., tabernacula protecta hederâ, Caes.; aliquem scuto, *protect*, Caes. **B.** Transf., to cover, *protect*; jacentem, Cic.; regem, Liv. **II.** to furnish with a roof; aedes, Cic.

prôtelo, 1. (pro and telum), to drive off, put to flight, Ter.

prôtêlum -i, n. (protendo), a yoke of oxen; fig., a series, succession, Lucr.

prôtendo -tendi -tentum and -tensum, 3. to stretch forward, stretch out; brachia in mare, Ov.; cervicem, Tac.; temo protentus in octo pedes, eight feet long, Verg.

prôtênus (protinûs), adv. forward, further, further on. **I.** Lit., protenus ago capellas, Verg.; quum ad alias angustias protenus pergerant, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** without delay, straightway, on the spot; Laodiceam protenus ire, Cic.; ut is ad te protenus inittat, Cic. **B.** of unbroken extent, continuously; quum protenus utraque tellus una foret, Verg. **C.** Of unbroken succession in time, 1. constantly, continuously; quem (morem) protenus urbes Albanæ coluere sacrum, Verg.; 2. immediately, at once; a, protenus Carthaginem ituros, Liv.; protenus de via, Liv.; b, immediately, at the beginning; oratio protenus perliciens auditorem benevolum, Cic.

prôtêre -trivi -tritum, 3. **I.** to trample under foot, tread down. **A.** a, lit., equitatus aversos proterere incipit, Caes.; frumentum, Liv.; b, hence, to overthrow in battle, rout, defeat; Poenos, Hor. **B.** Fig., to trample on, despise; aliquem, Cic. **II.** to drive away, push aside; ver proterit aestas, Hor.

prôtêrêo -terrî -territum, 2. to frighten away, scare away; Themistoclem patriâ pulsum atque proterritum, Cic.; aliquem verbis gravissimis, Cic.

prôtêrvus, adv. (protervus), boldly, impudently, shamelessly, Ov.

prôtêrvitas -tîs, f. (protervius), boldness, impudence, Cic.; and in a milder sense, wantonness, pertness, Hor.

prôtêrvus -a -um (protero), trampling upon everything; hence **I.** violent, vehement; venti, Hor.; stella canis, Ov. **II.** bold, impudent, shameless, and in a milder sense, wanton, pert; homo, Cic.; juvenes, Hor.

Prôtêsilâus -i, m. (Πρωτεσίλαος), the husband of Laodamia, the first Greek who landed before Troy in the Trojan war, and the first of the Greeks to be slain. Adj., **Prôtêsilâeus** -a -um, belonging to Protesilaus.

Prôtêus -êi and -êos, m. (Πρωτεύς), a god of the sea, the herdsman of Poseidon's sea-calves, a prophet who would not answer those who consulted him except when bound in chains, and who had the power of changing himself into different shapes; Protei columnæ, poet., the borders of Egypt, Verg.; appellat., a changeable or a crafty man, Hor.

prôtinam (prôtênâ), adv. (protinus), immediately, directly, at once, Plaut.

prôtinus = protenus (q.v.).

Prôtêgênes -is, m. (Πρωτογένης), a famous Greek painter of Canus on the coast of Caria, flourishing about 300 B.C.

prôtello, 3. **I.** to put forth, stretch forth, Plaut. **II.** to extend, lengthen, prolong, Plaut.

prôtêrâho -traxi -tractum, 3. to draw, drag forth. **I.** to drag to a place. **A.** Lit., aliquem hinc in convivium, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1. to draw forth; a, aliquid in lucem, Lucr.; b, to bring to light, to reveal, make known; auctorem nefandi facinoris, Liv.; 2. to compel, force; aliquem ad

indicium, Liv. **II.** Transf., to extend in point of time, protract, defer, Suet.

prôtêrudo -trûsi -trûsum, 3. to push forward, thrust forth. **I.** Lit., cylindrum, Cic. **II.** Fig., to put off, defer; comitia in Januarium mensem, Cic.

prôturbo, 1. to drive forward, drive away, repel; a, of persons, equites, Caes.; hostes telis missilibusque saxis, Liv.; b, of things, pectore silvas, to throw down, Ov.

prôtât, conj. according as; prout res postulât, Cic.

prôvectus -a -um (p. adj. from proveho), advanced in age; longius aetate provectus, Cic.

prôvehô -vexi -vectum, 3. to carry forward, to lead forward. **I.** Act., **A.** Lit., aër a tergo quasi provehit, Lucr. **B.** Fig., 1. to carry away, carry too far, lead on; pass., provehi = to be carried away, to allow oneself to be carried away; vestra benignitas provexit orationem meam, Cic.; gaudio provehente (me), Liv.; studio rerum rusticarum provectus sum, Cic.; 2. to bring forwards, to advance, raise, promote; aliquem ad summos honores, Liv. **II.** Pass., provehi, in a middle sense, to go forward, ride forward, ride, drive, sail to a place. **A.** Lit., of persons, esp. of persons in a ship or of the ship itself, Nasidius cum classe freto Siciliae provehitur, Caes. **B.** Fig., to go too far; sentio me esse longius provectum quam, etc., Cic.; longius in amicitia provehi, Cic.; quid ultra provehor? why do I continue? Verg.

prôvenio -vêni -ventum, 4. to come forth. **I.** Lit., in scenam, to appear upon the stage, Plaut. **II.** Transf., **A.** to come up, shoot forth, grow; frumentum propter siccitates angustius provenerat, Caes. **B.** Fig., to result, turn out; ut initia belli provenissent, Tac.; and esp., to turn out well, succeed, prosper; carmina proveniunt animo deducta sereno, Ov.

prôventus -ûs, m. (provenio). **I.** a coming forth, growing. **A.** Lit., Plin. **B.** Meton., growth, product, crop; proventu oneret sulcos, Verg. **II.** Fig., the result, issue; pugnae, Caes.; secundi rerum proventus, Caes.; esp., fortunate result, success, Liv.; temporis superioris, Caes.

prôverbium -îi, n. (pro and verbum), a proverb; in proverbii consuetudinem venit, has become a proverb, Cic.; veteri proverbio, after the old proverb Cic.; ut est in proverbio, as is said in the proverb, Cic.; quod est Graecis hominibus in proverbio, is a proverb among, Cic.

prôvidens -entis, p. adj. (from provideo), provident, prudent; Cic.; quod est providentius, Cic.

prôvidentêr, adv. (providens), providently, with forethought, Sall.; providentissime constituere aliquid, Cic.

prôvidentia -ae, f. (provideo). **I.** foresight, foreknowledge; providentia est, per quam futurum aliquid videtur ante quam factum sit, Cic. **II.** forethought, providence; deorum, Cic.

prôvidêo -vidi -visum, 2. to look forward to, see at a distance. **I.** Lit., aliquem non providisse, Hor.; quid petatur provideri, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1. to see beforehand, to foresee; quod ego, priusquam loqui coepisti, sensi atque providi, Cic.; medicus morbum providet, Cic.; 2. to take precautions for or against something, to provide for, make preparation for, care for; (a) with acc., rem frumentariam, Caes.; multa, Cic.; consilia in posterum, Cic.; (b) with de and the abl., de re frumentaria, Caes.; de Brundisio atque illa ora, Cic.; (c) with dat., salutî hominum, Cic.; (d) with ut or ne and the subj., ne quid ei desit, Cic.; ut res quam rectissime agantur, Cic.; (e) absol., actum de te est, nisi provides, Cic.

prōvidus -a -um (provideo). **I.** *foreseeing*; rerum futurarum, Cic. **II.** *carrying beforehand*; **1.** *providing for, taking measures for*; natura provida utilitatum, Cic.; **2.** *cautious, provident, prudent*; orator, Cic.

prōvincia -ae, f. (perhaps pro and VIC, root of vices). **I.** *employment, charge, sphere of duty, office*; illam officiosam provinciam ut me in lectulo trucidaret, Cic.; quasi provincias atomis dare, Cic. **II.** *Polit. t.t., the sphere of office assigned to a magistrate, a charge, office.* **A.** **a.**, of Roman magistrates, sortiri provincias (inter se), Liv.; of the jurisdiction of the praetor urbanus and peregrinus, provincia urbana et peregrina, Liv.; of a military command, Sicinio Volsci, Aquilio Hernici (nam hi quoque in armis erant) provincia evenit, Cic.; **b.** of a command at sea, provincia classis, provincia maritima, Liv.; **b.**, of non-Roman magistrates, Hannonicis cis Iberum provincia erat, had the command, Liv. **B.** the government of a province, a country outside the limits of Italy; and meton., the province itself; primus annus provinciae erat, Cic.; dare alicui provinciam, Cic.; administrare provinciam, Cic.; hence, provincia, the province, esp., either **a.**, the east part of Gallia Narbonensis, Caes., or **b.**, the Roman province of Asia, Caes.

prōvinciālis -e, of or relating to a province. **I.** *Adj.*, scientia, how to govern a province, Cic.; administratio, government of a province, Cic.; abstinentia, moderation in governing, Cic. **II.** *Subst.*, **prōvinciāles** -ium, m. inhabitants of the provinces, provinciales, Cic.

prōvisio -ōnis, f. (provideo), **1.** **a.**, a *foreseeing, a foreknowledge*; animi, Cic.; **b.**, *foresight*; animi, Cic.; **2.** a *providing, provision*; **a.**, for something; temporis posterius, Cic.; **b.**, against something; vitiorum atque incommodorum, Cic.

1. prōviso, **3.** to look out for, go to see, Ter.

2. prōvisō, *adv.* with forethought, circumspectly, Tac.

prōvisor -ōris, m. (provideo), **1.** one who foresees; dominationum, Tac.; **2.** a provider; utilium, Hor.

prōvisus -ūs, m. (provideo). **I.** a *looking before, a looking into the distance*, Tac. **II.** *Transf.*, **A.** seeing beforehand, foreseeing; periculi, Tac. **B.** a *providing, provision*; provisus rei frumentariae, Tac.

prōvivo -vixisse, **3.** to live on, continue to live, Tac.

prōvocātiō -ōnis, f. (provoco), a calling forth, an appeal to a higher court of law; provocatio ad populum, Cic.; magistratus sine provocacione, from whose decision there is no appeal, Liv.; est provocatio, an appeal is possible, Liv.

prōvocātor -ōris, m. (provoco), one who challenges or summons to fight, esp., a kind of gladiator, Cic.

prōvoco, **1.** to call forth, call out. **I.** *Gen.*, **a.**, lit., herum, Plaut.; **b.**, *transf.*, of things, to cause to come forth; roseo ore diem (of Aurora), Ov. **II.** *Esp.*, **A.** to call forth, to excite, rouse, and in a bad sense = to provoke; **1.** munificentia nostra provocemus plebem, Liv.; beneficiis provocati, Cic.; **2.** to challenge to a game, combat, drinking, etc.; ad pugnam, Cic.; esp. in pass., provocatus maledictis, injuriis, Cic. **B.** *Legal t. t.*, to summon before a higher court, to appeal to a higher tribunal; **a.**, lit., ad populum, Cic.; ab omni iudicio poenaeque provocari licere, Cic.; **b.**, *transf.*, to appeal to; provocare ad Catonem, Cic.

prōvōlo, **1.** to fly forth; *transf.*, of men, to rush forth, hasten forth; subito, Caes.; ad primores, Liv.

prōvolvō -volvi -vōlūtum, **3.** to roll forward,

roll along, roll over and over. **I.** *Lit.*, **a.**, *gen.*, congestas lapidum moles, Tac.; **b.**, to throw oneself down, fall down before; se alicui ad pedes, Liv.; provolvit ad genua alicuius, Liv. **II.** *Fig.*, **a.**, multi fortunis provolvebantur, were ruined, Tac.; **b.**, middle = to abase oneself, Tac.

prōvōlo, **2.** to vomit forth, Lucr.

proxīme, *superl.* of prope (q.v.).

proxīmītas -ātis, f. (proximus). **I.** *nearness, vicinity, proximity*, Ov. **II.** *Fig.*, **1.** near relationship, Ov.; **2.** similarity, Ov.

proxīmo, *adv.* (abl. of proximus), very lately, Cic.

proxīmus -a -um, *superl.* of propior (q.v.).

prūdēns -entis (contr. from providens), *foreseeing*. **I.** *Partic.* = knowing, with intention; quos prudens praetereo, Hor.; prudens et sciens sum profectus, Cic. **II.** *Adj.*, **A.** *versed, skilled, experienced, practised in anything*; rei militaris, Nep.; locorum, Liv.; with infin., prudens dissipare, Hor. **B.** *prudent, discreet, wise, sagacious, judicious*; vir naturā peracutus et prudens, Cic.; *transf.*, of things, consilium, Cic.; with genit., ceterarum rerum prudens, in all other matters, Cic.; with de and the abl., in iure civili, Cic.; in existimando admodum prudens, Cic.

prūdētēr, *adv.* (prudens), prudently, discreetly, sagaciously, wisely; facere, Cic.; intellegere, Cic.

prūdētia -ae, f. (prudens). **I.** *knowledge of any subject*; juris publici, Cic.; physicomum, Cic. **II.** *prudence, sagacity, practical wisdom, discretion*; prudentia est rerum expectandarum fugiendarumque scientia, Cic.; prudentia cernitur in delectu bonorum et malorum, Cic.

prūina -ae, f. **I.** *hoar-frost, rime*, Cic. **II.** *Plur.*, pruinæ, meton., **a.** = winter, Verg.; **b.** = snow, Verg.

prūinōsus -a -um (pruina), full of hoar-frost, covered with hoar-frost; nox, Ov.; axis (Aurorae) pruinosis = matutinus, Ov.

prūna -ae, f. a live coal, Hor.

prūnicēus -a -um, of plum-tree wood, Ov.

prūnum -i, n. a plum, Hor.

prūnus -i, f. (προυν), a plum-tree, Plin.

prūrigō -ōnis, f. (prurio), the itch, Mart.

prūriō, **4.** to itch, Juv.

Prūsias -ae, m. king in Bithynia, who received Hannibal, but afterwards betrayed him to the Romans.

prytāneum -i, n. (πρυτανεῖον), the town-hall in certain Greek cities where the prytanes assembled and where persons who had done distinguished services to the state were entertained, Cic.

prytānis, acc. -in, m. (πρυτανίς), a chief magistrate in certain of the Greek states, Liv.

psallo, psalli, **3.** (ψάλλω), to play on, sing to a stringed instrument, especially the cithara; psallere docta, skilled in singing, Hor.

psaltērīum -ii, n. (ψαλτήριον), a stringed instrument, the psalter, Cic.

psaltria -ae, f. (ψάλτριά), a female player on, or singer to the cithara, Cic.

Psámāthē -ēs, f. **I.** daughter of the Argive king Crotopus, Ov. **II.** a sea-nymph, mother of Phocus, Ov.

1. psēcās -adis, f. (ψεκάς), the female slave who anointed her mistress's hair, Juv.

2. Psēcās -adis, f. name of a nymph among the attendants of Diana.

psēphisma -ātis, n. (ψήφισμα), a decree of the people among the Greeks, Cic.

Pseudocato -ōnis, *m.* a sham Cato Cic.

Pseudodamasippus -i, *m.* a sham Damasippus, Cic.

Pseudolus -i, *m.* *The Liar* (title of a comedy by Plautus), Cic.

pseudomōnos -i, *m.* (ψευδομῶνος), a sophistical syllogism, Cic.

Pseudophilippus -i, *m.* (Ψευδοφίλιππος), a sham Philip, i.e., Andriacus, who gave himself out to be Philip, son of Perseus, king of Macedonia.

pseudōthyrum -i, *n.* (ψευδοθύρον), a secret door. fig., per pseudothyrum revertantur (nummi), i.e. a secret way, Cic.

psithius (psythius) -a -um, psithian, name of a kind of Greek vine; vitia, Verg.; subst., psithia -ae, *f.* (sc. vitia), Verg.

psittacus -i, *m.* (ψιττακος), a parrot; λακων, Ov.

Psophis -idis, *f.* (Ψοφίς), a town in Aradia.

psora -ae, *f.* (ψώρα), the mange itch, Plin.

psychomantium -ii, *n.* (ψυχουμαντείον), the place where the souls of the dead were invoked, a place where necromancy is practised, Cic.

psythius = psithius (q.v.).

-ptē, enclit. particle appended to pera and poss. pronouns in the abl., self, our; suopte pondere, Cic.; suapte manu, Cic.

Ptolēon (-um) -i, *n.* (Πτολεών), a town in Thessaly, over against Euboea, now Flavia, Liv.

ptisanarium -ii, *n.* a decoction of crushed barley or rice, Hor.

Ptolēmaeus (Ptōlōmaeus) -i, *m.* (Πτολεμαῖος), the first king of Egypt after Alexander's death with the surname Lagi (sc. filius, i.e., son of Iagrus); after him each king of his line was called Ptolēmaeus. Hence, **1.** **Ptolēmaeus** -a -um, belonging to Ptolemy, poet. = Egyptian; **2.** **Ptolēmaeus** -idis, *f.* name of several towns, one in Egypt, another in Phoenicia, another in Cyrene.

pūbens -entis (*pubeo), arrived at puberty; transf., of plants, in full growth, luxuriant, Verg.

pūber -bēris = **2.** pubes (q.v.).

pūbertas -ātis, *f.* (puber), puberty, the age of maturity. **I.** Lit., nondum pubertatem ingressus, Tac. **II.** Meton., **A.** the signs of puberty, the hair on the chin, Cic. **B.** virility, Tac.

1. **pūbes** -is, *f.* **I.** the signs of puberty, the hair on the chin, Plin. **II.** Meton., **A.** the rudenda, Verg. **B.** a, the youth, adult population; omnia italicae pūbes, Verg.; b, transf., people, folk; agrestis, Verg.

2. **pūbes** -ēris, arrived at the age of puberty, adult. **I.** Lit., prope puberem aetatem, Liv.; subst., **pūberes** -um, *m.* the men, the adult population, Cæsa. **II.** Transf., downy, ripe; folia, Verg.

pūbesco -būi, **3.** (inchoat. of pubeo). **I.** to become pubescent, arrive at the age of puberty. **A.** Lit., Hercules, quum primam pubesceret, Cic. **B.** Transf., to grow up, arrive at maturity; quae terra gignit, maturata pubescunt, Cic. **II.** Esp., to be covered with the signs of puberty; transf., to be covered or clothed with something; prae pubescunt variorum flore colorum, Ov.

publicānus -a -um (publicum), relating to the farming of the public taxes, Cic.; gen. subst., **publicānus** -i, *m.* a farmer of the Roman taxes (generally of the equestrian order), Cic.

publicatio -ōnis, *f.* (publico), a consecration; bonorum, Cic.

publico, adv. (publicus). **I.** publicly (opp. privatim); a, in the name or of the command of

the state; dicere, Cic.; venire, Cic.; b, in the interest of the state, to the good of the state, for the state; publice esse laudem, it is an honour to the state, Cæsa; publice scribere or litteras mittere, Cic.; c, at the cost of the state; vosci, Liv. **II.** generally, all together, without distinction; publice ire exultatum, Liv.

publicitās, adv. (publicus). **I.** at the public expense, in the public service, Plaut. **II.** Transf., publicly, before all the world, Plaut.

Publicius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were the two brothers L. and M. Publicii Malleoli, both Aediles, who laid out and paved the Clivus Publicus, the chief entrance to the Aventine. Hence, adj., **Publicianus** -a -um, Publician.

publico, *l.* (publicus). **I.** to appropriate to the public use, confiscate; regnum, Cæsa; privata, Cic. **II.** to give over to the public use. **A.** Gen., Aventinum, Liv. **B.** Esp., to make public, publish, Tac.

Publicola -ae, *m.* (also written Poplicola and Poplicula, from populus (= populus) and colo), the honourer of the people, the people's friend, a surname of P. Valerius Publicola, the first consul of the Roman republic.

publicus -a -um (so publicus and poplicus from populus for populus), belonging to the people, public. **I.** of or belonging to the commonwealth, in the name of or on account of the people, at the public expense. **A.** Adj., loca, Cic.; sumptu publico, at the cost of the state, Cic.; bonum publicum, the commonwealth, Liv. **B.** Subst., **publicum** -i, *n.*, a, the property of the state, public territory; Campanum, Cic.; b, the public revenue, the treasury; convivari de publico, at the cost of the state, Cic.; in publicum emere, Liv.; dum in eo publico esset, farming of the taxes, Liv.; plur., societates publicorum, companies of the farmers of the taxes, Cic.; c, the public stores; in publicum conferre frumenti quod inventum est, Cic.; d, publicly, an open place, the open street; prodire in publicum, Cic.; blandiores in publico quam in privato, Liv.; publico carere, to remain at home, Cic.; legem proponere in publicum or in publico, openly, Liv., Cic. **II.** universal, common, general, ordinary; a, lit., verba, Cic.; lux publica mundi, the sun, Ov.; publica cura juvenum prodis, general object of the care of, etc., Hor.; b, poet., common, bad, ordinary; structura carminis, Ov.

Publius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous of which were: Publilia, the second wife of Cicero; Publius, her father; and Publius Publilius Lochius Syrus, a celebrated mime and writer of mimes towards the end of the republic; adj., relating to the Publilian gens, Liv.

Publius -ii, *m.* a common Roman praenomen, abbreviated P.

pūdendus -a -um (partic. of pūdeo), of which one ought to be ashamed, shameful, disgraceful; vita, Ov.; vulnera, Verg.

pūdens -entis, *p.* adj. (from pūdeo), modest, shamefaced; pudentes ac boni viri, Cic.; te videri pudentiores fuisse, Cic.; femina pudentissima, Cic.

pūdentior, adv. (pudens), modestly, bashfully, Cic.; pudentius ac hoc genus sermonis accedere, Cic.; pudentissime hoc Cicero petierat, Cic.

pūdeo -fii -itum, **2.** **I.** to be ashamed; induci ad pudendum, Cic.; partic. subst., pudentes, modest persons, Cæsa. **II.** to cause shame, fill with shame. **A.** Pers., ut autem quid pudeat, qui, etc., Cic. **B.** Impers., I (you, he, etc.) am ashamed, with acc. of the pers.; cetera

pudeat, Cic.; and with genit. of the thing causing the shame; *te huius templi pudet*, Cic.; with genit. alone, *pudet deorum hominumque*, it is a disgrace before God and men, Liv.; with infin., *pudet dicere*, Cic.; dep., *puditum est*, nonne esset puditum si, etc.? ought they not to be ashamed that, etc.? Cic.

pūdibundus -a -um (*pudeo*), *shamefaced*, modest, bashful; *matrona*, Hor.

pūdicō, adv. (*pudicus*), *modestly*, *virtuously*, *chastely*, Cat.

pūdicitia -ae, f. (*pudicus*), *bashfulness*, *modesty*, *chastity*, *virtue*, Cic.; *Pudicitia*, personif. as a goddess (*patrician* and *plebeian*), Liv.

pūdicus -a -um (*pudeo*), *modest*, *bashful*, *chaste*, *virtuous*; **a**, of persons, Cic.; **b**, transf., of things, *mores*, *preces*, Ov.

pūdōr -ōris, m. (*pudeo*), *the feeling of shame*, *shyness*, *bashfulness*, *modesty*, *decey*. **I**. Lit., **a**, *natura pudorque meus*, my natural modesty, Cic.; *paupertas*, on account of poverty, Cic.; *fama*, Cic.; *pudor est* or *pudori est* with infin., *I am ashamed*, Ov.; **b**, *chastity*, *purity*; *pudorem projicere*, Ov.; *Pudor*, personif. as a deity, Verg. **II**. Meton., **A**, *that which causes shame*, a disgrace; *pudori esse*, Liv. **B**, *the blush of shame*; *famosus*, Ov.

puella -ae, f. (*puellus*), *a girl*, *maiden*. **I**. Lit., **A** Gen., *a maiden*, Cic. **B**. Esp., **1**, *a sweetheart*, Ov.; **2**, *a daughter*; *Danae puellae*, Hor. **II**. Transf., *a young woman*, *a young wife*, used of Penelope, Ov.; of Lucretia, Ov.; *puella Phasias*, Medea, Ov.; *Lesbis*, Sappho, Ov.; *Lyda*, Ophale, Ov.; *Cressa*, Phaedra, Ov.

puellāris -e (*puella*), of or belonging to a maiden or young woman, *girlish*, *maidenly*, Ov.

puellula -ae, f. (dim. of *puella*), *a little girl*, Cat.

puellus -i, m. (dim. of *puer*, for *puerulus*), *a little boy*, Lucr.

puer -i, m. (root PU, whence Laconian *παῖρ* = *país*). **I**, *a child*; plur., *pueri* = *children*, Cic. **II**. Esp., *a male child*, *boy*, *lad*. **A**. Lit., **a**, properly *a boy under seventeen*, Cic.; but used also of Octavianus in his nineteenth year, Cic.; and of Pallas, who commanded a company of soldiers, Verg.; *puer sive iam adolescens*, Cic.; **a**, *puero*, *a pueris*, from boyhood, Cic.; *ex pueris excedere*, to pass out of boyhood, Cic.; **b**, *boy* = *son*; *Ascanius puer*, Verg.; *Latoniae*, *Apollo*, Hor.; *Ledaes pueri*, *Castor* and *Pollux*, Hor. **B**. Transf., **1**, (like *país*), *a waiter*, *servant*, *a servant*, *slave*; *tuus*, Cic.; *pueri regii*, *royal pages*, Liv.; **2**, *an unmarried man*, *a bachelor*, Ov.

puerilis -e (*puer*), *youthful*, *boyish*. **I**. Lit., *aetas*, Cic. **II**. Transf., *puerile*, *childish*, *silly*; *consilium*, Cic.; *si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare*, Hor.

puerilitér, adv. (*puerilis*). **I**, *boyishly*, like a boy; *blandiri*, Liv. **II**. Transf., *childishly*, *foolishly*; *facere*, Cic.

pueritia -ae, f. (*puer*), *boyhood*; *a pueritia*, from boyhood, Cic.

puerperus -a -um (*puer* and *pario*), *relating to child-birth*; *verba*, words supposed to assist labour, Ov.

puerperium -ii, n. (*puerperus*), *a lying-in*, *labour*, *confinement*, Tac.

puertia = *pueritia* (q.v.).

puerulus -i, m. (dim. of *puer*), *a little boy*, *a young slave*, Cic.

pūga (*pūga*) -ae, f. (*πῦγῆ*), *the rump*, *buttocks*, Hor.

pūgil -ilis, m. (connected with *pugnus*), *a boxer*, *fighter with the cestus*, *pugilist*, Cic.

pūglātio -ōnis, f. (*pugil*), *a fight with the cestus*, Cic.

pūgilātus -ūs, m. (*pugil*), *a fighting with the cestus*, Plaut.

pūgillāris -e (*pugillus*), *that can be grasped with the fist*, Juv.; subst., **pūgillāres** -ium, m. (sc. *libelli* or *codicilli*), *writing-tablets*, *woven tablets*, Cat.

pūgillus -i, m. (dim. of *pugnus*), *a handful*, Plin.

pūgio -ōnis, m. (*pungo*), *a dagger*, *dirk*, *poniard*. **I**. Lit., *crumentum pugionem tenens*, Cic. **II**. Fig., *plumbeus pugio*, *a weak argument*, Cic.

pūgiunculus -i, m. (dim. of *pugio*), *a little dagger*, Cic.

pugna -ae, f. (connected with *pugnus*), *a fight*, either of one man against another, or of several (*proelium*, *a fight between armies*, *combat*, *diuturnitate pugnae defessi praelio excedebant*, Caes.). **I**. A. Lit., **a**, gen., *equestris, cavalry engagement*, Cic.; *navalis*, Cic.; *pugnam committere*, Cic., *cum aliquo*, Cic.; *pugna decertare*, Caes.; **b**, esp., *athletic games*; *pugna quinquennis Graia Elide*, Ov. **B**. Meton., **a**, the line or array of battle; *pugnam medium tueri*, Liv. **II**. Transf., *contest*, *contention*; *doctissimorum hominum*, Cic.

pugnācitas -ātis, f. (*pugnax*), *desire of fighting*, *pugnacity*, Tac.

pugnāciter (*pugnax*), *pugnaciously*, *obstinately*; *certare cum aliquo*, Cic.; *pugnacissime defendere sententiam*, Cic.

pugnātor -ōris, m. (*pugno*), *a fighter*, *combatant*, *soldier*, Liv.

pugnax -ācis (*pugno*), *fond of fighting*, *combative*, *contentious*, *martial*. **I**. Lit., *pugnax Minerva*, Ov.; *centurio*, Cic. **II**. Transf., **A**, *combative*, *contentious*, *polemical*; *exordium dicendi*, Cic.; *oratio pugnacior*, Cic. **B**. Of discourse, *obstinate*, *refractory*; *contra senatorem*, Cic.

pugno, **1**. (*pugna*), *to fight*, *combat*, *give battle*. **I**. Lit., both of single combatants and of whole armies, *cum aliquo*, Caes.; *ex equo*, Cic.; *pro commodis patriae*, Cic.; *pugna summa contentione pugnata*, Cic.; *impers*, *pugnatur uno tempore omnibus locis*, Caes.; *partic*, subst., *pugnantes*, the combatants, Caes. **II**. Transf., **A**, *to struggle*, *to contend*, *fight*; *pugnāt Stoici cum Peripateticis*, Cic.; *sed ego tecum in eo non pugnabo, quominus utrum velis eligas*, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *to maintain in dispute*, Cic.; transf., of things, *pugnāt diu sententia secum*, Ov. **B**. Esp., **a**, *to contradict*; *ut tota in oratione tua tecum ipse pugnares*, Cic.; **b**, *to strive*, *struggle*, *exert oneself*; followed by ut or ne or quominus with the subj., *illud pugna et enitere ut*, etc., Cic.

pugnus -i, m. (root PUG, Gr. ΠΥΓ, whence πῦγ), *the fist*; *pugnum facere*, Cic.; *aliquem pugnis concidere*, Cic.

pulchellus -a -um (dim. of *pulcher*), *very pretty*; *Bacchae*, Cic.; used ironically of Clodius, with a pun on his surname *Pulcher*, Cic.

1. pulcher -chra -chrum and **pulcer** -era -crum (connected with *pol-ire*, *par-ere*, etc.), *beautiful*, *fair*, *lovely*. **I**. Lit., *puer*, Cic.; *quid aspectu pulchrius*? Cic.; *urbs pulcherrima*, Caes. **II**. Transf., **a**, *excellent*, *admirable*, *fine*, *glorious*; *exemplum*, Caes.; *facinus*, Sall.; *factum pulcherrimum*, Sall.; *pulchrum est*, it is noble, glorious, fine; with acc. and infin., *illis pulcherrimum fuit tantam verbis imperii gloriam tradere*, Cic.; **b**, *lucky*, *happy*; *dies*, Hor.; *ne pulchrum se ac beatum putaret*, Cic.

2 Pulcher -chri, m. **I.** a Roman surname, e.g., P. Claudius Pulcher. **II.** Pulchri Promontorium, a promontory in Africa, now Cap Bono.

pulchrē (pulcrē), adv. (pulcher), beautifully, admirably, excellently, nobly; dicere, Cic.; hostia litatur pulcherrime, very favourably, Cic.; pulchre est mihi, all's well with me, Cic.; used as an exclamation of approval, bravo! well done! Hor.

pulchritudo (pulcritudo) -inis, f. (pulcher), beauty, excellence. **I.** Lit., corporis. **II.** Fig., excellence; virtutis, Cic.; verborum, Cic.

pulējum (pulējium) -i, n. *seabone*, pen-nyroyal, Cic.; fig., ad cuius rutam pulejo mihi tui sermonis utendum est, sweetness, Cic.

pulēx -icis, m. a *sea*, Plaut.

pullārius -ii, m. (pullus), the feeder of the sacred chickens, Cic.

pullātus -a -um (2. pullus), clad in dirty or black garments (of mourners); proceres, Juv.

pullūlo, l. to shoot up, sprout out. **A.** a, of plants, etc., Verg.; **B.** poet., transf., tot pullat atra columbis, burgeons with, Verg. **B.** Fig., quae (luxuria) incipiebat pullulare, luxuriate, Nep.

1. pullus -i, m. (root PU, whence puer, Gr. πῦλος, etc.), a young animal. **I.** Lit., a, gen., columbinus, Cic.; pulli ex ovīs orti, Cic.; **b**, esp., a young cock (whence Fr. poulet), Hor.; of the sacred chickens, Cic., Liv. **II.** Transf., of men; **a**, as a term of endearment, chicken, Hor.; **b**, pullus milvinus, a young kite, Cic.

2. pullus -a -um (connected with πῦλλος), dark-coloured, blackish, greyish black; capilli, Ov.; myrtus, dark-green, Hor.; esp., pulla vestis, a garment of undyed wool, worn as mourning, Cic.; poet., pulla stamina (of the threads of the Parcae), add, gloomy, Ov.; subst., **pullum** -i, n. a dark-coloured garment, Ov.

pulmentārium -ii, n. (pulmentum), a relish, anything eaten with bread; pulmentaria quære endando, get an appetite by hard work, Hor.

pulmentum -i, n. (= pulpaementum, from pulpa), a relish, Hor.; in general, food, victuals; nullum in singula pulmenta minuere, into small portions, Hor.

pulmo -ōnis, m. (ἰστρον πλεῦμον = πνεῦμα), the lung; usually pl., pulmōnes, the lungs, Cic.

pulmōnēus -a -um, of or relating to the lungs, pulmonary, Plaut.

pulpa -ae, f. flesh; **a**, lit., Mart.; **b**, meton., pulpa scelerata, the flesh as sign of sensuality, Pers.

pulpāmentum -i, n. (pulpa). **I.** flesh, esp. of fish, Plin. **II.** a relish; mihi est pulpamentum tama, Cic.

pulpitum -i, n. a platform, tribune for public readings, debates, etc., Hor.; for actors, "the boards" of a theatre, Ov.

puls, pultis, f. (πόλτος), a porridge or pot-tage of flour, pulse, used as food for the sacred chickens, Cic.

pulsatio -ōnis, f. (pulso), a knocking, striking, beating, Cic.; scuturum, Liv.

pulso, l. (intens. of pello), to strike, beat, knock. **I.** Gen., l. lit., **a**, of stamping the ground, dancing, etc., pede libero tellurem, Hor.; of horses, pedibus spatium Olympi, poet. = to hasten over, Ov.; **b**, of knocking at the door, fores, Ov.; **c**, to beat, ill-treat; pulsare et verberare aliquem, Cic.; transf., of the wind, storms, etc., piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbri, Verg.; **d**, to knock against, reach to; ipse arduus alta pulsat sidera, Verg.; **e**, to

strike, touch, of a musical instrument: septem discrimina vocum, Verg.; **2**, fig., **a**, to move, affect; dormientium animos externā et advan-ticiā visione pulsari, Cic.; **b**, to alarm, agitate; pavor pulsans, Verg. **II.** to drive away; sagittam, Verg.; divi pulsati, Verg.

pulsus -us, m. (pello), a pushing, beating, striking, blow, push, stroke. **I.** Gen., remorum, Cic.; pedum, a footstep, Verg.; lyrae, a playing on the lyre, Ov.; pulsum venarum attingere, to feel the pulse, Tac. **II.** influence, impulse; exter-nus pulsus animos commovet, Cic.

pulto, l. (= palso), to knock, beat, strike; januam, Plaut.

pulvērēus -a -um (pulvis). **I.** full of dust, dusty; nubes, dust-clouds, Verg.; solum, Ov. **II.** Act., raising dust; palla (Boreae), Ov.

pulvērulentus -a -um (pulvis), full of dust, dusty. **I.** Lit., via, Cic. **II.** Fig., won by hard work; praemia militiae, Ov.

pulvillus -i, m. (dim. of pulvinus), a little pillow, Hor.

pulvinar -āris, n. (pulvinus). **I.** a couch covered with cushions placed for the images of the gods at the Lectisternium (q.v.), a cushioned seat; pulvinar suscipere, Liv.; dedicare, Cic.; meton., ad omnia pulvinaria supplicatio decreta est, at all the temples, Cic. **II.** Transf., a state couch for any distinguished person, Cic.

pulvinārium -ii, n. (pulvinus), a cushioned seat for the gods, Liv.

pulvinus -i, m. a pillow, cushion, Cic.

pulvis -ēris, m. and rarely f. dust. **I.** Lit., **A.** multus erat in calceis pulvis, Cic.; pulvis eruditus, or simply pulvis, the sand or dust in which the old mathematicians drew their diagrams, Cic.; numquam eruditum illum pulverem attingistis, you have never learnt mathe-matics, Cic.; pulvis exiguus, a handful of dust thrown on the dead, Hor.; poet., pulvis hibernus, dry winter, Verg.; plur., novendiales pulveres, dust nine days old (= fresh ashes of the dead), Hor.; prov., sulcus in pulvere ducere, to labour in vain, Juv. **B.** Esp., the dust of the circus or wrestling-place; pulvis Olympicus, Hor.; hence, meton., place of exercise, arena; dominant in pulvere currus, Verg.; and fig., scene of action; doctrinam in solem atque pulverem proderit, into public, Cic.; sine pulvere palmae, without effort, Hor. **II.** Transf., the earth, Prop.

pumex -icis, m. (f. Cat.), pumice-stone. **I.** Lit., esp. as used for polishing marble, books, etc., Cat., Ov. **II.** Transf., any kind of soft, porous stone; pumices cavi, Verg.

pumiceus -a -um (pumex), made of pumice-stone, Ov.

pumico, l. (pumex), to polish with pumice-stone, Cat.

pūmillo -ōnis, c. a dwarf, Lucr.

punctum, adv. (pungo), by stabbing, by thrusting (opp. caesim); petere hostem, Liv.

punctum -i, n. (pungo). **I.** a little hole, small puncture, Mart. **II.** l. lit., **a**, a point, and meton., a division of a discourse, a short clause, section; puncta argumentorum, Cic.; **b**, in the comitia, the point made on a tablet as often as one of the candidates was voted for, hence a vote; quot in ea tribu puncta tuleris, Cic.; hence, transf., approval, applause; discedo Al-caeus puncto illius, Hor.; omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci, Hor.; **2**, transf., a mathematical point, the smallest quantity; hence, **a**, a very small space; quasi punctum terrae, Cic.; **b**, a small portion of time, a moment; ad punctum temporis, in a moment, Cic.

pungo, pūpūgi, punctum, 3. to prick, puncture, stab. **I.** 1, lit., a, neminem, Cic.; **b**, to make by piercing; vulnus quod acu punctum videretur, Cic.; **2**, transf., **a**, to penetrate, enter; corpus, Lucr.; **b**, to touch, move; sensum, Lucr.; **c**, to point off; hence, puncto tempore, in a moment, Lucr. **II.** Fig., to sting, vex, annoy, mortify; epistola illa ita me pupugit, ut somnum mihi ademerit, Cic.; si paupertas memordit, si ignominia pupugit, Cic.

Pūnicēus, v. Poeni.

Pūnicus, Pūnoce, v. Poeni.

pūnio (poenio) -ivi and -li -itum -ire, and dep. **pūnior** (poenior) -itus sum -iri (poena). **I.** to punish; sotes, Cic.; maleficia, Cic.; aliquem supplicio, Cic.; dep., peccatum, Cic. **II.** to avenge; dolorem, Cic.; dep., necem, Cic.

pūnitor -ōris, m. (punio), a punisher, avenger; doloris, Cic.

pūpa -ae, f. (pupus). **I.** a little girl, Mart. **II.** a doll, Pers.

pūpilla -ae, f. (dim. of pupa). **I.** an orphan girl, ward, minor, Cic. **II.** Transf. (like Gr. *πάππη*), the pupil of the eye, Cic.

pūpillāris -e (pupillus), of or relating to a ward; pecuniae, Liv.

pūpillus -i, m. (dim. of pupulus), an orphan, ward, Cic.

Pupīnia -ae, f. the Pupinian country in Latium, a sterile tract of country; hence, Pupiniensis ager, Liv.

Pūpius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; adj., lex Pupia, proposed by Pupius, a tribune, that the senate should not hold a meeting on the day of the Comitia.

puppis -is, f. the poop or stern of a vessel. **I.** Lit., navem convertere ad puppim, Cic.; ventus surgens a puppi, from behind, Verg.; fig., sedebamus in puppi, I sat at the helm of the state, Cic. **II.** Meton., the whole ship, Verg.; the constellation of the Ship, Cic. (abl. sing., puppi, acc., puppim).

pūpūla -ae, f. (dim. of pupa), the pupil of the eye, Cic.; meton., the eye, Hor.

pūpūlus -i, m. (dim. of pupus), a little boy, Cat.

pūpus -i, m. a boy, child, used as a term of endearment, Suet.

pūrē and poet. **pūrītēr**, adv. (purus). **I.** A. Lit., **a**, purely, cleanly; pure lauta corpora, Liv.; **b**, brightly; splendens Fario marmore purius, Hor. **B.** Transf., clearly, naturally; pure apparere, Hor. **II.** Fig., 1, gen., **a**, uprightly, purely; pure et eleganter acta vita, Cic.; pure et caste deos venerari, Cic.; **b**, of style, purely, faultlessly; pure et emendate loqui, Cic.; **2**, esp., finely, perfectly, entirely; quid pure tranquillet, Hor.

purgāmen -inis, n. (purgo). **I.** filth, dirt, sweepings; Vestae, that which was annually swept from the temple of Vesta, Ov. **II.** a means of purgation or expiation; mali, Ov.; caedis, Ov.

purgāmentum -i, n. (purgo), that which is cleaned out, swept away, sweepings, rubbish, filth; urbis, Liv.

purgātiō -ōnis, f. (purgo), a cleansing out, cleansing. **I.** 1, lit., alvi, purging, Cic.; **2**, meton., plur., purgationes, purgatives, Cic. **II.** Transf., excusing, justification, Cic.

purgo, 1. (purigo, from purus), to clean, cleanse. **I.** Lit., 1, locum, to clean out, make ready for ploughing, Cic.; arva longis lignibūs, Ov.; **2**, to purge the body; purgor bilem, I free myself from gall, Hor.; purgatum te illius morbi,

headed, Hor. **II.** Transf., 1, to purge, cleanse, purify; educ tecum omnes tuos, purga urbem, Cic.; **2**, to cleanse morally; **a**, to excuse, defend, justify; aliquem de luxuria, Cic.; civitatem facti dictique, Liv.; crimen, to confute, Cic.; with acc. and infin., to allege in defence, Liv.; **b**, to purge, purify religiously; populos, Ov.; **c**, to make good; malum facinus forti facinore, Liv.

pūrītēr = pure (q.v.).

purpūra -ae, f. (πορφύρα). **I.** the purple fish, Plin. **II.** Meton., **A.** the purple dye, purple, Verg. **B.** any stuff or texture dyed purple, purple cloth, Cic.

purpūrasco, 3. to become purple or dark, Cic.

purpūratūs -a -um (purpura), clad in purple. **I.** Adj., mulier, Plaut. **II.** Subst., a high dignitary among eastern princes (clad in purple); plur., courtiers; purpuratis tuis ista minitare, Cic.

purpūreus -a -um (πορφύρεος). **I.** purple, and so of shades resembling purple, blackish, dark-red, dark-brown, dark-violet; vestitus, Cic.; rubor, blush, Ov.; capillus, crinis, Verg.; mare, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** clad in purple; rex, Ov.; tyrannus, Hor.; transf., adorned with purple; torus, Ov.; purpureis pennis, with purple plumes, Verg. **B.** bright, beautiful; olores, Hor.; ver, Verg.

pūrus -a -um, clean, pure. **I.** A. Lit., **a**, unda, Verg.; fons, Plaut.; aere purior ignis, Ov.; terra, cleared of stones, stubble, etc., Cic.; **b**, of the air, sun, etc., bright, clear, Cic.; neut. subst., per purum, the clear sky, Verg. **B.** Transf., without addition, simple, plain; **a**, hasta, without a head, Verg.; **b**, unadorned, plain; parma, Verg.; argentum, without reliefs, Cic.; of dress, without ornament; esp., among the Romans, without a purple stripe; vestis, Verg.; toga, Phaedr.; **c**, clear, unmixed, unadulterated; nardum, Tib.; **d**, clear (gain, profit); quid possit ad dominos puri ac reliqui pervenire, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., 1, spotless; **a**, holy, upright; purus et integer, Cic.; **b**, free from crime, esp., murder; pura manus, Verg.; with genit., sceleris, Hor.; **c**, free from sensuality, chaste, pure; animam puram conservare, Cic.; **d**, of discourse, pure, faultless; pura et incorrupta consuetudo, Cic.; **2**, **a**, religious t. t., (a) unconsecrated, Cic.; (B) untrodden, undefiled; locus, Liv.; (γ) free from mourning (by completion of funeral rites); familia, Cic.; (δ) act., purifying; arbor, Ov.; **b**, rhet. t. t., unadorned, natural, simple; purum genus dicendi, Cic.; **c**, legal t. t., without conditions, absolute, unconditional; iudicium, Cic.

pūs, pūris, n. corrupt matter; fig., gall, venom, Hor.

pūssillus -a -um, dim. very small, tiny, puny. **I.** Lit., testis, Cic.; Roma, Cic.; epistola, Cic. Subst., **pūssillum** -i, n. a trifle, a little, ap. Cic. **II.** Transf., **a**, of ability, very insignificant; ingenium, Mart.; **b**, of courage, animus, timid, Hor.; **c**, petty, mean; animus, Cic.; **d**, little, insignificant; causa, Ov.

pūsiō -ōnis, m. a little boy, Cic.

pūtā (imper. 2. puto), for example, suppose, for instance, Hor.

pūtāmen -inis, n. (1. puto), a cutting, paring, shred, shell, Cic.

pūtēal -ālis, n. (puteus). **I.** a stone curb round the mouth of a well. **II.** Transf., a similar enclosure around a sacred place—e.g., the Puteal Libonis or Scribonianum at Rome, where the usurers carried on business, in the Comitium, Cic.

pūtēālis -a (puteus), of or relating to a well; andae, Ov.; lymphae, Lucr.

pūtēārius -li, m. (puteus), a well-sinker, Liv.

pūtēo, 2. (root PUT, Gr. ΠΥΘ, whence πύθω, πύθονται), to stink, Cic.

Pūtēōli (Pōtēōli) -ōrum, m. a town in Campania on the coast, with many mineral springs, favourite resort of the Romans, now Pozzuolo. Hence, **Pūtēōlānus** -a -um, belonging to Puteoli. Subst., a, **Pūtēōlānum** -i, n. an estate of Cicero, near Puteoli; b, **Pūtēōlāni** -ōrum, m. the people of Puteoli.

pūter -tris -tre and **putris** -a. I. rotten, putrid, stinking; poma, Ov.; fervent examina putri de bove, Ov. II. Transf., loose, flabby, crumbling, friable; gleba, Verg.; campus, Verg.; manibus, Hor.; oculi, languishing, Hor.

pūtesco (pūtisco) -tū, s. (puteo), to decay, become rotten, grow putrid, Cic.

pūtēus -i, m. (root PUT, connected with BŌΘ, whence βόσπος), a pit; a, in agriculture, a pit, trench, Verg.; b, a well, spring, Cic.

pūtīdē, adv. (putidus), of discourse, affectually, disgustingly; dicere, Cic.; putidius litteras exprimere, Cic.

pūtīdiuscūlus -a -um (dim. of putidus), somewhat affected, nauseous, Cic.

pūtīdus -a -um (puteo), rotten, stinking, putrid. A. Lit., caro, Cic. B. Transf., 1, cerebrum putidius, adilled, Hor.; 2, nauseous, troublesome, pedantic, affected; haec satis spero vobis molesta et putida videri, Cic.; putidum est, with infin., it is pedantic, etc., Cic.; of orators, affected, ornate; Demosthenes, Cic.

1. **pūto**, 1. (root PU, whence purus, putus), to cleanse; hence, to lop, to prune trees; vites, Verg.

2. **pūto**, 1. (root PUT, Gr. ΠΥΘ, πύθισθαι, aor. of πυνθάνομαι), to reckon. I. Gen., a, to reckon, calculate, compute, to estimate, value at; with genit. of value, magni putare honores, Cic.; with pro and the abl., aliquem pro nihilo, Cic.; with in and the abl., in hominum numero putabat, Cic.; with acc. of predicate, se solum beatum, Cic.; b, to consider, hold, believe, suppose; with acc., putare deos, to believe in the gods, Cic.; with acc. and infin., noli putare me mutare, Cic.; absol., non putaram, Cic.; parenthet., puto or ut puto, I suppose, Cic. II. a, to count over; rationes cum publicanis, settle accounts with, Cic.; b, to weigh, reflect; debes putare comitiis studium esse populi, non iudicium, Cic.

pūtor -ōris, m. (puteo), bad smell, stink, Lucr.

pūtrefācio -fēci -factum, s., pass., **pūtrefiō** -factus sum -fiēri (putreo and facio). I. to make rotten, and pass., to become rotten, decay; nuditum tectum patere imbribus putrefaciendum, Liv. II. to make pliable, to soften; ardentis saxa infuso aceto, Liv.

pūtresco -trūi, s. (putreo), to become rotten or decayed, Hor.

pūtrīdus -a -um (putreo), 1, rotten, decayed, putrid; dentes, Cic.; 2, loose, flabby, Cat.

pūtror -ōris, m. rottenness, putridity, Lucr.

pūtus -a -um (root PU, whence puto, purus), pure, unmixed, unadulterated: usually found in connexion with purus, Plaut.; without purus, meae putissimae orationes, brilliant, Cic.

pūcta (-es) -ae, m. (πίκτης), a boxer, pugilist, Phaedr.

Pydna -ae, f. (Πύδνα), a town in Macedonia, where Aemilius Paulus defeated Perseus, king of Macedonia, 168 B.C., perhaps modern Ayan. Hence, **Pydnaei** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Pydna.

pŷga = puga (q.v.).

pŷgargus -i, m. (πύγαργος), 1, the fish-eagle, Plin.; 2, a species of antelope, Juv.

Pygmaei -ōrum, m. (Πυγμαῖοι), the Pygmies, a race of dwarfs supposed to inhabit Africa, and to engage in war with cranes. Hence, adj., **Pygmaeus** -a -um, Pygmaean; quae Pygmaeo sanguine gaudet avis, the crane, Ov.

Pygmaliōn -ōnis, m. (Πυγμαλίων), I. grandson of Agenor, who fell in love with a beautiful statue which he had made, and which Venus at his prayer endowed with life. II. king in Tyre, brother of Dido, whose husband he slew.

Pŷlādēs -ae and -is, m. (Πυλάδης), son of Strophius, and the faithful friend of Orestes; hence, prov. for a faithful friend, Ov. Hence, adj., **Pŷlādēus** -a -um, Pyladean; amicitia, i.e., faithful, tender, Cic.

pŷlāe -ārum, f. (πύλαι, gates), passes between mountains, defiles. I. Gen., Tauri, separating Cappadocia from Cilicia, Cic. II. Exp., Pylae = Thermopylae, Liv. Hence, **Pŷlāicus** -a -um, relating to Thermopylae; concilium, convention, congress held at Thermopylae, Liv.

Pŷlaemēnēs -is, m. an old king of the Henei in Paphlagonia, killed before Troy.

Pŷlius, Pylus.

Pŷlus (-ōs) -i, f. (Πύλος), name of two cities in the Peloponnesus, one in Messenia, the residence of Neleus, now Alt-Navarinum; the other in Triphylia, the residence of Nestor, hence called Nestorica, Ov.; hence, adj., **Pŷlius** -a -um, a, relating to Pylus; subst., **Pŷlius** -i, m. the Pylion, i.e., Nestor; b, poet. = of Nestor; dies, Ov.

pŷra -ae, f. (πυρά). I. a funeral pyre, Verg. II. As a proper name, **Pyra** -ae, f. a place on Mount Oeta, where Hercules burnt himself.

Pŷracmōn -ōnis, m. (Πυράκμων), one of the Cyclopes of Vulcan.

Pŷracmōs -i, m. one of the Centaurs at the wedding of Pirithous.

pŷrāmidātus -a -um, pyramidal, Cic.

pŷrāmīs -īdis, f. (πυραμῖς), a pyramid, Cic.

1. **Pŷrāmus** -i, m. (Πύραμος), the lover of Thisbe, who stabbed herself in the belief that he was dead.

2. **Pŷrāmos** -i, m. (Πύραμος), a river in Cilicia, now Geihun.

Pŷrēne -ēs, f. (Πυρήνη), daughter of Bebryx, beloved by Hercules, buried in the mountain called after her; hence, **Pŷrēnaeus** -a -um, belonging to Pyrene; Pyrenaei Montes, the Pyrenees, the mountains between Gaul and Spain; so simply, **Pŷrēnaeus** -i, m., Liv. (Pŷrēnē, in Tib.).

pŷrēthrūm -i, n. (πύρεθρον), a plant, pelitory, Ov.

Pyrgi -ōrum, m. (Πύργοι = turres), a town in Etruria, now the village of St. Severo. Hence, **Pyrgensis** -e, belonging to Pyrgi.

Pyrgo -ās, f. the nurse of Priam's children.

Pŷriphlēgēthōn -ōntis, m. (Πυριφλεγέθων), the fire-stream, a river in the lower world; gen., simply Phlegethon.

Pŷrōis (-eis) -entos, m. (πυρόεις), fiery, one of the horses of the sun, Ov.

pŷrōpus -i, m. (πυρρός), a kind of mixed metal, bronze, Ov.

Pyrrha -ae, f. (Πύρρα). **I.** daughter of Epimetheus, wife of Deucalion. **II.** a town in Lesbos, now Caloni. **Adj.** **Pyrrhiās** -ādis, f. relating to the town of Pyrrha.

Pyrrho (Pyrrho) -ōnis, m. (Πύρρων), a Greek philosopher of Elis, founder of the so-called Sceptical School, contemporary of Alexander the Great. Hence, **Pyrrhōnēi** -ōrum, m. the followers of Pyrrho.

Pyrrhus -i, m. (Πύρρος). **I.** son of Achilles and Deidamia of Sicyrus (also called Neoptolemos), founder of a monarchy in Epirus, killed at Delphi by Orestes. **II.** king in Epirus, enemy of the Romans. Hence, **Pyrrhēum** -i, n. the royal castle of Pyrrhus.

Pythagōrās -ae, m. (Πυθαγόρας), Greek philosopher of Samos (about 550 B.C.), who afterwards settled in Lower Italy (in Crotona and Metapontum), and founded the school named after him. Hence, **Pythagōrēus** -a -um, Pythagorean, and subst., a Pythagorean.

Pytho -ūs, f. (Πυθώ), the old name of the part of Phocis at the foot of Parnassus where Delphi lay. Hence, **A. Pythicus** -a -um, Pythian, Delphic, relating to Apollo. **B. Pythius** -a -um, relating to Apollo, Delphic; subst., a, **Pythia** -ae, f. the priestess who delivered the oracles at Delphi; **b. Pythia** -ōrum, n. (τὰ Πύθια), the Pythian games, celebrated every five years in the Cumaean plains near Delphi in honour of Apollo, who slew the Python.

Pythōn -ōnis, m. (Πύθων), a great snake killed by Apollo, near Delphi.

pytisma -ātis, m. (πύτισμα), the wine which is spit out or spured through the lips (in tasting), Juv.

pytisso, l. (πυτίσω), to spit out wine (in tasting), Ter.

pyxis -idis, f. (πύξις), a little box, casket, used for drugs, etc.; venenl, Cic.

Q.

Q, the sixteenth letter of the Roman alphabet, bet, only used before u followed by a vowel. It not unfrequently represents the Greek π; e.g., quinque *πέντε*, equus *ἵππος*, sequor *ἔπω*. For abbreviations in which Q. is used, see Table of Abbreviations.

quā, adv. (from *qui*, *quae*, *quod*). **I.** on which side, where; ad omnes introitus qua adiri poterat, Cic.; corresp., ea . . . qua, Caes. **II.** *transl.*, *A.* partitive, qua . . . qua, partly . . . partly; both . . . as well as, qua dominus qua advocatus, Cic. **B.** in so far as, in as much as; effuge qua potes, Ov., Cic. **C.** in what manner, how; illuc qua veniam? Cic.

quācumque, adv. (sc. *parte*, from *quicumque*). **I.** wherever, wheresoever; quācumque iter fecit, Cic. **II.** by all means, in every manner, Verg.

quādamtēnūs, adv. to a certain point, so far; found in the tmesis, est quādam prodire tenus, Hor.

Quādi -ōrum, m. a people in the south-east of Germany in modern Moravia.

quādra, v. quadrus.

quādrāgēni -ae -a, num. distrib. (quadrāginta), forty each, Cic.

quādrāgēsīmus -a -um (quadrāginta), the

fortieth; subst., **quādrāgēsīma** -ae, f. 94 fortieth part; esp., as a tax, Tac.

quādrāgēs, adv. forty times, Cic.

quādrāginta, forty, Cic.

quādrans -antis, m. (quadro), a fourth part, quarter. **I.** heres ex quadrante, to the fourth part of the property, Suet. **II.** As a coin, the fourth part of an as, three unciae, Liv.; the ordinary price of a bath; dum tu quadrante lavatum rex ibis, Hor.

quādrantal -ālis, n. a liquid measure containing 8 congi, Plaut.

quādrantārius -a -um (quadrans), pertaining to a quarter. **I.** Gen., tabulae quadrantariae, reduction of debts by a quarter in consequence of the lex Valeria feneratoria, Cic. **II.** Esp., costing a quarter of an as, Cic.

quādrātus -a -um (quadro), quadrangular, square. **A.** Adj., saxum, Liv.; agmen, a square of soldiers, Cic. **B.** Subst., **quādrātum** -i, n.; a, a square, Cic.; b, t. t. of astronomy, quadrature, Cic.

quādrīdūm (quātrīdūm, quatridūm) -i, n. (quatuor and dies), a space of four days; quadrīdno quo haec gesta sunt, Cic.

quādrīennium -ii, n. (quatuor and annus), a period of four years, Cic.

quādrīfāriam, adv. (quatuor), fourfold, in four parts, Liv.

quādrīfīdus -a -um (quatuor and fīdo), split into four portions, Verg.

quādrīgāe -ārum, f. (= quadrīguae, from quatuor and jugum), a team of four horses abreast, used of the animals alone, of the animals and the chariot, and of the chariot alone. **I.** Lit., alborum equorum, Liv.; esp., of racing chariots, curru quadrīgarum vehi, Cic. **II.** Fig., equis aut quadrīgīs poeticiis, Cic.

quādrīgārīus -ii, m. (quadrīga), the driver of four horses, a racing charioteer, Cic.

quādrīgātus -a -um (quadrīga), stamped with the figure of a quadrīga; nummi, silver denarii, Cic.

quādrīgūlae -ārum, f. (dim. of qu. -rīga), a little team of four horses, Cic.

quādrījūgls -e (quatuor and jugum), yoked four together; equi, Verg.

quādrījūgus -ā -um (quatuor and jugum), yoked four together; equi, Ov.; currus, Verg. subst., **quādrījūgl** -ōrum, m. a team of four horses, Ov.

quādrīmūs -a -um (quatuor), four years old, Cic.

quādrīngēnārīus -a -um (quadrīngeni), of four hundred each, Cic.

quādrīngēni -ae -a (quadrīngenti), num. distrib., four hundred each, Liv.

quādrīngētēni -ae -a, four hundred each, Liv.

quādrīngētēsīmus -a -um (quadrīngenti), the four hundredth, Liv.

quādrīngēti -ae -a (quatuor and centum), four hundred, Cic.

quādrīngētīēs, four hundred times, Cic.

quādrīpartītō, in four parts, Co.

quādrīpartītus (quādrīpertītus) -a -um (quatuor and partior), divided into four parts, fourfold; distributio, Cic.

quādrīrēmīs -e (quatuor and remis), with four banks of oars; quadrīremis navis, and

subst., **quādrirēmis** -is, f. a ship with four banks of oars, Cic.

quādrivium -ī, n. (quatuor and via), a place where four roads meet, Cat.

quādro, 1. (quadrus). **I.** Transit, to make square, to square; transf., to join properly together, complete rhythmically; quadrandae orationis industria, Cic. **II.** Intransit, to be square; a, to fit exactly, to suit; omnia in istam quadrant, correspond with, Cic.; b, esp., of accounts, to agree; quo modo sexcenta eodem modo quadrarint, Cic.

quādrum, v. quadrus.

quādrupēdāns -antis (quatuor and pes), going on four feet, galloping; a, adj., Echelus, a Centaur, Ov.; transf., sonitus (of a galloping horse), Verg.; b, subst., a horse, Verg.

quādrupes -pēdis (quatuor and pes), four-footed; usually subst., **quādrupes** -pēdis, c. a fourfooted animal, quadruped; (a) masc., saucius quadrupes, Verg.; (β) fem., quadrupes nulla, Verg.

quādruplātor -ōris, m. (quadruplor), an informer who received a fourth part of the penalty, Cic.

quādruplēs -plīcis (quatuor and plīco), fourfold, quadruple, Liv.

quādruplor, 1. dep. to be an informer, Plaut. (cf. quadruplator).

quādruplus -a -um (quatuor and plus = τετραπλούς = τετραπλούς), fourfold. Subst., **quādruplum** -ī, n. four times the amount, four times as much; iudicium dare in quadruplum, Cic.

quādrus -a -um (quatuor), square. Subst., **A. quādra** -ae, f. a square; 1, a square dining-table; hence, a piece of bread used as a plate, Verg.; alienā vivere quādra, to live at another person's table, Juv.; 2, a square piece or morsel, Hor. **B. quādrum** -ī, n. a square; transf., redigere omnes in quadrum numerumque sententias, proper order, Cic.

quaerito, 1. (intens. of quaero). **I.** to seek eagerly, Plaut. **II.** to inquire eagerly, Plaut.

quaero, quaesivi, quaesitum, 3. **I.** to seek, search for; 1, lit., (a) of persons, suos, Caes.; liberos ad necem, Cic.; portum, Caes.; (β) of things, te decisa suum dextera quaerit, Verg.; 2, transf. (a) to seek to obtain, strive to get; alicui or sibi honores, Cic.; gloriam bello, Cic.; (β) to prepare, make ready for; fugam ex Italia, Cic.; (γ) to seek with longing, to miss, want; Caesarem, Hor.; eas balneas, Cic.; with ut and the subj., quaeris ut suscipiam cogitationem, Cic.; (δ) to look round about for, think of; omisso veteri consilio novum, Sall.; (e) with infin., to seek to, wish to; abrumperē lucem, Verg.; 3, to investigate, make an examination of; reliquorum sententiam, Cic.; with de and the abl., de vita et de moribus, Cic.; 4, to wish to know, to ask, to inquire; alicum a janua, to ask after some one at the door of his house, Cic.; aliquid ex or de aliquo, gen. with rel. sent., de te quaero utrum . . . an, Cic.; quaesivisti si (whether) incolomis evasisset, Liv.; partic. subst., **quaesitum** -ī, n. the question, Ov.; 5, to ask judicially, hold a judicial investigation, inquire into; de morte alicuius, Cic.; de servo in dominum, to interrogate the slave under torture about his master, Cic. **II. a**, to seek = to obtain (by work, etc.), to win, gain; nummos aratro et manu, Cic.; jam diu nihil quaesivisse, Cic.; partic. subst., **quaesitum** -ī, n. and plur., **quaesita** -ōrum, n. that which is gained, acquisition, Ov.; b, to look round for in vain, to miss; Siciliam in Sicilia.

Cic.; quaerit Boeotia Dirce, Ov.; c, to demand, make necessary; dictatoriam majestatem, Liv.

quaesitio -ōnis, f. (quaero), an interrogation by torture, Tac.

quaesitor -ōris, m. (quaero), an investigator, inquirer, esp., a judicial investigator, Cic.; criminum, Liv.

quaesitum, v. quaero.

quaesitus -a -um, p. adj. (from quaero). **I.** sought out, uncommon, select, extraordinary; leges quaesitores (opp. simplices), Tac. **II.** unnatural, affected; comitas, Tac.

quaeso -ivi, 3. (another form of quaero). **I.** to seek for, strive to obtain, Plaut. **II.** to beg, beseech, entreat; with acc., ventorum paces, Lucr.; with ut or ne and the subj., a vobis quaeso ut, etc., Cic.; absol., I beg, I entreat; tu, quaeso, scribe, Cic.

quaesticiulus -ī, m. (dim. of quaestus), a small gain, slight profit, Cic.

quaestio -ōnis, f. (quaero), a seeking, searching. **A.** an asking, questioning; captivum, Caes. **B. 1**, an inquiring, investigating, inquiry; tota fere quaestio tractata videtur, Cic.; in quaestione vocare, to investigate, Cic.; 2, meton., a, the subject of inquiry; de natura deorum, Cic.; b, esp., rhet. t. t., (a) the subject of debate in a speech, Cic.; (β) the main point, the issue, Cic. **C. 1**, a public judicial inquiry; investigation, often with torture, haec quaestiones in senatu habitae, Cic.; quaestionem habere de viri morte, Cic.; quaestionem habere de servis in filium, Liv.; quaestionem inter sicarios exercere, on an assassination, Cic.; quaestiones perpetuae, standing courts of justice at Rome for the investigation of crime (instituted 149 B.C.); 2, meton., record (of such a court), fictam quaestionem conscribere, Cic.

quaestiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of quaestio), a little question; ponere alicui quaestiunculam, Cic.

quaestor -ōris, m. (for quaesitor, from quaero), the quaestor, in plur., the quaestores, magistrates in Rome, originally two in number, who inquired into and punished capital crimes; in full, quaestores paricidii; gen., simply quaestores, Cic.; in later times there were other quaestors, quaestores aerarii and urbani, the magistrates who took charge of the public treasury and expenditure; other quaestors accompanied the consuls and praetors on military expeditions and to provincial commands, and acted as paymasters; the number of quaestors, originally two, was in the end raised to eighteen.

quaestorius -a -um (quaestor), belonging or relating to a quaestor. **I.** Gen., A. Adj., comitia, for choice of a quaestor, Cic.; officium, duty of quaestor, Cic.; scelus, committed by a quaestor, or investigated by a quaestor, Cic.; porta, gate in the camp near the quaestor's tent, Liv. **B.** Subst., **quaestorium** -ī, n. 1, (sc. tentorium), the quaestor's tent in camp, Liv.; 2, (sc. aedificium), the quaestor's dwelling in a province, Cic. **II.** Esp., having the rank of a quaestor. **A.** Adj., legatus, Cic. **B.** Subst., **quaestorius** -ī, m. one who had been quaestor, Cic.

quaestuosus -a -um (quaestus), gainful, profitable. **I.** mercatura, Cic. **II.** Of persons, 1, fond of gain, eager after profit; homo, Cic.; 2, having gained much, rich, Tac.

quaestura -ae f. (quaestor), the office of dignity of the quaestor, quaestorship, Cic.

quaestus -ūs, m. (quaero), a gaining, getting, profit, gain, advantage; quaestus ac lucrum unius anni et unius anni, Cic.; quaestui deditum esse, to be devoted to money-getting, Sall.; quaestui habere rempublicam, to make the administra-

tion of the state an occasion of profit, Cic.; *furtis quaestum facere*, Cic.; *quaestu judiciario pasci, to live on the pay of a judge*, Cic.

quālibet (**quālūbēt**), adv. (abl. of *quilibet*). **I.** *wherever you like, everywhere*, Plaut. **II.** *in any way you please*, Cat.

quālis -a (from *quam*, as *talis* from *tam*) = *modus, of what sort, what kind of*. **I.** Interrog., *qualis est istorum oratio?* Cic. **II.** Rel., with corresponding *talis*, as; without *talis*, of such a kind, such as; *qualem te praeiustit, talem te impertias*, Cic.; *ut res non tales, quales ante habitae sint, habendae videantur*, Cic.; *in hoc bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit, such a war as*, Caes.; *doce me quales sint*, Cic. **III.** Indef. subst., *quale, having some quality or other; illa quae appellantur qualia*, Cic.

quālescūquē, **quālēcūquē**. **I.** Rel., of whatever kind, of whatever sort; *homines qualescūque sunt*, Cic. **II.** Indef., any, without exception, any whatever; *sin qualescūque locum sequimur*, Cic.

quālislibet, **quālēlibet**, of what sort you will; *formae litterarum vel aureae vel qualeslibet*, Cic.

quālitās -ātis, f. (*qualis*), a quality, property, Cic.

quālītēr, adv. (*qualis*), as, just as, Ov.

quālus -i, m. and **quālum** -i, n. a wicker-basket, Verg.

quam (acc. of *quae*, analogous to *tam*), *how, in what way; and emphatic, how much*. **I.** In correlation. **A.** In comparison, *a*, with *tam*, *v. tam*; with *tam* left out, *homo non, quam isti sunt, gloriosus*, Liv.; *quam si = tanquam si*, as if, Cic.; often with *superl.*, *quam inaximā possum voce dico, with as loud a voice as possible*, Cic.; *quam celerrime potuit*, Caes.; elliptically, without *possum*, as much as possible, very; with *adj.* and *adv.* in *posit.* and *superl.*, *quam magnis itineribus*, Caes.; *quam plurimo vendere, as dear as possible*, Cic.; *quam saepissime, as often as possible*, Cic.; *quam primum, as soon as possible*, Cic.; *nocte quam longa est, the whole long night through*, Verg.; *b*, with *tantus*, *v. tantus*; *c*, with *sic*, Verg.; *d*, with comparatives or words implying comparison, *than, as*; *nihil est magis timendum quam, etc.*, Cic.; *major sum quam cui possit, etc., too great to be, etc.*, Ov.; with a second comparative following, *longior quam latior, more long than wide*, Cic.; with a *superl.*, to express an emphatic comparative, *cum tyranno, quain qui umquam, saevissimo*, Liv.; with verbs implying a comparison, such as *malle, potius malle, praestare, etc.*, Caes.; and other words of similar meaning, as *aeque, supra, ultra, secus, alius, aliter, alibi, dissimilis, diversus, etc.*; *quam pro, foll.* by *abl.*, after a comparison; *proelium atrocius quam pro numero pugnantium editur, fierius than you would expect from the number of the combatants*, Liv. **B.** In phrases relating to time, *after that, that; postero die or postridie quam*, Cic. **II.** To express degree, *how, how great, how little*; *a*, in indirect speech, (*a*) with *adv.* and *adj.*, *memoriā tenetis quam valde admurmuravit*, Cic.; (*b*) with verbs, *attende jam, quam ego defugiam auctoritatem consulatus mei*, Cic.; *b*, in direct speech, in questions and exclamations; (*a*) with *adj.* and *adv.*, *quam multis, quam paucis*, Cic.; (*b*) with verbs, *quam hoc non curo*, Cic.

quāmdū, so long as, as long as, until; *quāmdū potuit tacuit*, Caes.; *disces quāmdū vales*, Cic.

quāmlibet, adv. **I.** *as you please, as you will*, Lucr. **II.** *howsoever, ever so much; manus quāmlibet infirmas*, Ov.

quāmbrem (**quāmbrem**), on which account, for which reason, wherefore, why. **I.** Interrog., Cic. **II.** Rel., *si res reperietur quam ob rem videantur*, Cic.

quāmprimum, adv. as soon as possible, forthwith, Cic.

quāquam, conj. *although, though, and sometimes at the beginning of a sentence, nevertheless, notwithstanding, and yet, yet*; gen. with *indic.*, only in classical prose with *subj.* when the thought would require the *subj.* even without *quāquam*; *medici quāquam intelligunt saepe, tamen numquam aegris dicunt*, Cic.; at the beginning of a sentence, *quāquam quis ignorat*, Cic.; with a *partic.*, *omnia illa quae sunt extra, quāquam expetenda, summo bono continerentur*, Cic.

quāmvīs, **I.** Adv. **A.** Gen., as you will, as much as you please, ever so much; *quāmvīs multos nominatim proferre*, Cic.; et *praeter eos quāmvīs enumeres multos licet*, Cic. **B.** as much as possible, very much, exceedingly; *quāmvīs copiose*, Cic. **II.** Conj. *however much, although, albeit*, gen. with *subj.*; *quāmvīs prudens sis, tamen, etc.*, Cic.; with an *adj.* or *partic.* without a verb, *quāmvīs iniqua possit*, Cic.

quānam (abl. of *quinam*), where indeed, where, Liv.

quāndō, adv. and conj. **I.** Adv., when. **A.** when = at what time; **a**, interrog., *quando enim me ista curasse arbitramini?* Cic.; **b**, rel., non intelligitur, quando obrepit senectus, Cic.; **c**, indef., at any time, ever; *quaestio num quando amici novi veteribus sint anteposendi*, Cic. **B.** when = in what circumstances, Cic. **II.** Conj., *a*, temporal = when; *tum quando legatos Tyrum misimus*, Cic.; *b*, causal, since, because; *quando ad majores quaedam nati sumus*, Cic.

quāndocūquē, adv. **I.** Rel., whenever, as often as; *quāndocūque trahunt invisa negotia Romam*, Hor. **II.** Indef., at some time or other; *quāndocūque mihi poenas dabis*, Ov.

quāndocū, adv. **I.** Rel., whenever, as often as, Cic. **II.** Indef., at some time or other, Cic.

quāndocūquē, conj. since, because, Cic.

quantillus -a -um (dim. of *quantulus*), how little! how small! how insignificant! Plaut.

quanto, v. *quantus*.

quāntōpērē (**quāntō ōpērē**), adv. (*quantus* and *opus*), with what great trouble. **I.** Lit., with what care, how much; *quanto se opere custodiant bestiae*, Cic. **II.** Transf., to what an extent, how much; *dicere non potest, quanto opere gaudeant*, Cic.

quantulus -a -um (dim. of *quantus*), how little, how small, how unimportant; *quantulus sol nobis videtur!* Cic.; *quantulum judicare possemus*, Cic.

quāntuliscūquē -icūquē -umcūquē, how little soever, however small; *de hac mea, quantulacūque est, facultate*, Cic.; neut. subst., *how little soever; quantulacūque dicebamus*, Cic.

quantum, v. *quantus*.

quantumvis, **I.** Adv. as much as you please, ever so much, very much, Suet. **II.** Conj. although; *ille catus, quantumvis rusticus*, Hor.

quantus -a -um (from *quam* and *adj.* ending *tus*), of what size, how great. **I.** Rel. = *modus*. **A.** Gen. of size, number, etc., how great, and (without corresponding *tantus*) as great as; of time, how long, so long as; of other relations, how important, as important as; **1**, *adj.*, (*a*) with *tantus* or *tam*, *v. tantus, tam*; (*b*) with *correl.*

fest out, ut acciperent pecuniam quantum vel-
lent, Cic.; *no longer*, *as long as it*
lasted, the whole long night, Ov.; *quantā* maximā
celeritate potui, *with the greatest possible speed*,
Liv.; 2, neut. subst., quantum; *a*, with genit.
or absol., quantum est ex Sicilia frumenti, Cic.;
quantum ego sentio, Cic.; quantum in me est,
as far as in me lies, Cic.; in quantum, in so far,
Ov.; *b*, genit. of price, *how dear*, at what
price; quanti locaverint, tantam pecuniam sol-
vendam, Cic.; quanti quanti, at whatever price,
Cic.; *c*, abl., quanto in comparatives, *the more*;
quanto longius discederent, eo, etc., Liv.; so,
quanto ante, Cic.; 3, neut., quantum, adv., *a*,
as far as; nisi quantum usus necessario cogeret,
Liv.; *b*, = *quam*, to strengthen a superl.,
quantum maxime accelerare poterat, Liv.; *c*,
parenthet., *ea*, quantum potui, *scilicet, to the best of*
my power, Cic. **II.** Interrog. = *πόσος*, *how*
great? **A.** Gen., 1, adj., (a) in direct questions,
in exclamations, quanta notitia antiquitatis?
Cic.; (β) in direct speech, quum ipsa pecunia
numero et summa sua, quanta fuerit, ostendat,
Cic.; 2, neut. subst., genit. quanti, at what a
price? how dear? in indirect questions, cum
scias, quanti Tulliam faciam, *how highly I*
esteem, Cic.; 3, neut., quantum, adv., *how*
much; quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore, Verg.;
B. Emphatic, *how little*? 1, adj., in indirect
speech, me ipsum poenitet, quanta sint, Cic.; 2,
subst., a, quantum, (a) in direct question, Ov.;
(β) in indirect speech, quantum tu speres per-
spicio, Cic.; *b*, genit., quanti est ista hominum
gloria quae, etc., Cic.

quantumcumque -cumque -umcumque,
I. *how great soever*; bona, quantumcumque erant,
Cic.; emphat., quantumcumque victoria, Cic. **II.**
as much soever as; quantumcumque possum,
Cic.

quantumlibet -libet -tumlibet, *as great*
as you will, *however great*, *however much*; ordo,
Ov.; magnitudo hominis, Liv.

quantusvis -vis -umvis, *as great as you*
please, *how great or how much soever*; quantasvis
magnas copias sustineri posse, Caes.; portum
satis amplum quantaevs classi, Liv.

quapropter, *on which account*, *wherefore*,
Cic.

quāquā (abl. of quisquis), *wherever*, *whither-*
soever, Plaut.

quārē, adv. (qui and res). **I.** *by which means*,
whereby; perimulta sunt quae dici possunt,
quare intelligatur, Cic. **II.** *wherefore*, *on which*
account. **A.** Interrog., quare negasti, etc., Cic.
B. Rel., utendum est excusatione, quare id ne-
cesse fuerit, Cic.

quartadecimāni -ōrum, m. (quartus deci-
mus), *soldiers of the fourteenth legion*, Tac.

quartāna, v. quartanus.

quartānus -a -um (quartus), *relating to the*
fourth. **I.** *relating to the fourth day*; febris
quartana, Cic.; and subst. simply, **quartāna**
-ae, f. a *quartan fever*; quartana ab aliquo dis-
cessit, Cic. **II.** *relating to the fourth legion*;
quartāni -ōrum, m. *the soldiers of the fourth*
legion, Tac.

quartārius -ii, m. (quartus), *the fourth part*
of a sextarius, Liv.

quarto, v. quartus.

quartum, v. quartus.

quartus -a -um, *the fourth*. **I.** Adj., pars,
Caes. **II.** Subst., 1, **quartus** -i, m., (a) (sc.
liber), *the fourth book*; in quarto accusationis,
Cic.; (β) (sc. lapis), *the fourth milestone*, Tac.;
2, **quarta** -ae, f. (sc. hora), *the fourth hour*,
Hor. **III.** Adv., 1, **quartum**, *for the fourth time*,
Cic.; 2, **quarto**, *for the fourth time*, Ov.

quartusdecimus -a -um, *the fourteenth*,
Tac.

quasi, adv. as if. **I.** Of the comparison of
whole sentences; 1, in hypothetical compar-
isons, as if; *a*, corresponding to *ni, ita, tam*,
perinde, proinde, and idem, with subj., sensus
amisso ut idem quasi natus non esset omnino,
Cic.; with partic., quas *ni* avide arripui quasi
sitim explere cupiens, Cic.; *b*, without any cor-
responding partic. in the subj., quid ego his tes-
tibus utor, quasi res dubia aut obscura sit, Cic.;
often ironical, as if, just as if; medico tria millia
jugerum (dedisti) quasi te sanasset, Cic.; with
partic., hostes maximo clamore insecuti quasi
partē jam atque exploratā victoriā, Cic.; 2, in
pure comparison, as, like as; with the indic.,
quasi poma ex arboribus, cruda si sunt, vix
evelluntur *ni*, etc., Cic. **II.** To compare clauses
or words; 1, to soften an unusual expression,
as it were, a sort of; philosophia procreatrix
quaedam et quasi parens, Cic.; 2, *transf.*, as it
were, almost, all but; quasi in extrema pagina,
Cic.

quāsillus -i, m. and **quāsillum** -i, m.
(dim. of qualus), *a little wicker-basket*, esp. for
holding wool, Cic.

quassatio -ōnis, f. (quasso), *a shaking*, Liv.

quasso, 1. (intens. of quatio). **I.** *Transf.*,
to shake violently. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., hastam,
Verg.; 2, esp., *to shatter, break in pieces, dash to*
pieces; classis ventis quassata, Verg.; naves
quassatae, Liv. **B.** *Transf.*, *to shake, shatter*;
republicam, Cic. **II.** *Reflex.*, *to shake oneself*,
shake; siliquā quassante, Verg.

quassus -a -um, partic. of quatio.

quātēnūs, adv. *how far*. **I.** Lit., quatenus
progredi debeat, Cic.; ut nulla in re statuere
possimus quatenus, Cic. **II.** *Transf.*, **A.** Of
time, *how long*. **B.** Of other relations, 1, in so
far as, Cic.; 2, *since, seeing that*, Hor.

quātēr, adv. numer. (quatuor), *four times*,
Verg.; ter et quater, again and again; often,
Hor., Verg.

quātērnī -ae -a, num. distrib. (quatuor).
four each; quaternae centesimae, interest at four
per cent. monthly, Cic.

quātio, quassi, quassum, 3. *to shake*. **I.**
Lit., 1, gen., caput, Liv.; alas, Verg.; hastam,
to brandish, Verg.; 2, esp., *a*, o convulse; risu
populum, make their sides shake with laughing,
Hor.; *b*, to strike, beat; cymbala, Verg.; *c*, to
crash, shatter; muros arietibus, Liv.; esp. partic.,
quassus; quassae naves, leaky, shattered, Liv.
II. *Transf.*, *a*, to shake, agitate, trouble; quod
aegritudine quatitur, Cic.; *b*, to harass; oppida
bello, Verg.

quātīdūm = quadriduum (q. v.).

quātūor (quattūr), adj. num. (τέσσαρες
or τέτταρες), *four*, Cic.

quātūordēcim, adj. num. (quatuor and
decem), *fourteen*; quatuordecim ordines, or
simply quatuordecim, *the fourteen rows of seats*
reserved in the circus for the equites, or knights,
at Rome; in quatuordecim ordinibus sedere, to
be a knight, Cic.

quātūorvīrātus -ūs, m. (quatuorviri), *the*
office of the quatuorviri; ap. Cic.

quātūorvīri -ōrum, m. *a college of four*
magistrates; e.g., in Rome, for the care of the
streets; in municipia and coloniae, *the chief*
magistrates, Cic.

-quē (Gr. re) (an enclitic conj. always affixed
to a word), *and*; teque hortor, Cic.; que . . .
que, both . . . and, and . . . and; quique
Romae quicquid in exercitu erant, Liv.; special
uses of *que*, *a*, and above all; largitiones

temeritatisque invitamenta, Liv.; **b**, and indeed, Caes.; **c**, and accordingly, Cic.; **d**, and rather; non nobis solum nati sumus ortusque nostri partem patria vindicat, Cic.; **e**, also, *moreover*; Trebatique mandavi, Cic.; **f**, or, uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, Caes.

quæa, quis = quibus, v. qui.

quemadmodum (quem ad modum), *in what manner, how*. **I.** Interrog., quemadmodum est asservatus? Cic. **II.** Rel., **A.** Gen., semper vigilavi et providi, quemadmodum salvi esse possemus, Cic. **B.** Esp., corresponding with sic, ita, item, etc., *as, just as*; quemadmodum socius in societate habet partem, sic heres in hereditate habet partem, Cic.

quæo, quîvi and quî, quîtum, quîre, *to be able, I (thou, he, etc.) can*; often with the negative non quæo, esp. with Cicero, who never uses the 1st pers. neque; non quæo reliqua scribere, Cic.

quercetum -i, n. (quercus), *an oak-wood*, Hor.

quercæus -a -um (quercus), *oaken*; coronæ, of oakleaves, Tac.

quercus -us, f. **I.** the oak. **II.** Poet., meton., **1**, that which is made of oak; quercus civilis, a crown of oak-leaves for saving the life of a citizen in war, Cic.; **2**, an acorn, Juv.

querêla (querella) -æ, f. (queror), a complaint. **I.** as an expression of pain; **a**, wailing, cry; maestas implere juga querelis, Ov.; **b**, a cry or plaintive sound of animals, Verg. **II.** as an expression of sadness, complaining; epistola plena querelarum, Cic.; vestrum beneficium nonnullam habet querelam, gives some occasion of complaint, Cic.

queribundus -a -um (queror), *complaining, plaintive*; vox, Cic.

querimônia -æ, f. (queror), a complaining, complaint; de tuis injuriis, Cic.

queritor, i. dep. (intens. of queror), *to complain excessively*, Tac.

quernæus -a -um (for quercæus from quercus), of or relating to the oak, oaken; frondes, Prop.

quernus = querneus (q.v.).

queror, questus sum, 3. dep. *to complain, bewail*. **I.** Gen., **a**, of birds, Hor.; **b**, of musical instruments, flebile nescio quid queritur lyra, Ov. **II.** *to lament or bewail something*; suum fatum, Caes.; injurias, Cic.; de Milone, Cic.; cum patribus conscriptis, *to have a cause of complaint of*, *to complain of*, Liv.; with acc. and infin., se tum exstingui, Cic.; with dat. of pers. and acc. of thing; Oceano furta mariti, Ov.

querquêtulanus -a -um (querquetum), of or belonging to an oak-wood; Querquetulanus mons, old name of the Caelius mons at Rome, Tac.

querquetum = quercetum (q.v.).

querûlus -a -um (queror). **I.** *complaining, plaintive*; cicada, Verg.; vox, Ov. **II.** *complaining, querulous*; senex, Hor.

questus -us, m. (queror), a complaining, complaint, lament; **a**, of human beings, qui questus, qui maeror dignus inveniri in tanta calamitate potest, Cic.; **b**, of the nightingale's song, Verg.

1. quî, quæ, quôd. **I.** Pron. rel., *who, which, what, that*. **A.** Agreement: agrees in gender and number with its antecedent, but for case depends on its own verb, luna eam lucem, quam a sole accipit, mittit in terras, Cic. Peculiarities: **a**, qui sometimes has the same noun as the antecedent in its own clause, quas res violentissimas natura genuit, earum moderat-

ionem nos soli habemus, Cic.; **b**, qui takes a subst. as an attribute, ab Romanis cui uni fidebant auxilio, Liv.; often used parenthetically with esse, spero, quæ tua prudentia et temperantia est, te valere, such is your temperance, Cic.; **c**, with an adj. as attribute, ad suas res revocat, quas aut tulerit acerbas aut timeat, Cic.; **d**, qui often introduces a new sentence, and this; res loquitur ipsa; quæ semper valet plurimum, Cic. Irregularities: **a**, qui in a different gender from its antecedent, (a) with a verb of calling, when it agrees with an attrib. subst. in its own clause, agrum, quæ postea sunt Mucia prata appellata, Liv.; (b) quod with neut., referring to the whole previous sentence, Lacedæmonii regem, quod nunquam antea apud eos acciderat, necaverunt, Cic.; **b**, when qui is in a different number from its antecedent, (a) with a collective noun as antecedent, equitatum præmittit qui videant, Cic.; (b) when the rel. sent. is more general than the antecedent clause, si tempus est ullum jure hominis becandi, quæ multa sunt, Cic.; **c**, qui is sometimes attracted into the case of its antecedent, illo augurio quo diximus, Cic. **B.** Mood: **1**, foll. by the indic. when a simple statement is made, mors quæ naturâ debita est, Cic.; **2**, by the subj., **a**, to express purpose, that; eripiunt aliis quod aliis largiantur, Cic.; **b**, to express reason, as; recte Socrates execrari eum solebat, qui primus utilitatem a natura sejunxisset, Cic.; **c**, with such words as is, talis, eiusmodi, tam and with adj., aptus, idoneus, dignus, ego is sum qui nihil fecerim, the kind of man to, etc., Cic.; and with verbs such as habere, reperire, esse, and in the phrase, nemo est qui, nullus est qui, quotusquisque est qui, etc., qui est qui dicere audeat, Cic.; also after a comparative, Liv. **II.** Pron. interrog., *who? which? what? what manner of? what kind of?* **A.** In direct speech, **a**, adj., qui cantus dulcior inveniri potest? Cic.; **b**, subst., qui primus Americam nuntiat, Cic. **B.** In indirect speech, **a**, adj., scribis te velle scire, qui sit reipublicæ status, Cic.; **b**, subst., tu te collige, et qui sis considera, Cic. **III.** Pron. indef., qui, quæ and qua, quod; **a**, adj., any, some; nisi qui deus subvenerit, Cic.; **b**, subst., any one; si qui Romæ esset demortuus, Cic. (old form, abl. qui with cum, quicum = quocum, Cic.; plur. dat., quels, Verg.; quis, Sall., Hor.).

2. quî (old abl. of qui). **I.** Rel., *wherewith, wherefrom*; in tanta paupertate decessit, ut qui efferretur, vix reliquerit, Nep.; habeo qui utar, Cic. **II.** Interrog., **A.** In direct questions, *in what manner? how then?* deum nisi sempiternum intelligere qui possumus? Cic. **B.** In indirect questions, Plaut.

quîa, conj. (old neut. plur. of qui), *because* (used only of a reason that is certain); often with particles, ideo, idcirco, propterea, etc., quia mutari natura non potest, idcirco veræ amicitiae sempiternæ sunt, Cic.; under the phrases, **a**, quiane, in questions, *is it because?* quiane juvat ante levatos, Verg.; **b**, quianam = cur, why, Verg.

quicumquæ, quaecumquæ, quodcumquæ, *whoever, whichever, whatever*. **I.** Gen., quicumque is est, ei, etc., Cic.; quicumque potui ratione, in every possible way, Cic.; ut quodcumque vellet, liceret facere *every thing that he chose*, Nep.; neut., quodcumque, *however much*; hoc quodcumque est or vides, the whole, Verg. **II.** = qualiscumque, *of whatever kind*; quaecumque mens illa fuit, Gabinii fuit, Cic.; separatæ, quæ re cumque possemus, Cic.

quîdam, quædam, quoddam, and subst., quiddam, *a certain person or thing*. **I.** Lit., **a**, quædam vox, Cic.; quodam tempore, at a certain

time; subst., quidam de collegis nostris, Cic.; neut., quiddam divinum, something divine, Cic.; with genit., quiddam mali, Cic.; *b*, quidam or quasi quidam, tamquam quidam, velut quidam, a kind of, so to speak; incredibilis quaedam magnitudo ingenii, Cic. **II.** Plur., quidam, quaedam, some; quidam dies, Cic.

quidem, conj. *indeed*, even. **I.** To strengthen an assertion, est illum quidem vel maximum animo ipso animum videre, Cic. **II.** Uniting an assertion, at least, for certain; non video causam, cur ita sit, hoc quidem tempore, Cic.; ne . . . quidem, not even, Caes. **III.** In explanation, *indeed, truly*; doleo ac mirifice quidem, Cic.

quidnī? *why not?* Cic.

quies -ētis, *f. rest.* **I.** Gen., *repose, quiet*; **1.** Lit., mors laborum ac miseriorum quies est, Cic.; quietem capere, to enjoy, Caes.; quies ab armis, Liv.; plur., somno et quietibus ceteris, kinds of *rest*, Cic.; **2.** meton., a place of *rest*, Lucr. **II.** Esp., **A.** rest at night, sleep; **1.** lit., **a.** gen., ire ad quietem, to go to sleep, Cic.; datur hora quieti, Verg.; **b.** the sleep of death; dura quies, Verg.; **2.** meton., **a.** dream, Tac.; **b.** time of sleep, night, Verg. **B.** silence, Tac. **C.** keeping quiet; **1.** lit., **a.** peace, Sall.; **b.** neutrality, Tac.; **c.** quiet of the mind, Ov.; **2.** transf., of things, calm, Verg.

quiesco -ēvi -ētum, *3.* (quies), to rest, repose. **I.** Gen., to rest from work, etc.; **a.** of living beings, ipse dux (grum) revolat, ut ipse quoque quiescat, Cic.; **b.** transf., of things, prato gravia arma quiescunt, Verg. **II.** Esp., **A.** to rest, to lie down, Cic. **B.** to rest = to sleep; **a.** of the living, cenatus quiescebat, Cic.; **b.** of the dead, to rest in the grave; placida compositus pace quiescit, Verg. **C.** to keep quiet; **1.** lit., **a.** to be silent; quiescebant voces hominum canumque, Ov.; **b.** to remain quiet, to do nothing; esp. in politics, (a) to be inactive; quiescere viginti dies, Cic.; (b) to undertake no war, etc., to be at peace; urbs illa non potest quiescere, Cic.; (y) not to mix in politics, to hold aloof, to be neutral; quiescere in republica, Cic.; **2.** transf., of things; **a.** to be still, calm; alta quierunt aequora, Verg.; **b.** of the soil, to remain fallow; ager qui multos annos quiescit, Cic. **D.** to remain free from trouble, to be peaceful, undisturbed; numquamne quiescit civitas nostra a supplicis Liv. **E.** to rest; **a.** to cease from some action, to leave off doing something, Hor.; **b.** to cease to be of any weight; potentia quiescit, Cic. **F.** to be quiet in mind, Ter. (syncop. form, quierunt, quierim, quierint, quiessein, quiesse).

quiescē, adv. (quietus), quietly, peaceably; vivere, Cic.; apte et quiete ferre aliquid, Cic.

quiescētus -a -um (quies), quiet, peaceful. **I.** Lit., resting from activity. **A.** Gen., aer, Verg. **B.** Esp., **1.** resting, sleeping, Tac.; **2.** resting from tumult, uproar, combat, etc.; **a.** quiet, inactive; (a) of persons, quieto sedente rege ad Enipeum, Liv.; (b) of places, free from tumult, quiet, at peace; quieta Gallia, Caes.; with ab and the abl., a seditione et a bello quietis rebus, Liv.; neut. plur. subst., quieta movere, Sall.; **b.** neutral, quiet, Liv.; **3.** keeping aloof from politics, retired, living in peace; (a) of persons, major cura efficiendi reipublicam gerentibus quam quietis, Cic.; (b) of situations, vita privata et quieta, Cic. **II.** Transf., of character, **1.** quiet, peaceful, mild; homo quietissimus, Cic.; animus quietus et solutus, Cic.; **2.** deliberate, slow, in a bad sense (opp. acer); quietus, inbellis, placido animo, Sall.

quilibet, quaelibet, quodlibet and subst., quodlibet, any you will, any one, anything. **I.** Gen., quaelibet minima res, any the least thing, Cic.; quilibet temporibus, at all times, Liv.;

subst., quidlibet, anything and everything, Hor.

II. Esp., with a contemptuous meaning, the first that comes, any; certo genere, non quolibet, Cic.

quīn (for quine, from quī and ne). **I.** In dependent sentence with a preceding negative. **A.** that not, so that not, without; numquam tam male est Siculis quin aliquid facere et commode dicant, Cic.; esp., with phrases nemo est, nihil est, quis est, quid est, nemo fuit quin illud viderit, Cic.; non quin ipse dissentiam, not as if I did not disagree, Cic. **B.** *a.*, with verbs of hindering, neglecting, etc., to be translated into English by without and the present participle, nullum adhuc intermissi diem, quin aliquid ad te litterarum darem, Cic.; nihil abest quin sim miserrimus, Cic.; *b.*, after verbs of doubting, ignorance, etc., that, but that; non dubitari debet quin fuerint ante Homerum poetae, Cic.; quis ignorat, quin tria Graecorum genera sint? who does not know that? Cic. **II.** In principal sentences. **A.** To express encouragement, exhortation, etc., why not? quin concedimus equos, Liv. **B.** To add emphasis, rather, yea rather; quin contra si, etc., Liv.; quin etiam, quin immo, Cic.

quīnam, quāenam, quodnam, pron. interrog., who, which, what then? **I.** In direct questions, sed quīnam est ille epilogus, Cic. **II.** In indirect questions, quāesivī quānam formosas virgines haberet, Cic.

Quinctius (Quintius) -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: **1.** L. Quinctius Cincinnatus, summoned from the plough to be dictator; **2.** T. Quinctius Flaminius, the conqueror of the Macedonian king Philip. Adj. = Quinctian; gens, Liv. Hence, adj., Quinctianus -a -um, Quinctian.

quīnquē -cuncis (quinque and uncia), five-twelfths of a whole. **I.** Lit., five-twelfths of an as; as a coin = five unciae, Hor. **II.** Transf., the form of the five . . . spots on dice; and hence applied to a plantation in which rows of trees were so planted; directi in quīnquē ordines, Cic.

quīndecies, adv. (quinque and decies), fifteen times, Cic.

quīndecim, num. (quinque and decem), fifteen, Caes.

quīndecimprīmī -ōrum, m. the fifteen chief senators of a municipium, Caes.

quīndecimvīr -ī, m. and **quīndecimvīrī** -ōrum and (gen.) -ūm, a college of fifteen magistrates; esp., quīndecimvīrī sacris faciundis or quīndecimvīrī sacrorum, or simply quīndecimvīrī, one of the three great priestly colleges, having the superintendence of the Sibylline books; separating, quīndecim Diana preces virorum curet, Hor.

quīndecimvīrālīs -e, of or relating to the quīndecimvīrī, Tac.

quīngēni -ae -a, num. distrib. (quingenti), five hundred each, Cic.

quīngentesimū -a -um (quingenti), the five hundredth, Cic.

quīngenti -ae -a, num. (quinque and centum), five hundred, Cic.

quīngentīēs, adv. (quingenti), five hundred times, Cic.

quīni -ae -a, num. distrib. (quinque). **I.** five each, Cic. **II.** five, Liv.

quīnidēni -ae -a, num. distrib. fifteen each, Liv.

quīnivīcēni -ae -a, num. distrib. twenty-five each, Liv.

quingūgēni -ae, -a, num. distrib. (quinquaginta), *fifty each*; Cic.

quingūgēsīmus -a -um, num. (quinquaginta), *the fiftieth*; Cic.; subst., **quingūgēsima** -ae, f. (sc. pars), *a fiftieth part*, as a tax, Cic.

quingūgētēs, adv. *fifty times*, Plin.

quingūaginta, num. (πεντήκοντα), *fifty*, Cic.

quingūātrus -ūm, f. and **quingūātrīa** -iūm, n. *a festival of Minerva*; majores (celebrated from the 19th to the 23rd of March); minores, minusculae (on the 13th of July), Cic.

quingūē, num. (πέντε), *five*, Cic.

quingūgētīāni -ōrum, m. *a people in Cyrenaica* (Pentapolitani).

quingūennālis -e (quingūennis). **I.** *happening every five years*, quingūennīal; celebritas ludorum, Cic. **II.** *lasting for five years*; censura, Liv.

quingūennis -e (quinque and annus). **I.** *five years old*; vinum, Hor. **II.** Transf., poet., *celebrated every five years*; Olympias, the Olympic games, Ov.

quingūennīum -īi, n. (quinque and annus), *a period of five years*; quingūennīi imperium, Cic.; filius quingūennio major, *more than five years old*, Liv.

quingūēpertītus (quingūēparītus) -a -um, *divided into five portions, fivefold*, Cic.

quingūēprimi -ōrum, m. *the five chief senators in a municipium*, Cic.

quingūērēmīs -e (quinque and remus), *having five banks of oars*; navis, Liv.; oftener as subst., **quingūērēmīs** -is, f. *a ship with five banks of oars*, a quinquere, Cic.

quingūēvir -ī, m., plur. quingūeviri, *a commission or college of five persons*, e.g., the agrarian commission for distributing the public land, Cic.; for repairing fortifications, Liv.; for helping the tresviri in the night-police, Liv.

quingūēvirātus -ūs, m. *the office or dignity of a quingūevir*, Cic.

quingūēs, adv. *five times*, Cic.

quingūiplico, l. *to make fivefold*, Tac.

quintādēcīmāni -ōrum, m. *the soldiers of the fifteenth legion*, Tac.

quintānus -a -um (quintus), *of or relating to the fifth*. **I.** Subst., **quintāna** -ae, f. *a road in a Roman camp which intersected the tents of the legionary soldiers, dividing the fifth manipulus and the fifth turma from the sixth*, Liv. **II.** *belonging to the fifth legion*; subst., **quintāni** -ōrum, m., *soldiers of the fifth legion*, Tac.

Quintiliānus -ī, m. *a Roman name, the most celebrated bearer of which was M. Fabius Quintilianus, the famous rhetorician, born at Calagurris in Spain, head of a school of rhetoric at Rome, teacher of Pliny the Younger and of Juvenal*.

Quintills (Quintōills) -is, m. (with or without mensis), *the fifth month* (reckoning from March as the first), afterwards called Julius, in honour of Julius Caesar, Cic.

Quintilius Vārus, of Cremona, *a friend of Horace and Vergil*.

1. quintus -a -um (quinque), adv. *the fifth*, Cic.; quintum, *quinto*, for the fifth time, Liv.

2. Quintus, fem., **Quinta**, *a common Roman praenomen, the masc. usually abbreviated Q.*

quintusdēcīmus -a -um, *the fifteenth*, Liv. **quippē**, conj. (quia-pe, as nempe from nampe), *certainly, indeed, by all means, to be sure*.

I. Gen., *a te quidē apte et rotunde* (dicta sunt), quippe habes enim a rhetoribus, Cic.; used with quod, Cic., quum, Cic.; qui, quae, quod (and subj. in Cic.); quippe etiā, quippe et, Verg. **II. Esp.**, ironically, *forsooth*; quippe homini erudito, Cic.

quippini (quippēni), adv. *why not?* Plaut. **Quirinus** -ī, m. (from Sabine curis, *a spear, the wielder of the spear, the warlike one*). **I.** *the name of Romulus after his apotheosis*; populus Quirini, the Romans, Hor.; gemini Quirini, Romulus and Remus, Juv. **II. Janus**, Suet.

III. Augustus, Verg. **IV. Antonius**, Prop.; hence, **A. Quirinus** -a -um, *of or relating to Romulus*; collis, the Quirinal, Ov. **B. Quirinalis** -e, *relating to Quirinus or Romulus*; trabea, Verg.; collis, the Quirinal Hill (now Montē Cavallo), Cic.; sub., **Quirinalia** iūm, n. *a festival in honour of Romulus, celebrated on the 17th of February*, Cic.

1. Quiris, v. Quirites.

2. quiris -is, f. (curis) (a Sabine word), *a spear*, Ov.

quiritatio -ōnis, f. (quirito), *a shriek, scream, cry of distress*, Liv.

Quirites -iūm and -um, n. (Cures), *the inhabitants of the Sabine town Cures*, Verg.; after the union of the Romans and Sabines the name Quirites was used of the citizens of Rome considered in their civic character, *Romans of them in their political and military character*: found in the expressions, Populus Romanus Quiritium, Populus Romanus Quiritesque, Quirites Romani, Liv.; for a general to address his soldiers by the term Quirites was equivalent to a discharge, Tac.; jus Quiritium, *full Roman citizenship*; sing., **Quiris** -itis, m. *a Roman citizen*, Cic.; plur., **Quirites**, poet., transf., *of the bees in a hive*, Verg.

quirito, l. and **quiritor** -āri, l. dep. (Quirites), orig., *to call the Quirites to help*; hence, gen., *to utter a cry of distress, to shriek, scream, cry out*; vox quiritantium, Liv.

1. quis, quid, pron. Interrog. **I.** In direct questions, *who? what? quis clarior Theinistolet?* Cic.; *quis tu?* Cic.; esp., *quid, a, subst., what? quid tum? what follows?* Cic.; *quid igitur est? how stands it, then?* Cic.; *quid genit. = how much? how many?* *quid picturam tabularum*, Cic.; **b.** adv., (a) *to express surprise, quid! what! how! quid! eundem nonne destituit?* Cic.; (β) *why? wherefore?* sed *quid arguamur?* Cic.; *quid ita? why so? how so?* Cic.; *quidni? why not?* Cic. **II.** In indirect questions. **A.** Subst., *considera quis quem fraudasse dicatur*, Cic. **B.** Adj., *rogitat, quis vir esset*, Liv.

2. quis, quid, pron. indef., *any one, anybody, anything*; potest quis errare aliquando, Cic.

3. quis = quibus, v. qui.

quisnam, quidnam, pron. Interrog. *who then? what then?* *quisnam igitur tuebitur P. Scipionis memoriam mortui?* Cic.; frequently joined with num, *num quidnam novi* (sc. accidit)? Cic.; sometimes separated with nam placed first or afterwards, *quid se nam facturum arbitratu est?* Cic.; *nam quis te nostras jussit adire domos?* Verg.

quispiam, quaequam, quodpiam and subst., quidpiam or quippiam. **I.** *any, any one, anything, some one, something*; quaequam cohors, Caes.; *si cuiuspiam pecuniam ademit*, Cic. **II.** *many a one; innocens est quispiam*, Cic.

quisquam, quaequam, quidquam (quicquam), *any person, anybody, any one, anything*; used chiefly in negative sentences, or in ques-

none; esse quisquam qui, etc.? Cic.; nec quisquam, and no one, Cic.; with genit., vestrum quisquam, Liv.

quisquē, quaequē, quidquē and adj., quodquē, each, every, everybody, everything; often used with the plur. of verbs; pro se quisque nostrum debemus, Cic.; generally used with sui, sibi, se, suus; suo cuique iudicio est utendum, every one must use his own judgment, Cic.; suum quisque flagitium aliis obiectantes, Tac.; with comp., quo quisque est sollicitior, hoc docet laboriosius, the more . . . the more, Cic.; with superl., doctissimus quisque, all the most learned, Cic.; optimum quidque rarissimum est, Cic.; so with numerals, quinto quoque anno, every five years, Cic.; esp., primus quisque, (a), the first possible, the very first; primo quoque tempore, on the very first occasion, Cic.; (β) one after the other, Cic.

quisquiliæ -arum, f. (perhaps from quisque, any sort of thing), rubbish, sweepings, refuse, offscourings; applied to persons, quisquiliæ seditiōis Clodianæ, Cic.

quisquis, quaequis, quidquid (quicquid), and adj. quodquod. **I.** whoever, whichever, whatever; quisquis ille est, whoever he may be, Cic.; quoquo modo res se habeat, however the affair may stand, Cic.; with genit., (a) masc., deorum quisquis amicos Afris, Hor.; (β) neut., deorum quidquid regit terras, all the gods who, etc., Cic.; acc., quidquid, adv., how much soever; quidquid progredior, Liv.; abl., quoquo, adv., whithersoever, Cic. **II.** any one, anything, any; quocumque in loco quisquis est, Cic.

quivis, quaevis, quidvis and adj., quodvis, whoever, whatever you will, any one, anything whatever; quivis ut perspicere possit, Cic.; quodvis genus, Cic.; quivis unus, any one you please, Cic.; quidvis, anything whatever, everything; quidvis perpeti, all possible evil, Cic.

quiviscumquē, quaeviscumquē, quodviscumquē, who or whatsoever you will, Lucr.

quō, adv. (orig. quoi, dat. and abl. of neut. of rel. pron., qui). **I.** Indecl. **A.** any whither; si quo erat prodeundum, Cic. **B.** anyhow, Liv. **II.** Rel., **A.** 1, lit., whither; ad partem provinciae venturum, quo te velle arbitrarer, Cic.; eos quo se contulit (= ad quos), Cic.; with genit., quo terrarum possent, Liv.; **2**, transf., a, how far, to what extent; scire quo amentiae progressi sitis, Liv.; **b**, to what end; quo tantam pecuniam, Cic. **B.** Causal, **1**, because, as if; non quo ipse audieris, Cic.; **2**, with compar., to the end that; that the (more), Cic.; **3**, wherefore, on which account; in causa esse, quo acrius, etc., Liv.; quominus, that not, after verbs of hindering, such as impedire, deterere, recusare, Liv.; stetit per Trebonium quominus, etc., it was owing to Trebonius that not, Cic. **C.** how, Ov.

quoad, adv. **I.** Of space, how far, as far as; videte nunc quoad fecerit iter, Cic.; quoad possem, Cic.; quoad possunt ab homine cognosci, as far as men can know them, Cic.; with genit. of the object or limit; quoad eius facere possum, Cic. **II.** Of time, a, as long as; quoad potui, Cic.; **b**, until, up to the time that; (a) with indic., quoad senatus dimissus est, Cic.; (β) with subj., quoad te videam, Cic. (quoad one syllable, in Hor.).

quōcircā, conj. therefore, on that account Cic.; in tmesis, quo, bone, circa, Hor.

quocumquē, adv. whithersoever, Cic.; in tmesis, num eam rationem, quo ea me cumque duces, sequar? Cic.

quod, orig. neut. of rel. pron., qui. **I.** Rel. adv., **1**, in which relation, wherein; quod

continens memoria sit, Liv.; **2**, why, on which account; esp., est quod, there is reason for, etc.; est magis quod gratuler, Cic.; at the beginning of a new sentence, therefore, thereby; quod vobis venire in mentem necesse est, Cic.; with other conjunctions, quod si, but if, Cic.; quod utinam, might it be so, Cic.; so also, quod ubi, Cic.; quod quum, Caes. **II.** Conj., **A.** 1, because; nocte ambulabat, quod somnium capere non posset, Cic.; **2**, after verbs of rejoicing, praising, blaming, that, because; tibi agam gratias, quod me vivere cogestis, Cic. **B.** 1, bene facis, quod me adjuvas, Cic.; **2**, as respects that, as to that; quod scribis, Cic.; **3**, although, Ov.

quodammōdō, adv. in a certain way, in a certain measure, Cic.

quōlibet, adv. (orig. quōlibet, dat. of quislibet), whithersoever you please, Ov.

quōminus, v. quo.

quōmōdō, adv. in what manner, how. **I.** Interrog., a, in questions, quomodo? Cic.; **b**, in exclamations, quomodo mortem filii tulit! Cic. **II.** Rel., haec negotia quomodo se habeant ne epistolā quidem narrare audeo, Cic.; corresponding with sic or ita, Cic.

quōmōdēcūquē, adv. in what way soever, howsoever, Cic.

quōmōdōnam, adv. how then? Cic.

quonā, whither then, whither pray, Cic.; quonam haec omnia nisi ad suam perniciem pertinere? what end tend they to? Caes.

quondam, adv. (= quumdam). **I.** at a certain time; a, once, Cic.; **b**, at times, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, of past time, once, Cic.; **b**, of the future, at some future time, sometime, Veig.

quōniam, conj. (quom=quum and jam), since, seeing that, whereas, because, Cic.

quōquam, adv. to any place, any whither, Lucr.

1. quōquē, adv. (never at the beginning of a clause, but placed after the word to which it immediately refers), also, Cic.; ne . . . quoque = ne . . . quidem, Liv.

2. quōquē, a, from quisque (q.v.); **b**, = et quo, Liv.

quōquō, v. quisquis.

quōquōversūs (quōquōvorsūs) and **quōquōversum** (quōquōvorsum), adv. in every direction, Cic.

quorsum (quorsūs), adv. (= quo versus), whither, to what place? transf., a, quorsum haec pertinent? Cic.; **b**, to what purpose? with what view? to what end? quorsum igitur haec dispuo, Cic.

quōt, adj. plur. indecl. **I.** how many; a, interrog., how many? quōt calamitates? Cic.; **b**, rel., quōt dies erimus in Tusculano, as long as I shall be, etc., Cic.; in correlation with tot, as many, so many; quōt homines, tot causas, Cic. **II.** all, every; quōt annis, yearly, Cic.

quōtannis, v. quot.

quōtēcūquē, as many as, how many soever, Cic.

quōtēni -ae -a (quot), how many each, Cic.

quōtidiānus (cōtidiānus, cottidī-ānus) -a -um (quotidie). **I.** every day, daily; aspectus, Cic.; exercitatio, Caes.; vila, Cic.; adv., quotidianus, daily, Cic. **II.** Transf., every-day, common, ordinary; verba, Cic.; vis, Cic.

quōtidie (cōtidie, cottidie), adv. daily, every day, Cic.

quōtīes (quōtiens), adv. (quot). **I.** Interrog., how often? Cic. **II.** Rel., in correlation, as often . . . so often; toties . . . quoties, Cic.;

and with toties omitted, quoties mihi potestas erit, non praetermittam, Cic.

quotiescumquē, adv. *how often soever*, Cic.

quotquōt, num. indecl. *however many, as many soever as*, Cic.

quotus -a -um (quot), *what in number? of what number? how many? quotus erit iste denarius qui non sit ferendus? Cic.; hora quota est? what o'clock is it? Hor.; tu, quotus esse velis, rescribe, how many guests you would like to be invited with you, Hor.; quotusquisque, how many, ironically = how few; quotus-enim quisque disertus, Cic.*

quotuscumquē *acumquē -uncumquē*, *whatever in number, how great or how small soever, Tib.*

quotusquisque, v. quotus.

quōusquē, adv. *until when, how long; how far; quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientiā nostrā? Cic. (separated, quo enim usque, Cic.)*

quum (cum), conj. (an old acc. neut. from quus = qui). **I.** Of time, **A.** Gen., **1.** *when; qui non defendit injuriam quum potest, injuste facit, Cic.; esp. with tunc, tum, num, jam; quum primum, as soon as, Cic.; with historic present or aorist perf. or imperf., or with the historic infin., Liv., Cic.; 2, as often as, whenever; quum ad aliquod oppidum venerat, in cubiculum deferrebar, Cic.; 3, since; multi anni sunt, quum Fabius in aere meo est, Cic. B. 1. used in a relative sense after a subst., *when, at which; fuit quoddam tempus, quum homines vagabantur, Cic.; with the subj., fuit quum arbitraretur, Cic.; 2, used in a causal sense, when; praeclare facis quum puerum diligis, Cic.; quum . . . tum, when . . . so also, both . . . and, not only . . . but also; volendi sunt libri, quum aliorum tum inprimis Catonis, Cic.; quum maxime, particularly, above all; nunc quum maxime, Cic. II. To express cause with subj., **A.** as; quum vita metus plena sit, Cic. **B. 1.** with a mixture of connexion in time and in cause, esp. in narrative, with imperf. and pluperf., as *when; Epaniondas quum vicisset Lacedaemonios, quaesivit, Cic.; 2, although; quum ipse litteram Socrates nullam reliquisset, Cic.***

R.

R, the seventeenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds with the Greek rho (P, ρ). On account of the aspirate which always accompanies the Greek letter, we find it represented by *rh* in some words derived from that language. The letters *r* and *s* seem to have been interchangeable to a great extent, as in *arbor, arbos; honor, honos; quaeso for quæro; hesternus, from heri, etc.; r* is also assimilated with *l*, as in the diminutive *libellus* from *liber*, in *intello* from *inter-lego*, etc. For abbreviations in which *R*, is used, see Table of Abbreviations.

‘rābīdē, adv. (rabidus), *madly, savagely, fiercely; omnia appetere, Cic.*

rābīdus -a -um (rabies), *raging, mad.* **I.** In a narrow sense, Plin. **II.** In a wider sense, *ferce, raging, savage.* **A. 1.** lit., of animals, canes, Ov.; leones, Hor.; **2**, transf., of things, personal characteristics, *wild, savage; mores, Ov.; fames, Verg. B.* Of inspired madness, *raging; os, ora, Verg.*

rābīes -ēi, f. (rabio), *madness.* **I.** In a narrow sense, as a disease, Ov.; *contacto eo scelere velut injectā rabie ad arma ituros, Liv. II.* In a wider sense. **A.** *raging, fierceness, fury, rage; a.* of persons, animi acerbitas quaedam est rabies, Cic.; *ira et rabies* Latinorum, Liv.; **b.** transf., of things, *fury, rage; fatalis temporis, Liv.; caeli marisque, Verg. B.* Esp., of the inspired madness of the Sibyl, Verg.

rābīo, 3. *to be mad; Varr.*

rābīōsē, adv. (rabiosus), *madly, furiously, Cic.*

rābīōsūlus -a -um (dim. of rabiosus), *some-what raging, furious, Cic.*

rābīōsus -a -um (rabies), *raging, mad.* **I.** In a narrow sense, of madness as a disease, Plaut. **II.** In a wider sense, *furious, savage; canis, Hor.; transf., of things, vide ne fortitudo minime sit rabiosa, Cic.*

Rābīrius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: **1.** C. Rabirius Postumus, accused of treason, and defended by Cicero; **2.** Rabirius, a poet, contemporary of Vergil. Adj., **Rābīriānus -a -um**, relating to Rabirius.

rābo = arrhabo (q.v.).

rābūla -ae, m. (rabio), *a bawling advocate, pettifogger, Cic.*

rācēmīfēr -lēra -fērūm (racemus and fero). **1.** bearing berries; uva, Ov.; **2.** crowned with grapes; capilli, Ov.

rācēmus -i, m. **I.** the stalk of a cluster of grapes; uva lentis racemis, Verg. **II.** Meton., **A.** a cluster of grapes, Verg. **B.** the juice of the grape, Ov.

Rācīlius -a -uin, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was L. Racilius, a tribune of the people in the time of Cicero. **Rācīllia -ae, f.** wife of the dictator L. Q. Cinncinatus.

rādiātūs (radius), *provided with rays, beaming; sol, Cic.; lumina, Ov.*

rādicītūs, adv. (radix), *with the root.* **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Fig., roots and all, utterly; extrahere cupiditatem, Cic.

rādicūla -ae, f. (dim. of radix), *a little root, Cic.*

rādio, **1.** and **rādiōr**, **1.** dep. (radius, beam), *to gleam, glitter, emit rays or beams, radiare; argenti radiabant lumine valvae, Ov.; partic., radians, gleaming; luna, Verg.*

rādiūs -li, m. a staff, rod. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., acuti atque alius per alium immissi radii, Liv. **B.** Esp., **1.** the spoke of a wheel, Verg.; **2.** mathem. t. t., the staff that mathematicians used for drawing figures on the abacus; **3.** t. t. of weaving, a shuttle, Verg.; **4.** t. t. of zoology, a, the sting of the fish pastinaca, Plin.; b, radii, the spurs of birds, Plin.; **5.** t. t. of botany, a kind of long olive, Verg. **II.** Transf., **1.** mathem. t. t., the radius or semi-diameter of a circle, Cic.; **2.** a ray, beam of light; radii solis, Cic.

rādi-x -icis, f. (perh. connected with pīga), a root. **I.** Gen., **A. 1.** lit., the root of a tree or plant; cortices et radices, Cic.; arbores ab radicibus subruere, Caes.; **2.** transf., a, the root or lowest part of anything (of the tongue), Ov.; of a feather, Ov.; b, the foot of a mountain; in radicibus Caucasi natus, Cic. **B.** Fig., a, origin, source; patientiae, Cic.; ex hisdem, quibus nos, radicibus natum, a native of the same place, Cic.; b, firm foundation; Pompejus, eo robore vir, iis radicibus, Cic. **II.** Esp., an edible root; a, genus radiciis quod appellatur chara, Caes.; b, a radish, Hor.

rādo, *rāsi*, *rāsūm*, 3. *to scrape, scratch, shave*.
I. *to make smooth by scraping, shaving, etc.*; lapides palmā, Hor. **II.** *to graze, brush along, touch*; litora, Verg.; terras, Hor. **III.** *to scratch or scrape away, erase*; a, nomen fastis, Tac.; b, *to shave the hair with a razor* (tondere, *to cut it with scissors*); caput et supercilia, Cic.; radere caput, as a sign of slavery, Liv., in pursuance of a vow, Juv.

Raeti (**Rhaeti**) -ōrum, m. a people between the Danube, the Rhine, and the Lech, north of the Po. Hence, **A. Raetia** -ae, f. Raetia, their country. **B. Raeticus** -a -um, Raetian. **C. Raetus** -a -um, Raetian.

rāja -ae, f. a fish, the ray, Plin.

rallum -i, n. (rado), a scraper for cleaning a ploughshare, Plin.

rallus -a -um (rad-lus, from rado), thin, of fine texture, Plaut.

rāmāle -is, n. (ramus), usually plur., twigs, branches, brushwood, Ov.

ramentum -i, n. (for radmentum, from rado, as caementum from caedo). **I.** a shaving, splinter, chip, Lucr. **II.** Transf., a bit, morsel; aurum cum ramento, every halfpenny, Plaut.

rāmēus -a -um (ramus), of or relating to branches; fragments, brushwood, Verg.

rāmex -icis, m. **I.** a rupture, Plin. **II.** ramices, the blood-vessels of the lungs, the lungs, Plaut.

Ramnes -ium, m. (from ROM -us, Romulus), and **Ramnenses** -ium, m. **I.** one of the three tribes into which the early Roman citizens were divided by Romulus according to their nationality (Ramnes, the Latin stem, Tatian, the Sabine; Luceres, the Etruscan, and hence the name of one of the three centuries of cavalry instituted by Romulus. **II.** Poet., transf. = nobles, Hor.

rāmōsus -a -um (ramus), full of boughs, branching, branchy. **I.** Lit., arbor, Liv. **II.** Poet., transf., hydra ramosa natis e caede colubris, the hydra, from whose trunk, as from a tree, grew young serpents, Ov.

rāmūlus -i, m. (dim. of ramus), a little branch, twig, Cic.

rāmūs -i, m. **I.** a bough, branch, twig. **A.** Lit., in quibus non truncus, non rami, non folia, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, the fruit growing on a bough; rami atque venatus alebat, Verg.; b, a branch of a stag's antlers, Caes. **II.** Transf., 1, branch of a mountain range, Plin.; 2, rami, the arms of the Greek letter Y, regarded by the Pythagoreans as symbolical of the two paths of life; Samii rami, Pers.

rāna -ae, f. a frog. **I.** Lit., Verg.; rana turpis, a toad, Hor. **II.** Transf., rana marina, a sea-fish (Lophius piscatorius, Linn.), Cic.

rāno, *to stink*, only in partic., **rancens** -entis, stinking, putrid, Lucr.

rānoīdūlus -a -um (dim. of rancidus). **I.** somewhat stinking, putrid, Juv. **II.** Transf., loathsome, Pers.

rānoīdus -a -um (ranceo), stinking, rank. **I.** Lit., aper, Hor. **II.** Transf., disgusting, offensive, Juv.

rānuucūlus -i, m. (dim. of rana). **I.** a little frog, a tadpole, Cic.; in jest, used of the inhabitants of Ulubrae, which was near the Pomptine Marshes, Cic. **II.** a plant, perhaps crowfoot, Plin.

rāpa -ae, f. = rapum (q.v.).

rāpācida -ae, m. (rapax), a robber, Plaut.

rāpācitas -ātis, f. (rapax), greediness, rapacity; quis in rapacitate avarior? Cic.

rāpax -ācis (rāpio). **I.** seizing to oneself, bearing or snatching away, furlous, violent. **A.** Lit., ventus, Ov.; fluvius, Lucr. **B.** Transf., grasping, prone to grasp; nihil est appetentius, similis sui, nec rapacius quam natura, Cic. **II.** plundering, greedy of plunder. Subst., a robber; a, of persons, Cic.; b, of animals, lupus, Hor.; c, of abstr. personif., mors, Tib.; Orcus, Hor.

rāphāninus -a -um (ράφανος), of radishes, made from radishes, Plin.

rāphānītis -idis, f. (ράφανίτις), a sword-lily, Plaut.

rāphānus -i, m. and f. (ράφανος), a radish, Cat.

rāpīdē, adv. (rapidus), hurriedly, quickly, rapidly. **I.** Lit., rapide dilapsus fluvius, Cic. **II.** Transf., quod quam rapide-ferunt, Cic.

rāpīditas -ātis, f. (rapidus), rapid flow, rapidity; fluminis, Caes.

rāpīdus -a -um (rapio), tearing, seizing. **I.** a, of living beings, violent, savage; ferae, Ov.; b, of things, consuming, devouring; sol, Verg. **II.** Of motion, hurried, hasty, quick, rapid; 1, a, of living beings, Achates, Verg.; equus, Ov.; b, of things, annis, Hor.; torrens, Verg.; 2, transf., oratio, Cic.

rāpīna -ae, f. (rapio). **I.** Lit., robbery, plundering, pillage; gen. in plur., Cic. **II.** Meton., booty, plunder, Verg.

rāpio -rāpī -raptum, 3. (stem RĀP, Gk. ΑΡΗ in ἀράγω), to snatch. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., a, to snatch to oneself, seize hastily; bipennem dextrā, Verg.; b, to drag away hastily; corpus consulis, Liv.; c, to hurry away, lead away with haste, hurry off; aliquem hinc, Liv.; manipulos aliquot in primam aciem secum rapit, Verg.; reflex., se rapere hinc ocios, to hasten away, Hor.; inde se ad urbem, id est ad caedem optimi cuiusque, Cic.; d, (a) to conquer hastily, overpower; castra urbesque primo impetu, Liv.; (β) to hasten through; densa ferarum tecta, Verg. **B.** Transf., a, to snatch, to enjoy or use in haste; occasionem die, Hor.; b, to accomplish in haste, to hasten; viam, Ov.; nuptias, Liv. **II.** to take or snatch away by force. **A.** Lit., a, to snatch away, carry off; pilam, Cic.; b, to drag away by force, lead away; in jus ad regem, Liv.; e carcere ad palum et ad necem, Cic.; c, to carry off as plunder, to seize, rob; quantum rapere potuisset, Cic.; virgines, Cic. Subst., (a) rapta -ae, f. she that is carried off, Ov.; (β) raptum -i, n. that which is carried off, plunder, booty; raptō gaudere, Liv.; d, = diripere, to plunder; Armeniam, Tac.; e, to carry off prematurely, of death or disease, improvisa leti viis rapti gentes, Hor. **B.** Transf., a, to seize for oneself; commodā ad se, Cic.; b, to carry off, take away; alium quae rapit hora diem, Hor.; c, to carry away, lead astray; ipsae res verba rapiunt, Cic.; rapi in invidiam, Cic.; d, to transport, carry away; in a bad sense, animus cupidine caecus ad inceptum scelus rapiebat, Sall.; in a good sense, ad divinarum rerum cognitionem curā omnia studioque rapi, Cic. (archaic fut. perf., rapsit, ap. Cic.)

raptim, adv. (raptus, from rapio), violently, hastily, quickly, hurriedly; haec scripsi raptim, Cic.

raptio -ōnis f. (rapio), a carrying off, abduction, Ter.

rapto, 1. (intens. of rapio). **I.** to carry away in haste, hurry away; huc illic vexilla, Tac.; transf., of things, ne Parnasi deserta per ardua raptat amor, Verg. **II.** to carry off from, drag away violently. **A.** Lit., a, conjugem, Cic.; Hectora circa muros, Verg.; nubila caeli, Lucr.; b, to rob, plunder, Tac. **B.** Fig., a, to drag along;

quid raptum in crimina dicos, accusae, Prop.; **b**, to hurry along with passion, Plant.

raptor -ōris, m. (rapio). **A**. Lit., **a**, a robber, plunderer, Tac.; attrib., lupi raptores, ravenous, Verg.; **b**, an abductor, ravisher, Ov. **B**. Transf., raptore alieni honoris, Ov.

raptus -ūs, m. (rapio). **I**. a tearing off, rending away, Ov. **II**. **1**, a carrying off, abduction, rape, Cic.; **2**, plundering, Tac.

rāpūm -i, n. (dim. of rapum), a little turnip, Hor.

rāpū -i, n. (rāpus), a turnip, Liv.

rārē, adv. (rarus), rarely, seldom, Plant.

rārēfācio -feci -factum **3**. (rarus and facio), to make thin, rarely, Lucr.

rāresco, **3**. (rarus). **I**. to become thin, to lose density; humor aequal ab aestu, Lucr.; ubi angusti rarescent claustra Pelori, open themselves, expand, Verg. **II**. Transf., to become rarer, to diminish, to lessen; paulatim rarescent montes, Tac.

rārītās -ātis, f. (rarus). **I**. want of density, thinness, looseness of texture, distance apart, Cic. **II**. Transf., fewness, rarity; dictorum, Cic.

rārō, adv. (rarus), seldom, rarely; ita rarō, Cic.; quod si rarius fiet, Cic.

rārus -a -um, loose in texture, loose, wide apart, thin (opp. densus). **I**. Lit., retia, Verg.; cribrum, Ov. **II**. Transf., **A**, **a**, scattered, scanty, far apart; vides habitari in terra raris et angustis in locis, Cic.; **b**, milit. t. t., scattered; wide apart, dispersed (opp. confertus); ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, Caes. **B**. **1**, gen., **a**, few in number, rare; raris ac prope nullis portibus, Caes.; in omni arte optimum quidque rarissimum, Cic.; Oceanus raris navibus aditur, Tac.; neut. plur. subst., rara (anteponantur) vulgaribus, Cic.; **b**, of a man that does something rarely, nec Iliacos coetus nisi rarus adibat, seldom, Ov.; **2**, esp., rare, extraordinary, distinguished in its kind; rara quidem facio sed rarior arte canendi, Ov.

rāsilis -e (rado), scraped, having a smooth surface, polished; torno rasile buxum, Verg.

raster -tri, m. and **rastrum** -i, n. (rado), plur., gen. **rastrī** -ōrum, m. an instrument for scraping, a toothed hoe, a rake, a mattock, Verg.

rātio -ōnis, f. (reor), a reckoning, account, computation, calculation. **I**. **A**. Lit., (a) sing., eius pecuniae, cuius ratio in aede Opis confecta est, Cic.; auri ratio constat, comes right, is correct, Cic.; rationem ducere, to compute, calculate, Cic.; rationem referre, give in an account, Cic.; (β) plur., rationes cum aliquo putare, Cic.; rationes subducere, to close, Cic. **B**. Transf., **1**, a roll, register, a list, catalogue, account; rationem carceris, quae diligentissime conficitur, Cic.; **2**, a sum, number, Plaut.; **3**, a business transaction, matter, affair; de tota illa ratione atque re Gallicana, Cic.; haec res non solum ex domestica est ratione, attingit etiam bellicam, Cic.; fori iudicii rationem Messia suscepit, public and legal business, Cic.; meae (tuae, etc.) rationes, my (thy, etc.) interest, advantage; rationes meas vestrae salutis anteposuissem, Cic. **II**. Fig., **A**, an account, reckoning, calculation; rationem habere, to make a calculation, Cic.; semper ita vivamus ut rationem reddendam nobis arbitremur, Cic. **B**. Transf., **1**, **a**, a relation with, reference to; rationem habere, aliquid rationis habere cum aliquo, to have relations with, Cic.; quae ratio tibi cum eo intercesserat? Cic.; **b**, respect, consideration, regard for anything; vel dignitatis vel commodi rationem habere, Cic.; suam rationem ducere, to consider his own advantage, Cic.; **c**, plan, mode

of procedure, method, manner, fashion, nature, kind, way; ita fiet ut tua ista ratio existimetur astuta, Cic.; scribendi consilium ratioque, Cic.; meae vitae rationes ab ineunte aetate susceptae, Cic.; rationes belli gerendi, principes, Caes.; **2**, esp., the faculty of mind which calculates and plans, the reason; homo rationis particeps, Cic.; mens et ratio et consilium, Cic.; consilio et ratione, Cic.; ratio est, it seems reasonable, with infin., Cic.; hence, **a**, reason, motive; ground; (a) nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus, Cic.; consilii causa ratioque, Cic.; (β) rhet. t. t., ground or reason brought forward to support a proposition, Cic.; **b**, meton., reasonableness, propriety, method, order, rule; modo et ratione omnia facere, moderately and reasonably, Cic.; **c**, principle, view, tendency; florens homo in populari ratione, the most distinguished representative of the democratic view, Cic.; **d**, theory, doctrine, system, knowledge; Epicuri ratio, philosophical system, Cic.; de ratione vivendi, the art of living, Cic.; **e**, meton., a view, opinion; quum in eam rationem quisque loqueretur, Cic.; **f**, an adducing of proof, reasoning; concludatur igitur ratio, Cic.

rātiocinātiō -ōnis, f. (ratiocinor). **I**. a careful and deliberate consideration and conclusion, Cic. **II**. a reasoning, ratiocination, argument, syllogism, Cic.

rātiocinātīvus -a -um (ratiocinor), argumentative, syllogistic, Cic.

rātiocinātor -ōris, m. (ratiocinor), a calculator, accountant, Cic.

rātiocinor, **1**. dep. (ratio), **1**, to compute, calculate, Cic.; **2**, to argue, infer, conclude; inter se, with acc. and infin., Cic.

rātiōnālis -e (ratio) reasonable, rational, Quint.

rātiōnāriūm -ii, n. (ratio), a statistical account; imperii, Suet.

rātis -is, f. **I**. a raft, Cic., Caes.; ratibus, quibus iunxerat flumen, resolutis, Liv.; sing., collect. = a bridge of boats, Liv. **II**. Poet., transf., a ship, boat, vessel, Verg.

rātiuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of ratio). **I**. a little reckoning, account, Plaut. **II**. Transf., **A**, a poor, insufficient reason; huius incredibili sententiae ratiunculas suggerit, Cic. **B**, a petty syllogism; concludunt ratiunculas Stoici, Cic.

rātus -a -um, p. adj. (from reor). **I**. reckoned, calculated; pro rata parte, or simply pro rata, according to a fixed proportion, in proportion, proportionally, Cic. **II**. Transf., determined, fixed, settled; **a**, rati astrorum ordines, Cic.; **b**, valid, fixed, legal; id iussum ratum ac firmum futurum, Cic.; ratum facere, to ratify, confirm, make valid, Cic.; ratum habere, ducere, to consider valid, Cic.; aliquid mihi ratum est, I approve, Cic.

raucisonus -a -um (raucus and sonus), hoarse, hoarsely sounding, Lucr.

raucitas -ātis, f. (raucus), hoarseness, Plin.

raucus -a -um (for ravidus, connected with ravis), hoarse. **I**. Lit., **A**, hoarse through illness; fauces, Lucr. **B**, **a**, hoarse through shouting; nos rancos saepe attentissime audiri video, Cic.; of birds, screaming; cornix, Lucr.; palumbes, cooing, Verg.; **b**, of sound, vox ranarum, Ov. **II**. Poet., transf., hoarse, hollow-sounding, deep or dull-sounding; cornu, Plaut.; inurmur undae, Verg.

Raudius -a -um, **Raudian**; **Raudius** Campus, and **Raudii** Campi, a plain in Upper Italy, where **Marius** defeated the **Cimbri**.

raudus (rodus, rūdus) -ēris, n. a rough

mass or lump; esp., a piece of brass used as a coin, Liv.

raudusculum -i, n. (dim. of *raudus*), a small sum of money; transf., de *raudusculo* Numeriano, the little debt of Numerius, Cic.

Raurici -ōrum, m. a Celtic people in Gaul, near modern Basle.

Rāvenna -ae, f. a town in Gallia Cispadana, near the Adriatic, made a naval station by Augustus, now Ravenna. Hence, **Rāvennās** -ātis, m. belonging to Ravenna.

rāvio, 4. (*ravis*), to talk oneself hoarse, Plaut.

rāvis -is, f. (connected with *raucus*), hoarseness, Plaut.

rāvus -a -um, grey, greyish, Hor.

rē- prep. insepar., meaning sometimes back, as in *recurro*; sometimes against, as in *reductor*; sometimes again, as *restitutio* (orig. form *red*, which appears before vowels, e.g., *redeo*, sometimes lengthened, as *redi-vivus*).

1. **rēa**, v. reus.

2. **Rēa** = Rhea (q.v.).

reapsē, adv. (re and *eapse*, i.e., *eā* and suff. -psē), indeed, in truth, really, Cic.

Rēatē, n. (defect., with same form for nom., acc., and abl.), an old town in the Sabine country, now Rieti. Adj., **Rēatinus** -a -um, *Reatine*; subst., **Rēatini** -ōrum, m. the people of Reate.

rēātus -ūs, m. (*reus*), the state or condition of an accused person, Mart.

rebellatio, = *rebellio* (q.v.).

rebellātrix -icis, f. (*rebello*), renewing war, rising again; Germania, Ov.

rebellio -ōnis, f. (*rebellis*), a renewal of war by a conquered people; *rebellionem* facere, Caes. Plur., *Carthaginiensium rebelliones*, Cic.

rebellis -e (re and *bellum*), renewing a war, insurgent; 1, lit., *colonia*, Tac.; 2, fig., *amor*, Ov.

rebellium = *rebellio* (q.v.).

rebello, 1. to renew a war; a, lit., septies *rebellare*, Liv.; b, poet., transf., to renew the fight, Ov.

rēbito, 3. to go back, return, Plaut.

rēbō, j. to echo, resound, Verg.

recalcitro, 1. of a horse, to kick backwards; fig., to deny access, Hor.

recalcitratio = *recalcitratio* (q.v.).

recālēo, 2. to be warm again; *recalent* nostro Tiberina fluenta sanguine, Verg.

recālesco -cālūi, 3. (*recaleo*), to become warm again; quum motu atque exercitatione *recalcescent* corpora, Cic.; fig., *mens recalescit*, Ov.

recalfacio (**recālēfacio**) -fēcī -factum, 3. to make warm again, Ov.

recandesco -candūi, 3. I. to grow white; *recanduit unda*, Ov. II. Transf., to become hot, to begin to glow. A. Lit., (*tellus*) *recanduit aestu*, Ov. B. Fig., *recanduit ira*, Ov.

recanto, 1. I. Intransit., to resound, echo, Mart. II. Trans., A. to recall, recant; *recantata opprobria*, Hor. B. to charm away; *curas*, Ov.

recēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. I. to go back, draw back, recede, retreat, retire. A. I, lit., of persons, *ex eo loco*, Caes.; non modo e Gallia non discessisse, sed ne a Mutina quidem recessisse, Cic.; 2, transf., of things, a, ut illae undae ad alios accedant, ab aliis autem recedant, Cic.; b, of places, to retire, stand back; *Anchisae domus recessit*, Verg.; c, to recede in the distance, disappear from the view; prove-

imur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, Verg. B. Fig., 1, of persons, in *otia tuta*, Hor.; 2, of things, *anni recedentes*, Hor. II. to go away, depart, go to a distance. A. 1, lit., of living beings, *nec vero a stabulis recedunt longius* (apes), Verg.; 2, transf., of inanimate things, a, to separate from; *recedit caput e cervice*, Ov.; b, to vanish, disappear; in *ventos vita or anima exhalata recessit*, Verg., Ov. B. Fig., 1, of persons, a, to depart from, abandon; ab officio, Cic.; b, to depart from, give up, renounce; ab armis, to lay down arms, Cic.; a vita, Cic.; 2, transf., of things, a, to depart from, lose; res ab usitata consuetudine recessit, Cic.; b, to vanish, disappear, cease; et pariter Phoebeas pariter maris ira recessit, Ov.; c, recedere ab aliquo, to pass away from, be lost; quum res (property) ab eo quicum contraxisset, recessisset et ad heredem pervenisset, Cic.

recello, 3. to spring back, fly back, bend back; quum (ferrea) manus gravi libramento recelleret ad solum, Liv.

recēns -entis, new, fresh, young, recent. I. Adj., A. Lit., (a) absol., *caespes*, Caes.; his recentibus viris, men of modern times, Cic. Subst., recentiores, later authors, Cic.; recenti re, recenti negotio, while the business is still fresh, Cic.; *injuriarum memoria*, Caes.; (β) with ab and the abl., *fresh from*, soon after, a little subsequent to; *Homerus, qui recens ab illorum aetate fuit*, Cic.; (γ) with ex and the abl., quum e provincia recens esset, Cic.; (δ) with abl. alone, praetura, Tac.; with abl. of name of town, *Regini quidam eo venerunt, Romā sane recentes, direct from Rome*, Cic. B. Transf., of strength, fresh, vigorous; of soldiers, integri et recentes, Caes.; of horses, Liv.; of things, animus (consulis), Liv. (abl. sing., gen. recenti, in poets sometimes recent; genit. plur., gen. recentium, in poets sometimes recentum). II. Adv., lately, recently; sole recens orto, Verg.; recens ad Regillum lacum accepta clades, Liv.

recensio -censūi -censitum and -censum, 2. to review, muster, examine. I. Lit., milit. t. t., exercitum, legiones, Liv.; polit. t. t., of the censor, equites, Liv. II. Transf., A. to go through, pass through; signa (of the sun), Ov. B. Esp., 1, to go over in thought, review; *fataque fortunae virum*, Ov.; 2, to go over in words, recount; *fortia facta*, Ov.

recensio -ōnis, f. (*recenseo*), a reviewing, mustering, enumeration by the censor, Cic.

recensus -ūs, m. (*recenseo*) = *recensio*, a reviewing, mustering; equitum recensum habere, of the censor, Liv.

receptaculum -i, n. (*recepto*). I. a magazine, reservoir, receptacle; cibi et potionis (of the stomach), Cic.; *cloaca maxima receptaculum omnium purgamentorum urbis*, Liv. II. Esp., a place of refuge, shelter, retreat; *militum Catilinae*, Cic.; *receptaculum esse classibus nostris*, Cic.; *fugiatibus*, Liv.

receptio -ōnis, f. (*recipio*), a receiving, reception, Plaut.

recepto, 1. (intens. of *recipio*). I. A. to draw back; 1, transit., *hastam*, Verg.; 2, reflex., se receptare, to retire; *Saturni sese quo stella receptet*, Verg. B. to receive back, Lucr. II. to receive frequently; *mercatores*, Liv.

receptor -ōris, m. (*recipio*), one who receives or harbours, a harbourer; *praedarum*, Tac.; transf., ipse ille *latronum occultator et receptor locus*, Cic.

receptrix -trix, f. (*receptor*), a receiver (of stolen goods); *fuxtorum*, Cic.

receptus -ūs, m. (*recipio*). I. a drawing back. A. Lit., spiritus, Quint. B. Fig.,

reconciliation, *reconciliation*; nimis pertinacis sententiae, Liv. **II. A.** 2, a retreat; non tutissimus a malis consiliis receptus, Liv.; **b.** esp., *retreat*; receptus ad Caesaris gratiam atque amicitiam, Caes. **B.** Milit. t. t., a retreat, falling back; ut expeditum ad suos receptum habebant, Caes.; Caesar receptui cani iussit, ordered the signal of retreat, Caes.; fig., canere receptui a miseris, Cic.

recessim, adv. (recedo), backwards, Plaut.

recessus -us, m. (recedo). **I.** a going back, receding, retreating; **1.** lit., lunae accessus et recessus, Cic.; (aestuum maritimorum) accessus et recessus, ebb and flow, Cic.; recessum primis ultimi non dabant, chance of retreating, Caes.; **2.** fig., accessum ad res salutare, a pestiferis recessum, disinclination for, Cic.; ut metus recessum quandam animi et fugam efficiat, Cic. **II.** Meton., **1.** lit., a, a hollow, recess, Verg.; **b.** a place of retreat, quiet, retired place; mihi solitudo et recessus provinciae est, Cic.; **2.** fig., in animis hominum tanti sunt recessus, corners, intricacies, Cic.

recidivus -a -um (recido), returning, repeated; poet., Pergama, rebuilt, Verg.

1. recido -cidi -cāsus, **3.** (re and cado). **I.** to fall back. **A.** Lit., recidunt omnia in terras, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** a, to relapse, sink; in graviores morbum, to relapse, Liv.; in eandem fortunam, Cic.; **b.** to fall to; cum ad eum potentatus omnis recidisset, Cic.; **c.** to fall upon, reach; hunc casum ad ipsos recidere posse, Cic.; esp., to fall on the head of; ut amentiae poena in ipsum eiusque familiam recidat, Cic.; **2.** to come to, fall to, sink to, Cic.; **3.** to fall, happen, occur, light upon; illa omnia ex laetitia ad lacrimas reciderunt, Cic.; ad nihilum, to come to naught, Cic. **II.** **1.** to fall into, to become; quorum recidat responsum tuum non magno opere laboro, Cic.; **2.** to fall within a certain time; in nostrum annum, Cic.

2. recido -cidi -cīsum, **3.** (re and caedo). **I.** to cut off, cut away; **1.** caput, Ov.; ceras inanes, Verg.; **2.** transf., to extirpate; nationes, Cic. **II.** to cut away; **1.** lit., barbam falce, Ov.; **2.** transf., to cut away, lop off, abbreviate, re-trench; ambitiosa ornamenta, Hor.

recingo -cīxi -cinctum, **3.** to ungird; tunicas, Ov.; pass. as middle, recingor, I ungird myself, Ov.

recino, **3.** (re and cano), to resound, echo. **I.** Intransit., in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonaturbanus, Cic.; parrarecines, shrieking, Hor. **II.** Trans., to cause to resound; **a.** of echo, cuius recinet jocosa nomen imago, re-echo, Hor.; **b.** of a poet, to praise loudly on the lyre; curvā lyra Latonam, Hor.

recipio -cēpi -ceptum, **3.** (re and capio). **I.** to take back. **A.** to draw back, fetch back; **1.** lit., a, of things, ensem, to draw back, draw out, Verg.; **b.** of pers., aliquem medio ex hoste, Verg.; esp. as milit. t. t., to draw back, cause to retreat; milites defessos, Caes.; reflex., se recipere, to withdraw, retire, retreat, betake oneself to any place; se ex hisce locis, Cic.; se ad nos, Cic.; esp. as milit. t. t., se hinc, se inde, se ex aliquo loco, se ad or in aliquem locum, se aliquo ad aliquem, Caes.; **2.** transf., a, vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum, Cic.; reflex., se recipere, to turn to, to have recourse to; se ad bonam frugem, Cic.; se ad reliquam cogitationem belli, Caes.; **b.** business t. t., to keep back, retain, reserve a portion; ruta caesa, Cic.; sibi aliquid, Cic.; **c.** to seize out of the hands of the enemy; aliquem ex hostibus, Liv. **B.** to take back, receive again, receive; **1.** lit., merita, Cic.; arma, Liv.; obsides, Caes.; so to reduce again by conquest, to recover; Tarentum, Cic.;

suas res amissas, Liv.; **2.** transf., to recover; an-tiquam frequentiam, Liv.; vitam herbis fortibus, Ov.; animos ex pavore, to regain courage, Liv. **II.** to receive, accept, take to oneself; **1.** lit., a, to take in to oneself; ferrum, gladium, to receive the death-wound, Cic.; necesse erat ab latere aperto tela recipi, Caes.; of animals, frenum, Hor.; of rivers, Mosa, parte quadam ex Rheno accepta quae, etc., Caes.; **b.** to receive into a place; (a) with acc. alone, of persons, Xerxen, Cic.; aliquem libentissimo animo, Caes.; of places, hos tutissimus portus recipiebat, Caes.; (b) with ad and the acc., aliquem ad epulas, Cic.; (y) with in and the acc., Tarquinium in civitatem, Cic.; (b) with abl. alone, exercitum tectis ac sedibus suis, Cic.; (e) with acc. of place, aliquem domum suam, Cic.; (g) with supine, senem sessum, Cic.; (n) absol., qui receperant, Caes.; **c.** to take possession of, conquer; oppidum, civitatem, Caes.; **d.** to receive money; pecuniam ex novis vectigalibus, Cic. **2.** transf., a, to receive into a certain rank or position; aliquem in ordinem senatorium, Cic.; aliquem in fidem, Cic.; **b.** to receive, accept, admit, allow; fabulas, to believe, Cic.; nec inconstantiam virtus recipit, admits, allows of, Cic.; **c.** to accept a task, undertake, take upon oneself; causam Siculorum, Cic.; officium, Cic.; **d.** hence, to accept an obligation, guarantee, promise, be responsible for; pro Cassio et te, si quid me velitis recipere, recipiam, Cic.; ea quae tibi promitto ac recipio, Cic.; partic. subst., **receptum** -i, n. an engagement, guarantee; e, legal t. t., of the praetor, recipere nomen, to entertain, receive an accusation against any one, Cic.

reciprocatio -ōnis, f. (reciproco), a returning by the same path, Plin.

reciprocō, **1.** (reciprocus). **I.** Trans., to move backwards, to move backwards and forwards; animam, to draw in and breathe out the air, to breathe, Liv.; quinquaremem in adversum aestum reciprocari non posse, turned round and moved back, Liv.; esp. of the ebb tide, in motu reciprocando, on the ebb, Cic.; fig., si quidem ista reciprocantur, if the proposition is converted or reversed, Cic. **II.** Intransit., to move backwards and forwards; fretum Euripi non septies die temporibus statis reciprocatur, ebbs and flows, Liv.

reciprocus -a -um, returning, going back in the same path. **I.** Lit., mare, ebbing, Tac.; vox, echoing, Plin. **II.** Fig., ars, alternating, Plin.

recisamentum -i, n. (recido), a chip, shaving, Plin.

recisio -ōnis, f. (recido), a cutting off, Plin.

recisus -a -um, partic. of recido.

recitatio -ōnis, f. (recito), a reading aloud; **a.** of documents in legal proceedings, Cic.; **b.** of literary works, Plin.

recitator -ōris, m. (recito), a reader aloud; **a.** of documents in legal proceedings, Cic.; **b.** of literary works, a reciter, Hor.

recito, **1.** to read, read aloud, read publicly; **a.** legal t. t., (a) to read a document; litteras in senatu, in contione, Cic.; aliquid ex codice, Cic.; (b) to read out the name of a person; testamento heredem aliquem, Cic.; aliquem praetereire in recitando senatu, in reading the list of senators, Cic.; (y) to read the words of an oath, to dictate, Tac.; **b.** to read or recite one's literary works before friends, Hor.

reclamatio -ōnis, f. (reclamo), a crying out against, loud disapprobation, Cic.

reclamō, **1.** (intens. of reclamo), to cry out against loudly, violently contradict, Cic.

reclamo, **1.** to cry out against, shout in disapprobation, contradict loudly. **I. A.** Lit.

absol., Cic.; (β) with dat. of pers., alieni, Cic.; of things, orationi, Cic.; alicuius promissis, Cic.; (γ) with ne and the subj., unā voce omnes iudices, ne is juraret, reclamasse, Cic. **B.** Fig., quoniam ratio reclamat vera, Lucr. **II.** Poet., transf., to reverberate, re-echo, resound; with dat., scopulis reclamant aequora, Verg.

reclīnis -e (reclino), leaning backwards, bent backwards, reclining, Ov.

reclīnō, 1. (re and *clino), to bend back, cause to lean back. **I.** Lit., se, Caes.; scuta, Verg.; **reclīnātus** -a -um, bent back, reclined, Caes. **II.** Transf., nullum ab labore me reclinat otium, releases me from labour, Hor.

reclūdo -clūsi -clūsum, 3. (re and claudō), to uncloze, to open. **I. A.** Lit., portas hosti, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, to bring to light, to disclose, reveal; viam, Ov.; tellurem unco dente, to turn over, cultivate, Verg.; ensem, to draw from the scabbard, Verg.; 2, to open with a weapon = to pierce; pectus mucrone, Verg. **II.** Fig., ebrietas operta recludit, reveals, Hor.; fata, to relax, Hor.

recōgito, 1. to think over again, consider, deliberate upon; de re, Cic.

recōgnitio -ōnis, f. (recognosco). **I.** recollection; scelus suorum, Cic. **II.** investigation, inspection, examining; agri Campani, Liv.

recognosco -nōvi -nītum, 3. **I. A.** to recognise, to know again; res, as one's property, Liv.; illa reminiscendo, Cic. **B.** to recall, to go over again; recognosce mecum noctem illam; Cic. **II. a.** to inspect, examine, investigate; agros, Liv.; b, to examine critically, to revise, authenticate, certify; decretum populi, Cic.; codicem, Cic.

recolligo -lēgi -lectum, 3. to collect again, gather together again; fig., se, to regain courage, Ov.; primos annos, to become young again, Ov.; animum alicuius, to reconcile, Cic.

recōlo -cōlūi -cultum, 3. to cultivate again. **I.** Lit., desertam terram, Liv. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., 1, to practise again, resume; artes, Cic.; studia, Cic.; 2, to set up again, renew, repair; imagines subversas, Tac.; dignitatem, Cic.; 3, to honour again; aliquem sacerdotiis, Tac. **B.** Esp., 1, to reflect upon again; inclusas animas lustrabat studio recolens, Verg.; 2, to recollect, think over again; quae si tecum ipse recolis, Cic.; 3, to call to mind, remember again, Ov.

recomminiscor, 3. dep. to recollect, Plant.

recompōno (-pōsi) -pōsitum, 3. to re-adjust, re-arrange; comas, Ov.

reconciliatio -ōnis, f. (reconcilio). **I.** a restoration, re-establishment; concordiae, Cic. **II.** reconciliation; iridebatur haec illius reconciliatio, Cic.

reconciliātor -ōris, m. (reconcilio), a restorer, re-establisher; pacis, Liv.

reconciliō, 1. **I. A.** to make good again, restore, repair; diuturni laboris detrimentum solertia et virtute militum brevi reconciliatur, Caes. **B.** to re-unite, bring together again; a, inimicos in gratiam, Cic.; b, to appease, to reconcile; aliquem alicui, Cic. **II.** to restore, re-establish; existimationem iudiciorum, Cic.

reconcinnō, 1. to restore, renovate, repair; tribus locis aedifico, reliqua reconcinnō, Cic.

reconditus -a -um, p. adj. (from recondo), fur removed, secret, concealed. **I.** Lit., locus, Cic.; neut. plur., occulta et recondita templi, secret recesses, Caes. **II.** Fig., a, abstruse, profound; reconditae abstrusaeque res, Cic.; b, of character, reserved, mysterious; naturā tristī ac reconditā fuit, Cic.

recondo -didi -ditum, 3. **I.** to lay back, put back; gladium in vaginam, Cic.; poet., oculos, to close again, Ov. **II.** to lay aside. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., a, tanquam in vagina reconditum, Cic.; b, of provisions, treasure, etc., to lay up in store, keep; prome reconditum Caecubum, Hor.; recondita alia (medicamenta), Liv.; 2, fig., mens alia recondit, e quibus memoria oritur, lays up in store, Cic. **B.** to conceal, hide; 1, lit., a, quod celari opus erat habebant sepositum ad reconditum, Cic.; Ascanium curvā valle, Verg.; b, to thrust, etc.; ensem in pulmone, Verg.; c, to devour; volucres avidā alivo, Verg.; 2, fig., to conceal; voluptates, Tac.

recondūco -duxi -ductum, 3. to bargain, contract for again, Plin.

reconfio, 1. to rekindle, Lucr.

recōquo -coxi -coctum, 3. **I.** to boil again; Peliam (in order to make young again), Cic. **II.** to melt, smelt, forge again. **A.** Lit., enses, Verg. **B.** Fig., recocutus scriba ex quinqueviro, new-moulded, Hor.

recordatio -ōnis, f. (recordor), a recollection, remembrance; ultimi temporis recordatio, Cic.; plur., recordationes fugio, Cic.

recordor, 1. dep. (re and cor). **I.** to remember, recollect; (a) with genit., flagitiorum suorum, Cic.; (β) with acc., majorem diligentiam, Cic.; (γ) with acc. and infin., hoc genus poenae saepe in improbos cives esse usurpatum, Cic.; (δ) with rel. sent., non recordor, unde ceciderim, Cic.; (ε) with de and the abl., de ceteris, Cic.; (ζ) absol., si recordari volumus, Cic. **II.** to think of something in the future, to ponder over; quae sum passura recordor, Ov.

recrastīno, 1. (re and crastinus), to put off from day to day, Plin.

recreatio -ōnis, f. (recreo), a restoration, a recovery, Plin.

recrementum -i, n. (cerno), dross, slag, refuse, Plin.

recreō, 1. **I.** to create again, Lucr. **II.** to restore to a sound condition, to refresh, invigorate, revive; reflex., se recreare and middle, recreari, to revive, to recover, to be refreshed; a, physically, voculae recreandae causā, Cic.; recreari ex vulnere, Cic.; ex vulneribus, Liv.; b, politically, provinciam afflictam et perditam erigere atque recreare, Cic.; middle, civitas recreatur, Cic.; c, mentally, afflictos animos, Cic.; recreare se ex magno timore, to recover from, Cic.

recrepō, 1. to echo, resound, Caē.

recresco -crēvi -crētum, 3. to grow again, Liv.

rechrūdesco -chrūdī, 3. to become raw again. **I.** Of wounds, to open afresh; quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescent, Cic. **II.** Fig., to break out again; recrudescente Manliana seditione, Liv.

rectā, adv. (sc. viā), straightway, straightforward, right on, directly, Cic.

rectē, adv. (rectus). **I.** in a straight line, in a straight (horizontal) direction; recte ferri, Cic. **II.** Fig., rightly, properly, well, duly, suitably. **A.** a, of conduct, behaviour, recte atque ordine facere, iudicare, Cic.; recte et vere respondere, Cic.; b, of condition, well; apud matrem recte est, it is all right with, Cic.; c, of consequence, well, favourably, safely; se alicui recte committere, Caes.; quicum quidvis rectissime facere posset, Cic.; recte vendere, at a high price, Cic. **B.** Of degree, recte ambulare, Cic.

rectio -ōnis, f. (rego), a ruling, governing; rerum publicarum, Cic.

rector -ōris, m. (rego), a ruler, governor, director, guide, leader. **I.** Lit., navis, steersman, Cic. **II.** Fig., rector et gubernator civitatis, Cic.; of deities, ruler; Olympi, or superdm, or deum, Jupiter, Ov.; maris, Neptune, Ov.

rectrix -icis, f. (rector), she that leads or guides, Plin.

rectus -a -um, p. adj. (from rego), straight (whether horizontally or vertically), upright. **I.** 1, lit., a, in a horizontal direction, straight; recto itinere ad Iberum contendere, Caes.; rectus cursus hinc ad Africam, Liv.; recti oculi, straight, steadfast look, Cic.; b, of vertical direction, upright; ita jacere talum, ut rectus assistat, Cic.; 2, transf., grammat. t. t., casus rectus, the nom. (opp. casus obliquus), Quint. **II.** Fig., right, correct, proper, suitable, due; a, physically and intellectually, (a) rectum et iustum proelium, Liv.; (b) simple, natural, plain, straightforward; commentarii Caesaris, Cic.; (y) right, free from mistakes; quae sint in artibus ac rationibus recta ac prava, Cic.; ment. subst., rectum pravumque, Cic.; b, morally, (a) straightforward, honest, upright; consilia recta, Liv.; conscientia recta, Cic.; praetor populi Romani rectissimus, Cic.; (B) right, virtuous, dutiful; in neut. subst., right, virtue, good; neque quidquam nisi honestum et rectum alter ab altero postulabit, Cic.; rectum est, it is right, with acc. and infin., Cic.

recubitus -ūs, m. (recumbo), a falling down, Plin.

recūbo, 1. to lie back, to lie on the back, recline; in hortulis suis, Cic.

recumbo -cubui, 3. to lie backwards, recline. **I.** Of persons. **A.** Gen., in cubiculo, Cic.; in herba, Cic. **B.** Esp., to recline at table; in triclinio, Cic. **II.** Transf., of inanimate things, to sink down, fall down; cervix in humeros, Verg.

recupērātio -ōnis, f. (recupero), a recovery; libertatis, Cic.

recupērātor -ōris, m. (recupero). **I.** a recoverer; urbis, Tac. **II.** Esp., recuperatores, a college of three or five magistrates appointed by the praetor to decide causes which required speedy settlement, Cic.

recupērātorius -a -um (recuperator), of or relating to the recuperatores; iudicium, Cic.

recupēro, 1. (recipio), to get again, regain, recover. **I.** Lit., a, of things, villani suam ab aliquo, Cic.; urbem, Liv.; amissa, Caes.; rempublicam, supremacy in the state, Cic.; b, of persons, obsides, Caes., Cic.; si vos et me ipsum recuperaro, Cic. **II.** Transf., to win again, recover again (a person's favour); voluntatem aliquis, Cic.

recūro, 1. to restore, refresh, Cat.

recurro -curri -cursum, 3. to run back, hasten back. **I.** a, lit., of persons, ad aliquem, Cic.; ad redam, Cic.; in Tusculanum, Cic.; fure, Hor.; b, transf., of things, luna tum crescendo, tum defectionibus in initia recurrendo, Cic.; bruma recurrit iners, Hor.; esp., of the course of the sun and the year, to roll round; sol recurrens, Verg. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., naturam expellat furcā, tamen usque recurret, Hor. **B.** to come back, to return to; ad eandem deditionis condiciones, Caes.

recurso, 1. (intens. of recurro), to run back, hasten back, return. **I.** Lit., Lucr. **II.** Fig., cura recursat, Verg.

recursus -ūs, m. (recurro), a return, coming back, retreat; a, of persons, Liv.; b, of water, etc., Ov.

recurvo, 1. (recurvus), to bend or curve back-

wards; colla equi, Ov.; aquas in caput, make to flow back, Ov.; undae recurvatae, winding, Ov.

recurvus -a -um, bent or curved backwards; cornu, Verg.; tectum, labyrinth, Ov.; aera, hooks, Ov.; nexu hederarum, winding, Ov.

recūsatio -ōnis, f. (recuso). **I.** a refusal, Cic.; adimere alicui omnem recusationem, possibility of refusing, Cic. **II.** Legal t. t., a protest, Cic.

recūso, 1. (re and causa), to refuse, decline, reject, be unwilling to do. **I.** Gen., (a) with acc.; laborem, Caes.; molestias non recusare, Cic.; with double acc., populum Romanum disceptatorem, Cic.; transf., of things, genua cursu recusant, Verg.; (B) with infin., gen. with preceding negative, non recusare mori, Caes.; (y) with ne and the subj., sententiam ne diceret recusavit, Cic.; (B) when a negative precedes, with quin or quominus and the subj., non possumus quin alii a nobis dissentiant recusare, Cic.; non recusabo quominus omnes mea legant, Cic.; (e) with de and the abl., de iudiciis transferendis, Cic.; (f) absol., non recuso, non abrimo, Cic. **II.** Esp., legal t. t., to object, take exception, plead in defence; quoniam satis recusavi, Cic.

recussus -ū, m. (recutio), a striking back, rebound, recoil, Plin.

recūtio -cussi -cussum, 3. (re and quatio), to strike back, cause to rebound, Verg.

recūtius -a -um (re and cutis). **I.** circumcised; Judaei, Mart. **II.** smooth-shorn, Mart.

reda (rhēda) and **raeda** -ae, f. (a Gallic word), a travelling carriage with four wheels; vehi in reda, Cic.

redambulo, 1. to walk back, Plaut.

redāmo, 1. to love again, return love for love, Cic.

redardesco, 3. to break out again (into flames), Ov.

redargūo -gūi -gūtum, 3. to confute, refute, disprove, contradict; a, of persons, redargue me, si mentor, Cic.; b, of things as objects, referre et redarguere mendacium alicuius, Cic.; with things as subjects, improborum prosperitates redarguunt vires deorum, Cic.

redārtius -ii, m. (reda), the driver of a reda, coachman, Cic.

redauspico, 1. to take fresh auspices; jestingly = to return, Plaut.

redditio -ōnis, f. (reddo), the consequent clause of a sentence, opodosis, Quint.

reddo -didi -ditum, 3. **I.** to give back, restore; 1, to restore (the same object); (a) of concr. obj., obsides, captivos, Caes.; equos, Cic.; alicui pecuniam, Cic.; reflex., se reddere convivio, to return to, Liv.; se terris, Verg.; so pass., reddi, as middle, reddat tenebris, I shall return to, Verg.; (B) of abstr. obj., alicui patriam, Liv.; 2, to give back something as an equivalent, to give back, requite, repay; a, gen., (a) of concr. obj., oscula, Ov.; (B) of abstr. obj., beneficium, Cic.; pro vita hominis hominis vitam, Caes.; b, esp., (a) to give back in another language = to translate, render, interpret; quum ea quae legeram Grace, Latine redderem, Cic.; (B) to give back in utterances, to imitate; verba bene (of a parrot), Ov.; to answer, veras audire et reddere voces, Verg.; 3, to represent, imitate, reflect, resemble; qui te nomine reddit Sylvius Aeneas, Verg.; 4, to make, render, cause to be, with double acc., aliquid or aliquem, foll. by an adj., aliquem iratum, Cic.; itinera infesta, Caes.; with a subst., aliquem avem, Ov. **II.** to give forth from oneself, to give out; 1, to give what is due or asked for or settled; a, suum cuique, Cic.;

honorem, Cic.; caute vota, to *Aufg.*, Cic.; rationem alicui, to *render an account*, Cic.; so also (a) of the dying, eum spiritum, quem naturae debeo, patriae reddere, Cic.; vitam naturae, Cic.; (ß) of persons sacrificing, to *offer*; liba deae, Ov.; (y) of persons writing or speaking, to *communicate*; sed perge, Pomponi, de Caesare et redde quae restant, Cic.; b, (a) to *give, bestow, grant*; responsa, Verg.; peccatis veniam, Hor.; legal t. t., reddere iudicium, to *grant or appoint a judicial inquiry*; in aliquem, Caes.; reddere ius, to *administer justice, pronounce sentence*; alicui petenti, Caes.; (ß) to *grant, allow, leave*; Thermitanis urbem, agros legesque suas, Cic.; 2, to *give forth from the body*; a, to *give out, give forth (animam) a pulmonibus*, Cic.; sonum, to *sing or play*, Hor.; b, to *repeat, recite, narrate*; ea sine scripto verbis hisdem, Cic.; carminae, Hor.

redemptio -ōnis, f. (redimo), *I. a buying up*; a, *bribing*; iudicii, a *corrupting by bribery*, Cic.; b, a *farming of taxes*, Cic. **II.** *ransoming, redemption*; captivorum, Liv.

redempto, 1. (freq. of redimo), to *ransom, redeem*; captivos, Tac.

redemptor -ōris, m. (redimo), a *buyer, contractor, farmer (of taxes)*, Cic.; frumenti, Liv.

redemptura -ae, f. (redimo), a *contracting, farming (of taxes, etc.)*; redempturis auxiliae patrimonii, Liv.

redēo -li (-lvi) -ltum, 4. to *go back, come back, return*. **I. A.** Lit., a, of persons, e provincia, Cic.; a Caesaris, Cic.; Romam, Cic.; domum, Caes.; in proelium, Liv.; ad suos, Caes.; with predic. nom., victor ex hac pugna redit, Liv.; with 1 sup., spectatum e senatu, Cic.; b, of things as subjects, redeunt humerique manusque, Ov.; of water, flumen in eandem partem, ex qua venerat, redit, Caes.; of the stars, day and night, etc., quum ad idem, unde profecta sunt, astra redierint, Cic.; of places, collis paulatim ad planitiem redibat, sloped down to, Caes.; poet., of plants, redeunt jam gramina campis, Hor.; of physical qualities, forma prior rediit, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., a, of persons, in pristinum statum, Caes.; cum aliquo in gratiam, to *be reconciled with*, Cic.; redire ad se, to *return to one's senses, physically, Liv., and mentally, Cic.*; redire ad se atque ad mores suos, Cic.; ad sanitatem, Cic.; Caesar ad duas legiones redierat, was *reduced to*, Caes.; b, of things, res redit, the *matter comes up again*, Cic.; 2, esp., of discourse, to *return to the previous subject*; sed de hoc alias, nunc redeo ad augurem, Cic. **II. A.** Of revenue, income, to *come in*; pecunia publica, quae ex metallis redibat, Nep. **B.** to *come to be brought to, fall to*; a, pills omissis, ad gladios redierunt, they *betook themselves to their swords*, Caes.; b, of things, bona in tabulas publicas redierunt, have *been registered in*, Cic.; summa imperii, summa rerum redit ad aliquem, Caes.; mortuo Tullo res (government of the state) ad patres redierat, Liv.

redhālo, 1. to *breathe out again*, Lucr.

redhībēo -li -ltum, 3. (re and habeo). **I.** to *give back, return*, Plaut. **II.** In business, to *give back, return a damaged article*; mancipium, Cic.

redigo -ēgi -actum, 3. (re and ago). **I.** to *drive back, bring back, lead back*. **A.** Lit., hostium equitatum in castra. **B.** Fig., rem in pristinam belli rationem, Caes.; in memoriam alicuius, to *a person's recollection* (coll. by acc. and influ.), Cic. **II.** to *bring or carry to*. **A.** Lit., to *draw in, call in, collect*; quantum (pecuniam) ex bonis patriis redigisset, Cic.; omnem pecuniam Idibus, Hor.; magnam pecuniam in aerarium, Liv.; esp., aliquid in publicum redigere, to *deliver into the public treasury, to confiscate*, Liv., or simply redigere; Heraculi bona verbo redigere, re-dis-

sipare, Cic. **B.** Fig., a, to *bring or reduce to a state or condition*; to *make, render such*; Aeduos in servitutem, Caes.; civitatem in ditionem potestatemque populi Romani, Cic.; ad certum, to *make certain*, Liv.; victoriam ad vanum et irritum, make *fruitless*, Liv.; aliquid or aliquid eo ut, etc., to *bring to such a point that*, etc., Liv.; with double acc., quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, had *made difficulties easy*, Caes.; in ordinem redigere, *reduce to order*, Liv.; b, to *reduce in compass, number, value, etc.*; to *lessen, bring down*; ex hominum millibus LX. vix ad D., Caes.; nobilissima familia jam ad paucos redacta, Cic.; vilem ad assem redigi, Cic.

redimicūlum -i, n. (redimio), a-lappet or Allet, frontlet, necklace, Cic.

redimio -li -ltum, 4. to *bind round, tie round, wreath round, crown*; sertis redimiri et rosā, Cic.; tempora vittā, Verg.; partic. perf., **redimitus** -a -um, silvis redimita loca, Cat. (syncop. imperf., redimibat, Verg.).

redimo -ēmi -emptum (-emtum), 3. (re and emo). **I.** to *buy back*; donum, Cic.; fundum, Cic. **II.** to *buy*; **A.** Gen., 1, lit., necessaria ad cultum, Liv.; vitam alicuius pretio, Cic.; 2, transf., to *buy, i.e., to procure, obtain for a price*; pacem parte fructum, Cic.; pacem obsidibus, Caes. **B.** Esp., polit. and legal t. t., 1, to *farm, hire*; vectigalia, Caes.; piciaria, Cic.; 2, to *contract for*; opus, Cic. **III.** to *ransom*. **A.** to *set free by payment of money*; 1, lit., captivos e servitute, Cic.; 2, transf., to *set free, deliver*; se pecuniā a iudiciis, Cic.; se a Gallis auro, Liv. **B.** to *buy off, avert, remove*; acerbitem a republica, Cic.; item, to *compromise*, Cic.

redintēgro, 1. to *restore, renew, repair*; a, of persons, deminutas copias, Caes.; proelium, Caes.; memoriam auditoris, Cic.; epeim, Caes.; pacem, Liv.; b, of things as subjects, redintegravit luctum in castris consulum adventus, Liv.

redīpscoor, 3. dep. (re and apiscor), to *get, obtain again*, Plaut.

redītio -ōnis, f. (redeo), a *going back, coming back, returning, return*; celeritas reditionis, Cic.

redītus -ūs, m. (redeo). **I.** a *coming back, going back, return*. **A.** Lit., a, of persons, domum, Cic.; in urbem, Cic.; ad aliquem, Cic.; est hominibus reditus in curiam, may *return to*, Cic.; intercludere alicuius reditum, Cic.; plur., sanguine quaerendi reditus, Verg.; b, transf., of the stars, Cic. **B.** Fig., ad rem, ad propositum, Cic.; reditus in gratiam, reconciliation, Cic. **II.** returns, income, revenue; sing., Nep.; plur., reditus metallorum, Liv.

redīvia = reduvia (q.v.).

redīvivus -a -um (redi = re and vivus), *renewed, renovated*; applied to old building materials used a second time; lapis, Cic.; subst., **redīvivum** -i, n. and **redīviva** -ōrum, a old building materials used again, Cic.

redōlēo -di, 2. to *emit an odour, diffuse an odour*. **I.** Lit., redolent murræ, Ov.; with abl., redolere thymo, *sneel of thyme*, Verg.; with acc., vinum, to *smell of wine*, Cic. **II.** Fig., ita domus ipsa fumabat, ut multa eius sermonis indicia redolerent, Cic.; mihi quidem ex illius orationibus redolere ipsae Athenae videntur, Cic.; with acc., doctrinam, Cic.; antiquitatem, Cic.

redōmītus -a -um, tamed again, subdued again, Cic.

redōno, 1. **I.** to *give back*, Hor. **II.** to *pardon*, graves iras et inivsum nepotem Marti redonabo, Hor.

redordior, 4. dep. to unravel, unwind, Plin.

redormio, 4. to sleep again, Plin.

redormitio -ōnis, f. (redormio), a going to sleep again, Plin.

reduco -duxi -ductum, 3. **I.** to bring back, lead back. **A.** to draw back, to draw backwards, draw towards oneself; 1, lit., a, gen., falces tormentis internis, Caes.; remos ad pectora, Ov.; b, esp., (a) to draw in; auras nariibus, Lucr.; (β) to extend a fortification; reliquias omnes munitiones ab ea fossa pedes CGC. reduxit, Caes.; 2, fig., a, to rescue; socios a morte reduci, Verg.; b, to keep back from; meque ipse reduco a contemptu dimoveoque mali, Ov. **B.** to lead back, often with rursus or rursus; 1, lit., a, gen., (a) of persons as obj., aliquem domum, Cic.; (β) of things, diem or lucem, Verg.; b, esp., (a) to accompany, to escort, as a mark of respect; aliquem domum, Cic.; (β) to restore an exile; aliquem de exilio, Cic.; regem, Cic.; (γ) milit. t. t., to draw back forces, withdraw, cause to retire, take back; legiones ex Britannia, Caes.; copias a munitionibus, Caes.; victorem exercitum Romam, Liv.; 2, fig., a, aliquem in gratiam cum aliquo, Cic.; aliquem ad officium sanitatemque, Cic.; in memoriam, to recall to recollection, Cic.; b, to re-introduce; legem majestatis, Tac. **II.** to bring or reduce to a certain state or condition; (carnem) lambendo mater in artus fingit et in formam reducit (of the she-bear), Ov.

reductio -ōnis, f. (reduco), a bringing back; regis Alexandrini, restoration, Cic.

reductor -ōris (reduco), one who brings back; plebis Romanae in urbem, Liv.

reductus -a -um, p. adj. (from reduco), withdrawn, retired. **I.** Lit., of places, retired, sequestered; vallis, Verg. **II.** Fig., virtus est medium vitorum et utriusque reductum, distant from both extremes, Her.; applied to a painting, reductions, the background, Quint.; subst., **reducta** -ōrum, n. (translation of ἀποπροσφύενα), in the language of the Stoics, things which though not evils were to be regarded as inferior (opp. producta), Cic.

reduncus -a -um, bent, bowed, curved; rostrum (aquilae), Ov.

redundantia -ae, f. (redundo), an overflowing; fig., of style, redundancy, Cic.

redundo, 1. (re and unda), to overflow, stream over. **I.** 1, lit., of water, etc., lacus, Cic.; pituita, Cic.; partic. perf., redundatus poet. = redundans, overflowing; aquae, Ov.; 2, transf., to overflow with; foll. by abl., Asia, quae eorum ipsorum sanguine redundat, Cic. **II.** Fig., 1, to overflow, abound, flow forth freely; a, nationes in provincias redundare poterat, Cic.; infamia ad amicos redundat, Cic.; b, of orators, Asiatici oratores nimis redundantes, copiosus, diffuse, Cic.; 2, to be very abundant, abound; ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis, neque in Oratio redundaret, Cic.; with abl., to abound in; splendidissimorum hominum multitudine, Cic.

redūvia (redīvīa) -ae, f. (from *redno, as exuviae from exuo), a hangnail, whitlow, a loosening of the skin round the nails; prov., quum capiti moderi debeam, redūviam cūrem, attendū a trīfle, Cic.

redux -dūcis (reduco). **I.** Act., bringing back, restoring; epithet of Jupiter, Ov. **II.** Pass., brought back, returned; reduces socii, Verg.; me reducem ease voluistis, returned from exile, Cic. (abl. sing., reduci in poets, Ov.).

reſectio -ōnis, f. (reſicio), a repairing, restoration, Suet.

reſector -ōris, m. (reſicio), a repairer, restorer, Suet.

reſello -felli, 3. (re and fallo), to refute, confute, disprove; aliquem, Cic.; reſellere et redarguere mendacium alicuius, Cic.; crimen commune ferro, Verg.

reſercio -ferſi -fertum, 4. (re and farcio), to stuff quite full, fill full. **I.** Lit., cloacas corporibus civium, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., compures aures iatis sermonibus, Cic.; libros puerilibus fabulis, Cic. **B.** to crowd together; quae Crassus perangusta reſerſit in oratione sua, Cic.

reſerſio, 4. **I.** to strike back, strike again, Plaut. **II.** to reflect; speculi reſerſitur imāgine Phoebeus, Ov.

reſero -tūli -lātum -ferre. **I.** to carry back, bring back, bear back. **A.** 1, to a place, a, to bring back, carry back; candelabrum, Cic.; pecunias in templum, Caes.; esp., of the wounded, aliquem in castra, Liv.; b, to take back, restore what has been lent or stolen, give back; pateram, Cic.; fig., ad equestrem ordinem judicia, Cic.; c, to give back from oneself; (a) to spit out; cum sanguine mixta vina, Verg.; (β) to cause to sound back, to cause to echo; in pass. = to echo, to resound; theatri natura ita resonans, ut usque Romam significationes vocesque referantur, Cic.; d, to carry back = to make to return; (a) of return, me referunt pedes in Tusculanum, Cic.; esp., referre pedem, or referre as, or pass., referri, as middle, to return, to turn back again, to return home; se iterum Romam, Cic.; classem relatum nuntio, Verg.; esp., (aa) to bring back time that is past; o mihi praeteritos referat si Jupiter annos, Verg.; (ββ) to direct again one's look, energy, etc.; oculos animumque ad aliquem, Cic.; animum ad studia, Cic.; se ad philosophiam, Cic.; (γγ) to restore to a condition; consilia in melius, Verg.; (δδ) legal t. t., to bring again before a court of justice; rem judicatam, Cic.; (εε) to refer to, to judge by, measure according to a certain standard; omnia ad voluptatem, Cic.; omnia consilia atque facta ad dignitatem et ad virtutem, Cic.; (β) of retreat, to move back; castra, Liv.; esp., referre pedem or vestigia, or gradum (gradus), or reflex., se referre and pass., referri, as middle, to retreat, move back, yield; esp. as milit. t. t., paulatim cedere ac pedem referre, Caes.; (γ) naut. t. t., to drive back; auster aliquem in Italiam reſert, Cic.; 2, to bring back to a place, as a trophy, present, discovery; a, tabulas reportas ad Caesarem, Caes.; pro re certa falsam spem domum, Cic.; esp., milit. t. t., signa militaria sex, Caes.; b, to bring back a message, report, etc.; responsum, Cic.; rumores, Cic.; with acc. and infin., imminere Volscum bellum, Liv.; 3, to bring back as equivalent, return, requite; a, vicem, Ov.; alicui plurimam salutem, Cic.; b, gratiam, to return thanks, to recompense, Cic.; 4, to turn back (parts of the body); oculos ad terram identidem, Cic.; os in se, Ov.; 5, to repeat, renew, restore; a, eandem totius caeli descriptionem, Cic.; b, to represent, be the image of, recall; aliquem ore, Verg. **II.** to give away from oneself. **A.** to give up, present, deliver; frumentum omne ad se referri jubet, Caes.; polit. t. t., hanc ex fenore pecuniam populo, deliver into the public treasury, Cic.; rationes ad aerarium, Cic.; esp., a, to pay off; octonis idibus aera, Hor.; b, to offer as a sacrifice; sollemnia ludis, Verg.; c, to procure, confer upon; consulatum ad patrem, Cic.; d, to report, relate by word of mouth or by writing; certorum hominum sermones ad aliquem, Cic.; haec mandata Caesari, Caes.; aliquem in numero deorum, to raise to, Cic.; with acc. and infin., referunt Suebos ad extremos fines se recepisse, Caes.; e, to place before for advice, apply to, refer to; de signo Concordiae dedicando ad pontificum col-

legium, Cic.; esp., **I.** *referre ad senatum, to bring a question before the senate; ad senatum de legibus abrogandis, Cic.*; **2.** *to register, record, enter; iudicium in tabulis publicis, Cic.*; aliquid in commentarium, in libellum, Cic.; aliquem in proscriptos, *in the list of proscribed, Cic.*; esp., *to write in an account-book; pecuniam operi publico, under the head of a public work, Cic.*; aliquid in acceptum referre or acceptum referre, *to enter as paid, Cic.* (perf. and sup., rettuli and relatum sometimes in poets to make the first syllable long).

refert, retulit, referre, impers. (from re, for ex re and fert), *it matters, it concerns, is of use, its advantageous, is one's interest; with meā, tuā, nostrā, vestrā, cuijā; more rarely with ad and the acc., or only acc., or with genit.; a, with 1. sess. pron., non ascripsi id, quod tuā nihil referebat, Cic.; non plus sua referre, quam si, etc., Cic.*; b, without poss. pron., refert magno opere id ipsum; with infin. as subj., neque refert videre quid dicendum sit, Cic.; with depend. interrog. sent., quid refert, quā me ratione cogatis? Cic.; quid refert, utrum voluerim fieri, an gaudeam factum? Cic.; c, with dat., quid referat intra naturae fines viventi, jugera centum an mille ariet? Hor.; d, with genit., faciendum aliquid, quod illorum magis, quam suā retulisse videtur, Sall.; e, absol., tamquam referret, as if it were of any consequence, Tac.

refertus -a -um, p. adj. (from refertio), *stuffed, crammed, filled, full; (a) with abl., insula referta divitiis, Cic.; (b) with genit., mare refertum praedonum, Cic.; (γ) with de and the abl., cur de proemissis referti essent eorum libri, Cic.; (δ) absol., aerarium refertius, Cic.; theatrum refertissimum, Cic.*

refervēo, 2. to boil over; fig., refervens falsum crimen, Cic.

refervesco, 3. (referveo), to boil up, bubble up; sanguis refervescit, Cic.

reficio -feci -fectum, 3. (re and facio). **I.** *to make again. A.* to make afresh, prepare again; arma, Sall.; ea quae sunt ommissa, Cic. **B. *to choose again; tribunos, Cic.* **II.** *to re-establish, restore a thing to its previous condition; salutem, Cic.; esp., a, to build again; pontem, Caes.; fana, Cic.; b, to refit, repair; naves, classem, Caes.; aedes, Cic.; c, to light again, kindle again; flammam, Ov.; d, to restore in point of number, to fill up, complete; exercitum, Liv.; copias, Caes.; e, to restore health, heal, cure; Tironis reficiendi spes, Cic.; f, to restore (physically, politically, mentally), to refresh, revive; reficere se et curare, Cic.; fessum viā ac vigiliis militem, Liv.; me recreat et reficit Pompeii consilium, gives me strength, Cic.; of things, herbas, Ov. **III.** *to get back again, receive, get; plus mercedis ex fundo, Cic.****

refigo -fixi -fixum, 3. *to tear, loose, pluck off, pluck apart, unfasten. I.* Lit., tabulas, Cic.; signa templis, Hor. **II.** Meton., *A.* to take down the tables of the law, i.e., to repeal, abrogate; leges, aera, Cic. **B. to pack up, ap. Cic.**

refingo, 3. *to form anew; cerea regna, Verg.*

refragito, 1. *to ask back, demand again, Cat.*

reflatus -ū, m. (reflo). **I.** *a blowing against, Plin.* **II.** Meton., *a contrary wind; naves delatas Uticam reflatu hoc, Cic.*

reflecto -flexi -flexum, 3. *to turn back, bend back. I.* Lit., cervicem, Ov.; oculos, Ov.; pass., reflecti, as middle, tereti cervice reflexa, Verg.; longos reflectitur ungues, bends his nails into long talons, Ov. **II.** Fig., *to turn back, turn, divert; animum, Cic.; mentes, Cic.; orsa in melius, Verg.*

reflo, 1. **I.** *Intransit., to blow back, blow against, blow contrary; etsi etesiae valde reflant, Cic.* **II.** *Transit., to blow out, breathe out, Lucr.*

refloresco -florui, 3. *to begin to bloom again, Plin.*

refluo -fluxi -fluxum, 3. *to flow back, to over-flow; Nilus refluit campis, Verg.*

refluus -a -um (refluo), *flowing back; mare, Ov.*

refodio -fodi -fossus, 3. *to dig out, dig up, Plin.*

reformator -oris, m. (reformo), *one who forms again, a reviver, improver, Plin.*

reformidatio -onis, f. (reformido), *excessive dread, fear, terror, Cic.*

reformido, 1. *to dread, fear, be afraid of, shrink, avoid; a, of persons, (a) with acc., aliquem, Cic.; bellum, Cic.; (β) with infin., refugit animus eaque dicere reformidat, Cic.; (γ) with rel. sent., nec, quid occurrat, reformidat, Cic.; (δ) absol., vide, quam non reformidem, Cic.; b, of things, ante (vites) reformidant ferrum, Verg.*

reformo, 1. *to form again, mould anew, alter in form; Iolcus reformatus in annos primos, Ov.*

refovēo -fovi -fotum, 2. *to warm again, cherish again, revive, restore, refresh. I.* Lit., corpus, Ov.; vires, Tac.; ignes tepidos, Ov. **II.** Fig., *provincias internis certaminibus fessas, Tac.*

refractariolus -a -um (dim. of refractarius), *somewhat contentious, stubborn; hoc iudiciale dicendi genus, Cic.*

refractarius -a -um (refractor), *stubborn refractory, contentious, Sen.*

refragor, 1. dep. (opp. to suffragor), *to oppose, withstand, thwart; petenti, Cic.; honori eius, Liv.; illa lex petitioni tuae refragata est, is opposed to, Cic.*

refreno, 1. *to hold back, rein in; transf., to hold back, restrain, curb; fluvios, Lucr.; aquas, Ov.; fig., animum, Cic.; juventutem, Cic.; adolescentes a gloria, Cic.*

refrico -fricdi -fricaturus, 1. *to rub again, scratch again, gall. I.* Lit., allicuius vulnera, to tear open, Cic.; cicatricem, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to excite again, renew; pulcherrimi facti memoriam, Cic.; tuis sceleribus reipublicae praeterita fata refricabis, Cic.; dolorem, Cic.; crebro refricatur lippitudo, breaks out afresh, appears again, Cic.*

refrigeratio -onis, f. (refrigero), *a cooling, coolness; me delectant et refrigeratio et vicissim aut sol aut ignis hibernus, Cic.*

refrigeratorius -a -um (refrigero), *cooling, Plin.*

refrigeratrix -icis, f. *cooling, Plin.*

refrigero, 1. *to make cool. I.* Lit., a, physically, stulte Saturni refrigerat, Cic.; b, of animal heat, membra undā, Ov.; dei membra partim ardentia partim refrigerata dicenda sunt, Cic.; pass., refrigerari, as middle, to cool oneself, grow cool; umbris aquisite, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to cool, to deprive of warmth or zeal; and hence, pass., to be cold, exhausted, languid, to grow cool or languid; refrigerata accusatio, Cic.; sermone refrigerato, Cic.*

refrigesco -frixi, 3. *to grow cold, cool down, become cool. I.* Lit., cor corpore eum toto refrixit, Ov. **II.** Transf., *to lose warmth, vigour, zeal, grow cool, to flag, to fail, to abate, to grow stale; illud crimen de numinis caluit re recenti, nunc in causa refrixit, Cic.; vereor ne hasta (the public auction) refrixerit, Cic.; of persona, Scaurus refrixerit, Cic.*

rēfringo -frēgi -fractum, 3. (re and frango), to break up, break open. **I.** Lit., claustra, Cic.; carcerem, Liv. **II.** Transf., to break in-pieces, to break; destroy; vim fluminis, Caes.; vim fortunae, Liv.

rēfūgio -fūgi -fūgitum, 3. **I.** Intransit., to flee away, take to flight, escape. **A.** Lit., velocissime, Caes.; ad suos, Caes.; Syracusas, Cic.; ex castris in montem, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, to turn away from, avoid; vites a caulibus refugere dicuntur, Cic.; b, of places, to retire from, recede from; refugit ab litore templum, Verg.; c, to take refuge with, have recourse to; ad legatos, Cic. **II.** Transf., to fly from, avoid, run away from. **A.** Lit., impetum, Cic. **B.** Fig., to avoid, shun; iudicem, Cic.; ministeria, Verg.

rēfūgium -ii, n. (refugio), a place of refuge, a refuge; silvae dedere refugium, Liv.; refugium populorum erat senatus, Cic.

rēfūsus -a -um (refugio). **I.** *flying, fugitive, receding*; quidam in castra refugit, Tac. Subst., refugi, fugitives, Tac. **II.** Poet., transf., receding, receding; anda, Ov.

rēfulgēo -fulsi, 2. to gleam or glitter back, to shine brightly, to glitter. **I.** Lit. arma refulgens, Liv.; Jovis tutela refulgens (of Jupiter, as an auspicious birth-star), Hor. **II.** Fig., splendidaeque docto fama refulget avo, Prop.

rēfundo -fūdī -fūsum, 3. **I.** to pour back; vapores eadem, Cic.; aequor in aequor, Ov.; refusus Oceanus, ebbing and flowing, Verg. **II.** to cause to flow forth; pass., refundi, as middle, to overflow; stagna refusa vadis, Verg.

rēfutatio -ōnis, f. (refuto), a refutation, confutation, Cic.

rēfutatus, abl. -ū = refutatio (q.v.).

rēfuto, 1. **I.** to drive back, press back; nationes bello, Cic. **II.** Fig., to resist, oppose, repel, repress. **A.** Gen., clamorem, Cic.; cupiditatem, Cic.; virtutem aspernari ac refutare, Cic. **B.** Esp., to confute, refute, disprove; sceleratorum perjurii testimonis, Cic.; aliquos domesticis testibus, Cic.; Fors dicta refutet! may fate avert! Verg.

rēgalis -i, m. (dim. of regalis), a small bird, perhaps the wren, Suet.

rēgālis -e (rex), royal, regal, kingly. **I.** Lit., genus civitatis, monarchical, Cic.; nomen, Cic.; carmen, celebrating deeds of kings, Ov. **II.** Transf., kingly, princely, worthy of a king; ornatus, Cic.; regalem animum in se esse, Liv.

rēgalitēr, adv. (regalis), royally, regally; a, in good sense, centum hostiis sacrificium regaliter Minervae conficere, Liv.; b, in a bad sense, despotically, tyrannically; praecus minas regaliter addere, Ov.

rēgēlo, 1. to thaw, worm, Mart.

rēgēnēro, 1. to bring forth again, to generate again, reproduce, Plin.

rēgerminatio -ōnis, f. (regermino), a budding again, putting forth of buds again, Plin.

rēgermino, 1. to put forth buds again, germinate again, Plin.

rēgēro -gessi -gestum, 3. to carry back, bear back, bring back. **I.** Lit., quo regesta e fossa terra foret, Liv.; tellurem, to throw back again, Ov. **II.** Transf., to throw back, return, retort; convicia, Hor.

rēgiā, v. regius.

rēgiō, adv. (regius), royally; a, in a good sense, Plaut.; b, in a bad sense, arbitrarily, despotically, tyrannically; crudeliter et regie fieri, Cic.; ea quae regie seu potius tyrannice statuit in aratores, Cic.

rēgificus -a -um (rex and facio), royal, princely, splendid; luxus, Verg.

rēgigno, 3. to bring forth again, beget again, Lucr.

Rēgillus -i, m. **I.** a town in the country of the Sabines, from which Appius Claudius came to Rome. Hence, **Rēgillensis** -e and **Rēgillānus** -a -um, belonging to Regillus. **II.** a small lake in Latium on the via Laviniana, scene of a victory of the Romans over the Latins, 496 B.C. Hence, **Rēgillensis** -e, surname of the Postumii, as the Roman commander was the dictator Postumius. **III.** surname of the gens Aemilia.

rēgimen -inis, n. (rego). **I.** guiding, leading. **A.** Lit., equorum, Tac.; navis, Tac.; cohortium, Tac. **B.** Fig., guidance, rule, government, direction; totius magistratus, Liv.; absol., the government of a state, Tac. **II.** that which guides. **A.** Poet., the rudder, Ov. **B.** Fig., a ruler, governor; rerum; of a state, Liv.

rēgina -ae, f. (rex), a queen. **I.** **A.** Lit., 1, gen., Plaut.; 2, esp., of Cleopatra, Cic.; of Dido, Verg. **B.** Transf., a, of goddesses, regina, Juno, Cic.; b, a king's daughter, a princess (of Ariadne), Verg.; of Medea, Ov. **II.** Fig., queen, mistress, sovereign; haec una virtus (justitia) omnium est domina et regina virtutum, Cic.; regina pecunia, Hor.

Rēginus, v. Regium.

rēgiō -ōnis, f. (rego). **I.** a direction, line. **A.** Gen., si qui tantulum de recta regione deflexerit, Cic.; haec eadem est nostra regio et via, Cic.; oppidi murus rectā regione, si nullus anfractus intercederet, MCC passus aberat, Caes.; rectā regione, in a straight line, Liv. **B.** Esp., e regione, adv., a, in a straight line; alterum e regione movetur, alterum declinat, Cic.; b, in the opposite direction, over, against; (a) with genit., e regione solis, Cic.; (β) with dat., esse e regione nobis e contraria parte terrae, Cic. **II.** Transf., a boundary line, boundary; 1, gen., a, lit., usually plur., res ea orbis terrae regionibus definiuntur, Cic.; b, fig., sese regionibus officii continet, Cic.; 2, esp., a, t. t. of augurs' language, the line of sight; per litum regionum facta descriptio, Cic.; b, a region of the heavens or earth; regio aquilonia, australis, Cic.; c, geographical position, eam esse naturam et regionem provinciae tuae, Cic. **B.** 1, a region, country, territory, district; a, lit., locus in regione pestilenti saluber, Cic.; b, fig., sphere, department, territory; bene dicere non habet definitam aliquam regionem, Cic.; 2, esp., a, an administrative division, province, district; principes regionum atque pagorum inter suos jus dicunt, Caes.; b, a division, quarter, ward, district of Rome, Tac.

rēgiōnātīm, adv. (regio), according to districts, provinces; tribus describere, Liv.

Rēgium -ii, n. **I.** a town of the Boii in Gallia Cispadana, now Reggio. Hence, **Rēgienses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Regium. **II.** a town of the Bruttii, at the south of Italy, near Sicily, now Reggio. Hence, **Rēginus** -a -um, belonging to Regium.

rēgius -a -um (rex), royal, regal, kingly. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., anni, the period of monarchy at Rome, Cic.; ales, the eagle, Cic.; causa (of the installation of Ptolemaeus Auletes), Cic. **B.** Transf., royal, splendid, magnificent; moles, Hor.; morbus, jaundice, Hor. **II.** Subst., **A.** **rēgiōrum**, m. 1, the troops of the king, Liv.; 2, the saluaps of the king, Nep. **B.** **rēgiā** -ae, f. 1, the royal dwelling, the palace; a, gen., Cic.; b, esp., a building in Rome on the Via Sacra, the palace of Numa, afterwards used by the priests,

Cic.; so atrium regium, Liv.; 3, meton., the court, the royal family, Liv.; 2, = basilica, a public hall, Suet.

reglūtino, 1. to unglue, separate, Cat.

regnātor -ōris, m. (regno), a ruler, governor, king; Olympi, Jupiter, Verg.; Asiae, Verg.

regnātrix -tricis, f. (regnator), ruling; doinus, Tac.

regno, 1. (regnum). **I.** Intransit., to exercise royal authority, be a king, reign. **A.** Lit., septem et triginta regnavisse annos, Cic.; impers., post Tatil mortem ab sua parte non erat regnatum, Liv. **B.** Transf., to rule as a king; a, of persons, to be master, to have absolute sway, to play the lord; partly in a good sense, Graecia jam regnante, Cic.; partly in a bad sense, to be a tyrant; regnavit is quidem (Gracchus) paucos menses, Cic.; b, of things, to rule, get the mastery; ignis per alta cacumina regnat, Verg.; ardor edendi per viscera regnat, rages, Ov.; of abstractions, in quo uno regnat oratio, Cic. **II.** Transi., to rule; only in pass., regnandam accipere Albam, Verg.; with abl. of pers., terra regnata Lycurgo, Verg.; gentes quae regnantur, which are ruled by kings, Tac.

regnum -i, n. (rex), royal power or authority, royalty, monarchy, the throne. **I.** A. Lit., superbi regni initium, Cic.; regnum affectare, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, in a good sense, authority, rule, unrestrained power; alicui regnum deferre, Caes.; abuti ad omnia atomorum regno et licentia, Cic.; 2, in a bad sense, under the republic at Rome, tyranny, despotism; regnum appetere, Cic.; crimen regni, Ov.; regnum iudiciorum, regnum forense, Cic. **II.** Meton., A a country ruled by a king, a kingdom; fines regni, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, the kingdom of the dead, Verg.; 2, any possession, estate; in tuo regno, Cic.; mea regna, Verg.

rēgo, rexi, rectum, 3, to guide, direct. **I.** Lit., A equum, Liv.; regit beluam quocumque vult, Cic. **B.** Legal t. t., regere fines, to mark out boundaries, Cic. **II.** Fig., A to guide, direct; a, motum mundi, Cic.; juvenem, Cic.; b, esp., as a ruler, to guide, direct, rule, govern, administer; rempublicam, Cic.; Massilienses summā iustitiā, Cic.; transf., of abstract objects, omnes animi partes, Cic.; suorum libidines, Cic. **B.** to show the right way to, to set right; errantem, Caes.; te regere possum, Cic.

rēgrēdiōr -gressus sum, 3, (re and gradior), to go back, retreat, step back. **I.** Lit., a, ut regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic.; b, as milit. t. t., to retreat, Caes. **II.** Fig., in illum annum, Cic.

rēgressio -ōnis, f. (regredior), a going back, repetition, as a rhetorical figure, Quint.

rēgressus -ūs, m. (regredior), a going back, return. **I.** Lit., a, Cic.; dare alicui regressum, Ov. Plur., conservare progressus et regressus, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., a retreat, Liv. **II.** Fig., a, a return; ab ira, Liv.; b, refuge, recourse; ad principem, Tac.

rēgula -ae, f. (rego), a rule, a bar, staff, lath, stick. **I.** Gen., Caes. **II.** Esp., A. Lit., a rule, Cic. **B.** Fig., a rule, pattern, model; juris, Cic.; regula ad quam omnia iudicia rerum diriguntur, Cic.

1. **rēgulus** -i, m. (dim. of rex). **I.** a petty king, prince, Sall. **II.** a king's son, prince, Liv.

2. **Rēgulus**, surname of the gens Atilia, the most famous member of which was the consul M. Atilius Regulus, famous for his devoted return into captivity in the First Punic War.

rēgusto, 1. to taste again or repeatedly. **I.** Lit., Pera. **II.** Fig., crebro litteras alicuius, to

take pleasure in reading over again, Cic.; laudationem Lollii, Cic.

rēicio = rejicio (q.v.).

rēiectānēs -ā -ūn (rejicio), to be rejected; subst., **rēiectānēa** -ōrum, transl. of the Stoic ἀνοσιπυμένα, things which, though not evil, are to be rejected, Cic.

rēiectio -ōnis, f. (rejicio). **I.** Lit., a throwing out, throwing back, throwing up; sanguinis, a spitting of blood, Plin. **II.** Fig., A a casting out, rejection, despising; a, huius civitatis, Cic.; b, esp., legal t. t., the refusal to accept a particular iudex, challenging a jurymen; iudicium, Cic. **B.** In rhet., in alium, a shifting off from oneself to another, Cic.

rēiecto, 1. (intens. of rejicio), to cast back, throw back, Lucr.

rējicio -jēci -jectum, 3, (re and jacio), to throw back. **I.** Gen., A. In a narrow sense, to cast behind, throw behind; a, scutum (to protect oneself), Cic.; esp., of a garment, to throw behind; togam ab humero, Liv.; paenulam, to throw back on the shoulders (to leave the hands free), Cic.; b, esp., (a) rejicere or pass., rejici, as middle, to sink back; se in alicuius gremium, Lucr.; (β) to place behind; accensos in postremam aciem, Liv.; rejecta mater, Cic. **B.** In a wider sense, to cast back from oneself, throw away, repel, drive back; 1, lit., a, colubras ab ore, Ov.; oculos Rutulorum arvis, turn from, Verg.; esp., (a) to throw away a garment; vestem ex humeris, Ov.; sagulum, Cic.; (β) to throw back, cause to echo; gen., in pass., to echo back; imago rejecta, Lucr.; b, esp., (a) to drive off living beings; capellas a flumine, Verg.; esp., as milit. t. t., to drive back; equitatum, Caes.; hostes ab Antiochea, Cic.; fig., alicuius ferrum et audaciam in foro, Cic.; (β) as naut. t. t., of a storm, to drive back, cast up; naves tempestate rejectae, Caes.; rejici austro ad Leuconietram, Cic.; 2, fig., a, to drive off from oneself, remove, repulse; hanc proscriptionem hoc iudicio a se rejicere et aspernari, Cic.; b, esp., (a) to reject with scorn, disdain, spurn; bona diligere et rejicere contraria, Cic.; omnem istam disputationem, Cic.; as legal t. t., to challenge the judges or jury; iudices, Cic.; recuperatores, Cic.; (β) to refer to; aliquem ad ipsam epistolam, Cic.; (γ) to bring a matter before the senate, or a magistrate; rem ad senatum, Liv.; (δ) to put off; totam rem in mensem Ianuarium, Cic. **II.** to throw back at some one; telum in hostem, Caes. (imper., reice, dissyll., Verg.).

rēlābor -lapsus sum, 3: dep. to slide, glide, flow, fall back. **I.** Lit., preno rudente relabi, Ov.; relabi montibus, Hor. **II.** Fig., tunc mens et sonus relapsus, Hor.; nunc in Aristippi furtim praecepta relabor, come back to, Hor.

rēlanguesco -iangui, 3, to become faint, languid. **I.** Physically, Ov. **II.** Morally or intellectually, a, to be weakened, be made effeminate; his rebus relanguescere animos, Caes.; b, to become relaxed, to abate; taedio impetus relanguescit regis, Liv.; relanguisse se dicit, his animosity had abated, Liv.

rēlatiō -ōnis, f. (refero), a carrying back, bringing back. **I.** Lit., Quint. **II.** Fig., A Legal t. t., criminis, a retorting of the accusation upon the accuser, Cic. **B.** 1, polit. t. t., a motion, proposal, proposition of a magistrate in the senate, Cic.; 2, grammat. t. t., relation, reference, respect, Cic.

rēlātor -ōris, m. (refero), a mover, proposer in the senate, ap. Cic.

rēlātus -ūs, m. (refero), a bringing before. **I.** a narrative, recital; quorum (carminum) relatus, Tac. **II.** a proposal, report in the senate, Tac.

relaxatio -ōnis, f. (relaxo), a relaxation, easing; animi, Cic.

relaxo, I. **I.** to loosen, widen, enlarge, relax; alvus tum astringitur, tum relaxatur, Cic.; ora spontibus, Ov. **II.** to make slack, to ease, to open, unjustus. **A.** Lit., claustra, Ov.; vias et caeca spiramenta, Verg. **B.** Fig., to ease, lighten, alleviate, assuage, relax; a, gen., (a) transit., continuationem verborum modo relaxet, Cic.; pater nimis indulgens quidquid astruxit relaxat, loosens the reins which I drew tight, Cic.; (risus) tristitiam ac severitatem mitigat et relaxat, Cic.; (s) reflex, and middle, animi cum se plane corporis vinculis relaxaverint, shall have freed themselves, Cic.; simply relaxare and middle, relaxari = to slacken; (dolor) levis dat intervalla et relaxat, Cic.; insani quum relaxantur, when they have a lucid interval, Cic.; b, esp., to relax by way of recreation, to lighten, enliven, cheer up; (a) transit., animum, Cic.; (s) reflex, and middle, se ista occupatione, Cic.; relaxari animo, Cic.

relegatio -ōnis, f. (1. relego), a banishing, banishment, the mildest form of exile from Rome, by which the exile preserved his civil rights, Cic.

1. relego, I. to send away. **I.** Lit., 1, tauros procul atque in sola pascua, Verg.; 2, as a punishment, to remove, banish; silium ab hominibus, Cic.; aliquem in exsilium, Liv.; relegatus, non exsul dicor (the relegatio being the mildest form of banishment), Ov. **II.** Transf., a, to remove far away; terris gens relegata ultimis, Cic.; b, to reject; Sannitum dona, Cic.

2. relego -lēgi -lectum, 3. **I.** to gather up, collect again. **A.** Lit., sili relecto, Ov. **B.** Transf., to travel, sail through, traverse again; Hellesponticas aquas, Ov. **II.** to go over again; a, to read over again; Trojani belli scriptorem, Hor.; scripta, Ov.; b, to talk over; aures sermone labores, Ov.

relentescō, 3. to become languid, feeble again; amor, Ov.

relēvo, I. **I.** to lift, raise up again; e terra corpus, Ov. **II.** to make light again, to lighten. **A.** Lit., epistolam graviores pellatione, Cic.; relevari longā catenā, to be freed from, Ov. **B.** Fig., 1, to relieve, free from an evil, to lessen, diminish; communem casum misericordiā hominum, Cic.; morbum, Cic.; 2, to lighten, alleviate, refresh; pectora mero, Ov.; potius relevare quam castigare, Cic.; relevari, to be relieved, refreshed; relevata respublica, Cic.

relictio -ōnis, f. (relinquo), a leaving, deserting; reipublicae, Cic.

reliōnus and **reliōsus** = reliquus (q.v.).

religatio -ōnis, f. (religo), a tying up, training; vitium, Cic.

religio (religiō) -ōnis, f. (perhaps from re-ligo). **I.** Gen., conscientiousness, scrupulousness, conscientious exactness; hac ego religione non sum ab hoc conatu repulsus, Cic.; nulla in iudiciis aeveritas, nulla religio, Cic.; with object genit., non nullius officii, privati officii, Cic.; with subject genit., fides et religio iudicis, Cic. **II.** Esp., respect for what is sacred. **A.** conscientious scruples, respect for conscience; perturbari religione et metu, Cic.; res in religionem alicui venit, is a matter of conscience to, Cic.; religio alicui non est, quominus, etc., a man is not prevented by conscience from, etc., Cic.; in plur., quas religiones, Cic. **B.** religious feeling, religious awe; 1, lit., a, in a good sense, inculta iustitia religioque Numae Pompilii, Liv.; in plur., hostis omnium religionum, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, superstition; animos multiplex religio et pleraque externa incessit, Liv.; 2, meton., that which is holy or sacred; a, gen., (a) in a good sense, in sacerdotibus tanta offusa

oculis animoque religio, Liv.; (s) in a bad sense, an insult to religion, ein, curse; religio Clodiana, Cic.; b, esp., (a) act., religious obligation; tanta religione obstricta tota provincia est, Cic.; so of an oath, religio iurjurandi, Cic.; (s) holiness, sanctity; deorum, Cic.; magistratus religione inviolati, Cic.; of a place, sacri, sacra; Cic. **C.** religious worship, the worship of the gods, external religion; 1, lit., religio, id est, cultus deorum, Cic.; plur., religiones, religious observances; diligentissimus religionum cultor, Liv.; 2, meton., an object of worship, holy thing; religio domestica (of a statue), Cic.; hence, the sacred dwelling of a god; a deorum religionibus demigrare, Cic. (in poets the first syllable is long, hence written religio).

religiōse (religiōse), adv. (religiosus). **I.** conscientiously, scrupulously; testimonium dicere, Cic. **II.** piously, religiously; deos colere, Liv.; religiosissime templum colere, Cic.

religiōsus (religiōsus) -a -um (religio). **I.** conscientious, scrupulous; testis, Cic. **II.** A. religiously scrupulous; civitas, Liv.; dies, a day of evil omen, as the dies Alliensis, Cic. **B.** a, in a good sense, religious, god-fearing, pious; (a) lit., qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinent, diligenter retractarent et tamquam relegere sunt dicti religiosi, Cic.; (s) meton., holy, sacred; templum sanctum et religiosum, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, superstitious, Ter.

religō, I. **I.** to tie, fasten behind. **A.** Lit., 1, virginem, Ov.; rite equos, Verg.; trabes axibus, Caes.; aliquem ad currum, Cic., funera in stipte, Ov.; funiculum a puppi, Cic.; 2, to bind up the hair; alicui, for the sake of some one; flavam comam, Hor.; 3, to fasten a boat or ship to the bank, to moor; naves ad terram, Caes.; religata in litore pinus, Ov. **B.** Transf., quae (prudential) si extrinsecus religata pendeat, connected with, Cic. **II.** to unbind, unfasten, Cat.

relino -lēvi -litum, 3. to unseal, open anything fastened by pitch, etc., Verg., Ter.

relinquo -liqui -lictum, 3. **I.** to leave behind, leave. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., aliquem in Gallia, Caes.; 2, fig., to leave behind; aculeos in animo alicuius, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, of a deceased person, to leave, leave behind; a, lit., herodem testamento reliquit hunc, Cic.; so of posthumous work, scriptum in Originibus, Cic.; b, fig., memoriam, Cic.; nomen, Hor.; 2, to leave over, leave to, to let remain; a, alicui ne paleas quidem ex omni fructu, Cic.; equitatus partem alicui, Caes.; relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, there remained, Caes.; b, fig., populari reipublicae laudem, Cic.; spes relinquitur, remains, Cic., Caes.; urbem direptioni ac incendiis, Cic., relinquitur with ut and the subj., Cic., Caes., 3, to leave behind in a certain state, to let lie, leave; a, lit., aliquem insepultum, Cic.; b, fig., rem integrum, Cic.; sine imperio tantas copias, Caes. **II.** to abandon, forsake, separate oneself from some one or something. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., domum propinquosque, Caes.; 2, fig., a quartana aliquis relinquitur, Cic.; vitam, Verg.; relinquit aliquem animus, Caes.; ab omni honestate relictus, Cic. **B.** to desert, abandon, leave in the lurch; 1, lit., equos, Caes.; signa, desert, Liv.; 2, fig., a, to neglect, abandon, let go, take no thought for; rem et causam et utilitatem communem, Cic.; agrorum et armorum cultum, Cic.; b, esp., (a) to pass over, not to notice; caedes relinquo, libidines praetero, Cic.; (s) to leave unfinished; artem inveniendi totam, Cic.; (y) to leave unavenged, unpunished; injurias suas, Cic.

reliquiae (relliquiae) -arum, f. (reliquus), remains, relics, remainder, remnant. **I.** Lit. **A.** Gen., conjurationis, Cic.; Troas

Danarum reliquias, remnant left by the Greeks, Verg. **B.** Esp., a, the fragments of food, remnants of a feast, Plaut.; fig., vellem me ad cenam (the murder of Caesar) invitasset, reliquiarum nihil haberes (had not left Antonius alive), Cic.; **b**, the remains of some one dead, carcass; humanorum corporum, Tac.; **c**, the remains, ashes of a corpse burnt on the funeral pyre; Marii, Cic. **II.** Fig., pristinae fortunae reliquiae miserae, Cic. (in poets, to lengthen the first syllable, also written reliquiae).

reliquus (rēlicus) -a -um (relinquo), that which is left behind, remaining, left. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., spes, Cic.; subst., (a) plur., **reliqui** -orum, m. the rest; with genit., reliqui peditum, Liv.; (s) **reliquum** -i, n. and **reliqua** -orum, n. the rest, the remainder; de reliquo, Cic.; reliqua belli perficere, Liv.; esp., reliquum est ut, foll. by subj. only, it remains that, Cic.; reliquum est with infin., Cic.; nihil est reliqui, nothing remains, Cic.; reliquum facere, to leave remaining; nullum munus cuique reliquum fecisti, thou hast left no duty unperformed, Cic.; nihil reliqui facere, to leave nothing remaining, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, t. t. of business language, outstanding (of a debt), remaining; pecuniam reliquam ad diem solvere, Cic.; subst., **reliquum** -i, n. and plur., **reliqua** -orum, n. what is outstanding, remaining; quum tanta reliqua sunt, Cic.; 2, of time, remaining, future; gloria, Cic.; in reliquum tempus, Cic. **II.** Transf., that which is left of a whole when the part is taken away, remaining; reliqua pars exercitus, Caes.; reliqui omnes, all the rest, Cic.

religio, religiosus, etc. = religio, etc. (q.v.).

reliquiae = reliquiae (q.v.).

relūceo -luci, 2. to gleam back, to glitter, shine, Cic.

relūcesco -luci, 3. (inchoat. of reluceo), to become bright again, begin to shine again; imago solis reluxit, Ov.

reluctor, 1. dep. to strive against, struggle against; draco, Hor.

remācresco -crūi, 3. to grow thin again, Suet.

remālēdico, 3. to revile again, Suet.

remando, 3. to chew the cud, ruminate, Plin.

remānēo -mansī -mansum, 2. to remain behind, remain. **I.** Gen., Romae, Cic.; in exercitu, Cic.; ad urbem, Caes.; domi, Cic.; apud aliquem, Caes. **II.** Esp., to remain, abide, continue; 1, lit., animi remanent post mortem, Cic.; 2, to remain in a certain condition; pars integra remanebat, Cic.

remāno, 1. to flow back, Lucr.

remansio -ōnis, f. (remaneo), a remaining, continuing in one place, Cic.

remēdium -ii, n. (re and medeor). **I.** a means of healing, a cure, remedy, medicine; remedium quoddam habere, Cic.; remedio quodam uti, Cic.; remedio esse, Cic. **II.** Transf., a means of assistance or relief, a remedy; injuriarum, Cic.; remedia incommodorum, Cic.; ad magnitudinem frigorum hoc sibi remedium comparare, Cic.

remēo, 1. to go back, come back, return; remeat victor, Verg.; aer, Cic.; with acc., urbes, Verg.; aevum peractum, to live over again, Hor.

remētiōr -mensus sum, 4. to measure over again, measure back. **I.** Gen., astra rite, to observe carefully, Verg. **II.** to go back, Plin.; in pass. meaning, iter retro pari ratione remensum est, has been traversed, Liv.

remex -migi, m. (remus and ago), a rower, Cic.; collectively = remiges, the crew of rowers, Verg.

Rēmi (Rhēmi) -ōrum, m. a people of N. Gaul, between the Matrona (Marne) and the Aona (Aisne), whence modern Rheims; sing., Iccius Remus, Caes.

remigatio -ōnis, f. (remigo), a rowing, Cic.

remigium -ii, n. (remex). **I.** rowing. **A.** Lit., Ov. **II.** Meton., **A.** the oars; a, lit., Verg.; **b**, transf., of the oar-like motion of wings, remigio alarum, Verg. **B.** the crew of rowers, the oarsmen, Liv.

remigo, 1. (remex), to row, Cic.

remigro, 1. to wander back, come back, return. **I.** Lit., in domum suam, Cic.; Roman, Cic. **II.** Fig., ei ne integrum quidem erat, ut ad iustitiam remigraret, Cic.

remīniscor, 3. dep. to call to mind, recollect, remember; absol., de quaestoribus remīniscētem recordari, Cic.; with genit., veteris incommodi populi Romani, Caes.; with acc., eas res, Cic.; with rel. sent., quae tradantur mysteriis, Cic.

remiscōo -miscui -mistum (-mixtum), 2. to mix, mix up, mingle; Lydis remixtum carmen tibiis, Hor.

remisse, adv. (remissus). **I.** loosely; orationem non astricte, sed remissius numerosam esse oportere, Cic. **II.** gently, mildly; remissius disputare, Cic.

remissio -ōnis, f. (remitto). **I.** sending back; obsidum captivorumque, Liv. **II.** a letting down. **A.** Lit., 1, a letting fall, lowering; superciliorum, Cic.; 2, letting fall, lowering, sinking; vocis contentiones et remissiones, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, breaking off, interrupting, ceasing; morbi, Cic.; usūs, Cic.; 2, a remitting; tributū in triennium, Tac.; 3, remissio animi; a, relaxation, recreation, Cic.; **b**, quiet, tranquillity; in acerbissima injuria remissio animi ac dissolutio, Cic.; **c**, mildness, Cic.

remissus -a -um, p. adj. (from remitto), relaxed, languid. **I.** Lit., corpora, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** In a bad sense, negligent, remiss; inactive; animus, Cic.; tē remissiorem in petendo, Cic. **B.** In a good sense; 1, less severe; ventus remissior, Caes.; frigora remissiora, Caes.; 2, mild, gentle, Cic.; 3, cheerful, merry, lively; homo, Cic.; jocus, Cic.

remitto -misi -missum, 3. **I.** to send back; send; mulieres Romam, Cic.; obsides alicui, Caes.; nuntium, to send a divorce to, Cic.; so 1, to throw back; pila, Caes.; 2, to give back, return; alicui beneficium, Caes.; 3, to give back from oneself; a, vocem memora remittunt, echo, Verg.; **b**, to cause, produce; atramenta remittunt labem, Hor. **II.** to let go back, relax; habenas, Cic.; frena equo, Ov.; arcum, Hor.; so 1, to let sink down; brachia, Verg.; tunica remissa, Ov.; 2, to loosen; vincula, Ov.; esp., a, to make liquid (again); calor mella liquefacta remittit, Verg.; **b**, to free; vere remissus ager, freed from ice and snow, Ov.; **c**, to cause to relax, to relieve, release, abate; spes animos a certamine remisit, Liv.; se remittere, to leave off work, refresh oneself, Nep.; cantus remittunt animum, relieve, lighten the mind, Cic.; reflex, se remittere, or simply remittere, to abate, become milder, cease; quum remiserant dolores, Cic.; ventus remisit, Caes.; 3, to give free scope to; animi appetitus, qui tum remitterentur, tam continerentur, Cic.; 4, to give up, to allow, forego, concede, grant; a, omnia ista concedam et remittam, Cic.; provinciam remitto, exercitum depono, Cic.; **b**, to renounce some work, punishment, etc., to remit, forego, give up; navem in triennium, Cic.; Erythra tibi terga remitto, make no use of, Verg.:

rēnūo -nūi, 3. to deny by a motion of the head, to refuse, deny, disapprove, reject; renuit negatque Sabelius, Hor.; with dat., huic deceni milium crimini, to deny, Cic.; with acc., nullum convivium, to decline, Cic.

rēnūto, 1. (intens. of renuo), to refuse, deny, decline, Lucr.

rēnūtus, abl. -ūs, m. (renuo), a denial, refusal, Plin.

rēor, rātus sum, 2. dep. (root RE, Gr. PE-ω, I say), to think, be of opinion, suppose, judge; (a), with acc. and infin. or with infin. alone, rentur eos esse, quales se ipsi velint, Cic.; rebantur enim fore ut, etc., Cic.; (β) with double acc., alii rem incredibilem rati, Sall.; (γ) absol., reor in parenthesis, nam, reor, nullus posset esse iudicius, Cic.

rēpāgūla -ōrum, n. (repango). **I.** the barrier in a circus or racecourse to keep in the horses, Ov. **II.** the bars or bolts fastening a door; convulsis repagulis, Cic.; fig., omnia repagula pudoris officique perfringere, restraints, limits, Cic.

rēpandus -a -um, bent backwards, turned up; calceoli, Cic.

rēparābilis -e (reparo), that can be repaired or restored; damnum, Ov.

rēparco (rēperco), 3. to spare, refrain from, abstain from; id facere, Lucr.

rēpāro, 1. **I.** to prepare anew, repair, restore, renew. **A.** Gen., perdere videbatur, quod reparare posset, Cic.; vires, Ov.; tribuniciam potestatem, Liv. **B.** Esp., to fill up, complete; exercitum, Liv.; damna caelestia lunae, Hor.; cornua (of the moon), Ov. **II.** to barter for, purchase with; vina Syra reparata merce, Hor.

rēpastinātio -ōnis, f. (repastino), a digging up again, Cic.

rēpastino, 1. to dig, trench, delve again, Plin.

rēpecto -pexus, 3. to comb again; coma repexa, Ov.

rēpēdo, 1. (pes), to go back, retreat, Lucr.

rēpello, rēpūli (reppūli) -pulsum, 3. **I.** to drive back, drive away. **A.** Lit., homines a templi aditu, Cic.; aliquem ex urbe, Cic.; hostes in silvas, Caes. **B.** Fig., to drive away, banish, repel; vim vi, Cic.; dolorem a se, Cic.; aliquem a spe, deprive of hope, Caes. **II.** to push back, repulse. **A.** Lit., repagula, Ov.; aliquem a genibus, Cic.; tellurem (sc. a mari), to sail away from, Ov.; amnes Oceani pede repellere, to spurn (of a star rising from the sea), Verg. **B.** Fig., 1, criminationes, to refute, Cic.; 2, to spurn, scorn, repel; connubia, Verg.; preces, Ov.; repulsi sunt ii, quos, etc., Cic.

rēpendo -pendi -pensum, 3. **I.** to weigh back again; pensa, to return an equal weight of, Ov. **II.** to weigh against. **A.** Lit., 1, aurum pro capite, Cic.; 2, to ransom; miles auro repensus, Hor. **B.** Transf., to repay, recompense, requite; gratiam, Ov.; si magna rependam, Verg.; pretium vitae, Prop.; damna formae ingenio, make up for, Ov.

rēpens -entis (pēno, i.e., vergo). **I.** sudden, unexpected; adventus, Cic.; adv., repens alia nuntiatur clades, Liv. **II.** (In Tacitus only), new, fresh, recent; perfidia, Tac.

rēpenso, 1. (intens. of rependo), to repay, requite, recompense, make up for, Sen.

rēpēnte, adv. (repens), suddenly, unexpectedly, Cic.

rēpentinus -a -um (repens), sudden, unlooked for, unexpected; anor, Cic.; adventus, Caes.; venenum, quick-working, Tac.; ignoti

homines et repentini, upstarte, Cic. Hence, adv., **rēpentinō**, suddenly, unexpectedly, Cic.

rēpercussio -ōnis, f. (repercutio), a rebounding, Sen.

rēpercussus -ūs, m. (repercutio), a rebounding, reverberation (of sound, etc.), echo, reflection; quo plenior et gravior vox repercussu intumescat, Tac.

rēpercūtio -cussi -cussum, 3. to strike back, drive back, cause to rebound (of sound, etc.); discus repercussus in aëra, Ov.; esp., pass., repercuti, to bound back, and repercussus, bounding back; a, of sound, to re-echo; valles repercussae (clamoribus), Liv.; b, of light, to be reflected; lumen aquae sole repercussum, Verg.

rēperio, rēperi (repperi) -pertum (re and PER-IO, cf. comperio), 4. to find, meet again. **I.** Lit., mortui sunt reperti, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** 1, to reveal, discover, ascertain, find out; causas duas, Cic.; neque reperire poterat quanta esset, etc., Caes.; in pass. with double nom., to be found out = to appear; Stoici inopes repertiuntur, Cic.; improbus reperiebare, Cic.; with acc. and infin. = to find out, as stated in history; quem Tarentum venisse L. Camillo Appio Claudio consulibus reperio, Liv.; in pass. with nom. and infin., in Italiae partes Pythagoras venisse reperitur, Cic.; 2, to find, acquire, gain; sibi salutem, Caes.; nomen ex inventore, Cic. **B.** to find out something new, discover, invent; nihil novi, Cic.; viam quā, etc., Cic.

rēpētor -ōris, m. (reperio), a discoverer, inventor; medicinas, Verg.; hominum rerumque, Jupiter, Verg.

rēpertus -a -um, partic. of reperio.

rēpētētia -ae, f. (repeto), a collection, remembrance, Lucr. (?)

rēpētītio -ōnis, f. (repeto), repetition; s, eiusdem verbi crebra repetitio, Cic.; b, as a figure of speech = ἀναπόα, the repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences, Cic.

rēpētītōr -ōris, m. (repeto), one who reclaims or demands back again; nuptae ademptae, Cic.

rēpēto -ivi and -li -itum, 3. **I.** to strive after again. **A.** to attack again, fall upon again; regem repetitum saepius cuspidē, Liv. **B.** to go to again, turn to again, return to; castra, Cic.; retro in Asiam, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** to ask back or again; 1, to ask again or anew, ask for; Gallum ab eodem repetit, Caes.; 2, to ask back, demand back; promissa, Cic.; Salaminii Homerum repetunt, claim as their countryman, Cic.; pecunias ereptas, Cic.; esp., **B.** res repetere, to demand satisfaction of an enemy (used of the Fetiales), Cic.; b, to demand back again; res, to demand one's own property from a legal tribunal, Cic.; pecunias repetundae, or simply repetundae, money extorted from the provinces by their governors; meton., extortion; lex repetundarum pecuniarum, de pecuniis repetundis, law against extortion, Cic.; 3, to demand as one's right; jus suum, Cic.; rationem ab aliquo, Cic. **B.** to fetch back; 1, a, to fetch afresh; alii (elephantum) repetitū ac trajecti sunt, Liv.; b, to renew, begin again; pugnam, Liv.; studia, Caes.; partic., repetitū, poet., as an adv. = anew, afresh; repetita robora caedit, Ov.; c, to think over again, recall, remember; rei memoriam, Cic.; 2, to repeat by words or writing; repete quae coepisti, Cic.; 3, to trace back from antiquity, deduce, fetch; originem domūs, Verg.; aliquid alte, et a capite, Cic.; haec tam longe repetita principia, Cic.; 4, to regain, recover; libertatem, Liv.; 5, to reckon again; repetitis et enumeratis diebus, Caes.

rēpētundae, v. repeto.

repleo -plēvi -plētum, 2. to fill again, fill up. **I.** Lit., exhaustas domos, complete, make good, Cic.; consumpta, Cic.; exercitum, Liv. **II.** to make full, fill, satisfy. **A.** corpora carne, Ov.; exercitum frumento, supply with, Caes.; fig., repleri scientiā juris, Cic.; hence, **replētus** -a -um, filled, full; lit. and fig., templa, Cic. **B.** to infect; ut curantes eādem vi morbi repletos secum traherent, Liv.

replētus -a -um, partic. of repleo (q.v.).

replicatio -ōnis, f. (replico), a rolling again, rolling round; ut replicatione quādam mundi motum regat atque teatur, Cic.

replico, 1. to fold back, unroll; fig., to unfold, unroll, turn over; memoria temporum, Cic.; memoria annalium, Cic.; temporis primum quidque replicans, Cic.

repo, repsi, reptum, 3. (root REP, Gr. ΕΠΙ-ω), to creep, crawl; 1. lit., cochleae inter saxa repentes, Sall.; 2, transf., of slow travellers, Hor.; of clouds, Lucr.; fire, Lucr.; 3, fig., sermones repentes per humum, a vulgar, prosaic style, Hor.

repōno -pōsui -pōsitum (-postum), 3. **I.** to place back, put behind; 1. cervicem, to bend back, Lucr.; 2, to lay up in store, lay by, preserve; pecuniam in thesauris, Liv.; arma, Caes.; fig., haec sensibus inisi reponas, impress deep in, Verg.; 3, to lay aside, put on one side; tela, Ov.; faciemque deae vestemque, Verg.; falcem arbusta reponunt, make unnecessary, Verg.; transf., to give up; caestum artemque, Verg.; 4, to bury, lay in the earth; tellure repostos, Verg. **II.** to place a thing back in its former place, put back, restore; 1. columnas, Cic.; lapidem suo loco, Cic.; se in cubitum, recline at table again, begin to eat, Hor.; 2, to place on the table again; plena pocula, Verg.; 3, to restore a thing to its former condition; roborā flammis ambesa, Verg.; hence, to restore a person; aliquem in sceptrā, Verg.; 4, to bring on the boards again, represent again; fabulam, Hor. **III.** to place one thing against another, in the place of another; 1, to put in the place of; te meas epistolas delere, ut reponas tuas, Cic.; 2, to answer another; ne tibi ego idem reponam, Cic.; 3, to requite, return; haec pro virginitate reponit, Verg. **IV.** to place in or on; 1. lit., quae sacra quaedam more Atheniensium virginum reposita in capitibus sustinebant, Cic.; 2, transf., a, sidera in numero deorum, Cic.; b, to place, cause to rest; spem in virtute, Caes.; causam totam in iudicium humanitate, Cic.

reporto, 1. to bear back, bring back, carry back. **I.** Lit., A. exercitum Britannia, Cic.; milites navibus in Siciliam, Caes. **B.** to bring back, to bring back home, as victor, nihil ex praeda domum, Cic.; victoriam, non pacem domum, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, to bring back, deliver; adytis haec tristia dicta, Verg.; 2, to bring to a person; alicui solatium aliquod, Cic.

reposco, 3. **I.** to ask back again, demand back; arma, Ov.; alter a me Catilinam, alter Cethegum reposcebat, Cic.; with double acc., to ask back something from a person; aliquem simulacrum, Cic.; Parthos signa, Verg. **II.** to demand as a right, claim; regem ad supplicium, Verg.; ab aliquo rationem vitae, Cic.; with double acc., quos illi poenas (as a punishment) reposcent, Verg.

repositōrium -ii, n. (repono), a tray, waiter, stand, Plin.

repositus (repostus) -a -um. **I.** Partic. of repono. **II.** P. adj., remote, distant; terrae repostae, Verg.

repositor -ōris, m. (repono), a restorer; templorum, Ov.

repōtia -ōrum, n. (re and potō), a drinking, revelling the day after an entertainment, Hor.

repraesentatio -ōnis, f. (repraesento). **I.** a representation, a lively description, Plin. **II.** payment in cash, Cic.

repraesento, 1. **I.** to represent, make present to the imagination, bring before the mind, show, make manifest; a, quod ipsum templum repraesentabat memoria consulatus mei, Cic.; b, to express, imitate; virtutem moresque Catonīs, Hor. **II.** to perform immediately, hasten; a, se repraesentaturum id, etc., Caes.; medicinam, use directly, Cic.; diem promissorum, Cic.; si repraesentari morte mea libertas civitatis posset, brought about at once, Cic.; b, esp. t. t. of commercial language, to pay cash, pay ready money; pecuniam, Cic.

reprēhendo -prēhendi -prēhensum, 3. and **reprendo** -prendi -presum, 3. to catch, to hold back, to seize, hold fast, detain. **I.** Lit., quosdam manu, Liv, fig., revocant virtus vel potius reprehendit manu, Cic. **II.** Fig. **A.** Gen., genus pecuniae, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to blame, censure, reprove, reprehend; aliquem, Cic.; aliquem in eo quod, etc., Cic.; id in me reprehendis, Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t., to refute, Cic.

reprēhensio -ōnis, f. (reprēhendo). **I.** a holding back; fig., a stopping or check in speaking; sine reprehensione, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, blame, censure, reprehension; culpae, vitae, Cic.; plur., Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t., a refuting, refutation, Cic.

reprēhensio, 1. (freq. of reprēhendo), to hold back eagerly, to hold fast; singulos, Liv.

reprēhensor -ōris, m. (reprēhendo). **I.** a censurer, reprover, Cic. **II.** an improver, reformer; comitorum, Cic.

repressor -ōris, m. (reprimo), a repressor, restrainer; caedis quotidianae, Cic.

reprīmo -pressi -pressum, 3. (re and premo), to hold back, restrain, hinder, repress. **I.** Lit., lacum Albanum, Cic.; dextram, Verg.; retro pedem, Verg.; represso jam Lucerio ac remoto (in battle), Caes.; (Mithridatem) repressum magna ex parte, non oppressum, Cic. **II.** Fig., to keep under, check, curb, restrain, repress; a, of things, furorem exultantem, Cic.; animi incitationem atque alacritatem, Caes.; conatus alicuius, Cic.; b, of persons as objects, se, to restrain oneself, Cic.; concitatum multitudinem, Cic.

reprōbo, 1. to disapprove, Cic. (?)

reprōmissio -ōnis, f. (reprimitto), a counter-promise, Cic.

reprōmitto -misi -missum, 3. to make a counter-promise, to promise in return, Cic.

reptatio -ōnis, f. (repto), a creeping, crawling, Quint.

reptatus -ūs, m. (repto), a creeping (of plants), Plin.

repto, 1. (intens. of repo), to creep, crawl, applied to slow walkers or travellers, Hor.

repudiatio -ōnis, f. (repudio), a refusal, rejecting, disdaining; supplicium, Cic.

repūdio, 1. (repudium). **I.** to refuse, reject, disdain; cuius vota et preces a vestris mentibus repudiare debetis, Cic.; pacem, Cic.; conditionem aequissimam, Cic. **II.** Esp. of married or betrothed persons, to repudiate, divorce, separate oneself from; uxorem, Suet.

repūdium -ii, n. (re and pes, as tripudium from terra and pes), a separation between married or betrothed persons, repudiation, divorce; alicui repudium renuntiari, or remittere, to send a divorce to, Plaut.; repudium dicero, Tac.

repūerāscō, 3. to become a boy again, to sport, frolic like a child, Cic.

repugnans, p. adj. (from repugno), contrary, opposed; subst., **repugnantia** -iūm, n. contradictory things, Cic.

repugnāter, adv. (repugnans), unwillingly, with repugnance, Cic.

repugnantia -ae, f. (repugno). **I.** resistance, means of resistance; natura haec dedit repugnantiam apibus, Plin. **II.** Fig., a contrariety, discordance (opp. concordia); rerum, Cic.

repugno, 1. to oppose, resist, withstand. **I.** Lit., nostri primo fortiter repugnare, Caes. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., to be opposed to, to oppose, resist; contra veritatem, Caes.; quum huius (cupiditatis) obsecutus sis, illi est repugnandum, Cic.; nou repugno, foll. by quominus and subj., Cic. **B.** Esp., to be naturally opposed or repugnant to, to be inconsistent with, incompatible with; simulatio amicitiae repugnat maxime, Cic.; haec inter se quam repugnent, plerique non vident, Cic.

repullūlo, 1. to sprout out again, Plin.

repulsa -ae, f. (repello). **I.** a repulse in soliciting an office, a rejection; repulsa consulatus, Cic.; aedilitia, Cic.; a populo repulsam ferre, or accipere, Cic. **II.** Transf., a denial, refusal; amor crescit dolore repulsae, Ov.

repulso, 1. (intens. of repello), to beat back. **I.** colles verba repulsantes, echoing, Lucr. **II.** to repel again and again; vera repulsans pectus verba, Lucr.

repulsus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (repello), removed; quod procul a vera nimis est ratione repulsum, Lucr.

repulsus -ūs, m. (repello), a striking back, hence, the reflection of light, echoing of sound; durioris materiae, resistance, Cic.

repūmicatō -ōnis, f. (re and pumico), a rubbing down again, repolishing, Plin.

repungo, 3. to prick again, goad again; fig., leviter illorum animos, Cic.

repurgo, 1. to cleanse again. **I.** **A.** Lit., fter, Liv.; humum saxi, Ov. **B.** Transf., caelum, Ov. **II.** Meton., to clear away, purge out; quicquid in Aenea fuerat mortale repurgat, Ov.

repūtatiō -ōnis, f. (reputo), a consideration, reflecting upon, pondering, Tac.

repūto, 1. **I.** to reckon, count, compute; ex hoc die superiores solis defectiones usque ad illam quae, etc., Cic. **II.** Transf., to think over, consider, ponder; horum nihil unquam, Cic.; with acc. and infin., cum tibi nihil merito accidisse reputabis, Cic.; with depend. interrog. sent., quid ille vellet, Cic.

requies -ētis, f. rest, repose. **I.** Lit., non labor meus, non requies, Cic.; curarum, Cic.; animi et corporis, Cic. **II.** Meton., a resting-place, Hor. (dat. not used, acc., requietem and requiem, Cic.; abl., requiete, Cic. poet.; requie, Ov.).

requiesco -quiesci -quiescens, 3. to rest, repose. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., of persons, in sella, Cic.; sub umbra, Verg.; a muneribus reipublicae, Cic.; 2, of things, vixidum requiesce aures a strepitu (et tumultu hostili, Liv.; requiescit vitis in ulmo, rests upon, is supported by, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to rest, to sleep; lecto, Prop.; 2, to rest in the grave; in sepulchro requiescere mortuum, Cic. **II.** Transf., to repose, find rest; animus ex multis miseriis atque periculis requievit, Sall.; in spe huius, Cic. (syncop. perf. form, requierunt, Verg.; requiesce, Cic.).

requiētus -a -um, p. adj. (from requiesco), rested, refreshed; miles, Liv.; ager, fallow, Ov.

requirito, 1. (intens. of requiro), to inquire after, Plaut.

requiro -quisivi -quisitum, 3. (re and quaero). **I.** to seek, search for again. **A.** Lit., libros, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to miss, need, feel the want of; majorum prudentiam in aliqua re, Cic.; subsidia belli, Cic.; 2, to demand, to desire, consider necessary; virtus nullam voluptatem requirit, Cic.; in hoc bello virtutes multae requiruntur, Cic. **II.** to ask for, inquire after. **A.** Gen., domum alicuius, Cic.; quae a me de Vatinio requiris, Cic.; quoniam nihil ex te hi majores natu requirunt, Cic.; with depend. interrog., illud quoque requirit, quae ratione fecerit, Cic. **B.** to investigate; rationes, Cic.

requisitus -i, n. (requiro), need, necessity, Sall.

rēs, rēi, f. (connected with PE -ō, whence *phua*), a thing, object, matter, affair, circumstance. **I.** Gen., divinae humanaeque res, natura rerum, the world, Cic.; genit., rerum, pleonastic, acta rerum, Hor.; addita rerum, Hor.; rerum, used to strengthen a superl., rerum pulcherrima, Roma, Verg.; si res postulabit, if the position of affairs shall require, Cic.; homines nullā re bonā digni, good for nothing, Cic.; re natā, Cic.; pro re, according to circumstances, Liv.; res populi Romani perscribere, to narrate the affairs of the Roman people, write the history of Rome, Liv. **II.** Esp., **A.** Emphatic, the thing itself, the real thing, the reality; rem opinor spectari oportere, non verba, Cic.; hos deos non re, sed opinione esse, Cic.; quantum distet argumentatio ab re ipsa atque a veritate, Cic.; et re vera, and in truth, Cic. **B.** possessions, property, wealth; rem facere, Hor.; augere, Cic.; plur., privatae res, Cic. **C.** interest, advantage, benefit; consulere suis rebus, Nep.; in rem suam convertere, Cic.; e ore ex re publica (to the advantage of the state) fecisse, Cic.; ducere, Liv.; ex ore re publica est, with acc. and infin., it is for the public benefit, Cic.; ex re mea, to my advantage, Cic. **D.** ground, reason, only in the phrases, eā (hāc) re, ob eam (hanc) rem, on this account, on that account, Cic. **E.** a matter of business, an affair; rem cum aliquo transigere, Cic.; de tota illa ratione atque re Gallicana, Cic.; transf., res (alicui) est cum aliquo, to have to do with; tecum mihi res est, T. Rosci, quoniam, etc., Cic. **F.** a lawsuit, cause, action; utrum rem an litem dici oportet, Cic. **G.** res publica, and (in histor.) simply res; a, res publica, the republic, the state, commonwealth, government; rem publicam sustinere, Cic.; b, simply res, res Romana, the Roman state, Liv.

resācro, 1. to free from a curse, Nep.

resaevio, 4. to rage again, Ov.

resālūtatiō -ōnis, f. (resaluto), a greeting in return, Suet.

resālūto, 1. to salute again, return a greeting to; aliquem, Cic.

resānesco -sānūi, 3. to become sound again, to heal again, Ov.

resarcio -sarsi -sartum, 4. to patch again, mend again, repair. **I.** Lit., tecta, Liv. **II.** Fig., to repair, restore; detrimentum, Caes.

rescindo -scīdi -scissum, 3. to tear off again, tear away again, cut off; cut away. **I.** **A.** Lit., vallum ac loricam falcibus, Caes.; pontem, to break away, Caes.; latebram teli, to cut open, Verg.; vulnus, to open again, Ov.; and fig., luctus obductos, to renew, Ov. **B.** Meton., hence, to open; locum firmatum, Cic. **II.** Transf., to rescind, repeal, abrogate a law, decree, etc.; acta M. Antonii, Cic.; totam trienniū praesturam, Cic. **rescisco** -scīvi -scī -scitum, 3. to find out, ascertain; quum id rescierit, Cic.

rescribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. **I.** to write again, to write anew; ex eodem milite novas legiones, to enrol again, Liv. **II.** to write back, answer in writing; 1, ad aliquem, Cic.; alicui, Cic.; 2, litteris, ad litteras, or ad epistolam, Cic.; of the emperor, to answer a petition or inquiry in writing, Suet.; hence, **rescriptum** -i, n. an imperial rescript, Tac. **III.** a, in book-keeping, to enter to the credit of an account, to pay, repay; reliqua rescribamus, Cic.; quod tu nunquam rescribere (pay again) possis, Hor.; b, to transfer from one class of soldiers to another; ad equum, jestingly, with a double meaning, to make cavalry and to place in the order of knights, Caes.

resēco -sēcūi -sectum, 1. to cut off. **I.** Lit., linguam, Cic.; partem de tergore, Ov. **II.** Transf., to cut off, put away, remove; libidinem, Cic.; spem longam, Hor.

resēcro, 1. (re and sacro), to adjure repeatedly, implore again and again, Plaut. (another form resacro, q.v.).

resēdo, 1. to heal, assuage, Plin.

resēgmīna -um, n. (reseco), cuttings, parings, Plin.

resēmīno, 1. to beget, produce again, Ov.

resēquor -sēcūtus (-sēcūtus), 3. dep. to follow, pursue; aliquem dictis, to answer, Ov.

1. **resēro** -sēvi, 3. to sow again, set again, plant again, Plin.

2. **resēro**, 1. to uncloze, open. **I.** Lit., **A.** In a narrow sense, to open a door; fores, januam, Ov. **B.** In a wider sense, to open; pectus, to tear open, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** to open, make accessible; Italiam exteris gentibus, Cic.; aures, Liv. **B.** to reveal; augustae oracula mentis, Ov. **C.** to open = to begin; annum, Ov.

reservo, 1. **I.** to lay up, keep back, reserve, keep; hoc consilium ad extremum, Caes.; in aliud tempus, Caes.; cetera praesenti sermoni, Cic. **II.** a, to save; omnes, Cic.; b, to retain, preserve; nihil ad similitudinem hominis, nothing human, Cic.

resēos -sēdis (resideo). **I.** remaining, sitting, staying behind; reses in urbe plebs, Liv. **II.** motionless, inactive, inert; eum residem tempus terere, Liv.; aninus, Verg.

resīdeo -sēdi -sessum, 2. (re and sedeo), to remain sitting, to abide, stay. **I.** Lit., **a.** resideamus, let us sit down, Cic.; in equo, Ov.; in republica, Cic.; **b.** to celebrate a festival or holiday; denicales, quae a nece appellatae sunt, quia residentur mortuis, kept in honour of the dead, Cic. **II.** Transf., in corpore nullum residere sensum, Cic.; residet spes in tua virtute, depends upon, Cic.; cuius culpa non magis in te resedit, Cic.

resīdo -sēdi -sessum, 3. **I.** to sit down, place oneself; **a.** to sit down to rest, Cic.; mediis aedibus, Verg.; **b.** to settle; Siculis arvis, Verg.; **c.** to stay in a place, remain; in villa, Cic.; in oppido aliquo, Cic. **II.** Of inanimate things, to sink down, settle. **A.** Gen., 1, lit., si montes resedissent, Cic.; 2, fig., **a.** to sink, to settle down, abate, grow quiet; mens resedit, Caes.; cum tumor animi resedisset, Cic.; **b.** to become tired, to be weary, exhausted; longiore certamine sensim residere Samnitium animos, Liv. **B.** to sink down = to draw back, withdraw; **a.** lit., maria in se ipsa residant, Verg.; **b.** fig., sex mihi surgat opus numeris, in quinque residat, interchange hexameter and pentameter, Ov.

resīdūus -a -um (resideo), remaining, left behind, outstanding; odium, Cic.; simulatio, Liv.; pecuniae, Cic.; subst., **resīdūum** -i, n. that which remains, the remainder, residue, rest, Cic.

resāligo, 1. **I.** to unseal, open. **A.** Lit., litteras, Cic.; testaments, Hor. **B.** Fig., 1, to open = to reveal; venientia fata, Ov.; 2, to cancel, annul, destroy; omnem tabularum fidem, Cic.; 3, to release, free; lumina morte resignat (Mercurius), releases from death, Verg. **II.** to enter from one account-book into another, to give back, resign; cuncta, Hor.; quae dedit, Hor.

resīllo -sīlūi -sultum, 4. (re and salio), to leap back, spring back; in gelidos lacus, Ov.; ad manipulos, Liv. **I.** Of inanimate things, to spring back, rebound; resilitit grandis a culmine tecti, Ov.; fig., ubi scopulum offendis eiusmodi, ut non modo ab hoc crimen resiliere videas, verum etiam, etc., Cic. **II.** Transf., to contract, diminish; in spatium breve, Ov.

resīmus -a -um, bent backwards, turned up; nares, Ov.

resīna -ae, f. (ῥηῖν), resin, Plin.

resīnāceus -a -um (resina), resinous, Plin.

resīnātus -a -um (resina). **I.** flavoured with resin; vinum, Mart. **II.** smeared with resin; juvenus (to take hairs off the skin), Juv.

resīnōsus -a -um (resina), full of resin, resinous, Plin.

resīpio, 3. (re and sapio), to have a smack, taste, flavour of anything. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Fig., Epicurus minime resipiens patriam, with no trace of the wit of his country, i.e., Athens, Cic.

resīpisco -sīptūi and -sīpti, also -sīptivī, 3. (resipio). **I.** to recover one's senses, come to oneself again (from fainting, etc.), Cic. **II.** to become rational again, come to one's right mind, Cic. (syncop. perf., resipisset, Cic.)

resīsto -stīti, 3. **I.** to remain standing. **A.** a, in a position of rest, to remain, continue; ibi, Caes.; Romae, Cic.; b, after motion, to stand still, halt, Caes.; virtus resistet extra fores carceris, Cic.; negabat se unquam cum Curione restitisse, had stopped to talk, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, of discourse, sed ego in hoc resisto, stop here, Cic.; b, to recover a footing, get to one's feet again; ubi lapsi resistamus, Cic. **II.** to resist, oppose, withstand. **A.** Physically, a, of persons, hostibus, Caes.; vi contra vim, Liv.; b, of things, quae aunc immotae perstant ventisque resistunt, Ov.; c, morally, dolori fortiter, Cic.; lacrimis et precibus, Cic.; resistere et pugnare contra veritatem, Cic.; impers, omnibus his resistitur, Caes.; foll. by ne and the subj., ne sibi status poneretur, restitit, Nep.; foll. by quin and the subj., vix deorum opibus, quin obruatur Romana res, resisti potest, Liv.; cui nullā vi resisti potest, foll. by quo secius and subj., Cic.; absol., restitit et pervicit Cato, Cic.

resōlūtus -a -um, p. adj. (from resolvō), relaxed, effeminate, Mart.

resōlvo -solvi -sōlūtum, 3. to unbind, untie, loose, loosen, open. **I.** A. vestes, Ov.; equos, to unyoke, Ov.; puella resoluta capillos, with dishevelled hair, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, gleba se resolvit, becomes loose, Verg.; Cerberus immania terga resolvit fusus humi, stretches out in sleep, Verg.; 2, to open; litteras, Liv.; fauces in verba, Ov.; 3, to melt; ignis aurum resolvit, Lucr.; nivem, Ov.; 4, to drive away, dissipate; tenebras, Verg.; nebulas, Ov. **II.** Fig., 1, to end; curas, Verg.; litem lite, Hor.; 2, to dissolve, to relax physically, weaken, make languid; ut jacni totis resoluta medullis, Ov.; 3, to abolish, destroy; jura pudoris, Verg.; 4, to free; te piacula nulla resolvunt, Hor.; 5, to unravel, reveal; dolos tecti (Labyrinthi) ambagesque, Verg.; 6, to pay, Plaut., Cic.

resōnābills -e (resono), resounding, echoing, Ov.

resōno -sōnū and -sōnāvī, 1. **I.** Intransit., **A.** to give back an echo, to resound, echo; aedes plangoribus resonant, Verg.; resonans theatrum, Cic.; gloria virtutū resonat, is an echo of, Cic. **B.** to sound again and again, to resound; nervos resonare, Cic.; resonant avibus virgulta, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** to re-echo, repeat; docēs silvas resonare Amaryllida, Verg.; umbras resonarent triste et acutum, Hor.; in pass., in fidibus testudine resonatur (sonus), Cic. **B.** to fill with sound; lucos cantu, Verg.

resōnus -a -ūm (resono), resounding, echoing; voces, Ov.

resorbēo, 2. to swallow, suck in, absorb again; fluctus, Ov.

respecto, 1. (intens. of respicio). **I.** to look eagerly back, look about for. **A.** Lit., respectare ad tribunal, Liv.; with acc., arcem Romanam, Liv. **B.** Transf., verum haec ita praeteramus, ut tamen influentes et respectantes relinquamus, Cic.; with acc., si qua pios respectant numina, have regard for, Cic. **II.** Meton., to look for, expect; par munus ab aliquo, Cic.

respectus -ūs, m. (respicio). **I.** a looking back, looking around one. **A.** Lit., sine respectu fugere, Liv.; incendiorum, looking back upon, Cic. **B.** Transf., care, regard, respect, consideration towards; Romanorum maxime respectus civitates movit, Liv.; sine respectu majestatis, Liv. **II.** Meton., a place of refuge, a retreat; quum respectum ad senatum non haberet, Cic.

respergo -spersi -spersum, 3. (re and spargo), to besprinkle, sprinkle over; manus sanguine, Cic.; aliquem cruore, Liv.; fig., servili probro respergi, Tac.

respersio -ōnis, f. (respergo), a sprinkling over, besprinkling; pigmentorum, Cic.; sumptuosa respersio, sprinkling of the grave with incense and wine, Cic.

repersus, abl. -ū, m. (respergo), a sprinkling, besprinkling, Plin.

respicio -spexi -spectum, 3. (re and specio), transit. and intransit., to look behind, to look back. **I.** Lit., Cic.; nusquam circumspiciens aut respiciens, Liv.; with acc., a, to look back upon; tribunal, Liv.; Eurydicen suam, Ov.; amicum, Verg.; b, to see behind one, to observe; quos ubi rex respexit, Liv.; angues a tergo, Verg.; with acc. and infin., respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam, Verg. **II.** Transf., a, to look back upon, reflect upon; spatium praeteriti temporis, Cic.; b, to have respect to; (a) to think upon, provide for; ut respiciam generum meum, Caes.; (b) to care for, consider; rempublicam, Cic.; commoda populi, Cic.; c, to belong to, fall to the care of; ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat, Caes.; d, to look towards with desire, to hope, expect; spem ab Romanis, Liv.

respirāmen -inis, n. (respiro), the wind-pipe, Ov.

respiratio -ōnis, f. (respiro). **I.** a taking breath, respiration; 1, lit., Cic.; 2, meton., a pause in a speech where the speaker takes breath, Cic. **II.** an exhalation; aquarum, Cic.

respiratus -ū, m. (respiro), a taking breath, Cic.

respiro, 1. **I.** to blow back, blow in a contrary direction; of winds, Lucr. **II.** Esp., to breathe back. **A.** to take breath, breathe, breathe out; animam, Cic.; ex ea pars redditur respirando, Cic. **B.** to take breath, recover oneself after any violent exertion; 1, lit., Cic.; 2, fig., to be relieved from fear, anxiety, etc.; paulum a metu, Cic.; of abstractions, to abate, decline; cupiditas atque avaritia respiravit paulum, Cic.; oppugnatō respiravit, took breath, declined in

violence, Cic.; pass. impers., ita respiratum est, Cic.

resplendēo -ui, 2. to glitter back, be bright, resplendent, Verg.

respondēo -spondi -sponsum, 2. **I.** to promise in return, Plaut. **II.** to answer. **A.** Lit., to answer (prop., by word of mouth); tibi non rescribam, sed respondeam, Sen.; to answer by word of mouth or by writing; epistolae, Cic.; ad haec, Cic.; alicui ad rogatum, Cic.; videat quid respondeat, Cic.; respondent "cui," Cic.; esp., a, of judges, to give decisions; de iure, Cic.; criminibus respondere, to defend oneself against, Cic.; of oracles and soothsayers, to answer, Cic.; transf., saxa respondent voci, give an echo, Cic.; b, to answer to one's name, hence, to appear, be present; quum ad nomen nemo responderet, Liv.; Verrem non respondurum, Cic.; so of soldiers, to answer to one's name, take one's place; ad nomina non respondere, Liv.; fig., pedes respondere non vocatos, be in readiness, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to correspond to, to answer to, to agree or accord with; verba verbis respondeant, Cic.; tua virtus opinioni hominum respondet, Cic.; b, to requite, return; amoris amore, Liv.; c, to lie over against; contra respondet tellus, Verg.; d, to be punctual in paying; ad tempus, Cic.; e, to balance, correspond to in strength, etc.; orationi illorum, Cic.

responsio -ōnis, f. (respondeo). **I.** a reply, answer; responsum elicere, Cic. **II.** Rhet. t. a., sibi ipsi responsio, a replying to one's own argument (= ἀνέκτασις), Cic.

responsio, 1. (intens. of responso), to give an answer, opinion (of legal advisers), Cic.

responso, 1. (intens. of respondeo), to answer, reply, respond. **I.** A. Lit., Plaut. **B.** Transf., to re-echo; lucus ripaeque responsavit circa, Verg. **II.** Fig., respondere cupidinibus, to withstand, Hor.; cenis, to scorn, Hor.; palato, to defy, Hor.

responso -ōria, m. (respondeo), one who answers, Plaut.

responsum -i, n. (respondeo), an answer. **I.** Gen., responsum dare alicui, Cic.; reddere, Cic.; ferre, auferre, obtain, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, the answer of an oracle or soothsayer; haruspicium, Cic.; Sibyllae, Verg.; b, the answer or opinion of a lawyer, Cic.

respublica, v. res.

respiū -ui, 3. **I.** Lit., to spit back or out, to reject; reliquiae cibi, quas natura respuit, Cic. **II.** Fig., to reject, refuse, repel, disapprove of; quum id dicat, quod omnium mentes aspernentur ac respuant, Cic.; defensionem, Cic.; poetas, Hor.; conditionem, Caes.

restagnatio -ōnis, f. (restagno), an overflowing; Eufratis, Plin.

restagno, 1. to overflow; quas (paludes) restagnantes faciunt lacus, Liv.; restagnans mare, Ov.; transf., of places, to be overflowed; late is locus restagnat, Caes.

restauo, 1. (re and *stauro, from sto, whence instauro), to restore, replace, repair, rebuild; aedem, Tac.

resticula -ae, f. (dim. of restis), a thin rope or cord, Cic.

restillo, 1. to drop back again; fig., quas (litterae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt, have instilled, Cic.

restinctio -ōnis, f. (restinguo), a slaking, quenching; sitis, Cic.

restinguo -stinxī -stinctum, 3. to extinguish, quench. **I.** Lit., ignem, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, to quench, master, subdue, control; sitim, Cic.; ardorem cupiditatum, Cic.; odium alicuius, Cic.;

b, to *extinguish, destroy, put an end to*; studia, Cic.; animos hominum sensusque morte restingui, Cic.

restio -ōnis, m. (restis), a rope-maker Suet.; in rest, one who is scourged with ropes, Plaut.

restipulatio -ōnis, f. (restipulator), a counter-engagement, Cic.

restipulor, 1. to promise, engage in return, Cic.

restis -is, acc. -im and -em, abl. -e, f. a rope, cord; per manus reste datā, in a kind of dance where the rope ran through the hands of the dancers, Liv.

restito, 1. (freq. of resto), to remain behind, loiter, linger, Liv.

restitrix -trix, f. (resisto or resto), she that remains behind, Plaut.

restitutio -iō -tūm, 9. (re and statuo). **I.** to put in its former place, replace, restore. **A.** Gen., statuum, Cic. **B.** a, to bring back again, restore; causa restituendi mei, Cic.; b, to give back, give up again, restore; agrum alicui, Liv.; fig., se alicui, to become friends again, Cic. **II.** to restore, build again, bring a thing back to its previous condition; oppida, Caes.; provinciam in antiquum statum, Cic.; aliquid in pristinam dignitatem, Cic.; aliquem in amicitiam, Cic.; aliquem, to restore a person's property to him, Cic.; aliquem in integrum, to place a man in his former condition, Cic.; rein, aciem, proelium, Liv.; damna Romano bello accepta, to repair, Liv.

restitutio -ōnis, f. (restituo). **I.** a restoration; Capitoli, Suet. **II.** a calling back again; a, from banishment, restoration of a person to his previous condition, Cic.; b, a pardoning; damnatorum, Cic.

restitutor -ōris, m. (restituo), a restorer; templorum, Liv.; salutis, Cic.

resto -stiti, 1. **I.** to remain behind, remain standing, stand still. **A.** Gen., Prop. **B.** to resist, oppose, withstand, Liv.; pass. inpers., quā minimā vi restatur, where the least resistance is, Liv. **II.** to remain, remain over. **A.** Gen., 1, of things, hic restat actus, Cic.; dona pelago et flammis restantia, saved from, Verg.; restat ut, etc., it remains that, etc., Cic.; non or nihil aliud restat nisi or quam, foll. by infin., Liv.; 2, of persons, to remain, be left; (a) restabam solus de viginti, Ov.; (b) to remain alive; qui pauci admodum restant, Cic. **B.** With reference to the future, to remain for, await; placet (vobis) socios sic tractari, quod restat, ut per haec tempora tractatos videtis, for the future, Cic.; hoc Latio restare canunt, with acc. and infin., Verg.

restricto, adv. (restrictus). **I.** sparingly; tam restricto facere id, Cic. **II.** accurately, strictly; praecipere, Cic.; observare, Cic.

restrictus -a -um, p. adj. (from restringo). **I.** close, tight; toga, Suet. **II.** Transf., 1, close, stingy; homo, Cic.; quum naturā semper ad largiendum ex alieno fuerim restrictio, Cic.; 2, strict, severe; imperium, Tac.

restringo -strinxī -strictum, 3. **I.** to bind back, bind fast, bind tight; restrictis lacertis, Hor. **II.** 1, to draw back, confine, restrict, restrain, Tac.; 2, to draw back, to open; dentes, Plaut.

resulto, 1. (intens. of resilio), to spring back, rebound. **I.** tela resultant galea, Verg. **II.** Of sound, to echo, resound, imago vocis resultat, Verg.; transf., of places, to resound; pulsati colles clamore resultant, Verg.

resumo -sumpsi -sumptum, 3. to take again, take back. **I.** Lit., tabellas, Ov. **II.** Transf.,

1, to renew, repeat; pugnam, Tac.; 2, to obtain again, to recover; vires, Ov.

resūpino, 1. **I.** to bend, turn backwards; assurgentem umbone, to strike back to the ground, Liv.; middle, resupinari, to bend back; resupinati Galli, prostrate from intoxication, Juv. **II.** Meton., to break open; valvas, Prop.

resūpinus -a -um, bent backwards. **I.** A. Gen., collum, Ov.; resupinus haeret curru, Verg.; resupinum aliquem fundere, to lay low on the ground, Ov. **B.** Esp., lying on one's back; jacuit resupinus, Ov.; resupini natant, on their backs, Ov. **II.** Meton., throwing back the head, with the nose high in the air (of the proud), Ov.

resurgo -surrexi -surrectum, 3. to rise up again, appear again. **I.** A. Lit., herba resurgens, Ov.; resurgam (from bed), Ov. **B.** Fig., 1, to rise up again; in ultionem, Tac.; 2, to come up again, reappear; alior, re-awaken, Verg.; 3, to come forth again; quum res Romana contra spem votaue eius velut resurgeret, Liv. **II.** Meton., to stand up again = to be built again; resurgens urbs, Tac.

resuscito, 1. to revive, resuscitate; fig., veterem iram, Ov.

resūtus -a -um, ripped open, Suet.

retardatio -ōnis, f. (retardo), a retarding, protracting, delay, Cic.

retardo, 1. to delay, protract, retard, impede, detain. **I.** Lit., aliquem in via, Cic.; in middle signification, motus stellarum retardantur, move slowly, Cic. **II.** Fig., to hinder, prevent; aliquem a scribendo, Cic.

retaxo, 1. to censure in return, Suet.

retē -is, n. a net (both for fishes and for hunting animals with); retia ponere cervis, Verg.; retia tendere, Ov.; ex araneolis alias quasi rete texunt, Cic.

retēgo -texi -tectum, 3. to uncover, reveal, lay bare, to open. **I.** Lit., A. thecam numariam, Cic.; homo retectus, not covered by a shield, Verg. **B.** Poet., to make visible, to illuminate; orbem radiis, Verg.; jam rebus luce reiectis, Verg. **II.** Transf., to reveal, discover; arcanum consilium, Hor.; scelus, Verg.

retendo -tendi -tensum and -tentum, 3. to slacken, unbend; arcum, Ov.

retentio -ōnis, f. (retineo), a keeping back, holding in. **I.** Lit., aurigae, Cic. **II.** Transf., a withholding; assensionis, Cic.

1. **retento**, 1. (intens. of retineo), to hold firmly back, hold fast. **I.** Lit., Liv.; caelum a terris, to keep apart, Lucr. **II.** Transf., to preserve, maintain; sensus hominum vitasque, Cic. poet.

2. **retento** (rētempto), 1. (re and tento), to try, attempt again; fila lyrae, Ov.; foll. by infin., Ov.

retentus -a -um. **I.** Partic. of retendo. **II.** Partic. of retineo.

retexo -texi -textum, 3. **I.** to unweave, unravel. **A.** Lit., quasi Penelope telam retexens, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., dum luna quater plenum tenuata retexit orbem, diminished again, Ov.; 2, esp., to dissolve, cancel, annul, reverse; praeturam, Cic.; orationem, retract, Cic.; scriptorum quaeque, to revise, correct, Hor. **II.** to weave again; poet., transf., to renew, repeat; properata retexite fata, Ov.

retiaris -ii, m. (rete), a fighter with a net, a gladiator furnished with a net, with which he strove to entangle his adversary, Suet.

reticentia -ae, f. (reticeo), a keeping silent, silence (opp. locutio). **I.** Gen., Cic.; vestra virtus neque oblivione eorum quā nunc sunt,

neque *reticentia* posterorum sepulta esse poterit, Cic.; poena *reticentiae*, i.e., for keeping silent about a defect in an object offered for sale, Cic. **II.** As a figure of speech, a sudden pause (Gr. ἀποσιώπῃς), Cic.

reticēo -ēū, 2. (re and taceo). **I.** Intransit., to be silent, keep silence; (a) absol., quum Sulpicius reticuisset, Cic.; de injuriis, Cic.; (β) with dat., to give no answer to, Liv. **II.** Transít., to keep secret, conceal; cogitationes suas, Cic.; quod ii, qui ea patefacere possent, reticuisissent, Cic.

reticulātus -a -um (reticulum), net-like, reticulated, Plin.

reticulū -i, m. and **reticulum** -i, n. (dim. of rete), a little net; a, for catching fish, Plaut.; b, a bag of net-work used for carrying certain articles; reticulum plenum rosae, Cic.; reticulum panis, Hor.; c, a net for the hair, Juv.; d, a racket for striking a ball, Ov.

retinaculum -i, n. (retineo), a rope, a cable, cord, Verg., Ov.

retinens -entis, p. adj. (from retineo), tenacious of anything; sui juris dignitatisque, Cic.

retinentia -ae, f. (retineo), a retaining in the memory, recollection, Lucr.

retinēo -tinti -tentum, 3. (re and teneo). **I.** to hold back, hold fast, detain. **A.** Lit., 1, to keep back; a, -of persons, concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet, Caes.; nisi jam profecti sunt, retinebis homines, Cic.; b, of things, lacrimas, Ov.; manus ab ore, Ov.; 2, to keep back, preserve, hold back; armorum parte tertia celata atque in oppido retenta, Caes.; 3, to retain a conquest; oppidum, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, to keep within bounds, restrain; moderari cursum atque in sua potestate retinere, Cic.; retinere in officio, Cic.; foll. by quin, aegre sunt retenti, quin oppidum irrumperent, Caes.; 2, to keep, preserve, hold fast; ut amicos observantiā, rem parimoniam retineret, Cic.; statum suum, Cic.; memoriam suae pristinae virtutis, Caes.; aliquid memoria, Cic. **II.** to hold fast. **A.** Lit., arcum manu, Cic. **B.** Transf., ordo ipse annalium mediocriter nos retinet quasi enumeratione fastorum, Cic.

retinnio, 4. to resound, to ring again; in vocibus nostrorum oratorum retinnit et resonat quiddam urbanus, Cic.

retis -is, f. = rete (q.v.).

retondēo -tonsus, 2. to reap, mow again, Plin.

retōno, 1. to thunder back, to resound, Cat.

retorquēo -torsi -tortum, 2. to twist back, bend back, turn back. **I.** Lit., oculos saepe ad hanc urbem, Cic.; caput in sua terga, Ov.; brachia tergo, to bind behind the back, Hor. **II.** Transf., to change; mentem, Verg.

retorrīdus -a -um, parched up, dried up, Plin.

retostus -a -um, roasted, Plin.

retractatio -ōnis, f. (retracto), refusal; denial; sine ulla retractatione, Cic.

retractātus -a -um, p. adj. (from retracto), revised; idem σύνταγμα misi ad te retractatus, Cic.

retracto (retracto), 1. **I.** to lay hold of, handle again, undertake anew. **A.** Lit., ferrum, Verg.; arma, Liv.; cruda vulnera, to open the old wounds, Ov. **B.** Transf., a, to take in hand again, retouch, use again; verba desueta, Ov.; b, to renew; augere dolorem retractando, Cic.; c, to think of again; aliquid diligenter, Cic.; fata, Ov. **II.** to draw back; transf., a, to recall, retract; dicta, Verg.; b, to refuse, be unwilling, be reluctant, decline, Cic.; quid retractas, Verg.

retractus -a -um, p. adj. (from retrahō), afar off, distant, remote; retractior a mari murus, Liv.

retrāhe -trāxi -tractum, 3. **I.** to draw back. **A.** to draw backwards; 1, lit., a, manum, Cic.; Hannibalem in Africam, Cic.; se ab ictu, Ov.; b, to fetch back a fugitive, bring back, Cic.; aliquem ex fuga, Sall.; 2, transf., a, to keep back, prevent; consules a foedere, Cic.; b, to hold back, not to give out; quos occultare aut retrahere aliquid auspicio fuit, Liv.; c, se, to withdraw oneself; quum se retraxit, ne pyxidem traderet, Cic. **B.** to drag forth again, draw forth again; Treveros in arma, Tac. **II.** to draw towards; fig., in odium iudicis, Cic.

retribūo -tribui -tributum, 3. **I.** to give again. **A.** to give back, restore; pro Siculo frumento acceptam pecuniam populo, Liv. **B.** to give again, afresh, Lucr. **II.** to give back a man his due; alicui fructum quem meruit, Cic.

retrō (from re and pron. suff. ter, as citro, intro), adv. **I.** Lit., backwards, back, behind; redire, retro repetere, Liv.; retro respicere, Cic.; quod retro atque a tergo fieret, ne laboraret, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, in times past, formerly, back; et deinceps retro usque ad Romulum, Cic. **B.** Of other relations, 1, back, backwards; retro ponere, to postpone, Cic.; 2, again, on the contrary, on the other hand, Cic.

retrōāgo -ēgi actum, 3, to drive back, lead back, turn back, Plin.

retrōēo, 4. to go back, return, Plin.

retrōgrādiōr -gressus um, 3. dep. to go backwards, move backwards, Plin.

retrōgrādus -a -um (retrogradior), retrograde, going backwards, Sen.

retorsum and **retorsus**, adv. (= retroversum [-vorsum] and retroversus [-vorsus]), backwards, behind. **I.** Lit., retorsum vela dare, Hor. **II.** Transf., in return, in reversed order; deinde retrorsum vicissim, etc., Cic.

retorsus = retrorsum (q.v.).

retroversus -a -um (verto), turned backwards, back, Ov.

retrūdo -trūsus, 3. to push back, thrust back, Plaut. Partic., **retrūsus** -a -um, remote, distant, sequestered, obscure; simulacra deorum iacent in tenebris ab isto retrusa atque abdita, Cic.; voluntas abdita et retrusa, Cic.

retundo, **retūdi** (rettūdi) -tūsus (-tunsum), 3. to beat back, to drive back. **I.** **A.** Lit., Lucan. **B.** Transf., to check, keep within bounds; linguas Aetolorum, Liv. **II.** to hammer back something sharp, to blunt, make dull. **A.** Lit., tela, Ov.; fig., ferrum alicuius, to frustrate a murderous attempt, Cic. **B.** Transf., impetum, Liv.; mucronem stili, Cic.

retūsus (retunsus) -a -um, p. adj. (from retundo), dull, blunt. **I.** Lit., ferrum, Verg. **II.** Transf., dull; ingenium, Cic.

Reudigni -ōrum, m. a people in the north of Germany.

reūs -i, m. and **reā** -ae, f. (res). **I.** an accused person, prisoner, culprit, defendant; gen. with acc. of the charge, inore rarely with de and the abl., reum facere aliquem, to accuse, Cic.; reum fieri, to be accused, Cic.; referre in reos (of the praetor), to enter a name on the list of accused persons, Cic.; aliquem ex reis eximere, to strike out the name of an accused person, Cic.; Sextus qui est de vi reus, Cic.; used without reference to a court of justice, reus fortunae, accused as responsible for ill fortune, Liv.; reus sine te criminis huius agor, Ov.; plur., rei, the parties to a suit, both plaintiff and defendant;

reos appello quorum res est, Cic. **II.** bound by, answerable for; voti, bound to fulfil my vow (i.e., having obtained the object of my wishes), Verg.; suae partis tutandae, answerable for, Liv.

revalesco -vālūi, 3. to become well again, be restored to health. **I.** Lit., ope qua revalescere possis, Ov. **II.** Transf., to be restored; Laodicea revaluit propriis opibus, Tac.

revēho -vexi -vectum, 3. to carry, bear, bring back. **I.** Lit., a, act. and pass., tela ad Grajos, Ov.; praeda revecta, brought back, Liv.; b, middle, revehi, to drive back, ride back, sail back; (with or without equo, curru, nave, etc.) in castra, Liv.; Ithacam, Hor. **II.** Fig., ad superiorem aetatem revecti sumus (in discourse), have gone back, Cic.

revello -velli -vulsum, 3. **I.** to tear, pull, pluck away. **A.** Lit., tela de corpore, Cic.; caput a cervice, Verg.; saxum e monte, Ov.; morte ab aliquo revelli, to be separated from, Ov. **B.** Fig., to tear away, destroy, banish; consultum ex omni memoria, Cic.; omnes injurias, Cic. **II.** to tear up, to open; inunum dente curvo, to plough, Ov.; cinerem manesque, to disturb, violate a tomb, Verg.

revēlo, 1. to unveil, uncover, lay bare; frontem, Tac.; os, Ov.; sacra, Ov.

revēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. to come back, return; domum, Cic.; in urbem, Tac.

revērā, adv. (re and vera), indeed, in truth, truly, Cic.

reverbēro, 1. to beat back, drive back, Sen.

revērendus -a -um, p. adj. (from reveror), inspiring awe, venerable; nox, Ov.; facies, Juv.

revērens -entis, p. adj. (from reveror), respectful, reverent; erga patrem, Tac.

revērentēr, adv. (reverens), reverently, respectfully, Plin.; reverentius, Tac.; reverentissime, Suet.

revērentia -ae, f. (reveror), reverence, respect, fear, awe; adversus homines, Cic.; legum, before the laws, Juv. Personif., **Revērentia** -ae, f. a goddess, mother of Majestas by Honor.

revēreōr -vēritus sum, 2. dep. to feel awe or respect or shame before, to reverse, reverence, respect, to fear; auspicionem, Cic.; multa adversa, Cic.; coetum virorum, Liv.

reverro, 3. to sweep again, Plaut.

reversio (**révorsio**) -ōnis, f. (revertor). **I.** a turning back on the way before a man has reached the end of his journey (while reditus = return after a man has reached his journey's end), Cic.; reditu vel potius reversione, Cic.; consilium protectionis et reversionis mese, Cic. **II.** Transf., a return, recurrence; tertianae febris et quartanae reversione, Cic.; plur., sol binas in singulis annis reversiones ab extremo contrarias facit, Cic.

revertō (**révorto**) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum) -ēre and **revertor** (**révortor**) -versus (-vorsus) sum -verti (-vorti), dep. **I.** to turn back, return. **A.** Lit., ex itinere, Cic.; ad aliquem, Caes.; Laodiceam, Cic.; with double nom., quum victor a Mithridatico bello revertisset, Cic.; poet., of things, Tiberim reverti, Hor. **B.** Transf., to return, come back; ad sanitatem, to a better frame of mind, Cic.; in gratiam cum aliquo, to be reconciled with, Liv.; poena reversura est in caput tuum, doomed to fail, Ov.; esp., in discourse, to return, revert; rursus igitur eadem revertamur, Cic.; ad propositum revertar, Cic.; ad id, unde digressi sumus, revertamur, Cic. **II.** reverti, to turn to; revertitur ad commodum, Cic. (act. not used in present tenses in prose).

revīdēo, 2. to see again, Plaut.

revīncio -vinxi -vinctum, 4. **I.** to tie back, tie behind; juvenem manus post terga revinctum, Verg. **II.** A. Lit., bind fast, bind round; trabes, Caes.; zona de poste revincta, Ov. **B.** Transf., mentem amore, Cat.

revīnco -vici -victum, 3. to reconquer, subdue again. **I.** Lit., catervae consilii juvenis revinctae, Hor. **II.** Transf., A. Gen., revictam conjunctionem, suppressed, Tac. **B.** Esp., to confute, convict; aliquem, Cic.

reviresco -virūi, 3. (inchoat. of revireo), to grow green again, to grow strong, flourish again, revive; senatum ad auctoritatis pristinae spem revirescere, Cic.

revīsito, 1. to visit repeatedly, Plin.

revīso -visi -visum, 3. to look back at, come again to see, revisit. **I.** Intransit., furor revisit, returns, Lucr. **II.** Transit., revise nos aliquando, Cic.; domos, Liv.

revivisco -vixi, 3. to come to life again, revive. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Transf., reviviscere memoriam ac desiderium mei, Cic.

revōcābilis -e (revoco), that can be revoked or called back, Ov.

revōcāmen -inis, n. (revoco), a calling back, recall, Ov.

revōcātio -ōnis, f. (revoco). **I.** a calling back. **A.** Lit., a bello, Cic. **B.** Fig., advocatio a cogitanda molestia et revocatio ad contemplandas voluptates, Cic. **II.** In rhetoric, a withdrawal, withdrawing, revocation; verbi, Cic.

revōco, 1. **I.** to call again. **A.** 1, in suffragium, Liv.; 2, legal t. t., to summon again before a court of justice, to bring a fresh charge against; hominem revocat populus, Cic.; 3, theatrical t. t., to call again for a repetition of a speech, etc., to enquire; quum saepius revocatus vocem obtudisset, Cic.; with acc. of thing to be repeated, to call for again; primos tres versus, Cic.; impers., milles revocatum est, Cic.; 4, milit. t. t., to summon again soldiers who had been discharged; milites, Cic. **B.** 1, to call again, in turn; unde tu me vocasti, unde te ego revoco, Cic.; 2, to invite back or again; qui non revocaturus esset, Cic. **II.** to call back. **A.** In a narrow sense, 1, lit., a, aliquem ex itinere, Cic.; qui me revocasti, out of exile, Cic.; with things as objects, oculos, Ov., pedem, Verg., gradum, Verg., to turn away; b, esp., milit. t. t., to recall soldiers from a march, expedition, etc.; legiones ab opere, Caes.; 2, transf., a, to call back, bring back again, recover, renew; studia longo intervallo intermissa, to take up again, Cic.; b, to call back, apply again; se ad industriam, Cic.; se ad se revocare, or simply a revocare, to recover oneself, collect oneself, Cic.; hence, (a) to keep back; aliquem a tanto scelere, Cic.; (b) to confine; comitia in unam domum, Cic.; (y) to recall, revoke; facta, Ov. **B.** In a wider sense, to call to; 1, lit., abi, quo blandae juvenum te revocant preces, Hor; 2, transf., a, to apply to, refer to; illam rem ad illam rationem conjecturamque revocabant, Cic.; b, to bring to; in dubium, Cic.; omnia ad suam potestatem, Cic.; c, to judge according to; omnia ad gloriam, Cic.

revōlo, 1. to fly back. **I.** Lit., dux gruunū revolat, Cic. **II.** Transf., revolat telum, Ov.

revōlūbilis -e (revolvo), that can be rolled back; pondus, Ov.

revolvō -volvi -volutum, 3. to roll back, unroll. **I.** A. Gen., 1, transit., Tac.; poet., rursus iter omne, measure back again, traverse again, Verg.; 2, reflex. and middle, draco revolvens, REBE. Cic.; revolutus equo, falling down from.

Verg.; ter revoluta toro est, sank back, Verg.; revoluta dies, returning, Verg. **B. Esp.**, to unroll or open a book; Origines (a work of Cato's), Liv. **II. Fig.**, **A. Gen.**, 1, act. and pass., omnia ad communes rerum atque generum summas revolvuntur, will be brought back to, reduced to, Cic.; poet., iterum casus, to undergo again, Verg.; 2, middle, revolvī, a, to return to, in speaking or writing; ut ad illa elementa revolvār, Cic.; b, to come to (something bad); revolutus ad dispensationem inopiae, Liv. **B. Esp.**, to read again; loca jam recitata, Hor.; to think of again; visa, Ov.; to tell again; haec, Verg.

rēvōmō -vōmūl, 3, to vomit up, disgorge; ductus, Verg.

rēvorsio = reversio (q.v.).

rēvorsus, etc. = reversus, etc. (q.v.).

rēvulsio -ōnis, f. (revellō), a tearing away, Plin.

rex, régis, m. (rego), ruler, prince. **I. Lit.**, rex Deiotarus, Cic.; rex regum (of Agamemnon), Liv.; simply rex, used of the Parthian king, Suet.; of the Persian king (like Gr. βασιλεύς), Nep.; regem deligere, creare, constituere, Cic.; poet. attrib., populus late rex, ruling far, Verg. **II. Transf.**, 1, of some of the gods, rex divum atque hominum, or deorum, Jupiter, Verg.; rex aquarum, Neptune, Ov.; rex Stygii, Pluto, Verg.; 2, the king and his consort; reges excitos, Liv.; the royal family; direptis bonis regum, Liv.; 3, during the republic at Rome, rex = a despot, an absolute monarch, tyrant; rex populi Romani, i.e., Caesar, Cic.; decem reges aerarii, Cic.; 4, in the religious language, rex sacrorum, sacrificiorum, Cic., sacrificus, Liv., sacrificulus, Liv., a priest who under the republic performed the sacrifices which formerly the kings performed; 5, gen. = head, chief, leader; a, of animals, rex apum, Verg.; b, of rivers, rex Eridani (the chief stream in Italy), Verg.; c, of the patron of a parasite, Hor.; d, the guide, tutor of a young man; rex pueritiae, Hor.

rhācōma (rhēcōma) -ae, f. a root, perhaps rhubarb, Plin.

Rhādāmanthus (-ōs) -i, m. (Ραδάμανθος), son of Jupiter, brother of Minos, judge in the lower world.

Rhaeti = Raeti (q.v.).

rhāgādes -um, f. and **rhāgādīa** -ōrum, n. (ῥαγάδες, ῥαγάδια) a kind of sores or ulcers, Plin.

rhāgion -ii, n. (ῥάγιον), a kind of small spider, Plin.

Rhamnes = Ramnes (q.v.).

rhamnos -i, f. (ῥάμνος), buckthorn, Plin.

Rhamnus -nuntis, f. (Ῥαμνούς), a village of Attica, where the goddess Nemesis was worshipped; hence, **A. Adj.**, **Rhamnusius** -a -um, virgo, Cat., or simply Rhamnusia, Nemesis, Ov. **B. Rhamnusis** -idis, f. Nemesis, Ov.

Rhameses -esis, m. an old king of Egypt.

rhapsōdia -ae, f. (ῥαψῳδία), a rhapsody; secunda, the second book of the Iliad, Nep.

1. **Rhēa** (Rēa) -ae, f. Rhea Silvia, daughter of King Numitor of Alba, mother of Romulus and Remus by Mars.

2. **Rhēa** -ae, f. (Ῥέα), an old name of Cybele.

rhēcōma = rhacomā (q.v.).

rhēda = reda (q.v.).

rhēdārius = redarius (q.v.).

Rhēgium = Regium (q.v.).

Rhēmi = Remi (q.v.).

Rhēnus -i, m. the Rhine; poet. adj., flumen Rhenum, Hor.; in poets, meton. = the people

dwelling on the banks of the Rhine. **Adj.**, **Rhēnanus** -a -um, belonging to the Rhine.

Rhēsus -i, m. (Ῥήσος), king in Thrace, who came to the help of Troy; according to an oracle, the Greeks could not capture Troy if the horses of Rhesus tasted of Trojan pastures, so Diomedes and Ulysses stole the horses and killed Rhesus.

rhētor -ōris, m. (ῥήτωρ). **I.** a teacher of rhetoric, a rhetorician, Cic. **II.** an orator, Nep.

rhētorica v. rhetoricius.

1. **rhētoricē**, v. rhetoricius.

2. **rhētoricē**, adv. (rhetoricius), rhetorically, oratorically, Cic.

rhētoricius -a -um (ῥητορικὸς). **I.** of or relating to a rhetorician, rhetorical; mos, Cic.; ars, Cic.; whence subst., **rhētorica** -ae, f. and **rhētoricē** -ēs, f. (ῥητορικῇ), Cic. **II.** relating to rhetoric; doctores, teachers of rhetoric, Cic.; libri rhetorici, text-books of rhetoric, Cic.; subst., **rhētorica** -ōrum, n. rhetoric, Cic.

rheumātismus -i, m. (ῥευματισμός), rheum, catarrh, Plin.

rhīna -ae, f. (ῥίνη), a kind of shark, Plin.

rhīnocēros -ōtis, m. (ῥινόκερως). **I.** a rhinoceros, Plin.; prov., nasum rhinocerotis habere, to turn up the nose, sneer at everything, Mart. **II.** Meton., a vessel made of the horn of the rhinoceros, Juv.

Rhīnocolūra -ae, f. (Ῥινocolούρα), a town on the coast of the Mediterranean between Egypt and Syria, now El-Arish (Arish).

Rhīnton -ōnis, m. (Ῥίντων), a tragic poet of Tarentum.

Rhīon (-um) -ii, n. (Ῥίον), a promontory in Achaia, opposite Antirrhium.

Rhiphaeus = Rhiphaeus (q.v.).

Rhīzōn -ōnis, m. (Ῥίζων), a town in Illyria, now Risano; hence, **Rhīzōnitae** -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Rhizon.

rhō, n. indecl. (ῥω), the Greek name of the letter R, Cic.

Rhōda -ae, f. a town of the Indigetes in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Rosas.

Rhōdānus -i, m. (Ῥοδανός), a river in Gaul, now the Rhone; Rhodani potor, a dweller on the banks of the Rhone, Hor.

rhōdinus -a -um (ῥόδινος), made of roses, Plin.

Rhōdius, v. Rhodus.

rhōdōdaphnē -ēs, f. (ῥοδοδάφνη), the clean-dar, Plin.

rhōdōdendrōs -i, f. and **rhōdōdendrōn** -i, n. (ῥοδοδένδρον) = rhododaphne (q.v.).

Rhōdōpē -ēs, f. (Ῥοδόπη), a mountain in Thrace, now Despoti or Despoti Dag; meton. = Thrace, Verg.; hence, adj., **Rhōdōpeius** -a -um, Thracian; vates, heros, Orpheus, Ov.

Rhōdus (-ōs) -i, f. (Ῥόδος), Rhodes, an island in the Carpathian Sea, off the coast of Asia Minor, famous for its trade, its school of rhetoric, and its colossus. Hence, adj., **Rhōdius** -a -um, Rhodian; plur. subst., **Rhōdii** -ōrum, in the Rhodians, Cic.

Rhoetēum (Ῥοίτειον), a promontory in the Troad; hence, **Rhoeteus** -a -um, Rhoetean, a, lit., profundum; and subst., **Rhoetēum** -i, n. the sea near Rhoeteum, Ov.; b, poet., transf. = Trojan; ductor, Aeneas, Verg.

Rhoetus (Rhoecus) -i, m. (Ῥοίκος). **I.** a giant, Hor. **II.** a centaur, Verg.

rhombus (-ōs) -i, m. (ῥόμβος). **I.** a magician's circle, Ov. **II.** the turbo, Hor.

rhomphaea -ae, f. a long missile weapon.
Rhōsus (-ōs) -i, f. (Ῥῶσος), a sea-port in Cilicia, famous for its pottery. Hence, **Rhōsiacus** -a -um, Rhosian; vasa, Cic.

Rhoxolani (Roxolani) -ōrum, m. a Scythian people in modern European Tartary.

rhythmicus -i, m. (ῥυθμικός), one who teaches the art of preserving rhythm in composition, Cic.

rhythmus -i, m. (ῥυθμός), rhythm, time (either in music or discourse), Quint.

rhētium -ii, n. (ῥήτιον), a drinking-horn, Mart.

rica -ae, f. a veil, Plaut.

ricinium -ii, n. (rica), a small veil worn especially as an article of mourning, Cic.

rictum = rictus (q.v.).

rictus -ūs, m. and **rictum** -i, n. (ringor), the opening of the mouth, the open mouth; a, of man, risu diducere rictum, Hor.; b, of animals, the expanded jaws; rictus Cerberei, Ov.

ridēo, risi, risum, 2. **I.** Intransit., to laugh. **A.** Gen., ridere convivae, cachinnare ipse Apollonius, Cic.; in stomacho ridere, to laugh grimly, Cic.; pass. impers., ridetur, there is laughter, Hor. **B.** Esp., 1, to laugh or smile in a friendly manner; alicui or ad aliquem, to smile upon; cui non risere parentes, Verg.; so transit., (a) to laugh, to look cheerful, to look bright; omnia nunc ridet, Verg.; domus ridet argento, Hor.; (β) to please; ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes angulus ridet, Hor.; 2, to laugh triumphantly, to triumph over; muneribus aemuli, Hor. **II.** Transit., to laugh at. **A.** Gen., joca tua de haeresi Vestoriana risisse me, Cic.; haec ego non rideo, I do not jest, Cic.; pass., non sal sed natura ridetur, Cic. **B.** Esp., to ridicule; aliquem, Cic.; pass., Eyrrihi ridetur largitas a consule, Cic.

ridibundus -a -um (rideo), laughing, Plaut.

ridiculārius -a -um (ridiculus), laughable, droll; subst., **ridiculāria** -ōrum, n. drolleries, Plaut.

ridiculē, adv. (ridiculus). **I.** In a good sense, jokingly, humorously, Cic. **II.** In a bad sense, ridiculously, absurdly; homo ridicule insanus, Cic.

ridiculōsus -a -um (ridiculus), laughable, facetious, Pers.

ridiculus (rideo), exciting laughter. **I.** In a good sense, droll, humorous, funny, facetious. **A.** Adj., cavillator facie magis quam facietis ridiculus, Cic.; poet. with infin., (Porcius) ridiculus totas simul absorbere placentas, Hor. **B.** Subst., a, **ridiculus** -i, m. a joker, jester, Plaut., Ter.; b, **ridiculum** -i, n. a thing to laugh at, joke, jest; per ridiculum dicere, Cic.; plur., sententiose ridicula dicere, Cic. **II.** In a bad sense, laughable, absurd, ridiculous; insaniam quae ridicula alii, Cic.; ridiculum poema, Hor.; ridiculum est with infin., Cic.

rigens -antis, p. adj. (from rigeo), stiff, unbending; aqua, frozen, Mart.

rigēo, 2. (root RIG, Gr. ΠΙΓ, connected with FRIG-oo), to be stiff, to stiffen. **I.** **A.** Lit., 1, with cold, frost, etc.; rigere frigore, Cic.; 2, poet., to be stiff, bend, unbending; terga bonum plumbo insuto ferroque rigebant, Verg.; 3, poet., to be stiffened; auro or ex auro, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to be stiff = to be immovable; nervi riget, Hor.; 2, to stand stiff or upright; cervix riget horrida, Ov.; of hair, to stand on end; gelido comae terrore rigebant, Ov. **II.** Fig., feritas immota riget, Mart.

rigescō, rigui (inchoat. of rigeo), 3. to grow

stiff, become stiff. **I.** Lit., with cold; vestes rigescunt, Verg. **II.** Transf., of hair, to stand on end (from terror); metu capillos riguisse, Ov.

rigidē, adv. (rigidus), stiffly; fig., rigorously, severely, Ov.

rigidus -a -um (rigeo), stiff, unbending, rigid. **I.** **A.** Lit., from cold; tellurem Boreā rigidam movere, Verg.; or by nature, hard; silex, Ov.; ensis, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, stiff = standing upright; columna, Ov.; capilli, Ov.; 2, stiff, stretched out; crura, Cic.; cervix, Liv. **II.** Fig., 1, immovable, inflexible; innocentia, Liv.; vultus, Ov.; 2, stiff, rough, unpolished; mores, Ov.; signa rigidiora, not elaborated, Cic.; 3, stern, inflexible; satelles, Hor.; censor, Ov.; 4, wild, savage; ferae, Ov.

rigō, 1. **I.** to lead or conduct water to any place. **A.** Lit., aquam per agros, ap. Liv. **B.** Fig., hinc motus per membra rigantur, Lucr. **II.** to wet, moisten, bedew. **A.** 1, lit., lucum fons perenni rigabataquā, Liv.; 2, poet., transf., to bedew; ora lacrimis, fletibus, Verg., Ov.; 3, fig., Prop.

Rigodūlum -i, n. a town in the country of the Treveri, now Ricol or Reol.

rigor -ōris, m. (rigeo), stiffness, rigidity, hardness. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., of gold, Lucr.; of wood or iron, Verg. **B.** Fig., 1, severity, harshness, sternness, Tac.; 2, roughness, rudeness, harshness of manner, Ov. **II.** Esp., rigidity or numbness produced by cold; torpentibus rigore membra, Liv.

rigūs -a -um (rigo). **I.** Act., watering, irrigating; amnes, Verg. **II.** Pass., well watered, irrigated; hortus, Ov.

rima -ae, f. a crack, cleft, fissure; rimas agere, Cic.; naves rimis dehiscunt, spring a leak, Verg.; poet., ignea rima micans, the lightning, Verg.

rimor, 1. dep. (rima), to cleave. **I.** Gen., to turn up; terram rastris, Verg. **II.** Esp., to grub up, burrow through, root up. **A.** Lit., of birds and other animals, Verg. **B.** Transf., to turn over, pry into, search, examine; id quoque rimatur quantum potest, Cic.; secreta, Tac.

rimōsus -a -um (rima), full of cracks, chinks, fissures; cymba, Verg.; fig., quae rimosa bene deponuntur in aure, that cannot keep a secret, Hor.

ringor, 3. dep. to show the teeth; fig., to snarl, growl, be angry at, Hor.

ripa -ae, f. a bank. **I.** Lit., the bank of a river (litus, the shore of the sea, ora, the sea-coast); ripa magni fluminis, Cic.; plur., ripae, of one of the banks of a river, Liv. **II.** Poet. and post-classical, the shore of the sea, Hor.

Ripaeus = Rhiphaeus (q.v.).

ripārius -a -um (ripa), frequenting river-banks; hiruando, Plin.

Rhiphaeus (Rhiphaeus, Rhipaeus, Ripaeus) -a -um (Ῥίπαιος), name of a country in Sarmatia or Scythia; arces, the Rhiphaean mountains; pruina, Verg.

ripūla -ae, f. (dim. of ripa), a little bank (of a river), Cic.

risus -i, m. (ῥίσος), a box, chest, trunk, Ter.

risiō -ōnis, f. (rideo), laughing, laughter, Plaut.

risor -ōris, m. (rideo), a laughter, mocker, Hor.

risus -ūs, m. (rideo), laughing, laughter; in a bad sense, jeering, ridicule. **I.** Lit., hominum de te, Cic.; risus consecutus est, non in te, sed in errorem tuum, Cic.; miros risus edere,

Cic.; risum movere, commovere, excitare, to cause laughter, **Cic.**; risus captare, to try to raise a laugh, **Cic.**; risum tenere, continere, to check, **Cic.** **II.** Meton., an object of laughter; deus omnibus risus erat, **Ov.**

ritē, adv. (root RI, Gr. PE-ω, whence ritus; prop. abl., instead of ritu). **I.** with suitable religious ceremonies; deos colere, **Cic.** **II.** Transf., **A.** properly, duly, fitly, rightly; deum rite beatum dicere, **Cic.**; rebus rite paratis, **Verg.**; poet., fortunately, luckily; propinquare augurium, **Verg.**; 2, usually, in the ordinary manner; quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos, **Hor.**

rituālis -e (ritus), relating to religious usage; libri, **Cic.**

ritus -ūs, m. (root RI, Gr. PE-ω, lit., course). **I.** religious custom, usage, ceremony, rite, **Cic.** **II.** Gen., a custom, usage, observance; ritus Cyclopum, **Ov.**; esp. abl., ritu, after the manner of, as; mulierum ritu, **Liv.**; pecudum ritu, latronum ritu, **Cic.**

rivalis -e (rivus), of or relating to a brook or canal. **I.** Adj., Col. **II.** Subst., **A.** Lit., one who uses a brook or canal in common with another. **B.** Transf., a rival in love, rival suitor, **Ov.**; prov., se amare sine rivali, to have no rival to fear, **Cic.**

rivalitas -ātis, f. (rivalis), rivalry (in love), **Cic.**

rivulus -i, m. (dim. of rivus), a small brook, rivulet; fig., **Cic.**

rivus -i, m. (root RI, Gr. PE-ω, whence ῥέω, a stream). **I.** 1, lit., a, a brook; rivorum a fonte deductio, **Cic.**; b, an artificial water-course, channel, dyke; rivus ducere, **Ov.**; 2, transf., a stream, of other fluids, such as blood, milk, etc.; lacrimarum, **Ov.**; rivis currentia vina, **Verg.** **II.** Fig., a stream, course; fortunae, **Hor.**

rixa -ae, f. (connected with ῥίσις, ἐρίσις), a quarrel, brawl, strife, dispute, (a) between men; Academiae nostrae cum Zenone magna rixa est, **Cic.**; (B) between animals, **Ov.**

rixātor -ōris, m. (rixor), a brawler, Quint.

rixor, 1. dep. (rixa), to quarrel, brawl; cum aliquo de amicalia, **Cic.**

robiginosus -a -um (robigo), rusty, **Plaut.**; robiginosis dentibus cuncta rodit, with envious teeth, **Mart.**

1. **robigo** (rūbigo) -inis, f. (1. robur, ruber), rust. **I.** Lit., scabra robigne pila, **Verg.**; ferrum robigne roditur, **Ov.**; poet., of the dark deposit on the teeth, **Ov.** **II.** Fig., the rust of inactivity or oblivion; ingenium longa robigne laesum torpet, **Ov.**

2. **Rōbigo** (Rūbigo) -inis, f. and **Rōbīgus** (Rūbīgus) -i, m. (1. robigo), the deity invoked by the Romans to preserve their grain from mildew. Hence, **Rōbīgālia** -ium, n. the festival of the deity Robigo, celebrated annually on the 25th of April.

rōbōr = robur (q.v.).

rōbōrēus -a -um (robur), oaken, **Ov.**

rōbōro, 1. (robur), to strengthen, make firm. **I.** Lit., artus, **Lacr.** **II.** Fig., pectora, **Hor.**; gravitatem (animi), **Cic.**

robūr (rōbus, archaic) -ōris, n. (root RO, Gr. ῬΩ-ῥῥῥῥῥῥ, ῬΩ-ῥῥῥ), strength. **I.** Lit., hard wood; esp., oak, oak-wood; **a**, gen., querens antiquo robore, **Verg.**; sapiens non est e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, **Cic.**; **b**, poet., of other hard wood, morsus roboris (of the oleaster), **Verg.** **II.** Meton., **A.** Of things made of oak or other hard wood; **a**, in robore accumbunt, on oaken benches, **Cic.**; robur sacrum, the Trojan

horse, **Verg.**; robur praefixum ferro, a lance, **Verg.**; **b**, esp., the underground cellar in the prison of Servius Tullius at Rome, also called the Tullianum, **Liv.** **B.** hardness, strength, firmness; 1, **a**, of physical strength, robur juventutis, **Liv.**; **b**, of political power, neque his ipsis tantum umquam virium aut roboris fuit, **Liv.**; **c**, of intellectual or moral strength, firmness, constancy; alter virtutis robore firmior quam aetatis, **Cic.**; robur incredibile animi, **Cic.**; 2, concr., the strength, pith of anything; **a**, versaris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore, **Cic.**; **b**, of soldiers, the flower of the army; quod fuit roboris duobus proeliis interit, **Caes.**

1. **rōbus** -a -um, archaic = rufus, red, **Juv.**

2. **rōbus** -ōris, n. = robur (q.v.).

rōbustus -a -um (robur). **I.** of hard wood, of oak, oaken; stipites, **Liv.** **II.** Transf., 1; strong, powerful, hard, firm, solid, robust; si essem usu atque aetate robustior, **Cic.**; 2, intellectually strong, powerful; animus, **Cic.**; malum fit robustus, **Cic.**

rōdo, rōsi, rōsum, 3. to gnaw, nibble at. **I.** Lit., 1, vivos unguis, **Hor.**; 2, fig., to calumniate, disparage, backbite, slander; absentem amicum, **Hor.**; absol., in conviviis rodunt, **Cic.** **II.** Transf., to eat away, corrode, consume; ferrum robigne roditur, **Cic.**

1. **rōdus** = raudus (q.v.).

2. **rōdus** = rudus (q.v.).

rōduscūlum = rauduscūlum (q.v.).

rōgālis -e (rogus), of or relating to the funeral pile, **Ov.**

rōgātio -ōnis, f. (rogo). **I.** asking, question. **A.** Act., asking, **Cic.** **B.** Pass., that which is asked, a question; **a**, as a figure of speech, **Cic.**; **b**, polit. t. t., a proposal, proposition, project of law, bill laid before the people; Caecilia, proposed by Caecilius, **Cic.**; rogationem ad populum ferre, **Caes.**; rogationem perferre, **Cic.** **II.** a request, entreaty, **Cic.**

rōgātīuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of rogatio). **I.** a little question, **Cic.** **II.** an unimportant proposal or bill, **Cic.**

rōgātor -ōris, m. (rogo), one who asks. **I.** the proposer of a bill, **Cic.** **II.** an officer who took the votes in the comitia, a polling-clerk; rogator primus, the one who took the votes of the pre-rogative century, **Cic.**

rōgātus -i, m. (rogo), a request, entreaty; rogatu tuo, **Cic.**; eius rogatu, **Cic.**

rōgītātio -ōnis, f. (rogito), a proposition, project of law, **Plaut.**

rōgito, 1. (freq. of rogo), to ask, inquire frequently or eagerly; rogantes alii alios, **Liv.**; quid rei sint, rogitant, **Liv.**

rogo, 1. (root ROG, Gr. OPT, whence ῥέωμαι, to stretch after something, to fetch). **I.** Lit., **Plaut.** **II.** Transf., **A.** to ask, inquire, question; 1, gen., a, aliquem aliquid; quid me istud rogas? **Cic.**; **b**, with de and the abl., quae de te ipso rogaro, **Cic.**; **c**, with dep., interrog. sent., rogatus de cybasa, quid responderet, **Cic.**; 2, esp., **a**, polit. t. t., (a) aliquem sententiam or aliquem, to ask a person his opinion; quos priores sententiam rogabat, **Cic.**; (B) rogare populum or legem or absol., lit., to ask the people about a law, hence, to make a proposal, proposition, project of law, etc., to the people, to propose a bill; rogare populum, **Cic.**; rogare plebem, **Cic.**; rogare legem, **Cic.**; (y) rogare (populum) magistratum, to propose a magistrate to the choice of the people, offer a person for election; ut consules roget praetor vel dictatorem dicat, **Cic.**; **b**, milit. t. t., rogare milites sacramento, to administer an oath to the troops, **Caes.** **B.** to ask

entreat, beseech, request; 1, gen., **a**, aliquem aliquid, Cic.; **b**, aliquem; Taurum de aqua per fundum eius ducenda, Cic.; **c**, with ut or ne and the subj., or the subj. alone, id ut facias, te etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic.; Caesar consolatus rogat finem orandi faciat, Caes.; **d**, absol., Cic.; 2, esp., to invite; aliquem, Cic. (archaic). subj. perf., rogassit, rogassint, Cic.)

rōgus -i, m. a funeral pile; rogi exstruere, Cic.; aliquem in rogi imponere, Cic., poet., carmina diffugiunt rogos, escape destruction, Ov.

Rōma -ae, f. (Ῥώμη), Rome, the chief city of Latium and the Roman empire, founded 753 or 754 B.C.; honoured as a goddess in a separate temple. Hence, **A. Rōmānus** -a -um, 1, Roman; ludi, the oldest games at Rome (also called ludi magni and maximi), Cic.; Romano more, straightforwardly, candidly, Cic.; Romanus est, it is the Roman custom; foll. by acc. and infin., Liv.; subst., **a, Rōmānus** -i, m., (a) sing., collect. = the Romans, Liv.; (β) plur., Romani, the Romans, Cic.; **b, Rōmāna** -ae, f. a Roman woman; 2, = Latin; lingua, Ov.

Rōmulus -i, m. son of Itia or Rhea Silvia and Mars, twin brother of Remus, the founder and first king of Rome, worshipped after his death under the name of Quirinus. Hence, **A. Adj.**, **Rōmūleus** -a -um, of Romulus; fera, the she-wolf which suckled Romulus, Juv. **B. Rōmulus** -a -um, a, belonging to Romulus; ficus = Rumnalis, Ov.; **b, Roman**, Verg. **C. Rōmūlides** -ae, a descendant of Romulus; plur., **Rōmūlidae** -arum and -um, poet., the Romans, Verg.

rōrārīl -ōrum, m. (sc. milites), a kind of light-armed troops, skirmishers, Liv.

rōridus -a -um (ros), bedewed, Prop.

rōrifēr -era -fērū (ros and fero), dew-bringing, Lucr.

rōro, 1. (ros). **I. Intransit.**, to cause dew, to drop or distil dew. **A. Lit.**, quip rorare Tithonia conjux coeperit, Ov. **B. Transf.**, to drip, drop, be moist; rorant pennae, Ov.; capilli rorantes, Ov.; rorabant sanguine vepres, Verg. **II. Trans.**, to bedew, cover with dew. **A. Lit.**, roratae rosae, Ov. **B. Transf.**, 1, to moisten, water; ora lacrimis, Lucr.; 2, to drip, let fall in drops; roratae aquae, Ov.; pocula rorantia, which let fall the wine drop by drop, Cic.

rōrūlentus -a -um (ros), bedewed, dewy, Plin.

rōs, rōris, m. connected with ῥόσος, dewy. **I. Lit.**, ros nocturnus, Cato. **II. Transf.**, 1, poet., any dripping moisture; rores pluvii, rain-clouds, Hor.; of tears, stillare ex oculis rorem, Hor.; stillans, blood, Ov.; of perfume, Arabus, Ov.; 2, ros marinus, or in one word rosmarinus, rosemary, Hor.; poet., ros maris, Ov.; or simply ros, Verg.

rōsa -ae, f. a rose. **I. A.** As a flower, a, Cic.; plena rosarum atria, Ov.; **b**, collect. = roses, a garland of roses; reticulum plenum rosae, Cic.; in rosa, crowned with roses, Cic. **B.** As a plant, flores rosae, Hor., Verg. **II.** As term of endearment, mea rosa, my rosebud, Plaut.

rōsacēus -a -um (rosa), made of roses, Plin.; rosaceum oleum, or subst., **rōsacēum** -i, n. oil of roses, Plin.

rōsārius -a -um (rosa), made of roses, Plin.; subst., **rōsārium** -i, n. a rose-garden, rosary, Verg.

rosoidus -a -um (ros), bedewed, dewy. **I. Lit.**, mala, Verg.; mella, dripping like dew, Verg.; dea, Aurora, Ov. **II. Poet.**, transf., moistened, watered; Harnica saxa rivis, Verg.

Roscius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, Sex.

Roscius, of Ameria, accused of the murder of his father, and defended by Cicero; 2, Q. Roscius, of Lanuvium, a celebrated Roman actor, the contemporary and friend of Cicero; appellat., a Roscius = a master in his art; hence, adj., **Rosciānus** -a -um, Roscian; imitatio, Cic.; 3, L. Roscius Otho, friend of Cicero, tribune of the people, proposer of the lex Roscia; adj., **Roscius** -a -um, Roscian; lex Roscia, a law giving the equites special seats in the theatre.

Rōsēa (Rōsia) -ae, f. a district in the Sabine country, famous for the rearing of horses. Hence, adj., **Rōsēus** -a -um, Rosean.

rōsētum -i, n. (rosa), a garden of roses, Varr.

I. rōsēus -a -um (rosa). **I.** made of roses, full of roses; strophium, Verg. **II.** Meton., rose-coloured, rosy; rubor, Ov.; poet., epithet of the deities of the morning and of light; dea, Aurora, Ov.; Phoebus, Verg.; so of anything young or fresh, blooming; esp., of parts of the body, cervix, os (of Venus), Verg.

2. Rōsēus -a -um, v. Rosea.

rōsidus = roseidus (q.v.).

rōsio -ōnis, f. (rodo), corrosion, Plin.

rosmārinus, v. ros.

rostellum -i, n. (dim. of rostrum), a little beak or snout, Plin.

rostra -ōrum, n., v. rostrum.

rostrātus -a -um (rostrum), having a beak or hook, beaked; esp., of the beaked ornament of ships, curved; navis, Cic.; corona, a crown ornamented with small figures of the beaks of ships, given to the person who first boarded an enemy's ship, Plin.; hence, poet., transf., cui tempora navali fulgent rostrata coronā, with the crown of honour on his brow, Verg.; columna rostrata, the pillar adorned with ships' prows, erected in the forum to commemorate the naval victory of Duilius, Liv.

rostrum -i, n. (rodo), that which gnaws. **I. Lit.**, in birds, the beak; in other animals, the snout, Cic. **II. Transf.**, of things resembling a beak or snout; esp., **A.** the curved end of a ship's prow, a ship's beak (used for ramming other ships), Caes. **B. Meton.**, 1, poet., the prow of a ship, Verg.; 2, **rostra** -ōrum, n. the speaker's platform or tribune in the forum (so called because ornamented with the prows of the ships taken from the Antiates, 338 B.C.); descendere in rostra, Cic.; descendere de rostris, Cic.; a rostris, Hor.

rōta -ae, f. a wheel. **I. Lit.**, **A. Gen.**, the wheel of a carriage, Lucr.; of a machine, ne currente rotā funis eat retro, Hor. **B. Esp.**, 1, a wheel for torture (Gr. τροχός), in rotam ascendere, Cic.; used often of the wheel of Ixion, rota orbis Ixionii, Verg.; 2, a potter's wheel; currente rotā cur urceus exit? Hor.; 3, a wheel or roller for moving heavy weights, Tac. **II. Transf.**, 1, the wheel of a chariot; meton., poet., the chariot itself; pedibus rotāve, Ov.; plur., rotae, Verg.; 2, the sun's disk, Lucr.; 3, the course in a circus, Prop. **III. Fig.**, 1, fortunae rota, the wheel, vicissitudes of fortune, Cic.; 2, poet., imparibus vecta Thalia rotis, in the unequal alternation of hexameter and pentameter, i.e., in elegiac verse, Ov.

rōto, 1. (rota). **I. Trans.**, to cause to turn round like a wheel, to whirl round, swing round. **A. Lit.**, ensem fulmineum, to brandish, Verg.; middle, rotari, to revolve, to turn or roll round; circum caput igne rotato, Ov. **B. Fig.**, Juv. **II. Intransit.**, to turn or wheel round; saxa rotantia, Verg.

rōtūla -ae, f. (dim. of rota), a little wheel, Plaut.

rōtundē, adv. (rotundus), *roundly*; fig., of expression, *elegantly, smoothly*, Cic.

rōtunditas -ātis, f. (rotundus), *roundness, rotundity*, Plin.

rōtundo, 1. (rotundus), *to round, make round*. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Transf., *to make up a round sum of money*; mille talenta rotundentur, Hor.

rōtundus -a -um (rota), *round, circular, spherical*. **I.** Lit., caelum, Hor.; nihil rotundius, Cic.; prov., mutat quadrata rotundis, turn everything upside down, Hor. **II.** Transf., 1, *round, perfect, complete, self-contained*; teres atque rotundus, Hor.; 2, of style, *well-rounded, elegant, smooth, well-turned*; verborum apta et quasi rotunda constructio, Cic.

rūbēfācio -fēci -factum, 3. (rubeo and facio), *to redden, make red*, Ov.

rūbellus -a -um (dim. of ruber), *reddish, somewhat red*, Plin.

rūbens -entis, p. adj. (from rubeo), *red, reddish*; 1, gen., uva, Verg.; 2, esp., *red with shame, blushing*, Tib.

rūbēo, 2. (v. ruber), 1, *to be red*; sol rubere solitus, Liv.; 2, *to be red with shame, blush*, Cic.

rūber -bra -brum (root RU, whence rufus and rutilus), *red, ruddy*. **I.** Gen., flamma, Ov.; sanguis, Hor.; aequor rubrum oceani, reddened by the setting sun, Verg. **II.** Adj. proper, **A.** Rubrum Mare, the Red Sea, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, Cic. **B.** Saxa Rubra, a place in Etruria, not far from Cremera, Cic.

rūbesco -bui, 3. (rubeo), *to grow red, become red*; mare rubescerebat radiis, Verg.

1. **rūbēta** -ae, f. (rubus), *a species of toad found in bramble-bushes*, Juv.

2. **rūbēta** -ōrum, n. (rubus), *bramble-bushes*, Ov.

1. **rūbēus** (rōbēus) -a -um (ruber), *red, reddish*, Varr.

2. **rūbēus** -a -um (rubus), *made of bramble, twigs*; virga, Verg.

Rūbi -ōrum, m. *a town in Apulia, now Ruvo*.

rūbia -ae, f. *madder*, Plin.

Rūbio -ōnis, m. *a small river in Italy, south of Ravenna, which before the time of Augustus marked the boundary between Italia and Gallia Cisalpina, the crossing of which by Caesar was an act of war against the senate; now Pisatello, also called Rukon*.

rūbicundulus -a -um (dim. of rubicundus), *somewhat red (for shame)*, Juv.

rūbicundus -a -um (rubeo), *red, reddish, ruddy, rubicund*; Priapus, painted red, Ov.; matrona, browned by the sun, Ov.; Ceres, golden-red, Verg.

rūbidus -a -um (ruber), *red, reddish, ruddy*, Plaut.

Rūbigālia, v. 2. Robigo.

rūbigo = robigo (q.v.).

Rūbigus, v. 2. Robigo.

rūbōr -ōris, m. (rubeo), *redness*. **I.** a, *red paint, rouge*; fucati medicamenta candoris et ruboris, Cic.; b, *purple*; Tyrii rubores, Verg. **II.** As a quality, 1, *lasting*, a, gen., Ov.; b, *the red tint of the skin, glow*; ille fusus et candore mixtus rubor, Cic.; 2, *momentary, a, redness of the skin*; flammæ latentis indicium rubor est, Ov.; b, *glow of the eyes in anger*; saepe suum fervens oculis dabat ira ruborem, Ov.; c, *reddening from shame, blush*; Masinissae rubor suffusus, Liv.; alicui non rubor est, with infn., *one need not blush that*, etc., Ov.; hence, meton., (a) *modesty*, Cic.; (B) *the cause of shame, disgrace*, Cic.

Rūbra Saxa, v. ruber.

rūbrica -ae, f. **I.** *red earth, and esp., red ochre*, Hor. **II.** Meton., *the title of a law which was written in red, the rubric; and hence, the law itself*, Pers.

rūbricōsus -a -um (rubrica), *full of red earth*, Plin.

rūbus -i, m. (root RU, whence ruber), 1, *a bramble-bush*, Caes.; 2, *a blackberry*, Prop.

ructo, 1 and **ructor**, 1. dep. (root RUC, whence ructus, erugo, eructo), 1, *to belch, eructate*, Cic.; 2, *to belch out, vomit forth*; fig., versus, Hor.

ructor = ructo (q.v.).

ructus -ūs, m. (conn. with ructo), *belching, eructation*, Cic.

rūdēns -entis, m. (f. Plaut.), *a strong rope, cable*; rudentis explicatio, Cic.; stridor rudentium, Verg.

rūdēra -um, n., v. 1. rudus.

Rūdiā -ārum, f. *a town in Calabria, birthplace of Ennius, now Rotigliano or Ruge*. Hence, **Rūdinus** -a -um, of *Rudiae*; Rudinus homo, i.e., Ennius, Cic.

rūdiārius -ii, m. (2. rudis), *a gladiator who had been presented with a rudis, i.e., one who had served his time, a discharged gladiator*, Suet.

rūdicūla -ae, f. (dim. of 2. rudis), *a small wooden spoon, used in cooking*, Plin.

rūdimentum -i, n. (rudis), *the first trial or beginning in anything, an attempt, essay*; a, gen., primum regni puerilis, Liv.; b, in warfare, militare, Liv.; belli, Verg.; rudimentum adolescentiae ponere, Liv.

Rūdinus, v. Rudiae.

1. **rūdis** -e, *rough, raw, rude, unwrought, uncultivated*. **I.** Lit., a, of things, rudis campus, Verg.; rudis indigestaque moles, chaos, Ov.; lana, unspun, Ov.; b, poet., of living creatures, young, fresh, Cat. **II.** Transf., *rude, uncultivated, unrefined, ignorant, unskilled, inexperienced*; (a) absol., forma quaedam ingenii admodum impolita et plane rudis, Cic.; rudis et integer discipulus, Cic.; (B) with in and the abl. or the abl. alone, in disserendo, Cic.; arte, Ov.; (γ) with ad and the acc., rudis ad pedestria bella gens, Ov.; (δ) with genit., Graecarum litterarum, Cic.

2. **rūdis** -is, f. *a small stick*. **I.** a ladle, scoop, used for stirring and mixing in cooking, Plin. **II.** a staff used for soldiers and gladiators in fencing exercises, a foil, Liv.; a staff of this kind was given to a gladiator on his discharge from service; tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito acceptis? Cic.; hence, transf., *rude donari*, to be discharged, Ov.

rūdo, rūdivi, 3. *to bellow, roar*. **I.** Lit., of lions, Verg.; of asses, to bray, Ov. **II.** Transf., a, of men, Verg.; b, of things, prora rudens, rattling, Verg.

1. **rūdus** (rōdus) -ēris, n. 1, *broken fragments of stone used for making floors*, Plin.; 2, *rubbish from ruined buildings*, Tac.

2. **rūdus** = raudus (q.v.).

rūduscūlum = raudusculum (q.v.).

rūfesco, 3. (rufus), *to grow reddish*, Plin.

rūfo, 1. (rufus), *to make reddish*, Plin.

Rufrae -ārum, f. *a town in Campania, on the borders of Samnium*.

Rufrium -ii, n. *a town of the Hirpini, now Ruvo*.

rūfūlus -a -um (dim. of rufus). **I.** *reddish, somewhat red*, Plaut. **II.** Rufuli, those tribuni militum who were chosen by the army or general himself (opp. comitii), Liv.

rufus -a -um (root RU, whence *ruber* and *rufus*), red, ruddy, reddish, Plaut., Ter.

ruga -ae, f. a wrinkle in the face. **I.** Lit., Hor.; *sulcare rugis* cutem, Ov.; as a sign of age, non *rugae auctoritatem arripere possunt*, Cic.; of sadness, nunc *rugae tristis abit*, Ov.; of anger, a *frown*; *rugae coegit*, Ov.; *populum rugis supercilioque decepti*, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, *nitidis rebus maculam ac rugam figere, to disgrace, mar*, Juv.; 2, a crease, fold, plait of any kind, Plin.

Rugil -orum, m. a German people between the Elbe and the Weichsel, and on the island of Rügen.

rugo, 1. (ruga). **I.** Transi., to fold, wrinkle, Plin. **II.** Transi., to be wrinkled, Plaut.

rugosus -a -um (ruga), full of wrinkles, wrinkled; *genae*, Ov.; *cortex*, Ov.; *rugosus frigore pagus*, *villagers*, Hor.

ruina -ae, f. (ruo), a falling down, fall. **I.** A. Lit., 1, *jumentorum sarcinarumque*, Liv.; 2, esp., the falling down of a building; *turris*, Caes.; *ea ruina oppressum interire*, Cic.; *ruinam dare, to fall down*, Verg. **B.** Transf., fall, ruin, disaster, calamity, catastrophe, destruction; *urbis*, Liv.; *ruinae fortunarum tuarum*, Cic.; *ille dies utranque ducet ruinam, death*, Hor. **II.** Meton., A. that which falls down; 1, *caeli ruina, a rain-storm*, Verg.; 2, the ruins of a building, rubbish; *gen. in plur., ruinae templorum*, Liv. **B.** Of persons, a destroyer, overthrower, dane; *republicae*, Cic.; *ruinae publicanorum, Piso and Gabinus*, Cic.

ruinosus -a -um (ruina), going to ruin; 1, ruinous; *aedes*, Cic.; 2, ruined, fallen; *domus*, Ov.

Rullus -i, m., P. Servilius, *trivans* of the people, against whom Cicero delivered three speeches.

ruma = *rumis* (q.v.).

rumen -inis, n. the gullet.

rumex -icis, c. sorrel, Plin.

rumifico, 1. (rumor and facio), to report, Plaut.

Rumina -ae, f. (ruma), a Roman goddess, whose temple stood near the fig-tree under which, according to the legend, the she-wolf had suckled Romulus and Remus. Hence, **Ruminallis** ficus, Liv., also called *Rumina ficus*, the fig-tree above-mentioned, Ov.

ruminatio -onis, f. (rumino), a chewing the cud. **I.** A. Lit., Plin. **B. a repetition, return, Plin. **II.** turning over in the mind, ruminating upon, Cic.**

rumino, 1. and **ruminor**, 1. dep. (rumen), to chew the cud, ruminate, chew over again; *pallentes herbas*, Verg.

rumis -is, f. and **ruma** -ae, f. the breast, teat, Plin.

rumor -oris, m. a dull noise. **I.** Gen., a, of things, the noise of the oars, Verg.; b, murmuring, murmur, confused cry; *rumore secundo* = clamore secundo, with favouring shout, Hor. **II.** A. a report, rumour, common talk, hearsay; *rumores incerti*, Caes.; *rumor multa fingit*, Caes.; *rumor multa perfert*, Cic.; with genit. of the cause, *uno rumore periculi*, Cic.; with de and the abl., *graves de te rumores*, Cic.; *rumor est, with acc. and infin.*, Cic.; *rumor vulgatur*, Liv.; *crebri rumores afferebantur*, Caes.; *increbrescit rumor*, Liv. **B.** common or general opinion, popular judgment; 1, gen., *parva aura rumoris*, Cic.; 2, esp., good opinion; *rumorem quandam et plausum popularem esse quaesitum*, Cic.

rumpe, rūpi, ruptum, 3. to break, break in pieces, burst, rend, tear asunder. **I.** Lit., A.

Gen., 1, *vincula*, Cic.; *pontem, to break down*, Liv.; *pass., rumpi* = to be burst; *inflatas rumpi vesiculas*, Cic.; 2, to burst, split, injure, damage; *jecur*, Juv.; *pass., rumpi*, as middle = to burst; *ut licentia audacium, quā ante rumpebar (burst with anger), nunc ne movear quidem*, Cic.; 3, milit. t. t., to break through; *ordines, median aciem*, Liv.; 4, poet., transf., *unde tibi reditum certo subtembie Parcae rupere, cut off*, Hor. **B.** 1, to break through, to force, make open; *ferro per hostes viam*, Verg.; *eo cubeo viam*, Liv.; 2, to cause to break forth; 2, fontem, Ov.; *often reflex., se rumpe*, and middle, *rumpi*, to break forth; *tantus se nubibus imber ruperat*, Verg.; b, to cause a sound to burst forth, to utter; *questus*, Verg. **II.** Fig., to break; a, to destroy, violate, annul, make void; *foedera*, Cic.; *jus gentium*, Liv.; *testamentum*, Cic.; b, to break off, interrupt, disturb; *visum*, Cic.; *somnum*, Verg.; *silentia*, Ov.; *rumpe moras*, Verg.

rumuscūlus -i, m. (dim. of *rumor*), a trifling rumour, idle talk, gossip; *imperatorum hominum rumuscūlos aucupari*, Cic.

rūna -ae, f. a species of missile; a dart or javelin, Cic. (?)

runcino, 1. to plane, plane off, Plaut.

raneo, 1. to weed, thin out, Plin.

rūo, rūi, rūtum, but partic. fut., rūtūrus, 3. (connected with *pēo*, to flow), to run, to rush, to hasten. **I.** Intransi., A. Gen., 1, lit., a, of persons, (Pompejum) *ruere nuntiant et jam jamque adesce*, Cic.; *in aquam caeci ruebant*, Liv.; b, of rivers, *de montibus*, Verg.; c, of sounds, *unde ruunt, rush forth*, Verg.; d, of night and day, *ruit oceano nox, hastens over*, Verg.; (but) *nox ruit, hastens away*, Verg.; 2, fig., a, in arma ac dimicationem, Liv.; *ad interitum*, Cic.; b, esp. of over hasty actions, to be hasty, precipitate; *ruere in agendo, in dicendo*, Cic. **B.** to fall down, sink, fall to the ground; 1, lit., a, poet.; of persons, *ruabant victores victique*, Verg.; b, of things, *ruere illa non possunt, ut haec non eodem labefacta motu non cecidant*, Cic.; 2, transf., to fall, be ruined; *ruere illam republicam*, Cic. **II.** Transf., A. 1, to snatch up, pick up; a, *cinerem et confusa ossa focis*, Verg.; b, to collect together, scrape together; *unde divitias aerisque ruam acervos*, Hor.; 2, to cast up from below; a, *ruere spumas salis aere* (of ships), Verg.; b, legal. t. t., rūta et caesa, and by asyneton, rūta caesa, everything on an estate dug up (ruta), and fallen down (caesa), minerals and timber, Cic. **B.** to cast down; *immanem molem volvuntque ruuntque*, Verg.

rūpes -is, f. (rumpo), a rock, cliff, Caes., Liv.

rupicapra -ae, f. (rupes and capra), a chamois, Plin.

ruptor -oris, m. (rumpo), a breaker, violator; *foederis*, Liv.

ruricola -ae, c. (rus and colo), inhabiting, cultivating the country; *boves*, Ov.; *deus, Priapus*, Ov. Subst., **ruricola** -ae, m. a countryman, a tiller of the field; poet., of an ox, Ov.

rurigena -ae, m. (rus and gigno), born in the country, rustic. Subst., **rurigenae** -arum, f. the countryfolk, Ov.

rūro, 1. and **rūrōr**, 1. dep. (rus), to live in the country, Plaut.

rursus and **ursum**, adv. (contr. for *reversus, revorsum*, i.e., *reversus, reversum*). **I.** backward, back; *ursum trahunt*, Cic. **II.** Transf., A. on the other hand, on the contrary, in return; *ursum repudiaret*, Cic. **B.** To express repetition of a previous action, again, once more, afresh; *ursum sevocanda videatur* Cic.; *ursum resistens*, Caes.

rūs, rūris, n. the country (in opposition to the town), lands, a country-seat, villa, farm. **I.** Lit., habes rus amoenum, Cic.; acc., rus, to the country, Plaut.; plur., in sua rura venire, Cic.; abl., rure, and locat., ruri, in the country; ruri vivere, Cic. **II.** Meton., manent vestigia ruris, traces of boorish nature, Hor.

Ruscino -ōnis, f. a town in Gallia Narbonensis, on a river of the same name, now Tour de Rousillon.

ruscum -i, n. and **ruscus** -i, f. butcher's boom, Verg.

Rusellae -ārum, f. one of the twelve confederate towns of Etruria, now ruins near Roselle; hence, adj., **Rusellānus** -a -um, belonging to Rusellae.

russum -a -um, red, russet, Cat.

rusticānus -a -um (rusticus), of or relating to the country, rustic; vita rusticana, Cic.; homines rusticani, Cic.

rusticatio -ōnis, f. (rusticor). **I.** a living in the country, Cic. **II.** agriculture, Cic.

rustice, adv. (rusticus). **I.** like a rustic, in a countrified manner; loqui, Cic. **II.** Meton., clownishly, awkwardly; facere, Cic.

rusticitas -ātis, f. (rusticus), a, rustic manners, rusticity, awkwardness, Ov.; b, bashfulness, timidity, Ov.

rusticor, 1. dep. (rusticus), to live in the country, to rusticate; absol., Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.

rusticulus -a -um (dim. of rusticus), somewhat rustic, boorish. Subst., **rusticulus** -i, m. a little countryman, a little rustic, Cic.

rusticus -a -um (rus), of or belonging to the country, rural, rustic. **I.** Lit., **A.** Adj., praedium, Cic.; vita, Cic.; homo, a countryman, Cic. **B.** Subst., **rusticus** -i, m. a countryman, a rustic, Cic. **II.** Meton., country-like. **A.** In a good sense, plain, simple, homely; mores, Cic. **B.** In a bad sense, clownish, countrified, awkward, boorish; rustica vox et agrestis, Cic. Subst., **rusticus** -i, m. a boor, clown; **rustica** -ae, f. a country-girl, Ov.

1. **rūta** -ae, f. (ῥύτις), the herb rue. **I.** Lit., Cic.; plur., Ov. **II.** Fig., bitterness, unpleasantness, Cic.

2. **rūta** caesa, v. ruo.

rūtābulum -i, n. (ruo), a fire-shovel, Suet.

rūtātus -a -um (1. ruta), flavoured with rue, Mart.

Rūteni (Rūthēni) -ōrum, m. a Celtic people in Gallia Aquitania, in modern Rovergue, with capital Segodunum, now Rhodes.

rūtilesco, 3. (rutilo), to become reddish, Plin.

Rūtilius -a -um (orig. appellat. = red), name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was P. Rutilius Rufus, an orator and historian, consul in the time of Marius.

rūtīlo, 1. (rutilus). **I.** Intransit., to shine with a reddish gleam, to glitter like gold; arma rutilare vident, Verg. **II.** Transit., to make reddish, to dye red; comae rutilatae, Liv.

rūtīlus -e -um (root RU, whence ruber and rufus), red, gold-red, golden, yellow, auburn; capilli, Ov.; ignis, Verg.; eror, Ov.; fulgor, Cic.

rūtīrum -i, n. (ruo), a spade, shovel, Liv.

rūtūla -ae, f. (dim. of ruta), a little bit of rue, Cic.

Rūtūli -ōrum and (poet.) -ārum, m. the Rutuli, an ancient people of Latium, whose capital was Ardea; sing., **Rūtulus** -i, m. a Rutulian,

Verg.; Rutulus andax, Turnus, king of the Rutuli, Verg. Hence, adj., **Rūtulus** -a -um, Rutulian; rex, Turnus, Verg.

Rūtūpiae -ārum, f. a town of the Caverni in Britain, perhaps the modern Richborough. Hence, adj., **Rūtūpinus** -a -um, belonging to Rutupiae.

S.

S, the eighteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, bet, corresponding to the Greek sigma (Σ, σ, ς), sometimes representing the Greek aspirate, e.g., sez = σέ, sal = σάλ, serpo = σπρω, vrep = super. It is occasionally interchanged with t (as mersare, pulsare, mertare, pultare), and r (as honor and honos). The poets of the older period often elided s before a consonant, e.g., vitā illā dignū locoque; by assimilation, s before f becomes f, as difficilis; it often represents another consonant which has been assimilated to it, as jubeo, jussi (for jubsī), cedo, cessi (for cedsī), premo, pressi (for premsī), pando, passum (for pandsum). For abbreviations in which S. is used, v. Table of Abbreviations.

Sāba -ae, f. (Σάβα), a district in Arabia Felix, famous for its perfumes. Hence, **Sābaeus** -a -um (Σαβαίος), Sabaeen; poet. = Arabian. Subst., a, **Sābaea** -ae, f. (sc. terra), the country of Sabaea (= Arabia Felix); b, **Sābaei** -ōrum, m. the Sabaeans.

Sābatē -ēs, f. a town in Etruria, on a lake of the same name, now Lago di Bracciano. Hence, adj., **Sābatīnus** -a -um, of or relating to Sabate; tribus, Liv.

Sābāzius (Sābādīus, Sēbādīus) -ī, m. (Σαβάζιος), a surname of Bacchus, Cic. Hence, **Sābāzia** -ōrum, n. a festival in honour of Bacchus.

Sabbāta -ōrum, n. (Σάββατα), the Sabbath, Jewish day of rest; tricesima sabbata, either the great Sabbath (a Jewish festival in October) or else the new moon, Hor. Hence, **Sabbātārius** -a -um, relating to the Sabbath. Subst., **Sabbātārii** -ōrum, m. the observers of the Sabbath, the Jews, Mart.

Sābelli -ōrum, m. (dim. of Sabīni), a poetic name of the Sabines; sing., Sabellus, the Sabine (i.e., Horace, as owner of an estate in the Sabine country), Hor. Hence, **A.** Adj., **Sābellus** -a -um, Sabine. **B.** **Sābellicus** -a -um, Sabine.

Sābīni -ōrum, m. an ancient people of Italy, neighbours of the Latins; meton. = the country of the Sabines, Liv.; sing., **Sābīnus** -i, m. a Sabine, Liv.; **Sābīna** -ae, f. a Sabine woman, Juv. Hence, adj., **Sābīnus** -a -um, a Sabine. Subst., **Sābīnum** -i, n. (sc. vinum), Sabine wine, Hor.

Sabis -is, acc. -im, m. a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Sambre.

sābulēta -ōrum, n. (sabulum), sandy places, Plin.

sābūlo -ōnis, m. gravel, sand, Plin.

sābulōsus -a -um (sabulum), abounding in sand, sandy, gravelly, Plin.

sābūlum -i, n. gravel, sand, Plin.

1. **sāburra** -ae, f. sand used as ballast, Verg.

2. **Sāburra** -ae, m. a general of king Juba.

sāburro, *l.* (sabbura). **I.** to load with bal-
last, Plin. **II.** Transf., to cram full (with food).
Plaut.

sacal, indecl. (an Egyptian word), *Egyptian*
amber, Plin.

saccārius -a -um (saccus), relating to sacks;
navis, laden with sacks, Quint.

sacchāron -i, *n.* (σάκχαρον), a saccharine
juice exuding from the joints of the bamboo, Plin.

saccipērūm -i, *n.* (saccus and pera), a
pocket or job for a purse, Plaut.

sacco, *l.* (saccus), to strain or filter through a
bag, Plin.; transf., Lucr.

saccūlus -i, *m.* (dim. of saccus), a small bag,
Cic.

saccus -i, *m.* (σάκκος), a sack, bag, Cic.; esp.,
a purse, money-bag, Hor.; also a bag (for strain-
ing wine through), Plin.

sacellum -i, *n.* (dim. of sacrum), a small
shrine or chapel, Cic.

sācer -era -crum (root *SA*, whence sancio,
sanus, Gr. *śāos*), sacred, holy, consecrated. **I.**
Adj., *A. Gen.*, a, with dat. and genit., sacrum
deae pecus, Liv.; illa insula eorum deorum
sacra putatur, Cic.; b, absol., sacra aedes, Cic.;
vates, sacred to Apollo, Hor.; poet., of deities
themselves, Vesta, Prop.; name of certain
places, as sacer mons, the holy hill, a hill in
the Sabine country, three Roman miles from Rome,
on the right bank of the Anio, Liv.; sacra via,
the holy street, a street in Rome beginning at
the Sacellum Streniae and ending at the Capitol;
also sacer clivus, Hor. **B.** Esp., consecrated
to one of the infernal deities, hence accursed,
devoted to destruction; a, relig. t. t., eius caput
Jovi (Stygio) sacrum esset, ap. Liv.; eum qui
eorum euiquam nocuerit sacrum sanciri, Liv.;
b, transf., detestable, accursed, horrible; is intest-
abilis et sacer esto, Hor.; auri sacra fames,
Verg. **II.** Subst., **sācrum** -i, *n.*, that which is
holy. *A.* a holy thing; a, lit., sacrum rapere,
Cic.; b, poet., transf., of poems, sacra caelestia,
Ov. **B.** some holy observance, a festival, sacrifice;
a, lit., sacra Cereris, Cic.; sacra facere Graeco
Heculi, Liv.; so of the private religious rites
peculiar to each Roman gens, sacra gentilia,
Liv.; sacra interire majores noluerunt, Cic.;
eisdem uti sacris, Cic.; b, transf., a secret, mys-
tery, Ov.

sācerdos -dōtis, *c.* (sacer), a priest, priestess;
sacerdotes populi Romani, Cic.; in apposition,
regina sacerdos, Rhea, a vestal, Verg.

sācerdōtālis -e (sacerdos), of or relating
to a priest, priestly, sacerdotal, Plin.

sācerdōtium -i, *n.* (sacerdos), the office or
dignity of a priest, priesthood; sacerdotium in-
ire, Cic.

sācōpēnium -i, *n.* (σακώπηνον), the gum of
an umbelliferous plant, Plin.

sācramentum -i, *n.* (sacro), that which
binds or obliges a person. **I.** Legal t. t., the
money deposited with the tresviri capitales by the
parties in a suit, which the defeated party lost;
multae sacramenta, Cic.; meton., a kind of
legal challenge or wager, a civil suit, process;
iusto sacramento contendere cum aliquo, Cic. **II.** Milit. t. t., the engagement entered into by
newly-enlisted soldiers, the military oath of alle-
giance; 1, a, lit., aliquem militiae sacra-
mento obligare, Cic.; milites sacramento rogare,
Caes., Liv., or adigere, Liv.; dicere sacra-
mentum, Caes., or sacramento, Liv.; alicui
sacramento or sacramentum dicere, to swear
allegiance to, Caes.; b, meton., military service,
Tac.; 2, transf., an oath; perfidum sacra-
mentum dicere, Hor.

Sācrāni -ōrum, *m.* a people in Latium;
hence, **Sācrānus** -a -um, of the Sacraei; acies,
Verg.

sacrārīum -i, *n.* (sacrum). **I.** a place
where sacred things are kept, the sacristy, of a
temple, Ov.; Caere sacrarium populi Romani
(as the Roman religious vessels, etc., were said to
have once been taken to Caere), Liv. **II.** a place
of worship, a chapel, temple; Bonae Deae, Cic.;
the chapel in a private house; in tuo sacratio, Cic.

sacrātus -a -um, *p. adj.* (from sacro), sacred,
holy, consecrated; templum, Verg.; used esp.
of the Roman emperor, whose genius was wor-
shipped, dux (i. e., Augustus), Ov.

sacrīcōla -ae *c.* (sacrum and colo), a sacri-
ficing priest or priestess, Tac.

sacrīfēr -fēra -fērum (sacrum and fero),
carrying sacred things; rates, Ov.

sacrīfīcālis (sacrīfīcīālis) -e (sacrīfī-
cium), of or relating to the sacrifices, Tac.

sacrīfīcātio -ōnis, *f.* (sacrificio), a sacrific-
ing, Cic.

sacrīfīcium -i, *n.* (sacrificio), a sacrifice;
facere sacrificium and sacrificia, Cic.

sacrīfīco, *l.* and **sacrīfīcor**, *l. dep.* (sacrifi-
cius). **I.** Intransit., to offer sacrifice, to sacrifice;
alicui majoribus hostiis, Liv.; in sacrificando,
Cic. **II.** Transi., to offer in sacrifice, to sacri-
fice; suem, Ov.; pecora, Liv.

sacrīfīcūlus -i, *m.* (dim. of sacrificius), a
sacrificing priest, Liv.; rex sacrificus, the priest
in Rome under the Republic who offered the sacri-
fices previously offered by the kings, Liv.

sacrīfīcus -a -um (sacrum and facio). **I.**
sacrificing; Ancus, Ov.; rex (v. sacrificulus),
Liv. **II.** of or relating to a sacrifice; ritus, Ov.

sacrīlēgium -i, *n.* (sacrilegus). **I.** robbery
of a temple, stealing of sacred things, sacrilege;
sacrilegium prohibere, Liv. **II.** profanation of
religious rites, Nep.

sacrīlēgus -a -um (sacra and lego). **I.**
stealing sacred things, sacrilegious; subst., a
temple-robber, Cic. **II.** violating or profaning
sacred things, irreligious, impious; a, lit., used
of Pentheus, who despised the worship of
Bacchus, Ov.; b, transf., godless, impious,
wicked; linguae, manus, Ov.

Sacrīportus -us, *m.* (sacer and portus). **I.**
a town not far from Rome in the Volscian country
between Signia and Praeneste. **II.** a town on the
Tarentine Gulf.

sacrīum -i, *n.* Scythian amber, Plin.

sacro, *l.* (sacer). **I.** to dedicate to a god, con-
secrate. **A.** Lit., caput, Liv.; aras, Verg. **B.**
Transf., 1, to devote, give, allot; honorem alicui,
Verg.; 2, meton., to consecrate, make holy, make
inviolable; foedus, Liv.; lex sacra, a law, the
violation of which was punished by a curse, Cic. **II.** to make imperishable, to immortalise; aliquem
Lesbio plectro, Hor.; vivit eloquentia Catonis
sacra scriptis omnis generis, Liv.

sacrōsanctus -a -um (sacer and sanctus),
consecrated with religious ceremonies; hence,
holy, sacred, inviolable (of the tribunes of the
people); ut plebi sui magistratus essent sacro-
sancti, Liv.; possessiones, Cic.; potestas (of the
tribune), Liv.; alicuius memoria, Plin.

sacrum, *v.* sacer.

Sādāla and **Sādāles** -ae, *m.* a Thracian
prince, son of Cotys III.

saeculum = saeculūm (q. v.).

saecūlaris (sēcūlaris) -e (saeculūm), re-
lating to a saeculum or age; ludi, secular games

(celebrated at intervals of 110 years), Suet.; carmen, a hymn sung at the secular games, Suet.

saeculum (sēcūlum, syncope. **saeculum**, **saeculum**)-i, n. (perhaps connected with 1. secus and with sexus). **I.** race, sex, generation; muliere, Lucr. **II.** Transf., **A.** In a restricted sense, like *yew*, the average duration of a man's life (33½ years), a generation, age; 1, lit., multa saecula hominum, Cic.; 2, meton., a, the human race living at any particular generation, the age, the times; ipse fortasse in huius saeculi errore versor, Cic.; b, the spirit of the age, the prevailing tone of manners; mitescent saecula, Verg. **B.** In a wider sense, the longest duration of a man's life, a hundred years, a century; 1, a, lit., duobus prope saecula ante, Cic.; b, transf., an indefinitely long time, an age; aliquot saeculis post, Cic.; saeculis efflata senectus, Verg.; 2, meton., the men living in a particular century, the century; saeculorum reliquorum iudicium, Cic.

saepē, adv., comp. saepius, superl. saepissime, often, oftentimes, frequently, Cic.; bene saepe, Cic.; saepe et multum, Cic.; saepe multi, Cic.; saepenumero, repeatedly, again and again, Cic.

saepes (sēpes)-is, f. (σαῖς), a hedge, fence.

saepia = saepia (q.v.).

saepiō, adv. (dim. of saepe), pretty often, Plaut.

saepimentum (sēpimentum)-i, n. (saepio), an inclosure, Cic.

Saeppinum-i, n. a small town in Samnium, now Sepino.

saepio (sēpio), saepsi, saepion, 4. (saepes), to surround with a hedge, to hedge in, to inclose. **I.** a, lit., vallum arboribus, Liv.; b, fig., locum cogitatione, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to shut in, to confine, to surround; urbes mœnibus, Cic.; se tectis, to shut oneself up at home, Verg.; 2, a, to beset, to occupy; vias, Liv.; b, to guard, to secure, protect; natura oculos membranis vestivit et saepit, Cic.

saepia -ōrum, n., v. saeptum.

saeptum (septum)-i, n. (saepio), an inclosure, barrier. **I.** Gen., quibus saeptis beluas continebimus, Cic. **II.** Esp., saepta -ōrum, n. the inclosure where the Romans voted at the comitia, sometimes erected in the forum, sometimes in the Campus Martius, Cic.

saet . . . v. set . . .

Saetabis-bis. **I.** m. a river in Spain, now Mijares or Myares, or else Centia or Senia. **II.** f. a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, famous for its flax. Adj., Saetabus -a -um, relating to Saetabis.

saetiger and **saetōsus** = setiger, setosus (q.v.).

saevē, adv. with compar. and superl. (saevus), cruelly, barbarously, ferociously, Hor.

saevīdīcus -a -um (saevus and dico), angrily spoken; dicta, Ter.

saevio -ī -itum, 4. (saevus), to rage, be fierce, furious. **I.** Lit., of animals, saevit lupus, Ov.; anguis, Verg.; saevire coepisse (of elephants), Liv.; in aliquem, Ov. **II.** Transf., a, of men, to be furious, angry; saevire in obsides, Liv.; imperi, in ceteros saevitum esse, Liv.; b, of things and of abstractions, to rage; saevit pontus, Hor.; saevit venenum in praecordiis, Hor.; saevit amor ferri, Verg.

saevitēr = saeve (q.v.).

saevitia -ae, f. (saevus), ferocity. **I.** Lit., of animals, canum, Plin. **II.** Transf., fierceness, rage, cruelty, harshness, severity; a, of men, iudicia, Cic.; creditorum, Tac.; hostium, Sall.;

b, of inanimate and abstract things; annoxae high price of provisions, Tac.

saevum = sebum (q.v.).

saevus -a -um, raging, wild, violent, fierce. **I.** Lit., of animals, leones, Lucr.; saevior laena, Verg. **II.** Transf., raging, fierce, cruel, savage harsh; a, of persons, Juno, Verg.; Aeneas saevum in armis, terrible, Verg.; poet. with the infin., quaelibet in quemvis opprobria fingere saevus, Hor.; b, of inanimate and abstract things, aquora, Verg.; ventus, Cic.; scopulus, Verg.; funera, Verg.

sāga -ae, f. (root SAC, whence sagio), a female soothsayer, prophetess, fortune-teller, Cic.

sagacitas -ātis, f. (sagax), **I.** keenness, acuteness of the senses; esp., keenness of scent in dogs; canum ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic. **II.** Transf., mental acuteness, sagacity, shrewdness; hominis, Cic.

sagacitēr, adv. (sagax), sharply, keenly. **I.** Of the senses, with keen scent, Plin. **II.** Transf., of the mind, acutely, sagaciously, shrewdly; pervestigare, Cic.; tu sagacius odorabere, Cic.; ut odoror, quam sagacissime possim, quid sentiant, etc., Cic.

Sāgāria, acc. -im, abl. -i, m. and **Sangārius** -ī, m. (Σαγγάριος), a river in Phrygia and Bithynia, flowing into the Propontis, now Sakarja, Sakari. Hence, **Sāgāritis** -idis, f. of or relating to Sagaris; nymph, Ov.

sagātus -a -um (sagum), clothed with a sagum; esp., of a soldier in a military cloak, Cic.

sagax -ācis (sagio), having keen senses. **I.** keen-scented; canes, Cic.; of quick hearing; sagacior anser, Ov. **II.** Transf., of mental acuteness, acute, clever; mens, Cic.; sagacissimus ad suspicandum, Cic.; with infin., sagax quondam ventura videre, Ov.

sagina -ae, f. (σάγω, to fill). **I.** fattening, feeding, nourishing, stuffing, cramming, Cic. **II.** Transf., food, fodder, nourishment, Tac.

sagino, 1. (sagina), to fatten, feed up, cram. **I.** Lit., porcum, Prop.; quae copiam rerum omnium (illos Gallos) saginaret, Liv. **II.** Transf., sanguine reipublicae saginari, Cic.

sagīo, 4. (root SAC, whence sagax, sagus), to perceive quickly, feel keenly; sagire sentire acute est, Cic.

sagitta -ae, f. an arrow. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Transf., the Arrow, a constellation, Cic.

sagittarius -a -um (sagitta), of or relating to arrows; subst., **sagittarius** -ī, m. an archer; a, lit., Cic.; b, transf., the constellation Sagittarius, also called Arctiensis, Cic.

sagittifer -fēra -fērum (sagitta and fero), **I.** carrying arrows; pharetra, Ov. **II.** armed with arrows; Geloni, Verg.

Sagittipotēns -entis, m. (sagitta and potens), the constellation Sagittarius, Cic.

sagmen -inis, n. (SAC, sacer, sancio), a bunch of sacred herbs plucked in the citadel, by bearing which the persons of the Roman fetiales and ambassadors became inviolable, Liv.

Sagra -ae, c. a river in the country of the Brutii, on the banks of which a battle was fought 580 B.C., between Croton and Locri, now Sacriano.

sāgūlum -ī, n. (dim. of sagum), a small military cloak, Cic.

sāgum -ī, n. (σάγος, a Celtic word), a mantle made of coarse wool worn by slaves, also the plaid of the Celts; esp., of soldiers, a military cloak, Caes.; hence, symbolical of war, as the toga of peace; hence, saga sumere, ad saga ire, to take up arms, prepare for war, Cic.; in sagis ose to

be in arms, Cic.; saga ponere, to lay down arms, Liv.

Saguntia, v. Segontia.

Sāguntum -i, n. and **Sāguntus** (-ōs) i, f. a town in Spain, south of the Ebro, now Murviedro, the besieging of which by Hannibal led to the outbreak of the Second Punic War. Hence, **A. Sāguntinus** -a -um, Saguntine. **B. Sāguntii** -um, m. the people of Saguntum.

sāgus -a -um (root SAC, whence sagio), prophetic, soothsaying; subst., **sāga** -ae, f. a fortune-teller, Cic.

Sāis -is, f. (Σαῖς), the old capital of Lower Egypt, now ruins near Sh el Haggar. Hence, **Sāitae** -arum, m. the inhabitants of Saïs.

sāl, **sālis**, m. and n., and plur., **sāles**, m. (root 'AA, ἅλς), salt. **I. 1**, lit., multi modii salis, Cic.; **2**, fig., salt, i.e., wit, facetiousness; epistolae humanitatis sparsae sale, Cic.; sale et facetiis Caesar vicit omnes, Cic. **II. Meton.**, **1**, the salt sea; campi salis, Verg.; **2**, plur., sales, salt taste, Ov.

Sālacia -ae, f. (salum and cieo), a sea-goddess, corresponding to the Greek Tethys, wife of Oceanus.

sālaco -ōnis, m. (σαλάκων), a swaggerer, boaster, braggart, Cic.

Sālāmis -minis, acc. -mīna, f. (Σαλαμίς). **I.** an island and town in the Saronic Gulf, over against Eleusis, scene of a naval victory of the Greeks over the Persians, now Koluri. **II.** a town in Cyprus, built by Teucer. Hence, **Sālāminius** -a -um, a, relating to the island Salamis; **Sālāminiū** -ōrum, m. the Salaminians, inhabitants of Salamis; **b**, relating to the town of Salamis in Cyprus; subst., **Sālāminiū** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Salamis in Cyprus.

Sālāpia -ae, f. a town in Apulia, now the village of Sapi. Hence, **Sālāpitāni** -ōrum, m. and **Sālāpini** (Salpini) -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Salapia.

sālāputium (sālāpūtium) -ii, n. a little dwarf, manikin, Cat.

sālārius -a -um (sal), of or relating to salt. **I.** Adj., annona, yearly revenue from salt, Liv.; adj. prop., Salaria via, or simply Salaria, a road beginning at the Porta Capena and leading into the Sabine country, the Salt Road, so called because the Sabines used it for conveying their salt from the sea, Cic. **II.** Subst., **sālārium** -ii, n. salt rations, money given to soldiers and officers for salt, and hence, allowance, pay, wages, salary, Suet.

Salassi -ōrum, m. the Salassi, an Alpine people in modern Savoy.

sālax -ācis (l. salio). **I.** Of male animals, lustful, lecherous; aries, Ov. **II.** Transf., exciting lust; eruca, Ov.

sālēbra -ae, f. (l. salio), a rough, uneven road. **I.** Lit., Hor. **II.** Fig., applied to discourse, roughness, ruggedness; oratio haeret in salebra, sticks fast, Cic.

sālēbrōsus -a -um (salebra), rugged, rough; saxa, Ov.

Salentini (Sallentini) -ōrum, m. a people of Calabria on the coast; meton., the country of the Salentini. Adj., **Salentinus** -a -um, Salentinian.

Salernum -i, n. a town on the Adriatic Sea, in the Picentine country, now Salerno.

Sālŕaris, v. Sali.

Sālŕatus -ūs, m. (Sali), the office or dignity of a priest of Mars.

sālŕastrum -i, n. (salix), a kind of vine growing wild among the willows, Plin.

sālŕtārius -a -um (salix), of or relating to willows, Plin.

sālŕictum -i, n. (syncop. for salicetum, from salix), a plantation of willows, Cic.

sālŕientes -ium, m., v. 2. salio.

sālŕignus -a -um (salix), made of willow-wood; fustis, Hor.

Sālŕi -ōrum, m. (salio, i.e., the leapers, jumpers), a college of priests of Mars, instituted by Numa, whose sacred processions, accompanied by singers and armed dancers, took place annually in the beginning of March. Hence, **Sālŕiŕis** -e, a, lit., relating to the Sali; carmen Numae, Hor.; **b**, transf., splendid, magnificent (from the sumptuous feasts that followed the procession of the Sali); epulari Saliarem in modum, Cic.

sālŕillum -i, n. (dim. of salinum), a little salt-cellar, Cat.

sālŕinae -arum, f. (sal), salt-works, brine-pits. **I.** Gen., Cic., Caes., in jesting reference to sal (wit), possessio salinarum mearum, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** salt-works on the banks of the Tiber; in full, salinae Romanae, Liv. **B.** Salinae, a place in Rome, near the Porta Trigemina, Liv.

sālŕinum -i, n. (sal), a salt-cellar, Hor.

1. sālŕio (sallio), a (sal), to salt, pickle, Varr.

2. sālŕio, **sālŕi** (sālŕi rare), saltum, **4.** (root SAL, Gr. 'AA, whence ἅλασαι). **I.** Intransit., to spring, leap, jump, bound. **A.** Lit., of living beings, de muro, Liv.; in aquas, Ov.; super vallum, Liv.; saliant in gurgite ranae, Ov. **B.** Transf., of things, a, salt grando, Verg.; sal or mica (salis) saliens, sacrificial salt, which (as a good omen) leapt up when thrown into the fire; farre pio et saliente micā, Hor.; pectora trepido salientia motu, Ov.; **b**, of water, to spring, leap, flow; dulcis aquae saliens rivus, Verg. Partic. subst., **sālŕientes** -ium, m. (sc. fontes), fountains, Cic. **II.** Transit., of animals, to leap, to cover, Ov.

Sālŕisubŕilus -i, m. (= Salius subsiliens), one of the Sali, Cat.

sālŕunca -ae, f. wild or Celtic nard, Verg.

sālŕiva -ae, f. (connected with σάλας), spittle, saliva. **A.** Lit., Cat. **B.** Meton., **1**, appetite, desire, Pers.; **2**, taste, Prop. **II.** Transf., any similar moisture, e.g., tears, Plin., honey, Plin.

sālŕivārius -a -um (saliva), slimy, Plin.

sālŕivo, **1.** (sālŕiva), to spit out, Plin.

sālŕivōsus -a -um (saliva), slimy, Plin.

sālŕix -icis, f. a willow, Verg.

Sallentini = Salentini (q.v.).

sallio = **1.** salio (q.v.).

Sallustius (Sālustius) -ii, m. a Roman name, the most celebrated bearers of which were: **1.** C. Sallustius Crispus, of Amiternum, the celebrated Latin historian, contemporary and opponent of Cicero; **2.** Sallustius Crispus, great nephew of the historian, friend of Augustus, famous for his great riches, the owner of splendid gardens at Rome. Hence, adj., **Sallustianus** (Sālustianus) -a -um, Sallustian.

salmācidus -a -um, salt, Plin.

Salmācis -idis, f. (Σαλμακίς), a fountain in Caria, fabled to make those who drank of it effeminate. Personif., the nymph of this fountain, Ov.

salmo -ōnis, m. a salmon, Plin.

Salmōnēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Σαλμωνεύς), son of Aeolus, brother of Sisyphus, king in Elis, founder of the town Salmone; he imitated the thunder and lightning of Zeus, who on that account struck him with a thunderbolt, and hurled

him down to Tartarus. Hence, **Salmonis** -idis, f. (Σαλμωνίς), the daughter of Salmones, i.e., Tyro, mother of Neleus and Pelias by Neptune, who took the form of the Enipeus.

Sālōna -ae, f. and **Sālōnae** -arum, f. a seaport in Dalmatia.

salpa -ae, f. a kind of stock-fish, Ov.

Salpia = Salapia (q.v.).

Salpinātes -um, m. a people of Etruria, near Volsinii. Hence, adj., **Salpinas** -stis, belonging to the Salpinates; ager, Liv.

Salpini = Salapini, v. Salapia.

salsamentārius -a -um (salsamentum), of or relating to salt-fish. Subst., **salsamentārius** -ii, m. a dealer in salt-fish, Suet.

salsamentum -i, n. (*salso -āre), 1, fish-pickle, brine, Cic.; 2, salted or pickled fish, gen. in plur., Ter.

salsō, adv. with compar. and superl. (salsus), wittily, humorously, facetiously; dicere, Cic.

salsitūdo -inis, f. (salsus), saltiness, Plin.

salsūgo -inis, f. (salsus), saltiness, Plin.

salsūra -ae, f. (sal), a salting, pickling, Varr.; fig., meae animae salsura evenit, I am in an ill-humour, Plaut.

salsus -a -um, p. adj. (from sallo), salted, salt. **I.** A. Lit., fluctus salsi, the sea, Verg. **B.** Transf., tasting like salt, sharp, biting; lacrimae, Lucr.; robigo, corrosive, Verg. **II.** Fig., wittily, humorously, facetiously, satirical; inveni ridicula et salsa multa Graecorum, Cic.; male salsus, with poor wit, Hor.

saltatio -ōnis, f. (salto), a dancing, pantomimic dance, Cic.

saltator -ōris, m. (salto), a (pantomimic) dancer, Cic.

saltatōrius -a -um (saltator), of or relating to dancing; orbis, Cic.

saltātrix -trix, f. (saltator), a female dancer, a dancing-girl, Cic.

saltātus -ūs, m. (salto), a dancing, dance, Liv.

saltem, adv. (orig. salutem, from salus, as virtutem, from virtus), at least, at all events. **I.** Affirmative, a, with an antithetical sentence, eripe mihi hunc dolorem aut minus saltem, Cic.; b, without an antithetical sentence, nunc saltem ad illos calculos revertamur, Cic. **II.** With negatives, non, neque, not even, nor even, Liv.

salto, 1. (intens. of salio). **I.** Intransit., to dance with pantomimic gestures. **A.** Lit., ad tibicinis modos, Liv.; saltare in convivio, Cic.; discere saltare, to learn to dance, Cic. **B.** Transf., of orators, Hegesias saltat incidens particulas (of a jerking, hopping style), Cic. **II.** Transit., to represent in pantomimic dancing; Cyclopa, Hor.; carmina, poemata, sing with gestures, Ov.

saltuosus -a -um (saltus), wooded, well wooded, Sall.

1. **saltus** -ūs, m. (salio), a spring, leap, bound, Cic.; saltum and saltus dare, Ov.

2. **saltus** -ūs, m. (connected with ἄλσος, ἄλτις). **I.** a pass through a mountain or forest, a dale, ravine, glade; Thermopylarum, Liv.; saltus Pyrenaei, Caes. **II.** a forest or mountain pasture, cattle-run; saltibus in vacuis pascant, Verg.; sometimes, an estate including a cattle-run; de saltu agroque deiecit, Cic.

sālūbris -e and **sālūber** -bris -bre (salus), healthy. **I.** conducive to health, healthful, healthy, salubrious, wholesome. **A.** Lit., natura loci, Cic.; annus salubris, Cic.; somnus, Verg. **B.** Transf., sound, serviceable, useful; consilia,

Cic.; res salubrior, Liv.; sententia reipublicae saluberrima, Cic. **II.** healthy, strong, sound, vigorous. **A.** Lit., corpora salubriora, Liv. **B.** Transf., good, fit, suitable; quidquid est salsum aut salubre in oratione, Cic.

sālūbritas -ātis, f. (saluber). **I.** wholesome-ness, salubrity. **A.** Lit., loci, Cic.; tum salubritatis tum pestilentiae signa, Cic. **B.** Fig., omnis illa salubritas Atticae dictionis et quasi sanitas, Cic. **II.** soundness, healthiness, health; corporum, Tac.

sālūbrītēr, adv. (saluber). **I.** healthfully, wholesomely; salubrius refrigerari, Cic. **II.** serviceably, advantageously; bellum trahere, Liv.

sālūm -i, n. (σάλος). **I.** a, the open sea, esp., a place where ships lie anchored, a roadstead; propter vim tempestatis stare ad ancoram in salo non posse, Liv.; b, poet., the sea generally; altum, Hor. **II.** the rolling of a ship at sea, motion of a ship; salo nauseaeque confecti, Caes.

salus -ūtis, f. (salvus), health. **I.** Gen., 1, medicinā aliquem ad salutem reducere, Cic.; 2, welfare, well-being, weal, good fortune; utilitati salutique servire, Cic.; spes salutis, Cic.; also the civil well-being of a Roman citizen (not in exile); restitutio salutis meae, my recall from exile, Cic.; hence, a, a term of endearment, Plaut.; b, personif., Salus, the goddess of the public safety of Rome, whose temple was on the Quirinal, Liv.; c, deliverance from death, danger, etc., ad salutem vocare, to save, Cic.; salutem afferre reipublicae, to save, Cic.; also a means of deliverance; nulla salus reipublicae reperiri potest, Cic.; una est salus, there is one means of deliverance, foll. by infin., Cic.; d, security, safety; fortunarum suarum salus in istius damnatione consistit, Cic. **II.** Esp., a wish for a person's welfare (spoken or written), salutation, greeting; salutem nuntiare, Cic.; ascribere, Cic.; alicui salutem dicere jubere, to send a greeting to, Plaut.; and ellipt., Anacharsis Hannoni salutem (sc. dicit), Cic.; fig., salutem dicere foro et curiae, to bid farewell to, renounce, Cic.

sālūtāris -e (salus), healthful, beneficial, salutary, serviceable, wholesome, advantageous. **I.** Gen., a, absol., (a) of things, ut quae mala perniciosaeque sunt, habeantur pro bonis ac salutaribus, Cic.; herba salutaris, Ov.; salutaris litterae, Cic. Subst., **sālūtaria** -rum, n. remedies, medicines; pro salutaribus mortifera conscribere, Cic.; (β) of persons, agri ipsi tam beneficium, tam salutarem, tam mansuetum civem desiderant, Cic.; b, with dat., and ad and acc., and contra and acc., consilium salutare utrique, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** Appell., salutaris littera—i.e., the letter A, abbreviation of absolvo (littera tristica, C=condemno, Cic). **B.** Adj. proper, **Sālūtāris**, as a surname of Jupiter (Gr. Σωτήρ, as a surname of Zeus).

sālūtārītēr, adv. (salutaris), beneficially, advantageously; uti armis, Cic.; se recipere, Cic.

sālūtātio -ōnis, f. (saluto). **I.** greeting, salutation, Cic. **II.** Esp., a greeting, salutation, a call, visit of ceremony, waiting upon a person; dare se salutationi amicorum, Cic.; ubi salutatō defluxit, Cic.

sālūtātōr -ōris, m. (saluto), one who pays complimentary visits, a visitor, caller, ap. Cic.

sālūtātōrius -a -um (salutator), relating to greeting or visits; cubicula, hall of audience, Plin.

sālūtātrix -trix, f. (salutator). **I.** greeting, saluting, Mart. **II.** Esp., paying a visit, calling, waiting upon; turba, Juv.

sālūtifer -fēra -fērum (salus and fero), health-bringing, salubrious; puer, Aesculapian, Ov.; opem salutiferam dare, Ov.

sālūtīgērūlus -a -um (salus and gero), carrying complimentary messages, Plaut.

sālūtō, 1. (salvo), to say *salve* to a person, to greet, salute. **I.** Gen., aliquem, Cic.; sternutamentis, to say "God bless you," when a person sneezes, Plin.; deos, to pay respect to, to worship, Cic.; with double acc., to greet as, to name; aliquem imperatorem, Tac. **II.** Esp., 1, to call upon, to pay court to, wait upon; venit salutandi causā, Cic.; 2, to greet a person; a, on his arrival, Cic.; b, on his departure, Plaut.

Sālūvī (Salluvī) -ōrum and -um, m. a Ligurian people in modern Provence.

salvē, v. salvo.

salvēō, 2. (salvus), to be well in health, found chiefly in the forms *salve*, *salvete*, *salveto*, *salvebis*, *salvere* (jubeo), used by the Romans as a greeting, *Good day! I hope you are well? How are you?* a, in welcoming a person, *Good day! good morning!* jubeo te salvere, I greet you, Cic.; Dionysium velim salvere jubeas, greet Dionysius for me, Cic.; salvebis a meo Cicerone, my son Cicero sends you greeting, Cic.; so of greetings addressed to a distinguished person, or of respect paid to a deity, *hail!* *salve vera Jovis proles*, Verg.; b, in taking farewell, *good-bye! God be with you!* vale, *salve*, Cic.

salvia -ae, f. (salvus), the herb sage, Plin.

salvus -a -um (root SAL, whence salus, connected with *σαλός*), safe, unhurt, uninjured, well, sound. **I.** Gen., a, of persons, salvus atque incolumis, Caes.; salvus revertor, Cic.; se salvo, while he is alive, Cic.; b, of things, cilepus, Cic.; with abl. absol., saving, without infraction of, Cic.; salvo jure nostrae veteris amicitiae, Cic.; salvo officio, Cic. **II.** Esp. formulae (of conversation); a, of persons, ne salvus sim, si, etc., may I die if, etc., Cic.; salvus sis = *salve!* Plaut.; b, of things, salva res est, it is all right; often in questions, satine or estin' salvae? Is all right (with you)? Liv.

Sāmāria -ae, f. (Σαμάρεα), a district of Palestine. Hence, **Sāmārites** -ae, m. a Samaritan.

Sāmārōbriva -ae, f. a town in Gallia Belgica, chief town of the Ambiani, now Amiens.

sambūca -ae, f. (σαμβύκη), a species of harp, Plaut.

sambūcōsus -a -um (sambucus), made of elder-wood, Plin.

sambūcina -ae, f. (sambuca and cano), a female harp-player, Plaut.

sambūcistrīa -ae, f. (σαμβυκίστρια), a woman that plays on the sambuca, Liv.

sambūcōsus (sābūcōsus) -i, f. an elder-tree, Plin.

Sāmō -ēs, f. (Σάμη), older name of the island Cephallēntia, now Cefalonia. Another form, **Sāmōs** -i, f. Hence, **Sāmāel** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Same.

samēra (samāra) -ae, f. the seed of the elm, Plin.

Sāmīōlus, v. Samos.

Samnis, Samnites, v. Samnium.

Sāmīus, v. Samos.

Samnium -ii, n. (synecop. from Sabinium), a mountainous region of central Italy between Campania and the Adriatic Sea. Hence, **A.** Adj., **Samnis** -itis, Samnite; subst., a, a Samnite; used collectively, the Samnites, Liv.; **Samnites** -um, m. the Samnites; b, a gladiator armed with Samnite weapons, Cic. **B.** **Samniticōsus** -a -um, Samnite.

1. **Sāmōs** (-us) -i, f. (Σάμος), an island

in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Asia Minor, opposite Ephesus, the birth-place of Pythagoras, chief seat of the worship of Hera, famous for its clay and the vessels made from it, now Sussam or Sussam-Adassi; Threicia Sainus = Samothrace, Verg., Ov. Hence, **A. Sāmīus** -a -um, Samian; vir, senex, Pythagoras, Ov.; capedines, made of Samian earthenware, Cic.; terra, a part of the main-land of Asia Minor or belonging to Samos, Liv.; subst., a, **Sāmīus** -ii, m. the Samian = Pythagoras, Ov.; plur., **Sāmīi** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Samos, Samians, Cic.; b, **Sāmīa** -ōrum, n. (sc. vasa), Samian ware. **B. Sāmīōlus** -a -um, adj. diin., Samian, Plaut.

2. **Sāmōs** = Same (q.v.).

Sāmōthrācē (Sāmōthrēcē) -ēs, f. and **Sāmōthrāca** -ae, f. (Σαμοθράκη), and **Sāmōthrācia** -ae, f. an island of the Aegean Sea on the coast of Thrace opposite the mouth of the Hebrus, famous for the mystic rites of the Cabiri, now Samothraki. Hence, **A. Sāmōthrāces** -um, m. a, the inhabitants of the island of Samothrace, Ov.; b, the Cabiri, Juv. **B. Sāmōthrācius** -a -um, Samothracian.

Sampsicērāmus -i, m. an Arab prince of Emesa in Libanus, whom Pompejus overcame; hence, in jest, a name for Pompejus himself, Cic.

sampsūchīnus -a -um (σαμψύχινος), made of marjoram, Plin.

sampsūchum -i, n. (σάμψυχον), marjoram, Plin.

sānābīlis -e (sano), that can be healed, curable; a, physically, valnus, Ov.; b, of the mind, iracundi sanabiles, Cic.

sānātīō -ōnis, f. (sano), a healing, curing; corporum, Cic.; fig., malorum, Cic.

sancīō, sanxi, sanctum, 4. (root SA, whence sacer, sanus, Gr. *σάος*, *σῶς*, etc.), to make sacred or inviolable by a religious act. **I.** Lit., a, to make irrevocable, to appoint, order (of a law, league, etc.); legem, Cic.; foedus sanguine alicuius, Liv.; Solon capite sanxit, si qui, etc., Solon ordered, on pain of death, Cic.; b, to sanction, render valid by law; acta Caesaris, Cic. **II.** Transf., to forbid on pain of punishment, lay under a penalty; incestum supplicio, Cic. (partic. sanctus, Lucr.).

sanctē, adv. (sanctus), piously, conscientiously, scrupulously; pie sanctaeque colere naturam, Cic.; multa sunt severius scripta et sanctius, Cic.; se sanctissime gerere, Cic.; sanctissime observare promissa, sacredly, Cic.

sanctīmōnia -ae, f. (sanctus). **I.** sanctity, sacredness; ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam demigrasse, Cic. **II.** purity, chastity, virtue; domum habere clausam pudori et sanctimoniae, Cic.

sanctīō -ōnis, f. (sancio). **I.** the article or clause in a law which recites the penalty, legum sanctionem poenaeque recitare, Cic. **II.** In treaties, a clause, proviso; foederis, Cic.

sanctītas -ātis, f. (sanctus). **I.** inviolability, sanctity; tribunatus, Cic.; templi insulaeque, right of asylum, Tac. **II.** piety, virtue, chastity; a, matronarum, Cic.; b, piety towards the gods; deos placatos pietas efficit et sanctitas, Cic.

sanctītūdō -īnis, f. = sanctitas (q.v.).

sanotor -ōris, m. (sancio), an ordainer; legum, Tac.

sanctūriūm -īi, n. (sanctus), the private cabinet of a prince, Plin.

sanctus -a -um, p. adj. (from sancio). **I.** sacred, inviolable; tribuni plebis, Cic.; officium, Cic.

II. *venerable, holy, divine*; a, of deities or distinguished men, *stella Mercurii*, Cic.; *sanctæ deorum*, Verg.; so, of the senate, *sanctissimum orbis terræ consilium*, Cic.; *vates, the Sibyl*, Verg.; **b.** *pious, virtuous, holy, blameless*; *nemo sanctorum illo (viro)*, Cic.; *homo sanctissimus*, Cic.; *virgo, a Vestal virgin*, Hor.; *conjug, chaste*, Verg.

Sancus -i and -ūs, m., also **Semo**, **Semo Sancus** or **Fidius Sancus**, an Umbrian and Sabine deity, probably = Ζεύς Πίστιος, afterwards identified with *Hercules*.

sandālīārīus -a -um (sandalium), of or relating to sandals; Apollo, who had a statue in the Street of the Sandal-makers, Suet.

sandāligērūlae -ārum, f. (sandalium and geto), female slaves who carried their mistresses' sandals, Plaut.

sandālis -īdis, f. a kind of palm-tree, Plin.

sandālĭum -ī, n. (σανδάλιον), a slipper,
sandal, Ter.

sandăpîla -ae, f. a kind of bier used by poor persons, Juv.

sandărăca -ae, f. (σανδαράκη), *sandarach*, a kind of red dye, Plin.

sandārācātus -a -um (sandaraca), mixed with sandarach, Plin.

sandarēsos -i, f. an oriental precious stone, perhaps a kind of cat's-eye, Plin.

sandyx -dŷcis, c. (σάνδυξ), *vermilion, or a similar colour*, Verg.

sānē, adv. (sanus). **I.** *soberly, rationally, sensibly*; non ego sanius bacchabor Edonis, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** *really, indeed* (used emphatically), sane vellem, *I could indeed wish*, Cic.; hence, **a**, in answers, *surely, to be sure*; sane hercle or sane hercule, Cic.; **b**, in concessions, *to be sure, certainly*; sint falsa sane, Cic.; **c**, with imperatives, *then, if you will*; age sane, Cic. **B.** *exceedingly*; bene sane or sane bene, Cic.; sane quam, *exceedingly, extremely*; with verbs and adj., Cic.

Sangărius, v. Sagaris.

sanguinarius -a -um (sanguis), of or relating to blood; fig., bloody, blood-thirsty, sanguinary; *juventus*, Cic.

sanguineus -a -um (sanguis), relating to blood. **I. A.** Lit., **1**, of blood, bloody; imoer, Cic.; guttae, Ov.; **2**, stained with blood; caput, Ov.; manus, Ov. **B.** Transf., **1**, stained with blood-shed, bloody; rixa, Hor.; **2**, blood-red; sagulum, Cic. **II.** Fig., bloody, blood-thirsty; Mavors, Verg.

sanguino, 1. (sanguis), *to be blood-thirsty*,
Tac.

sanguinolentus (sanguinulentus) -a
-um (sanguis), bloody. **I.** *stained with blood, bloody*; **1**, lit., conjugs imago, Ov.; **2**, transf., *wounding, injuring*; nulla exstat littera Nasonis sanguinolenta legi, Ov. **II.** *blood-red*; color, Ov.

sanguis (sanguen) -inis, m. *blood, blood flowing in the veins of a living being, while crur = blood of the dead or blood from wounds.* **I. 1** lit., tauri sanguis, Cic.; sanguinem mittere, to let blood, Cic.; sanguinem effundere, to shed one's blood, Cic.; **2**, fig., **a**, *vigour, strength, force*; anisimus sucum et sanguinem, Cic.; **so** of orators, verum sanguinem deperdebat, Cic.; **b**, *property, money*; de sanguine aerarii detrabere, Cic. **II.** Meton., **1**, *shedding of blood, murder*; odio civilis sanguinis, Cic.; **2**, *blood-relationship, race, blood, family*; **a**, *abstr.*, magnam possidet religionem paternus maternusque sanguis, Cic.; **b**, *concr.*, *a descendant, progeny*; regius sanguis, Europa, Hor.; saevire in suum sanguinem, Liv.

sānīes -ēī, *f.* (connected with *sanguis*). **I.** diseased blood, bloody matter; Verg. **II.** Transf. venom, poison, slaver; *perfusus sanie atroque veneno*, Verg.; *sanies manat ore trilingui*, Ov.

sānītas -ātis, f. (sanus), health. I. Lit., physical health, Cic. II. Transf., 1, a sound state of mind, reasonableness, good sense, sanity; ad sanitatem se convertere or redire, Cic.; 2, of style, soundness or correctness, purity; orationis, Cic.

sanna -ae, f. (σάννας), a mocking grimace,
Juv.

sannio -ōnis, m. (sanna), *one who makes grimaces, a buffoon*, Cic.

sāno, I. (sanus), to *heal, cure, restore to health*. I. Lit., tumorem oculorum, Cic. II. Transf., physically and morally, to *heal, restore, repair, quiet*; partes aegras reipublicae, Cic.; vulnera avaritiae, Liv.; mentes eorum, to *change to right views*, Caes.

Sanquālis (**Sanguālis**) -e (Sancus), belonging to Sancus; avis, the bird sacred to Sancus, the osprey.

Santōnes -um, m. and **Santōni** -ōrum, m.
a people in Aquitanian Gaul, whence *Saintonge*.
Hence, adj., **Santōnicus** -a -um, belonging to
the Santones.

sānus -a -um, *sound, healthy*. I. Lit., pars corporis, Cic.; aliquem sanum facere, Cic. II. Transf., a, *sound, uninjured*; respública, Cic.; b, of sound mind, *rational, sane*; mens, homo, Cic.; c, of discourse, *sound, sensible, natural*; genus dicendi, Cic.

săpa -ae, f. must or new wine boiled to one-third of its bulk, Ov.

Săpaei -ōrum, m. a Thracian people on the Propontis, Ov.

sāperda -ae, m. (σαπέρδης), a small fish caught in the *Palus Maeotis*, a kind of herring, Pers.

săpiens -entis, p. adj. (from sapio), *wise, sensible, prudent, judicious*. **I.** Gen., rex aequus ac sapiens, Cic.; quis sapientior ad conjecturam rerum futurarum, Cic.; Cyrus ille Perses justissimus fuit sapientissimusque rex, Cic.; of things, vera et sapiens animi magnitudo, Cic.; subst., *a sensible, judicious person*; insani sapiens nomen ferat, Hor.; used as a surname of the jurists, L. Atilius, M. Cato, etc., Cic. **II.** Like the Greek σοφός, *wise*; subst., *a wise man, a practical philosopher, a sage*; septem sapientes, *The Seven Wise Men of Greece*; sometimes simply septem, Cic.

săpienter, adv. (*sapiens*), *wisely, discreetly, judiciously*; *facere*, Cic.

săpientia, -ae, f. (sapiens). **I.** good sense, discernment, prudence; pro vestra sapientia, Cic. **II.** (like σοφία), wisdom, esp., practical wisdom, knowledge of the world, knowledge of the art of government, Cic.; with genit., constituendae civitatis, Cic.; plur., virtutes ebullire et sapientias, rules of wisdom, Cic.

săpio -ii. 3. **I.** to taste, have a flavour or taste; **a**, lit., Plin.; **b**, to smell of something; crocum, Cic. **II.** to taste, to have taste; **a**, lit., ut, cui croc sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus, Cic.; **b**, fig., to discern, perceive, to be sensible, discreet, wise; sapere eum plus quam ceteros, Cic.; with acc., to understand; recta, Cic.

sāpo -ōnis, m. (a Celtic word), soap used by the Gauls as a pomade for the hair, Plin.

săpor -ōris, m. (sapio), taste. **A.** the taste of a thing; **1, a.** lit., qui non sapore capiatur, Cic.; **b.** fig., elegance & discourse; vernaculus, Cic.; **2,** meton., a delicacy, a titbit; gallae admiscere saporem, Verg.; **3,** transf.,

scent, Plin.; meton., *sapores, pleasant odours*, Verg. **B.** *the taste which a person has*; **I.** lit., Lucr.; **2.** fig., *good taste in behaviour or discourse*; homo sine sapore, *without taste*, Cic.

Sapphicus -a -um, v. Sappho.

sapphirus (sappirus) -i, f. (σάπφειρος), *the sapphire*, Plin.

Sapphō -is, f. (Σαπφώ); *a lyrical poetess of Mytilene in Lesbos, who threw herself into the sea on account of her unrequited love for Phaon*. Hence, adj., **Sapphicus** -a -um, *Sapphic*.

sappirus = sapphirus (q.v.).

saprus -a -um (σαπρός), *putrid, rotten*, Plin.

sarcina -ae, f. (sarco), *a bundle, pack, baggage, portable luggage of a person*. **I.** A. Lit., a, sing., *Plaut*; b, plur., *sarcinas conferre*, Cic.; legionem sub sarcinis adoriri, *Caes*. **B.** Fig., *burden*, *load*: publica rerum, *burden of government*, Ov. **II.** Transf., *the fruit of the womb*, Ov.

sarcinarius -a -um (sarcina), *pertaining to burdens or baggage*; jumenta, *pack-horses, beasts of burden*, *Caes*.

sarcinator -oris, m. (sarco), *a patcher, mender, cobbler*, Plaut.

sarcinatus -a -um (sarcina) *loaded, burdened*, Plaut.

sarcinilla -ae, f. (dim. of sarcina), *a little bundle or package*, gen. plur., Cat., Juv.

sarcio, sarsi, sartum, 4. *to mend, patch, repair*. **I.** Lit., tunicam, Juv. **II.** Fig., *to make good, repair*; damna, Cic.; detrimentum, *Caes*; injuriam, *Caes*; gratia male sarta, *not completely restored*, Hor. Partic., **sartus** -a -um, with special phrase sartus et tectus or sartus tectus, *in good condition*; a, lit., of buildings, *in good repair, in good condition, well repaired or built*; aedem Castoris sartam tectam tradere, Cic.; omnia sarta tecta exigere, Cic.; b, fig., *in a good condition, well preserved, safe*; M. Curium sartum et tectum, ut aiunt, ab omni incommodo conserves, Cic.

sarcion -is, m. (σαρκίον), *a flaw in an emerald*, Plin.

sarcocolla -ae, f. (σαρκοκόλλα), *a kind of Persian gum*, Plin.

sarcophagus -a -um (σαρκοφάγος), lit., *flesh-eating*; lapis, *a kind of stone used for coffins, which was believed to consume the body*; hence, subst., **sarcophagus** -i, m., *a coffin, sarcophagus*, Juv.

sarcuclatio -onis, f. (sarculum), *a hoeing*, Plin.

sarculum -i, n. (sarrio), *a light hoe*, Hor.

sarda -ae, f. **I.** *a small fish which was pickled, perhaps a sardine*, Plin. **II.** *a precious stone, perhaps cornelian*, Plin.

Sardanápälus (Sardanápallus) -i, m. (Σαρδανάπαλος, Σαρδανάπαλλος), *the last king of the Assyrians, who, on a revolt against him, burnt himself with his seraglio and all his treasures*.

1. Sardi, v. Sardis.

2. Sardi -örum, m. (Σαρδῷ = Sardinia), *the inhabitants of the island of Sardinia, the Sardinians, notorious for their perfidy*, Cic. Hence, **A. Sarcus** -a -um, *Sardinian*. **B. Sardonius** -a -um, *Sardinian*; herba, v. Sardous. **C. Sarcus** (Σαρδῶος), *Sardinian*; herba, *a kind of poisonous crow's-foot*. **D. Sardinia** -ae, f. *the island of Sardinia*, Cic.; hence, **Sardiniensis** -e, *Sardinian*.

Sardis -ium, acc. -is, f. (Σάρδεις), *Sardis, the old capital of Lydia on the Pactolus, residence of King Croesus, now Sart*. Hence, **A. Sardi** -örum, m. *the Sardinians, Lydians*. **B. Sardi** -

änus -a -um, *Sardian*; plur., **Sardiäni** -örum, m. *the Sardinians*.

sardonix -nychis, (σαρδόνυξ), *a precious stone, the sardonix*, Juv.

Sardous, v. Sardi.

Sardus -a -um; v. 2. Sardi.

sargus -i, m., *a salt-water fish much esteemed by the Romans*, Ov.

särio = sarrio (q.v.).

säria (särlissa) -ae, f. (σάρισα), *the long Macedonian pike*, Liv.

särisöphorus (sariisöphorus) -i, m. (σαρισσοφόρος), *a Macedonian pikeman*, Liv.

Sarmäta -ae, m. (Σαρματῆς), *a Sarmatian*; plur., *Sarmatae, the Sarmatians, a nation in modern Poland, Little Tartary and adjoining countries*. Hence, **A. Sarmätia** -ae, f. (Σαρματία), *Sarmatia, the country of the Sarmatae*. **B. Sarmäticus** -a -um (Σαρματικός), *Sarmatic*; mare, *the Black Sea*, Ov.; adv., **Sarmätice**, *after the Sarmatian manner*; loqui, Ov.

C. Sarmätis -idis, f. *Sarmatia*; tellus, Ov.

sarmen -inis, n. = sarmentum (q.v.).

sarmentösus -a -um (sarmentum), *full of twigs or small branches*, Plin.

sarmentum -i, n. *twigs, loppings, small branches, brushwood*; a, green, of the vine, Cic.; b, dry = brushwood, loppings, faggots; fascies sarmentorum, *fascines*, Liv.; ligna et sarmäta circumdare, Cic.

Sarnus -i, m., *a river in Campania, on which was Pompeii, now Sarno*.

Sarpedön -önis, m. (Σαρπηδών). **I.** *son of Jupiter, king in Lycia, who came to the help of the Trojans, and was slain by Patroclus*. **II.** *a promontory in Cilicia, now Lissan el Kahpe*.

Sarra -ae, f. *the Hebrew Zor, old name of the city of Tyre*; hence, adj., **Sarränus** -a -um, *Tyrian, Phoenician*; ostrum, Verg.

sarräcum -i, n. = serracum (q.v.).

Sarränus -a -um, v. Sarra.

Sarrastes -um, m., *a people in Campania, living on the Sarnus*.

sarrio (särio) -üi and -ivi -itum, 4. *to hoe, and thence, to weed*, Plin.

sarritor -oris, m. (sarrio), *one who hoes up weeds, a hoer, weeder*, Varr.; syncope., *sartor*, fig., Plaut.

sartägo -inis, f. *a frying-pan*, Juv.; sartago loquendi, *medley, hotch-potch*, Plin.

sartor = sarritor (q.v.).

sartus -a -um, partic. of sarcio (q.v.).

sät = satis, enough, sufficient. **I.** Adj., enough, sufficient; tantum, quantum sat est, Cic.; foll. by genit., nec sat rationis in armis, Verg.; by infin., nonne id sat erat, accipere ab illo injuriam, Tac. **II.** Adv., a, with verbs, bibere, Verg.; b, with adj., bonus, Cic.; c, with another adv., sat diu, Cic.

sätägitö, 1. *to have enough to do, have one's hands full*, Plaut.

sätägo, 3. **I.** *to satisfy or pay a creditor*, Plaut. **II.** *to be very busy, have enough to do, have one's hands full, be in trouble*, Petr.

sätellös -itis, c. **I.** *a guard, attendant, and plur., guards, escort, suite, train*, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, *a companion, attendant*; Aurorae, *Lucifer*, Cic.; Orei, *Charon*, Hor.; 2, esp., *in a bad sense, lackey, aider, accomplice, abettor*; audaciae, Cic.; scelerum, Cic.

sätias -ätis, f. (satis) = satiety. **I.** *a sufficiency, abundance*; cibi, Lucr. **II.** *satiety*; satis

sed desire, loathing; quo de die epulatis jam vini satias esset, Liv.

Saticula -ae, f. a town of Samnium, near modern Caserta Vecchia. Hence, **A. Saticulānus** -a -um, relating to Saticula. **B. Saticulus** -i, m. an inhabitant of Saticula.

satiētas -ātis, f. (satis). **I.** a sufficiency, abundance, Plaut. **II.** satiety, loathing; cibi, Cic.; fig., satiētas provinciae, Cic.; studiorum omnium satiētas vitae facit satiētatē, Cic.

satinē, satin' = satiane, v. satis.

1. satio, 1. (satis), to satisfy, satiate. **I. 1.** lit., with food and drink, Ov.; **2.** transf., a, of natural desires, to satisfy, appease; desideria naturae, Cic.; sitim, Plaut.; b, of other things, ignes odoribus, Ov. **II.** Fig., **1.** to satisfy, sat; aviditatem legendi, Cic.; **2.** to overfill, to cloy, to disgust, satiate; numerus agnoscitur, deinde satiatur, Cic.

2. satio -ōnis, f. (sero). **I.** a sowing; plur., sationes, concr., the sown fields, Cic. **II.** planting, Verg., Liv.

satura (satura) -ae, f. (satur), satirical poetry, satire, Hor.

satis, compar., **sātius**, enough, sufficient. **I.** In posit., **A.** Gen., 1, adj., satis est alicui aliquid, Cic.; satis est foll. by si, Cic.; satis superque habere, enough and more than enough, Cic.; foll. by genit., ea amicitia non satis habet firmitatis, Cic.; ad dicendum temporis satis habere, Cic.; (non) satis est, foll. by infin., Cic.; satis habeo; with infin., Sall.; with quod, Liv.; **2.** adv. (often satine or satin' = satiane); a, with verbs, consequi, Cic.; satin' est id ad, etc., Cic.; b, with adj., satis multa restant, Cic.; c, with adv., honeste, Cic.; absol., de hoc satis, enough of this, Cic. **B.** Particular phrases; a, satis ago, to have enough to do; impers., agitur tamen satis, Cic. (cf. satagito and satago); b, legal t. t., satis accipere, to take bail, security, Cic. **II.** Compar., satius, better, more advantageous; satius est, or satius (esse) existimo, or satius puto; with infin., mori satius esse, Cic.

satisdatio -ōnis, f. (satisdo), a giving bail or security, Cic.

satisdo -dēdi -dātum -dāre, 1. to give bail or security; with genit., damni infecti, Cic.; hence, satisdato, by bail, by security; debere, Cic.

satisfactio -fēcī -factum, 3. to satisfy, give satisfaction. **I.** Gen., officio suo, Cic.; vitae satisfeci, I have lived long enough, Cic.; alicui aliquid petenti, Cic.; histriones satisfaciebant, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** to satisfy, pay a creditor; ipse Fufius satisfacit, Cic. **B. a.** to give satisfaction, make amends, make reparation; alicui, Caes.; Cic.; omnibus rationibus de injuriis, Caes.; b, to prove sufficiently; alicui with acc. and infin., Cic.

satisfactio -ōnis, f. (satisfacio). **I.** satisfaction, amends, reparation, excuse, apology; satisfactionem alicuius accipere, Cic., Caes. **II.** satisfaction by punishment, Tac.; Caesar Ubiorum satisfactionem accepit, Cic.

sātius, comp. of satis (q.v.).

sātivus -a -um (sero, sevi), sown or planted, Plin.

sātor -ōris, m. (sero, sevi). **I.** a sower, planter; omnium rerum seminator et sator est mundus, Cic. **II.** Transf., begetter, father, producer, causer; sator hominum atque deorum, i.e., Jupiter, Verg.; so also litis, Liv.

sātrāpes -ae and -is, m., **sātrāpa** -ae, m., and **sātraps** -āpis, m. (σατράπης, a Persian word), the governor of a Persian province; satrap, Nep.

sātrāpia (sātrāpēa) -ae, f. (σατραπεία), a province governed by a satrap, satrapy, Plin.

Satricum -i, n. a Latin town on the Appian Road, now Casale di Conca. Hence, **Satrican** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Satricum.

satur -tura -tūrum (satis), full, sated, satiated. **I. A.** Lit., pullus, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, satisfied; expleti atque saturi, Cic.; **2.** rich, fertile; Tarentum, Verg.; **3.** of colours, deeply dyed, full, dark; color, Verg. **II.** Fig., rich, copious; nec satura jejune (dicet), Cic.

sātūra -ae, f. (sc. lanx), a dish of various fruits annually offered to the gods; hence, transf., a mixture, medley; per saturam, indiscriminately, confusedly, pell-mell; quasi per saturam sententias exquirere, Sall. Hence, satira (q.v.).

Sātūrae palus, a lake in Latium.

sātūrēja -ae, f. the herb savory, Plin.; heteroclitē plur., **sātūrēja** -ōrum, n. Ov.

Sātūrējanus -a -um, belonging to a district of Apulia, hence, poet. = Apulian, Hor.

sātūritas -ātis, f. (satur). **I.** satiety, repletion, Plaut. **II.** Transf., abundance; saturitas copiaque rerum omnium, Cic.

Sātūrnalia, etc., v. Saturnus.

Sātūrninus -i, m. (sero, sevi), L. Apulejus, tribune of the people, killed in a riot, 100 B.C.

Sātūrnus -i, m. (sero, sevi), an old Latin god, honoured as the god of planting (a satu or satione frugum); in later times identified with the Κρόνος of the Greeks; Saturni sacra dies, Saturday, Tib.; Saturni stella, Cic., or simply Saturnus, Hor., the planet Saturn. Hence, adj., **A. Sātūrnus** -a -um, Saturnian; stella, the planet Saturn, Cic.; tellus, or arva, Italy (because Saturn was said to have reigned there), Verg.; gens, the Italians, Ov.; numerus, the old Italian poetry, Hor.; proles, Picus, son of Saturn, Ov.; domitor maris, Neptune, Verg.; virgo, Vesta, daughter of Saturn, Ov.; Saturnus pater, Jupiter, Verg.; and subst., **1. Sātūrnus** -li, m., (a) Jupiter, Ov.; (β) Pluto; **2. Sātūrnia** -ae, f., (a) Juno, Verg.; (β), an old mythical town on the Capitoline Hill, Verg. **B. Sātūrnalis** -e, belonging to Saturn; gen. subst. plur., **Sātūrnalia** -ium, n. the festival beginning with the 17th of December, at which there were public spectacles and banquets, presents were exchanged, slaves were waited upon by their masters; the festival lasted several days, the first of which was called Saturnalia prima, the next Saturnalia secunda, and the third, Saturnalia tertia, Cic. Hence, adj., **Sātūrnalicus** -a -um, of or relating to the Saturnalia, Mart.

sātūro, 1. (satur), to satisfy, satiate. **I. A.** Lit., animalia ubertate mammarum, Cic. **B.** Transf., to satisfy = to fill; sola fimo, to manure, Verg. **II.** Fig., to satiate, glut, appease, satisfy; crudelitatem suam odiumque, Cic.; homines saturati honoribus, Cic.

1. sātus -a -um, partic. of 2. sero (q.v.).

2. sātus -ūs, m. (2. sero). **I.** a sowing, setting, planting, Cic.; fig., seed; haec preparat animos ad satus accipiendos, Cic. **II.** Transf., begetting, origin, stock, race; Hercules Jovis satu editus, Cic.; a primo satu, Cic.

Sātūricus -a -um, v. Satyrus.

sātūricion -ii, n. (σατυριον), the plant ragwort, Plin.

Sātūricus -i, m. (σατυρικος), a little Satyr, Cic.

Sātūrus -i, m. (Σάτυρος). **I.** a Satyr, a companion of Bacchus, represented with long pointed ears, behind which were the stumps of horns, with the tail of a goat, bristly hair, and a

flat nose; in later times identified with the fauns of the Roman mythology, deities of the woods with horns and the feet of goats; Satyrus Phryx, *Marsyas*, Ov. **II** Transf., *Greek Satyric drama*, in which Satyrs formed the chorus; Satyrorum scriptor, Hor.

sauciatio -ōnis, f. (saucio), a wounding, Cic. **saucio** 1. (saucius), to wound, hurt. **I**. Lit., a, aliquem telis, Cic.; b, to let blood; euphem., to wound mortally, Cic. **II** Transf., to tear up the ground with the plough; durum humum, Ov.

saucius -a -um, wounded, injured, hurt. **I**. Lit., graviter saucius, Cic.; paucis saucis, Caes.; plur. subst., **saucii** -ōrum, m. the wounded, Cic. **II** Transf., a, of inanimate objects, injured; malus saucius Africo, Hor.; glacies saucia sole, Ov.; b, attacked by illness, Prop.; c, drunken, Mart.; d, of accused persons, half condemned; de repetundis saucius, ap. Cic.; e, wounded, injured in mind; (a) troubled, distressed; animus eius, Cic.; (8) esp., wounded by love; regina saucia curā, Verg.

saucior -i, n. (σαυριον), mustard, Plin. **Sauroctōnos** -i, n. (σαυροκτόνος), the lizard-killer (the name of a statue of Apollo by Praxiteles), Plin.

Saurōmātēs -ae, m. (Σαυρομάτης), a Sarmatian; plur., **Saurōmātae** -ārum, the Sarmatians, Ov.

sāvīolūm -i, n. (dim. of saviūm), a little kiss, Cat.

sāvior, 1. dep. (saviūm), to kiss; aliquem, Cic.

sāvium -it, n. **I**. the mouth formed for kissing, Plaut. **II** Meton., a kiss; Atticāe meis verbis saviūm des volo, Cic.

saxatilis -e (saxum), frequenting rocks, to be found among rocks, Plin.

saxetūm -i, n. (saxum), a rocky place, Cic.

saxōus -a -um (saxum), made of rock or stone, rocky, stony; scopulūm, Ov.; umbra, cast by a rock, Verg.; Niobe saxea facta, turned to stone, Ov.

saxiflōus -a -um (saxum and facio), turning into stone, petrifying; Medusa, Ov.

saxifrāgus -a -um (saxum and frango), stone-breaking, stone-crushing, Plin.

saxōsus -a -um (saxum). **I**. full of rocks, rocky; valles, Verg. Subst., **saxōsa** -ōrum, n. rocky places, Plin. **II** Transf., stony, flowing between rocks; saxosus sonans Hynanis, Verg.

saxūlūm -i, n. (dim. of saxum), a little rock, Cic.

saxum -i, n. a rock or large stone, a detached fragment of rock (rupes, a cliff, precipitous rock). **I**. Lit., **A**. a rock; **I**, gen., saxo undique absciso rupes, Liv.; saxa latentes, reefs, Verg.; **2**, esp., a, Saxum sacrum, the holy rock, the place on the Aventine where Remus took the auspices, Cic.; b, the Tarpeian rock, Cic.; c, Saxa rubra, v. ruber. **B**. a stone; a, a (large) stone; saxa jacere, Cic.; b, a stone for building, saxum quadratum, Liv.; or for statues, non e saxo sculptus, Cic. **II** Meton., a, a stone wall; saxo lucum circumdedit alto, Ov.; b, a stone building; perrumpere amat saxa, Hor.

scābellum -i, n. (dim. of scamnum). **I** a small stool, footstool, Varr. **II** a musical instrument played with the foot, used to accompany dancing, Cic.

scāber bra -brum (scabo), rough, scurvy. **I**. Gen., ungula, Ov.; robigo, Verg.; of persons, rough, untidy, Hor. **II** Esp., scabby, mangy; oves Plaut.

scābies -ēi, f. (scabo), roughness. **I**. ferri, Verg. **II** the scab, mange, the itch. **A**. Lit., Verg. **B**. Fig., an itch, itching desire for anything, Cic.; lucri, Hor.

scābīōsus -a -um (scabies). **I**. rough, Plin. **II**. scabby, mangy, Pers.

scābo, scābi, 3. (root SCAB, Gk. ΣΚΑΠ -ρω) to scratch, rub; caput, Hor.

scābritia -ae, f. and **scābrities** -ēi, f. (scaber), roughness, Plin.

Scaea porta -ae, f. and **Scaea portae** (Σκαίη πύλας), the west gate of Troy.

scæna (scœna) -ae f. (σκηνή), the board of the theatre, the stage, the scene, the theatre. **I**. **A**. Lit., de scæna decedere, to go off the stage, Cic.; sphaeram in scenam afferre, Cic.; Agamemnonis scænis agitur Orestes, on the stage, i.e., in the tragedies, Verg. **B**. Transf., of nature, a background; tum silvis scæne coruscia, Verg. **II** Fig., **A** the stage, the boards of any public action; a, of the forum, etc., publicity, the world; in scæna, id est, in contione, Cic.; minus in scæna esse, to be less before the eyes of the world, Cic.; scænae servire, Cic.; b, of schools of rhetoric, Tac.; c, gen., scene, sphere; scæna manet dotes grandis tuas, Ov. **B**. anything presented for outward display; a, parade, outward show; (verba) ad scænam pompaeque sununtur, Cic.; b, deception, fraud, scæna rei totius hæc, ap. Cic.

scænalīs -e (scæna), belonging to the theatre, theatrical, Lucr. (?)

scænicus -a -um (σκηνικός), belonging to the boards, scenic, theatrical. **A**. Adj., ludi, Liv.; voluptas, Cic. **B**. Subst., **scænicus** -i, m. a stage-hero, an actor, Cic.

Scævola -ae, m. (dim. of scævus, the left-handed), a surname of the gens Mucia, v. Mucius

scæva -ae, f. (scævus), an omen, portent, Plaut.

scævus -a -um (σκαίος). **I**. left, on the left hand, Varr. **II**. awkward, Sall.

scālae -ārum, f. (from scando, as ala from ago), a flight of stairs, staircase, ladder; se in scalas tabernae librariae conficere, Cic.; scalam admove (muris or moenibus), scaling-ladders, Caes., Liv.; muros scalis aggredi, Sall.

Scaldis -is, m. a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Scheldt.

scalms -i, m. (σκαλμός), a thole or tholepin, on which an oar works, a row-lock; navicula duorum scalmorum, two-oared, Cic.; scalmum nullum videt, no trace of boats, Cic.

scalpellum -i, n. (dim. of scalprum), and **scalpellus** -i, m. a small surgical knife, lancet, scalpel, Cic.

scalpo, scalpsi, scalptum, 3. (root SCALP, Gk. ΣΚΑΠ -ω), to scrape, scratch, tear. **I**. Gen., a, lit., terram unguibus, Hor.; b, fig., to tickle, Pers. **II** Esp. t.t. of art, to scratch with a sharp tool, to engrave on wood, gems, etc.; apta manus est ad fingendum, ad scalpendum, Cic.

scalprum -i, n. (scalpo), a sharp, cutting instrument; a, a cobbler's awl, Hor.; b, a chisel, Liv.; c, a pen-knife, Tac.

scalptor -ōris, m. (scalpo), a cutter, engraver, Plin.

scalptūra -ae, f. (scalpo). **I**. a cutting, engraving; gemmarum, Plin. **II**. Meton., a figure engraved, an engraving, Suet.

Scāmānder -dri, m. (Σκάμανδρος), a river in Troas, rising on Mount Ida and joining the Simois, called Xanthus, on account of its red colour.

scambus -a -um (σκαμβός), crooked-legged, Suet.

scammōnia (scāmōnia) and **scammōnēa** -ae, f. (σκαμνῳνία, σκομνωία), scammony, Cic.

scammōnites -ae, m. scammony-wine, Plin.

scamnum -i, n. (root SCAP (cf. scabellum and scapus), Gr. ΣΚΗΠ, whence σκήπτω, σκήπτρον, Doric, σκαῖπτρον), a prop, bench, stool, step, footstool; scamnum facere, Hor.; cava sub tenerum scamna dare pedem, Ov.; ante focos scamnis considerare longis, Ov.

scandix -icis, f. (σκάνδιξ), chervil, Plin.

scando, scandi, scamum, 3. **I.** Intransit., to climb; a, lit., in aggerem, Liv.; in domos superas, Ov.; b, transf., to raise oneself, to rise; supra principem, Tac. **II.** Transit., to ascend, to climb up; malos, Cic.; muros, Liv.; Capitolium, Hor.; fig., scandit aeratas vitiosa naves cura, Hor.

scansilis -e (scando), that can be climbed; ficus, Plin.

scansio -ōnis, f. (scando), a climbing up, ascending, Varr.

Scantius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, Cic.; adj., Scantia Silva, a wood in Campania, Cic.

scāpha -ae, f. (σκάφη), a small boat, sciff, Cic.

scāphium -ii, n. (σκαφίον), a bowl in the shape of a boat; esp., a drinking-vessel, Cic.

Scaptensūla -ae, f. (Σκαπτή ὕλη), a small town in Thrace near Abdera, famous for its gold and silver mines, and as the place of exile of Thucydides.

Scaptia -ae, f. a town in Latium; hence, adj., **Scaptius** -a -um, Scaptian; tribus, Liv.

Scāpūla -ae, m. a surname of the Cornelian gens; adj., **Scāpulanus** -a -um, belonging to Scapula; horti, Cic.

scāpūlae -arum, f. the shoulder-blades, the shoulders, the back, Plaut.

scāpus -i, m. (v. scamnum), anything that supports, e.g., **I.** the stalk of plants, Plin. **II.** a weaver's beam, Lucr. **III.** the shaft or stem of a candelabrum, Plin.

scārābaeus -i, m. (*σκαράβαιος, from σκάραβος = kāraβos), a beetle, Plin.

scārifāto (scārifificāto) -ōnis, f. (scarifo), a scratching up, scarifying, Plin.

scārifō (scārifico), 1. (σκαριφάομαι), to scratch up with any sharp-pointed instrument, scarify, Plin.

scārus -i, m. (σκάρος), a salt-water fish, much liked by the Romans, the parrot-fish, Hor.

scātebra -ae, f. (scateo), a spouting up, bubbling up of water, Verg.

scāteō, 2. and (archaic) **scāto**, 3. to gush forth, spout out, bubble out. **I.** Lit., Lucr. **II.** Meton., to swarm, abound; with abl., arx scatens fontibus, Liv.; with genit., terra ferarum scatet, Lucr.

scātūrigō (scātūrrigō) -gīnis, f. (scaturio), a spring of bubbling water; plur., scaturigines turbidae, Liv.

scātūrio (scātūrrio), 4. (scateo), to gush forth, meton., Curio totus hoc scaturit, is full of (love for this party), ap. Cic.

scāturrex = scaturigo (q.v.).

scaurus -a -um (connected with σκάειν), **I.** having projecting or swollen ankles, Hor. **II.** Scaurus, a Roman surname of the gens Aemilia and Aurelia, the most famous bearer of the name being M. Aemilius Scaurus, whom Cicero defended.

scazon -ontis, m. (σκάζων, limping), an iambic trimeter with a spondee or trochee in the last foot, Plin.

scēlērātē, adv. (sceleratus), impiously, wickedly; facere, Cic.; dicere in aliquem, Cic.; domus sceleratius aedificata quam eversa, Cic.; sceleratissime machinari omnes insidias, Cic.

scēlērātus -a -um, p. adj. (from scelerō). **I.** polluted, profaned by guilt; terra, Verg.; limina Thracum, Ov.; esp., sceleratus vicus, the accursed street, the highest point of the view Cyprius on the Esquiline, where Tullia, the daughter of Servius Tullius, drove over the corpse of her father; sceleratus campus, the accursed field, on the porta Collina, where unchaste Vestal virgins were buried alive, Liv.; scelerata sedes, the lower world, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** impious, wicked, profane, infamous, accursed; hasta scelerator, Cic.; homo sceleratissimus, Cic.; subst., **scēlērāti** -ōrum, m. villains, miscreants, Cic.; poet., sceleratas sumere poenas, for impiety, wickedness, Verg. **B.** wretched, unlucky, calamitous, noxious; frigus, Verg.

scēlērō, 1. (scelus), to pollute, profane with guilt; manus, Verg.

scēlērōsus -a -um (scelus), full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed; facta, Lucr.

scēlestō, adv. (scelustus), wickedly, impiously; facere, Liv.; suspicari, Cic.

scēlestus -a -um (scelus). **I.** wicked, accursed, infamous; a, facinus, Cic.; sermo scelerator, Liv.; sceleratissimum te arbitror, Plaut.; b, knavish, roguish, Plaut. **II.** Transf., unlucky, wretched, pernicious, Plaut.

scēlus -ēris, n. wickedness. **I.** Lit., subject., impiety, wickedness, Cic. **II.** Meton., object., **A.** a crime, evil deed, impious action, heinous offence; 1, lit., scelus facere, admittere, committere, edere, concipere, in sese concipere or suscipere, Cic.; minister sceleris, Liv.; scelus est (civem Romanum) verberare, Cic.; 2, transf., misfortune, calamity, Plaut. **B.** a villain, scoundrel, rascal; ne bestiis, quae tantum scelus adtissent, immanioribus uteremur, Cic.; scelus viri, a rogue of a man, Plaut.; so scelus artificis, Verg.

scēna = scaena (q.v.).

scēnālis = scaenalis (q.v.).

scēnicus = scaenicus (q.v.).

Scēpsis -is, f. (Σκῆψις), a town in Mysia, now Eskipschi or Eski-Schupsche. Hence, **Scēpsius** -a -um, of Scēpsis; Metrodorus, Cic.

sceptrifer -fēra -fērum (sceptrum and fero), sceptre-bearing, Ov.

sceptrigēr = sceptrifer (q.v.).

sceptrum -i, n. (σκήπτρον), a sceptre, royal wand or staff. **I.** Lit., Cic.; so jestingly, paedagogorum, Mart. **II.** Transf., dominion, kingdom, royal authority; sceptra petit Evandri, Verg.

scēptūchus -i, m. (σκηπτούχος), the wand-bearer, a high official in Eastern courts, Tac.

schēda (schida) and **scida** -ae, f. (σχιδή). **I.** a strip of papyrus bark, Plin. **II.** Transf., a leaf of paper: ut scida ne qua depereat, Cic.

schēma -ae, f. and **schēma** -ātis, n. (σχῆμα), shape, figure, form, fashion, Quint.

schida = schēda (q.v.).

schistos -a -on (σχιστός), cleft, cloven, split, Plin.

Schoenēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Σχοινεύς), a king of Boeotia, father of Atalanta; hence, **A.** Adj.,

Schoenēus -a -um, belonging to Schoenēus;

Schoeneia virgo or simply **Schoeneia**, *Atalanta*, **Ov.** **B. Schoeneis** -idis, f. *Atalanta*, **Ov.**

schoenobates -ae, m. (σχοινοβάτης), a rope-walker, rope-dancer, **Juv.**

schoenus -i, m. (σχοίνος). **I.** an aromatic reed used by the Romans to flavour wine, and as an ingredient in an unguent, **Cato.** **II.** Meton., **A.** an ointment, **Plaut.** **B.** a Persian measure of distance (between 30 and 60 stadia), **Plin.**

schōla (**scōla**) -ae, f. (σχολή), leisure, rest from work; hence, **I.** learned leisure, learned conversation, debate, dispute, lecture, dissertation; certae scholae sunt de exsilio, de interitu patriae, etc., **Cic.**; scholas Graecorum more habere, **Cic.**; vertes te ad alteram scholam, matter, **Cic.** **II.** Meton., **1, a,** a place where learned disputations are carried on, a school, **Cic.**; **b,** transf., (a) a gallery of works of art, used for such disputations and conferences, **Plin.**; (β) a waiting-room, room in a bath, **Vitr.**; **2,** the disciples of a philosopher, a school, sect; clamabant omnes philosophorum scholae, **Cic.**

scholasticus -a -um (σχολαστικός), of or relating to a school; esp., to a school of rhetoric or to rhetoric, rhetorical. **I.** Adj., controversia, **Quint.** **II.** Subst., **A. scholastica** -ōrum, n. rhetorical exercises, **Quint.** **B. scholasticus** -i, m. **1,** a student of rhetoric, **Quint.**; **2,** a teacher of rhetoric, a professor, **Suet.**

sciadēus -ei, m. and **sciaena** -ae, f. (σκιαδέν; σκιαίνα), the male and female of a salt-water fish, perhaps *Salmo Thymallus*, **Linn.**, **Plin.**

Sciāthus (-ōs) -i, f. (Σκιάθος), an island in the Aegean Sea, north of Euboea.

scida = schida (q.v.).

sciens -entis (scio). **I.** Partic., knowing something, **Ter.** **II.** Adj., with compar. and superl., **A.** = purposely, knowingly; ut offenderet sciens, neminem, **Cic.** **B.** acquainted with a matter, knowing, understanding, versed in, acquainted with; with genit., belli, **Sall.**; citharae, **Hor.**; scientissimus reipublicae gerendae, **Cic.**; with infin., flectere equum sciens, **Hor.**; absol., quis hoc homine scientior, **Cic.**; scientissimus gubernator, **Cic.**

scientēr, adv. (sciens), skilfully, expertly; dicere, **Cic.**

scientia -ae, f. (sciens), a knowing, knowledge of, acquaintance with. **I.** Gen., regionum, **Cic.**; futurorum malorum, **Cic.**; memoria et scientiā comprehendisse, **Cic.** **II.** Esp., theoretical, philosophical knowledge, theory, science; an, quum ea non utare, scientiā tamen ipsā teneri potest, **Cic.**; scientia dialecticorum, juris, **Cic.**; rei militaris, **Cic.**; plur., tot artes, tantae scientiae, **Cic.**

scilicet, adv. (contr. from scire licet). **I.** actually, just think! (to call attention to something strange); rogat et prece cogit, scilicet ut tibi se laudare et tradere cogar, etc., **Hor.**; ter sunt conati Olympum scilicet atque Ossae frondosum involvere Olympum, **Verg.** **II.** of course, naturally, evidently. **A.** Gen., a, with acc. and infin., **Lucr.**; b, as a simple particle, cur igitur eos manumist? metuebatur scilicet, **Cic.** **B.** Esp., a, naturally, of course, undoubtedly; with an adversative sent. (gen. with tamen, sed tamen, or sed), nihil scilicet novi, ea tamen, quae te ipsum probaturum confidam, **Cic.**; b, ironically, of course, to be sure, forsooth; id populus curat scilicet, much the people trouble themselves about that! **Ter.**; ego istius pecudis consilio scilicet aut praesidio uti volebam, **Cic.**; c, doubtless alas! unda scilicet omnibus enaviganda, **Hor.** **III.** to wit, namely, **Suet.**

scilla (**squilla**) -ae, f. (σquilla), **1,** a sea-leek, squill, **Plin.**; **2,** a small sea-crab, **Cic.**

scillinus -a -um (scillus), made of squills, **Plin.**

scillites -ae, m. (σκιλίτης), flavoured with or made of squills, **Plin.**

scilliticus = scillinus (q.v.).

scin' = scisne (q.v.).

scineos -i, m. (σκιγκος), an Egyptian species of lizard, **Plin.**

scindo, scidi, scissum, 3. (connected with σχίζω), to tear, rend, tear asunder, break, split. **I.** Lit., crines, **Verg.**; mater scissa comam, with torn hair, **Verg.**; epistolam, **Cic.**; vestem de corpore, **Prop.**; lignum cuneis, split, cleave, **Verg.**; prov., paenulam alicui, to tear (off a person's travelling cloak), i.e., to urge a person to stay, **Cic.** **II.** Transf., **1,** to part, divide, separate; genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno, **Verg.**; pass., scindi, as middle, to separate, part; in contraria studia scinditur vulgus, **Verg.**; **2,** esp., a, to break off, interrupt; verba fletu, **Ov.**; b, to destroy, **Plaut.**; c, (= rescindo) to renew; ne scindam ipse dolorem meum (from the metaphor of tearing open a wound), **Cic.**

scintilla -ae, f. a spark. **I.** Lit., Liv.; silicit scintillam excudere, **Verg.** **II.** Fig., a spark, glimmer, faint trace; belli, **Cic.**; ingenii, **Cic.**

scintillatio -ōnis, f. (scintillo), a sparkling, **Plin.**

scintillo, 1. (scintilla), to sparkle, glitter; scintillat oleum testā ardente, **Verg.**

scintillula -ae, f. (dim. of scintilla), a little spark; fig., virtutum quasi scintillulae, **Cic.**

scio -ivi and -iti -itum, 4. to know, to have knowledge of, to experience. **I.** Gen. (opp. opinari, arbitrari), (a) with acc., istarum rerum nihil, **Cic.**; quod sciam, as far as I know, **Cic.**; (β) with infin., scio tibi ita placere, **Cic.**; scimus appellatum esse sapientem, **Cic.**; (γ) with dep. rel. or interrog. sent., cum sciatis, quo quaeque res inclinet, **Cic.**; (δ) absol., statim fac ut sciam, **Cic.**; with de and the abl., cum is, qui de omnibus scierit, de Sulla se scire negavit, **Cic.** **II.** Esp., a, to know, have learned, be acquainted with; (a) with acc., literas, **Cic.**; (β) with infin., qui tractare et uti sciat, **Cic.**; (γ) absol., scire Graece, Latine, to understand Greek, Latin; b, to perceive, to mark, **Plaut.** (syncop. perf., scisti, **Ov.**; infin., scisse, **Cic.**).

sciōthēricōn -i, n. (σκιωθηρικόν), a sun-dial, **Plin.**

Scipiādas and **Scopiādes**, v. 2. Scipio.

1. scipio -ōnis, m. (σκίπων, σκήπων), a staff, wand, **Plaut.**; eburneus, carried by viri triumphales, **Liv.**

2. Scipio -ōnis, m. (Σκίπιων, Σκηπίων), a family name of the gens Cornelia, v. Cornelius. Hence, **Scipiādas** (-ēs) -ae, m. (Σκίπιαδης), one of the family of the Scipios, a Scipio.

Sciron -ōnis, m. (Σκίρων, Σκείρων). **I.** a noted robber on the coast between Megaris and Attica, killed by Theseus. **II.** (Sciron, Scyron, Siron, Syron), an Epicurean philosopher, contemporary with Cicero and Vergil.

scirpēus (**sirpēus**) -a -um (scirpus), made of rushes. **I.** Adj., imago or simulacrum (v. Argei), **Ov.** **II.** Subst., scirpea or sirpea (sirpia) -ae, f. basket-work made of rushes (to form the body of a waggon), **Ov.**

scirpiculus (**sirpiculus**) -a -um (scirpus), made of rushes. Subst., **scirpiculus** -i, m. a rush-basket, **Prop.**

scirpus (**sirpus**) -i, m. a rush, bulrush, **Plin.**; prov., nodum in scirpo quaerere, to find a difficulty where there is none, **Plin.**

scirros -i, m. (σκίρρος), a hard swelling, Plin.
sciscitator -ōris, m. (sciscitor), an inquirer, examiner, Mart.

sciscitor, 1. dep. to investigate, inquire into, examine into, ask, interrogate; (a) with acc. of thing, consulis voluntatem, Liv.; (b) with acc. and ex and the abl., ex eo eius sententiam, Cic.; (c) with de and the abl., sciscitari de victoria, Cic.; (d) with acc. of person, to consult; deos, Liv.; (e) with dep. interrog. sent., sciscitari, uter Porsena esset, Liv.; (f) absol., elicuit comiter sciscitando ut, etc., Liv.

scisco, sci, scitum, 3. (scio). **I.** to seek to find out, investigate, inquire, Plaut. **II.** Polit. t. t., to approve of by voting, to vote, assent to; a, of the people, to ordain, resolve: quae scisceret plebes, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Athenienses sciverunt ut, etc., Cic.; of an individual, to vote for; legem, Cic.

scissura -ae, f. (scindo), a splitting, cleaving, rending, separating, parting, Plin.

scissus -a -um, p. adj. (from scindo), torn, rent; transf., genus vocum, harsh, grating, Cic.

scitamenta -ōrum, n. (l. scitus), dainties, dainties, Plaut.

scitē, adv. (l. scitus), cleverly, skilfully, tastefully, nicely, elegantly; scite loqui, Liv.; capella scite facta, Cic.

scitor, 1. (scio), to wish to know, inquire, ask; aliquid, Verg.; aliquem de aliqua re, Ov.; oracula, to consult, Verg.; with dep. interrog., quid veniat, scitatur, Ov.

scitulus -a -um (dim. of scitus), neat, pretty, elegant; facies, Plaut.

scitum -i, n. (scisco). **I.** a decree, statute, ordinance, plebs scitum, populi scitum, Cic.; plebei and plebi scitum, Liv.; scita pontificis, Liv.; Ctesiphon scitum fecit ut, etc., Cic. **II.** a philosophical tenet or maxim (δόγμα), Sen.

1. scitus -a -um, p. adj. (from scisco). **I.** clever, wise, shrewd, skilful, adroit; sermo, Cic.; with genit., scitus vadorum, acquainted with, Ov.; lyrae, Ov.; hence, scitum est, it is a clever saying, Cic.; vetus illud Catonis admodum scitum est, Cic. **II.** Transf., pretty, fine, Plaut.

2. scitus -ū, m. (scisco), a statute, decree; plebi scitu, Cic.

sciurus -i, m. (σκίουρος), a squirrel, Plin.

sciūs -a -um (scio), knowing, Petr.

scōbina -ae, f. (scobis), a rasp, file, Plin.

scōbis -is, f. (scabo), that which is scratched or scraped off, filings, cuttings, chips, shavings, sawdust, Hor.

Scodra -ae, f. a town in Macedonian Illyria, now Scodra or Scutari. Hence, **Scodronses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Scodra.

Scodrus -i, m. mons. the easterly continuation of the Dalmatian and Illyrian mountains, now Argentaro.

scōla, etc. = schola, etc. (q. v.).

scōlopēdra -ae, f. (σκολόπενδρα), a kind of multipede, scolopendra, Plin.

scōlŷmus -i, m. (σκόλŷμος), a species of artichoke, Plin.

scomber -bri, m. (σκόμβρος), a sea-fish, a mackerel, Plin.

scōpa -ae, f. **I.** a thin twig, a sprig, gen. in plur., Plin. **II.** Meton., plur., **scōpae** -arum, f. a besom or broom, made of a number of twigs or branches; scōpae viles, Hor.; hence, prov., scōpas dissolvere, to untie a broom, i. e., throw anything into confusion, Cic.; scōpae solutae = a muddled, foolish man, Cic.

Scōpās -ae, m. (Σκόπας), a famous sculptor of Paros.

scōpes -um, f. (σκῶπες), a kind of owl, Plin.

scōpio -ōnis, f. the stalk of a bunch of grapes, Plin.

scōpŷlosus -a -um (scopulus), rocky, full of cliffs, craggy. **I.** Lit., mare, Cic. **II.** Fig., intelligo quam scopuloso difficilique in loco verser, Cic.

scōpŷlus -i, m. (σκόπελος). **I.** a rock, crag, cliff; esp., a rock in the sea; ad scopulos alidi, Caes.; affligi, Cic.; poet., of a promontory, infames scopuli, Acrocerania, Hor.; in comparisons, o scopulis undāque ferocior, Ov. **II.** Fig., A. Gen., ad scopulum ire, to be ruined, Lucr. B. Esp., a rock, cliff (as symbolical of danger, difficulty, peril); in hos scopulos incidere vitae, Cic.; of persons, vos geminae voragine scopulique reipublicae (of Piso and Gabinius), Cic.

scōpus -i, m. (σκοπός), a mark set up to shoot at, Suet.

scordŷon -ŷi, n. (σκόρδŷον), a plant having an odour of garlic (Teucrium scordium, Linn.), Plin.

Scordus -i, m. (τὸ Σκόρδον ὄρος), a mountain in Illyria barbara or Romana, on the borders of Moesia and Macedonia.

scōria -ae, f. (σκόρπια), dross or slag (of metals), Plin.

scorpæa -ae, f. (σκόρπαινα), a sea-scorpion, Plin.

scorpio -ōnis, m. and **scorpiŷus** (-ōs) -i, m. (σκορπίων). **I.** a scorpion, Ov. **II.** Transf., a, the Scorpion, as one of the signs of the Zodiac, b, a military engine for throwing missiles, Caes.; c, a prickly salt-water fish (Cottus scorpio, Linn.), Plaut.; d, a prickly plant (Spartium scorpius, Linn.), Plin.

scorpiōnŷus -a -um (scorpio), of or relating to a scorpion, Plin.

scorpiŷuron -i, n. (σκόρπιŷουρον), a plant, scorpion's tail, heliotrope, Plin.

scortator -ōris, m. (scortor), a fornicator, Hor.

scortēus -a -um (scortum), of or relating to hides, leathern, made of leather, Mart.; subst.,

scortēa -ae, f. a leathern garment, Mart.

scortillum -i, m. (dim. of scortum), a little harlot, Cat.

scortor, 1. dep. (scortum), to whore, Plaut.

scortum -i, n. **I.** a skin, hide, Varr. **II.** a prostitute, Cic.

scrēator -ōris, m. (screo), one who hawks or hems, Plaut.

scrēatus -ŷis, m. (screo), a hawking, hemming, Terr.

scrēo, 1. to hawk, hem, Plaut.

scriba -ae, m. (scribo), a clerk or secretary; a, in a public capacity, a clerk in the service of the senate or the higher magistrates; scriba aedilicis, Cic.; b, of private persons, private secretary; scriba meus, Cic.

scriblita -ae, f. a kind of tart, Plaut.

scribo, scripsi, scriptum, 3. (root SCRIB, SCRIP, connected with ΓΡΑΦ-ω, as sculpo with γλύφω), to engrave with a sharp-pointed pencil, draw lines. **I.** 1, gen., lineam, Cic.; 2, to draw, sketch, make an outline of; scribatur tibi forma et situs agri, Hor. **II.** to write. A. Gen., literam, Cic.; meā manu scriptae literae, Cic. B. Esp. 1, to write a letter to; alicui, Cic.; ad aliquem, Cic.; ad aliquem de aliquo, (to recommend a person in writing to some one else) accuratissime, Cic.; pass., with acc. and infin., scribitur nobis multitudinem

convenisse, Cic.; **2**, to beg, entreat, command by letter; with ut or ne and the subj., velim domum ad te scribas ut mihi tui libri pateant, Cic.; Scipioni scribendum, ne bellum remitteret, Liv.; with subj. alone, scribit Labieno, veniat, Caes.; **3**, to write, put down in writing, compose, prepare; libros, Cic.; leges, Cic.; senatus consultum, Cic.; absol., (a) like the English, to write, i.e., to compose a literary work; se ad scribendi studium contulit, Cic.; (b) to treat of in writing; hac super re scribam ad te, Cic.; (y) to compose a legal instrument, to draw up, write drafts; haec urbana militia respondendi, scribendi, cavendi, Cic.; **4**, with double acc., to appoint in writing; aliquem heredem, Cic.; **5**, commercial t. t., to give an order for the payment of money; scribe decem a Nerio, let the debtor pay 10,000 sesterces through (the money-changer) Nerius, Hor.; **6**, to write about, describe, celebrate in writing; Marium, Cic.; scriberis Vario fortis, Hor.; **7**, polit. t. t., to enrol soldiers, colonists, etc., supplementum legionibus, Cic.; quinque milia colonorum Capuam, Liv.; transf., scribe tui gregis hunc, enrol him as one of your friends, Hor.

scrinium -ii, n. a cylindrical case, casket, or box for books, papers, unguents, etc., Sall.; Hor.

Scribonius -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

scriptio -ōnis, f. (scribo). **I.** writing, the art of writing, Cic. **II.** Esp., writing, written composition; nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, Cic.

scriptio, 1. (intens. of scribo). **I.** to write frequently; et haec et si quid aliud ad me scribas velim vel potius scriptites, Cic. **II.** to write, compose; orationes multas, Cic.

scriptor -ōris, m. (scribo). **I.** a writer, clerk, secretary, Cic. **II.** a writer, author, composer, narrator; **1**, a, with genit., rerum suarum domestici scriptores et nuntii, Cic.; scriptor rerum, a historian, Liv.; **b**, absol., an author, writer; of orators, subtilis scriptor (Lysias), Cic.; of historians, Sall.; of poets, Hor.; **2**, polit. t. t., a composer, one who draws up; legis, Cic.

scriptula -ōrum, n. (dim. of scriptum), the lines on a draught-board, Ov.

scriptum -i, n. (scribo). **I.** a line drawn on a draught-board; ludere duodecim scriptis, to play at draughts, Cic. **II.** anything written, a writing; **1**, gen., Latina scripta, Cic.; mandare scriptis, Cic.; **2**, esp., a, a written decree, a law, Cic.; **b**, the text or letter of a work; quum videtur scriptoris voluntas cum scripto ipso dissentire, Cic.

scriptura -ae, f. (scribo), a writing. **I.** Gen., Plin. **II.** Esp., a composing in writing, written composition. **A.** Lit., scriptura assidua ac diligens, Cic.; scripturā aliquid persequi, Tac.; **2**, testamentary disposition; deinde ex superiore et ex inferiori scriptura docendum id, quod quaeratur, Cic.; a tax or rent paid for the public pastures; vectigal ex scriptura, Cic.; magistri scripturae, Cic.

scripulum (scripulum) -i, n. (another form of scrupulus), a scruple, the smallest part of a weight or mass. **I.** Lit., $\frac{1}{2}$ part of an uncia; argenti scripulum, Cic. **II.** Transf., the smallest portion of a degree (in astronomy), a minute, Plin.

scrobiculus -i, m. (dim. of scrobis), a little ditch, Plin.

scrobis -is, c. a ditch, Verg.; a grave, Tac.

scrofa -ae, f. (γρομφάς), a breeding sow, Varr.

scrofipascus -i, m. (scrofa and pascō), a keeper of pigs, Plaut.

scrupēda and **scrupipēda** -ae, f. hobbling, limping, Plaut.

scrupēus -a -um (scrupus), consisting of sharp stones, rugged, rough; spelunca, Verg.

scrupōsus -a -um (scrupus), rough, rugged, Luer.

scrupulōse, adv. (scrupulosus), accurately, exactly, scrupulously, Quint.

scrupulōsus -a -um (scrupulus). **I.** Lit., full of sharp stones, rough, rugged; cotes, Cic.

II. Fig., exact, accurate, scrupulous, precise, Plin.

scrupulum = scripulum (q. v.).

scrupulus -i, m. (dim. of scrupus), lit., a small stone; -fig., uneasiness, care, disquiet, anxiety, doubt, scruple; scrupulum alicui injicere, Cic.; scrupulus tenuissimus residet, Cic.; scrupulum ex animo evellere, Cic.

scrūpus -i, m. **I.** a sharp stone, Petr. **II.** Fig., anxiety, disquiet, care, Cic.

scrūta -ōrum, n. (γρύπη), frippery, trash, trumpery, Hor.

scrūtatio -ōnis, m. (scrutor), a searching, investigating, Quint.

scrūtator -ōris, m. (scrutor), one who searches, investigates, examines, Suet.

scrutor, 1. dep. (scruta). **I.** to search into, search through, investigate accurately, examine, inspect. **A.** Lit., domos, naves, Cic.; Alpes, Cic.; abdita loca, Sall. **B.** Fig., to examine thoroughly, to seek for; locos ex quibus argumenta eruamus, Cic. **II.** to search into, find out; arcanum, Hor.; mentes deum, Ov.

sculpo, culpsi, sculptum, 3. (root SCULP, Gr. ΤΑΥΕ, γλύφω), to carve, hew, grave, cut, chisel; ebur, a statue of ivory, Ov.

sculpōnēae -ārum, f. wooden shoes, Plaut.

sculptilis -e (sculpo), carved, hewn, cut; opus dentis Numidae, work in ivory, Ov.

sculptura -ae, f. (sculpo), raised work in wood, ivory, marble, gems, sculpture, Quint.

scurra -ae, m. **I.** a dandy, beau, man about town, a fine gentleman; scurrae locupletes, Cic. **II.** a jester, buffoon, a parasite who earned his dinner at the tables of the great by witty conversation; Zeno Socratem scurrām Atticum fuisse dicebat, Cic.; scurra vagus, non qui certum praesepe teneret, Hor.

scurrilis -e (scurra), like a buffoon, mocking, jeering; jocus, Cic.; dicacitas, Cic.

scurrilitas -ātis, f. (scurrilis), buffoonery, Tac.

scurriliter, adv. (scurrilis), like a buffoon, Plin.

scurror, 1. dep. (scurra), to play the buffoon; scurrantis speciem praebere, Hor.

scūtale -is, n. (scutum), the thong of a sling, Liv.

scūtārius -ii, m. (scutum), a shield-maker, Plaut.

scūtātus -a -um (scutum), armed with a shield; cohortes, Caes.

scūtella -ae, f. (dim. of scutra), a little flat dish or salver; dulciculae potionis, Cic.

scūtica (scýtica) -ae, f. (σκυτική, from σκυτός, leather), a whip, lash, Hor.

scutigērus -i, m. (scutum and gerō), a shield-bearer, armour-bearer, Plaut.

scūtra -ae, f. a tray, dish, salver, Plaut.

scūtula -ae, f. (σκυτάλη) **I.** a roll, for moving heavy weights, Caes. **II.** a small tray or dish, Mart. **III.** a diamond or lozenge-shaped figure, Tac.

Scūtūlātus -a -um (scutula), *lozenge or diamond-shaped fabrics woven in checks*, Juv. Plur. subst., **scūtūlāta** -ōrum, n. (sc. vestimenta), *clothes made of such fabrics*, Juv.

scūtulum -i, n. (dim. of scutum), *a little shield*, Cic.

scutum -i, n. (σκῦτος, leather), *a large quadrangular shield, made of wood covered with hides (clipeus, a smaller oval shield of metal); pedestre (of a foot-soldier)*, Liv.; *scutum abjicere*, Cic.; *scuto vobis magis quam gladio opus est*, Liv.

Scylācēum -i, n. *a town in Lower Italy, now Squillace; navifragum*, Verg.; hence, **Scylācēus** -a -um, *relating to Scylaceum; litora*, Ov.

Scylla -ae, f. (Σκύλλα). **I.** *a lofty rock at the entrance to the straits between Sicily and Italy, opposite to the whirlpool Charybdis, dangerous for sailors; personif., daughter of Phorcus, changed by Circe into a monster, with dogs about the lower part of her body*. **II.** *daughter of Nisus, king in Megara, who cut off her father's hair, on which his happiness depended, and was turned into the bird Ciris*. Hence, **Scyllaeus** -a -um (Σκυλλᾶϊος), *belonging to Scylla*. Subst., **Scyllaeum** = **Scylla** **I.**, *a rock*; transf., **Scyllaeum** *illud aeris alieni*, Cic.

scymnus -i, m. (σκῦμνος), *a young animal, whelp*; *leonum*, Lucr.

scyphus -i, m. (σκύφος), *a drinking-cup, goblet*; *inter scyphos, over our wine, in our cups*, Cic.; *vadit in eundem carcerem atque in eundem paucis post annis scyplum (cup of poison) Socrates*, Cic.

Scyriās, v. **Scyros**.

Scyrōn = **II. Sciron** (q.v.).

Scyros (-ōs) -i, f. (Σκύρος), *an island in the Aegean Sea, near Euboea, now Sciros, where Achilles concealed himself in woman's clothes, the residence of Lycomedes, whose daughter Deidamia was the mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles*. Hence, **A. Scyriās** -adis, f. *of Scyros*; *puella, Deidamia*, Ov. **B. Scyrinus** -a -um, *of Scyros*; *pubes*, Verg.; *membra (of Pyrrhus)*, Ov.

scytāla -ae, f. and **scytālē** -ēs, f. (σκυτάλη), *a roller*; hence, *the roller used by the Spartans, around which they bound strips, and thus wrote their despatches, so that the despatches which were unwound could only be read by being rolled round a similar stick*; hence, *meton., a secret despatch*, Nep.

Scythēs (Scythā) -ae, m. (Σκυθῆς), *a Scythian*. Plur., **Scythae**, *the Scythians, a name of various meaning, sometimes including all the nomadic tribes to the north of the Black and the Caspian Seas*. Hence, **A. Scythia** -ae, f. (Σκυθία), *Scythia*. **B. Scythicus** -a -um (Σκυθικός), *Scythian*; *amnis, the Tanais*, Hor. **C. Scythis** -idis, f. *a Scythian woman*. **D. Scythissa** -ae, f. *a Scythian woman*.

1. **sē (sēd)**, prep. = *without*. **I.** With abl., *se fraude esto*, ap. Cic. **II.** Prep. *insepar.*, *a*, = *without*, *as securus (= sine cura)*; *b*, = *apart*, e.g., *sepono*.

2. **sē** = *semi, half*, as *semiodus*.

3. **sē** = *sex, six*, as *semestris*.

4. **sē**, acc. and abl. of *sui* (q.v.).

Sēbēthos (Sēbētos) -i, m. *a river in Campania, near Neapolis*. Hence, **Sēbēthis (Sēbētis)** -idis, f. *of Sebethos*; *nympha*, Verg.

sēbōsus -a -um (*sebum*), *full of tallow, tallowy*, Plin.

sēbum (sēvum) and saevum -i, n. *tallow, suet, fat, grease*, Caes.

sēcāle -is, n. *a species of grain, perhaps rye*, Plin.

sēcāmenta -ōrum, n. (*seco*), *carved work*; Plin.

sēcōdo -cessi -cessum, 3. *to go apart, go away, withdraw*. **I.** Gen., *a*, of persons, *secedant improbi*, Cic.; *b*, of things, *to be distant*; *tantum secessit ab inis terra*, Cic. **II.** Esp., *a*, *to withdraw, retire, go aside*; in *abditam partem aedium*, Sall.; *ad deliberandum*, Liv.; *b*, *to withdraw, secede*; *plebis a patribus secessit*, Sall.; in *sacrum montem*, Liv.

sēcerno -crēvi -crētum, 3. *to separate, sever, part, sunder, set apart*. **I.** Lit., *nihil praedae in publicum*, Liv.; with *ab* and the abl., *se* with *a bonis*, Cic.; *inermes ab armatis*, Liv.; with *ex* and the abl., *aliquem e grege imperatorem velut inaeestimabilem*, Liv. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., *animum a corpore*, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, *to distinguish*; *blandum amicum a vero*, Cic.; poet., with *abl.* alone, *honestum turpi*, Hor.; 2, *to set aside, to reject*; *frugalissimum quemque*, Cic.; *contraria non fugere*, sed *quasi-secernere*, Cic.

sēcēspīta -ae, f. (*seco*), *a sacrificial knife*, Suet.

secessio -ōnis, f. (*secedo*). **I.** *a going on one side*; *secessionem factā*, Liv.; esp. for a conference or parley, *secessionem subscriptorum*, Cic.; *milites vesperi secessionem faciunt, collect together*, Caes. **II.** *a political withdrawal, secession*; *populi*, Caes.; in *Aventinum montem*, Liv. Plur., *secessiones plebei*, Cic.

secessus -ūs, m. (*secedo*). **I.** *a going away*; *avium, migration*, Plin. **II.** *retirement, retreat*, Ov.; hence, *meton.*, (a) *a place of retirement, a retreat*, esp., *a summer place of residence*, Verg.; (β) *a recess*; *longus, a bay running far into the land*, Verg.

seclūdo -clūsi -clūsum, 3. (*cludo*, i.e., *claudio*), *to shut off*. **I.** *to shut away, shut up apart*; *antro seclusa*, Verg.; transf., *inclusum supplicium atque a conspectu parentium ac liberum seclusum*, Cic. **II.** *to sever, separate, sunder*, Cic.; *munitioe fumen a monte*, Caes.; transf., *curas, to banish*, Verg.

sēcūs, v. **secus**.

sēcūsus -a -um, *partic. of secludo*.

sēco, *sēcūi*, *sectum*, but *sēcātūrus*, 1. *to cut*, connected with German *sägen*, English *to saw*), *to cut, cut off, cut in pieces*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *pabula*, Caes.; *unguis sectus*, Hor. **B.** Esp., 1, *medical t. t., to cut off, amputate, to cut surgically*; *varices Mario*, Cic.; 2, *to cut, geld, castrate*, Mart. **II.** Transf., 1, *to tear, wound, scratch, injure, hurt*; *securum corpora vepres*, Verg.; *si quem podagra secat, tormentis*, Cat.; 2, *to cut through, run through, sail through, traverse*; *avis secat aethera pennis*, Verg.; *aequor puppe*, Ov. **III.** Fig., 1, *to lash in words, satirise*; *urbem*, Pers.; 2, *to divide*; *causas in plura genera*, Cic.; hence, *a*, *to settle, decide*; *lites*, Hor.; *b*, *to pursue, follow up*; *apem secare*, Verg.

secrētō, adv. (*secretus*), *separately*; *consilia secreto ab aliis coquebant*, Liv.; *eadem secreto ab aliis quaerit*, Caes.; *secreto hoc audi, tecum habeto*, Cic.

secrētus -a -um, p. adj. (from *secerno*), *separate, apart*. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., 1, gen., *arva*, Verg.; *imperium*, Liv.; 2, esp., *separate, solitary*; *colles*, Tac.; *secreta petere loca*, Hor. **B.** Fig., *a*, *deprived of*; with *abl.*, *secreta cibo natura*, Lucr.; with *genit.*, *corpora secreta teporis*, Lucr.; *b*, *secret*; *artes*, Ov.; *nec quicquam secretum alter ab altero habent*, Liv. **II.** Subst., **secrētum** -i, n. 1, *retirement, solitude, a solitary place*; *secreta Sibyllae*, Verg.; *abducere*

aliquem in secretum, Liv.; in secreto, Liv.; 2, a secret, mystery; omnium secreta rimari, Tac.; in secretis eius, in his private papers, Suet.

secta -ae, f. (sequor); a mode of life, procedure, conduct, plan. **I** Gen., nos qui hanc sectam rationemque vitae secuti sumus, Cic. **II** Esp., 1, political method, party; sequi eius auctoritatem cuius sectam atque imperium secutus est, Cic.; 2, a philosophical school, sect; philosophorum sectam secutus es, Cic.

sectarius -a -um (seco), cut, gelded, Plant.

sectator -ōris, m. (sector), a follower, hanger on; plur., a suite of attendants, train, retinue. **A** Gen., lex Fabia quae est de numero sectatorum, dependents, clients, Cic. **B** a member of a sect or school, Tac.

sectilis -e (seco). **I** cut, cloven; ebur, Ov.; pavimenta, made up of small pieces; mosaic, Suet. **II** that can be cut or cloven, Mart.

sectio -ōnis, f. (seco). **I** a cutting, cutting up, Plin. **II** the buying up of confiscated property, both of the goods of proscribed persons and of booty taken in war, and of inheritances which lapsed to the state; ad illud sectionis scelus accedere, Cic.; exercendis apud aerarium sectionibus famosus, Cic.; concr. = property of this kind put up to auction; cuius praedae sectio non venierit, Cic.; sectionem eius oppidi universam Caesar vendidit, Caes.

sectivus -a -um (seco), that can be cut or chopped up, Plin.

1. **sector** -ōris, m. (seco), 1, a cutter; col-lorum, a cut-throat, Cic.; 2, a buyer of confiscated or other public property; bonorum, Cic.; Pompeii, of the property of Pompey, Cic.

2. **sector**, 1. dep. (intens. of sequor), to follow eagerly, continually. **I** Lit., 1, in a friendly way, to accompany constantly, run after; a, aliquem totos dies, Cic.; b, as a servant, to be in the train of; ii servi ubi sunt? Chrysogonum sectantur, Cic.; 2, in a hostile manner, to run after in order to ridicule, to harass; a, ut pueri eum sectentur, Cic.; b, to follow animals in the chase, to hunt, pursue; leporem, Hor.; apros, Verg. **II** Transf., 1, to strive after, pursue eagerly; praedam, Caes.; virtutes, Tac.; 2, to try to find out.; mitte sectari quo, etc., Hor.

sectrix -trix, f. (sector), she that purchases the confiscated property of the proscribed, Plin.

sectura -ae, f. (seco). **I** a cutting, Plin. **II** Meton., a place where something is cut or dug out; aerariae secturae, copper-mines, Caes.

secubitus -ūs, m. (secumbo), a sleeping alone, Ov.

secūbo -ūi, 1. to sleep alone, sleep by one's self. **I** Lit., Ov., Liv. **II** to live a solitary life, Prop.

secūlaris = saecularis (q. v.).

secūlum = saeculum (q. v.).

secum = cum se, v. sui and cum.

secundant -ōrum, m. (secundus), soldiers of the second legion, Liv.

secundarius -a -um (secundus), belonging to the second rank or class, of second-rate quality; panis, Suet.; of abstr., status de tribus secundarius, Cic.; subst., **secundarium** -ii, n. secondary matter of discussion, Cic.

1. **secundō**, adv. (secundus). **I** in the second place, Cic. **II** for the second time, Lucr.

2. **secundo**, 1. (secundus), to make favourable, to favour, bless, assist, second; dii incepta secudent, Verg.; secundante vento, Tac.

secundum, adv. and prep. (secundus). **I** Adv., 1, afterwards, behind; ite hac secundum,

Plaut.; 2, secondly, in the next place, Cic. **II** Prep. with acc., after. **A** In space, 1, close behind; aram, Plaut.; 2, along, close along, by, near to; secundum mare, Cic. **B** In time and order of events, 1, lit., a, of time, after; secundum comitia, Cic.; secundum haec, after this, Liv.; secundum quietem, in a dream, Cic.; b, of order, after, next to; secundum te, nihil mihi amicus est solitudine, Cic.; heres secundum filiam, next after the daughter, Cic.; 2, transf., a, according to, in accordance with; secundum naturam vivere, Cic.; b, legal t. t., in favour of, to the advantage of; decernere secundum aliquem, Cic.

secundus -a -um (sequor), following. **I** Gen., 1, of time, lumine secundo, on the following day, Enn.; mensa, the dessert, Cic.; 2, in succession, following the first, second; a, lit., id secundum erat de tribus, Cic.; heres, a person to inherit in case the first heir dies, Cic.; partes secundae, the second rôle, Cic.; hence, subst., (a) **secundae** -arum, f. the second rôle; agere, Sen.; fuit M. Crassi quasi secundarum, was second fiddle to Crassus, followed after him, Cic.; (b) **secunda** -ae, f. (sq. hora), the second hour; ad secundam, Hor.; b, fig., (a) second in rank, next, following; secundus ad principatum, Cic.; (b) second in value, second-rate, inferior; panis, Hor.; nulli Campanorum secundus, Liv. **II** Esp., following easily or willingly. **A** Lit., 1, of persons, dum ridetur fictis Balatrone secundo, Hor.; 2, of wind or tide, following (i. e., favourable); a, of water, secundo flumine, with the stream, Caes.; b, of wind, navem secundis ventis cursum tenentem, Cic.; vento secundissimo, Cic.; c, of sails filled with a favourable wind, secunda vela dato, Ov.; 3, of things, curruque (dat.) volans dat lora secundo, Verg. **B** Fig., a, favourable, favouring; voluntas contionis, Cic.; secundo populo, with the goodwill of the people, Cic.; secundo Marte, with success in battle, Verg.; leges secundissimae plebi, Liv.; b, fortunate, successful; secundissimum proelium, Caes.; res secundae, prosperity, Cic.; subst., **secundum** -i, n. prosperity, Nep.; plur., secunda, Hor.

secūre, adv. (securus). **I** composedly, tranquilly, unconcernedly, Suet. **II** securely, safely, Plin.

secūricūla -ae, f. (dim. of securis), a little axe, Plaut.

secūrifēr -fēra -fērūm (securis and fero), carrying an axe, Ov.

secūrigōr -gēra -gērūm (securis and gero), carrying an axe; puellae, the Amazons, Ov.

secūris -is, acc. -im, abl. -i, f. (seco), an axe, hatchet. **I** A Lit., for felling trees, Verg.; as a weapon of war, a battle-axe, Verg.; for killing victims at a sacrifice, Verg.; esp., for executing criminals, the headsmen's axe; securi ferire, percutere, Cic.; saevus securi Torquatus (who had his own son beheaded), Verg.; prov., securi Tenediā (Τενεΐδ᾽ ἀπὸ λείκει), with the extremest severity (from king Tenes of Tenedos, who executed every person who accused an innocent man), Cic. **B** Fig., wound, injury, disaster; graviorem infligere securim reipublicae, Cic. **II** Meton., (as secures, fasces and virgæ were carried by the lictors of the highest magistrates at Rome), supreme power, Roman supremacy; a, plur., Gallia securibus subjecta, completely subdued, Caes.; b, sing., Germania colla Romanae praebens animosa securi, Ov.

secūritās -ātis, f. (securus). **I** freedom from care. **A** In a good sense, peace of mind, quiet, Cic. **B** In a bad sense, carelessness, indifference, Tac. **II** Transf., freedom from danger, securitū, Tac.

sēcūrus -a -um (l. se and cura), *free from care*. **I.** Lit., *unconcerned, fearless, tranquil*; a, of persons, animus securus de aliqua re, Cic.; securior ab aliquo, Liv.; with genit., amorum, Verg.; fumae, Ov.; with dep. Interrog. sent., quid Tiridaten terreat, unice securus, Hor.; non securus, followed by ne and the subj., ne quis etiam errore labatur vestram quoque non sum securus, Liv.; b, of inanimate things, (a) *untroubled, cheerful*; quies, Ov.; olus, *simple, plain meal*, Hor.; with genit., sint tua vota licet secura repulsae, safe against, Ov.; (β) in a bad sense, *negligent, careless*; castrensis jurisdictio, Tac. **II.** Transf., *safe, secure*; tempus, locus, Liv.

1. sēcus, n. indecl. = *sexus, sex*; virile et muliebre secus, Liv.

2. sēcūs, adv. (root SEC, SEQ, whence sequor). **I.** Posit., **A.** Adv., a, *otherwise, not so*; secus est, non (hau) secus, just as, foll. by atque (ac) quam, etc.; longe secus, far otherwise, Cic.; b, *not right, not well, badly* (opposed to preceding recte, bene, beate, etc.); recte an secus, rightly or wrongly, Cic.; aut beate aut secus vivere, happily or the reverse, Cic.; secus existimare de aliquo, Cic.; c, *less*; neque multo secus in iis virum, Tac. **B.** Prep. with acc. = secundum, Cato. **II.** Compar., **sēcūius** (sēcūus) and **sēcūius** (sēcūus), **1.** otherwise, not so; non setius ut, not otherwise than, just as, Verg.; non setius uritur quam, Ov.; **2.** = minus, less; nillo and nihilo setius (sequius), none the less, Cic.; hau) setius and non setius, Verg.; **3.** less well, badly; invitus quod sequius sit de meis civibus loquor, Liv.

sēcūtor -ōris, m. (sequor), *a gladiator armed with a sword and shield who fought with a retiarius*, Juv.

1. sēd, v. 1. se.

2. sēd (old Latin sēt), conj. (connected with sēd = se, without). **I.** but, yet; **1.** to limit or qualify a person's statement, Cic.; sed enim, Cic.; sed enimvero, Liv.; sed autem, Verg.; **2.** esp., a, to express an ascending climax, sed etiam, but also, nay rather; avarissimae sed etiam crudelissimae, Cic.; consilium deficit, sed etiam obfuit, Cic.; b, in transitions, but, yet; (a) in returning to a previous subject, sed redeamus ad Hortensium, Cic.; (β) in resuming a discourse after a parenthesis, ut peroravit (nam . . . pereravit), sed ut peroravit, etc., Cic.; c, in breaking off discourse, but, yet; sed haec haecnecus, Cic. **II.** To limit or qualify a previous negative sent., but; esp., in the phrases non modo (non solum, non tantum), sed etiam (quoque), not only . . . but also; non modo (solum) . . . sed, not only . . . but even; negotiis non interfuit solum, sed praefuit, Cic.

sēdāmen -inis, n. (sedo), *a sedative*, Sen.

sēdātē, adv. (sedatus), *quietly, composedly, tranquilly*; placide atque sedate, constanter et sedate dolorem ferre, Cic.; of discourse, sedate placideque labi, Cic.

sēdātio -ōnis, f. (sedo), *an allaying, soothing, assuaging of violent emotion or passion*; animi, Cic.; maerendi, Cic.; plur., sedationes (animi), Cic.

sēdātus -a -um, p. adj. (from sedo), *quiet, composed, tranquil*; homo, Cic.; sedato gradu abire, Liv.; animus sedatior, Cic.

sēdēcēs, adv. (sedecin), *sixteen times*, Plin.

sēdēcim and **sēdēcīm** (sex and decem), *sixteen*, Cues.

sēdēcūla -ae, f. (dim. of sedes), *a low seat or stool*, Cic.

sēdentārius -a -um (sedens), *sitting, sedentary*; sutor, Plaut

sēdēo, sēdi, 2. to sit. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., **1.** a, of persons, with in and the abl., in sella, in solio, in equo, Cic.; with abl. alone, carpento, sede regia, Liv.; absol., quum tot summi oratores sedeat, Cic.; b, of animals, to settle; cornia sedet in humo, Ov.; **2.** esp., of magistrates, to sit in council, sit in judgment; Scaevola (tribuno) in rostris sedente, Cic.; pro tribunali, Cic.; in tribunali, Cic. **B.** Transf., of things, to settle, sink down; sedet nebula densior campo, Liv.; sedisse montes, Tac.; of food, to settle, be digested; esca quae tibi sederit, Hor. **II.** With a notion of endurance. **A.** Lit., **1.** to remain in one place, settle, stay; also with the notion of to be inactive, idle; in villa totos dies, Cic. Coreyras, Cic.; desidens domi, Liv.; sedit qui timuit, remained at home, Hor.; consulibus sedentibus, Cic.; prov., compressis manibus sedere, to sit with folded hands, Liv.; **2.** esp., a, to sit as a suppliant at the altar of some god; meliora deos sedet omnia poscens, Verg.; b, milit. t. t., to remain encamped, to sit down before a place, to remain inactive; Arretii ante moenia, Liv. **B.** Transf., **1.** lit., a, to be firmly settled; in liquido sederunt ossa cetero, Ov.; b, of weapons, to be fixed, to be fastened, to stick; clava sedet in ore viri, Ov.; **2.** fig., a, to remain fast, unchanged; pallor in ore sedet, Ov.; b, of resolves, to be firmly determined, to remain fixed; idque pio sedet Aeneas, Verg.

sēdes -is, f. (sedeo), *a seat*. **I.** Lit., **1.** a stool, chair, throne; sedes honoris, sella curulis, Cic.; sedes ponere, Liv.; priores sedes tenere, the first rank, Hor. **II.** Transf., a, an abode, habitation, place of settlement, home; sedes fundatur Veneri, a temple, Verg.; sceleratorum, the infernal regions, Cic.; eam sibi domum sedaeque deligere, Cic.; plur., sedes sanctae penatium deorumque, Cic.; his sedibus sese continere, Cic.; esp., (a) the grave; sedibus hunc refer ante suis et conde sepulchro, Verg.; (β) the dwelling-place of the soul, the body; anima misera de sede volens exire, Ov.; b, of things, place, seat, spot, base, foundation; turrim convellimus altis sedibus, Verg.; suis sedibus convulsa Roma, Cic.; montes moliri sede sua, Liv.

sēdile -is, n. (sedeo), *a seat*; (a) sing., Verg.; (β) plur., sēdilia, a row of seats or benches in the theatre or elsewhere, Hor.; benches for rowers, Verg.

sēdimentum -i, n. (sedeo), *a settling, sediment*, Plin.

sēditio -ōnis, f. (from sed = se, apart, and itio), *a dissension*. **I.** Between individuals, dissension, quarrel; domestica (of brothers), Liv.; crescit favore turbida seditio, Ov. **II.** Between members of a political union, esp., citizens and soldiers, a civil or military revolt, insurrection, sedition, rising, mutiny. **A.** **1.** lit., militaris, Liv.; seditionem ac discordiam concitare, Cic.; seditionum coercere, Liv.; contare, Cic.; facere, Caes.; restringere, Cic.; personif., as an attendant of Fama; Seditio repens, Ov.; **2.** meton., the rebels, Liv. **B.** Transf., rising, tumult; intestina corporis, Liv.; iracundia dissidens a ratione seditio quaedam, Cic.

sēditiosē, adv. with compar. and superl. (seditiosus), *seditiously*, Cic.

sēditiosus -a -um (seditio). **I.** seditious, turbulent; civis, Cic.; triumviri seditiosissimū Cic. **II.** restless; seditiosa ac tumultuosa vita, Cic.

sēdo, 1. (cansat of sedeo). **I.** Lit., to cause to settle; pulverem, Paedr. **II.** to settle, soothe, still, calm, allay, assuage, put an end to, extinguish; bellum, pugnam, Cic.; incensia, Liv.; invidiam, Cic.; impetum populi, Cic.; iram, Plin.; seditionem, Cic.; lites eorum, Cic.

sēdūco -dūxi -ductum, 3. *to take or lead a part.* I. Lit., a, in order to speak secretly to a person; aliquem, Cic.; aliquem a debita peste, to lead aside and so rescue from danger, Cic.; b, of things, vacuos ocellos, to turn aside, Prop.; stipitem, to push aside, Ov.; vina paulum seducta, placed aside, Ov. II. Transf., a, post., to separate, sever; seducit terras unda duas, Ov.; seducunt castra, divide into two, Ov.; b, to exclude; consilia seducta plurimū conscientia, Liv.

sēductio -ōnis, f. (seduco), a leading or drawing aside; testium, Cic.

sēductus -a -um, p. adj. (from seduco), remote, distant; recessus gurgitis, Ov.

sēdūlō = sedulo (q.v.).

sēdilitas -ātis, f. (sedulus), assiduity, zeal, application, Cic.

sēdūlō, adv. (sedulus), a, busily, zealously; sedulo argumentaris, Cic.; b, purposely, designally, Liv.

sēdulus -a -um (from sedeo, as credulus from credo), busy, diligent, assiduous, sedulous, earnest, zealous; homo, Cic.; apis, Cic.; brachia, Ov.

sēdum -i, n. the plant houseleek, Plin.

Seduni -ōrum, m. a Helvetian people, near modern Sion.

seges -ētis, f. (perhaps from root SEC, Gr. ΤΕΚ-ω, that which is produced. I. the seed in a field, from its being sown to the crop being reaped; a, lit., laetae segetes, Cic.; seges farris est matura messi, Liv.; used of the vine, Verg.; b, fig., advantage; quae inde seges, Juv.; 2, transf., a thickly-packed mass or number; seges clipeata virorum, Ov.; telorum, Verg. II. Meton., a sown field; 1, a, lit., Cic.; b, fig., field, soil; quid odisset Clodium Milo segetem ac materiem suae gloriae? Cic.; 2, poet., transf., fruitful plains, fields; fert casiam non culta seges, Tib.; ubi prima paretur arboribus seges, Cic.

Sēgesta -ae, f. Roman name of the old town Acesta (Ἀκέρτα), on the north coast of Sicily, near Mount Eryx, now Castel a mare di Golfo. Hence, A. **Sēgestāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Sēgesta. B. **Sēgestenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Sēgesta.

sēgestre -is, n. (στράγγιον), a covering, wrapper of straw matting or skins, Plin.

segmentātus -a -um (segmentum), ornamented with a purple or gold border, bordered; cunae, Juv.

segmentum -i, n. (root SEC, whence seco). I. a piece cut off, cutting, shred; 1, lit., Plin.; 2, transf., a zone or region of the earth, Plin. II. Plur., segments, pieces of purple or cloth of gold sewn on the skirt of women's dresses, gold or purple border, Ov.

segnē, adv., v. segniter.

segnipēs -pēdis (segnis and pes), slow-footed, Juv.

segnis -e (root SEC, sequor), slow, slothful, tardy, sluggish, dilatory; a, absol., segniores castigat, Caes.; bellum, sluggishly prosecuted, Liv.; mors, a lingering death by poison, Liv.; b, with ad and acc., segnior ad respondendum, Cic.; nec ad citharam segnis nec ad arcum, Ov.; c, with in and the acc., non in Venerem segnes, Verg.; d, with genit., laborum, Tac.; e, with infin., solvere nodum, Hor.

segnitas -ātis, f. (segnis), sluggishness, tardiness, dilatoriness, Cic.

segnitēr and **segnō** (segnis), sluggishly, slothfully, slowly; a, posit., Liv.; b, compar., segnius, Liv.; esp. with preceding negative, nihil segnius, Sall.

segnitia -ae, f. and **segnitiēs** -is, f. (segnis), sluggishness, slothfulness, slowness, tardiness; a, lit., Cic.; b, transf., segnitia maris, calmness, Tac.

Sēgōdūnum -i, n. the chief town of the Rulenti, on the northern border of Gallia Narbonensis, now Rodez, Cic.

Segontia (Saguntia) and **Secontia** -ae, f. a town in Hispania Baetica, near modern Sigüenza.

Segontiaci -ōrum, m. a people in the south of Britain.

Segovax -actis, m. one of the British chiefs in Kent at the time of Caesar's invasion.

sēgrēgo, 1. (grer). I. to separate from the flock, segregate; oves, Phaedr. II. Transf., to separate, sever, remove; aliquem a numero civium, Cic.; aliquem a se, Cic.; virtutem a summo bono, Cic.

Sēgūsīāvī (Sēgūsīāni) -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Lugdunensis, in modern Feurs (Dép. de la Loire).

segutillum -i, n. the external indication of a gold-mine, Plin.

Sējānus, v. Sėjus.

sējūgātus -a -um, disjointed, separated; animi partem ab actione corporis sejugatam, Cic.

sējūges -ium, m. (sex and jugum), a chariot drawn by six horses abreast, Liv.

sejunctim, adv. (sejunctus), separately, Tib.

sejunctio -ōnis, f. (sejuncto), a separation, severance, Cic.

sejuncto -junxi -junctum, 3. to separate, sever, disjoin. I. Lit., Alpes Italianam a Gallia sejungunt, Nep.; se ab aliquo, Cic. II. Transf., 1, gen., se a libertate verborum, to refrain from, Cic.; bonum quod non possit ab honestate sejungi, Cic.; 2, esp., to distinguish; liberalitatem ac benignitatem ab ambitu atque largitione, Cic.

Sėjus -i, m. a Roman name, the most celebrated bearer of which was M. Sejus, a friend of Atticus and Cicero. Hence, **Sējānus** -a -um, relating to Sejus; subst., as name, L. Aelius Sejanus, son of Sejus Strabo, the praefectus praetorii of Tiberius.

sēlas, n. (σέλας), a species of fiery meteor, Sen.

selectio -ōnis, f. (seligo), a choosing out, selection; si selectio nulla sit ab his rebus quae, etc., Cic.

Sēleucēa (Sēleucia) -ae, f. (Σελευκεία), name of several towns. I. S. Babylonia: a town near the Tigris, on the canal connecting it with the Euphrates, built by Seleucus Nicator, now El-Madaten. II. S. Pieria: a town in Syria, not far from the Orontes, now ruins near Kapse. III. S. Trachēa: a town in Cilicia, now Selefkieh.

Sēleucus -i, m. (Σέλευκος), Nicator, a famous general of Alexander the Great, king of Syria.

sēlibra -ae, f. (for semilibra), half a pound, Liv.

sēligo -lēgi -lectum, 3. (se and lego), to choose, choose out, select. I. Gen., exempla, Cic. II. Esp., iudices selecti, the judges appointed by the praetor in a criminal case, Cic.

Sēlinūs -hūntis, f. (Σελινούς). I. a sea-port in Sicily, now Selinonto. II. a town in Cilicia, afterwards called Trajanopolis, now Selenti, Liv. Hence, adj., **Sēlinūsus** -a -um, belonging to Selinus.

sella -ae, f. (for sedla, from sedeo), a seat stool, settle. I. Gen., in sella sedere, Cic. II. Esp., 1, a work-stool, a stool or bench on which handicraftsmen sit; in foro sellam ponere, Cic.;

3, the stool of a teacher, Cic.; **3**, the curule stool, in full, *sella curulis*, on which the higher magistrates at Rome sat, Cic.; **4**, a throne, Nep.; **5**, a sedan-chair; *gestatoria*, Suet.

sellarius -a -um (*sella*), relating to a seat or stool; subst., **sellaria** -ae, f. a room furnished with seats, a sitting-room, Plin.

sellisternium -ii, n. (*sella* and *sterno*), a religious banquet in honour of goddesses, at which their images were placed on seats and food put before them, Tac.

sellula -ae, f. (dim. of *sella*), a little sedan-chair, Tac.

sellularius -a -um (*sellula*), of or relating to a seat; artifex, a handicraftsman who sat at his work; hence, subst., **sellularius** -ii, m. a handicraftsman, Cic.

semel, adv. numer. **I.** once, a single time; semel atque iterum, semel iterumque, once and again, twice, Cic.; semel atque iterum ac saepius, Cic.; plus quam semel, Cic.; non semel, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** the first time, firstly; foll. by iterum, deinde, item, etc., Cic. **B.** once; **a.**, quoniam semel ita vobis placuit, Cic.; **b.** once (of things which cannot be altered); qui semel vercundiae fines transierit, eum bene et naviter oportet esse impudentem, Cic. **C.** once, once for all; **a.**, semel exorari soles, Cic.; vitam semel finire, Liv.; **b.** in discourse, once for all, in a word, briefly; ut fundus semel indicaretur, Cic.

Sēmēla -ae, f. and **Sēmēlē** -ēs, f. (*Σεμήλη*), daughter of Cadmus, mother of Bacchus by Jupiter; she asked Jupiter to appear to her in his person as a god, and was consumed by the blaze of his majesty; Semeles puer, Bacchus, Hor. Hence, **Sēmēleus** and **Sēmēleus** -a -um, of Semele; Semeleia proles, Bacchus, Hor.

semen -inis, n. (root *SE*, whence *se-ro*, *se-vi*), the seed. **I. A.** Lit., **a.**, of plants, semen manu spargere, Cic.; **b.**, (a) of animals, creatae semine *Esturni*, Ov.; (β) of the elements of water, fire, stone, etc., Verg., Lucr. **B.** Meton., the seed; **1.** the race; Romanum, Cic.; regio semine orta, Liv.; **2.** descendant, child, offspring; caelestia semina, Ov.; semina Phoebi, Aesculapius, son of Phoebus, Ov. **II.** Fig., seed = cause, origin, author, instigator; stirps ac semen malorum omnium, Cic.

sementifer -fēra -fērum (*sementis* and *fero*), seed-bearing, fruitful, Verg.

sementis -is, acc. -em and -im, f. (*semen*), a sowing. **I. A.** lit., sementes maximas facere, Cic.; prov., ut sementem feceris, ita metes, Cic.; **b.** fig., malorum sementim or proscriptiois sementem facere, Cic. **II.** Meton., sementes, the young growing corn, Ov.

sementivus -a -um (*sementis*), of or relating to seed or seed-time; dies, Ov.

semento, 1. (*sementis*), to bear seed, Plin.

semestris (*semenstris*) -e (sex and mensis), of six months, six-monthly; **a.** = six months old; infans, Liv.; **b.** = limited to six months; regnum, Liv.; semestri vatum digitos circumligat auro, the ring of the tribunes of the soldiers worn for six months, Juv.

semesus -a -um (*semi* and *esus*), half-eaten, half-consumed; praeda, ossa, Verg.

semiladapertus -a -um (*semi* and *adaperio*), half-open, Ov.

semiambustus -a -um (*semi* and *amburo*), half-burnt, Suet.

semiānimis -e and **semiānimus** -a -um (*semi* and *anima*), half-alive, half-dead; corpora semiānima, Liv.

semilapertus -a -um (*semi* and *aperio*), half-open; portarum fores, Liv.

semibarbarus -a -um, semi-barbarous, Suet. **semibos** -bōvis, m. half-ox; vir, the Minotaur, Ov.

semicaper -pri, m. half-goat, Ov.

semicinctum -ii, n. (*semi* and *cinctus*), a narrow girdle or apron, Mart.

semicirculus -i, m. a semicircle, Col.

semicoctus -a -um (*semi* and *coquo*), half-cooked, Plin.

semicrematus -a -um (*semi* and *cremo*), half-burnt, Ov.

semicremus (*semi* and *cremo*), half-burnt, Ov.

semicrudus -a -um, half-raw, Suet.

semicubitalls -e, half a cubit in length, Liv.

semideus -a -um, half-divine; subst., a demigod, demigoddess; semideum genus, the Nereids, Ov.

semidoctus -a -um (*semi* and *doceo*), half-taught, half-learned; haec ut apud doctos et semidoctos ipse percurro, Cic.

semiermis (*semermis*) -e and **semiermus** (*semermus*) -a -um (*semi* and *arma*), half-armed, half-equipped, Liv.

semiesus = *semesus* (q.v.).

semifactus -a -um (*semi* and *facio*), half-done, half-finished, Tac.

semifer -fēra -fērum (*semi* and *ferus*), half-animal, half-bestial, half-man and half-animal.

I. Lit., pectus Tritonis, Verg.; subst., of the Centaurs, Ov. **II.** Transf., half-wild, half-savage. Subst., **semifer** -fēri, m. half a savage, Verg.

semifultus -a -um (*semi* and *fulcio*), half-propped, Mart.

semigermanus -a -um, half-German, Liv.

semigraecus -a -um, half-Greek, Suet.

semigravis -e, half-intoxicated, Liv.

semigro, 1. to go away, depart, remove from; a patre, Cic.

semihians -antis (*semi* and *hio*), half-open; labellum, Cat.

semihomo -hōminis, m. half a man. **I.** half a man and half an animal; Centauri, Ov. **II.** Transf., half-wild; Cacus, Verg.

semihora -ae, f. half an hour, Cic.

semilacer -cēra -cērum, half-torn, half-mangled, Cic.

semilavatus -a -um, half-washed, Cat.

semiliber -bēra -bērum, half-free, Cic.

semilixa -ae, m. half a sutler, used as a term of reproach, Liv.

semimarinus -a -um, half-marine, half in the sea; corpora (Scyllarum), Lucr.

semimas -māris, m. **I.** half-male, hermaphrodite, Liv. **II.** castrated; oves, Ov.

semimortuus -a -um, half-dead, Cat.

seminarium -a -um (*semen*), of or relating to seed; subst., **seminarium** -ii, n. a plantation, nursery; fig., equites seminarium senatus, Liv.; Catilinatum, Cic.; triumphum, Cic.

seminator -ōris, m. (*semino*), a producer, begetter, author; qui est verus omnium seminator malorum, Cic.

semīnex -nēcis, half-dead, Liv.

seminium -ii, n. (*semen*), a race or breed of animals, Lucr.

sēmīno, *i.* (semen). **I.** to sow, Col. **II.** to begot, produce, Plaut.; of plants, viscum, quod non sua semināt arbores, Verg.

sēmīnūdus -a -um, half-naked, Liv.; pedes prope seminūdus, nearly defenceless, without arms, Liv.

sēmīpāgānus -i, m. half a rustic, Pers.

sēmīpēdālīs -e, half a foot in dimension, Plin.

sēmīpēdānēs = semipedalis (q.v.).

sēmīperfectus -a -um (semi and perficio), half-finished, Suet.

sēmīpes -pēdis, m. a half-foot, Plin.

sēmīplēnus -a -um, half-full; naves, half-manned, Cic.; stationes, Liv.

sēmīpūtātus -a -um (semi and puto), half-pruned; vitis, Verg.

Sēmīrāmīs (**Sāmīrāmīs**, **Sāmērāmīs**) midis and midos, f. (**Sērapaus**), wife and successor of Ninus, king of Assyria.

sēmīrāsus -a -um (semi and rado), half-shaven, half-shorn, Cat.

sēmīrēductus -a -um (semi and reduco), half bent back, Ov.

sēmīrēfectus -a -um (semi and reficio), half-repaired, Ov.

sēmīrūtus -a -um (semi and ruo), half-ruined, half pulled down, half-destroyed; urbs, Liv.; castella, Tac.; plur. subst., **sēmīrūtā** ōrum, n. half-demolished places, Liv.

sēmīs -issis, m. and sometimes indecl. (semis, half, and as), the half of anything; esp., 1, half an as, Cic.; 2, as a rate of interest, = 6 per cent. per annum; semissibus magna copia, etc., there is plenty of money to be had at 6 per cent., Cic.; 3, as a measure of land, half a iuger, Liv.

sēmīsēpultus -a -um (semi and sepelio), half-buried, Ov.

sēmīsomnus -a -um, half-asleep, drowsy, Cic.

sēmīsūpinus -a -um, half-inclined backwards, Ov.

sēmītā -ae, f. a narrow path, footpath, foot-way. **I.** Lit., angustissimae semitae, Cic.; omnibus viis semitisque essedarios ex silvis emittebat, Cic. **II.** Fig., Aesopi semitā feci viam, I have amplified the materials in Aesop, Phaedr.; pecuniam, quae viā visa est exire ab isto, eandem semitā revertisse, Cic.

sēmītactus -a -um (semi and tango), half-touched, Mart.

sēmītārius -a -um (semita), frequenting lanes or by-paths, Cat.

sēmītectus -a -um (semi and tego), half-covered, Sen.

sēmīustūlātus = semustulatus (q.v.).

sēmīustus (**semustus**) -a -um (semi and uro), half-burnt; Enceladi semustum fulminis corpus, Verg.; in fig., se populare incendium priore consulatu semistum effugisse, Liv.

sēmīvir -viri, m. half-man. **I.** Lit., 1, half-man, half-animal; Chiron, the centaur, Ov.; bos, the Minotaur, Ov.; 2, a hermaphrodite, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, castrated, gelded, Juv.; 2, effeminate, womanly, Verg.

sēmīvivus -a -um, half-dead, almost dead. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Fig., voces, faint, Cic.

sēmīvocālīs -e, half-sounding; in grammar, subst., **sēmīvocales** -ium, f. (sc. litterae), semivowels, Quint

Sēmñōnes -um, m. a German people between the Elbe and the Weichsel, Tac.

sēmōdius -li, m. (semi and mōdius), a half-modius, Mart.

sēmōtus -a -um, p. adj. (from semoveo), remote, distant. **I.** Lit., locus a militibus semotus, Caes.; neut. plur. subst., quae terris semota ridet, Hor. **II.** Transf., a, far from, semotus a curis, Lucr.; b, distinct from, different from, Lucr.; c, confidential; arcana semotae dictionis, Tac.

sēmōvēo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move away, sever, separate. **I.** Lit., qui voce praconis a liberis semovebantur, Cic. **II.** Transf., to lay aside, exclude; voluptatem, Cic.; Strato ab ea disciplina omnino semovendus est, is not to be reckoned under that school, Cic.

semper, adv. (seim (= semel) and per, as nu (= novi) and per), always, at all times, Cic.; with subst., used almost as an adj., heri semper lenitas, the constant mildness, Ter.; Hasdrudal pacis semper auctor, Liv.

sempternus -a -um (semper), continual, perpetual, everlasting; tempus, Cic.; ignes Vestae, Cic.; adv., **sempiternum**, for ever, Plaut.

Sempronius -a -um, name of a gens at Rome, the most famous members of which were the brothers Tib. Sempronius Gracchus and C. Sempronius Gracchus, tribunes of the people, who introduced agrarian laws and other reforms, but were both killed in riots provoked by the senatorial party. Adj., Sempronian; lex, Cic. Hence, **Sempronianus** -a -um, relating to Sempronius; senatus consultum, proposed by C. Sempronius Rufus, Cic.; clades, the defeat of the consul, C. Sempronius Atratinus.

semuncia -ae, f. (semi and uncia), half an uncia, $\frac{1}{16}$ of an as; 1, as a weight = $\frac{1}{16}$ of a pound, Cic.; 2, to express the share of an inheritance; facit heredem ex duodecim et semuncia Caecina, Cic.

semunciarius -a -um (semuncia), relating to half an ounce; fenus, $\frac{1}{16}$ per cent. monthly, i.e., one-half per cent. per annum, Liv.

semustulātus (**semīustulātus**) and **semustilātus** (**semīustilātus**) -a -um (semi and ustulo, ustilo), half-burnt, Cic.

Sēna -ae, f. a town in Umbria on the Adriatic Sea, where Livius Salinator defeated Hasdrudal, now Senigaglia. Hence, **Sēnensis** -e, relating to Sena; proellum, Cic.

sēnācūlum -i, n. (senatus), a senate-house, hall of council, Liv.

sēnāriōlus -i, m. (dim. of senarius), a little trifling senarius, Cic.

sēnārius -a -um (semi), composed of six; senarius versus and subst. **sēnārius** -li, m. a verse of six feet (generally iambic), Cic.

sēnātor -ōris, m. (senex), a member of the Roman senate, senator, Cic.; transf., of the governing or deliberative bodies of other states; of the Nervii, Caes.; of the Rhodians, Cic.; of the Macedonians, Liv.

sēnātorius -a -um (senator), of or relating to a senator, senatorial; ordo, the rank of senator, Cic.; consilium, the panel of senators from which judges were chosen, Cic.

sēnātus -i and -us, m. **I.** the Roman senate, Cic.; princeps senatus, the senator whose name stood at the head of the censor's list, Liv.; in senatum venire, to become a senator, Cic.; senatu movere, to expel from the senate, Cic.; senatum legere, to call over the senate, Liv.; eo senatum recitare, Cic.; senatum vocare, Liv.; convocare, Cic.; senatus (senati) consultum, a formal resolution of the senate, Cic.; used also of similar

bodies in other nations, Carthaginians, Liv.; Aeduo omnem senatum amisisse, Caes. **II.** Meton., a meeting, assembly of the senate; senatum habere, dimittere, Cic.; frequens, a full house, Cic.; datur alicui senatus, obtains an audience of the senate, Cic.

senātusconsultum, v. senatus.

Sēneca -ae, m. a family name of the Annaean gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, M. Annaeus Seneca, a rhetorician of Corduba in Spain; 2, L. Annaeus Seneca, son of the foregoing, a celebrated philosopher, author of many works in prose and verse (tragedies and epigrams), the tutor of Nero, who compelled him to commit suicide.

sēnecta, v. 1. senectus.

1. **senectus** -a -um (senex), old, aged. **I.** Adj., aetas, old age, Sall. **II.** Subst., **sēnecta** -ae, f. old age. **A.** Lit., Liv.; of animals, Verg., Ov. **B.** the slough of a serpent, Plin.

2. **senectus** -utis, f. (senex), age, old age. **I. A.** Lit., vivere ad summam senectutem, Cic.; of animals, Verg.; in fig., of discourse, plena litteratae senectutis oratio, Cic. **B.** Meton., 1, gloom, moroseness, Hor.; 2, concr., a, grey hair, Verg.; b, old age = the old men; senectus semper agens aliquid, Cic.; c, the slough of a serpent, Plin. **II.** Transf., of a thing, old age, age; vini, Juv.; cariosa (tabellarum), Ov.

sēneo, 2. (senex), to be old, Cat.

sēnesco, sēnūi, 3. (seneo). **I.** to grow old in years, become old; tacitis senescimus annis, Ov. **II.** to grow old in strength. **A.** 1, of living beings, to lose strength, become weak, waste away; senescens equus, Hor.; otio tam diutino, Liv.; 2, of things, to become old, to decay; arbor hiemali tempore cum luna simul senescens, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to wane, come to an end, flag, be relaxed; luna senescens, Cic.; hiems senescens, Cic.; of abstractions, senescit laus, morbus, Cic.; b, of polit. power, to wane, fade, lose power; prope senescente Graeciā, Cic.; senescit Hannibal vis, Liv.

sēnex, sēnis, compar., **sēnior**, neut. sēnius, genit. sēnioris, old, aged. **I.** Adj., a, of persons, miles, Ov.; senem fieri, to age, Cic.; of animals, cervus, Ov.; of things, vis est senior quam, etc., Cic.; b, fig., ripe; senior, ut ita dicam, quam illa aetas ferebat, oratio, Cic. **II.** Subst., a, m. an old man, a man over sixty, while senior = a man between forty-five and sixty (for which Hor. and Liv. sometimes use senex), Cic.; b, f. an old woman, Tib.

sēni -ae -a (sex). **I.** six each, Cic. **II.** six, Ov.

sēnilis -e (senex), of or relating to an old man, senile; prudentia, Cic.; stultitia, Cic.; status incurva, Cic.; animus, Liv.; amor, Ov.

sēniliter, adv. (senilis), like an old man, Quint.

sēnio -ōnis, m. (seni), the number six upon dice, Mart.

sēnior, compar. of senex (q. v.).

sēnium -ii, n. (senex), old age, the weakness, decay of old age. **I. A.** Lit., omni morbo senioque carere, Cic. **B.** Transf., decline, decay; lentae velut tabis, Liv.; mundus se ipse consumptione et senio aiebat sui, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** Abstr., 1, gloom, moroseness, Hor.; 2, chagrin, vexation, sadness; tota civitas confecta senio, Cic. **B.** Concr., an old man; with n. pron., illum senium, Ter.

Sēnōnes -um, m. **I.** a people in Gallia Lugdunensis, with chief town Agendicium, now Sens. **II.** a kindred people in northern Italy.

sensibīlia -a (sēntio), that can be perceived by the senses, Suet.

sensīcūlus -i, m. (dim. of sensus), a little sentence, Quint.

sensīfēr -fēra -fērum (sensus and fero), producing sensation, Lucr.

sensilis -e (sēntio), endowed with sensation, Lucr.

sensim, adv. (root SENS, whence sentio, sensi, sensus), scarcely observably, gradually, by degrees, slowly; sensim sine sensu, Cic.; aulicitias sensim dissuere, Cic.

sensus -us, m. (sēntio). **I.** perception, observation; utere igitur argumento tute ipse sensus tui, Cic. **II.** the power of perceiving. **A.** Physically, a, feeling, consciousness; sensus moriendi, Cic.; voluptatis sensum capere, Cic.; b, a sense; sensus videndi, audiendi, Cic.; c, feeling, consciousness, in plur., senses; a mero redeunt in pectora sensus, Ov. **B.** Morally, a, emotion, sense, feeling; amoris, amandi, diligendi, Cic.; b, a manner of thinking, the sense, signification of a word, sentence, discourse, meaning; verbi, Ov.; testamenti, Hor.

sententiā -ae, f. (sēntio). **I.** an opinion, thought, sentiment, meaning, purpose (opp. to expression). **A.** Gen., abundans sententiā, rich in ideas, Cic.; sententiam fronte tegere, Cic.; in sententiā manere, Cic.; ex sententiā, to one's mind, Cic.; meā sententiā, in my opinion, Cic. **B.** Esp., a, an expressed opinion, vote of senators; sententiam dicere, ferre, Cic.; dare, Liv.; in sententiam alicuius discedere, to support a proposition, Liv.; so (pedibus) ire in sententiam, Liv.; of judges, decision, judgment; sententiam dicere, Cic.; sententiam ferre, Cic.; b, as formula for an oath, ex animi mei sententiā jurare, to the best of my knowledge and belief, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Abstr., a, the meaning, signification of a word or sentence; id habet hanc sententiam, Cic.; b, the purport of a speech; contentions, Cic. **B.** Concr., a, a thought expressed in words, a sentence; b, esp., a maxim, aphorism; acuta, Cic.

sententiōla -ae, f. (dim. of sententiā), a short sentence, maxim, aphorism, Cic.

sententiōsē, adv. (sententiosus), sententiously; dicere, Cic.

sententiōsus -a -um (sententiā), pithy, sententious, Cic.

senticētum -i, n. (sentis), a thorn-bush, Plant.

sentina -ae, f. bilge-water in the hold of a ship. **I.** Lit., sentinae vitilis conflictari, Caes.

II. Fig., 1, gen., sedebamus in puppi et clavum tenebamus; nunc autem vix est in sentina locus, we can scarcely find room in the lowest part of the ship, i.e., we are of next to no importance, Cic.; 2, esp., the lowest of the people, rabble, dregs of the population; reipublicae, Cic.; urbis, Cic.

Sentinum -i, n. a town in Umbria. Hence, adj., **Sentinās** -ātis, belonging to Sentinum.

sēntio, sensi, sensum, 4. to feel, perceive, have a sensation of. **I.** With the outward sense, **A.** Gen., suavitatem cibi, Cic.; dolorem, Lucr.; colorem, to see, Lucr.; pass., posse prius ad angustias venire quam sentirentur, Caes.; with nom. of partic., sensit medios delapsus in hostes, Verg. **B.** to feel, experience, learn; (a) of persons, quod ipse sensisset ad Avaricum, Caes.; (β) of things, ora senserat vastationem, Liv. **II.** Mentally, to feel. **A.** Lit., to perceive, remark, observe, notice; plus sentire, have more insight, Caes.; quod quidem senserim, as far as I have observed, Cic.; with acc. and infin., sentit animus se moveri, Cic.; with rel. sent., quod sentio, quam sit exiguum, Cic.; nec aliter sentire, toll. by

quā and the subj., *to be convinced that*, Caes.; **ex nocturno fremitu de profectione eorum senserunt, observed their departure**, Caes.; **impers.**, non ut dictum est in eo genere intelligitur, sed ut sensum est, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to judge, think*; **a.**, idem, Cic.; **recte**, Cic.; **humiliter**, Cic.; **cum aliquo**, Cic.; with double acc., *to consider or think a person something*; **aliquem bonum civem**, Cic.; **partic. subst.**, **sensa**-ōrum, *n. thoughts*; **mentis**, Cic.; **b.**, legal t. t., *to give one's opinion, to vote*; **sentire lenissime**, Cic.

sentis-is, *c. a thorn-bush, briar*; usually **plur.**, **rubi sentesque**, Caes.

sentisoc, 3. (inchoat. of sentio), *to perceive, observe*, Lucr.

sensus-a -um (sentis), *thorny, rough*; **loca**, Verg.

senus-a -um, sing. of **seni** (q.v.).

seorsum (seorsū) and **seorsus** (from **se** and **vorto** or **verto**), especially, particularly; omnibus gratiam habeo et seorsum tibi, Ter.; **fol.**, by ab, *apart from, separately from*; **seorsum ab rege exercitum ducere**, Sall.; **abs te seorsum sentio**, *I am of a different opinion*, Plaut.; with **abl.** alone, **seorsus corpore**, *without a body*, Lucr.

separātē, adv. only in compar. (separatus), *apart, particularly*, Cic.

separātīm, adv. (separatus), *apart, separately, distinctly, differently*; **separatim seineliterum cum universis**, Cic.; **nihil accidit ei separatim a reliquis civibus**, Cic.; **castra separatim habebant**, Liv.; with **ab** and the **abl.**, **dii separatim ab universis singulos diligunt**, Cic.

separatio-ōnis, *f.* (separo), *separation, severance*. **I.** Lit., *distributio partium ac separatio*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *sui facti ab illa definitione*, Cic.

separātus-a -um, *p. adj.* (from **separo**), *separated, severed, sundered, separate, apart, distinct*; **volumen**, Cic.; **exordium**, Cic.; **separatis temporibus**, *at different times*, Nep.

separō, 1. *to disjoin, sever, separate*. **I.** Lit., (a) *aliquem or aliquid ab, etc.*, Cic.; (β) *aliquid aliquid re*; **Sexton Abydenā separat urbe fretum**, Ov.; (γ) *aliquid ex aliqua re or in aliquid*, equitum magno numero ex omni populi summa separato, Cic.; (δ) *with acc. alone, nec nos mare separat ingens*, Ov. **II.** Fig., *to separate, treat separately*; (a) *with ab and the abl.*, *a perpetuis suis historiis bella ea*, Cic.; (β) *with acc. alone, utilitatem*, Cic.

sepēlibilis-e (sepelio), *that can be buried*; **fig.**, *that can be concealed*, Plaut.

sepēlio-pēlivi and -pēlli -pultum, 4. (root **SEP**, connected with **sop-or**, **sop-io**), *to lay to rest the remains of the dead, to bury*. **I.** Lit., **a.**, *to bury*; **ossa**, Ov.; **b.**, *to burn*, Liv. **II.** Fig., 1, *to bury, put an end to, ruin, destroy*; **patriam**, Cic.; **dolorem**, Cic.; 2, *poet. partic.*, *sepultus, buried, sunk, immersed in anything*; **somno vique sepultus**, Verg.; **inertia sepulta**, Hor.

sepes = **saepes** (q.v.).

sepia-ae, *f.* (σπία), *the cuttle-fish*, Cic.

sepimentum = **saepimentum** (q.v.).

sepīo = **saepio** (q.v.).

sepīola-ae, *f.* (dim. of **sepia**), *a small cuttlefish*, Plaut.

Seplāsia-ae, *f.* *a street in Capua, where unguents were sold*.

seponō-pōsi -pōsitum, 3. *to put, lay on one side, place apart*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., *aliquid afanum*, Cic.; *captivam pecuniam in aedificationem templi*, Liv.; *primitias magno Jovi*, Ov. **B.** Transf., *to keep back, reserve*; *ut alius aliam sibi partem, id qua elaborant, seponeret*, Cic.

II. Esp., **A.** *to separate*; 1, *lit.*, *de mille sagittis unam, to select*, Ov.; 2, *transf.*, **a.**, *to separate, divide*; **a ceteris dictionibus eam partem dicendi**, Cic.; **b.**, *to distinguish*; *inurbanum lepido dicto*, Hor. **B.** *to keep far off*; 1, *lit.*, **a.**, *interesse pugnae imperatore a seponi melius foret dubitare*, Tac.; **b.**, *to remove out of the way, banish*; *aliquem in insulam*, Tac.; 2, *transf.*, *graves curas, to banish*, Ov.

sepsēsitus-a -um, *p. adj.* (from **sepono**). **I.** *distant, remote*; **sons**, Prop. **II.** *choice, select*; **vestis**, Tib.

1. **seps**, **sepis**, *c.* (σίψ). **I.** *a species of venomous lizard*, Plin. **II.** *an insect, perhaps the wood-louse*, Plin.

2. **seps** = **saepes** (q.v.).

sepsē = **se ipse**.

septā, *v.* **saepium**.

septem, numer. (ἐπτά), *seven*. **I.** Gen., Cic.

II. Esp., **A.** *septem* (οἱ ἐπτά), *the Seven Wise Men of Greece*, Cic. **B.** *Septem Aquae, the meeting of streams near Reate, now Lake Sta. Susanna*.

September-bris -bre, *abl.* -bri (septem and suffix -ber), *belonging to September*; **a.**, *mensis September, the seventh month of the Roman year (reckoning from March)*, September; **b.**, *kalendae, nonae, idus* (the 1st, 5th, 13th of September); **horae**, *the unhealthy time of September*, Hor.

septemdēcim, numer. *seventeen*, Cic.

septemfūus-a -um (fluō), *having a sevenfold flood, with seven mouths*; **Nilus**, Ov.

septemgēminus-a -um, *sevenfold, with seven mouths*; **Nilus**, Verg.

septempēdālīs-e, *seven feet high*, Plaut.

septemplex-plīcis (septem and plicō), *sevenfold*; **clipeus, with seven layers of hides**, Verg.; **Nilus, with seven mouths**, Verg.; **so Ister**, Ov.

septemtrio (septemtrio, septentrio)-ōnis, *m.*, gen. plur., *septentriones, the seven plough-oxen*. **I.** *As a constellation, the Great Bear, the Wain*; **septemtrio minor, the Little Bear**, Cic. **II.** *Meton.*, **a.**, *the north*; (a) *sing.*, *septentrio a Macedonia obicitur*, Liv.; *in tmesis, septem subjecta trioni*, Verg.; (β) *plur.*, *infectens sol cursum tum ad meridiem, tum ad septentriones*, Cic.; **b.**, *the north wind*, Cic.

septemtrionalis-e (septentrio), *northern*; **subst.**, **septemtrionalia**-ium, *m.* *the northern regions*, Tac.

septemvir-vīri, *m.*, plur., **septemvīri**-ōrum and -um, *m.* *the seven men, a college or guild of seven persons*. **I.** *Of the Epulones*, v. epulo. **II.** *to divide public land among colonists*, Cic.

septemvīrālīs-e, *of or relating to the septemviri*; **auctoritas**, Cic.; **subst.**, **septemvīrālēs**-ium, *m.* = **septemviri** (q.v.).

septemvirātūs-ūs, *m.* *the office or dignity of a septemvir*, Cic.

septēnārius-a -um (septeni), *containing the number seven*; **numerus**, Plin.; **plur. subst.**, **septēnārī**, *m.* (sc. *versus*), *verses containing seven feet*, Cic.

septendēcim = **septemdecim** (q.v.).

septēni-ae -a (septem). **I.** *seven each*; **duo fana septenos habere libros**, Liv.; **genit. plur.**, **septēnūm**, e.g., **pueri annorum septēnūmque denūm**, Liv. **II.** *seven*; **septena fila lyrae**, Ov.; **sing.**, **Lucr.**

septentrio = **septentrio** (q.v.).

septentrionalis = **septentrionalis** (q.v.).

septicus-a -um (σηπτικός), *causing putrefaction*, Plin.

septiēs (septiēns), adv. (septem), seven times; septiens milliēns sestertium or simply septiens milliēns, 700 millions of sesterces, Cic.

septimānus (septimānus) -a -um, relating to the number seven. **I.** Adj., nonae, falling on the seventh day of the month, Varr. **II.** Subst., **septimāni** -ōrum, m. soldiers of the seventh legion, Tac.

Septimontialis -e, of or relating to the festival Septimontium, Suet.

Septimontium -ii, n. (septem and mons). **I.** the circuit of seven small hills round the Palatine, which became the germ of the city of Rome. **II.** a festival at Rome in December to celebrate the walling-in of these small hills and the formation of a city.

septimū (septūmus) -a -um (septem), the seventh; adv., **septimū**, for the seventh time, Cic.

septingēnārius -a -um (septingeni), containing seven hundred, Varr.

septingēni -ae -a (septingenti), seven hundred each, Plin.

septingentesimū -a -um (septingenti), the seven hundredth, Liv.

septingenti -ae -a (septem and centum), seven hundred, Liv.

septingentiēs, adv. (septingenti), seven hundred times, Plin.

Septizonium -ii, n. (septem and zona), a lofty building in Rome, Suet.

septuāgēni -ae -a (septuaginta), seventy each, Plin.

septuāgēsimū -a -um (septuaginta), the seventieth, Cic.

septuāgīēs, adv. (septuaginta), seventy times, Col.

septuāginta, numer. (ἑβδομήκοντα), seventy, Cic.

septuēnnis -e (septem and annus), of seven years, seven years old; puer, Plaut.

septum = **saeptum** (q.v.)

septunx -uncis, m. (septem and uncia), seven-twelfths of the as, or of any unity with twelve parts; jugeri, Liv.; auri, seven ounces, Liv.

sepulch . . . v. **sepulc** . . .

sēpulatorālis (sēpulochrālis) -e (sepulcrum, sepulchrum), of or belonging to a tomb, sepulchral; arae, Ov.; fax, funeral torch, Ov.

sēpulerētum -i, n. a burial-place, cemetery, Cat.

sēpulcrum (sēpulchrum) -i, n. (from sepelio, as fulcrum from fulcio), the resting-place.

I. **A.** Lit., a place of burial; **1.** a, a grave, sepulchre; monumenta sepulcorum, Cic.; **b.** the mound over a grave; onerare membra sepulcro, Verg.; **2.** the place where a corpse is burnt; ara sepulcri, Verg. **B.** Transf., sepulcrum vetus, of an old man, Plaut. **II.** Meton. **A.** the tomb, including grave, monument, and inscription; sepulcrum facere, Cic.; legere sepulcra, to read the epitaph on a grave-stone, Cic. **B.** the dead person; placatus sepulcris, Ov.

sēpultura -ae, f. (sepelio), the laying the body of a dead person to rest; a, a burying, burial, interment, sepulture; sepulturā aliquem officere, to bury, Cic.; b, the burning of the body of the dead, Tac.

Sēquāna -ae, m. a river of Gaul, forming, with the Matrona, the boundary between the Celts and the Belgae, now the Seine.

Sēquāni -ōrum, m. a Celtic people in modern Burgundy and Franche-Comté.

sēquax -ācis (sequor). **I.** following easily, or quickly; equus, Ov.; undae, following each other rapidly, Verg.; hederæ, quickly spreading itself, Pers.; funus, penetrating, Verg.; Latio (= Latinis) dant terga sequaci, pursuing, Verg. **II.** Transf., easily worked, pliable, ductile; materia sequacior, Plin.

sēquester -tra -trum and **sēquester** -tris -tre (from 2. secus, as magister from magis), mediating. **I.** Adj., pace sequestrā, by the medium of peace, Verg. **II.** Subst., **A.** **sēquester** -tri or -tris, m. a, a go-between or agent (in cases of bribery); quo sequestre in illo iudice corrumpe-do dicebatur esse usus, Cic.; b, a stakeholder, depositary, a person in whose hands the matter in dispute is deposited till the dispute is settled, Plaut. **B.** **sēquestrum** -i, n. and **sēquestre** -is, n. the deposit of the matter in dispute in the hands of a third person; sequestro depoenere, by way of deposit, Plaut.

sēquius = secius, compar. of secus (q.v.)

sēquor, sēcūtus (sēquūtus) sum, sēqui, 3. dep. (root SEC, connected with 'EII-omai, to follow, accompany. **I.** **A.** Lit., **1.** gen., a, of persons, qui ex urbe amicitiae causā Caesarem secuti, Caes.; vestigia alicuius, Ov.; b, of things, zonā benet secutā, Hor.; **2.** esp., a, to follow with hostile intent, pursue; hostes, Caes.; terras, Ov.; b, to follow a person to a place; Formias, Cic.; sēcutae sunt nares vicinitatem oris, have sought for, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, of time or order, to follow, ensue; sequitur hunc annum nobilis clade Caudina pax, Liv.; sequenti anno, Liv.; sequenti die, Liv.; et quae sequentia, and so on, Cic.; b, to fall to any one as an inheritance or possession, to fall to the share of; urbes captae Aetolos sequentur, Liv.; heredes monumentum ne sequeretur, Hor.; c, to follow, i.e., to yield, to give way; ipse (ramus) facilis sequetur, Verg. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., to follow, follow after; gloria virtutem tamquam umbra sequitur, Cic.; edictum, the words of the edict, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1.** to follow a person's authority, example, opinion, to tread in the steps of, to agree to; leges, Cic.; amicum, Cic.; liberi sequuntur patrem, follow the rank of their father, Liv.; **2.** to strive after, aim at, seek to gain; amicitiam fidemque populi Romani, Cic.; **3.** to follow in discourse, ensue; sequitur illa divisio, Cic.; sequitur ut doceam, Cic.; **4.** to follow as a consequence, be the consequence of, be caused by; moneo ne summa turpitudine sequatur, Cic.; poena quae illud scelus sequeretur, Cic.; esp., to follow logically, be the logical consequence of, gen. with ut and the subj.; si hoc enuntiatum verum non est, sequitur, ut falsum sit, Cic.; **5.** to follow easily, come of itself; non quasitum esse numerum, sed secutum, Caes.

sēra -ae, f. (root SER, whence 2. sero, series), a moveable bar or bolt for fastening doors; centum postibus addere seras, Ov.

Sērāpis (Sārāpis) -pis and -pīdis, m. (Σεράπις, Σαράπις), a deity of the Egyptians, in later times worshipped at Greece and at Rome.

sērēnitās -ātis, f. (serenus), clearness, serenity, esp., clear, bright, fair weather. **I.** Lit., caeli, Cic. **II.** Fig., fortunae, Liv.

sērēno, l. (serenus). **I.** to make clear, serene, bright; caelum, Verg. **II.** Fig., apem fronte, Verg.

sērēnus -a -um, clear, bright, fair, serene. **I.** **A.** Lit., caelum, Cic.; nox, Verg.; pelagus, Verg.; subst., **sērēnum** -i, n. fair weather, Plin.; aperta serena, Verg. **B.** Transf., **1.** clear; aqua, Mart.; vox, Pers.; **2.** act., making bright, bringing fair weather; Favonius, Plaut. **II.** Fig., cheerful, tranquil, serene; frons, Cic.

Sēres -um, m. (Σῆρες), a people in eastern

Asia, famous for their silken stuffs, the Chinese; hence, adj., **Sericus** -a -um, Chinese; pulvillus, silken, Hor. Subst., **Serica** -orum, n. silken garments, Prop.

1. **séresco**, 3. (serenus), to become dry, Lucr.

2. **séresco**, 3. (serum), to turn to whey, Plin.

Sergius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was L. Sergius Catilina, the head of a conspiracy suppressed in the consulship of Cicero.

1. **seria** -ae, f. a large earthen jar for holding wine and oil, Liv.

2. **seria**, v. i. serius.

sericatus -a -um (Seres), clothed in silken garments, Suet.

Sericus, v. Seres.

series, acc. -em, abl. -e, genit. and dat. not found, f. (root SER, whence 2. sero), a row, succession, chain, series. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., juvenum, dancing hand in hand, Tib. **B.** Fig., a succession, series; rerum, Cic.; innumerabilis annorum, Hor. **II.** Esp., a line of descent, lineage; digne vir hâc serie, Ov.

serio, v. i. serius.

seriôla -ae, f. (dim. of seria), a small jar, Pers.

Seriphus (-ôs) -i, f. (Σέριφος), an island in the Aegean Sea, now Serfo or Serfanto. Adj., **Seriphius** -a -um, Seriphan; subst., **Seriphius** -ii, m. a Seriphan.

seris -idis, f. (σέρις), a species of endive, Plin.

1. **serius** -a -um, serious, earnest (used gen. only of things, not of persons); res, Cic.; with 2. supine, verba seria dictu, Hor. Subst., **serium** -ii, n. earnestness, seriousness, Plaut.; hence, abl. serio, in earnest, earnestly, seriously; serio audire, Liv.; plur., seria, serious things; seria ac jocos celebrare, Liv.; quam joca, seria, ut dicitur (sc. agimus or aguntur), Cic.

2. **serius**, adv., v. sero under serus.

sermo -onis, m. (2. sero), talk, conversation, discourse. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., 1. sermonem conferre cum aliquo, Cic.; esse in sermone omnium, the subject of every one's conversation, Cic.; jucundus mihi est sermo litterarum tuarum, Cic.; 2. meton., the subject of conversation; Catapulus ille Puteolanus, sermo illius temporis, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1. learned conversation, discussion, dialogue; sermonem cum aliquo habere de amicitia, Cic.; 2. in writing or speaking, a familiar, conversational style; sermonis plenus orator, Cic.; scribere sermoni propria, Hor.; hence, meton., a, in Hoggis, his Letters and Satires as opposed to his more ambitious poems; b, spoken words, utterances; multi et illustres et ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habiti, utterances on the bench and in ordinary conversation, Cic.; 3. the talk of the multitude about something, common talk, report, rumour; vulgi, hominum, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1. manner of speaking, language, style, expression, diction; sermo rusticus, urbanus, Liv.; plebeus, Cic.; sermonis error, Cic.; 2. language, dialect; sermone debemus uti, qui natus est nobis, our mother-tongue, Cic.; quae philosophi Graeco sermone tractavissent, in the Greek language, Cic.

sermocinatio -onis, f. (sermocinor), a discussion, disputation, dialogue, Quint.

sermocinatrix -icis, f. (sermocinor), the art of conversation, Quint.

sermocinor, 1. dep. (sermo), to converse, talk, discuss with any one. **I.** Gen., sermocinari cum isto diligenter, Cic. **II.** Esp., to hold a learned discourse or discussion, Suet.

sermoneus -i, m. (dim. of sermo), a report, rumour, tittle-tattle; urbani malevolorum sermoneuli, Cic.

1. **sêro**, sêvi, sâtum, 3. (root SE-o, whence semen). **I.** to sow, set, plant. **A.** 1. lit., oleam et vitem, Cic.; frumenta, Caes.; partic. subst., **sâta** -orum, n. the sown fields, standing corn, Verg., Liv.; 2. transf., to beget, engender, bring forth; genus humanum, Cic.; partic., **sâtus** -a -um, sprung from, born of; sate sanguine divum, Verg.; matre satus terra, Ov.; Anchisæ satus, son of Anchises, Verg.; satus Nereide, son of Thetis, Ov.; satae Pelia, daughters of Pelias, Ov. **B.** Fig., to plant, sow, spread abroad, disseminate, cause, occasion; cum patribus certamina, Liv.; discordias, Liv.; crimina, Liv.; mentionem, to make mention of, Liv.; mores, Cic.; diuturnam rempublicam, Cic. **II.** to plant, sow, sow over; agrum, Ov.; jugera sunt sata, Cic.

2. **sêro** (sêrûi), sertum, 3. (root SER, Gr. ΕΡ-ω, ερῶ), to join together, weave together, entwine. **I.** Lit., only in the partic. perf., **sertus** -a -um; loricae, linked, Nep. **II.** Fig., to join together, connect, combine; ex aeternitate causa causam serens, Cic.; fati lege immobilis rerum humanarum ordo seritur, Liv.; fabulam argumento, Liv.; colloquia cum hoste, Liv.; multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, Verg.

3. **sêro**, v. serus.

sêrotinus -a -um (3. sero), late; hiems, Plin.

serpens -entis, c. (serpo), an animal that crawls. **I.** a snake, serpent. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** a constellation in the northern hemisphere (also called Draco and Anguis), Ov. **II.** a creeping insect on the human body, louse, Plin.

serpentigêna -ae, c. (serpens and gigno), offspring of a serpent, Ov.

serpentipes -pêdis (serpens and pes), snake-footed, Ov.

serpêrastra -orum, n. (sêrpo, to bind), bandages or knee-splints for straightening the crooked legs of children, Varr.; in jest, of officers who keep their soldiers in order, Cic.

serpillum = serpyllum (q.v.).

serpo, serpsi, serpturn, 3. (ερπω), to creep, crawl. **I.** A. Lit., of animals, quaedam bestiae serpentes, quaedam gradientes, Cic.; serpere per humum, Ov. **B.** Transf., of any slow and imperceptible motion, vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic.; flamma per continua serpens, Liv.; et (Ister) tectis in mare serpit aquis, Ov. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., of prosaic poetry, serpit humi tutus, Hor. **B.** Esp., to spread abroad, increase, extend imperceptibly; serpit hoc malum longius quam putatis, Cic.; si paulatim haec consuetudo serpere ac prodire coepit, Cic.; serpit hic rumor, foll. by acc. and infin., Cic.

serpyllum (serpillum) and **serpullum** -i, n. (ερπυλλον), wild thyme (Thymus serpyllum, Linn.), Verg.

serra -ae, f. (sec-ra, from seco = that which cuts), a saw. **I.** Gen., Cic. **II.** Transf., a kind of saw-fish, Plin.

serrâcum (sarrâcum) -i, n. **I.** a kind of waggon used by the Roman peasants to carry their goods and families in, Juv. **II.** Transf., a constellation, the Wain, Juv.

serrâtula -ae, f. belony, Plin.

serrâtus -a -um (serra), toothed like a saw, serrated; dentes, Plin. Subst., **serrâti** -orum, m. (sc. nummi), silver denarii notched on the edge, Tac.

serrûla -ae, f. (dim. of serra), a little saw, Cic.

serta, v. sertum.

Sertorius -i, m., Q., a celebrated Roman general of the Marian faction, who, on Sulla gaining the upper hand in Rome, fled to Spain, and resisted there bravely and successfully till he was treacherously killed by Perperna. Adj., **Sertorianus** -a -um, Sertorian.

sertum -i, n., gen. plur., **serta** -orum, n., and **serta** -ae, f. (sero), a garland of flowers; **sertis** redimiri, Cic.; **serta** Campanica, and simply **serta**, a plant = melilotos, Cato.

1. **serum** -i, n. **I.** the watery part of curdled milk, whey, Verg. **II.** the watery part or serum of other things, Plin.

2. **serum**, v. serus.

serus -a -um, **I.** late. **A.** Gen., gratulatio, Cic.; hora serior, Ov.; si hiems magis sera (= senior), Liv.; subst., **serum** -i, n., rem in serum trahere, to retard, Liv.; serum diei, late in the day, evening, Liv.; abl., sero, adv. = late, Cic.; esp., late = in the evening, Cic.; compar., serius, later; biduo serius, Cic.; spe omnium serius (id bellum fuit), Liv.; serius ocius, sooner or later, Hor. **B.** Esp., 1, late in being fulfilled; spes, Liv.; portenta, Cic.; 2, doing something late; serus abi, go late away, Ov.; with genit., o seri studiorum! late learned (ὀψιμαβείς), Hor.; 3, aged, old; platanus, Ov.; ulmus, Verg.; 4, lasting a long time; bellum, Ov. **II.** too late; kalendae, Cic.; bellum, Sall.; sera assurgis, Verg.; abl., sero, adv. = too late, Cic.; prov., sero sapient (sc. Phryges, i.e., Trojani), Cic.; compar., serius, somewhat too late; venire, Cic.

serva, v. servus.

servabilis -e (servo), that can be saved, Ov.

servans -antis, p. adj. only in superl. (servo), observing; servantissimus aequi, Verg.

servator -ōris, m. (servo), a preserver, saviour; republicae, Cic.; salutis, Ov.

servatrix -icis, f. (servator), she that preserves, a preserver, saviour, Cic.

servilis -e (servus), of or relating to a slave, slavish, servile; vestis, Cic.; tumultus, a servile insurrection, Cic.; terror, dread of an insurrection of slaves, Liv.

serviliter, adv. (servilis), slavishly, servilely; ne quid serviliter muliebriterve faciamus, Cic.

Servilius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were: 1, C. Servilius Ahala, who as magister equitum killed Maelius; 2, P. Servilius Rullus, composer of the lex Servilia concerning the selling of the Italian public lands, against which Cicero delivered his agrarian speeches; 3, Servilia, mother of Brutus, mistress of Caesar. Adj., Servilian; lex, Cic.; lacus, a piece of artificial water near the Capitol, where the heads of the proscribed were put up, Cic.

servio -ivi and -i -itum, 4. (servus), to serve, be a servant or slave. **I.** A. Lit., alicui, Ter.; apud aliquem, Cic.; with cognate acc., servitum, Cic. **B.** Transf., of things, a, of land, buildings, etc., to be subject to certain rights of other persons than the owner, to be subject to an easement, Caes.; (aedes) serviebant, Cic.; b, to serve, be useful, serviceable for; chartis serviunt calami, Plin. **II.** Fig., 1, to subserve, assist, comply with, accommodate, gratify; alicui, Cic.; amoris aliorum, Cic.; iracundiae, Cic.; 2, a, to care for, have regard to, devote one's attention to; brevitati, Cic.; b, to adapt oneself to, to allow oneself to be governed by; incertis rumoribus, Caes.; tempori, Cic.

servitium -ii, n. (servus). **I.** slavery, service, servitude, subjection; ducere aliquem in servitium, Liv.; civitatem a servitio abstrahere, Cic.; animi imperio, corporis servitio magis nitimur, the mind is the master, the body the slave,

Sall. **II.** Meton., slaves, servants, a household of slaves; used both sing. and plur., servitia silent, Cic.; servitia concitare, Cic.; servitium in scaenam immissum, Cic.

serviticius -a -um (servus), belonging to a slave, Plaut.

servitudo -inis, f. (servus), slavery, servitude, Liv.

servitus -utis, f. (servus), the condition of a slave, slavery, servitude. **I.** A. Lit., both of individuals and states, diutina, Cic.; perpetua, Caes.; aliquem in servitum abducere, Cic.; addicere aliquem in servitum, Cic., perpetuae servituti, Caes.; anteponeere mortem servituti, Cic.; esso in servitute, to be a slave, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, subjection, obedience; of the wife towards the husband, mulieris, Liv.; officii, Cic.; 2, of houses, lands, etc., liability to certain burdens, easements, e.g., a right of way, fundo servitum imponere, Cic. **II.** Meton., slaves; servitus crescit nova (of the lovers of a maiden), Hor.

Servius -ii, n. (servus, son of a slave), a Roman praenomen occurring in the name of the king Servius Tullius and in the Sulpician gens, v. Sulpicius.

servo, 1. (root SERV, connected with ἑρῶ, ἐρύομαι). **I.** to keep, preserve, save, rescue, deliver. **A.** Gen., 1, of concrete objects, populum, Cic.; aliquem ex judicio, Cic.; with double acc., se integros castosque, Cic.; 2, of abstract objects, to observe, pay heed to, keep; ordinem, Liv.; ordines, Caes.; concentum, Cic.; amicitiam, Cic.; legem, Cic.; pacem cum aliquo, Cic.; fidem juris iurandi cum hoste, Cic.; foll. by ut or ne and the subj., quum ita priores decemviri servassent, ut unus fasces haberet, Liv. **B.** Esp., to keep for the future, to lay up, keep, preserve, reserve; Caecuba centum clavibus, Hor.; se ad tempora, Cic.; se ad majora, Liv.; eo me servavi, Cic.; with dat., res judicio voluntate alicuius, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to give regard to, pay attention to, watch; 1, gen., me omnibus servat modis ne, etc., Plaut.; sidera, to observe, Verg.; ortum Caniculae, Cic.; servare de caelo, to observe lightning (the duty of the augurs), Cic.; to keep watch; cetera servabant atque in statione manebant, Ov.; 2, esp., a, to take care, take precautions; servarent ne qui nocturni coetus fierent, Liv.; serva, take care, Hor.; b, to watch, keep, detain, preserve; (a) aliquem libera custodia, Cic.; limen, stay at home, Verg.; (β) to dwell, remain in a place, inhabit; silvas et flumina, Verg. **B.** to keep, preserve; quum populus suum servaret, Cic.

servulus (servolus) -i, m. (dim. of servus), a young slave, Cic.

servus -i, m. and **serva** -ae, f. a slave, servant; servi publici, slaves of the state, Cic.; Transf., servi cupiditatum, Cic.; legum, Cic. Hence, adj., **servus** -a -um, servile, slavish; a, gen., aqua, drunk by slaves, Cic.; civitas, Liv.; imitatorum servum pecus, Hor.; b, legal t. t., of lands or buildings, subject to right of other persons than the owner, subject to a servitude or easement; praedia servae, Cic.

sēsāminus -a -um (σησάμινος), made of sesame, Plin.

sēsāmōides -is, n. (σησαμοειδής), a plant like sesame, Plin.

sēsānum (-on) -i, n., **sīsānum** -i, n. and **sēsāma** -ae, f. (σησαμον), an oily plant, sesame, Plaut.

sescennāris -e (sesqui and annus), a year and a half old; bos, Liv.

sescūplūs -a -um (sesqui), one and a half times as much, Quint.

sēsēllis -is, f. (σέσελis), a plant, hartwort, Cic.

Sēsōstris -tridis and **Sēsōsis** -ēdis, m. (*Sēsōstris*), a mythical king of Egypt.

sesqui, adv. num. (semis and qui), one half more, half as much again; sesqui maior, Cic.

sesquialter and syncop. **sesquialter** -altera -alterum (Gr. *ἐμμεύρετος*), one and a half, Cic.

sesquihōra -ae, f. *an hour and a half*, Plin.

sesquijūgerum -i, n. *an acre and a half*, Plin.

sesquilibra -ae, f. *a pound and a half*, Cato.

sesquimensis -is, m. *a month and a half*, Varr.

sesquimodius -ii, m. *a modius and a half*, Cic.

sesquiobolus -i, m. *an obolus and a half*, Plin.

sesquioctāvus -a -um, *containing $\frac{3}{4}$ of a thing*, Cic.

sesquiopus -ēris, n. *the work of a day and a half*, Plaut.

sesquipēdalis -e, *a foot and a half long*; tigna, Oaes.; hence, poet., *very long*; dentes, Cat.; verba, Hor.

sesquipēdāneus = sesquipedalis (q.v.)

sesquipēs -pēdis, m. *a foot and a half*, Plaut.

sesquiplāga -ae, f. *a blow and a half*, Tac.

sesquipleX -plēcis, *taken one and a half times*, Cic.

sesquitertius -a -um, *containing $\frac{2}{3}$ of anything*, Cic.

sessibulum -i, n. (sedeo), *a seat, stool, chair*, Plaut.

sessilis -e (sedeo), *fit for sitting upon*. **I.** Pass., tergum (equi), Ov. **II.** Act., of plants, low, dwarf, spreading, Plin.

sessio -ōnis, f. (sedeo). **I. 1.** *sitting, the act of sitting*; status, incessio, sessio, Cic.; sessiones quaedam (*postures in sitting*) contra naturam sunt, Cic.; **2.** esp., **a.** *a sitting idle, loitering in a place*; Capitolina, Cic.; **b.** *a sitting, session for discussion*; pomeridiana, Cic. **II.** Meton., *a place for sitting, seat*, Cic.

sessito, 1. (intens. of sedeo), *to sit much, sit always*; quam deam (Suadam) in Pericli labris scripsit. Eupolis sessitavisse, Cic.

sessiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of sessio), *a little company or assembly for conversation*, Cic.

essor -ōris, m. (sedeo). **I.** *one who sits, a sitter*, Hor. **II.** *an inhabitant, dweller*; urbis, Nep.

sestertius -a -um (semis-tertius), *two and a half*; **sestertius** -ii, m., and in full, sestertius nummus, genit. plur. sestertium nummum, and simply sestertium and sestertiorum, *a sesterce*. **A.** *a silver coin, in the time of the Republic = $\frac{1}{2}$ denarius = 2 asses (= about 2½d.)*, Cic.; **1.** lit., sestertii duodeni, Cic.; genit. plur., sestertium (sc. mille), treated as a neut. noun, and so declined, = 1,000 sesterces; decies sestertium (sc. centena millia) = *a million sesterces*; centies sestertium = *ten million sesterces*, Cic.; millies sestertium = *100 millions*, Cic.; **2.** transf., nummo sestertio or sestertio nummo, *for a mere trifle*; nummo sestertio or sestertio nummo alicui addici, Cic. **B.** In Imperial times, *a copper coin of the value of 4 asses*, Plin.

Sestus (Sestōs) -i, f. (Σεστός), *a town in Thrace on the Hellespont, residence of Hero, now, perhaps, Jaldova*. Adj., **Sestus** -a -um, *Sestian*; puella, Hero, Ov.

set = sed (q.v.).

seta (saeta) -ae, f. **I.** *a bristle, stiff hair*; of pigs, Ov.; seta equina, *horsehair*, Cic.; of goats,

cows, lions, Verg.; of coarse, bristly, human hair Verg. **II.** Meton., *part of an angler's line*, Ov.

setānia -ae, f. and **setānion** -ii, n. (σῆτανα), **I.** *a species of medlar*, Plin. **II.** *a kind of onion*, Plin.

setiger (saetiger) -gēra -gērūm (seta and gero), *having bristles, bristly*; sus, Verg.; subst., **setiger** -gēri, m. *a boar*, Ov.

setosus (saetosus) -a -um (seta), *full of bristles, bristly*; aper, Verg.

seu = sive (q.v.).

severē, adv. with compar. and superl. (severus), *seriously, gravely, austere, severely*, Cic.

severitas -ātis, f. (severus), *gravity, seriousness, severity, austerity, sternness, strictness*; censorum, censoria, Cic.; severitatem in filio adhibere, Cic.; severitatem adhibere reipublicae causā, Cic.

severitudo -ōinis, f. = severitas (q.v.).

1. severus -a -um, *grave, serious, strict, rigid, stern, austere, severe*. **I.** In a good sense. **A.** Lit., **1.** of persons, Tubero vitā severus, Cic.; familia quum ad ceteras res tum ad iudicandum severissima, Cic.; **2.** of things, frons, Ov.; congressio, Cic.; subst., **a.** **severus** -i, m. *a grave, serious man*, Hor.; **b.** **severa** -ōrum, n. *serious things*, Hor. **B.** Transf., Falernum (vinum), harsh, Hor.; annis Eumenidum or Coccyi, awful, Hor. **II.** In a bad sense, hard, cruel; **a.** lit., Neptunus saevus severusque, Plaut.; turba Eumenidum, Prop.; **b.** transf., uncus, Hor.

2. Severus -i, m. *a Roman family name, the most celebrated persons bearing which were: 1.* Cornelius Severus, epic poet in the time of Augustus, friend of Ovid; **2.** L. Septimius Severus, emperor 193-211 A.D.; **3.** Aurelius Alexander Severus, emperor 222-234 A.D.

3. Severus mons, *a mountain in the Sabine country, a branch of the Apennines, now Vissa*.

sevocō, 1. *to call aside, call away*. **I.** Lit., singulos, Caes.; plebem in Aventinum, Cic. **II.** Fig., *to call off, call away, separate*; animum a voluptate, Cic.

sebum, etc. = sebum, etc. (q.v.).

sex, numer. (ἑξ), *six*, Cic.; sex septem, *six or seven*, Hor.

sexagēnarius -a -um (sexageni), *containing the number sixty*; and esp., *sixty years old*, Quint.

sexagēni -ae -a, genit. -ēnūm (sexaginta), *sixty each*, Cic.

sexagēsīmus -a -um (sexaginta), *the sixtieth*, Cic.

sexāgēs (sexāgēs), adv. (sexaginta), *sixty times*; sestertium sexagies, *six millions of sesterces*, Cic.; so simply sexagies, Cic.

sexaginta, num. (ἑξήκοντα). **I.** *sixty*, Cic. **II.** = *very many*, Mart.

sexangulus -a -um, *hexagonal*, Ov.

sexocēnarius -a -um (seiceni), *consisting of six hundred*; cohortes, Caes.

sexcenti (seicēni) -ae -a (sexcenti), *six hundred each*, Cic.

sexcentēni = sexcenti (q.v.).

sexcentēsīmus -a -um (sexcenti), *the six hundredth*, Cic.

sexcenti -ae -a (sex and centum). **I.** *six hundred*, Cic. **II.** To denote an indefinite round number = *countless*; epistolae, Cic.

sexcentiēs (sexcentiens), adv. (sexcenti). *six hundred times*. Cic.

sexcentioplāgus -i, m. (sexcenti and plaga), one who receives innumerable stripes, Plaut.

sexdecim = sedecim (q.v.).

sexennis -e (sex and annis), six years old, Plaut.

sexennium -ii, n. (sexennis), a period of six years, Cic.

sexies (sexiens), adv. (sex), six times, Cic.

sexprimi -ōrum, m. the six highest magistracies in colonies and municipia, Cic.

sextadecimāni -ōrum, m. (sextusdecimus), soldiers of the 16th legion, Tac.

sextans -antis, m. (sex), the sixth part of an as, Varr.; esp., a, as a coin, two unciae, Liv.; b, the sixth part of an inheritance; in sextante sunt ii, quorum pars, etc., Cic.; c, the sixth part of a pound, Ov., d, of an acre, Varr., e, of a sextarius, Mart.

sextantarius -a -um (sextans), amounting a sixth part; asses sextantario pondere, weighing only one-sixth of the former asses, Plin.

sextariolus -i, m. (dim. of sextarius), a small liquid measure, Suet.

sextarius -ii, m. (sextus), the sixth part. I. In liquid measure, the sixth part of a congius (about a pint), Cic. II. As a dry measure, the sixteenth part of a modius, Plin.

Sextilis -is, m. (sextus), mensis, or simply Sextilis, the sixth month of the Roman year (reckoning from March), afterwards called August; kalendae Sextiles, the 1st of August, Cic.

Sextius (Sextius) -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: 1, L. Sextius, tribune of the people, the author of a law enacting that one of the consuls should always be a plebeian; 2, P. Sextius, tribune of the people, who proposed the recall of Cicero from exile. Adj., Sextian; lex, the above-mentioned law of L. Sextius; tabula, of a banker named Sextius, Cic.; esp., Aquae Sextiae, Roman colony near Manlia, founded by C. Sextius Calpurnius, 123 a.c., now Aix. Hence, adj., Sextianus (Sextianus) -a -um, Sextian.

sextilia -ae, f. (se. pars, from sextus, dim. of sextus), the sixth part of an uncia, therefore 1-72nd of an as, Varr.; 1-72nd part of an inheritance, Cic.

sextus -a -um (sex). I. the sixth, Cic.; adv., sextum, for the sixth time; sextum consul, Cic. II. Sextus, a Roman name.

sextusdecimus -a -um, sixteenth, Cic.

sextus -us, m. (another form of sexus), the male or female sex; a, of men, hominum genus est in sexu consideratur, virile an muliebre sit, Cic.; b, of animals, Plin.; c, of plants, minerals, etc., Plin.

si, conj. (ei). I. A particle expressing condition; in case that; foll. by both indic. and subj. A. Gen., numquam labere, si te audies, Cic.; si minus, if not, Cic.; quod si, and if, but if, Cic. B. Esp., a, to confirm or explain or justify what has gone before, if only, provided that; delectus habetur, si hic delectus appellandus, Cic.; bellum vobis indictum est, magno eorum malo, qui indixere, si viri estis, Liv.; b, in wishes, if only; si nunc se ostendat, Verg.; c, in comparisons, as if, just as if; with subj., Cic., Liv.; d, to express a concession, even if; si omnes deos hominesque celare possumus, Cic. II. In indirect questions and dependent clauses, whether, if; conati, si possent, etc., Cic.; dicito, si etc., Cic.; castra movet, si . . . posset, to try whether, etc., Liv.

sibilo, i. (sibilus). I. Intransit., to hiss;

of snakes, Verg.; anguis sibilat, Ov.; transl., of red-hot iron plunged into water; in tepida submersum sibilat unda, Ov. II. Transf., to hiss at, hiss down; aliquem, Cic.

1. **sibilus** -i, m. (plur., sibili, and in poets, sibila), a hissing, whistling, rustling; austeri, Verg.; of persons, whistling; sibilus signum dare, Liv.; esp., a contemptuous hissing; sibilum metuis? Cic.; sibilis consendi, Cic.; sibilis aliquem explodere, Cic.

2. **sibilus** -a -um, hissing; colla (of a snake), Verg.; ora, Verg.

Sibylla -ae, f. (Σιβυλλα, from Σιβη (= Δαίη) βουλή, God's counsel), a prophetess and priestess of Apollo, a Sibyl; in the Roman mythol., esp., the Sibyl of Cumae whom Aeneas consulted; another Sibyl of Cumae was said to have composed the Sibylline books, which were bought by Tarquin from an old woman, and kept in the Capitol, and consulted in time of danger.

Sibyllinus -a -um, of or relating to the Sibyl, Sibylline; libri, Cic.; vaticinatio, Cic.

sic (from root i (whence is and ita), with the spirant prefixed and the demonstrative suffix -ce added, si-ce, which became sic), so, thus, in this manner. I. Gen., a, sive epin sic est, sive illo modo, Cic.; illa civitas popularis (sic enim appellat) in qua in populo sunt omnia, Cic.; b, to introduce something that follows, thus, as follows; ingressus est sic loqui Scipio, Cic.; esp., with acc. and infin., sic velim existimes, te nihil gratius facere posse, Cic.; c, in affirmative answers, sic est, etc.; sic plane judico, Cic. II. Esp., A. In comparisons, so, as; gen. corresponding to ut, more rarely to quemadmodum, tanquam, quasi, etc., Atticum sic amo, ut alterum fratrem, Cic.; quemadmodum . . . sic, Cic.; sic . . . tanquam, Cic.; sic . . . quasi, Cic.; in wishes, so; sic tua Cyrenae fugiant examina taxos, Verg. B. of such a kind, of such a nature; sic est vulgus; ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa, existimant, Cic. C. a, in such circumstances, in such a manner, so, and thus; sic ad supplicium Numitori Reus deditur, Liv.; b, consequently, in consequence; quia non est obscura tua in me benevolentia, sic fit ut, etc., Cic. D. To express limitation or condition, so = on condition that, in so far as; gen. corresp. with ut, recordatione amicitiae sic fruor, ut beate vixisse videar, Cic.; sic . . . si, then . . . if, only if; decreverunt, id sic ratum esset, si patres auctores furerent, Liv. E. To express degree, so much, to such a degree; often foll. by ut, Caecinae a puero semper sic dilexi ut non illo cum homine conjunctus viverem, Cic. F. To express carelessness, indifference, thus, simply; sic nudos (naked as they are) in flumen projicere, Cic.

sica -ae, f. (seco). I. a dagger, dirk, poulard; maximus sicarum numerus et gladiatorum, Cic. II. Meton., assassination, murder; hinc sicae, venena, falsa testamenta nascuntur, Cic.

Sicanī -ōrum, m. a people of Celtic origin who originally inhabited the banks of the Tiber, and thence migrated to Sicily. Hence, A. Adj., **Sicanus** -a -um, Sicanian, poet. = Sicilian. B. **Sicanus** -a -um, Sicanian, poet. = Sicilian. C. **Sicanis** -idis, f. adj., Sicanian, poet. = Sicilian. D. Subst., **Sicania** -ae, f. Sicania = Sicily.

sicarius -ii, m. (sica), an assassin, murderer; accusare aliquem inter sicarios, of murder, Cic.

Sicca -ae, f., Veneria, an important town in Numidia, on the Bagradas, with a temple to Venus, now Keff. Hence, **Siccenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Sicca.

siccānus -a -um (siccus), dry, Plin.

siccatio -ōnis, f. (siccus), a drying, Plin.
siccō, adv. (siccus), dryly; fig., of discourse;
Cicere, plainly, vigorously, Cic.

siccesco, 3. (siccus), to become dry, Plin.

siccinē (sicinē or sicin'), adv. (sicco),
 Interrog. particle, is it thus? thus? so? Cat.

siccitas -ātis, f. (siccus). **I.** dryness; a,
 lit., paludum, Caes.; b, meton., dryness of
 weather, drought, Cic. **II.** Transf., freedom from
 humours, firm health; a, lit., Cic.; b, fig., of
 discourse, plainness, simplicity, dryness; ora-
 tionis, Cic.

sicco, 1. (siccus), to make dry, to dry. **I.**
 Transf., A. Gen., vellers, Verg.; herbas, Ov.;
 esp., to dry up water or soil; paludes, Cic. **B.**
 a, to drain dry, to drink up, empty; calices,
 Hor.; b, to milk; oves, Ov.; c, to suck dry;
 ubera, Verg. **II.** Intransit. and inpers., siccatur,
 it dries up, Cat.

siccoŏculus -a -um (siccus and oculus),
 having dry eyes, Plaut.

siccus -a -um, dry. **I.** A. Lit., 1. gen.,
 signum, Verg.; subst., **siccum** -i, n. the dry
 land; in sicco hibernare, Liv.; 2, esp., a,
 without tears, tearless; oculi, Hor.; b, dry,
 thirsty; siccus, inanis, Hor.; poet., dies = hot,
 thirsty, Hor.; meton., temperate, abstinent, Cic.;
 c, fasting, a poor starving wretch; accedes siccus
 ad unctum, Hor.; d, bright, cloudless, Prop.; e,
 bright, rainless; fervores, Ov. **B.** Fig., dry,
 cold, impassive; puella, Ov. **II.** Transf., A. Of
 the body, free from humours, in sound, vigorous
 health; corpora, Plin. **B.** Of discourse, plain,
 simple; oratio, Cic.

sicclicon -i, n. (Σικελικόν), the plant flea-
 wort, Plin.

Sicilia -ae, f. (Σικελία), the island of Sicily.
 Hence, **A.** **Sicēlis** -idis, f. Sicilian. **B.**
Sicillensis -e, Sicilian.

sicclīcula -ae, f. (dim. of sicclis), a small
 sickle, Plaut.

sicclīcus -i, m. (sicclis), a, the 4th part of an
 un uncia, and therefore 1-48th of an as; b, a
 quarter of an inch, Plin.; c, 1-48th of an hour,
 Plin.

sicclīlo, 4. (sicclis), to cut or mow with the
 sickle, Plin.

sicclis -is, f. (seco), a sickle, Plin.

Sicōrtis -is, m. a tributary of the Hiberus in
 Spain, now Segre.

sicūbi, adv. (= si alieubi), if anywhere, Cic.

Sicūlli -ōrum, m. a people of Celtic origin,
 kin to the Sicani, who settled on the coast of Italy,
 but were afterwards compelled to migrate to Sicily;
 hence, transf., the inhabitants of Sicily, the
 Sicilians, Cic.; sing., **Sicūlus** -i, m. a Sicilian,
 Cic.; hence, **Siculus** -e -um, Sicilian; tyrannus,
 Phalaris, Ov.

sicundē, adv. (= si alicunde), if from any-
 where, Cic.

sicūt and **sicūti**, adv. as, just as. **I.** Gen.,
 a, with a verb, sicut sapiens poeta dixit, Cic.;
 ill by ita, itidem, sic; sicuti . . . ita, Liv.;
 sicuti . . . sic, Caes.; sicuti . . . ita, Caes.; b,
 without a verb, sicut apud nos, Cic.; viri in
 axores, sicut in liberos potestatem, Caes.; foll.
 by ita, sicuti in foro, item in theatro, Cic. **II.**
 Prop., 1, inasmuch as; sicuti cras aderit, hodie
 non venerit, Plaut.; 2, sicut est, sicut erat, as
 the case really is, in fact; quamvis felix sit, sicuti
 est, Cic.; 3, in a comparison, a, as it were; hic
 locus sicut aliquod fundamentum est huius con-
 stitutionis, Cic.; b, just as if; sicuti foret
 necessitas, Sell.; 4, to add an example, as, as

for example; quibus in causis omnibus, sicuti in
 ipsa M. Curri, Cic.; 5, to express a state or
 condition, just as; sicut eram, fugio, Ov.

Sicōyon -ōnis, m. and f. (Σικυών), a city of
 Peloponnesus; hence, adj., **Sicōyonius** -a -um,
 Sicyonian; calcei, Cic.; and subst., **Sicōyonia**
 -ōrum, n. a kind of soft shoes from Sicyon, Lucr.

Sīda -ae, f. (Σίδα), a town in Pamphylia, west
 of the river Meles, now Eski-Adalia. Hence,
Sīdetae -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Sida.

sīdērālis -e (sidus), of or relating to the
 stars, Plin.

sīdērātio -ōnis, f. (sideror), a blast, blight
 upon plants, supposed to be produced by the in-
 fluence of the stars, Plin.

sīdērōus -a -um (sidus), of or belonging to
 the stars, starry. **I.** Lit., a, caelum, starry, Ov.;
 ignes, the stars, Ov.; Canis, the Dog-star, Ov.;
 dea = Nox, Prop.; conjux, Ceyx (as son of Lucif-
 er), Ov.; b, esp., of or relating to the sun, solar;
 ignes, Ov.; lux, Ov. **II.** Transf., gleaming,
 glittering; clipeus, Verg.

sīdērion -i, n. (σιδήριον), the plant vervain,
 Plin.

sīdērītes -ae, m. (σιδηρίτης) = sideritis (q.v.).
sīdērītis -is, f. (σιδηρίτης). **I.** a stone; a,
 a magnet, Plin.; b, a kind of diamond, Plin.
II. a plant, vervain, Plin.

sīdēror, 1. (sidus) = sidere affari, to suffer
 from a sun-stroke, be planet-struck, Plin.

Sīdicīni -ōrum, m. a people of Campania,
 whose chief town was Teanuz. Hence, adj., **Sīdi-**
cīnus -a -um, Sidicine.

sīdo, sidi and sēdi, sessum, 3. (σιδω), to sit
 down, settle, alight. **I.** Lit., of living creatures,
 columbae super arbore sident, Verg.; inusne
 sessum? Cic. **II.** Transf., of inanimate things.
A. Gen., to sink down, settle; orta ex lacu nebula
 campo quam montibus densior sederat, Liv.
B. Esp., 1, to remain lying or fixed, to settle; a,
 quum sederit glans, Liv.; b, naut. t. t., to stick
 fast, to be stranded; ubi cymbae sident, Liv.;
 2, to sink = to vanish, disappear, Prop., Tac.

Sīdon -ōnis, f. (Σιδών), a city of Phoenicia.

Hence, adj., **A.** **Sīdōnius** -a -um, Phoenician;
 Sīdonian; amor, of Jupiter for Europa, Mart.;
 esp., of purple, ostruū, Ov.; subst., **Sīdōnī**
 -ōrum, m. the Sīdonians or Tyrians. **B.** **Sī-**
dōnicus -a -um, Sīdonian. **C.** **Sīdōnis** -idis,
 f. Sīdonian, Tyrian; concha, Tyrian purple, Ov.;
 tellus, Phoenicia, Ov.; subst. = the Sīdonian
 woman; Europa, Ov.; Dido, Ov.; Anna, sister of
 Dido, Ov.

sīdus -ēris, n. a group of stars, constellation;
 sometimes used of a single star. **I.** A. Lit.,
 a, (a) sing., sidus Vergiliarum, Liv.; sidus
 aetherium, Ov.; (β) plur., illi sempiterni ignes,
 quae sidera et stellas vocatis, Cic.; b, poet.,
 sidera solis (of the sun itself), Ov. **B.** Meton.,
 1, sing., a, the time of year; hiberno sidere,
 in winter, Verg.; mutato sidere, at another
 time of the year, Verg.; b, the day; brumale,
 the shortest day, Ov.; c, climate, regions; tot
 sidera emensae, Verg.; d, weather; grave sidus
 et imber, Ov.; Minervae, storm raised by Mi-
 nerva, Verg.; e, a star, as bringing disaster
 (cf. sideratio), haud secus quam pestifero sidere
 icti, Liv.; 2, plur., the heavens; ad sidera
 missus, Juv.; ad sidera ferre, to praise to the
 skies, Verg.; poma ad sidera nituntur, grow up,
 Verg.; sub sidera lapsae, Verg.; vertice sidera
 tangere, Ov., or ferre, Hor., to touch the stars,
 to be elevated in happiness or prosperity beyond
 measure; sub pedibus videt nubes et sidera, is
 raised to heaven, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, of beau-

tiful eyes, geminum, sua lumina, sidus, Ov.; 2, pride, glory; O sidus Fabiae, Maxime, gentis, Ov.

Sigambri = Sugambri (q.v.).

Sigæum -i, n. (Σίγειον), a promontory and port in Troas, where was the grave of Achilles, now Jenischer. Hence, **A. Sigæus** -a -um, Sigean. **B. Sigæus** -a -um, Sigean.

sigilla -orum, n. (dim. of signum), small figures, images; patella in qua sigilla erant egregia, Cic.; statuettes, Cic.; figures cut upon a signet-ring, Cic., and hence, a seal, Hor.

Sigillaria -orum, abl. -tis and -ibus, n. (sigilla). **I.** a festival in Rome, at which little figures were exchanged as presents, Suet. **II.** the little images thus used, Sen. **III.** a place in Rome where such images were sold, Suet.

sigillatus -a -um (sigilla), ornamented with small figures; scyphi, Cic.

sigillum, v. sigilla.

sigma -âtis, n. (σίγμα), the Greek letter sigma, and hence, a semicircular dining-couch in the original shape of a capital sigma (C), Mart.

signator -oris, m. (signo), one who seals a document as a witness; a, the witness to a will, Suet.; signatores falsi, forgers of wills, Sall.; b, the witness to a marriage-contract, Juv.

Signia -ae, f. a city in Latium, now Segni. Hence, adj., **Signinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Signia; opus, or simply subst., **Signinum** -i, n. a kind of plaster for walls and pavements; plur. subst., **Signini** -orum, m. the inhabitants of Signia.

signifor -fêra -fêrum (signum and fero), bearing figures, adorned with figures. **I.** Gen., puppis, Lucan. **II.** Esp., **A.** bearing stars, covered with constellations; aether, Lucr.; orbis, the zodiac, Cic. **B.** Subst., **signifor** -fêri, m., milit. t. t., a standard-bearer, Caes., Cic.; transf., a leader, head; calamitosorum, Cic.; juventutis, Cic.

significabilia -e (significo), significant, conveying a meaning; vox, Varr.

significans -antis, p. adj. (from significo), graphic, distinct, clear, Quint.

significanter, adv. (significans), plainly, distinctly, clearly; acrius, apertius, **significanti**us dignitate alicuius defendere, Cic.

significantiâ -ae, f. (significo), expressiveness, energy, distinctness, Quint.

significatio -onis, f. (significo). **I.** a showing, pointing out, indicating, sign, token, indication; a, absol., declare aliquid significacione, Cic.; b, with s. object. genit., litterarum, Cic.; c, with object. genit., virtutis, Cic.; d, with acc. and infin., significatio fit non adesse constantiam, Cic. **II.** Esp., **1.** a sign of assent, approbation, applause; significatio omnium, Cic.; significacione florere, Cic.; **2.** a sign, prognostic of a change of weather, Plin.; **3.** emphasis, Cic.; **4.** the meaning, signification of a word; scripti, Cic.

significatus -ûs, m. (significo), a sign, prognostic of a change of weather, Plin.

significo, 1. (signum and facio), to give a sign, indication, to indicate, notify. **I.** Gen., a, with acc., hoc mihi significasse et annuisse visus est, Cic.; b, with acc. and infin., omnes significabant ab eo se esse admodum delectatos, Cic.; c, with ut and the subj., ut statim dimitterentur, Caes.; d, with rel. sent., litterae neque unde neque quo die datae essent significabant, Cic.; e, with de and the abl., de fuga, Caes. **II.** Esp., **A.** to indicate that which is to come; a, futura, Cic.; b, to give signs of, indicate a change

of weather, Plin. **B.** Of words, to mean, signify; uno verbo significari res duas, Cic.

Signinus, v. Signia.

signo, 1. (signum), to put a mark upon, mark, designate. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., humum limite, Ov.; caeli regionem in cortice signant, cut in, inscribe, Verg.; sonos vocis, Cic.; humum pede certo, to tread on, Hor. **B.** Esp., **1.** to mark with a seal, seal, seal up; libellum, Cic.; volumina, Hor.; arcanas tabellas, Ov.; **2.** to coin, stamp money; argentum signatum, Cic.; **3.** to adorn; honore, Verg. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., signatum memori pectore nomen habe, Ov. **B.** Esp., **1.** to signify, express; ossa nomen (Cajeta) signat, Verg.; **2.** to observe, notice; ora sono discordia, Verg.

signum -i, n. (perhaps connected with εἰκώ, εἰκός), a sign, mark, token. **I.** Gen., signa et notae locorum, Cic.; signum imprimere pecori, Verg.; signa pedum sequi, to follow the footsteps, Ov.; signa doloris ostendere, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** Milit. t. t., **1.** a standard, flag, banner; a, of large divisions of an army, the legion, etc.; signa relinquere, to desert, Sall.; signa ferre, to march away, Caes.; signa convelli jubere, to give the signal for marching away, Liv.; signa inferre, to attack, Caes.; signa conferre, (a) to bring the standards together, Caes., (b) to fight; cum Alexandrinis, Cic.; b, of small divisions, of cohorts and maniples, Cic.; hence, transf., = a small division of the army, company; signa et ordines, Liv.; **2.** a, the signal, order, command given by the general; signum pugnae proponere, Liv.; signum tubâ dare, Caes.; b, a watchword, pass-word; it bello tessera signum, Verg. **B.** the sign or signal in the circus given by the praetor or consul for the races to begin; signum mittendis quadrigis dare, Liv. **C.** a sign, token, indication of the future; signum se obijit, Cic.; medici signa habent ex venis, Cic. **D.** a sign = a proof; hoc signi est, id signi est, or signum est with acc. and infin., Cic. **E.** a figure, image, statue; signum aeneum, marmoreum, Cic.; hence, a, a seal, signet, Cic.; b, a group of stars, constellation, Cic.

sil, silis, f. a kind of yellow earth, ochre, Plin.

Sila ae, f. a forest in Bruttii.

silâceus -a -um (sil), like ochre; color, Plin.

silânus -i, m. (Σιλανός), a fountain (frequently made to issue from the head of Silenus), Lucr.

Silârus -i, m. a river in Lucania, now Sele.

silaus -i, m. a species of parsley, Plin.

silens, v. sileo.

silentium -ii, n. (sileo), silence, stillness, quietness. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., audire aliquid magno silentio, Cic.; silentium fieri jubere, Cic.; animadvertere cum silentio, to notice in silence, Ter.; silentio praeterire, Cic.; silentium noctis, the stillness of night, Caes.; ruris, Ov. **B.** Esp., a, freedom from disturbance, and hence, completeness, perfectness in taking the auspices; id silentium dicimus in auspiciis, quod omni vitio caret, Cic.; b, obscurity, ingloriousness; laudem eorum a silentio vindicare, Cic. **II.** Transf., quiet, repose, inactivity; judiciorum ac fori, Cic.; vitam silentio transire, Sall.

Silênus -i, m. (Σεληνός), the tutor and attendant of Bacchus, represented with a bald head, as always drunk, and riding on an ass.

sileo -ûi, 2. to be still, noiseless, silent. **I.** Lit., **1.** of persons, a, absol., or with de and the abl., optimum quemque silere, Liv.; ceteri de nobis silent, Cic.; partic., silens, silent; umbrae silentes (of the dead), Verg.; sub silentibus, the silent; (a) = the dead; res silentum (Pluto), Ov.; (b) the Pythagoreans;

coetus silentum, Ov.; **b**, with acc., to be silent about; tu hoc silebis, Cic.; neque te silebo, Hor.; in pass., res siletur, Cic.; partic. subst., **silenda** -orum, n. things to be silent about, secrets, mysteries, Liv.; **2**, of things, silet aer, Ov.; aequor, Verg.; nox, Verg.; with foll. rel. sent., si chartae sileant quod bene feceris, Hor.; partic. **silens**, quiet, still; nox, Verg.; agmen, Liv. **II**. Transf., to rest, to be inactive; **a**, of persons, silent diutius Musae quam solebant, Cic.; **b**, of things, si quando ambitus sileat, Cic. (partic. pres. in abl., gen. silente; syncop. genit. plur., silentum, Verg., Ov.).

siler -ëris, n. a species of willow, the brook-willow, Verg.

silesco, 3. (inchoat. of sileo), to become silent, grow still, Verg.

silex -icis, m. (rarely f.), any hard stone, flint, granite, basalt, esp. as material for pavement. **I**. Lit., certo in loco silecem caedere, Cic.; vias in urbe silece sternere, Liv.; as fig. of cruelty or hardness, dicam sileces pectus habere tuum, Ov. **II**. Poet., transf., = scopulus, rock, cliff; acuta silex praecisis undique saxis, Verg.

Silianus, v. Silius.

silioernium -ii, n. a funeral feast, Varr.; hence, transf., as a term of abuse applied to an infirm old man, Ter.

silicia -ae, f. the plant fenugreek, Plin.

siliçula -ae, f. (dim. of siliqua), a little pod or husk, Varr.

siliginëus -a -um (siligo), made of wheat, wheaten, Plin.

siligo -inis, f. **1**, a kind of very white wheat (Triticum hibernum, Linn.), Plin.; **2**, meton., wheaten flour, Juv.

siliqua -ae, f. a husk, pod, shell, Verg.; plur., **siliquae** -arum, pulse, Hor.

siliquor, 1. dep. (siliqua), to put forth or get pods, Plin.

Silius -a -um, name of a Roman gens: **1**, A. Silius, a friend of Cicero; **2**, P. Silius Nerva, praetor in Bithynia and Pontus, 51 B.C.; **3**, C. Silius Italicus, an epic poet of the first century A.D., author of an epic poem on the Punic War in seventeen books. Hence, **Silianus** -a -um, relating to Silius.

sillybus = sittybos (q.v.).

siphium -ii, n. (σίφιον) = laserpitium (q.v.).

Silures -um, acc. -as, a people in Britain, to the west of the Severn and the Avon.

silurus -i, m. (σίλουρος), a species of river-fish, prob. the sheat-fish, Juv.

silus -a -um (σίλος and σιλος) = simus, flat-nosed, snub-nosed, pug-nosed, Cic.

silva (sylva) -ae, f. (connected with ὕλη), a wood, forest. **I**. **1**, lit., **a**, silva densa, Cic.; silvarum dea, Diana, Ov.; **b**, a plantation, a grove, a park; signa in silva disposita, Cic.; **2**, meton., **a**, a quantity of shrubs or plants, under-wood, Verg.; **b**, poet., a tree or trees, Verg., Ov. **II**. Transf., **1**, a dense mass or quantity; immanem aerato circumfert tegmine silvam, a dense mass of spears, Verg.; **2**, plentiful supply, abundance; virtutum et vitiorum, Cic.; esp., of materials for speaking and writing, silva rerum, Cic.; omnis ubertas et quasi silva dicendi, Cic. (silvae, trisyll. in Hor.).

Silvanus -i, m. (silva), a Latin god of forests and the country; plur., Silvani, gods of the forests and the country.

silvaticus -a -um (silva), **1**, of or relating to

a forest or wood, Varr.; **2**, of plants and animals, wild, Plin.

silvesco, 3. (silva), of a vine, to run wild, to run to wood, Cic.

silvester -tris -tre and gen. **silvestris** -e (silva). **I**, belonging to a wood or forest; **a**, covered with trees, wooded, woody; collis, Caes.; locus, Cic.; subst., **silvestria** -ium, n. woody places; **b**, living or being in the woods; belua, Cic.; homines, Hor.; cursus, Cic. **II**. Transf., **A**, growing wild, wild; oliva, Ov. **B**, rural, pastoral; Musa, Verg.

Silvia, v. I. Rhea.

silvicola -ae, c. (silva and colo), an inhabitant of the woods, Verg.

silvicultrix -trix, f. (silva and colo), inhabiting the woods, Cat.

silvifragus -a -um (silva and frango), shattering the woods, Lucr.

silvigër -gëra -gërum (silva and gero), wooded, covered with forests; montes, Plin.

silvösus -a -um (silva), well wooded, abounding in forests; saltus, Liv.

Simbrävium -ii, n. a district in the country of the Aepuli. Hence, **Simbrüinus** -a -um, relating to Simbrävium.

simia -ae, f. and **simius** -i, m. (simus), an ape, monkey, Cic.; used as a term of abuse of men, simony iste, Hor.

simila -ae, f. the finest wheaten flour, Mart.

similägo = simila (q.v.).

similis -e (connected with simul, simulare), like, resembling, similar; **a**, with genit. (nearly always so in Cicero when used of persons) fratris, hominis, Cic.; simile veri, Cic.; non est veri simile ut occiderit, Cic.; mihi minus simile veri visum est, with acc. and infin., Liv.; compar., veri similis, Liv.; similiores Atticorum, Cic.; superl., simillimus veri, Cic.; **b**, with dat., si similes Iulio tribunos haberet, Liv.; quid simile habet epistola aut iudicio aut contenti, Cic.; compar., similius id vero fecit, Liv.; superl., simillimus deo, Cic.; **c**, with dat. and genit. together, similis illi . . . similis duorum, Cic.; **d**, with inter se, homines inter se quänu formä tum moribus similes, Cic.; **e**, foll. by atque, ut si, tamquam si, Cic.; **f**, absol., animus, Cic. Subst., **simile** -is, n. a resemblance, Cic.

similitër, adv. (similis), in like manner, similarly; foll. by atque, ut si, Cic.

similitudo -inis, f. (similis), likeness, similitude, resemblance. **I**. **1**, gen., est inter ipsos similitudo, Cic.; est homini eum deo similitudo, Cic.; veri similitudo, probability, Cic.; plur., similitudines, concr., similar things, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, likeness in a portrait, Cic.; **b**, a metaphor, simile, Cic. **II**. Transf., **1**, a comparison, similitudo, Cic.; **2**, uniformity, Cic.

similo = simulo (q.v.).

simiölus -i, m. (dim. of simius), a little ape (of a man), Cic.

simitüs, adv., old form of simul (q.v.).

Simöls -möentis, m. (Σιμόεις), a small stream in Troas, falling into the Scamander.

Simönides -is, m. (Σιμωνίδης), a lyric poet of Cos. Adj., **Simönideus** -a -um, Simonidean.

simplex -plëcis (sim = simple, cf. sincerus, and plex, from plico), simple, uncompounded, unmixed. **I**. Lit., **a**, natura animantis, Cic.; aqua, pure, Ov.; jus, Hor.; **b**, single, one; simplici ordine urbem intrare, Liv.; plus vice simplici, more than once, Hor. **II**. Transf., **A**, **a**, plain, simple, not complicated; causa, Cic.; genus

mortis, without torture, Liv.; necessitudo, unconditional, Cic.; b, natural, simple; ratio veritatis, Cic. B. Esp., morally simple, straightforward, upright, guileless; animus apertus ac simplex, Cic.

simplicitas -ātis, f. (simplex). **I.** simplicity, simplicity, Lucr. **II.** moral simplicity, straightforwardness, guilelessness, honesty, candour; puerilis, Liv.; sermo antiquae simplicitatis, Liv.

simpliciter, adv. (simplex). **I. a**, plainly, straightforwardly, directly; defendere, Cic.; sententiam referre, Cic.; **b**, simply, without art, artlessly; loqui, Cic. **II.** Esp., frankly, candidly, honestly, Tac.

simplus -a -um (ἀνθός), simple. Subst., **simplus** -i, n. that which is single (opp. duplum), Cic.

simpulum -i, n. a ladle; prov., excitare fucos in simpulo, to make a storm in a tea-cup, to make much ado about nothing, Cic.

simpvrium -i, n. a sacrificial vessel, Cic.

simul (archaic **semul**), adv. (connected with *μα*), at once, at the same time as. **I.** Gen., a, absol., venire, Cic.; simul commonefacere, Tac.; **b**, with cum, testamentum simul obsignavi cum Clodio, Cic.; **c**, with et, que, atque, simul et ostendi, Cic.; simul inflatus exacerbatusque, Liv.; simul honoribus atque virtutibus, Liv.; **d**, with abl., simul septemviris, Tac.; simul his dictis, Verg. **II.** Special phrases. **A.** simul... simul, not only... but at the same time, partly... partly (*μα μὲν... μα δέ*); increpando simul temeritatem, simul ignaviam, Liv.; foll. by ut or ne and subj., by quod and indic. or subj., simul sui purgandi causa, simul ut, etc., Caes. **B.** simulatque (simulac), as soon as; **a**, simulatque cognitum est, Cic.; **b**, with ut, simul ut expectati sumus, Cic.; **c**, simul alone (as a conj.), simul inflavit tibicen, Cic. **C.** (Like Gr. *μα*) with partic. pres., simul hoc dicens, while saying this, Verg.

simulacrum -i, n. (from *simulo*, as *lavarum* from *lavo*), an image, likeness, portrait, effigy. **I.** Lit., **1**, a, oppidorum, Cic.; Helenae, Cic.; **b**, a doll; simulacra cerea, Ov.; **2**, a reflection in a mirror, a shadow, vision in a dream or seen in fancy; **a**, a reflection in a mirror or in water, Lucr.; **b**, a shade, ghost, Ov.; **c**, a vision in a dream; vana (noctis), Ov.; **d**, t. t. of the Epicurean philosophy, a conception of an object in the mind, Lucr.; **e**, the recollection of a thing, Cic.; **3**, transf., in a discourse, a character-*picture*, Liv. **II.** Fig., as opposed to what is real, **1**, a mere image, imitation; simulacra virtutis, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, a phantom, appearance; religionis, Cic.; **b**, a shade, ghost (of something lost); auspiciorum, Cic.

simulamen -inis, n. (simulo), an imitation, Ov.

simulans -antis, p. adj. (from *simulo*), only in compar., imitating, imitative; simulantior vocum ales, the parrot, Ov.

simulatē, adv. (simulatus), in appearance, feignedly, Cic.

simulatio -ōnis, f. (simulo), the assumed appearance of anything, pretence, feint, simulation, false show; imitatio simulationque virtutis, Cic.; agere cum simulatione timoris, Cic.; absol., simulatio ficta, Cic.

simulātor -ōris, m. (simulo). **I.** an imitator; figurae, Ov. **II.** Transf., a hypocritical imitator, hypocrite, counterfeiter, feigner; segnitiae, Tac.; cuius rei libet simulator ac dissimulator, Cic.; simulator in omni oratione, a master in irony, Cic.

simūlo, 1. (similis), to make like. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., Minerva simulata Mentori, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1**, to present, represent; cupressum, Hor.; **2**, to imitate; nimbos, Verg.; Catonem, Hor. **II.** Transf., to put on the appearance of, simulate, feign, counterfeit; simulare gaudia vultu, Ov.; lacrimas, Ov.; negotia, Sall.; agrum, to play the part of a sick man, Liv.; aliud agentes, aliud simulantes, Cic.; with acc. and infin., se furere, Cic.; poet., with infin. alone, simulat Jove natus abire, Ov.; absol., non sui commodi causa simulare, Cic. Esp., partic., **simulātus** -a -um, feigned, counterfeit; nec simulatum quidquam potest esse diurnum, nothing counterfeit can be lasting, Cic.

simūtas -ātis, f. (= similitas, as *facultas* = *facilitas*), enmity towards some one who is like us, rivalry, jealousy, feud, animosity, dissension, hatred; **a**, sing., simulatatem deponere, Cic.; **b**, plur., simulates exercere cum aliquo, Cic.; simulates dirimere, Cic.

simūlus -a -um (dim. of *simus*), a little pug-nosed, somewhat snub-nosed, Lucr.

simus -a -um (σμός), flat-nosed, pug-nosed, snub-nosed, Verg.

sin, conj. but if, if however. **I.** With preceding particle, si, nisi, if... but if, Cic.; si... sin aliter, Cic.; si... sin autem, Cic.; sin minus, sin aliter, sin secus, ellipt., but if not, if on the contrary, Cic. **II.** Without preceding particle, Cic.; strengthened, sin autem, Cic.

sināpi, indecl. n. and **sināpis** -is, acc.-in, abl. -e and gen. -i, f. (*σίναμι*), mustard, Plin.

sincēre, adv. (sincerus), honestly, frankly, sincerely; loqui, Cic.; pronuntiare, Caes.

sincēritas -ātis, f. (sincerus). **I.** purity, freedom from adulteration, clearness, Plin. **II.** uprightness, integrity, Phaedr.

sincērus -a -um (from *sin* = *simple* and *cerus*, connected with *cresco*, cf. *procerus* = *simply grown*). **I.** pure, unmixed, unadulterated, genuine; **a**, lit., secernere fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris, Cic.; genae, Ov.; **b**, transf., upright, honourable, sincere; nihil sinceri, Cic.; fides, Liv. **II.** pure; **1**, sound, healthy; **a**, lit., corpus, Ov.; sincerum integrumque conserva, Cic.; **b**, transf., un-injured, undestroyed; Minerva, Ov.; iudicium, Cic.; **2**, unmixed, pure, mere; **a**, lit., proellum equestre, Liv.; **b**, fig., voluptas, Cic.; gaudium, Liv.

sinciput -pitis, n. (for *semi caput*). **I.** hat, a head; esp., the smoked chap of a pig, Juv. **II.** Meton., the brain, Plaut.

sindon -ōnis, f. (σινδών), fine cotton cloth, muslin, Mart.

sine, prep. with abl., without (opp. *cum*), semper ille ante cum uore, cum sine ea, Cic.; sine dubio, Cic.; sine ulla dubitatione, without doubt, Cic.; sometimes placed after its case, vitis nemo sine nascitur, Hor.

singillāritēr, adv. (singulus), singly, Lucr.

singillātim (singulātim), adv. (singulus), singly, one by one, Cic.

singulāris -e (singuli), belonging to single persons or things. **I.** Lit., **A.** gen., **a**, single, individual; ubi aliquos singulares ex nave egredi conspexerat, Caes.; non est singulare nec solivagum genus hoc, Cic.; **b**, relating to an individual; imperium, potentia, absolute rule, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1**, grammat. t. t., singular, belonging to the singular number, Quint.; **2**, subst., **singulāres** -ium, m. a select body of life-guards in the imperial service, Tac. **II.** Fig., single in its kind, distinguished, eminent, singular, unique, extra-

ordinarius, *a*, in a good sense, ingenio atque animo singulares, Cic.; Pompeii singularis eximiaeque virtus, Cic.; *b*, in a bad sense, *exceptional*; nequitia, Cic.

singulārītēr, adv. (singularis). *I. singly*; *a*, Lucr.; *b*, in the singular number, Quint. **II.** Transf., particularly, singularly, extraordinarily; aliquem diligere, Cic.

singulārīus -a -um (singularis), *single*; catenae, once twisted (or one pound in weight), Plaut.

singulātīm = singillatīm (q.v.).

singūll, v. singulus.

singultim, adv. (singultus), *in sobs*; transf. = *stammeringly*; pauca loqui, Hor.

singultio, 4. (singultus). *I. to hiccough*, Plin. **II.** to throb, Pers.

singulto, 1. (singultus). *I. Intransit.*, to hiccough, to sob, Quint.; of dying persons, to rattle in the throat, Verg. **II.** Transít., to sob out, gasp out; animam, Ov.

singultus -ūs, m. (singuli). *I. weeping, sobbing*; *a*, of persons, singultuque pias interumpente querellas, Ov.; multas lacrimas et fletum cum singultu videre potuisti, Cic.; *b*, of persons dying, rattling in the throat, Verg. **II.** Of similar sounds, the croaking of a raven, the gurgling of water, Plin.

singulus -a -um, more freq. in plur., **singūll** -ae -a (from *sin* = *semet*, *singly*, as *singlex*). *I. single*, a single person or thing, one alone; *a*, singul., singulum vestigium, Plaut.; *b*, plur., frequenter a pauci an singuli, Cic. **II.** Distributive, *one each*; legiones singulas posuit Brundisii, Tarenti, etc., one legion at Brundisium, one at Tarentum, Cic.; filiae singulos filios habentes, Liv.

Sinis -is, m. (Σίνις, i.e., he that injures), a robber on the isthmus of Corinth, killed by Theseus.

sinister -tra -trum, *left*, on the left hand. *I.* Lit., *A.* Adj., manus, Nep.; ripa, Hor.; compar., **sinistrior** -us, rota, Ov. **B. Subst., 1, **sinistra** -ae, f., *a*, the left hand, Caes.; used in stealing, natae ad furta sinistrae, Ov.; *b*, the left side; dextra sinistra, Cic.; sub sinistra, Caes.; 2, **sinistri** -orum, m. the left wing of a line of battle, Liv. **II.** 1, *awkward, wrong, perverse*; mores, Verg.; 2, *unfavourable, adverse*; signa, Ov.; notus pecori sinister, Verg.; 3, *totus* of augury, *a*, amongst the Romans, who, turning towards the south, had the east on the left, *favourable*; tonitrus, Ov.; *b*, amongst the Greeks, who, turning towards the north, had the east on the right, *unfavourable*; omen, Ov.**

sinistōritas -ātis, f. (sinister), *left-handedness, awkwardness*, Plin.

sinistrō, adv. (sinister), *unfavourably, unpropitiously*; excipere, Hor.; rescribere, Tac.

sinistroversus (sinistroversum), adv. (for sinistroversus, sinistroversum), *on the left hand*, Caes., Hor.

sino, sivi, situm, 3. lit., *to place, put down, to set down*; only used in this sense in the partic. situs, and in the compound pono (= posino); in the finite verb only transit., *to permit, allow, suffer*. *I.* Gen., *a*, with acc. and infin., vinum ad se importari omnino non sinunt, Caes.; nos transalpinas gentes oleam et vitem serere non sinimus, Cic.; in pass., with nom. and infin., hic accusare eum moderate per senatus auctoritatem non est situs, Cic.; *b*, with subj. alone, sine pascat aretque, Hor.; *c*, with acc., sine arma viris, Verg.; *d*, absol., non feram, non patiar, non sinam, Cic. **II.** Esp., *A.* In conversation, *sine*, *let* = *may*; feriant sine litora

fluctus, Verg.; or simply *sine*, *good, be it so*, Plaut. **B.** ne di sinant (sint), ne Juppiter sirit, God forbid, Liv. (perf. tenses syncop., sisti, sistis, siris, sirit, siritis; pluperf., sisset and sissent). Hence, **situs** -a -um. **I.** Partic., placed, laid down; 1, gen., Plaut.; 2, esp., *a*, built; Philippopolis a Philippo sita, Liv.; *b*, buried; C. Marii sitae reliquiae apud Anienem, Cic. **II.** P. Adj. = *lying, situate*. *A.* Lit., 1, gen., lingua in ore sita est, Cic.; 2, esp., of places, *situate*; locus situs in media insula, Cic. **B.** Fig., 1, gen., voluptates in medio sitas esse dicunt, Cic.; 2, esp., situm esse in aliqua re or in aliquo, *to rest upon, depend upon*; assensio quae est in nostra potestate sita, Cic.

Sinōpa -ae, f. and **Sinōpē** -ēs, f. (Σινώπη). *I.* A town in Paphlagonia on the Black Sea, a colony from Miletus, birth-place of the cynic Diogenes, now Sinap, Sinabe, Sinub. Hence, *A.* **Sinōpensis** -e, belonging to Sinope. **B.** **Sinōpēus** -ēi, m. (Σινώπεις), the Sinopian; Cynicus, Diogenes, Ov. *C.* **Sinōpis** -idis, f. a kind of red ochre, found near Sinope. **II.** *a* Greek town in Latium, afterwards called Sinuessa (q.v.).

Sinuessa -ae, f. (Σινούσσα or Σινύσσα), a town in Latium, formerly called Sinope, colonised by Romans, the neighbourhood of which was famous for its wine and warm baths. Adj., **Sinuessānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Sinuessa.

sinum, v. *I.* sinus.

sinūo, 1. (2. sinus), *to bend, curve*; terga, Verg.; arcum, Ov.; pass. as middle, muri introversi sinuati, bent inwards, Tac.; serpens sinuatur in arcus, Ov.

sinuōsus -a -um (2. sinus). *I.* full of windings, bendings, curves, sinuous; vestis, Ov.; flexus (anguis), Verg. **II.** Fig., of discourse, diffuse, digressive, Quint.

1. **sinus** -i, m. and **sinum** -i, n. a large bowl, a basin, Verg.

2. **sinus** -ūs, m. a bending, curve, fold. *I.* Gen., of the windings of a snake, Cic.; of the curls of hair, Ov.; the fold of a garment, sinu ex toga facto, Liv.; the belly of a sail swollen by the wind; sinus implere secundos, Verg.; pleno pandere vela sinu, Ov.; cedendo sinum in medio dedit, formed a curve, Liv. **II.** Esp., *A.* the lap; 1, lit., *a*, sinum implere floribus, Ov.; *b*, the hanging fold of the toga, the bosom, lap; litteras in sinu ponere, Liv.; optatum negotium sibi in sinum delatum esse dicebat, Cic.; in sinu gaudere, to rejoice in secret, Cic.; 2, meton., a garment; induere regales sinus, Ov.; 3, *a*, the bosom; hence, love, affection, affectionate protection; in sinu est meo, is my darling, Cic.; in sinu gestare, to hold dear, Cic.; *b*, the inmost part of anything, the heart; in sinu urbis sunt hostes, Sall. **B.** a bay, gulf; *a*, lit, maritimus, Cic.; *b*, meton., land on a bay or gulf, Liv. **C.** a chasm in the earth, Liv. (dat. and abl. plur., always sinibus).

sipārium -li, n. (dim. of siparum = supparum). *I.* a drop-scene at a theatre; *a*, lit., Cic.; *b*, meton. = comedy, Juv. **II.** a curtain to exclude the sun, Quint.

sīpho (sīpo) -ōnis, m. (σίφων), a siphon, Juv.

Sipontum -i, n. (Σιπών), an important harbour in Apulia, now Marina di Siponto. Adj., **Sipontinus** -a -um, Sipontine.

sīptachōras -ae, m. an Indian tree, supposed to yield amber, Plin.

Sīpylus -i, m. (Σίπυλος), a mountain in Lydia, where, according to the legend, Niobe was turned into stone.

siquandō, adv. *if ever*, Cic.

siquidem, conj. **I.** *if indeed*, Cic. **II.** *since, because*, Cic.

siraecum -i, n. (σίραιον) = *sapa* (q.v.).

siremps and **sirempse** (similis re ipsā), *thesmē*; *sirempse legem*, Plaut.

Sirēn -ōnis, f., usually plur., **Sirēnes** -um, f. (Σειρῆνες), the *Sirens*, birds with the faces of women, on the coast of Southern Italy, who by their song lured mariners to destruction. **Sirenū** scopuli, three small rocky islands on the south-west coast of Campania, between Surrentum and Capreae; transf., vitanda est improba Siren, desidia, Hor.

siriāsis -is, f. (σειριασις), a disease in children, caused by excessive heat, Plin.

sirius -is, m. (σείριος), the dogstar, Verg.; poet. attrib., sirius ardor, of the dogstar, Verg.

sirpēa and **sirpīa**, v. *scirpeus*.

sirpīculus = *scirpiculus* (q.v.).

sirpus = *scirpus* (q.v.).

sīrus -i, m. (σείρος), a pit or cellar for keeping corn, a *silo*, Plin.

sis = *si vis*, v. 1. volo.

Sisapo -ōnis, f. a town in Hispania Baetica, near which were gold-mines, now Guadaladual.

Sisenna -ae, m. **I.** L. Cornelius, a famous Roman orator and historian, contemporary of Cicero. **II.** a notorious slanderer in Rome in the time of Horace.

siser -ēris, n. (σίσαρον), a plant with an edible root (*Sium sisarum*, Linn.), Plin.

sisto, stīti and stēti, stātum, 3. (reduction of sto). **I.** Transiit, **A.** to cause to stand, put, place; **1.** aciem in litore, Verg.; alicui jaculum in ore, to hit on the mouth, Verg.; **2.** esp., a, legal t. t., sistere se or aliquem, to produce, cause to appear before a court of justice, Cic.; vadimonium sistere, to appear on the appointed day, Cic.; b, to erect; effigiem, Tac. **B.** **1.** to stop, bring to a stand, check; a, lit., legiones, Liv.; equos, Verg.; pedem or gradum, Verg.; b, fig., querelas, lacrimas, Ov.; fugam, Liv.; **2.** to make firm, settle firmly, establish, rem Romanam, Verg. **II.** Intransiit, **A.** to stand; **1.** gen., Plaut.; **2.** esp., to appear, present oneself in court, Cic. **B.** to stand still, to halt; **1.** lit., ubi sistere detur, Verg.; **2.** to stand firm; reimpubicam sistere negat posse, Cic.; impers, vix concordia sisti posse, one cannot hold out, one can stand it no longer, Liv.; partic., stātus -a -um, fixed, determined, recurring periodically; dies, Liv.; sacrificium, Cic.

sistrātus -a -um (*sistrum*), furnished with a *sistrum*, Mart.

sistrum -i, n. (σειστρον), a sort of rattle used in the worship of Isis, Ov.

sisymbrium -ii, n. (σισυμβριον), an aromatic herb sacred to Venus; perhaps, mint, Ov.

Sisyphus (-ōs), i, m. (Σίσυφος), a son of Aeolus, brother of Salomonus, a king of Corinth, a cunning robber, killed by Theseus, condemned in the lower world to roll up hill a great stone which constantly fell back. Hence, **A.** Adj., **Sisyphius** -a -um, a, of or relating to Sisyphus, Prop.; sanguine cretus Sisyphio, Ulysses, Ov.; b, Corinthian, Ov. **B.** Subst., **Sisyphides** -ae, m. Ulysses; said to be the son of Sisyphus.

sitānius -a -um (σινάμιος), of this year, this year's, Plin.

situla -ae, f. (dim. of situla), an urn, used for drawing lots, Liv., Cic.

Sithōn -ōnis, m. (Σίθων), son of Neptune,

king in the Thracian Chersonese. Hence, **A.**

Sithōn -ōnis, *Sithonian*; poet = Thracian. **B.** **Sithōnis** -idis, f., subst., a Thracian woman, Ov. **C.** **Sithōnius** -a -um, *Sithonian*, Thracian; subst., **Sithōni** -drum, m. the Thracians, Hor.

sitiolōsus -a -um (*sitis*), very dry, parched, Hor.

sitiens, v. *sitio*.

sitiēter, adv. (*sitiens*), thirstily, greedily, eagerly; expetere, Cic.

sitio -ivi and -li -itum, 4. (*sitis*), to thirst, be thirsty. **I.** Intransiit, **A.** 1, lit., Cic.; prov., sitire mediis in undis, to starve in the midst of plenty, Ov.; **2.** transf., a, of plants, the soil, etc., to be dry, parched; sitiunt agri, Cic.; tellus, Ov.; b, to suffer from heat, to be situated in a hot climate; Afri sitientes, Verg. **B.** Fig., to be eager; partic., sitiens, thirsting, eager; eo gravius avidiusque sitiens, Cic.; fac venias ad sitientes aures, languishing for news, Cic. **II.** Transiit, to thirst for something. **A.** Lit., Tagum, Mart.; pass., aquae sitiuntur, Ov. **B.** Fig., to thirst after, eagerly desire; sanguineum, Cic.; honores, Cic.; partic., sitiens, with genit., virtutis, Cic.

sitis -is, f. *thirst*. **I.** 1, lit., arentibus siti faucibus, Liv.; sitim colligere, to feel thirst, Ov., to cause thirst, Verg.; sitim explere, Cic., extinguere, Ov., restinguere, Cic., depellere, Cic.; **2.** transf., of the earth or of plants, dryness, drought; deserta siti regio, Verg. **II.** Fig., thirst, eager desire; libertatis, Cic.; argenti, Hor.

sititor -ōris, m. (*sitio*), one who thirsts, a *thirster*, Mart.

sittȳbos (*sittȳbos*) -i, plur., *sittyboe*, n. (σίττυβος = *sittȳbos*), a strip of parchment on which the title of a book was written, Cic.

situla -ae, f. and **situlus** -i, m. a, a small urn for drawing water, Plaut.; b, an urn used in drawing lots, Plaut.

1. situs -a -um, v. *sino*.

2. situs -ūs, m. (*sino*). **I.** the place, site, situation of anything; **1.** lit., loci, urbia, Cic.; plur., situs oppidorum, castrorum, Caes.; terrarum, Cic.; **2.** meton., a, situation = building; monumentum regali situ pyramidum altius, Hor.; b, a region of the earth, some, quarter, Plin. **II.** **A.** 1, lit., situ durescere campum, rest, Verg.; **2.** meton., a, want of cultivation; cessat terra situ, Ov.; b, rust, mould, dirt caused by remaining in one place; occupat arma situs, Tib.; canescunt tecta situ, Ov.; c, filthiness of the body, Ov. **B.** Fig., of the mind, rusting, dulness, weakness; marcescere otio sitaque civitatem, Liv.; senectus victa situ, Ov.

sivē and **seu**, conj. **I.** or *if*; si omnes declinabunt, sive aliae declinabunt, Cic.; me, seu corpus spoliatum lumine mavis, redde meis, Verg. **II.** With a disjunctive sense; a, doubled, sive . . . sive, seu . . . seu, whether . . . or, *if* . . . or *if*; sive tu medicum adhibueris (fut. perf.) sive non adhibueris (fut. perf.), Cic.; sive fecisset sive voluisset, Cic.; sive dens sive natura ademerat, Cic.; sive casu, sive consilio deorum, Caes.; in the same sense, sive . . . seu, Verg., Liv.; seu . . . sive, Verg.; repeated several times, sive . . . sive . . . sive, Cic.; with other disjunct. particles, seu . . . aut, Verg.; with interrog. particles, -ne . . . sen, Verg.; sive . . . an. Tac.; b, or; regis Philippi sive Persae, Cic.

smāragdus -i, m. and f. (σμάραγδος), an emerald, Lucr.

smecticus -a -um (σμεκτικός), cleansing, cleaning; vis, Plin.

smegma -ātis, n. (σμήγμα), a means of cleaning, detergent, Plin.

smilax -ācis, f. (σμίλαξ). **I.** bindweed, Plin. **II.** Smilax, a maiden changed into the plant of the same name, Ov.

Sminthēus -ēi, m. (Σμίνθεύς), a surname of Apollo, either from σμίνθος (in Cretan = mouse), the mouse-killer, or from Sinintha (Σμίνθη), a town in the Trojan country.

1. **smyrna** -ae, f. (σμύρνα), myrrh, Lucr.

2. **Smyrna** -ae, f. (Σμύρνα), a famous trading town in Ionia, one of the places where Homer was said to have been born. Hence, **Smyrnaeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Smyrna.

smyrhiza = myrrha, myrrhis (q.v.).

sōboles, sobolesco = suboles, subolesco (q.v.).

sōbrīē, adv. (sobrius). **I.** moderately, frugally, soberly; vivere, Cic. **II.** prudently, carefully, Plaut.

sōbrīetas -ātis, f. (sobrius), moderation in drinking, sobriety, Sen.

sōbrīna -ae, f. (sobrinus), a cousin on the mother's side, Tac.

sōbrīnus -i, m. (for sororius, from soror), a cousin on the mother's side, Cic.

sōbrīus -a -um (perhaps = se-ebrius, as socors = secors), sober, not intoxicated. **I.** a, lit., of persons, Cic.; b, meton., of inanimate things, lymphæ, Tib.; nox, Prop. **II.** 1, transf., moderate, frugal, continent; homines plane frugī ac sobrii, Cic.; 2, fig., sober-minded, prudent, reasonable, cautious; orator, homo, Cic.

soccātus -a -um (soccus), wearing the soccus, Sen.

soccūlus -i, m. (dim. of soccus), a little soccus, Plin.

soccus -i, m. (συγξίς, συγξίς), a light shoe or slipper in use among the Greeks, Cic.; esp., the soccus or low shoe worn by comic actors (as the cothurnus was worn by tragic actors); hence, finetōn., a, comedy, Hor.; b, comic style, Hor.

socer -ēri, m. (ἐκρός), a father-in-law, Cic.; plur., soceri, the father- and mother-in-law, Liv.

sōcēra = socrus (q.v.).

sōcīa -ae, f., v. socius.

sōciābīlis -e (socio), sociable, easily united or joined together; consortio inter reges, Liv.

sōciālis -e (socius). **I.** social, sociable; homo sociale animal, Sen. **II.** Esp., A. conjugal; amor, Ov. B. of or relating to allies, allied; exercitus, Liv.; bellum, the Social War, Nep.; lex, Cic.

sōciālītēr, adv. (socialis), sociably, Hor.

sōciennus -i, m. (socius), a companion, comrade, Plaut.

sōciētas -ātis, f. (socius). **I.** society, company, companionship, fellowship, association; hominum inter ipsos, Cic.; vitae, Cic.; regni, Liv.; sceleris, Cic.; societatem coire, statuere, hīre, confare, Cic.; venire in societatem laudum alicuius, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, commercial partnership; a, societatem facere, Cic., gerere, Cic.; iudicium societatis, relating to partnership, Cic.; b, the partnership or company of the publicani to farm the taxes of the provinces; Bithynica, Cic.; 2, a political alliance between states; societatem belli facere, Cic.

sōcio, i. (socius). **I.** to unite, combine, associate, share, vim rerum cum dicendi exercitatione, Cic.; vitae suae periculum cum aliquo, to risk one's life with any one, Cic.; sanguinem (of relationship), Liv.; of things, omne genus hominum sociatum inter se esse, Cic.; non urbe, domo

socias, give us a share in, Verg. **II.** Esp., to accomplish in company with others; sociati partem laboris fungi, Ov.

sōciōfraudus -i, m. (socius and fraudo), one who cheats a comrade, Plaut.

sōcius -a -um (from sequor, or else connected with sodalis). **I.** taking part, sharing in; subst. = a companion, comrade, associate, partner, sharer; socii penates, Ov.; socius regni, fellow regent, Cic.; socius periculi, Cic.; belli, Cic.; amentiae, Cic.; nocte socii, under the shelter of night, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, of relationship, socius sanguinis, a brother, Ov.; 2, of marriage, socius tori, a husband, Ov.; socii tori, Ov., and simply socii, Sall., a wife; 3, allied, confederate; socii Carthaginensium populi, Liv.; classis socii, Ov.; subst., **sōcius** -ii, m. an ally; huic populo socii fuerunt, Cic.; Socii, the Italian nations beyond the boundaries of Latium in alliance with the Romans, the allies; Socii et Latini, Cic.; Socii Latini nominis, the Latin allies, Liv.; 4, in relation to trade, a, a partner; iudicium pro socio, a judgment in a partnership suit, Cic.; pro socio damnari, to be condemned for defrauding a partner, Cic.; b, socii = the company of publicani for the purpose of farming the taxes, Cic. (genit. plur., socium, Liv., Verg.).

sōcordīa -ae, f. (socors). **I.** stupidity, folly, weakness of intellect, Tac. **II.** carelessness, negligence, indolence, inactivity, Liv.

sōcordītēr, adv. only in compar. (socors), lazily, slothfully, carelessly; ab Albanis socordius res acta, Liv.

sōcors -cordis (se and cor). **I.** weak-minded, stupid, silly, Cic. **II.** negligent, careless, slothful, inactive, Sall.

sōcra = socrus (q.v.).

Sōcrātēs -is, m. (Σωκράτης), the famous Athenian philosopher, contemporary of Xenophōn and Alcibiades, put to death on a charge of impiety and of corrupting the youth by his teaching. Adj., **Sōcrātīcus** -a -um, Socratic; chartae philosophiae, Hor. Plur. subst., **Sōcrātīci** -ōrum, m. the pupils and followers of Socrates.

sōcrus -us, f. (ἐκρά), a mother-in-law, Cic.

sōdālīcus -a -um (sodalis), of or relating to companionship. **I.** Adj., iure sodalicio, Ov. **II.** Subst., **sōdālīcum** -ii, n. A. comradeship, intimacy, Cat. B. In a bad sense, a secret society; lex Licinia quae est de sodaliciis, Cic.

sōdālis -e, relating to comradeship. **I.** Adj., turba, Ov. **II.** Subst., **sōdālis** -is, n. A. a comrade, intimate associate, companion, mate, friend; 1, lit., Cic.; 2, transf., a, of things, a companion, attendant on; sodalis hiemis (of the Hebrus), Hor.; b, a sharer with = resembling; sodalis istius erat in hoc morbo, Cic. B. Esp., 1, a table companion, a boon-companion, Cic.; 2, a member of a club, association, corporation; a, in a good sense, of a college of priests, still in Lupercis sodalem esse, Cic.; esp., of the priests of the deified emperor, sodales Augustales, Tac.; b, in a bad sense, a member of a secret and illegal society, Cic. (abl., sodali, Cic.).

sōdālītās -ātis, f. (sodalis). **I.** companionship, intimate association; officia sodalitalis familiaritatisque, Cic.; homo summā sodalitate, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, a club for feasting, Plin., Cic.; 2, a club, association; a, in a good sense, a religious brotherhood, quaedam sodalitas Lupercorum, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, a secret, illegal society, Cic.

sōdēs (for si audes), pray, if you please, will you leave, prither; iube sodes nummos curare, Cic.; me, sodes (so. relinque), Hor.

sol, *sōlis*, *m. the sun*. **I. A. Lit.**, **1.** *sol* praecipitans, inclining towards evening, Cic.; supremo sole, at evening, Hor.; *sol mihi excidisse o mundo videtur*, Cic.; *prov.*, *nondum omnium diem sol occidit, the sun has not yet set for ever*, Liv.; **2.** as a proper name, *Sol*, the sun-god, the *Phoebus* of the Greeks, father of *Phaethon*, *Pasiphae*, *Circos*; *filia Solis*, *Pasiphae*, Ov. **B. Meton.**, **1.** *the light, warmth, heat of the sun*; *plur.*, *soles* often = *sunny days*; *sol nimius*, Ov.; *ambulare in sole*, Cic.; hence, of work done in the sun (*opp. to umbrā*), *a, militari service*; *cedat umbrā (i.e., jurisprudentia)* *solis*, Cic.; *b, appearance in public*; *procedere in solem et publicum*, Cic.; **2.** *the day*; *tres soles errantus*, Verg. **II. Fig.**, the sun, of distinguished persons, *P. Africanus sol alter*, Cic.; *solem Asiae Brutum appellat*, Hor.

solācium = **solātium** (q.v.).

solāmen -inis, *n.* (*solor*), *a means of consolation, comfort*, Verg.

solānum -i, *n.* *the plant nightshade*, Plin.

solāris -a (*sol*), *qf or relating to the sun, solar*; *lumen*, Ov.

solārium -ii, *n.* (*sol*). **A.** *a sundial*, Plaut.; *a much frequented place in the forum, where a sundial stood*; *non ad solarium versatus est*, Cic. **B.** *a balcony, terrace exposed to the sun*, Plaut.

solātiolum -i, *n.* (*dim. of solātium*), *a small consolation*, Cat.

solātium (**solācium**) -ii, *n.* (*solor*), *a consolation, comfort, solace, relief*. **I. 1.** *lit.*, *servituti*, Cic.; *solātium afferre or praebere*, Cic.; *absenti magna solatia dedisse*, Cic.; **2.** *transf.*, *a, a means of help, refuge in need*; *annonae*, Cic.; *b, amends, compensation*, Tac. **II. Meton.**, *= a consoler*; *aves, solatia rura*, Ov.

solātor -ōris, *m.* (*solor*), *a consoler, comforter*, Tib.

solātus -a -um (*sol*), *sun-struck*, Plin.

soldurii -ōrum, *m.* (*a Celtic word*), *retainers, vassals*, Caes.

solidus = **solidus** (q.v.).

sōlēa -ae, *f.* (*solum*). **I.** *a leather sole strapped on the foot, a sandal*; *soles poscere* (after dinner), Hor. **II. Transf.**, *a, a species of clog or fetter*, Cic.; *b, a kind of shoe for animals, not nailed on, like our horse-shoes, but tied on*, Cat.; *c, a fish, the sole*, Ov.

sōlēarius -ii, *m.* (*solea*), *a sandal-maker*, Plaut.

sōlēātus -a -um (*solea*), *wearing sandals*, Cic.

sōlēm -ēnis, *m.* (*σωλήν*), *a species of mussel, the razor-fish*, Plin.

sōlennis, *sōlennitas* = *sollemnis*, etc. (q.v.).

sōlēo, *sōlētus* *sum*, **2** *to be accustomed, he used, be wont*; *with infin.*, *mentiri*, Cic.; *ut soleo*, *ut solet* (*sc. facere*), *as is my custom*, Cic.; *ut solet* (*sc. fieri*), *as is the custom*, Cic.

sōlers, *solertia* = *sollers*, *sollertia* (q.v.).

Sōli (**Sōleo**) -ōrum, *m.* (*Σόλοι*), *a town in Cilicia, a Greek colony, native place of the Stoic Chrysippus, of Menander, and of the astronomer Aratus*.

sōlidē, *adv.* (*solidus*). **I.** *firmly, densely, solidly*, Col. **II.** *surely, certainly*; *aliquid scire*, Plaut.

sōlidipes -pēdis (*solidus* and *pes*), *not dividing the hoofs, having undivided hoofs*, Plin.

sōliditas -ātis, *f.* (*solidus*), *solidity*; *nec dii habent ullam soliditatem nec emulmentiam*, Cic.

sōlido, **1.** (*solidus*). **I. a, to make dense, solid**; *aream cretā*, Verg.; *b, to make firm*;

muros, Tac. **II. Transf.**, *to join together, to make whole*, Plin.

sōlidus -a -um (*Gr. ὁλός*), *dense, firm, solid*. **I. Lit.**, *gen.*, *a, paries*, Cic.; *subst.*, **sōlidum** -i, *n.*, (*a*) *firm ground*, Ov.; (*B*) *a thick body*, Verg.; *b, of metals, massive, solid*; *crateres auro solidi, of massive gold*, Verg.; *c, firm, hard*; *ripa*, Ov.; *adamas*, Verg.; *subst.*, **sōlidum** -i, *n.* *something firm*, Hor.; *solido carere*, Cic.; *in solido*, *fig.*, *in safety*; *aliquem in solido locare*, Verg.; *d, thick, strong*; *tori Herculis*, Ov. **II. Transf.**, **1.** *whole, complete, entire*; *usura*, Cic.; *partem solido demere de die*, Hor.; *subst.*, **sōlidum** -i, *n.* *the whole sum*, Cic.; **2.** *firm, enduring, real, substantial, solid*; *laus*, Cic.; *utilitas*, Cic.; *subst.*, *that which is real or genuine*, Hor.; **3.** *firm, immovable*; *mens*, Hor.

sōlifer -fēra -fērum (*sol* and *fero*), *sun-bringing*, Sen.

sōlifuga -ae, *f.* (*sol* and *fugio*), *a kind of poisonous ant*, Plin.

sōlistimum (**sollistimum**) and **sollistimum tripudium**, *the good omen afforded when the sacred chickens ate so eagerly that the food fell out of their beaks*, Cic.

sōlitārius -a -um (*solus*), *standing alone*; *a, solitary, alone, lonely*; *solitarius homo atque in agro vitam agens*, Cic.; *b, single, alone, by itself*; *quoniam solitaria non posset virtus ad ea pervenire*, Cic.

sōlītudo -inis, *f.* (*solus*). **I.** *solitude, loneliness* (*opp. frequentia, celebritas*); *loci*, Cic.; *in solitudine secum loqui*, Cic.; *plur.*, *in animi doloribus solitudines capere*, Cic. **II.** *a state of desertion, deprivation, want*; *liberorum*, Cic.

sōlitus -a -um, *p. adj.* (*from solio*), *usual, customary, wonted, habitual*; *a, adj.*, *locus*, Ov.; *solito matrum de more*, Verg.; *b, subst.*, **sōlitum** -i, *n.* *that which is usual or customary, custom*; *often with prep.*, *praeter solitum*, Hor.; *in abl. with compar.*, *major solito*, Liv.; *plus solito*, Liv.

sōlīum -ii, *n.* **I.** *a chair of state, royal seat, throne*; *a, for kings, regale*, Liv.; *meton.* = *throne, regal power*; *in paterno solio locare*, Liv.; *b, for the gods in the temples*; *deorum solio*, Cic.; *c, of jurists, an arm-chair, seated in which they gave their opinion*; *quo minus more patrio sedens in solio consulentiibus responderem*, Cic. **II.** *a bathing-tub of stone or wood*, Suet. **III.** *a stone coffin, sarcophagus*, Suet.

sōlivāgus -a -um (*solus* and *vagus*), *wandering alone*. **I. Lit.**, *bestiae*, Cic. **II. Fig.**, *solitary, lonely, single*; *cognitio*, Cic.

sōllemnis (**sōlennis**, **sōlennis**) -e (*from solus* = *totus* and *annus*). **I.** *yearly, annual* (*applied to annually recurring festivals*); *sacra, sacrificia*, Cic. **II. Transf.**, **A.** *solemn, festive, religious*; *epulae*, Iudi, Cic.; *subst.*, **sōlennis** -is, *n.* *a solemn feast, sacrifice, a religious rite*; *sollemne clavi figendi*, Liv.; *esp.*, *plur.* = *the sacrificial victims*; *extis sollemnibus vesci*, Liv. **B.** *usual, customary, wonted, common*, *lascivie militum*, Liv.; *officium*, Cic.; *subst.*, **sōllemne** -is, *n.* *a custom*; *nostrum illud sollemne servamus*, Cic.

sōllemnīter (**sōllemnīter**, **sōlennīter**), *adv.* (*sollemnis*). **I.** *solemnly, religiously*; *omnia peragere*, Liv. **II.** *according to use, custom*, Plin.

sollers (**sōlers**) -ertis (*sollus* = *totus* and *ars*), *lit.*, *possessed entirely of an art* (*opp. iners*), hence, *clever, skilful, adroit*; *a, of persons, agricola*, Cic.; *Ulysses*, Ov.; *quo quisque est sollertior et ingeniosior, hoc, etc.*; Cic.; *sollertissimus*.

omnium, Sall.; with infin., Hor.; with genit., Musa lyrae sollers, Hor.; b, of things, ingenious, intelligent; natura, Cic.; descriptio, Cic. (abl. sing., gen. sollerti; sollerte, Ov.).

sollertē (sōlertē), adv. with compar. and superl., cleverly, skilfully, adroitly, Cic.

sollertia (sōlertia) -ae, f. (sollers), cleverness, skilfulness, inventiveness, adroitness, ingenuity; naturae, Cic.; ingenit, Sall.; with object. genit., cogitandi, judicandi, Cic.; in hac re tanta inest ratio atque sollertia ut, etc., Cic.

solicitatio -ōnis, f. (solicito), an inciting, instigating, instigation, solicitation, Cic.

solicitē, adv. (solicitus), anxiously, solicitously, carefully, Plin.

solicito, 1. (solicitus), to move violently, shake, stir, agitate. **I.** 1, lit., turrem, to plough, Verg.; freta remis, Verg.; spicula, Verg.; stamina docto pollice, to touch the strings, Ov.; 2, transf., to weaken, disturb; mala copia aegrum stomachum, Hor. **II.** Fig., 1, to disturb, trouble; pacem, Liv.; 2, a, to agitate, vex, disquiet, annoy; haec cura me sollicitat, Cic.; sollicitatus Juppiter, Liv.; b, to stir up, incite, instigate to any action, solicit, tamper with; (a) in a bad sense, civitates, Caes.; sollicitatus ab Arvernīs pecuniā, Caes.; poet.; with a thing as object, sollicitare judicium donis, seek to obtain by bribery, Ov.; to express the object, with ad and the acc., causa and the genit., ut or ne and the subj., poet. infin., servos ad hospitium necandum, Cic.; dixit se sollicitatum esse, ut regnare vellet, Cic.; (β) in a good sense, to persuade, solicit, influence, Lucr.

sollicitudo -inis, f. (solicitus), uneasiness, mental disturbance, anxiety, sollicitude, care, trouble; a, sing., cura et sollicitudo, Cic.; with object. genit., provinciae, about the province, Cic.; abstrahere se ab omni sollicitudine, Cic.; demere sollicitudinem, Cic.; sollicitudinis aliquid habere, Cic.; b, plur., sollicitudines domesticae, Cic.; habere aliquem sollicitudinum socium, Cic.

solicitus -a -um (sollus = totus and cio), strongly moved, stirred up, agitated. **I.** Lit., physically, mare, Verg. **II.** Transf., A. politically disturbed, Sall. B. mentally disturbed, anxious, uneasy, disturbed, sollicitus; a, of the mind, anxious animus aut sollicitus, Cic.; b, of living beings; (a) of persons, vehementer sollicitum esse, Cic.; aliquem sollicitum habere, to trouble, Cic.; with prep. or with vicem, sollicitum esse de alicuius valetudine, Cic.; pro Aetolis sollicitus, Liv.; sollicitus propter difficultatem locorum, Liv.; meam vicem sollicitus, Liv.; with sol, sollicitus morte Tigelli, Hor.; with ne and the subj., quae cruciatur et sollicita est, ne eundem paulo post spoliatum omni dignitate conspiciat, Cic.; (β) of animals, caues, watchful, Ov.; c, of things, (a) pass., troubled; in vita omnia semper suspecta atque sollicita, Cic.; (β) act., disquieting, causing trouble; amores, Verg.

solliferreum (sōliferreum) -i, n. (sollus = totus and ferrum), a javelin entirely of iron, Liv.

sollistimus = solistimus (q.v.).

sollus -a -um (Oscan) = totus (q.v.).

1. **Sōlo**, 1. (solus), to make solitary, make (desert, Sen.

2. **Sōlo** = Solon (q.v.).

Sōloe = Soli (q.v.).

sōloecismus -i, m. (σολοικισμός), a grammatical error, solecism, Quint.

Sōlon (Sōlo) -ōnis, m. (Σόλων), one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece, a famous Athenian legislator, living about 600 B.C.

Solonius -a -um, name of a district (see Latium).

solor, 1. to comfort, console. **I.** Lit., inopem; Hor. **II.** Transf., a, to assuage, soothe, relieve, mitigate; famem, Verg.; laborem cantu, Verg.; aestum fluvii, Hor.; b, to indemnify, to compensate, Tac.

solstitiālis -e (solstitium). **I.** of or relating to the summer solstice; dies, the longest day, Cic.; nox, the shortest night, Ov.; orbis, the tropic of Cancer, Cic. **II.** Meton., A. relating to summer or to the warmth of summer; solstitiali tempore, Liv. **B.** of or relating to the sun, solar; orbis, Liv.

solstitium -li, n. (sol and sisto). **I.** a solstice, Plin. **II.** Esp., the summer solstice, the longest day. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Meton., summer, summer-heat; solstitium pecori defendite, Verg.

1. **sōlum** -i, n. the bottom or lowest part of anything. **I.** Gen., a, lit., fossae, Caes.; clivus ad solum exustus est, Liv.; b, fig., ground, foundation; solum et quasi fundamentum oratoris, locutionem emendatam et Latinam, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, the floor of a room, Cic.; 2, the sole of a foot, Cic.; 3, of a shoe, Plin.; 4, soil, ground, earth, land; a, macrum, Cic.; prov., quodcumque in solum venit, whatever falls on the ground (i.e., whatever comes into one's head), Cic.; ellipt., ibi loquor, quod in solum, ut dicitur, Cic.; b, soil, country; solum patriae, the soil of one's native country, Cic.; solum vertere, mutare, to leave one's country, go into exile, Cic.; 5, soil = that which is underneath; Cereale, a layer of biscuit underneath other food, Verg.; substraturque solum (sc. navi), sea, Verg.; astra tenent caeleste solum, = heaven, Ov.

2. **sōlum**, adv. (solus), alone, only; a, unde re solum est dissensio, Cic.; b, in negat. sent., non solum . . . verum etiam, not only . . . but also, Cic.; non solum . . . sed etiam, Cic.; non solum . . . sed ne quidem, not only . . . but not even, Cic.; non solum . . . sed vix, Cic.

Sōluntinus, v. 2. Solus.

1. **sōlus** -a -um, genit. sōlius, dat. sōli (from se), alone, only, sole. **I.** Gen., solum regnare, Cic.; solos novem menses, only nine months, Cic. **II.** Of places, solitary, desert, uninhabited; quum in locis solis moestus errares, Cic.

2. **Sōlūs** -untis, f. (Σολοῦς), a town on the north coast of Sicily, east of Panormus, now Castello di Solanto. Hence, **Sōluntinus** -i, m. an inhabitant of Solus.

sōlūtē, adv. (solutus). **I.** a, without impediment, freely; moveri, Cic.; b, without difficulty, easily, Cic. **II.** carelessly, negligently, Cic.

sōlūtīlis -e (solutus), easily coming to pieces, Suet.

sōlūtio -ōnis, f. (solvo). **I.** a loosening. **A.** Lit., linguae, a loose, ready tongue, Cic. **B.** Fig., 1, a paying, payment; legatorum, Cic.; 2, solutio rerum creditarum, Cic. **II.** dissolution; a, totius hominis, Cic.; b, explanation, Sen.

sōlūtus -a -um, p. adj. (from solvo), loosened. **I.** loosened, unbound, free. **A.** Lit., tunica, Quint. **B.** Fig., unbound, free from fetters, free, independent; 1, in a good sense, a, solutus liberque animus, Cic.; soluta optio eligendi, unhindered, Cic.; with ab and the abl., soluti a cupiditatibus, Cic.; with abl. alone, ambitione, Hor.; with genit., famuli operum soluti, Hor.; b, free from debt or mortgage, unencumbered; praedia, Cic.; c, of orators, fluent, ready; solutus atque expeditus ad dicendum, Cic.; d, of discourse, unbound; (a) free from the fetters of metre, prose; soluta oratio (opp. poemata), Cic.;

(*β*) loose, flowing, not carefully constructed; verba, Cic.; numeri, of Pindaric poetry, Hor.; 2, in a bad sense, *a*, unrestrained, unbridled, unchecked, dissolute, licentious; libido solutor, Liv.; praetura, Cic.; rursus, Verg.; *b*, lazy, sluggish; Titus tam solutus et mollis in gestu, Cic.; *c*, negligent, Cic. **II.** Of soil, loose, loosened; terra, Plin.

solvo, solvi, solvūtum, 3. (*s*. se and luo) to loosen. **I.** to loosen, untie, unbind. **A.** 1, lit., funem *a* stipite, Ov.; corollas de nostra fronte, Prop.; crines, capillos, Hor.; nodum, Tib.; 2, transf., *a*, to unbind, release, set free; canein, Phaedr.; equum senescentem, to unyoke, Hor.; *b*, transf., to untie, loosen, open; epistolam, Cic.; ora, open the mouth, Ovi; *c*, naut. t., ancoram, navem, foreigh anchor, set sail; so solvere funem, Verg.; absol., naves a terra solverunt, Caes. **B.** Fig., 1, commercial t., to pay or discharge a debt; *a*, lit. (*a*) aliquid; pecuniam debitam, Cic.; pro frumento nihil, Cic.; solvendo non erat, he was insolvent, Cic.; (*β*) aliquid, to pay any one, Plaut.; *b*, transf., to perform a promise or duty, fulfil an engagement; si solveris ea quae polliceris, Cic.; justa paterno funeri, Cic.; suprema alicui, Tac.; capite poenas, to suffer capital punishment, Sall.; 2, to set free, release; aliquid curā et negotio, Cic.; civitatem, rempublicam religionem, Cic.; per aes et libram heredes testamenti, Cic.; ut si solvas (if you release from the fetter of verse, i.e., turn into prose) "postquam Discordia," etc., Hor. **II.** to break up, to loosen, break in pieces. **A.** 1, lit., *a*, gen., to break to pieces; navem, to dash to pieces, Ov.; pontem, Tac.; *b*, to melt, dissolve; nivem, Ov.; solvuntur viscera, putref., Verg.; 2, transf., *a*, to part, separate; agmina diductis choris, Verg.; *b*, to weaken, relax; homines solverat alta quies, Ov.; solvuntur frigore membra, Verg.; solvi morte, or solvi alone, to die, Ov. **B.** Fig., 1, to remove by breaking up; *a*, to bring to an end, terminate; injuriam, Sall.; pass., hiems solvitur, is broken up, disappears, Hor.; *b*, to break, to violate; traditum a prioribus morem, Liv.; solvuntur risu tabulae (perhaps = the laws will lose their force, but see under tabulae, II. 1.), Hor.; *c*, to banish, get rid of; pudorem, Verg.; metum corde, Verg.; 2, to solve, explain; juris nodos et legum aenigmata, Juv.; captiosa, Cic.

Sōlymi -drum, m. (Σόλυμοι), the earliest inhabitants of Lycia, from whom, according to some, the Jews were descended, whence the name Hierosolyma, Jerusalem. Hence, adj., **Sōlymus** -a -um, belonging to Jerusalem or the Jews.

somniator -ōris, m. (somnia), a dreamer, Sen.

somniculōsē, adv. (somniculosus), sleepily, lazily, Plaut.

somniculōsus -a -um (sompnus), sleepy, drowsy, sluggish; senectus, Cic.

somnifer -fēra -fērum (sompnus and fero). **I.** sleep-bringing, sleep-causing; virga (Mercurii), Ov. **II.** narcotic, deadly; venenum, Ov.

somnificus -a -um (sompnus and facio), bringing or causing sleep, Plin.

somnio, 1. (somnia), to dream. **I.** Lit., totas noctes, Cic.; de aliquo, Cic.; with acc., to dream of; ovum, Cic.; with accus. and infin., ovum pendere ex fastidia lecti, Cic. **II.** Transf., to dream, think, or imagine foolishly; portenta non disserentium philosophorum, sed somniantium, Cic.; with acc. (= of, etc.), Trojanum, Cic.

somnium -ii, n. (sompnus), a dream; 1, lit., per somnia (in a dream) loqui, Cic.; 2, transf., vain imagination, foolishness, nonsense, Ter.

sompnus -i, m. (for sop -nus, root SOP; whence sopor and sopio), sleep, slumber. **I.**

A. Lit., 1, gen., Endymionis, everlasting, Cic.; somnum capere non posse, not to be able to sleep, Cic.; somnum tenere, to keep oneself from sleeping, Cic.; somnum alicui afferre, Cic.; somno consopiri sempiterno, Cic.; dare se somno, Cic.; aliquid ex somno excitare, Cic.; in somnis videre, Cic.; 2, esp., drowsiness, laziness, inactivity; somno nati, Cic.; dediti somno, Sall. **B.** Transf., the sleep of death; longus, Hor. **II.** Meton., night; libra die (= diel) somnique pares ubi fecerit horas, Verg.

sonābilis -s (sono), sounding, resounding; aistrum, Ov.

sonans -antis, p. adj. (from sono) sounding; concha, Ov.; of words, ut sint alia (verba) sonantiora, full-sounding; sonorous, Cic.

sonax -ācis (sono), sounding, resounding, Ov.

sonchos -i, m. (σόνχος), the plant sow-thistle, Plin.

sonipes -pēdis (sonus and pes), sounding with the feet; usually subst., m. the horse, Verg.

sonitus -us, m. (sono), a sound, noise; Olympi, thunder, Verg.; sonitum reddere, Cic.

sonivius -a -um (sono), sounding, only used in augury in the phrase sonivium tripudium, the noise of the food falling from the beaks of the sacred chickens, Cic.

sono, sonāi, sonitum, 1. (sonus). **I.** Intransit., 1, to sound, resound, make a noise; *a*, sonuerunt tympana, Caes.; classica sonant, Verg.; sonare inani voce, to produce an empty jingle of words, Cic.; with acc. neut., annis rauca sonans, sounding harshly, Verg.; *b*, esp., of discourse, to sound; bene, melius, optime sonare, Cic.; 2, to echo; ripse sonant, Verg. **II.** Transiit., to sound; 1, *a*, to produce a sound; inconditis vocibus inchoatum quiddam atque peregrinum sonantes, Cic.; nec vox hominem sonat, sounds human, Verg.; *b*, to betray by a sound; furem sonuere juveni, Prop.; 2, to mean; quid sonet haec vox, Cic.; 3, *a*, to shout, cry, sing; euhoë Bacche, Ov.; *b*, to sing of; bella, Ov.; *c*, to celebrate; atavos et atavorum antiqua nomina, Verg. (fut. partic., sonaturum, Hor.).

sonor -ōris, m. (sono), sound, noise, din; sonorem dant silvae, Verg.

sonorus -a -um (sonor), sounding, resonant, ringing, loud, sonorous; cithara, Tib.; tempestas, Verg.

sons, sontis, guilty, deserving of punishment; anima, Verg.; sanguis, Ov.; subst., punire sontes, the guilty, Cic.

Sontiatēs -um, m. a people in Gallia Agutania, on the borders of Gallia Celtica.

soniticus -a -um (sons), dangerous; morbus, dangerous (such a disease as forms an excuse for not appearing in a court of law); hence, causa, a weighty, serious, important excuse, Tib.

sonus -i, m. a noise, sound, din. **I.** 1, lit., *a*, dulcis, Cic.; ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum, from the highest treble to the deepest bass, Cic.; inanes sonos fundere, Cic.; *b*, esp., a word; ficti soni, Ov.; 2, meton., voice, speech; tunc mens et sonus relapsus, Hor. **II.** Transf., tone, Cic.

sōphia -ae, f. (σοφία), wisdom, Mart.

sōphisma -ātis, n. (σόφισμα), a sophism, Sen.

sōphista -ae, m. and **sōphistes** -ae, m. (σοφιστής), a sophist, a philosopher who taught for money eloquence, practical wisdom, the art of disputing, etc.; hence often = a quibbler, a cavilator, Cic.

Sōphōcles -is, m., voc. Sophocle (Σοφοκλῆς), the famous Greek tragic poet. Hence, adj.,

Sophocleus -a -um, *Sophoclean, relating to Sophocles, Cic.*

Sophoniba -ae, f. (Σοφονίβα), *daughter of Hasdrubal, wife of the Numidian king, Sappha.*

1. sôphus (-ôs) -i, m. (σοφός), *wise, Ehaedr.; subst., a wise man, Mart.*

2. sôphôs (σοφῶς), *adv. bravo, well done, Mart.*

sôpio -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. **I.** *to put to sleep, lull to sleep; 1, gen., a, of living beings, vino oneratos, Liv.; pervigilem draconem herbis, Ov.; partic., sopitus, lulled to sleep; vigiles, Liv.; b, transf., of things, to lull, quiet; in pass., sopiri, sopitum esse = to slumber, rest; virtus sopita sit, Cic.; ignis sopitus, slumbering under the ashes, Verg.; 2, to lull to an eternal sleep, kill; quiete sopitus, Lucr. II. Meton., to stun, render senseless; impactus ita est saxo, ut sopi- retur, Liv.*

sôpor -ôris, m. (root SOP, whence sopio and somnus), *deep sleep. I. Lit., 1, gen., sopor aliquem opprimit, Liv.; personif., Sopor, the god of sleep, Verg.; 2, the sleep of death; perpetuus sopor, Hor. II. Meton., 1, sleepiness, laziness, inactivity, Tac.; 2, a sleeping draught; patii soporem dare, Nep.*

sôporatus -a -um, p. adj. (from soporo). **I.** *sleeping; hostes, Ov. II. provided with sleep-giving power, stupefying; ramus vi soporatus Stygia, Verg.*

sôporifer -fêra -fêrum (sopor and fero), *causing deep sleep, soporific, Verg.*

sôporo, 1. (sopor), *to put to sleep, cast into a deep sleep, Plin.*

sôporus -a -um (sopor), *sleep-bringing; Nox, Verg.*

Sora -ae, f. *the most northerly town of the Volsci, in Latium, on the right bank of the Liris, still called Sora. Hence, Sôranus* -a -um, *belonging to Sora.*

Sôracetê (Sauractê) -is, n. *a mountain in Etruria, near Rome, on which stood a famous temple of Apollo, now Monte di S. Silvestro.*

Sôranus -a -um, v. Sora.

sôracum -i, n. (σώρακος), *a pannier, hamper, Plaut.*

sorbeo, sorbui, 2. (root SORB, Gk. POB, whence ροπέω), *to suck up, suck in, drink down, to swallow. I. Lit., a, of persons, sanguinem, Plin.; b, of things, Charybdis vastos sorbet in abruptum fluctus, Verg.; sorbent avidae præcordia flammæ, Ov. II. Fig., odia, to swallow, put up with, Cic.*

1. sorbilo (sorbillo), 1. (dim. of sorbeo), *to suck in, sip, Ter.*

2. sorbilo, *adv. (sorbeo), drop by drop, Plaut.*

sorbilio -ônis, f. (sorbeo), *a draught, potion, Pers.*

sorbum -i, n. *the fruit of the sorbus, a service-berry, Verg.*

sorbus -i, f. *the service-tree, Plin.*

sordéo, sordui, 2. (sordes). **I.** *to be dirty, filthy; cunctane prae campo sordet? Hor. II. Fig., 1, to be mean, sordid in appearance, Plaut.; 2, to be contemptible, be despised; adeo se suis etiam sordere, Liv.*

sordes -is, f. and gen. plur., **sordes** -ium, f. *dirty, filthy. I. 1, lit., a, sine sordibus ungues, Hor.; in sordibus aurium inhaerescere, Cic.; b, esp., soiled or dirty garments, used by mourners and persons accused; sordes lugubres, Cic.; 2, meton., of persons, O tenebrae, lutum, sordes, Cic.; apud sordem urbis et faciem, the dregs of the people, Cic. II. Transf., 1, meanness, baseness; hom-*

inis, Cic.; fortunæ et vitæ, Cic.; 2, sordid frugality, stinginess, niggardliness; a, rarely in sing., vulla in re familiari sordes, Cic.; b, gen. in plur., mens oppleta sordibus, Cic.

sordesco, sordui, 3. (sordeo), *to become dirty, Hor.*

sordidatus -a -um (sordidus), *wearing dirty clothes; a, gen., Cic.; b, (v. sordes, I. b.), clad in mourning, Cic.*

sordidê, *adv. (sordidus). I. meanly, in a low station; nasci, Tac. II. Transf., a, vulgarly, meanly; dicere, Cic.; b, sordidly, stingily, Cic.*

sordidulus -a -um (dim. of sordidus), *somewhat dirty, Juv.*

sordidus -a -um (sordeo), *dirty, filthy, unclean. I. Lit., 1, gen., amictus, Verg.; mappa, Hor.; 2, in soiled or dirty clothes, as a sign of mourning; squalore sordidus, Cic. II. Transf., 1, poor, mean, base (in rank or condition), humble, small, paltry; loco sordido ortus, Liv.; reus, Cic.; oratores sordiores, artes sordiores, Cic.; ut quisque sordidissimus videbitur, Cic.; 2, mean, base, vile, disgraceful; iste omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, Cic.; esp., stingy, sordid; homo, Cic.; cupido, Hor.*

sorditudo -inis, f. (sordes), *dirt, filth, Plaut.*

sorex -icis, m. (ὄραξ), *a shrew-mouse, Plin.*

sôricinus -a -um (sorex), *of or relating to a shrew-mouse, Plaut.*

sôrites -ae, m. (σωρείτης), *a sorites, a sophism formed by accumulation of arguments, Cic. (dat., soriti, Cic.; acc. sing., soritam, Cic.).*

sôror (= soror, connected with English sister, and German Schwester), *a sister. I. Lit., 1, gen., Cic.; Phoebe, Luna, Ov.; magna soror matris Eumenidum, the earth as sister of night, Verg.; plur., Sorores, the Parcae, Ov.; so tres sorores, Hor.; the Furies, Ov.; 2, esp. = sorori patruelis, avni, Cic., Ov. II. Transf., a, as a term of endearment, friend, playmate; sorores meae, Verg.; b, of things alike or connected, e.g., the hair, Cat.*

sôroricida -ae, m. (soror and caedo), *one who murders a sister, Cic.*

sôrôrio, 1. (soror), *applied to the female breasts, to grow up or swell together, Plin.*

sôrôrius -a -um (soror), *of or relating to a sister, sisterly; stupra, incest, Cic.*

sors, sortis, f. (from 1. sero, as sors from fero), *a lot. I. A. Lit., a, conjicere sortes in hydriam, Cic.; or simply, conjicere sortes, Cic.; deicere sortes, Cic.; sors mea exit, comes out, Cic.; ut sors exciderat, Liv.; b, esp., sortes, used as oracles, verses (from Vergil, etc.), written on leaves and drawn by persons; sortes ducere, Juv. B. Transf., res revocatur ad sortem, Cic.; conjicere in sortem provincias, to cast lots for, Liv. II. Meton., 1, an oracular response, prophecy; sors oraculi, Liv.; sors ad sortes referenda, Cic.; 2, official duty; nunquam affuit nisi sorte, Cic.; 3, a, = part; in nullam sortem bonorum nato, Liv.; Saturni sors prima, first child, Ov.; b, lot, fate, fortune, destiny; nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae, Verg.; illacrimare sorti humane, Liv.; hence, esp., (a) rank or station of a person; prima, secunda, Liv.; (B) sex; altera, female, Ov.; (y) kind; nova pugnae sors, Verg.; 4, money, capital out at interest; sorte caret, usura nec eâ solidâ contentus est, Cic. (archaic abl., sorti, Verg.).*

sorticula -ae, f. (dim. of sors), *a little lot or ticket, Suet.*

sortilêgus -a -um (sors and lego), *prophetic, oracular, Hor. Subst., sortilêgus -i, m. a soothsayer, fortune-teller, Cic.*

sortior, 4. dep. (sors). **I.** Intransit., to cast lots; inter se, Cic. **II.** Transit., **A.** to decide by lot, cast lots for; **1.** lit., provinciam, Cic.; consules sortiti, uter dedicaret, Liv.; quasi sortiri, quid loquere, Cic.; **2.** transf., **a.** to choose, select; subolem, Verg.; **b.** to share, divide; regnum in plebem, Liv. **B.** to gain by lot; **1.** lit., peregrinam (provinciam), Liv.; **2.** transf., to gain by fate, to get, receive, obtain; mediterranea Asiae, Liv.; amicum casu, Hor.; **sortitus** -a -um, pass., gained by lot, Cic.

sortitio -ōnis, f. (sortior), a casting lots, deciding by casting lots; iudicium sortitio fit, Cic.

sortitō, adv. (abl. of sortitus, from sortior), by lot, Cic.

sortitor -ōris, m. (sortior), one who draws lots, Sen.

1. sortitus -ūs, m. (sortior), a casting of lots, deciding by lot, Cic., Verg.

2. sortitus -a -um, partic. of sortior.

sory (sōrī) -rōs, m. (σῶρ), inkstone, sory, Plin.

sospēs -itis (root SOS, σῶς), safe, unhurt, uninjured. **I.** **a.** of persons, sospites brevi in patriam ad parentes restituntur, Liv.; **b.** of things, navis sospes ab ignibus, Hor. **II.** Transf. = lucky, favourable; cursus, Hor.

Sospita -ae, f. (sospes), the Saviour; Juno Sospita, a goddess worshipped originally in Lanuvium, afterwards at Rome; illa vestra Sospita, Cic.

sospitālis -e (sospes), salutary, Plaut.

sospito, l. (sospes), to keep safe, preserve; suam progeniem, Liv.

sōtēr -tēris, acc. -tēra, m. (σωτήρ), a saviour, Cic.

sōtēria -ōrum, n. (σωτήρια), presents given in celebration of a recovery from sickness, Mart.

spādix -dicis (σπάδις), of the colour of a palm-branch with its fruit, chestnut-coloured; equi, Verg.

spādo -ōnis, m. (σπάδων), a eunuch, Liv.

spādōnius -a -um (spado), unfruitful, producing no seed, Plin.

spargānion -ii, n. (σπαργάνιον), the plant burweed, Plin.

spargo, sparsi, sparsum, 3. (root SPAR, Gr. ΣΠΑΡ, whence σπείρω). **I.** to scatter, strew, sprinkle. **A.** Gen., nummos populo, Cic.; nuces, Verg. **B.** Esp., **1.** to scatter seeds, to sow; semina humo, Ov.; fig., animos in corpora, Cic.; **2.** to throw, hurl, cast; tela, Verg.; **3.** to scatter, disperse, dissipate; **a.** (a) of things, arma (war) per agros, Liv.; hence, to scatter, spread abroad, circulate a report; spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas, Verg.; Argolicas nomen per urbes Theseos, Ov.; (B) of things, to divide, distribute; per vias speculatores, Liv.; also, to disperse, scatter in flight; spargere se in fugam, Liv.; **b.** to dissipate property; spargas tua prodigia, Hor.; **c.** to tear in pieces; corpora, Ov. **II.** to besprinkle, bestrew; **1.** lit., humum foliis, Verg.; **2.** transf., **a.** to besprinkle; aurora spargebat lumine terras, Verg.; fig., litterae humanitatis sale sparsae, Cic.; **b.** to bedew, moisten; lacrimā favillam amici, Hor.; **c.** to dash, speckle; alas coloribus, Verg.

sparsio -ōnis, f. (spargo), a sprinkling of perfumed waters in the theatre, Sen.

sparsus -a -um, p. adj. (spargo). **I.** spread out, scattered; crines, dishevelled, Liv. **II.** speckled, coloured, spotted; anguis maculis sparsus, Liv.

Sparta -ae, f. and **Spartē** -ēs, f. (Σπάρτη), Sparta, the capital of Laconia, now Mistra. Hence, adj., **A. Spartānus** -a -um, Spartan;

subst., **Spartānus** -i, m. a Spartan. **B. Sparticus** -a -um, Spartan. **C.** Subst., **Spartiatēs** -ae, m. a Spartan.

Spartācus -i, m. a gladiator, by birth a Thracian, head of the Gladiatorial War against the Romans, 73-71 B.C., defeated by Crassus.

spartānus -a -um (spartum), bearing esparto grass, Plin.; plur. subst., **spartaria** -ōrum, n. (sc. loca), places where esparto grass grows, Plin.

spartum (-on) -i, n. (σπάρτον), **1.** a kind of grass, esparto grass, Liv., Plin.; **2.** rope made of esparto grass, Plin.

spārūlus -i, m. (dim. of sparus), a kind of fish, a bream, Ov.

spārus -i, m. and **spārum** -i, n. a small curved spear or javelin, a hunting-spear, Verg., Sall.

spasmus -i, m. (σπασμός), and **spasma** -ātis, n. (σπάσμα), a cramp, spasm, Plin.

spasticus -a -um (σπαστικός), seized with cramp or spasm, Plin.

spātha -ae, f. (σπάθη). **I.** a wooden instrument for stirring or mixing, a spatula, Plin.

II. an instrument of like shape used by weavers, Sen. **III.** a broad two-edged sword without point, Tac. **IV.** the pedicle of the leaf or flower of a palm-tree, Plin. **V.** a kind of pine or fir, also called elate, Plin.

spātior, l. dep. (spatium), to walk, walk about, to take a walk, to promenade; in xyato, Cic.; in sicca arena, Verg.; transf., of things, to spread out, expand; alae spatiantes, Ov.

spātiōse, adv. (spatiosus). **I.** **a.** widely, extensively, Plin.; **b.** greatly; spatiosius increvit flumen, Ov. **II.** Fig., of time, long, Prop.

spātiosus -a -um (spatium). **I.** occupying much space, wide, spacious, large; taurus, Ov. **II.** Fig., of time, long; nox, Ov.

spātium -ii, n. (σπάδιον Dorian = σπάδιον), space, distance, or extension in length and breadth. **I.** **A.** Gen., spatia locorum, Caes.; caeli spatium, Verg. **B.** Esp., space or distance between two points; **1.** **a.** distance, interval; paribus spatiis intermissae trabes, Caes.; **b.** circumference, size, length; oris et colli, Ov.; **2.** **a.** tract, extent, course; longum spatium itineris, Caes.; eadem spatia quinque stellae conficiunt, Cic.; **b.** the course in a race; spatia corripere, Verg.; fig., quasi decurso spatio, Cic.; **c.** a walk; (a) duobus spatiis tribusve factis, Cic.; (B) a place for walking in, walk, promenade; spatia silvestria, Cic. **II.** Transf., of time, **A.** Gen., **a.** a division or space of time, time; spatium preteriti temporis, Cic.; hoc interim spatio, Cic.; **b.** duration of time, length of time; spatio pugnae defatigati, Caes. **B.** Esp., **1.** the time fixed for any action, time, leisure, opportunity; nisi tempus et spatium datum sit, Cic.; irae spatium dare, give the reins to, Liv.; si mihi aliquid spatii ad scribendum darent, Cic.; **2.** metrical time, measure, quantity, Cic.

spēcīālis -e (species), individual, particular, special, Quint.

spēcies -ēi, f. (specio). **I.** Act., a seeing, sight, view, look; speciem aliquo vertere, Lucr. **II.** Pass. = **1.** sight, look, appearance, speciem boni viri prae se ferre, Cic.; speciem riditenti praebere, Liv.; **2.** form, figure, esp. of imposing appearance; humana, Cic.; divina, Liv.; **3.** beautiful form, beauty; vaccae, Ov.; esp. of outward ornament, glitter, splendour; triumpho maximam speciem captiva arma praebuere, Liv.; **4.** that which a man sees mentally; **a.** model, ideal; eloquentiae, Cic.; **b.** idea, conception, notion; boni viri, Cic.; **c.** a vision seen in a dream, a dream, phantom; consuli visa species

virī, Liv.; d, appearance, show; speciem utilitatis habere, Cic.; specie, in appearance, Cic.; ad speciem, for the sake of outward show (to deceive), Cic.; 5, a statue, representation, image, Cic.; 6, a kind, species, division of a genus, Cic. (genit. and dat. plur. not used by classical authors).

spēcillum -ī, n. (specio), a surgeon's probe, Cic.

spēcimen -inis, n. (specio), that by which a thing is known, mark, token, sample, specimen. I. Lit., ingenii, Cic.; justitiae, Liv. II. Transf., a pattern, example, ideal; prudentiae, Cic.; num dubitas quin specimen naturae capi debeat ex optima quaque natura, Cic. (only used in the sing.).

spēcio (spēcio), spexi, spectrum (σκέπω), to look at, behold, see, Plaut.

spēciosē, adv. (speciosus), beautifully, splendidly, handsomely, showily; speciosus instratus equus quam uxor vestita, Liv.

spēciosus -a -um (species). I. beautiful, splendid, handsome; mulier, Ov.; hence, a, dazzling, well-sounding; nomina, Tac.; b, imposing, distinguished; opea, Tac.; exemplum, Liv. II. plausible, specious; vocabula, Hor.; titulus, Liv.; with 2. supine, si vera potius quam dictu speciosa dicenda sunt, Liv.

spēcābils -e (specto), 1, visible; corpus, Cic.; 2, worth seeing, notable, remarkable; heros, Ov.

spēcācūm -ī, n. (specto), a sight, show, spectacle. I. Gen., luctuosum, Cic.; rerum caelestium, Cic.; alicui spectaculum praebere, Cic.; spectaculo esse, Cic. II. Esp., a spectacle in the theatre or circus; 1, lit., spectaculum apparatissimum, Cic.; gladiatorum, Liv.; 2, meton., a place from which or where one can see a spectacle; gen. plur., spectacula; a, the stage, the seats; spectacula sunt tributum data, Cic.; b, the theatre, Suet.

spēcāmen -inis, n. (specto), a sign, token, proof, Plaut.

spēcātē, adv., but only in superl. (spectatus), admirably, excellently, Plin.

spēcātio -ōnis, f. (specto), a looking at, beholding, viewing. I. Gen., apparatus, Cic.; animum spectatione levare, Cic. II. the inspection, testing of money, Cic.

spēcātivus -a -um (specto), contemplative (opp. activus), theoretical, Quint.

spēcātōr -ōris, m. (specto). I. one who beholds, contemplates, a spectator, observer; a, quasi spectatores superarum rerum atque caelestium, Cic.; b, a spectator at the theatre or public games, Cic. II. an inspector, examiner; formarum, connoisseur, Ter.; acrior virtutis spectator ac iudex, Liv.

spēcātrix -trix, f. (spectator), a female spectator, beholder, observer, Ov.

spēcātus -a -um, p. adj. (from specto). I. proved, approved, tried; homo, Cic.; castitas, Liv. II. Esp., of triad abilities, excellent, respected, renowned; vir spectatissimus, Cic.

spēcō -ōnis, f. (specio), the right of observing the auspices appertaining to certain of the higher magistrates; nos (augures) nuntiationem solum habemus, consules et reliqui magistratus etiam spectationem, Cic.

specto, 1. (intens. of specio), to look at carefully, contemplate, observe. I. Lit., A. Gen., aliquid, Cic.; tota domus quae spectat in nos solos, Cic.; spectatumne huc venimus? Liv. B. Esp., 1, to be a spectator of a spectacle or play, to look at, look on at; fabulum, ludos, Hor.; Megalesia, Cic.; 2, a, to look at with

wonder; gaude quod spectant oculi te mille loquentem, Hor.; b, to look at for the purpose of examining or testing, to test, to examine; spectatur in ignibus aurum, Ov.; fig., hunc igitur spectum arbitrantur, tried by fire, Cic.; 3, of places, to look towards, lie towards, be situate towards; collis ad orientem solem spectabat, Caes.; spectare in Etruriam, Liv.; spectare inter occasum solis et septentriones, Cass. II. Fig., A. to look at, contemplate, observe; voluptates procul specio, Cic. B. Esp., 1, to look to as an aim or object, bear in mind, have a regard to, strive after; a, of persons, magna, Cic.; ea quae sunt in usu vitae communi, Cic.; fugam, Cic.; with ut and the subj., spectavi semper ut possem, etc., Cic.; with ad and the acc., ad imperatorias laudes, Cic.; b, transf., to tend to, incline to; ad perniciem, Cic.; ad bene beateque vivendum, Cic.; quo igitur haec spectat oratio? what is the aim (or tendency) of this speech? Cic.; 2, to judge, test; aliquem ex trunco corporis, Cic.; non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, Cic.

spectrum -ī, n. (specio), the appearance, image of anything, spectre, apparition, Cic.

1. spēcūla -ae, f. (specio). I. a watch-tower; speculas per pronunturia omnia ponere, Liv.; multo ante tanquam ex specula prospexit tempestatem futuram, Cic.; fig., homines in speculis sunt, on the watch, Cic. II. Transf., in speculis, any lofty place, Verg.

2. spēcūla -ae, f. (dim. of spes), a little hope; qui aliquid ex eius sermone speculae degustarat, Cic.

spēcūlabundus -a -um (speculo), watching, on the watch, Tac.

spēcūlāris -e (speculum), of or relating to a mirror, Sen.; lapis, a species of transparent stone, talc, Plin. Subst., spēcūlāria -ium and -ōrum, n. window-pans made of talc, Plin.

spēcūlātōr -ōris, m. (speculo). I. a looker-out, scout, spy, Caes., Cic. II. Transf., an observer, investigator; naturae, Cic.

spēcūlātōrius -a -um (speculator), of or relating to a looker-out or scout; navigia, Caes.; naves, Liv. and subst., speculatoriae, vessels on the look-out, spy-boats, Liv.

spēcūlātrix -icis, f. (speculator), she that observes, a looker-out, observer, watcher; Furiae sunt speculatrices et vindices facinorum et scelerum, Cic.

spēcūlōr, 1. dep. (specio). I. Intransit., to spy, to look about; unde sedens partes speculatur in omnes, Ov. II. Trans., to look out, spy out, watch, observe, explore; omnia, Cic.; loca, Cic.; alicuius consilia, Sall.; with rel. sent., quae fortuna esset, Liv.

spēcūm -ī, n. (specio), a mirror (made of glittering plates of metal). I. Lit., speculum levitas, Cic.; speculo placere, to be brilliantly adorned, Ov.; speculum suum consulere, Ov.; se speculo videre alterum, Hor. II. Fig. = an image, copy; quae (parvos et bestias) putat esse specula naturae, Cic.

spēcūs -ūs, m. f. and n. (σπέος), a cave. I. Lit., a, a natural cave, Hor., Liv.; horrendum, Verg.; b, an artificial cave, excavation; (a) in defossis specubus, Verg.; (β) a covered water-course, culvert; subterranei, Cic. II. Transf., a hole, hollow; vulneris, Verg.

spēcūlaem -ī, n. (σπηλαίον), a cave, grotto, hole, den; ferarum, Verg.

spēcūlunca -ae, f. (σπηλυγξ), a cave, grotto, Cic., Verg.

sperābils -e (spero), that may be hoped for, Plaut.

Sperchēōs (-*ohēus*) and **Sperchios** (-*ohius*) -i, m. (Σπερχεύς), a river in Thessaly. Hence, **A. Spercheus** -ēdis, f. of *Spercheus*. **B. Sperchiōnides** -ae, m. a person who lives near the *Spercheus*. **C. Sperchiaē** -ārum, f. a town in the valley of the *Spercheus*.

sperno, spēvī, spētūm, 3. **I.** to separate, remove, Plaut. **II.** Transf., to reject, to despise, condemn, scorn, spurn; nos sprexit et pro nihilo putavit, Cic.; voluptatem, Hor.; poet. with infin., nec partem solido demere de die spernit, Hor.; partic., **sprētus** -a -um, despised, Cic., Liv.

spēro, 1. to look for, to expect. **I.** to expect something favourable, to hope, hope for, promise oneself, flatter oneself; bene or recte, to have good hopes, Cic.; ut spero (in a parenthesis), Cic.; de aliqua re, Cic.; pacem, Cic.; in pass. sperata gloria, Cic.; with acc. and fut. infin., sperant se maximum fructum esse capturos, Cic.; more rarely with pres. or perf. infin. (when there is no reference to the future), spero ex hoc ipso non esse obscurum, Cic.; de nostra Tullia spero cum Crassipede nos confecisse, Cic.; with ut and the subj., Liv.; partic. as subst., **spērāta** -ōrum, n. one's hopes; potiri speratis, to realise one's hopes, Liv. **II.** Like ἐλπίζω, to expect something unfavourable, to forebode, fear; id quod non spero, Cic.; with acc. and infin., haec spero vobis molesta videri, Cic.

spēs -ēi, f. (root SPE, whence spero). **I.** hope; 1, lit., a, spes est expectatio boni, Cic.; spes emptionis, Cic.; summae spei adulescentes, of great promise, Caes.; spes est in vobis, rests on you, Cic.; omnem spem salutis in virtute ponere, Caes.; spem habere, in spem venire, ingredi, adduci, spes me tenet, I hope, foll. by acc. and infin., Cic.; si spem afferunt ut, etc., Cic.; spe duci, with acc. and infin., Cic.; spem alicui dare, to infuse, Cic.; pax fuit in spe, was hoped for, Cic.; spem abscidere, Liv., praecidere, Cic., fallere, Cic., eripere, Cic., adimere, Cic., perdere, Cic.; praeter spem, Cic.; contra spem, Liv.; plur., spes, Liv.; b, personif., Spes, Hope as a goddess, with several temples in Rome, and a festival on the 1st of August; 2, meton., that which is hoped for, hope; spe potitur, realises his hope, Ov.; castra Achivum, vestras spes, uritis, Verg.; of living beings, spes gregis, Verg.; spes nostra reliqua, Cicero, Cic. **II.** expectation of, fear of, foreboding; mala res, spe multo asperior, Sall.

spēusticus -a -um (σπευστικός), made in haste, Plin.

sphaera -ae, f. (σφαῖρα), a globe, sphere. **I.** Gen., Cic. **II.** a, an astronomical globe or sphere, Cic.; b, the orbit of planets, Cic.

sphaeristērion -ii, n. (σφαίριστήριον), a place for playing ball, Plin.

sphaerōmāchia -ae, f. (σφαίρομαχία), a kind of boxing in which the combatants had iron balls strapped to their hands, Sen.

sphāgnos -i, m. (σφάγνος), a kind of aromatic moss, Plin.

sphingion -ii, n. (σφίγγιον), a species of ape, Plin.

Sphinx, Spthingis, f. (Σφίγξ), a female monster at Thebes, who proposed riddles to all the passers-by, and destroyed them if they could not answer the riddles; represented among the Egyptians as a winged lion with a human head, among the Greeks and Romans as an unwinged lion with the head and breast of a maiden.

sphrāgis -idis, f. (σφραγίς). **I.** a species of stone used for seals, Plin. **II.** Lemnian earth, so called because sold with a seal on it, Plin.

spica -ae, f., **spīcus** -i, m., and **spīcua** -i, n. (from same root as spīna); lit., a spike; hence, an ear of corn. **I.** Lit., ad spīcam perducere fruges, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, the brightest star in the constellation Virgo, Cic.; b, the tuft or head of other plants resembling the shape of an ear of corn, Ov.

spīcēus -a -um (spica), consisting of ears of corn; corona, Tib.; sarta, Ov.

spīcifer -fēra -fērūm (spica and fero), wearing or carrying ears of corn, Mart.

spīcllēgūm -li, n. (spica and lego), a glean-ing, Varr.

spīco, I. (spica), to furnish with spikes or ears, Plin.; pertic., **spīcātus** -a -um, having spikes or ears; herbae spīcatae, Plin.

spīcūlo, 1. (spīculum), to make pointed, sharpen to a point, Plin.

spīcūlūm -i, n. (spīcum), a sharp point, sting; a, lit., of bees, Verg.; of the scorpion, Ov.; the point of a spear, arrow, javelin, Cic., Liv., Hor.; b, poet., meton. = a spear, javelin, Verg., Ov.

spīcum, spīcus = spica (q.v.).

spīna -ae, f. (from same root as spica). **I.** a thorn. **2.** Lit., Verg. **B.** Fig., a, spīnae = cares, anxieties; spīnas animo evellere, Hor.; b, difficulties, subtleties, perplexities; disserendi, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, the prickle or spine of certain animals, the hedgehog, sea-urchin, etc., Cic.; 2, the backbone, Varr.; 3, a fish-bone, Ov.

spīnēa -ae, f. = spīonia (q.v.).

spīnētūm -i, n. (spīna), a thorn-hedge, thorn-bush (only used in plur.), Verg.

spīnēus -a -um (spīna), made of thorns, thorny, Ov.

spīnīgēr -gēra -gērūm (spīna and gero), thorn-bearing, Cic. poet.

spīnōsus -a -um (spīna). **I.** full of thorns, thorny, prickly, Ov. **II.** Fig., a, of discourse, thorny, crabbed, obscure; disserendi genus, Cic.; b, full of cares, anxiety, Cat.

spīnter -ēris, n. (σφιγκτήρ), a bracelet, armlet, Plaut.

spīnus -i, m. (spīna), the blackthorn, Verg.

spīonā -ae, f. a kind of vine, Plin.

spīra -ae, f. (σπείρα), anything coiled, wreathed, twisted. **I.** Gen., the winding of a snake, Verg. **II.** Esp., 1, the base of a column, Plin.; 2, a string for fastening a hat or cap under the chin, Juv.

spīrābīlis -e (spīro). **I.** that may be breathed; a, natura, cui nomen est aer, Cic.; b, sustaining life, vital; lumen caeli, Verg. **II.** fitted for breathing; viscera, Plin.

spīrācūlūm -i, n. (spīro), an air-hole, breathing-place, Verg.

spīrāca -ae, f. (σπείρα), the plant meadow-sweet, Plin.

spīrāmen -inis, n. (spīro), a breathing-hole, air-hole, Lucan.

spīrāmentūm -i, n. (spīro). **I.** a breathing-hole, air-hole, Verg. **II.** breathing; meton., a breathing-time, short pause, interval; temporum, Tac.

spīrītus -is, m. (spīro), breathing. **I.** 1, a gentle blowing, breath of air, air in gentle motion; spiritus Boreae, Verg.; 2, the breathing-in of the air, breath; spiritum ducere, to draw breath, Cic.; 3, breath; angustior, short breath, Cic.; esp., the breath of life, life; spiritum auferre, Cic.; extremum spiritum effundere in victoria, Cic.; hence, a, a sigh, Hor., Prop.; b, the hissing of a snake, Verg.; c, the voice, Quint.;

d, the air, Lucr. II. the spirit, soul. A. dum spiritus nos regit artus, Verg. **B.** Fig., 1, a haughty spirit, pride, arrogance, high spirit, courage; filia Hieronis, inflata muliebri spiritu, Liv.; spiritus tribunicii, Cic.; remittere spiritus, Cic.; 2, opinion, feeling, Liv.; 3, irritation, animosity, Tac.; 4, divine or poetic inspiration; divinus, Liv.; carent libri spiritu illo, etc., Cic.

spiro, I. **I.** Intransit., 1, to blow gently, blow, breathe; zephyri spirant, Verg.; 2, to breathe; poet. = to rush, to foam, ferment, roar; freta spirantia, Verg.; spirat e pectore flamma, Verg.; with abl., spirare ignibus, to breathe out flame, Verg.; 3, to breathe, to draw in breath; dum spirare potero, Cic.; hence transf., a, to live, be alive; ab eo spirante defendi, Cic.; videtur Laeli mens spirare in scriptis, Cic.; b, to seem to live; of works of art, to be depicted to the life, to breathe; spirantia signa, Verg.; c, to have poetic inspiration, to be inspired; quod spiro et placeo tuum est, Hor.; 4, to breathe, to smell; thymbra graviter spirans, Verg. **II.** Transsit., 1, to breathe, exhale; Diomedis equi spirantes naribus ignem, Lucr.; flammās spirantes, breathing forth flames, Liv.; spirare ignem naribus, Verg.; tunc immensa cavi spirant mendacia folles, Juv.; transf., homo tribunatum etiamnunc spirans, inspired with the spirit of a tribune, Liv.; tragicum satis, to have tragic genius, Hor.; 2, to exhale, give forth; divinum vertice odorem, Verg.

spissamentum -i, n. (spisso), a siopper, plug, Sen.

spissē, adv. (spissus). **I.** densely, closely, Plin. **II.** slowly; spisse atque vix ad aliquem pervenire, Cic.

spissescō, s. (spissus), to become thick, thicken, Lucr.

spissigrādus -a -um (spisse and gradior), walking slowly, Plaut.

spissitas -ātis, f. (spissus), closeness, density, Plin.

spissitudo -inis, f. (spissus), closeness, density, Sen.

spisso, I. (spissus), to make thick, thicken, Ov.

spissus -a -um, close, dense, thick. I. Lit., nubes, Ov.; theatrum, full, Hor.; arena, Verg.; with abl., corona spissa viris, Verg. **II.** Transf., slow, tardy, difficult; opus spissum et operosum, Cic.; exitus spissi et producti, Cic.

spithāma -ae, f. (σπιθαμή), a span, Plin.

splēn, splēnis, m. (σπλήν), the spleen, mill, Plin.

splendēō, 2. to shine, glitter, be bright. **I.** Lit., splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus, Verg. **II.** Fig., to be bright, illustrious; virtus splendet per sese semper, Cic.

splendesco -ddi, 3. (splendeo), to become bright. **I.** Lit., Verg. **II.** Fig., nihil est tam incultum, quod non splendescat oratione, Cic.

splendidē, adv. (splendidus). **I.** splendidly, magnificently; ornare convivium, Cic.; acta aetas honeste ac splendide, Cic. **II.** clearly, plainly; loqui, Cic.

splendīdus -a -um (splendeo), shining, bright, brilliant, splendid. **I.** A. Lit., fons splendidior vitro, Hor.; brachia, Ov.; splendidissimū candor, Cic. **B.** Fig., a, well-sounding; nomen, Cic.; b, brilliant, fine; oratio, Cic.; c, illustrious, distinguished, renowned; eques, Cic. **II.** Transf., clear; vox, Cic.

splendor -ōris, m. (splendeo), brilliance, brightness, lustre. **I.** A. Lit., flammæ, Ov.; argenti, Hor. **B.** Fig., a, splendour, magnificence; omnia ad gloriam splendoremque revocare, Cic.; b, splendour, lustre, honour, distinc-

tion; animi et vitæ, Cic.; summorum hominum, Cic.; eo negotio M. Catonis splendorem maculare, Cic.; c, ornament, honour; ordinis, Cic. **II.** Transf., clearness; vocis, Cic.

splēniātus -a -um (splenium), plastered, Mart.

splēniēus -a -um (σπληνικός), splenetic, Plin.

splēnium -ii, n. (σπλήνιον). **I.** spleenwort, Plin. **II.** an adhesive plaster, Mart.

spōdium -ii, n. (σποδίων). **I.** the dross of metals, slag, Plin. **II.** ashes, Plin.

spōdos -i, f. (σποδος), the dross of metals, slag, Plin.

Spōlētium -ii, n. one of the most important towns of Umbria, now Spoleto. Hence, **Spōlētīnus -a -um**, of or belonging to Spōlētium, Spoletan.

spōliārium -ii, n. (spolium). **I.** the place in the amphitheatre where the slain gladiators were stripped of their arms and clothing, Sen. **II.** Transf., a den of robbers, Sen.

spōliatio -ōnis, f. (spolio), e plundering, spoliation; omnium rerum, Cic.; sacrorum, Cic.; transf., violent taking away; consulatus, Cic.; dignitatis, Cic.

spōliator -ōris, m. (spolio), a plunderer; monumentorum, Cic.; templorum, Liv.

spōliatrix -trīcis, f. (spoliator), plundering, she that plunders; Venus, Cic.

spōliātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from spolio), plundered, Cic.

spōlio, I. (spolium). **I.** to rob a man of his clothes, strip, despoil; aliquem, Cic.; corpus caesi hostis, Liv. **II.** to plunder, rob, despoil; fana sociorum, Cic.; hominem, Cic.; with abl., aliquem argento, Cic.; poet., with acc. of respect, hiems spoliata suos capillos, Ov.

spōlium -ii, n. **I.** the skin or hide stripped from an animal; leonis, Ov. **II.** Transf., gen. plur., 1, arms taken from an enemy, booty (opp. praeda = cattle, etc.), spolia caesorum legere, Liv.; spolia opima (v. opimus); meton. = victory; spolia ampla referre, Verg.; 2, transf., booty; a, booty or plunder taken from an enemy, spoil; spolia classium, Cic.; b, any kind of plunder or booty; aliorum spoliis nostras facultates augemus, Cic.; sceleris, the golden hair which Scylla robbed from her father, Ov.

sponda -ae, f. **I.** the frame of a bed or sofa-bedstead, Ov. **II.** Meton., a, a bed, Hor.; b, a sofa, Verg.; c, a bier, Mart.

spondālium (spondaulium) -ii, n. a sacrificial hymn, accompanied on the flute, Cic.

spondēō, spondēdi, sponsum, 2. (root SPOND, Gr. ΣΠΕΝΔΩ, σπένδω), to pledge oneself, promise solemnly, engage; a, political and legal t.t. of alliances, contracts, etc., quis spondidisse me dicit? Cic.; with acc., quod spondidit, Cic.; illis spondere pacem, Liv.; with acc. and infin., si spondidissemus urbem hanc relicturnum populum Romanum, Liv.; b, to be a security or guarantee for any one; se quisque paratum ad spondendum Icilio ostendere, Liv.; hic sponsum (supine) vocat, Hor.; with pro and the abl., pro multis, Cic.; c, to promise, betroth a daughter, Ter., Plaut.; partic. subst., **sponsus -i, m.** a bridegroom, and **sponsa -ae, f.** a bride, Cic.; d, to promise, vow; (a) of persons, with acc. iis honores et praemia, Cic.; with neut. acc. and de with the abl., quod de me tibi spondere possum, Cic.; with acc. and infin., promitto, recipio, spondeo C. Caesarem talem semper fore civem qualis, etc., Cic.; (β), transf., of things, quod propediem futurum spondet et virtus et fortuna vestra, Liv.

spondēus (**spondiūs**) -i, m. (σπονδεῖος), a spondee; a metrical foot consisting of two long syllables (- -), Cic.

spondylē -ēs, f. (σπονδύλη), an insect that lives upon roots, Plin.

spondylium -ii, n. (σπονδύλιον), bear's-foot, Plin.

spondylius -i, m. (σπονδύλος). **I.** one of the upper vertebrae of the back, Plin. **II.** the fleshy part of the oyster or mussel, Plin. **III.** a kind of mussel, Plin.

spongia (**spongēa**) -ae, f. (σπογγία), a sponge. **I.** Lit., raritas quaedam et assimilis spongiis mollitudo, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, an open-worked cuirass, Liv.; 2, the roots of the asparagus, Plin.; 3, spongiae, pieces of iron melted together, Plin.

spongiola -ae, f. (spongia), the gill-apple which grows upon rose-trees, Plin.

spongiōsus -a -um (spongia), porous, spongy, Plin.

spongitis -idis, f. (σπογγίτις), a kind of precious stone, Plin.

sponsa, spontis, f. (from spondeo, as fors from fero), free-will; only found in genit. and abl. **I.** Abl., sponte alicuius, with the free-will of some one; sponte Antonii, Tac.; gen., sponte meā, tuā, suā, etc., or simply sponte; a, of my, thy, his, etc., free-will, voluntarily, of one's own accord, willingly, freely; meā sponte feceram, Cic.; b, of oneself, of one's own knowledge; neque id meā sponte (prospexi), Cic.; c, of oneself alone, without assistance; nec suā sponte sed eorum auxilio, Cic.; d, of itself, merely, alone; an est aliquid, quod te suā sponte delectet, Cic.; e, first, without an example or precedent; suā sponte instituisset, Cic. **II.** Genit., homo suae spontis, one's own master, Col.

sponsa, v. spondeo.

sponsalis -e (sponsa), of or relating to a betrothal. **I.** Adj., Varr. **II.** Subst., sponsalia -um or -orum, n. a betrothal; sponsalia facere, Cic.; b, a betrothal feast, Cic.

sponsio -ōnis, f. (spondeo), a solemn promise, engagement. **I.** Of a vow, voti, Cic. **II.** a solemn engagement between two parties. **A.** In alliances, contracts, etc., a solemn promise, pledge, surety, guarantee; non foedere sed per sponsonem pax facta est, Liv. **B.** In civil process, a solemn promise or engagement between the two parties that the loser shall forfeit a certain sum, a kind of legal wager; quum sponsonem fecisset NI VIR BONUS ESSET, he agreed to pay the stipulated sum if he was not, etc., Cic.; Vincere sponsonem or sponzione, Cic.

sponsor -ōris, m. (spondeo), a surety, bail, guarantor, Cic.

sponsum -i, n. (spondeo). **I.** that which is promised or guaranteed, a covenant; sponsum negare, Hor. **II.** = sponsio No. II., ex sponso agere, Cic.

1. **sponsus** -a -um, v. spondeo.

2. **sponsus** -is, m. (spondeo), an engagement, suretyship, Cic.

spontāneus -a -um (spons), voluntary, spontaneous; Sen.

spontē, spontis, v. spons.

sporta -ae, f. (σπορίς), a basket, hamper, Plin.

sportella -ae, f. (dim. of sporta), a little basket, cake, or fruit-basket, Cic.

sportula -ae, f. (dim. of sporta). **I.** a little basket, Plaut. **II.** a provision-basket. **A.** the basket in which great men were accustomed to give to their clients and dependents provisions or an equivalent in money (gen., ten sesterces), Juv.;

hence, a gift, present, Plin. **B.** = δέσπινον ἀπὸ σπυρίδος, a picnic, Juv.

sprētio -ōnis, f. (sperno), a despising, contemning, Liv.

sprētor -ōris, m. (sperno), a despiser; deorum, Ov.

spūma -ae, f. (spuo), foam, froth, scum; cum spumas ageret in ore, Cic.; Venus spumā procreata, from the foam of the sea, Cic.; spuma argenti, litharge of silver, Verg.; spuma caustica, a soap used by the Germans and Gauls for the purpose of giving a red tinge to the hair, Mart.

spūmesco, 3. (spuma), to begin to foam, Ov.

spūmēus -a -um (spuma), foaming, frothy, Verg.

spūmifer -fēra -fērum (spuma and fero), foam-bearing, foaming; annis, Ov.

spūmiger -gēra -gēruin- (spuma and gero), foaming, Lucr.

spūmo, 1. (spuma). **I.** Intransit., to foam, froth; spumans aper, Verg. **II.** Transit., to cover with foam; partic., **spūmatus** -a -um, covered with foam; saxa, Cic. poet.

spūmosus -a -um (spuma), foaming, full of foam, Ov.

spūo, spūi, spūtum, 3. (πρώω), to spit out; terram, Verg.

spurcē, adv. (spureus), filthily, dirtily; fig., basely, impurely; quin in illam miseram tam spurcē, tam impie dixeris, Cic.

spūrcidius -a -um (spurce and dico), talking filthily, obscenely, Plaut.

spūrcificus -a -um (spurce and facio), making filthy, polluting, Plaut.

spūrcitia -ae, f. and **spūrcities** -ēi, f. (spurcus), dirt, filth, Lucr.

spurco, 1. (spurcus), to defile, pollute, Cat.; partic. adj. in superl., helluo spurcatissimus, Cic.

spurcus -a -um (perhaps connected with spargo), swinish, dirty, filthy, unclean, impure. **I.** Lit., Cat. **II.** Fig., of character or position, mean, base, low, foul, impure; homo spurcissimus, Cic.

spūtātilicius -a -um (sputo) = κατὰπτυστος, abominable, detestable, ap. Cic.

spūtātor -ōris, m. (sputo), one who spits much, a spitter, Cic.

spūto, 1. (intens. of spuo), to spit, spit out; cum atro mixtos sanguine dentes, Ov.

spūtum -i, n. (spuo), spittle. **I.** Lit., Lucr. **II.** Meton., a very thin plate of metal, Mart.

squālēo, 2. to be rough, stiff. **I.** Gen., squalentes conchae, Verg.; with abl., to be rough with, to be stiff with = to be thickly covered with; tunica or lorica squalens auro, Verg. **II.** Esp., 1, to be rough from neglect, dirty, squalid, slovenly; barba squalens, Verg.; coma squalens, Ov.; hence, meton., to wear dirty apparel as a sign of mourning, to mourn; squalent municipia, Cic.; 2, of places, to be uncultivated, untilled; squalent abductis arva colonis, Verg.

squāles -is, f. (squalēo), dirt, filth, Varr.

squalidē, adv. (squalidus), roughly, in a slovenly manner; dicere, Cic.

squalidus -a -um (squalēo). **I.** rough, stiff; membra, Lucr.; fig., of discourse, rough, unpolished; quoniam suā sponte squalidiora sunt, Cic. **II.** Esp., rough from want of attention, cultivation, squalid, dirty; 1, lit., corpora, Liv.; 2, transf., a, in mourning attire; reus, Ov.; b, waste, desert; humus, Ov.

squālor -ōris, m. (squalēo). **I.** roughness, Lucr. **II.** roughness arising from dirt and

neglect, Althiness, squalor; **1**, lit., squaloris planas ac pulveris, Cic.; **2**, transf., dirty clothing worn as a sign of mourning; squalor et maeror, Cic.

squalus -i, m. a kind of salt-water fish, Ov. **squama** -ae, f. (squalo), a scale. **I** Lit., of a fish, serpent, bee, etc., Cic. **II** Transf., a, of things like scales, e.g., scale armour, Verg.; b, meton., a fish, Juv.

squamātim, adv. (squama), like scales, Plin.

squamēus -a -um (squama), scaly, Verg.

squamifer -fēra -fērū (squama and fero), scale-bearing, scaly, Sen.

squamigēr -gēra -gērū (squama and gero), scale-bearing, scaly, Ov.; subst., **squamigēri** -ōrum, m. fishes, Lucr.

squamōsus -a -um (squama), covered with scales, scaly, Verg.

squatina -ae, f. a salt-water fish, a species of shark, Plin.

st! Interj. *hush!* hist! Ter., Plant.

Stabiae -ārūm, f. a town in Campania, between Pompeii and Surrentum, destroyed with Pompeii and Herculaneum on the eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Hence, adj., **Stabianus** -a -um, belonging to Stabiae; subst., **Stabianum** -i, n. an estate at Stabiae.

stabilimen -inis, n. (stabilio), a stay, support, Cic.

stabilimentum = stabilimen (q.v.).

stabilio, 4. (stabilis), to make firm. **I** Lit., stipites, Caes. **II** Fig., to make stable, to establish; leges, republicam, Cic.

stabilis -e (sto), firm, steadfast, stable. **I** Lit., via, Cic.; solum, Liv. **II** Fig., firm, steadfast, stable, lasting, unwavering; amici, Cic.; matrimonium, Cic.; oratio, Cic.; with ad and the acc., nihil est tam ad diuturnitatem memoriae stabile, Cic.; subst., **stabilia** -iūm, n. things that are stable, Cic.

stabilitas -ātis, f. (stabilis), firmness, stability, steadfastness. **I** Lit., peditum in proeliis, Caes.; stirpes stabilitatem dant iis, quae sustinent, Cic. **II** Fig., durability, steadfastness; amicitiae, Cic.; fortunae, Cic.

stabilitēr, adv. (stabilis), firmly, durably, Suet.

stabilitor -ōris, m. (stabilio), one who makes firm, establishes, Sen.

stabulārius -ii, m. (stabulum), a low inn-keeper, Sen.

stābulo, 1. (stabulum), to have a stall or abode, to stall; in foribus (Orci), Verg.

stābulor, 1. dep. (stabulum) of animals, to stand, be stabled, abide, Ov.

stābulum -i, n. (sto). **I** a place of abode, habitation, Plaut. **II** a place of abode for animals and men of the poorer class. **A** Of animals; 1, of wild animals, den, lair; ferarum stabula alta, Verg.; 2, of tame animals, a stall, stable; poet., of pasture, Verg.; plur., stabula, the stalls, cattle-yard, as a place of abode for shepherds; pastorum stabula, Cic. **B** Of men of the lower classes, inn, tavern, public-house, Cic.

stēchys -yos, f. (στάχυς), horse-mint, Plin.

stacta -ae, f. and **stactē** -ēs, f. (στακτή), oil of myrrh, Lucr.

stādium -ii, n. (στάδιον). **I** a Greek measure of length, being 625 feet = 606 English feet, and rather less than a furlong, Cic. **II** Meton., a race-course; qui stadium currit, Cic.; fig., contest, emulation; me adolescentem multos annos in stadio eiusdem laudis exercuit, Cic.

Stāgīra -ōrum, m. (Στάγειρος), a town in Macedonia, birth-place of Aristotle, now Libanora. Hence, **Stāgīritēs** -ae, m. (Σταγειρίτης), the Stagirite, i.e., Aristotle.

stagnātīlis -e (stagnum), found in ponds or pools; pisces, Plin.

stagno, 1. (stagnum). **I** Intransit., 1, of water, to overflow; stagnans flumine Nilus, Verg.; 2, transf., of places, to be overflowed, to stand under water; orbis stagnat paludibus, Ov. **II** Trans., to overflow, inundate; Tiberis plana urbis stagnaverat, Tac.

stagnum -i, n. (root STAG, Gr. ΣΤΑΓ, whence στάζω, σταγών, στάγες), water that overflows. **I** Lit., standing water, left by the overflow of the sea or of a river, a pool, pond, marsh, swamp; fontes et stagna, Cic. **II** Transf., **A** (poet.), a sluggish stream of water; Phrixiae stagna sororis, the Hellespont, Ov. **B**, an artificial lake; stagna et euripi, Ov.

stāgōnias -ae, m. (σταγονίας), a species of frankincense, Plin.

stāgōnitis -idis, f. (σταγονίτις), the gum called galbanum, Plin.

stālagmias -ae, m. (σταλαγμίας), natural vitriol, Plin.

stālagmīum -ii, n. (στάλαγμα), an ear-drop, pendant, Plin.

stāmen -inis, n. (from STA, root of sistō, as στήμων from ἵστημι). **I** the warp, which in the upright looms of the ancients was stretched in a vertical direction; stamen secernit arundo, Ov. **II** Transf., 1, the thread; 2, the thread on the spindle; stamina ducere or torquere, to spin, Ov.; the thread spun by the Parcae, Ov.; hence, de nimio stamine queri, of too long a life, Juv.; b, a thread of another kind, e.g., that by which Ariadne guided Theseus through the labyrinth, Prop.; of a spider, Ov.; the string of a lyre, Ov.; 2, meton., cloth woven of thread; hence, the fillet worn by priests, Prop.

stāminēus -a -um (stamen), full of threads, Prop.

stānnēus -a -um, made of stannum, Plin.

stānnum -i, n. an alloy of silver and lead, Plin.

Stāta mater = Vesta; or simply Stata, Cic.

stātārius -a -um (status), standing firm, steady, stable, stationary; miles, Liv.; esp., stataria comedia, a quiet kind of comedy (opp. comedia motoria), Ter.; subst., **stātārī** -ōrum, m. the actors in the comedia stataria, Cic.; transf., C. Piso, statarius et sermonis plenus orator, quiet, composed, Cic.

Statelli and **Statielli** -ōrum, m. a people in Liguria, whose chief town was Aquae Statiellorum or Aquae Statiellae, now Acqui; hence, **A. Statellās** -ātis, belonging to the Statelli. **B. Statiellenses** -iūm, m. the inhabitants of Aquae Statiellorum.

stātēra -ae, f. (στατήρ), a steelyard, a balance; aurifices, Cic.

stātīculum -i, n. (statua), a small statue, Plin.

stātīculūs -i, m. (dim. of 2. status), a kind of slow dance, Plin.

stātīm, adv. (sto). **I** without yielding, firmly, steadfastly; rem gerere, Plaut. **II** Transf., on the spot, immediately, at once; ut statim alienatio disjunctioque facienda sit, Cic.; foll. by ac, atque, ut, quam, quum, simulac, as soon as, Cic.

stātīo -ōnis, f. (sto). **I** a standing, standing still; manere in statione, to stand still, Lucr. **II** Transf., a place of abode or quarters; 1, gen.

alterni fratrum statione redemit, Ov.; 2, esp., a, of soldiers, (a) post, watch, picket, guard; equites ex statione, Caes.; stationem portis disposuit, Liv.; in statione and (of several cohorts) in stationibus esse, Caes.; stationem relinquere, Verg.; (β) quarters; fig., imperii, Ov.; de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic.; b, a place of abode, resting-place; sedes apibus statione petenda, Verg.; in arce Athenis statio (post) mea nunc placet, Cic.; c, a roadstead, anchorage, bay, Cic.; fig., fluctibus ejectum tutā statione recepi, haven, Ov.; d, the proper place, order (of things), comes ponere in statione, Ov.

statiōnālis -e (statio), standing still, stationary, Plin.

Stātius -ii, m.: 1, Caecilius Statius, of Insubria, a Roman comic poet, born 168 B.C.; 2, P. Papinius Statius, an Epic poet, under Domitian, composer of *Silvae*, a Thebais, and an unfinished *Achilleis*.

stātīvus -a -um (sto), standing, standing still. **I.** Adj., praesidium, picket, Cic.; castra, fixed quarters, Liv. **II.** Subst., **stātiva** -ōrum, u. (sc. castra), permanent camp, Liv.

1. **stātor** -ōris, m. (sto), a magistrate's servant or attendant, Cic.

2. **Stātor** -ōris, m. (sisto), the supporter, establisher, the stayer of flight; a surname of Jupiter, Cic.

stātūa -ae, f. (statuo), a statue, image (of a man, while simulacrum = statue of a god); simulacra deorum, statuæ veterum hominum, Cic.; statuam alicui ponere or statuere, Cic.

stātūārius -a -um (statuas), of or relating to statues. **I.** Adj., Plin. **II.** Subst., 1, **stātūāria** -ae, f. (sc. ars), the art of casting statues, Plin.; 2, **stātūārius** -ii, m. a maker or caster of statues, a statuary, Quint.

stātūmen -inis, n. (statuo), a stay, support, prop; plur., the ribs of a ship, Caes.

stātūmino, 1. (statumen), to underprop, Plin.

stātūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. (from statum, the supine of sisto), to cause to stand, put, place, set, set up. **I.** Lit., 1, gen., captivos in medio, Liv.; crateras, Verg.; 2, esp., to set up, erect, build; statuum, Cic.; tropaeum, Cic.; tabernacula, to pitch, Caes.; urbem, Verg.; regnum, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to establish in one's mind, to consider, believe; ut mihi statuo, Cic.; laudem statuo esse maximam, Cic.; 2, to resolve, determine, decide; with de and the abl., de aliquo, Caes.; de capite civis, Cic.; with in and the acc., in aliquem aliquid gravius, Caes.; with acc. alone, stipendium alicui de publico, Liv.; with rel. sent., utrum diem tertium an perendinum dici oporteret, Cic.; with infin., iudices rejicere, Cic.; with ut and the subj., ut naves consenderent, Cic.

stātūra -ae, f. (sto), stature, height, size of a man; homines tantulae staturae, of so small stature, Caes.; quā facie fuerit, quā staturā, Cic.

1. **stātus**, v. sisto.

2. **stātus** -ūs, m. (sto), a standing, standing position. **I.** Lit., 1, gen., status, incessus, sessio, Cic.; erectus, Cic.; 2, esp., posture, position; minax, Hor.; statu movere hostem, Liv. **II.** Fig., 1, gen., position, condition, state; adversarios de omni statu dejicere, Cic.; restituere aliquem in primum statum, Cic.; omnes vitae status, Cic.; 2, esp., a, one's position in life as determined by birth; agnationibus familiarum distinguuntur status, Cic.; b, a firm position, stability, prosperity; civitates, Cic.; c, rhet. t. t., status causae, or simply status, the state of the question, state of the case = *ordres*, Cic.

stēātōma -ātis, n. (στέατωμα), a kind of fatty swelling, Plin.

stēga -ae, f. (στέγη), a ship's deck, Plaut.

stēgnas -a -um (στεγνός), causing costiveness, Plin.

stēla -ae, f. (στήλη), a pillar, column, Plin.

stēlis -idis, f. (στελís), mistletoe growing on firs and larches, Plin.

stella -ae, f. (= sterula, connected with *αστήρ*), a star. **I.** Lit., 1, a star, planet, comet; stella Saturni, stella Jovis, the planet Saturn, planet Jupiter, Cic.; stellae inerrantes, fixed stars, Cic.; vagae, planets, Cic.; stella comans, a comet, Ov.; 2, transf., a, a figure in the form of a star, Plin.; b, a star-fish, Plin. **II.** In poets, 1, = sidus, constellation, Verg., Ov.; 2, = sun; augeat geminos stella serena polos, Ov.

stellans -antis (stella), 1, starry, set with stars; caelum, Lucr.; 2, bright, shining, glittering; gemma, Ov.

Stellātis campus or ager, a very fruitful district in Campania. Hence, adj., **Stellatīnus** -a -um, *Stellatium*.

stellātus -a -um (stella), set with stars, starry; a, lit., Cepheus, Cic.; b, transf., Argus, having many eyes, Ov.; ensis, bright, glittering, Verg.

stellifer -fēra -fērum (stella and fero), star-bearing, starry; stellifer cursus, Cic.

stelliger -gēra -gērum (stella and gero), star-bearing, starry, Varr.

stellio (stēlio) -ōnis, m. a lizard with spots on its back (*Lacerta gecko*, Linn.), Verg.

stello, 1. (stella), to set with stars, Plin.

stemma -ātis, n. (στέμμα). **I.** a crown, chaplet, Sen. **II.** Meton., a genealogical tree, Suet.; transf., nobility, high antiquity, Mart.

Stentor -ōris, m. (Στέντωρ), one of the Greeks before Troy, famed for his loud voice and the strength of his lungs.

stē, hēnēplōcos -i, f. (στεφανηπλόκος), the weaver of chaplets, the name of a painting by Pausias, Plin.

stēphānitis -idis, f. (στεφανίτις), a kind of vine, Plin.

stēphānōmēlis -is, f. a plant which stops a bleeding at the nose, Plin.

stēphānōpōlis -is, f. (στεφανόπωλις), the seller of chaplets; the name of a picture by Pausias, also called *stephaneplocos*, Plin.

stēphānos -i, m. (στέφανος), lit., a garland, chaplet; the name of several plants, Plin.

stercōrārius -a -um (stercus), of or relating to dung, Varr.

stercōrātio -ōnis, f. (stercoro), a manuring, Varr.

stercōreus -a -um (stercus), filthy, stinking; miles, Plaut.

stercōro, 1. (stercus), to dung, manure; agrum, Cic.

stercus -ōris, n. dung, manure, Cic.; as a term of reproach, stercus curiae, Cic.

stergēthron -i, n. (στεργήθρον), a plant, great houseleek, Plin.

stērileco, 3. (sterilis), to become barren, Plin.

stērīlis -e (connected with Gr. στερεός, στερρός). **I.** barren, unfruitful, sterile (applied to animals and plants). **A.** a, lit., ager, Verg.; vacca, Verg.; b, transf. = empty; corpora sonita sterila (= sterilia), Lucr. **B.** Fig., unfruitful, empty, vain; amor, unrequited, Ov. **II.** (Poet.), act., making unfruitful; robigo, Hor.

sterilitas -ātis, f. (sterilis), *unfruitfulness, sterility, barrenness*; agrorum, Cic.; mulierum, Plin.

sterilus = sterilis (q.v.).

sternax -ācis (sterno), *throwing to the ground*; equeus, *throwing his rider*, Verg.

sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. (root STER, Gr. ΣΤΕΡΩ, στήν-ω). **I.** to stretch out, spread out. **A.** Gen., vellus in duro solo, Ov.; arenam, Ov.; strata jacent passim sua quaque sub arbore poma, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, a, *to stretch on the ground, lay down, throw down*; corpora passim, Liv.; reflex., se sternere, *to lie down*; se somno in litore, Verg.; se pass. as middle, sterna passim ferarum ritu, Liv.; partic., **stratus** -a -um, *stretched out, prostrate*; humi, Cic.; b, *to throw down violently, to strike to the ground, lay low*; (a) lit., caede viros, Verg.; ingenti caede sterna, Liv.; poet.; ventos, *to calm*, Hor.; (β) fig., *to overthrow, lay prostrate*; afflictos se et stratos esse, Cic.; 2, *to make smooth, level*; a, of the sea, (a) placidi straverunt aequora venti, Verg.; (β) fig., *to calm, allay*; odia militum, Tac.; b, *to make a rough road smooth, to level*; viam, Lucr.; esp., *to pave*; semitam saxo quadrato, Liv. **II.** Meton., *to cover, overlay with*; a, solum telis, Verg.; b, esp., (a) *to cover with carpets, etc.*; trichinium, Cic.; (β) *to saddle a horse*; equum, Liv.

sternumentum -i, n. (sterno), *a sneezing, sneeze*, Cic.

sternūto -nī, 3. (connected with στήννω). **I.** Intransit., *to sneeze*; a, lit., Plin.; b, *transf.*, of a light, *to crackle, sputter*, Ov. **II.** Transit., *to give by sneezing*; omen, Prop.

sternūtamentum -i, n. (sterno), *a sneezing, sneeze*, Sen.

sterquilinium -ii, n. (stercus), *a dung-pit*, Plaut.

Stertinius -ii, m. a Stoic philosopher. Hence, **Stertinius** -a -um, of Stertinius.

sterto, 3. (connected with σέρω, σαρθάνω), *to snore*, Cic.

Stēsichōrus -i, m. (Στησίχορος), a Greek lyric poet of Himera (652-553 B.C.), contemporary of Sappho.

Sthēnelus -i, m. (Σθένης). **I.** son of Capaneus and Eriache, one of the Epigoni, leader of the Argives against Troy under Diomedes. **II.** king in Liguria, whose son Cycnus was changed into a swan. Hence, **A.** **Sthēnelus** -a -um, *Sthenelian*; hostis, Eurystheus, Ov.; proles, Cycnus, Ov. **B.** **Sthēnelus** -idis, f. *Sthenelian*; volucris, the swan, Ov.

stibadium -ii, n. (στιβάδιον), *a semicircular sofa*, Plin.

stibium -ii, n. (stībi and stimmi -is, n.), *antimony*, used for dyeing the eyebrows black, and as an eye-salve, Plin.

stigma -ātis, n. (στήγμα). **I.** a mark or brand put upon slaves; 1, lit., Sen.; 2, fig., *infamy, stigma*, Mart. **II.** a cut inflicted by an unskilful barber, Mart.

stigmātias -ae, m. (στικματίας), *a branded slave*, Cic.

stilla -ae, f. (dim. of stiria), *a drop*, Cic.

stillaticius -a -um (stillo), *dripping, dripping*, Plin.

stillidium -ii, n. (stilla and cado). **I.** a dripping or dripping moisture, Lucr. **II.** Esp., *rain-water falling from the eaves of houses*, Cic.

stillo, 1. (stilla). **I.** Intransit., *to drip, drop*; de ilice stillabant mella, Ov.; pugio stillans, *dripping with blood*, Cic. **II.** Transit., *to drop, let drop*; a, lit., ex oculis rorem, Hor.; b, fig.,

tuas litteras, quae mihi quiddam quasi ammulas stillarunt, Cic.

stilus (not stŷlus) -i, m. (for stig-las; cf. Gr. στίλβω, στήν-ω). **I.** a stake, pale, Auct. b. Afr. - **II.** 1, the pointed iron or bone instrument with which the Romans wrote on their waxen tablets, Plin.; as one end was flat, in order to erase the impression made by the other, vertere stilum = *to rub out, erase writing*, Hor.; vertit stilum in tabulis suis, Cic.; 2, meton., *writing, composing, written composition*, and hence, *mode of writing, speaking, style*; stilus exercitatus, *a practised pen*, Cic.; unus sonus est totius orationis et idem stilus, Cic.

stimulatio -ōnis, f. (stimulo), *a spurring on, stimulating*, Tac.

stimulatrix -icis, f. (stimulator), *she that goads on, stimulates*, Plaut.

stimulōus -a -um (stimulus), *relating to the goad*; supplicium, *punishment (of slaves) with the goad*, Plaut.

stimulo, 1. (stimulus). **I.** to goad, prick, Lucan. **II.** Fig., 1, *to goad, disquiet, vex, annoy*; te conscientia stimulant maleficiorum tuorum, Cic.; 2, *to goad, incite, stir up, stimulate to any action*; (a) with acc., aliquem incitare et stimulare, Verg.; (β) with ad and the acc., ad huius salutem defendendam stimulari, Cic.; (γ) with ut and the subj., ut caverem, Cic.; (δ) poet., with infin., Verg.

stimulus -i, m. (root STIG, whence in-stig-o and 1. stinguo; Gr. ΣΤΙΓΗ, whence στίγ-ω, στικ-ω). **I.** Milit. t. t., stimuli, *pointed stakes to repel the advance of troops*, Caes. **II.** a goad used for driving cattle, slaves, etc. **A.** Lit., Plaut.; used contemptuously, dum te stimulus fodiam, Cic. **B.** Fig., a, a sting, torment; doloris, Cic.; amoris, Liv.; b, a goad, spur, incentive, stimulus; gloriae, Cic.; alicui stimulus admove, Cic.

1. *stinguo, 3. to goad, a word only found in compounds, such as distinguo, instinguo, interstinguo (interstinctus).

2. stinguo, 3. to extinguish, put out, Lucr.

stipatio -ōnis, f. (stipo), *a crowd of attendants round any one, numerous suite, retinue*, Cic.

stipator -ōris, m. (stipo), *an attendant, follower*; plur., a suite, train, retinue, Cic.

stipatus -a -um, p. adj. (from stipo).

stipendiarius -a -um (stipendium). **I.** liable to taxes or tribute, tributary; Aeduo sibi stipendarios factos, Cic.; vectigal, a yearly contribution, Cic.; subet., **stipendiarii** -ōrum, m. tributaries; socii stipendiarii que populi Romani, Cic. **II.** Of soldiers, *serving for pay, mercenary*, Liv.

stipendior, 1. dep. (stipendium), *to serve, serve for hire*, Plin.

stipendium -ii, n. (= stipendium, from stips and pendo). **I.** a tax, tribute, contribution; a, lit., stipendium imponere alicui, Caes.; pacisci annum stipendium, Liv.; b, *transf.*, punishment; quod me manet stipendium? Hor. **II.** pay of a soldier; a, lit. (in full, stipendium m. litare), stipendium alicui decernere, Cic.; persolvere, Cic.; flagitare, Caes.; stipendia merere and mereri, *to serve in the army*, Cic.; b, meton., *military service*; finis stipendiorum, Cic.; esp., a year's service, campaign; septem et viginti enumerare stipendia, Liv.; fig., tamquam emeritis stipendiis libidinis, ambitionis, etc., Cic.

stipes -itis, m. (στήψος), *a log, stump, trunk of a tree*; a, in a rough state, Verg.; poet., a tree, Ov.; b, worked into something, a stake, post, Caes.; poet., a club, Ov.; as a term of reproach, blackhead, Ter.

stipo, *1.* (connected with Gr. *στέφω*, *στέφανος*, etc.), to press closely together, compress. *1.* Gen., mella (of bees), Verg.; ita in arte stipatae erant naves ut, etc., Liv.; Graeci stipati, quini in lectulis, saepe plures, Cic. *II. A.* to crowd a place; curia quum patribus fuerit stipata, Ov. *B.* to press round, accompany, surround, attend; senatum armatis, Cic.; qui stipatus semper sicariis, saeptus armatis, munitus iudicibus fuit, Cic.; senectus stipata studiis juvenutis, Cic.

stips, stipsis, *f.* an offering, gift, donation in money, a religious offering, alms; stipem conferre, Liv.; stipem cogere, Cic.; stipem aut stipes dare, Ov., Tac.; stipem tollere, to put an end to begging, Cic.

stipula -ae, *f.* the stalk, haulm; *a.* of corn; plur. = straw, Ov.; *b.* of a reed, contemptuously of a flute made of a reed, a reed-pipe, Verg.; *c.* of the bean, Ov.

stipulatio -ōnis, *f.* (stipulor), a verbal agreement, covenant, stipulation, Cic.

stipulatiuncula -ae, *f.* (dim. of stipulatio), an unimportant engagement or stipulation, Cic.

stipulator -ōris, *m.* (stipulor), one who stipulates for or demands a formal agreement, Suet.

stipulor, *1.* dep. to demand, stipulate for by a formal agreement, Cic.

stiria -ae, *f.* an icicle, Verg.

stirpesco, *3.* (stirps), to run to stalk, Plin.

stirpitūs, adv. (stirps), root and branch, thoroughly, entirely, Cic.

stirps (stirpes, stirpis), stirpis, *f. 1.* the stock or stem of a tree. *A.* Lit., *a.* the trunk with the root, Cic.; *b.* the trunk, Verg.; *c.* a branch, a young shoot or sprout, Verg. *B.* Transf., *1.* of plants, *a.* a plant, stalk, root; stirpes et herbae, Cic.; *b.* a twig, Lucr.; *2.* of hair, the root, Prop.; *3.* of men, *a.* abstr., the stem = the source, origin; divina, Verg.; ne Italicae quidem stirpis, Liv.; *a.* stirpe par, Verg.; *b.* concr., (a) male offspring; unum prope puberum aetate relictum stirpem genti Fabiae, Liv.; (B) family, race; Hercules, Cic.; (y) offspring; stirpem ex se relinquere, Liv. *II.* Fig., the root; *1.* gen., ex hac nimia licentia ut ex stirpe quadam existere et quasi nasci tyrannum, Cic.; Carthago ab stirpe interit, root and branch, Sall.; *2.* esp., *a.* foundation, origin; virtutis, Cic.; *b.* original nature, Cic. (stirps masc. once in Verg.).

stiva -ae, *f.* a plough-handle, Verg.

stlātarius -a -um (from stlata, a kind of ship), brought by sea, and therefore, costly, Juv.

stilis, archaic = lis (q.v.).

stloppus -i, *m.* the noise of a slap on the inflated cheeks, Pers.

sto, stēti, stātum, stātūrus, stāre (STA, root of *στῆναι*), to stand. *1.* As opposed to sitting, to remain standing. *A.* Lit., *1.* gen., *a.* of persons, quum virgo staret, et Caecilia in sella sederet, Cic.; ad januam, Cic.; *b.* of things, quorum statuae steterunt in rostris, Cic.; *2.* esp., *a.* milit. t. t., to stand, to be stationed; pro porta, Liv.; *b.* of buildings, to stand, to be built; jam stabant Thebae, Ov.; *c.* of ships, to be at anchor; stant litore puppes, Verg.; stare ad ancoram in salo Romana classis non poterat, Liv.; *d.* to stand upright, stand on end; steteruntque comae, Verg.; *e.* with abl., to stand stiff with, to be full of, loaded with; stat nive candidum Soracte, Hor. *B.* Fig., *1.* gen., pericula stant circum aliquem, Verg.; *2.* to stand at the side of, to support, or to stand opposite to as an enemy, to range oneself; *a.* with ab and the abl., stare a se potius quam ab adversariis, Cic.; *b.* with cum and the abl., vobiscum me tet-

isse dicebat, Cic.; *c.* with pro and the abl., pro nobis, Ov.; *d.* with in or contra or adversus and acc., quum saepe a mendacio contra verum stare homines consuescerent, Cic.; *3.* to rest upon; omnis in Ascanio cari stat cura parentis, Verg.; *4.* = to cost (like English stand); centum talentis, Liv.; transf., multo sanguine ac vulneribus ea Poenis victoria stetit, Liv. *II. A.* Lit., *1.* as opposed to motion, to stand still, not to move; *a.* lit., (a) of animals, equus stare nescit, Ov.; (B) of things, e.g., of ships, videne navem illam? stare nobis videtur, at lis qui in navi sunt moveri haec villa, Cic.; *b.* transf., of time, to stop, stand still; veluti stet volucris dies, Hor.; *2.* with the notion of steadfastness; *a.* milit. t. t., (a) to stand, hold one's ground; qui (miles) steterit, Cic.; stare in pugna, Liv.; (B) transf., of a battle, to remain in a certain position, to waver, not to be decided; diu pugna neutro inclinata stetit, Cic.; *b.* of buildings, rocks, etc., to stand firm, last, endure, remain; nec domus ulla nec urbs stare poterit, Cic.; *c.* of missiles, to stick fast, remain; hasta stetit medio tergo, Ov. *B.* Fig., *1.* gen., to remain still, remain, continue; utinam respublica staret quae cooperat statu, Cic.; *2.* stare per aliquem, to happen through some one's fault, Ter.; often stat or non (nihil) stat per aliquem, foll. by quominus and subj., it is owing to some one that not, etc., Cic., Liv.; stat per aliquem, foll. by quin or ne and subj., Liv.; *3.* with the notion of steadfastness or duration; *a.* to remain steadfast, firm, immovable, to stand one's ground, hold out; si stare non possunt, corrumpant, Cic.; stas animo, Hor.; stamus animis, Cic.; *b.* to remain firm in something; (a) to remain in, continue in; with in and the abl., in fide, Cic.; with abl. alone, suis stare iudiciis, Cic.; (B) transf., to be fixed or determined; stat sua cuique dies, Verg.; tempus agenda rei nondum stare, Liv.; stat alicui sententia, with infin., to be resolved or determined to, Liv.; so stat alicui, or simply stat, Cic.; *c.* of a play or an actor, to please, gain applause, keep the stage, Hor. (perf., steterunt, Verg., Aen. II. 774; III. 48).

Stoīce, adv. (Stoicus), like a Stoic, stoically, Cic.

Stoīcida -ae, *m.* a satirical name given to a voluptuary who pretended to be a Stoic, Juv.

Stoīcus -a -um (Στωικός), of or relating to Stoic philosophy, Stoic; schola, Cic. Subst., *a.* Stoīcus -i, *m.* a Stoic philosopher, Cic.; *b.* Stoīca -ōrum, *n.* the Stoic philosophy, Cic.

stōla -ae, *f.* (στολή), a long outer garment, *1.* the long outer garment worn by Roman ladies, robe, Cic. *II.* Of men, the robe of a flute-player at the festival of Minerva, Ov.

stōlātus -a -um (stola), clad in a stola, Suet.

stōlidē, adv. (stolidus), stupidly, foolishly, stolidly; stolidae laetus, Liv.; stolidae ferox, Liv.

stōlidus -a -um (connected with stultus). *1.* stupid, foolish, dull, obtuse; *a.* of persons, ovatum stolidissime, Ov.; *b.* of things, fiducia, superbia, Liv. *II.* inactive, indolent, Cic.

stōlo -ōnis, *m.* a useless sucker, superfluous shoot on a tree, Plin.

stōmācācē -ēs, *f.* (στομακᾶκή), a disease of the mouth or gums, Plin.

stōmāchicus -a -um (στομαχικός), suffering from disease in the stomach, Plin.

stōmāchor, *1.* dep. (stomachus), to be angry, pettish, irritated, vexed; *a.* absol., stomachari coepit, Cic.; *b.* with cum and the abl., cum Metello, Cic.; *c.* with ab, iucundissimis tuis litteris, Cic.; *d.* with quod, quod de eadem re agam saepius, Cic.; *e.* with si, si quid asperum dixeram, Cic.; *f.* with neut. acc., omnia, Cic.

stōmachōsē, adv. (stomachosus), peevishly, pettishly, angrily; rescripti ei stomachosius, Cic.

stōmachōsus -a -um (stomachus), peevish, pettish, irritable, cross, angry, Cic.

stōmachus -i, m. (στόμαχος). **I.** the gullet, the oesophagus, Cic. **II.** Transf. = ventriculus, the stomach. **A.** Lit., stomachi calor, Cic.; stomachus seger, Hor. **B.** Fig., 1, stomachus bonus, a good digestion = good humour, Mart.; 2, a, taste, liking; ludi apparatusissimi, sed non tui stomachi, Cic.; b, dislike, distaste, vexation, chagrin, anger; stomachum facere or movere alicui, Cic.

stōmaticō -ēs, f. (στοματική), a remedy for diseases of the mouth, Plin.

stōmōma -ātis, n. (στόμωμα), thin scales of metal, Plin.

stōrēa (stōria) -as, f. (connected with στροπίνου), a rush mat, Caes.

strābo -ōnis, m. (στραβών). **I.** a squinter, Cic. **II.** Fig., an envious person, Varr.

strāges -is, f. **I.** a throwing to the ground, overthrow, downfall; a, aedificiorum, Tac.; tectorum, Liv.; b, a sinking down, dying away through illness; canum, Ov.; c, a defeat, a slaughter, butchery, massacre, carnage; quas strages ille edidit, Cic. **II.** Meton., a fallen mass; hominum armorumque, Liv.

strāgūlum, v. stragulus.

strāgūlus -a -um (sterno), covering, serving as a rug, carpet, mattress, etc., to lie upon. **I.** Adj., vestis stragula, Cic. **II.** Subst., **strāgūlum** -i, n. a covering, rug, carpet, mattress, etc.; textile, Cic.

strāmen -inis, n. (sterno), straw, litter, spread under anything, Verg., Ov.

strāmentārius -a -um (stramentum), relating to straw; falces, for cutting straw, Cato.

strāmenticius -a -um (stramentum), made of straw; casa, Auct. b. Hisp.

strāmentum -i, n. (sterno). **I.** the stalk of corn, straw, litter; casae, quae more Gallico stramentis erant tectae, Caes. **II.** a saddle, housing (for mules), Caes.

strāminēus -a -um (stramen), made of straw; casa, Ov.; Quirites, figures of straw thrown every year into the Tiber, Ov.

strangias -ae, m. (σπαγγίας), a kind of wheat in Greece, Plin.

strangulatio -ōnis, f. (strangulo), a choking, strangulation, Plin.

strangulātus = strangulatio (q.v.).

strangūlo, 1. (σπαγγαλώ), to choke, strangle. **I.** a, lit., patrem, Caes.; b, transf., vocem, Quint.; arborem, Plin. **II.** Fig., to torment, torture; strangulat inelusum dolor, Ov.

strangūria -ae, f. (σπαγγουρία), a painful discharge of urine, strangury, Cic.

strātēgema -ātis, n. (στρατήγημα), a piece of generalship, a stratagem; transf., strategemate hominem percussit, Cic.

strātēgia -ae, f. (στρατηγία), a province, district, canton, Plin.

strātēgus -i, m. (στρατηγός), a general, Plaut.

strātiōtes -ao, m. (στρατιώτης), an aquatic plant, Plin.

strātiōticus -a -um (στρατιωτικός), soldierly, soldierlike; homo, a soldier, Plaut.

Strāto (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Στράτων). **I.** a Peripatetic philosopher of Lampascus. **II.** (Strato), a physician of the time of Cicero.

Strātōnicēa -ae, f. (Στρατονίκη), an important town in Caria, now Eski Hissar. Hence, **Strātōnicēnsis** -e, belonging to Stratonicea.

strātum -i, n. (sterno), that which is spread out. **I.** a covering; 1, the covering of a rug, bed, blanket, and meton., a bed; molle stratum, Liv.; strato surgere, Verg.; 2, a horse-cloth, saddle-cloth, saddle, Liv. **II.** a pavement; strata viarum, Lucr.

strātūra -ae, f. (sterno), a paving, pavement, Suet.

1. **strātus** -a -um, partic. of sterno.

2. **Strātus** -i, f. (Στράτος), a town in Acarnania on the Achelous.

strēna -ae, f. **I.** a portent, omen, Plaut. **II.** a new year's gift (Fr. étrenne), Suet.

strēnūō, adv. (strenuus), briskly, promptly, actively, strenuously; arma capere, Cic.

strēnūitas -ātis, f. (strenuus), briskness, promptness, activity, Ov.

strēnūo, 1. (strenuus), to be brisk, prompt, active, Plaut.

strēnūus -a -um, brisk, prompt, active, strenuous, vigorous; a, lit., of persons, fortis ac strenuus socius, Liv.; gens linguā strenua magis quam factis, Liv.; compar., strenuior, Plaut.; superl., strenuissimus quisque ut occiderat in proelio, Sall.; in a bad sense, turbulent, restless, Tac.; b, transf., navis, fast, Ov.; inertia, masterly inactivity, Hor.

strēpito, 1. (intens. of strepo), to make a loud noise, to rustle, rattle, clatter, Verg.

strēpitus -ūs, m. (strepo). **I.** a loud noise, clattering, crashing, creaking, rumbling; rotarum, Caes.; fluminum, Cic.; valvarum, Hor.; inter strepitum tot bellorum, Liv.; plur., strepitus nocturni, Liv. **II.** Poet., transf., a measured, regular sound; testudinis aureae, Hor.

strēpo -ūi -itum, 3. **I.** to make a loud noise, creak, rattle, clash, rumble, clatter. **A.** Intransit., a, of living beings, mixti strepentium paventiumque clamores, Liv.; strepere vocibus, Sall.; b, of things, arma et scuta offensa quo levius streperet, make less noise, Sall.; fluvii strepunt hibernā nive turgidi, Hor., esp., of places, to resound; ludos litterarum strepere discentium vocibus, Liv. **B.** Transi., haec quum streperet, cried out, Liv. **II.** Poet., transf., of musical instruments, to crash, bray; strepunt litui, Hor.

strepsicēros -ōtis, m. (στυψικέρως), an African animal with twisted horns, Plin.

stria -ae, f. a furrow, ridge, Plin.

strictim, adv. (strictus). **I.** closely, Plaut. **II.** Fig., superficially, slightly, briefly, summarily; dicere, Cic.; librum attingere, Cic.

strictivus -a -um (stringo), plucked, gathered, stripped off, Cato.

strictor -ōris, m. (stringo), one who plucks, Cato.

strictūra -ae, f. (stringo), a bar of iron, Verg.

strictus -a -um, p. adj. (from stringo), drawn together; hence, **I.** Lit., close, tight; janua strictissima, Ov. **II.** Fig., 1, brief, concise, Quint.; 2, of character, rigid, severe, strict, Sen.

stridēo (strido), stridi -ēre and -ēre (connected with ῥιζω), to make a harsh noise, to creak, grate, hiss, etc.; of snakes, Verg.; of a missile, Verg.; of the wind, Verg.; of the rope of a ship, Ov., of a wagon, Verg.; of the sea, Verg.; of men, inamabile stridet, lips, Ov.; of bees, to hum, Verg.

strider -ōris, m. (strido), a creaking, grating, hissing, whistling cry or noise, of the wind, Cic.; of the hinge of a door, Cic.; of a saw, Cic.; of animals, as a snake, Ov.; of a pig, grunting, Ov.; of asses, braying, Ov.; of bees, humming, Ov.; of men, tribuni, whispering, Cic.

stridulus -a -um (strido), creaking, hissing, whistling, grating; cornus (of a spear), Verg.; claustra, Ov.

striges -um, f., v. strix.

strigilis -is, abl. -i, genit. plur. -ium, f. (stringo), a scraper used by bathers for scraping the skin, Cic.

strigmentum -i, n. (stringo), that which is scraped or rubbed off, Plin.

strigo, 1. to halt in ploughing, Plin.

strigōsus -a -um, lean, thin. **I.** Lit., equi strigōsiores, Liv. **II.** Fig., of an orator, dry, meagre, jejune, Cic.

stringo, strinxī, stricium, 3. (root STRIC, connected with στρίγγω). **I.** to draw together. **A.** to draw tight together, to bind, tie together; 1, lit., tanquam laxaret elatum pedem ad stricto nodo, Liv.; stringebant magnos vincula parva pedes, Ov.; 2, transf., of cold, stricta matutino frigore vulnera, Liv. **B.** to draw off; 1, to strip off, pluck, gather, clip, prune; folia ex arboribus, Caes.; frondes, Verg.; rubos, Liv.; 2, to draw a weapon from its sheath, to unsheathe; a, lit., gladium, Caes.; ferrum, Liv.; cultrum, Liv.; b, fig., stringitur iambus in hostes, attacks an enemy with satirical verses, Ov. **II.** to graze = to touch lightly; 1, gen., metas interiore rotā, Ov.; 2, esp., to wound slightly; tela stringentia corpus, Verg.; poet., transf., (a) to injure; nomen, Ov.; (β) to touch; animus strinxit patriae pietatis imago, Verg.

stringor -ōris, m. (stringo), a drawing together, power of drawing together, Lucr.

strix, strigis, f. (ἀσπίς), a screech-owl, Ov.

strombus -i, m. (στρομβός), a species of spiral snail, Plin.

strongylē -es, f. (στρογγύλη), a kind of worm, Plin.

strophā -ae, f. and **strophē** -ēs, f. (στροφή), a trick, device, artifice, Sen.

Strōphādes -um, f. (Στροφάδες), two islands in the Ionian Sea, between Zakynthos and the Peloponnesus, the mythical abode of the Harpies, now Strofadia or Strivali.

strophīarius -ii, m. (strophium), one who makes or sells strophia, Plaut.

strophīolum -i, n. (dim. of strophium), a small chaplet, Plin.

strophium -ii, n. (στροφίον). **I.** a breast-band, stay, stomacher, Cic. **II.** a chaplet, Verg.

Strōphius -ii, m. (Στρόφιός), king in Phocis, father of Pyllades; Strophio natus, Pyllades, Ov.

structilis -e (struo), of or relating to building, used in building, Mart.

structor -ōris, m. (struo). **I.** a builder, mason, carpenter, Cic. **II.** an arranger = τραπέσοποιός, a slave who arranged the table and superintended the waiting, Juv.

structūra -ae, f. (struo). **I.** a putting together; 1, a building, erecting, constructing; parietum, Caes.; 2, meton., that which is built, a building; aerariae structurae, mines, mining-works, Caes. **II.** Transf., of discourse, an arrangement, putting together of words; verborum, Cic.

strūs -is, f. (struo), a heap. **I.** Gen., pontes et moles ex humanorum corporum strue aere, Liv. **II.** Esp., a, a heap of wood; lig-

norum, Liv.; b, a heap of small sacrificial cakes, Ov.; c, a thick or dense mass, as of the phalanx, Liv.

strūx -icis, f. (struo), a heap, Plaut.

strūma -ae, f. (struo), a scrofulous tumour, struma, Cic.

strūmōsus -a -um (struma), afflicted with struma, strumous, Juv.

strūmus -i, m. (struma), a herb that cures the struma, Plin.

strūo, struxi, structum, 3. (connected with στροπύνω, sterno). **I.** to place one thing upon another, to join together, pile up; arbores in pyram, Ov.; lateres, Caes. **II.** **A.** to build, erect, construct; a, lit., pyram, Verg.; aggerem, Tac.; fornices, Liv.; b, transf., to prepare (something bad), to devise, contrive; alicui aliquid calamitatis, Cic.; periculosas libertati opes, Liv.; dices me ipsum mihi sollicitudinem struere, Cic. **B.** to arrange, order, set up; aciem, Liv.; transf., compositi oratoris bene structa collocatio, Cic. **C.** to heap up, load with; altaria donis, Verg.

struppus (στροπύς) -i, m. (στροφός), a strap, thong, rope, Plin.

strūthōs (strūthius) -a -um (στρούθιος), of or relating to a sparrow; mala, sparrow-apples, quince, Cato.

strūthōcāmēlinus -a -um, of or relating to an ostrich, Plin.

strūthōcāmēlus -i, m. (στρουθιοκάμηλος) an ostrich, Plin.

strūthōpus -pōdis (στρουθόπους), sparrow-footed, Plin.

strychnos -i, m. (στυρνός), a kind of nightshade, Plin.

Strūmo (-ōn) -mōnis and -mōnos, m. (Στρυμών), one of the most important rivers of Thrace, rising in Mt. Haemus and flowing into the Strymonic Gulf, now Karasu or Struma (Strumo). Hence, **A.** Strūmōnis -idis, f. (Στρυμονίς), a Thracian woman, an Amazon, Prop. **B.** Strūmōnius -a -um, Strymonian, poet. = Thracian or northern, Ov.

stūdeo -di, 2. (perhaps connected with σπεύδω, σπουδή, σπουδάζω), to be eager, zealous, earnest, take pains about anything, strive after, be busy with, seek after, aim at. **I.** Gen., a, with dat., praeturae, Cic.; novis rebus, political change, Caes.; litteris, Cic.; laudi, Cic.; b, with acc., unum, hoc unum, Cic.; c, with infin., or acc. and infin., studeo scire quid egeris, I should like to know, Cic.; d, with ut or ne and the subj., id studere, ne super impunitatem etiam praemio sceleris fruatur, Liv. **II.** Esp., to take sides with, to support, favour; alicui, Cic.

stūdiōse, adv. (studiosus), a, eagerly, zealously, diligently; qui haec caelestia vel studiosissime solet quaerere, Cic.; b, intentionally, designedly; quum studiosae de absentibus detrahendi causae malitiose dicitur, Cic.

stūdiōsus -a -um (studium), eager, zealous, diligent, anxious for, striving after anything, fond of. **I.** Gen., with genit., venandi, Cic.; dicendi, Cic.; studiosissimus homo natandi, Cic.; with in and the abl., hoc te studiosiorem in me colendo fore, Cic. **II.** Esp., a, favourable to a person, attached to, devoted to; mei, Cic.; studiosissimus existimationis meae, Cic. **B.** devoted to learning, studious; cohors, Hor. Plur. subst., stūdiōsi -ōrum, m. students, Cic.

stūdium -ii, n. (studeo), zeal, eagerness, eager application, assiduity, fondness, desire, striving after. **I.** Gen., with subject, genit., amici, Cic.; with object, genit., veri reperendi,

Cic.; pugnandi, **Caes.**; studium quaestūs, **Cic.**; absol., incensi sunt studio, **Cic.**; omne studium ad aliquid conferre, **Cic.**; studio acescere, *positionately*, **Cic.** **II.** *Esp.*, *particular inclination towards a person or a thing.* **A.** Towards a person, attachment to, zeal for, devotion to, goodwill towards; studia competitorum, **Cic.**; studia Numidarum in Jugurtham accensa, **Sall.** **B.** Towards a thing, 1, fondness for, partiality, inclination; suo quisque studio maxime ducitur, **Cic.**; 2, application to learning, study; juris, **Cic.**; studiis illis se dare, **Cic.**

stultē, adv. with compar. and superl. (stultus), foolishly, silly, **Cic.**

stultiloquentia -ae, f. (stulte and loquor), foolish talk, **Plaut.**

stultiloquus -a -um (stulte and loquor), talking foolishly, **Plaut.**

stultitia -ae, f. (stultus), foolishness, folly, silliness, stupidity; multorum stultitiam perperum esse, **Cic.**; plur., hominum ineptias ac stultitias non ferebat, **Cic.**

stultividus -a -um (stulte and video), seeing things foolishly, in a foolish light, **Plaut.**

stultus -a -um (connected with stolidus), foolish, silly, fatuous; a, of persons, reddere aliquem stultiore, **Cic.**; stultissima persona, **Cic.** Subst., **stultus** -i, m. a simpleton, a fool, **Cic.**; b, transf., of things, loquacitas, **Cic.**; consilium, **Cic.**

stūpa = stuppa (q.v.).

stūpēfācio -feci -factum, 3., pass., **stūpēfio** -factus sum -fieri (stuepo and facio), to make senseless, benumb, stun, *sty. ry.*; privatos luctus stupefecit publicus pavor, **Liv.**; partic., **stūpēfactus** -a -um, astounded, **Cic.**

stūpēo -ii, 2. (connected with ΤΥΠ-ω, τυπώω, to strike and stun by a blow). **I.** to be stunned. **A.** Physically, to be struck senseless, to be stunned; partic., stupens, stunned, stupefact; quum semisomnus stupeperet, **Cic.** **B.** Mentally, to be astounded, amazed; haec quum loqueris nos stupemus, **Cic.**; with abl. (at or by), carminibus, **Hor.**; with in and the abl., in Turno, **Verg.**; with ad and the acc., ad auditas voces, **Verg.**; with acc., donum extitiae Mnervae, is astonished at, **Verg.**; with acc. and infin., **Verg.**; partic., stupens, astonished, amazed; quae quum fueret stupens, **Cic.** **II.** Transf., of inanimate things, to stand still, to rest; stupuit Ixionis orbis, **Ov.**; stupente seditione, **Liv.**; stupuerunt verba palato, died away, **Ov.**

stūpescō, 3. (stuepo), to begin to be amazed, astounded, **Cic.**

stūpīdītas -ātis, f. (stupidus), dullness, stupidity, senselessness, **Cic.**

stūpīdus -a -um (stuepo), 1, senseless, stunned, **Cic.**; 2, senseless, stupid, dull; stupidum esse Socratem dixit, **Cic.**

stūpor -ōris, m. (stuepo). **I.** c., senselessness, insensibility; sensus, **Cic.**; in corpore, **Cic.**; b, astonishment, amazement; stupor patres defixit, **Liv.**; meton., a startled man, **Cat.** **II.** senselessness, stupidity, **Cic.**

stuppa (stūpa) -ae, f. (στύπη), tow, oakum, **Caes.**, **Liv.**

stuppārius -a -um (stuppa), of or relating to tow, **Plin.**

stuppēus (stūpēus) -a -um (stuppa), made of tow or oakum, vincula, **Verg.**

stūprātor -ōris, m. (stupro), a ravisher, defiler, **Quint.**

stūpro, 1. (stuprum), to defile. **I.** Gen., pulvinar, **Cic.** **II.** *Esp.*, to defile, pollute by lust, ravish, **Cic.**

stūprum -i, n. pollution by lust, a debauching, ravishing, violation, **Cic.**

sturnus -i, m. a starling, a stare, **Plin.**

Stygiālis, Stygius v. Styx.

stylōbātes -ae and -is, m. (στυλοβάτης), the pedestal of a row of columns, **Varr.**

stymma -ātis, n. (στύμμα), the main ingredient of a salve or ointment, **Plin.**

Stymphālus (-ōs) -i, m. and **Stymphālium** -i, n. (Στυμφάλος), a lake with a river and town of the same name in Arcadia, famous in legend as the abode of birds of prey with iron feathers, which fed on human flesh, and were destroyed by Hercules. Hence, **A.** **Stymphālicus** -a -um, Stymphalian. **B.** **Stymphālis** -idis, f. Stymphalian. **C.** **Stymphālius** -a -um, Stymphalian.

stypticus -a -um (στυπτικός), astringent, styptic, **Plin.**

styrax -ācis, m. (στυράξ), storax, a resinous fragrant gum, **Plin.**

Styx, Stygis and Stygos, acc. Stygem and Styga, f. (Στύξ). **I.** a river in the infernal regions by which the gods swore. **II.** Poet., meton., the lower world, **Verg.** Hence, **A.** **Stygiālis** -e, belonging to the Styx, Stygian. **B.** **Stygius** -a -um, Stygian, infernal; cymba or carina, the boat of Charon, **Verg.**; Juppiter, or pater, or rex, Pluto, **Verg.**; hence, hellish = fatal, deadly, sad; bubo, **Ov.**; vis, **Verg.**

suādēla -ae, f. (suadeo). **I.** persuasion, **Plaut.** **II.** Personif., Suadela = Πειθώ, the goddess of persuasion, **Hor.**

suādēo, suāsi, suāsum, 2. (root SUAD, Gr. ἈΔ-εω, ἀδένω), lit., to present in a pleasing manner. Hence, **I.** Intransit., to advise, give advice; an C. Trebonio persuasi cui ne suadere quidem ausus essem? **Cic.**; in suadendo et dissuadendo, **Cic.**; of things as subjects, suadet enim vesana fames, **Verg.** **II.** Transit., **A.** to advise something, recommend something, recommend to; a, with acc., pacem, **Cic.**; legem, **Cic.**; quod ipso tibi suavisor, **Cic.**; with acc. of pers., non desino tamen per litteras rogare, suadere, accusare regem, **Cic.**; b, with infin., mori, **Cic.**; c, with acc. and infin., nullam esse rationem amittere eiusmodi occasionem, **Cic.**; d, with ut or ne and the subj., postea me, tibi sibi essem legatus, non solum suavit, verum etiam rogavit, **Cic.**; e, with subj. alone, se suadere, Pharnabazo id negotium daret, **Nep.** **B.** to convince, persuade, **Plaut.**

suārius -a -um (sus), of or relating to swine, **Plin.** Subst., **suārius** -ii, m. a swineherd, **Plin.**

suāsio -ōnis, f. (suadeo). **I.** advice, **Sen.** **II.** *Esp.*, a, polit. t. t., the advocacy, recommendation of a proposed law; legis Serviliae, **Cic.**; b, rhet. t. t., eloquence of the persuasive kind, **Cic.**

suāsor -ōris, m. (suadeo), an adviser, counsellor; facti, **Cic.**; deditionis, **Cic.**; esp., one who advocates a proposed law; legis, **Liv.**

suāsōrius -a -um (suadeo), relating to persuasion, **Quint.** Hence, subst., **suāsōria** -ae, f. persuasive discourse or eloquence, **Quint.**

suāsus -ūs, m. (suadeo), a persuading, exhorting, persuasion, **Plaut.**, **Ter.**

suāvē, adv. (suavis) = suaviter, sweetly, pleasantly; suave rubens, **Verg.**

suāvēōlens -entis, and **suāvēōlens** -entis (suave and oleo), sweet-smelling, **Cat.**

suāvīdīcus -a -um (suave and dico), sweetly speaking, **Lucr.**

suāvillum (suāvillum) -i, n. (suavis), a kind of sweet cake, **Cat.**

suāvilōquens -entis (suave and loquor), sweetly speaking, agreeable, Lucr.

suāvilōquentia -ae, f. (suaviloquens), a sweet, agreeable manner of speaking, Cic.

suāvilōquus = suaviloquens (q.v.).

suāvīolūm = saviolum (q.v.).

suāvior = savior (q.v.).

suāvis -e (connected with ἡδύς), sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful. **I.** As regards the senses, odor, Cic.; flores, Lucr. **II.** As regards the mind, litterae tuae, Cic.

suāvitas -ātis, f. (suavis), sweetness, agreeableness, pleasantness. **I.** For the senses, cibi, Cic.; odorum, Cic.; coloris, Cic. **II.** As regards the mind, vitae, Cic.; cuius eximia suavitatis, Cic.

suāvitēr, adv. (suavis), sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully. **I.** As regards the senses, quam suaviter voluptas sensibus blanditur, Cic. **II.** As regards the mind, loqui, meminisse, Cic.; suavissime scriptae litterae, Cic.

suāvītūdo = suavitatis (q.v.).

suāviūm = saviūm (q.v.).

sub, prep. with abl. and acc. (connected with ὑπό). **I.** With abl., **A.** Of place, 1, to express staying under, under; a, with verbs implying rest, under; sub terra habitare, Cic.; sub pellibus hiemare, Cic.; vitam sub divo agere, Hor.; transf., sub armis esse, to be under arms, Caes.; sub corona, sub hasta vendere, Cic.; b, with verbs of motion, sub hoc iugo dictator Aequos misit, Liv.; 2, to express nearness to, beneath, under, at the bottom of, at the foot of; castra sub monte consedit, Caes.; sub ipsis Numantiae moenibus, Cic.; transf., sub oculis domini, Liv.; sub manu esse, Caes.; 3, down in, within; silvis inventa sub altis, Ov.; 4, just behind; quo deinde sub ipso ecce volat, Verg. **B.** Of time, 1, during, at the time of, within; primis spectata sub annis, Ov.; 2, at, near to; sub luce urbem ingressus, Liv.; sub adventu Romanorum, Liv. **C.** Of condition, 1, to express subjection, under, beneath; sub imperio alicuius, Caes.; sub regno alicuius, Cic.; sub rege, under the rule of a king, Cic.; sub iudice lis est, before the judge, Hor.; 2, at, on, under; Bacchi sub nomine risit, Ov.; multa vana sub nomine celebri vulgabantur, Tac. **II.** With acc., **A.** Of place, 1, to express motion, under; manum sub vestimenta deferre, Plaut.; exercitum sub jugum mittere, Caes.; transf., sub sensum cadere non possunt, Cic.; 2, to express motion near to, under, beneath, at the bottom of, very near to; sub montem succedunt milites, Caes. **B.** Of time, 1, about, towards, just before; Pompeius sub noctem naves solvit, about night, towards night, Caes.; sub galli cantum, about cockcrow, Hor.; 2, immediately after; sub eas litteras statim recitatae sunt tuae, Cic. **C.** To express subjection, under; matrimonium vos sub legis superbissimae vincula conjecit; Liv. (sub in composition, = a, under; b, somewhat, a little; c, secretly).

subabsurdē, adv. (subabsurdus), somewhat absurdly, Cic.

subabsurdus -a -um, somewhat absurd, somewhat foolish, Cic.

subaccūso, 1, to accuse, blame, find fault with a little; aliquem, Cic.

subācidus -a -um, somewhat sour, acid, Cato.

subactiō -ōnis, f. (subigo), a working up, preparing; fig., preparation, discipline, Cic.

subactus = subactio (q.v.).

sūbaerātus -a -um, having copper taste or underneath, Pers.

sūbagrestis -e, somewhat rustic, somewhat boorish; consilium, Cic.

sūbalāris -e, under the arms, under the arm-pits, Nep.

sūbalbicans -antis, somewhat white, whitish, Varr.

sūbalbidas -a -um, whitish, Plin.

sūbalpinus -a -um, beneath or near the Alps, Plin.

sūbāmārus -a -um, somewhat bitter; sub-amara aliqua res, Cic. Plur. subst., **sūbāmāra** -ōrum, n. things somewhat bitter, Cic.

sūbāquilus -a -um, somewhat dark-coloured, brownish, Plaut.

sūbārātōr -ōris, m. (subaro), one who ploughs near anything, Plin.

sūbārō, 1, to plough close to anything, Plin.

sūbarrōgantēr, adv. somewhat arrogantly or proudly, Cic.

sūbauscultō, 1, to listen secretly, Cic.

sūbbāsilicānus -i, m. (sub and basilica), one who lounges about a basilica, Plaut.

subbībo -bibi, 3, to drink a little, Suet.

subblandiōr, 4, to flatter, coax, caress a little, Plaut.

subbrēvis -e, somewhat short, Plin.

subcāvus -a -um, somewhat hollow, Lucr.

subcenturiō = succenturio (q.v.).

subcingo = succingo (q.v.).

subcontūmēliōsē, adv. somewhat insolently; aliquem tractare, Cic.

subcresco = succresco (q.v.).

subcrispus -a -um, somewhat curled; capillus, Cic.

subcumbo = succumbo (q.v.).

subdēbilis -e, somewhat lame, Suet.

subdēbilitātus -a -um, somewhat discouraged, wanting in spirit, Cic.

subdiālis -e (sub dio), in the open air, Plin. Subst., **subdiālia** -iūm, n. open galleries, balconies, Plin.

subdifficilis -e, somewhat difficult; quaestio subdifficilis, Cic.

subdiffido, 3, to be somewhat mistrustful, Cic.

subditivus -a -um (subdo), supposititious, not genuine, false; archipirata, Cic.

subdito, 1 (intens. of subdo), to supply, apply, Lucr. (?)

subdo -didi -ditum, 3. **I.** to put, place, lay, set under; 1, lit., a, ignes, Cic.; se aquis, to dive under, Ov.; b, partic., subditus, of places, lying under or near; subdita templo Appia, Ov.; 2, fig., a, irae facem, Lucr.; alicui acrimores ad studia dicendi faces, Cic; alicui spiritus, to infuse, Liv.; b, esp., to subject, subdue; ne feminae imperio subderentur, Tac. **II.** to put in the place of another, substitute. **A.** Gen., me in Hirtii locum, Cic. **B.** to substitute falsely, counterfeit, suborn; testamenta, Tac.

subdōcēō, 2, to teach as an assistant, to assist in teaching, Cic.

subdōlē, adv. (subdolos), somewhat slyly, craftily, Cic.

subdōlus -a -um, somewhat sly, crafty, cunning, deceitful; oratio, Caes.

subdōmo, 1, to tame, subject by taming, Plaut.

subdūbīto, 1. to doubt or hesitate a little, be undecided; subdubitare te, quā essem erga illum voluntate, Cic.

subduco -dūxi -ductum, 3. **I.** to draw from under, to withdraw, take away, esp., secretly. **A.** Lit., 1. gen., ensem capiti, Verg.; lapides ex turri, Caes.; transf., se subducere colles incipiunt, to withdraw themselves gradually, i.e., slope down to, Verg.; 2, esp., a, to take away to some place, lead away, draw off; aliquem in contionem, Liv.; esp., as milit. t.t., cohortes e dextro cornu, Liv.; copias in proximum colle, Caes.; b, to take away secretly, to steal; furto obsides, Liv.; se subducere, to withdraw secretly, go away quietly, to steal away; de circulo se subduxit, Cic.; c, to take away; cibum athletae, Cic.; pugnae Turiani, Verg. **B.** Transf., subducere rationem, or računulam, to balance an account, cast up, reckon, Cic.; so also calculos; Cic.; summam, Cic. **II.** to draw upon high, lift up; 1. gen., catartacum in tantum altitudinis, Liv.; 2, esp., natur. t.t., to draw or haul up a ship on shore; classem, Liv.; naves, Caes.

subductārius -a -um (subduco), useful for drawing up; funis, Cato.

subductio -ōnis, f. (subduco). **I.** the drawing up of a ship on dry land, Caes. **II.** a reckoning, computing, Cic.

subdulcis -e, somewhat sweet, Plin.

subdūrus -a -um, somewhat hard, Q. Cic.

subēdo -ēdi -ēsum, 3. to eat under, wear away; scopulus, quem rauca subederat unda, Ov.

subēo -li -Itum -ire, to go under, come under, pass under, dive under, crawl under. **I. A.** Lit., a, with a prep., subit oras hasta perimas clipei, Verg.; b, with dat., lūco, Verg.; as a bearer (under a burden), ingenti feretro, Verg.; c, with acc., aquas, Ov.; tectum non subisse, Caes.; mucronem, to run under, Verg.; as a bearer, onus dorso gravius, Hor.; d, absol., ille astu subit, Verg. **B.** Fig. to go under (as a burden), to submit to, to take upon oneself; quamvis carnicinam, Cic.; quemque casum, Cic.; pro amico periculum aut invidiam, Cic.; minus sermonis subissem, Cic. **II.** to approach to. **A.** to come near a point, advance to, mount to, climb to; 1. lit., a, (a) with prep., sub orbem solis (of the moon), Liv.; in latebras, Ov.; ad urbem, Liv.; (β) with dat., muro, Verg.; (γ) with acc., muros, Liv.; (δ) absol., pone subit conjux, Verg.; b, to approach secretly or gradually, to steal into; (a) with acc., lumina fessa (of sleep), Ov.; (β) absol., an subit (amor), Ov.; c, of water, to approach near, to wash; ubi maxime montes Crotonenses Trasumenis subit, Liv.; 2, fig.; a, to come under; (a) with sub and the acc., sub acumen stili, Cic.; (β) with acc., clarum subit Alba Latinum, comes under the rule of, Ov.; b, to approach some action, to undertake, take upon oneself; with acc., invicem propellum, Liv.; c, of situations or conditions, to come upon one, happen to, befall; (a) with dat., subeunt mihi fastidia cunctarum, Ov.; (β) with acc., horror animum subit, Tac.; (γ) with infin., subit ira cadentem ulcisci patriam, Verg.; (δ) absol., to draw near, come; subeunt morbi tristisque senectus et labor, Verg.; d, of thoughts, to occur, come into the mind, creep in; (a) with dat., subeant animo Latina saxa tuo, Ov.; (β) with acc., mentem patriae subiit pietatis imago, Verg.; with acc. and infin., cogitatio animum subit indignum esse, etc., Liv.; (γ) absol., subit cari genitoris imago, Ov. **B.** to come immediately after, to take the place of, to follow; 1. lit., a, with dat., primae legioni tertia, dexteræ alae sinistra subiit, Liv.; b, with acc., furcas subiere columnae, Ov.; 2, fig., a, with in and

the acc., in eorum locum subiere fraudes, Ov.; 3, absol., pulchra subit facies, Ov. (perf., subivit, Ov.).

suber -eris, n. the cork-tree, Verg.

subf . . . v. suff. . . .

subg . . . v. sugg. . . .

subhorridus -a -um, som what rough, Cic.

subicio, v. subjicio.

subigo -ēgi -actum, 3. (sub and ago), to drive under. **I.** to drive under or to a place; 1. lit., sues in umbrosus locum, Varr.; naves ad castellum, Liv.; adverso flumine lembum remigio, to row, Verg.; ratem conto, to push, Verg.; 2, transf., to drive a person to do something against his will, to force, compel; gen., with ad or in and the acc., Volcos ad deditionem, Liv.; with infin. or acc. and infin., Tarquinienses metu subegerat frumentum exercitui praebere, Liv.; with ut and the subj., ut relinquunt patriam atque cives, Liv. **II.** 1. to work through, to work thoroughly; in cote secures, to sharpen, Verg.; digitis opus, to make smooth, Ov.; so esp., to work the earth, to break up, plough, cultivate; terras fessione glebarum, Cic.; 2, transf., a, to tame; (a) of animals, belua facilis ad subigendum, Cic.; (β) of men, to practise, train, inure; tot subacti atque durati bellis, Liv.; b, to subdue, conquer; subacti bello, Liv.; populos armis, Cic.; partic. subst., victi ac subacti, Cic.

subimpūdēns -entis, somewhat impudent, Cic.

subinānis -e, somewhat vain, Cic.

subindē, adv. **I.** immediately upon, immediately after, Hor., Liv. **II.** repeatedly, from time to time, continually, Liv.

subinsulsus -a -um, somewhat insipid, Cic.

subinvidēo, 2. **I.** to envy somewhat; subinvideo tibi, Cic. **II.** Partic., **subinvisus** -a -um, somewhat hated, Cic.

subinvito, 1. to invite secretly; with ut and the subj., Cic.

subirascō -irasci, dep. to be a little angry; interdum soleo subirasci, Cic.; foll. by dat., brevitati litterarum, Cic.; by quod, quod me non invitas, Cic.

subirātus -a -um, somewhat angry, Cic.

subitārius -a -um (subitus), sudden, hasty; exercitus, milites, legiones, gathered in haste, Liv.

subitō, adv. (subitus), suddenly, unexpectedly, on a sudden, Cic.; dicere, to speak extempore, Cic.

subītus -a -um, p. adj (from subeo), sudden, unexpected. **I.** Adj., res, Cic.; bellum, Caes. **II.** Subst., **subitum** -i, n. a sudden occurrence, unexpected chance; ad subita rerum, Liv.

subiācō -iācūi, 2. **I.** to lie under or beneath, Plin. **II.** to be subject to, belong to, to be connected with, Quint.

subjectē, adv., only used in superl. (subjectus), submissively, Caes.

subjectio -ōnis, f. (subjicio). **I.** a laying under, placing under; rerum, quasi gerantur, sub aspectum paene subjectio, Cic. **II.** a counterfeiting, forging; testamenti, Liv. **III.** Rhet. t.t. = ἀνθυποπόρᾳ, the answer given by an orator to a question which he has himself asked, Quint.

subjecto, 1. (intens. of subjicio). **I.** to place, lay, put under; stimulus alicui, Hor. **II.** to throw up from below, Verg.

subjector -ōris, m. (subjicio), a forger, counterfeiter; testamentorum, Cic.

1. **subjectus** -i, m. (subjicio), a placing, laying under, Plin.

2. subjectus -a -um, p. adj. (from subjiċio).
I. Of places, lying near, adjacent; Heraclea, quae est subjecta Candaviae, Caes.; alter (circulus terrae) subjectus aquiloni, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, subjected, subject to; nulli est naturae oboediens aut subjectus deus, Cic. Subst., **subjecti** -orum, m. subjects, dependents, Tac.; b, exposed to; subjectior invidiae, Hor.

subjiċio (subjiċio) -jċei -jectum, 3. (sub and jacio). **I.** to throw, cast, place, set, put under. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., ignem, Cic.; aliquid oculis, Cic.; aedes colli, to build under, Liv.; castra urbi, to pitch under the walls of, Liv.; 2, esp., a, milit. f.t., to advance near; aciem collibus, or castris, legiones castris, Caes.; b, to present; libellum alicui, Cic. **B.** Fig., 1, gen., ea quae sub sensus subjecta sunt, Cic.; res, quae subjectae sunt sensibus, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to subdue, subjugate, subject; Gallia securibus subjecta, Caes.; se alicui, Cic.; or se imperio alicuius, Cic.; b, to expose; fortunas innocentium factis auditionibus, Caes.; aliquid praeconi, Liv., or voci praeconi, Cic., or sub praecone, Cic., to bring to the hammer, have sold by auction; c, to subordinate; partes generibus, Cic.; d, in discourse and writing, to place after, append, subjoin; rationem, Cic.; e, to whisper to, to suggest, to remind; subjiċiens quid dicerem, Cic.; consilia, Liv.; spem alicui, to infuse, Liv. **II.** to throw from under; 1, to throw up on high, to raise, lift; regem in equum, Liv.; reflex., alius se subjiċit, shoots up, Verg.; 2, to haul from under; tragulas inter carros, Caes. **III.** to substitute; 1, gen., potiorem, Liv.; pro verbo proprio subjiċitur aliud, quod idem significet, Cic.; 2, a, to forge, counterfeit; testamenta, Cic.; b, to suborn; Metellum, Caes.

subjiċgius -a -um (sub and jugum), attached to the yoke, Cato.

subjungo -junxi -junctum, 3. **I.** to join with, unite to; 1, lit., puppis rostro Phrygios subjuncta leones, having affixed, Verg.; 2, fig., omnes artes oratori, Cic.; carmina percussis nervis, with playing on the lyre, Ov. **II.** to yoke, harness; 1, lit., tigres currui, Verg.; 2, fig., to subdue, subjugate; urbes sub imperium, Cic.; sibi res, Hor.

sublābor -lapsus sum -lābi, 3. dep. **I.** to glide in, slide in, Verg. **II.** to glide away; fig., retro sublapsa spes, Verg.

sublāmīna -ae, f. an under-plate, Cato.

sublātē, adv. (sublatus, from tollō), highly; fig., a, loftily, sublimely; dicere, Cic.; b, proudly, haughtily; de se sublatus dicere, Cic.

sublātiō -ōnis, f. (tollō), a lifting up, elevation; fig., animi, Cic.

sublātus -a -um, p. adj. (from tollō), raised aloft, proud, haughty; with abl., hāc victoriā, Caes.; rebus secundis, Verg.; absol., leo fidens magis et sublatus ardet, Ov.

sublecto, 1. (from *sublicio, as allecto from alicio), to flatter, wheedle, Plaut.

sublēgo -lēgi -lectum, 3. **I.** to gather below, pick up, Hor. **II.** to carry off, catch up secretly; liberos parentibus, to kidnap, Plaut.; fig., nostrum sermonem, to listen to secretly, Plaut. **III.** to choose in the place of another person; in demortuorum locum, Liv.; e postremo in tertium locum esse sublectum, Cic.

sublestus -a -um, slight, weak, trivial, Plaut.

sublevātiō -ōnis, f. (sublevo), a relieving, assuaging, Cic.

sublēvo, 1. **I.** to lift up, hold up; ab ille sublevatus murum ascendit, Caes.; aliquem stratum ad pedes, Cic. **II.** Transf., to lessen, diminish; pericula, Cic.; offensionem, Cic.;

esp., a, to lessen or relieve by consoling; res adversas, Cic.; b, to support; causam inimici, Cic.

sublīca -ae, f. (ὕψλη), a pile driven into the ground, palisade, Caes., Liv.; esp. of the piles of a bridge, Caes.

sublīciūs -a -um (sublīca), resting upon piles; pons, a wooden bridge across the Tiber, said to have been built by Ancus Marcius, Liv.

sublīgacūlū -ī, n. (sublīgo), a cloth worn round the loins, drawers, Cic.

sublīgārī -āris, n. = sublīgaculū (q.v.).

sublīgo, 1. to bind below, bind on; clipeum sinistral, Verg.

sublīmē, adv., v. sublīmīs.

sublīmīs -e (sublevo), high. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., high, lofty, exalted, lifted up; a, cacumen montis, Ov.; b, in the air, aloft; sublīmīs abiit, went away on high, Liv.; c, raised on high; iret consul sublīmīs curru multijugis equis, Liv. **B.** Transf., sublime, elevated, lofty; a, mens, Ov.; b, of style, lofty, sublime; carmina, Juv. **II.** Subst., **sublīme** -is, n. height, Suet. **III.** Adv., **sublīme**, on high, aloft; aer sublīme fertur, Cic.; sublīme elatus, Liv. (Other forms: sublīmūs -a -um, Lucr.; sublīmē = sublīpe, adv., Enn. ap. Cic.)

sublīmītās -ātis, f. (sublīmīs), loftiness, height; a, lit., Plin.; b, transf., loftiness, sublimity, Plin.

sublīmītēr, adv. (sublīmīs), aloft, on high; sublīmīs attollere altum caput, Ov.

sublīmūs, v. sublīmīs.

sublīgīō -ōnis, m. (sub and lingo), a sculptor, Plaut.

sublīno -lēvi -lītum, 3. **I.** to smear below, to lay on colour as a ground, Plin. **II.** Transf., 1, to line, overlay, veneer with anything, Plin.; 2, fig., os alicui, to deceive, cozen, cajole, delude, Plaut.

sublūcānus -a -um (sub and lux), about daybreak, towards morning, Plin.

sublūcēo -luxi, 1. to gleam forth, glimmer, Verg., Ov.

sublūō -lūi -lūtum, 3. **I.** to wash from below, bathe underneath, Mart. **II.** Transf., of rivers, to flow beneath, flow at the foot of; hunc montem flumen sublūebat, Caes.

sublūstris -e (sub and lux), somewhat light, having a glimmering light; nox, Hor.

sublūvīes -ei, f. (sublūo), a disease in the feet of sheep, Plin.

submergo -mersi -mersum, 3. to plunge under, to sink; pass., submergi = to dive or plunge under; of persons, to be drowned; navem, Tac.; with abl., classem Argivum ponto, Verg.; often in pass., submersae beluae, living under the water, Cic.; submersus equus voraginibus, Cic.; with in and the abl., ferrum submersum in unda, Ov.

subministro, 1. to aid, give, furnish, supply. **I.** Lit., tela clam, Cic.; alicui pecuniam, Cic. **II.** Fig., huic arti plurima adjumenta, Cic.

submissē (summissē), adv. (submissus). **I.** Of speech, softly, calmly; dicere, Cic.; Demosthenes submissus a primo, Cic. **II.** Of character, modestly, humbly, submissively; supplicare, Cic.; submissus nos geramus, Cic.

submissim (summissim), adv. (submissus), gently, softly, quietly, Suet.

submissio (summissio) -ōnis, f. (submitto), a letting down, sinking, lowering; contentio vocis et submissio, Cic.; orationis, Cic.

submissus (summissus) -a -um, p. adj. (from submitto). **I.** lowered, low; vertex, Ov.;

submissiores, in a lower position, Liv. II. Transf. **A.** Applied to the voice, low, soft, gentle; used of discourse, quiet, mild, gentle; **a, vox, Cic.; b, quiet, unpretentious; submissa dicere, Cic.; orator, Cic. B.** Of character, **a, in a bad sense, mean, abject; submissum vivere, Cic.; ne quid humile, submissum faciamus, Cic.; b, in a good sense, humble; submissi petimus terram, Verg.**

submitto (summō) -misi -missum, 3. I. to let down. A. Lit., **1, gen., fates, to lower, Liv.;** **alicii se ad pedes, to fall at the feet of, Liv.; 2, esp., of places, in pass., submitti, as middle = to sink, slope down; submissa fastigio planities, Liv. B.** Fig., **1, gen., animos, cause to sink, Liv.; se, to abase oneself, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to diminish, lessen; multum (in discourse), not to speak strongly, Cic.; b, to give over; allicui imperium, Liv.; c, to subject to, subordinate to; citharæ cannas, Ov.; d, in slacken, relax; furorem, Verg. II. to place under; fig., to submit; animos amor, Verg. III. to send up from below, to raise; 1, gen., oculos, Ov.; 2, esp., a, to cause to spring up; flores, Lucr.; transf., to produce; non monstrum summiseræ Colchi majus, Hor.; b, to let grow; capillum, Plin.; c, to rear; vitulos, Verg. IV. to send secretly; aliquem, Cic.; subsidia alicui, Caes.**

submolestē (summōlestē), adv. (submolestus), with some vexation; te non esse Romæ submolestē fero, Cic.

submolestus (summōlestus) -a -um, somewhat vexatious; illud est mihi submolestum quod parum properare Brutus videtur, Cic.

submōnēo (summōnēo) -mōnū, 2. to remind secretly, Ter.

submōrōsus (summōrōsus) -a -um, somewhat morose, somewhat peevish, Cic.

submōtor (summōtor) -ōris, m. (submoveo), one who clears a space in a crowd, Liv.

submōvēo (summōvēo) -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move away, drive away, remove. I. Lit., **A.** Gen., **a, of persons, aliquem, Ov.; strictis gladiis inertes, Liv.; populum aris, Ov.; b, of things, silva suis frondibus Phoebeos submovet ictus, keeps off, Ov.; submotis nubibus, Verg. B.** Esp., **1, of living beings, a, to remove, cause to withdraw; arbitros, Liv.; recusantes nostros advocatos, Cic.; b, of the lictor, to clear a way for a magistrate, to keep off, move back; turbam, Liv.; submoveri jubet, Liv.; abl. absol., submōto, when a way had been cleared, Liv.; c, to banish, expel; aliquem patriā, Ov.; d, to drive off in a hostile manner, drive away, force back; cohortes sub murum, Caes.; victorem hostem a vallo, Liv.; hostes ex muro ac turribus, Caes. 2, of things, **a, to remove, move back; maris litora, Hor.; b, pass. partic., submotus, lying out of the way, remote; spelunca vasto submotâ recessu, Verg. II.** Transf., **1, of persons, to keep away from, force from, compel to give up; a bello Antiochum et Ptolemaeum reges, Liv.; aliquem magnitudine poenae a maleficio, Cic. 2, of things, to remove, banish; tumultus mentis eiecuras, Hor.****

submūto (summūto), 1. to exchange; verba pro verbis, Cic.

subnasco -nāsus sum, 3. dep. to grow up under, grow up out of or after, Ov.

subnecto -nexū -nexum, 3. I. to bind, tie, bind on beneath; antennis totum subnectit velum, Ov. II. to join or tie together; aurea purpuream subnectit fibula vestem, Verg. Cic.

subnēgo, 1. to deny a little, partly deny, Cic.

subniger -grā -grum, somewhat black, blackish, Plaut.

subnixus (subnisiis) -a -um (sub and nitor). I. propped under; mitrā mentum et crinem subnixus, bound under, Verg. II. supported by, resting upon; a, lit., circuli verticibus subnixi, Cic.; b, fig., trusting, relying upon, depending upon; with abl., auxiliis, Liv.; victoriā, Liv.; qui artis arrogantia ita subnixi ambulat, Cic.

subnōto, 1. I. to mark beneath, write underneath, Plin. II. to observe, notice secretly, Mart.

subnūba -ae, f. (sub and nubo), a rival, Ov. subnūbilus -a -um, somewhat cloudy; nox, Caes.

sūbo, 1. to be in heat, Lucr., Hor.

sūbobscoenus (sūbobscoenus) -a -um, somewhat obscene, Cic.

sūbobscourus -a -um, somewhat obscure, Cic.

sūbdōiosus -a -um, somewhat odious, unpleasant, Cic.

sūbōffendo, 3. to give some offence; apud aliquem, Cic.

sūbōlēo, 2. lit., to emit a smell; hence, fig., hoc subolet mihi, or subolet mihi, I smell, perceive, scent, Plaut.

sūbōles (sōbōles) -is, genit. plur., -um (subolesco). I. Of things, a sprout, shoot, offshoot, sucker, Plin. **II.** Of living beings, of men and animals, race, offspring, progeny, issue; **a, of men, stirpis, Liv.; juvenutis, Cic.; of one person, suboles imperatorum (of Scipio), Liv.; b, of animals, haedus, suboles lascivi gregis, Hor.**

sūbōlesco, 3. (sub and olesco = alesco), to grow up, Liv.

sūbōrior, 4. dep. to arise, come forth, spring up, Lucr.

sūborno, 1. I. to furnish, equip, provide; a natura subornatus, Cic.; fig., legati subornati criminibus, Liv. II. to incite, instigate secretly, suborn; fletum testem, Cic.; aliquem ad caedem regis, Liv.

sūbortus -ūs, m. (suborior), a coming forth, arising, Lucr.

subp . . . v. supp. . . .

subrādo (surrādo) -rāsi -rasum, 3. to scrape below, Cato.

subrancidus (surrancidus) -a -um, somewhat putrid; caro, Cic.

subraucus (surrucus) -a -um, somewhat hoarse; vox, Cic.

subrectus (surrectus), v. subrigo.

subrēmigo (surrēmigo), 1. to row underneath, row along, Verg.

subrēpo (surrēpo) repsi -reptum, 3. to creep or crawl from below, creep to, approach imperceptibly; a, lit., sub tabulas, Cic.; moenia, Hor.; b, transf., somnus in oculis subrepiit, Ov.; subrept iners aetas, Tib.

subrepticus (surrepticus) -a -um (surripio), 1. stolen, kidnapped, Plaut.; 2. secret, surreptitious, Plaut.

subridēo (surridēo) -rīsi -risum, 2. to smile, Cic.

subridiculē (surridiculē), adv. somewhat laughably, Cic.

subrigo (surrigo) and contr., surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3. (sub and rego). I. subrigo (surrigo) -rexi, etc., to raise on high, lift up; pass., subrigo, to rise up; partic., subrectus, rising up, aures, Verg.; subrecto mucrone, Liv. II. surgo, surrexi, surrectum. A. Transi., to raise up, lift, Plaut. B. Intransi., to rise, rise

up erect, stand up; 1, gen., e lectulo, Cic.; de sella, Cic.; humo, Ov.; poet., surgit ab Arpis Tydides, comes from, Verg.; 2, esp., a, of orators, to rise up to speak, to come forward; ad dicendum, Cic.; b, to rise up from bed or sleep; ante lucem, Cic.; 3, transf., a, to arise, appear, become visible; surgit dies, Verg.; ventus, Verg.; fig., discordia, Verg.; b, to grow up, become larger; (a) of things, as seed, Hor.; of the sea, Ov.; of buildings, surgens novae Carthaginis urbs, Verg.; (b) of living beings, to grow up; surgens Iulus, Verg. (synop. perf. infin., sur-rexe, Hor.).

subrigūus (surrīgūus) -a -um, watered, irrigated, Plin.

subringor (surringor), 3. dep. to make a somewhat wry face, to be a little put out, Cic.

subripio = surripio (q.v.).

subrōgo (surrōgo), 1. to cause a person to be chosen in place of or as substitute for another (used of the magistrate presiding at the comitia, sacrificere of the people choosing); in annum proximum decemviros alios, Cic.; collegam in locum Bruti, Liv.; with double acc., sibi Sp. Lucretium collegam, Cic.

subrostrāni (surrostrāni) -ōrum, m. (sub and rostra), loungers about the rostra, idlers; sp. Cic.

subrūbēo (surrūbēo), 2. to be somewhat red; part., subrubens = reddish, Ov.

subrūbicundus (surrūbicundus) -a -um, somewhat red, reddish, Plin.

subrūfus (surrūfus) -a -um, reddish, Plin.

subrūmus (surrūmus) -a -um (sub and runs), sucking; agnus, Varr.

subrūo (surrūo) -rūi -rūtum, 3. to tear down below, dig under, undermine, overthrow, destroy. I. Lit., arbores, Caes.; murum, Liv. II. Fig., to destroy, undermine; nostram libertatem, Liv.

subrusticus (surrusticus) -a -um, somewhat clownish; pudor, Cic.

subrūtīlus (surrūtīlus) -a -um, reddish; color, Plin.

subsalus -a -um, somewhat salt, Plin.

subscribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. I. to write under, write beneath. A. Gen., status subscripsit reges esse exactos, Cic.; causam parricidii, Cic.; haec subscribe libello, Hor. B. Esp., 1, to sign a document; a, lit., Suet.; b, transf., to support, assent to, approve of; odiis accusatorum, Liv.; irae Caesaris, Ov.; 2, of the censor, to write the ground of his censure beneath the name of the person censured; istam causam, Cic.; 3, of an accuser or joint-accuser, to write their names under the accusation; a, of the accuser, to sign a charge; hence, to prosecute; subscripsit quod is pecuniam accepisset, accused him of having, etc., Cic.; in aliquem, to accuse, Cic.; b, of a joint-accuser = to join in the accusation; Gabinium de ambitu reum fecit subscribere privigo, Cic. II. to note down, make a note of; numerum, Cic.

subscriptio -ōnis, f. (subscribo), a writing beneath, inscription. I. Gen., Cic. II. Esp., a, censoria, the noting down of the offence censured; subscriptiones censorum, Cic.; b, the signing of one's name to an accusation; (a) of the accuser, Cic.; (b) of a joint-accuser, a joining in an accusation, Cic.; c, the signing, subscription of a document, Suet.; d, a register, Cic.

subscriptor -ōris, m. (subscribo), the signer of an indictment, a joint-accuser, Cic.

subsēcivus = subsocius (q.v.).

subsēco -sēcui -sectum, 1. to cut away below; ungues ferro, Ov.

subsellium -ii, n. (sub and sella). I. a low bench or form, Varr. II. any ordinary or usual bench used for sitting on, Sen.; a bench in a theatre, Cic.; of the senators in the senate-house, Cic.; longi subsellii judicatio et mora, a long sitting to decide, Cic.; of the tribunes in the market, Liv.; esp., of the benches of the judges, accusers, advocates, etc., Cic.; meton., subsellia = judicia, courts; habitare in subselliis, Cic.; versari in utrisque subselliis (both as an advocate and judge) optimā et fide et famā, Cic.

subsentio -sensi, 4. to notice, perceive secretly, Ter.

subsequor -sēcūsus (-sēcūsus) sum, 3. dep. to follow, follow after. I. a, lit., of persons, signa, Caes.; b, transf., of things, stella subsequitur, Cic.; hos motus subsequi debet gestus, Cic. II. Fig., to follow, follow in opinion, comply with, imitate any one; Platonem avunculum, Cic.; suo sermone humanitatem litterarum, Cic.

subservio, 4. to be subject to, serve, subserve, comply with, Plaut., Ter.

subsicivus (subsēcivus) -a -um (sub and seco), cut off. I. Lit., t. t. of land-measuring; subst., subsicivum -i, n. a remainder or small parcel of land, Varr. II. Transf., of time, superfluous, spare; tempora, leisure hours, Cic.; transf., of what is done in the leisure hours, quae (arripui) subsicivis operis, ut aiunt, Cic.

subsidiarius -a -um (subsidium), of or relating to a reserve, reserve; cohortes, Caes., Liv.; subst., subsidiarii -ōrum, m. reserve troops, Liv.

subsidiōr, 1. dep. (subsidium), to serve as a reserve, Hirt.

subsidiūm -ii, n. I. Concr., milit. t. t., the troops stationed in the rear, reserved troops, a reserve, auxiliary forces; subsidia et secundam aciem adortus, Liv.; subsidium aut subsidia submittere, Caes. II. Abstr., 1, milit. t. t., help, assistance (of such troops), subsidium ferre, Caes.; subsidio proficisci, Caes.; 2, transf., a, aid, means of aid, help, succour; subsidium bellissimum existimo esse senectuti otium, Cic.; subsidio esse, of persons, to be a help to, Ov.; of things, to serve as a help; his difficultatibus, Caes.; or oblivioni, Cic.; b, a place of refuge, an asylum, Tac.

subsido -sēdi and -sidi -sessum, 3. I. to sit down, squat, crouch down, settle down, sink down. A. Lit., 1, of living beings; a, subsidunt Hispani, Liv.; elephantū clunibus subsidentes, Liv.; b, to lie in wait for, lurk in ambush; in insidiis, Liv.; in loco, Cic.; with acc., Asiam devictam, Verg.; c, of females, to submit to the male, Lucr., Hor.; 2, transf., of things, to sink down, subside; subsident undae, Verg.; jussit subsidere valles, Ov. B. Fig., to abate, Plin. -II. to remain sitting, to stay, remain, settle; subsedi in via, Cic.; multitudine calonum in castris subsederant, Caes.

subsignānus -a -um (sub and signum), serving beneath the standard; milites, legionary soldiers kept as a reserve, Tac.

subsigno, 1. I. to write beneath, sign, subscribe, Plin. II. Transf., 1, to enter on a list, to register; praedia apud aerarium, Cic.; 2, to pledge, Plin.

subsilio (sussilīo) -silii, 4. to leap up, spring up, Lucr.

subsimus -a -um, somewhat snub-nosed, Varr.

subsisto -stiti, 3. I. Transit., to make a stand against, to withstand; feras, Liv.; Romanum nec acies subsistere ullae poterant, Liv.

II. Intransit., **A.** to stand still, come to a stand, halt; **1.** lit., **a.** of persons, in itinere, Caes.; **b.** of things, to stay, stop; substitit unda, Verg.; **2.** fig., to cease; substitit clamor, Ov. **B.** tatarry, remain, abide; **1.** lit., in Samnio adversus Caudinas legiones, Liv.; **2.** fig., intra priorem paupertatem, to remain, continue, Tac. **C.** to withstand, oppose, hold out; **1.** lit., **a.** of persons, Hannibali atque eius armis, Liv.; **b.** of things, quod neque ancorae funesque subsisterent neque, etc., Caes.; **2.** fig., to withstand, support; sumptui, ap. Cic.

subsolānus -a -um, eastern, oriental, Plin.; **subst., subsolānus** -i, m. the east wind, Plin.

subsortior -sortitus sum, **4.** dep. to choose by lot, to substitute; iudices, to choose fresh jurymen for those challenged by either party, Cic.

subsortitio -ōnis, f. (subsortior), the choosing of a judicial substitute by lot; iudicium, Cic.

substantia -ae, f. (substo). **I.** substance, essence, Quint. **II.** property, means of subsistence; facultatum, Tac.

substerno -strāvi -strātum, **3.** **I.** to strew or spread beneath, lay under; **1.** lit., cinnama, Ov.; **2.** fig., to offer, give up; omnia corporeum animo, Cic. **II.** Transf., to cover; gallinae nidos quam possunt molliissime substernunt, Cic.

substitūo -ūi -ūtum, **3.** (sub and statuo). **I.** to put under, place beneath; **1.** lit., Auct. b. Afr.; **2.** fig., substituerat animo speciem corporis, Liv. **II.** to put in the place of, substitute; **a.** in locum eorum cives Romanos, Cic.; **aliquem pro aliquo**, Cic.; **aliquid pro aliqua re**, Cic.; **b.** heredem, to name a second heir in case of the death of the first, Suet.

substo, **1.** to stand firm, Ter.

substrāmen -īnis, n. (substerno), that which is strewn beneath, straw, litter, Varr.

substrātus -ūs, m. (substerno), a strewn, laying, scattering beneath, Plin.

substrictus -a -um, p. adj. (from sub-stringo), narrow, tight, contracted, small; crura, Ov.

substringo -strinxi -strictum, **3.** to draw together, to bind, tie beneath, bind up; criam nodo, Tac.; aurem alicui, to prick up the ear (in order to listen to some one), Hor.

substructio -ōnis, f. (substruo), that which is built below, base, foundation; substructionum moles, Caes.

substrūo -struxi -structum, **3.** to build, construct beneath, lay a foundation; Capitolium saxo quadrato substructum est, built with a foundation of heavy stone, Liv.

subsultim, adv. (subsilio), springing up, leaping up, Suet.

subsulto (sussulto), **1.** (intens. of subsilio), to spring up, leap up, jump up, Plaut.

subsum -fui -esse, to be under. **I.** Lit., **1.** to be behind; suberat Pan illicis umbrae, Tib.; nigra subest lingua palato, Verg.; **2.** to be near at hand; suberat mons, Caes.; dies, Cic.; templa mari subsunt, Ov. **II.** Fig., **1.** to be subjected to, Ov.; **2.** to be there, to exist, to be in question; subest nulla periculi suspicio, Cic.; tamquam spes subesset, Liv.

subsūtus -a -um, sewed beneath; vestis, fringed, edged below, Hor.

subtegulāneus -a -um (sub and tegula), beneath the tiles, under the roof, in-doors, Plin.

subtēmen (subtegmen) -minis, n. (contracted from subteximen), that which is worked in; hence, **1.** the web or woof in weaving, Ov.; tert picturatas auri subtemine vestes, Verg. **II.** Meton., that which is woven or spun, thread, yarn, Tib.

subtendo -tendi -tētum (-tensum), **3.** to stretch underneath, Cato.

subtēneo, **2.** to hold underneath, Cato; (syncope, imper., subtento).

subtēnuis -e, somewhat thin, Varr.

subtēr (sub). **I.** Adv., beneath, below, underneath; omnia haec, quae supra et subter, Cic. **II.** Prep., beneath, below, underneath; **a.** with acc., cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, Cic.; **b.** with abl., subter se, Cic. (in composition subter means under, beneath, as in subterfluo, or underhand, in secret, as subterduco).

subterduco, **3.** to lead away secretly, carry off secretly, Plaut.

subterfūo, **3.** to flow beneath, Plin.

subterfugio -fagi, **3.** **I.** Intransit., to flow in secret, Plaut. **II.** Transit., to escape by stealth, evade, shun; poenam, Cic.; periculum, Cic.

subterlābor -lapsus sum, **3.** dep. **I.** to glide, flow under; fluctus Sicanos, Verg. **II.** to slip away secretly, to escape, Liv.

subterlino, **3.** to smear underneath, Plin.

subtēro -trivi -tritum, **3.** to rub off, wear underneath, to grind, pound, Plin.

subterrāneus -a -um (sub and terra), underground, subterranean; specus in fundo, Cic.

subtervācans -antis, empty below, Sen.

subtexo -texui -texum, **3.** **I.** to weave beneath; transf., **a.** to draw together under; patrio capiti (the sun) bibulas nubes, Ov.; **b.** to cover, darken; caelum fumo, Verg. **II.** to weave on to; **1.** transf., to join to; lunam alutae, Juv.; **2.** fig., in speech, to connect, subjoin; subtextit deinde fabulae huic legatos in senatu interrogatos esse, Liv.

subtilis -e (contracted from subtexilis, as tela from texela and exilis from exigilis), lit., finely woven; hence, **1.** thin, fine, slender; **1.** lit., filum, Lucr.; **2.** transf., **a.** gen., fine, accurate, exact; descriptio, Cic.; venustas, elegant, Cic.; **b.** esp., of expression, plain, simple, unadorned; oratio, Cic.; subtilis scriptor atque elegans, Cic. **II.** Of the senses, fine, acute; **1.** lit., palatum, Hor.; **2.** transf., of taste and discernment, fine, acute, subtle; iudicium, Cic.

subtilitās -ātis, f. (subtilis), thinness, fineness, minuteness. **I.** Lit., linearum, Plin. **II.** Transf., **a.** accuracy, fineness, subtlety, exactness; sententiarum, Cic.; sermonis, Cic.; **b.** of discourse, plainness, simplicity; orationis, Cic.

subtilitēr, adv. (subtilis), finely, minutely. **I.** Lit., res subtiliter connexae, Lucr. **II.** Transf., **a.** finely, accurately, exactly, subtly; iudicare, Cic.; subtilius haec disserere, Cic.; subtilissime perpolitā, Cic.; **b.** of expression, plainly, simply, without ornament; dicere, Cic.

subtimēo, **2.** to be a little afraid, with ne and the subj., Cic.

subtrāho -traxi -tractum, **3.** **I.** to draw away from under; subtractus Numida mortuo superincubanti Romano vivus, Liv. **II.** to draw away secretly, withdraw, remove, take away. **A.** Lit., cibum alicui, Cic.; hastatos ac acie, Liv.; se, to withdraw oneself; se aspectui, Verg.; middle, subtrahitur solum, withdraws itself from under the ship, Verg. **B.** Fig., materiem furorū tuo, Cic.; reflex., se subtrahente, withdrawing himself (as surety), Liv.; cui iudicio cum mors subtrahit, Liv.; in e curia et ab omni parte reipublicae, Cic.; aliquem irae militum, Tac.

subtristis -e, somewhat sad, Ter.

subturpiculus -a -um, somewhat disgraceful, Cic.

subturpis -e, somewhat disgraceful, Cic.

subtūs, adv. (sub), beneath, below, underneath, Liv.

subtūsus -a -um (sub and tundo), somewhat bruised, Tib.

subūcula -ae, f. (perhaps from *sub-uo, whence ex-uo), an inner tunic, shirt, Hor.

subūla -ae, f. a shoemaker's awl, Mart.

subūlcus -i, m. (sus), a swineherd, Varr.

subūlo -ōnis, m. (connected with sibilus). **I.** a Tuscian name for tibiaen, a flute-player, Enn. **II.** a kind of stag, Plin.

Sūbūra -ae, f. a street in the noisiest quarter of Rome; hence, adj., **Sūbūranus** -a -um, belonging to the Sūbūra.

sūburbānitas -ātis, f. (suburbanus), vicinity to the city, Cic.

sūburbānus -a -um, near the city (Rome), suburban. **I.** Adj., ager, gymnasium, Cic. **II.** Subst., **A.** **sūburbānum** -i, n. (sc. praedium), an estate near Rome, a suburban estate, Cic. **B.** **sūburbāni** -ōrum, m. inhabitants of the suburbs, Ov.

sūburbium -ii, n. (sub and urbs), a suburb, Cic.

sūburguō, 2. to drive close to; proram ad saxa, Verg.

sūbūro (-ussi) -nstum, 3. to burn a little, to singe, Suet.

Sūburra = Subura (q.v.).

subvectio -ōnis, f. (subveho), a carrying, conveyance, transport; frumenti, Liv.; plur., ne ab re frumentaria duris subvectionibus laboraret, lest he should have difficulties to contend with in the transport of provisions, Caes.

subvecto, 1. (intens. of subveho), to carry, convey, transport, bring; saxa humeris, Verg.

subvectus = subvectio (q.v.).

subvēho -vexi -vectum, 3. to bring up from below, bring up stream, carry, convey, transport; frumentum flumine Arari, Caes.; subverta utensilia ab Ostia, Tac.; conneatus ex Samnio, Liv.; pass. as middle, ad arces subvehitur matrum caterva, is borne up, Verg.

subvēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. to come up to aid, to help, assist, succour. **I.** Lit., milit. t. t., circumvento filio subvenit, Caes.; absol., nisi Romani subvenissent, Liv. **II.** Transf., to help, aid, to remedy or relieve an evil; alicui, Cic.; patriae, Cic.; gravadini, Cic.; impers., reipublicae difficillimo tempore esse subventum, Cic.

subvento, 1. (intens. of subvenio), to come to the help of, Plaut.

subvērōr, 2. to fear a little, be a little anxious, Cic.

subversor -ōris, m. (subverto), an over-turner, overthrower; ag., suarum legum, Tac.

subverto (subvorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. to overthrow, overturn. **I.** Lit., mensam, Suet.; montes, Sall.; absol., Hor. **II.** Fig., to overthrow, ruin, subvert, destroy; probitatem ceterasque artes bonas, Sall.; jura, Tac.

subvexus -a -um (subveho), sloping upward, Liv.

subviridis -e, somewhat green, greenish, Plin.

subvōlo, 1. to fly up, fly forth; utque novas humeri assumperat alas, subvolat, Ov.; with in and the acc., rectis lineis in caelestem locum, Cic.

subvolvo, 3. to roll up; manibus saxa, Verg.

subvultūrius -a -um, somewhat culture-like, somewhat brown, Plaut.

succāvus = subcavus (q.v.).

succēdāneus (succidāneus) -a -nm (sno-cedo), following, succeeding, ensuing, supplying the place of, Plaut.

succēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. (sub and cedo).

I. to go under, go from under, ascend, mount. **A.** Lit., tectum, Cic.; tumultu terrae, Verg.; tertis, Verg.; transf., fons, quo mare succedit, Caes. **B.** Fig., a, to come under; sub acumen stilli, Cic.; b, to submit to; oneri, Verg. **II.** to approach. **A.** Lit., 1. milit. t. t., to march forward, advance; sub artem, Caes.; ad castra, Liv.; moenibus, Liv.; 2, to come after, take the place of; ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, Caes.; in pugnam, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, to follow, succeed to; a, in locum alicuius, Cic.; in paternas opes, Cic.; b, of position, to come next to; ad alteram partem succedunt Ubii, Caes.; 2, of time, to follow, succeed; alicui, Cic.; aetas aetati succedit, Cic.; orationi, Cic.; 3, of things, to turn out well, to prosper, succeed; haec prospere succedebat, Cic.; res nulla successerat, Caes.; absol., succedit, it is successful; si ex sententia successerit, Cic.; coeptis succedebat, Liv.; pass., nolle successum patribus, Liv.

succendo -cendi -censum, 3. (sub and *cando, from candere), 3. to kindle, set on fire from below. **I.** Lit., pontem, Liv.; aggerem, Caes. **II.** Fig., to kindle, set on fire, inflame; Deucalion Pyrrhae succensus amore, Ov.

succenseō = succenseo (q.v.).

succentivus -a -um (succino), accompanying, played as an accompaniment, Varr.

1. **succentūrio**, 1. (sub and centurio -are), to receive in a century as a substitute; hence, to put in the place of another, to substitute, Ter.

2. **succentūrio** -ōnis, f. (sub and centurio -ōnis), an under-centurion, Liv.

successio -ōnis, f. (succedo), a succeeding, taking place of some person or thing, succession; a, voluptatis, Cic.; b, succession in an office; in locum Antonii, ap. Cic.

successor -ōris, m. (succedo), a successor, follower in office, possession, inheritance, etc., Cic.; sagittae, heir to, Ov.; transf., Junius successor Maii, Ov.; novus, a new shield, Ov.

successus -ūs, m. (succedo). **I.** an advance, approach; hostium, Caes.; equorum, Verg. **II.** happy issue; prosperos successus dare orsis, Liv.; successum artes non habuere meae, Ov.

succidia -ae, f. (succido), a ditch of bacon; hortum ipsi agricolae succidiam alteram appellat, their second ditch, Cic.

1. **succido** -cidi, 3. (sub and cado), to fall under, sink, sink down; aegri succidimus, Verg.

2. **succido** -cidi -cisum, 3. (sub and caedo), to cut under, cut below, cut off, cut down; femina poplitesque, Liv.; frumenta, Caes.

succidūus -a -um (sub and cado), falling down, sinking; genu, Ov.

succinctus -a -um, p. adj. (from succingo), 1, ready, equipped, prepared; praedae, Ov.; 2, short, Mart.

succingo -cinx -cinctum, 3. (sub and cingo). **I.** to gird below, gird up, tuck up the clothes in the girdle; tunicas, Juv.; oftener partic., **succinctus** -a -um, with the clothes tucked up; Diana, Ov.; poet., transf., succincta comas pinus, with bare trunk, Ov. **II.** to girdle, surround; a, lit., Scylla feris atram canibus succingitur alvum, Ov.; gen. partic., **succinctus** -a -um, girded with something, armed with; ferro, Liv.; pharetrā, Verg.; b, transf., to surround,

arm, prepare, provide; se canibus, Cic; partic., Carthago succincta portubus, Cic; succinctus armis legionibusque, Liv.

succingulum -i, n. (succingo), a giraffe, Plaut.

succino, & 1, to sing to, to accompany, Petr.; 2, transf., to agree, chime in with; succinit alter, Hor.

succlamatio -ōnis, f. (succlamo), a shouting, exclamation, Liv.

succlamo (subclamo), 1. to shout at or after anything, call out; haec Virginio vociferanti succlamabat multitudo, Liv.; impers., succlamatum est, Liv.; with acc. and infin., quum succlamasset nihil se mutare sententiae, Liv.

succollo, 1. (sub and collum), to take upon the shoulders, to shoulder, Suet.

succontumeliōse = subcontumeliōse (q.v.).

succresco (subresco) -crēvi -crētum, 3. to grow beneath, grow from beneath, grow up, increase; a, lit., succrescit ab imo cortex, Ov.; b, transf., per seque vident succrescere vina, Ov.; c, fig., non enim ille mediocri orator vestrae quasi succrescit aetati, Cic.; se gloriae seniorum succrevisse, Liv.

sucorisus = subcrispus (q.v.).

succumbo -cūdi -cūbitum, 3. (sub and cumbo, as decumbo, accumbo, etc.), to lie down under, fall down, sink down. I. Lit., succumbens victima ferro, Cat.; omnes succubuisse oculos, had sunk in sleep, Ov. II. Fig., to yield, give way, succumb, surrender; arrogantiae divitum, Cic.; senectuti, Cic.; temporis, Liv.; absol., non esse viri debilitari, dolore frangi, succumbere, Cic.

succurre -curri -cursum, 3. (sub and curro). I. to run or go under; 1, transf., nequeat succurrere iuae corpus, Lucr.; 2, fig., a, gen., licet undique omnes in me terrores impendunt, succurram, undergo them, Cic.; b, esp., to come into the thoughts of, to occur to; ut quidque succurrit, libet scribere, Cic.; alicui succurrit, with acc. and infin., sed mihi succurrit nomen non esse severum, Ov. II. to hasten to help, to aid; 1, lit., milit. t. t., alicui (with or without auxilio), Caes., Cic.; impers., si celeriter succurratur, Caes.; 2, transf., to help, succour, assist; salutis fortunisque communibus, Cic.; alicui, Cic.; foll. by quominus and subj., hic tantis malis haec subsidia succurrebant, quominus omnis deleteretur exercitus, Caes.

succussio -ōnis, f. (succutio), a shaking from beneath, earthquake, Sen.

succussus -ūs, m. (succutio), a shaking, ap. Cic.

succutio -cussi -cussum, 3. (sub and quatio), to shake from beneath, shake up, fling aloft, Ov.

sucidus -a -um (sucus), juicy, full of sap, Plin.

sūcinum -i, n. (sucus), amber, Plin.

sūcinus -a -um (sucus), of amber; gutta, Mart.

sūco -ōnis, m. a sucker (a term applied to a *usui* Oppios de Velia sucones dicis (a pun, because *ōros* in Greek = sucus, and the Oppii were rich usurers), Cic.

sūcōsus (succōsus) -a -um (sucus), full of sap, juicy, succulent, Plin.

Suero -ōnis, m. a river in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Xucar; at its mouth was a town of the same name, now Cullera. Hence, **Su-erōnensis** -e, of or near Suero; sinus, now Gulf of Valencia.

sucosus -us, m. (sugo), a sucking, suckling, Plin.

sucula -es, f. (dim. of sus). I. a little cow, Plaut. II. Transf., A. a winch, windlass, capstan, Plaut. B. Suculae, wrong translation of Gr. βάδες, a constellation, the Hyades, Cic.

sūcus (succus) -i, m. (connected with Gr. σῦς), juice, sap. I. 1, lit., stirpes ex terra succum trahunt, Cic.; succus is quo utimur, Cic.; 2, meton., like *χυμός*, taste; piscis suco ingratus, Ov.; 3, fig., a, vigour; arisimus succum et sanguinem, Cic.; b, esp., of orators and speeches, vigour, energy; orationis, Cic. II. any thick fluid; a, olivi, unguent, Ov.; nectaris succus ducere, juice of nectar, Hor.; b, esp., in medicine, a draught, potion; amarus, Ov.

sūdarium -ii, n. (sudo), a handkerchief (to wipe off perspiration from the face), Mart.

sūdatio -ōnis, f. (sūdo), a sweating, Sen.

sūdator -ōris, m. (sudo), one who perspires easily or copiously, Plin.

sūdatorius -a -um (sudo), of or relating to sweating, producing perspiration. I. Adj., unctio, Plaut. II. Subst., **sūdatorium** -ii, n. a sweating-room, sweating-bath, Sen.

sūdatrix -triciis, f. (sudator), toga, causing perspiration, Mart.

sūdis -is, f. I. a stake, pile; ripa erat acutis sudibus praefixis munita, Caes. II. Transf., a point, Juv.

sūdo, 1. I. Intransit., to sweat, perspire; 1, lit., puer sudavit et alsit, Hor.; quum Curia Apollo (i.e., the statue of Apollo) sudavit, Cic.; 2, transf., a, to drip with any moisture; *suda* duo sanguine sudassa, Liv.; cavae tepido sudant humore lacunae, Verg.; b, to drip, distil; balsama odorato sudantia ligno, Verg.; 3, fig., to toil, make a great effort, work hard; vides, sudare me jandum laborantem, ut ea tuear quae, etc., Cic.; se sine causa sudare, Cic. II. Transiit., to throw off by sweating, to sweat out, to exude; durae quercūs sudabant roscida mella, Verg.; ubi tura balsamae sudantur, Tac.

sūdor -ōris, m. sweat, perspiration. I. a, lit., sudor a capite et a fronte defluens, Cic.; simulacrum multo sudore manavit, Cic.; b, fig., great exertion, labour, fatigue, effort; stillic ille tuus multi sudoris est, Cic.; multo eiva sudore ac labore sub populi Romani imperium diffinemque ceciderunt, Cic. II. Transf., any kind of moisture; veneni, Ov.

sūdus -a -um (se and udus), dry, without moisture; and (applied to weather), bright, cloudless; ver, Verg. Subst., **sudum** -i, n. a, the bright cloudless sky, Verg.; b, clear, bright weather, Cic.

Suēbi -ōrum, m. the Suebi, an important German nation. Hence, **A. Suēbia** -ae, f. the country of the Suebi. B. **Suēbicus** -a -um, belonging to the Suebi.

sūēo, 2. to be wont, be accustomed, Lucr.

suesco, suēvi, suētum, 3. (inchoat. of *sueo*), to become accustomed, inured to; militiae, Tac.; hence, suēvi, I am accustomed, I am wont; mittere suēvit, Lucr.; and synec. part., quod suēvit, as you are wont, Cic.

Suessa -ae, f. I. an old town of the Aurunci, in Campania, birthplace of the poet Lucilius, now Sessa; hence, **Suessanus** -a -um, relating to Suessa. II. a town of the Volsci, in Latium, near the Pontine marshes, gen. in full **Suessa Pome**.

Suessiones -um, m. a Gallic people, now modern Soissons.

Suessula -ae, f. a small town in Samnium, near Mons Tifata, now Castel di Sessola. Hence, **Suessulanus** -a -um, of or belonging to Suessula.

Suetonius -ii, m. C. Suetonius Tranquillus, author of the Lives of the Caesars, a contemporary of the younger Pliny.

suetus -a -um, p. adj. (from suesco). **I.** accustomed to; latrocinis, Tac.; foll. by infin., Verg., Liv. **II.** that to which a person is accustomed, usual; sueta apud paludes proelia, Tac.

Suevi = Suebi (q.v.).

sufes (suffes) -fētis, m. (from a Phoenician word = judge, the name of the highest magistrate in Carthage, Liv.

suffarcino, 1. (sub and farcino), to stuff full, fill full, cram; Plaut., Ter.

suffarraneus -a -um (far), carrying corn; mulio, Cic.

suffero, sufferre (sub and fero). **I.** to carry under, put under, Plaut. **II.** to hold up, support; 1, lit., reflex, se sufferre, to carry oneself upright, stand upright, Suet.; 2, fig., to bear, endure, suffer; poenam sui sceleris, Cic.; eam multam, Cic.

suffertus -a -um (sub and farcio), stuffed full, crammed full, Suet.

suffervescio, 3. (sub and fervefacio), to heat, make somewhat hot, Plin.; pass., suffervescio -factus sum -fieri, to become somewhat hot, Plin.

sufes = sufes (q.v.).

suffibulum -i, n. (sub and fibula), a white oblong veil worn by priests and vestals, Varr.

sufficio -feci -fectum, 3. (sub and facio). **I.** Transit., **A.** to put under; hence, to imbue, impregnate, suffuse; lanam medicamentis, Cic.; angues ardentibus oculis suffecti sanguine, Verg. **B.** to add, cause to grow up after; 1, lit., aliam ex alia generando suffice prolem, Verg.; 2, transf., to choose in the place of or as a substitute for any one; consul in sufficiendo collega occupatus, Cic.; collegam suffici censori, Liv.; of bees, regem parvosque Quirites sufficiunt, Verg.; esp., suffectus consul, a consul chosen in the place of another, Liv. **C.** to provide, supply; 1, lit., ipsa satis tellus sufficit humorem et gravidas fruges, Verg.; 2, fig., to give; Danaïs animos viresque secundas, Verg. **II.** Intransit., neut., to be sufficient, enough, adequate, to suffice; a, absol., nec scribae sufficere, nec tabulae nomina eorum capere poterant, Cic.; b, with dat., nec vires sufficere cuiquam nec, etc., Caes.; c, with ad and the acc., quomodo nos ad patiendum sufficiamus, Liv.; d, with adversus and the acc., non suffecturum ducem unum et exercitum unum adversus quatuor populos, Liv.; e, with in and the acc., nec locus in tumulos nec sufficit arbor in ignes, Ov.; f, with infin. = to be in a position to, to be able; nec nos obniti contra nec tendere tantum sufficiamus, Verg.; g, with ut or ne and the subj., Tac.

suffigo -fixi -fixum, 3. (sub and figo), to fasten, fix beneath; aliquem cruci, Cic.

suffimen = suffimentum (q.v.).

suffimentum -i, n. (suffio), incense, Cic.

suffio -ivi and -ii -itum (sub and *fio, fire, connected with θύω). **I.** Intransit., to burn incense, fumigate; thymo, Verg. **II.** Transit., to fumigate, perfume; a, lit., locum, Prop.; b, fig., to warm, Lucr.

suffitio -ōnis, f. (suffio), a fumigation, Plin.

suffitor -ōris, m. (suffio), a fumigator, Plin.

suffitus -ūs, m. (suffio), a fumigating, fumigation, Plin.

sufflāmen -inis, n. a break, drag, clog. **I.** Lit., Juv. **II.** Fig., a hindrance, obstacle, Juv.

sufflāmino, 1. (sufflāmen), to stop by a drag, Suet.

sufflātiō -ōnis, f. (sufflo), a blowing up, puffing up, Plin.

sufflavus -a -um (sub-flavus), somewhat yellow, Suet.

sufflo, 1. (sub and flo). **I.** Intransit., to blow upon, Mart. **II.** Transit., to blow up, to puff up, inflate; a, lit., Plaut.; b, fig., se uxori, to be angry with, Plaut.

suffocātiō -ōnis, f. (suffoco), a choking, strangling, suffocation, Plin.

suffoco, 1. (sub and faux), to strangle, choke, suffocate. **I.** Lit., patrem, Cic. **II.** Fig., urbem et Italiam fame, to starve out, Cic.

suffodiō -fodi -fossus, 3. (sub and fodio), to pierce underneath, pierce, dig into, excavate, undermine; a, of things, murum, Sall.; sacella suffossa, Caes.; b, of animals or parts of the body, to stab from below; equos, Caes.

suffragātiō -ōnis, f. (suffragor), a voting in favour of, favourable vote, support; urbana, of the city; militaris, of the soldiers, Cic.; illi honestissimā suffragatione consulatus petebatur, Sall.; plur., extinctae (sunt) suffragationes, Cic.

suffragātor -ōris, m. (suffragor), a voter in favour of any one, a political supporter, Cic.

suffragātorius -a -um (suffragor), of or relating to the support of a candidate, Q. Cic.

suffragium -ii, n. (sub and frango), something broken off, a potsherd, used by the ancients for voting; hence, meton., **I.** the vote of a citizen at the comitia and of a juror in giving his verdict; a, lit., ferre suffragium, to vote, Cic.; suffragium it per omnes, all vote, Liv.; non prohiberi jure suffragii, Cic.; b, transf., vote, judgment, approval, support; tuum, Cic.; populi, Hor. **II.** the right or permission to vote, suffrage, franchise; alicui suffragium impertire, Liv.; sine suffragio habere civitatem, citizenship without the franchise, Liv.

suffrago -inis, f. (sub and frango), the ham or hough on the hind leg of a quadruped, Plin.

suffragor, 1. dep. (suffragium). **I.** to vote in any one's favour; suffragandi libido, Cic. **II.** Transf., to be favourable to, to approve, recommend, support; cupiditati alicujus, Cic.; sibi, Cic.; suffragante fortunā, Cic.

suffrenātiō -ōnis, f. (sub and freno), a bridling; transf., a cementing, fastening; lapidis, Plin.

suffringo -frēgi -fractum, 3. (sub and frango), to break underneath, break in pieces; crura canibus, Cic.

suffugio -fūgi -fūgitum, 3. (sub and fugio). **I.** Intransit., to fly to any place; in tecta, Liv. **II.** Transit., to fly from, evade, shun; tactum; Lucr.

suffugium -ii, n. (sub and fugio), a place of refuge. **I.** Lit., propinqua suffugia, Tac. **II.** Transf., a refuge, resort, remedy; urgentium malorum suffugium, Tac.

suffulcio -fulsi -fultum, 4. (sub and fulcio), to support beneath, underprop, Lucr.

suffumigo, 1. (sub and fumigo), to fumigate from below, Plin.

suffundo -fūdi -fūsum, 3. (sub and fando). **I.** 1, to pour beneath, spread through, suffuse; a, of fluids, animus esse cordis suffusum sanguinem, Cic.; intumuit suffusa venter ab unda, drapsy, Ov.; b, of blushing, virgineum ore ruborem, Ov.; rubor Masinissae suffusus est, blushed, Liv.; 2,

in bedew, colour, fill with ; aether calore suffusus, Cic. ; lacrimis oculis suffusa nitentes, Verg. ;
fig., animus nullā in ceteros malevolentia suffusus, Cic. II. to pour out, pour into ; merum, Or.

suffuror, 1. (sub and furor), to abstract secretly, steal away, Plaut.

suffuscus -a -um (sub and fuscus), brownish, dark brown, Tac.

suffusio -ōnis, f. (suffundo), a suffusion ; fellis, jaundice, Plin.

Sūgambri. (Sýgambri, Sīgambri) -ōrum, m, a powerful German tribe. Adj., Sūgāmbēr -bra -brum, Sūgambrian.

suggero -gessi -gestum, 3. (sub and gero). I. to carry, bring, lay, put, place under. A. Lit., flammam costis aeni, Verg. B. Fig., to add, subjoin, annex ; a, huic incredibili sententiae ratiunculas, Cic. ; b, to cause to follow (in order of time), to place next ; Bruto statim Horatium, Liv. ; c, to put upon secretly ; Druso Iudus est suggerendus, Cic. II. to furnish, supply, afford ; 1, lit., alicui tela, Verg. ; 2, fig., to supply, give opportunity for ; prodiga divitias alimentaque mitia tellus suggerit, Ov.

suggestio -ōnis, f. (suggero), a rhetorical figure in which an orator answers a question which he has asked himself, Quint.

suggestum -i, n. (suggero). I. anything heaped up, a heap, raised place, height, elevation, Varr. II. Esp., a platform from which an orator spoke to the people, soldiers, etc. ; illud suggestum ascendens, Cic. ; in suggestis consistere, Cic.

suggestus -ūs, m. (suggero). I. an elevation, height, Cato. II. Esp., a platform for addressing the people, soldiers, etc., a tribune, Cic., Caes.

sugill . . . v. sugill . . .

suggrandis -e (sub and grandis), somewhat large, Cic.

suggrēdiōr -gressus sum, 3. dep. (sub and gradiōr), to go to, approach, to attack, Tac.

suggrunda -ae, f. the curves of a house, Varr.

sūgillatio -ōnis, f. (sugillo). I. a livid or black spot on the skin, weal, bruise, Plin. II. Fig., a mocking, insulting, Liv.

sūgillo, 1. to beat black and blue. I. Lit., Plin. II. Fig., to insult, affront ; aliquem, Liv.

sūgo, sūxi, suctum, 3. to suck. I. Lit., Cic. II. Fig., to suck in ; cum lacte nutricis errorem, Cic.

sūl (genit.), of himself, herself, itself, themselves ; dat., sibi, to himself, etc. ; sc., himself, etc. ; pron. reflex., referring to the next preceding subject. I. Gen., so ipsum amat, Cic. ; sui conservandi causa profugerunt, Cic. ; qui hoc sibi nomen arrogaverunt, Cic. II. Esp., A. sibi, ethic dat., quidnam sibi clamor vellet, Liv. B. ad se, apud se = at his house, Cic. (strengthened form, seipse = se ipse, Cic. ; semet, Hor., Liv.).

sūlle -is, n. (sus), a pigsty, Varr.

sūllus -a -um (sus), of or relating to swine, swinish. I. Adj., caro, Juv. ; caput, Liv. II. Subst., sūlla -ae, f. (sc. caro), pork, Plin.

sulco, 1. (sulcus), to furrow, plough, cut through. I. Lit., humum vomere, Ov. II. Transf., a, to furrow ; serpens sulcat arenam, Ov. ; cutem rugis, to wrinkle, Liv. ; b, to furrow = to sail over, pass through ; vada carinā, Verg. ; andas rate, Ov.

sulcus -i, m. (connected with δαλός), a furrow. I. Lit., sulcum imprimere, Cic. II. Transf., a a cutting like a furrow, the furrow cut

in the sea by a ship, Verg. ; b, a long, narrow trench, Verg.

sulfur (sulphur) -ūris, n. I. sulphur, Liv., Hor., Verg. II. Meton., lightning, Pers.

sulfuratio -ōnis, f. (sulfur), a vein of sulphur in the earth, Sen.

sulfuratus -a -um (sulfur), full of sulphur, containing sulphur, sulphureous, Plin. Subst., sulfurata -rum, a, brimstone matches, Mart. ; b, veins of sulphur, Plin.

sulfureus -a -um (sulfur), sulphureous ; aqua, Verg.

Sulla (Sylla) -ae, m. a name of a family in the gens Cornelia; the most celebrated member of which was L. Cornelius Sulla, the dictator, rival of Marius. Hence, A. Sullanus (Syllanus) -a -um, Sullan ; subst., Sullani -ōrum, n. the partisans of Sulla. B. Sullatūrio -ire, to wish to imitate Sulla, Cic.

Sulmo -ōnis, m. a town in the country of the Peligni, birthplace of Ovid, now Sulmona ; hence, adj., Sulmonensis -e, belonging to Sulmo.

sulphur = sulfur (q.v.).

Sulpicius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most distinguished member of which was Serv. Sulpicius Rufus, a celebrated jurist in the time of Cicero, consul with M. Marcellus ; hence, Sulpicianus -a -um, Sulpician.

sultis = si vultis, v. volo.

sum, fūi, esse (an irregular verb, derived from two different roots, sum shortened for esum, root ES, Gr. ΕΣ, whence εἶμι ; fui from an old verb fuo, Gr. φῶω). I. to be, to exist. A. Gen., 1, a, of the existence of an object, to be, to exist, to be in life ; esse ea dico, quae cerni tangi possunt, Cic. ; adhuc sumus, Cic. ; omnium qui sunt, qui fuerunt, qui futuri sunt, Cic. ; fuit, he has lived, Tib. ; fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium, Verg. ; nullus sum, I exist no longer, I am lost, Cic. ; b, of the presence of a condition, to be, to exist ; non est periculum, Cic. ; quid tibi est ? what is the matter with you ? Cic. ; c, to be at a place, to live at ; quum Athenis fuissem, Cic. ; d, to be in a certain state or condition ; in servitute, Cic. ; in spe, Cic. ; e, to rest, to depend upon ; totum in eo est, ut, etc., Cic. ; 2, especial phrases, a, sunt qui, there are some people or things who or which ; (a) with indic. when certain definite persons or things are meant, sunt qui audent, Cic. ; (β) with the subj. when the persons or things are indefinite, sunt qui dicant, Cic. ; b, mihi est (res), I have (something) ; cui nomen Arethusa est, Cic. ; c, esse ad or apud aliquem, to be at the house of, to visit ; apud te est, ut volumus, Cic. ; d, esse cum aliquo (aliqua) ; (a) to be in the house of, to be in a room with ; esset ne quis intus cum Caesare, Cic. ; (β) to be with, go about with ; erat necnisi quicum essem libentius, Cic. ; e, esse aliqui cum aliquo, to have to do with ; sibi cum illa nihil futurum, Cic. ; f, esse ab aliquo, to belong to or be related to ; erat ab Aristotele, he was an Aristotelian, Cic. ; vide, ne hoc totum sit a me, speaks for me, Cic. ; g, esse pro aliquo, to be in the place of, Cic. ; h, esse in, with abl., to be in some writing ; quid fuit in litteris ? Cic. B. to be the fact, to be really so ; sunt ista, that is so, Cic. ; so, esp., a, est, it is so, sit ista, be it so, good, Cic. ; so also, esto, Cic. ; est ut or with infin., it is the case that ; est, ut id deceat, Cic. ; b, est ubi = at times, Cic. ; c, est quod, with indic. or subj. or ut and the subj., there is reason for, I (you, etc.) have reason to, cause to ; magis est quod gratuler, Cic. ; nihil est quod or cur, there is no reason for ; nihil est, quod gestias, Cic. II. As copulative verb = to be something

or in some way; **a**, with an adj., subst., or pron., *praeclara res est et sumus otiosi*, Cic.; **b**, with adv., (a) of manner, sic est, Cic.; *mihi pulchre est* or *pulchre est mihi*, Cic.; (β) of place or time, *sunt procul ab huius aetatis memoria*, Cic.; **c**, with genit. or abl., to be of a certain nature or kind; (a) with genit., *summi ut sint laboris*, Cic.; esp., *magni, tanti*, etc., *esse (pretii)*, to be of high or of such value, etc., Cic.; *frumentum fuit tanti*, Cic.; (β) with abl., *aegro corpore esse*, to be ill, Cic.; *simus cā mente*, so disposed, Cic.; **d**, with genit. to express belonging to, (a) to be one's own, to belong to; *Gallia est Ariovisti*, Caes.; (β) to be devoted to; *me Pompeii totum esse*, Cic.; (γ) to be a mark of; to be the nature of, to be characteristic of; *cuiusvis hominis est errare*, Cic.; so with poss. pron., *est tuum videre*, Cic.; **e**, with genit. of gerund., to serve for, have for its object; *quod conservandae libertatis fuerat*, Sall.; **f**, with dat. to express object, (a) to be in the place of, to be; *Romam caput Latii esse*, Liv.; (β) to be capable of; *non esse solvendo*, Cic.; (γ) to be, to prove; *impedimento esse alicui*, Cic.; **g**, with ad and the acc., to be serviceable for; *res quae sunt ad incendia*, Caes.; **h**, with de and the abl., to treat of, be about; *is liber, qui est de animo*, Cic.; *id est, hoc est, that is*, or sometimes which is as much as to say, Cic. (archaic forms, *escunt* = *erunt*, ap. Cic.; *suat* = *sit*, Verg.; *fuimus* = *fui*, ap. Cic.).

sumen -inis, n. (= *sugmen*, from *sugo*). **I.** a teat, pap., Lucil. **II.** Esp., the udder of a sow (esteemed a delicacy by the Romans); **1**, lit., Plaut.; **2**, meton., a sow, pig, Juv.

summa -ae, f. (*summus*), the highest. **I.** the highest place; *qui vobis summam ordinis consilii concedunt*, Cic. **II.** the chief matter, main thing, most important point. **A.** Gen., *ipsae summae rerum atque sententiae*, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1**, the whole, totality; *exercitus*, Caes.; *belli, supreme command*, Caes.; *rerum* or *omnium rerum*, the highest power, Cic.; *ad summam*, adv. in a word, in short, Cic.; so in *summa*, on the whole, Cic.; **2**, the sum total of an amount; *equitum magnum numerum ex omni summa separare*, Cic.; so esp., **a**, a sum of money; *hac summa redempti*, Cic.; **b**, a mass, quantity; *praedae*, Cic.

Summanus -i, m. an old Roman deity, to whom lightning by night were ascribed, Cic.

summārium -ii, n. (*summa*), an epitome, abridgment, summary, Sen.

summas -ātis, c. (*summus*), of high birth, noble, illustrious, Plaut.

summātim, adv. (*summa*), slightly, summarily, briefly; *quae longiorem orationem desiderant summātim perscere*, Cic.

summātus -ūs, m. (*summus*), the chief authority, Lucr.

summē, adv. (*summus*), in the highest degree, extremely; *officiosus*, Cic.; *contendere*, Cic.

summergo = *submergo* (q.v.).

sumministro = *subministro* (q.v.).

summissē = *submis*se (q.v.).

summissim = *submissim* (q.v.).

summissio = *submissio* (q.v.).

summissus = *submissus* (q.v.).

summitto = *submitto* (q.v.).

Summoeniam -ii, n. (*sub* and *moenia*), a place in Rome frequented by common prostitutes; hence, adj., **Summoenianus** -a -um, relating to the *Summoenium*.

summolestē = *submolestē* (q.v.).

summolestus = *submolestus* (q.v.).

summonēo = *submoneo* (q.v.).

summōpēre, adv. (= *summo opere*), very much, exceedingly, Cic.

summōrōsus = *submōrosus* (q.v.).

summōtor = *submotor* (q.v.).

summōvēo = *submoveo* (q.v.).

summūla -ae, f. (*dim.* of *summa*), a little sum, Sen.

summūa -a -um, superl. of *superus* (q.v.).

summutō = *submutō* (q.v.).

sumo, *sumpsi*, *sumptum*, 3. (*sub* and *emo*), to take, lay hold of. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *fustem*, Plaut.; *legem in manus*, Cic.; *pecuniam mutuum*, to borrow, Cic. **B.** Esp., **a**, to take for use, to put on; *calceos et vestimenta*, Cic.; **b**, to buy; *genus signorum*, Cic.; or, to hire; *navem*, Cic.; **c**, to take, apply, employ; *operam*, Ter. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., *tempus cibi*, Liv.; *supplicium*, to punish, Liv. **B.** Esp., **a**, to choose, pick out, select; *sibi studium philosophiae*, Cic.; *diem ad deliberandum*, Caes.; **b**, to take in hand, to begin; *bellum*, Sall.; *inimicitias*, Cic.; **c**, in discourse, (a) to mention; *homines notos*, Cic.; (β) to assume, assert, maintain; *beatos esse deos sumpsi*, Cic.; **d**, to assume; *arrogantiam sibi*, Cic.; **e**, to arrogate to oneself, take upon oneself; *sibi partes imperatorias*, Cic.; *mihi non tantum sumo*, Cic.

sumptio -ōnis, f. (*sumo*), the premiss of a syllogism, Cic.

sumptio, 1. (*intens.* of *sumo*), to take in large quantities, Plin.

sumptuarius -a -um (*sumptus*), of or relating to expense, sumptuary; *lex*, Cic.; *rationes*, Cic.

sumptuosē, adv. with compar. (*sumptuosus*), in a costly, expensive manner, sumptuously, Cic.

sumptuosus -a -um (*sumptus*). **I.** Of things, costly, expensive, dear, sumptuous; *cena*, Cic.; *ludi sumptuosiores*, Cic. **II.** Of persons, extravagant, prodigal; *homo*, Cic.

sumptus -ūs, m. (*sumo*), cost, expense; *sumptum facere in rein*, or *impendere*, or *insumere*, or *ponere*, Cic.; *sumptu ne parcas*, Cic.; *suo sumptu fungi officio*, Cic.; plur., *minuendi sunt sumptus*, Cic. (*dat.*, often *sumptu*, Cic.).

Sūnion (-ium) -ii, n. (*Σούνιον*), a promontory forming the most southerly point of Attica, now Capo Colomni, with a temple of Athena and a town of the same name.

sūo, *sūi*, *sūtum*, 3. to sew, sew together, stitch together, join together; *tegumenta corporum vel texta vel sutā*, Cic.

sūopte, v. suus.

sūōvetaurilia (*sūōvītaurilia*) -ium, n. (*sus*, *cvis* and *taurus*), a purificatory sacrifice of a pig, a sheep, and a bull, Liv.

supellex -lectilis, abl. *lectile* and *lectili*, f. furniture. **I.** Lit., household furniture; *multa et lauta supellex*, Cic. **II.** Fig., ornament, equipment; *amicos parare, optinam vitae supellectilem*, Cic.; *oratoria quasi supellex*, Cic.

1. sūper -a -um, v. *superus*.

2. sūper (*ὑπέρ*). **I.** Adv., **1**, of place; **a**, over, above, on the top of; *eo super tigna bipedalia inieciunt*, Caes.; **b**, = *ἀνωθεν*, from above; *superque immane barathrum cernatur*, Verg.; **2**, of other relations; **a**, besides; *super quam*, moreover, Liv.; *dederatque super*, Ov.; **b**, thereupon; *super tales effundit voces*, Verg.; **c**, beyond, more; *super quam*, more than, Hor.; *satis superque dixi*, enough and more than enough, Cic.; **d**, over and above; *quid super sanguinis (esse)*, Liv. **II.** Prep. with abl. and acc. **A.** With abl., **1**, of place, over, above; *ensi*

super-cervice pendet; Hor.; 2, of time, *during*; nocte super media, Verg.; 3, of relation, *concerning, about*; hac super re scribam ad te, Cic.; 4, of measure, *beyond*; super his, Hor. **B.** With acc., 1, of place, *over, above*; a, to express remaining over an object, super aspitem assidère, Cic.; aqua super montium juga concreta erat, Liv.; b, of position, (a) *over, above*; super templum circaque, Liv.; (b) *beyond*; super Numidiam Gaetulos accipimus, Sall.; c, of motion, *over or beyond a place*; super Sunium navigans, Liv.; 2, of degree, *beyond, over, above*; a, lit., super ceteros honores, Liv.; super cetera, Liv.; vulnus super vulnus, *wound on wound, one wound after another*, Liv.; b, transf., of superiority, *beyond, more than*; aetas et forma et super omnia Romanorum nomen te ferociorem facit, above all, Liv. (super sometimes put after its case in Lucr., Verg., and Tac.).

supĕrā (sc. parte) = supra. **I.** Adv. = over, Lucr. **II.** Prep. with acc., over, Lucr.

supĕrābilis -e (supero). **I.** that can be *usurped*; murus, Liv. **II.** that can be *conquered*; non est per vim superabilis ulli, Ov.; nullis casibus superabiles Romani, Tac.

supĕraddo -addidi -additum, 3. to add over and above, *superadd*, Verg.

supĕrādornātus -a -um (super and adorno), adorned on the surface, Sen.

supĕrans -antis, p. adj., only in compar. and superl., *prevailing*; superantior ignis, Lucr.

supĕrātor -ōris, m. (supero), one who overcomes, a conqueror, Ov.

supĕrbē, adv. (superbus), *proudly, haughtily*; superbe et crudeliter imperare, Caes.; legatos appellare superbe, Cic.; preces superbissime repudiare, Cic.

supĕrbia -ae, f. (superbus), *pride*. **I.** In a bad sense, *pride, haughtiness*; often with arrogantia and insolentia, Cic.; superbiam ponere, lay aside, Hor. **II.** In a good sense, *lofty spirit, honourable pride*; sume superbiam, Hor.

supĕrbībo, 3. to drink upon, Plin.

supĕrbificus -a -um (superbus and facio), making proud, making haughty, Sen.

supĕrbio, 4. (superbus). **I.** to be proud, haughty, to pride oneself on; with abl., formā, Ov.; foll. by quod, Tac. **II.** Transf., of things, to be splendid, *superb*, Prop.

supĕrbus -a -um (super) = υπερήφανος, raising oneself above others, proud. **I.** In a bad sense, 1, lit., of persons, *proud, haughty*; a, absol., superbum se praebuit in fortuna, Cic.; superbiorum te pecunia facit, Cic.; superbissima familia, Cic.; surname of the younger Tarquinius, last king of Rome, Cic.; b, with abl., *proud of*; pecunia, Hor.; 2, transf., of things or abstract subjects, oculi, Ov.; aures, Liv.; virtus, Cic.; iudicium aurium superbissimum, Cic. **II.** In a good sense, 1, of persons, *distinguished, remarkable*; Atridae, Hor.; 2, of things, *brilliant, magnificent, splendid*; triumphus, Hor.

supĕrciliōsus -a -um (supercilium), severe, gloomy, Sen.

supĕrciliū -ii, n. the eyebrow; plur. (and often sing. in collective sense), the eyebrows. **I.** A. Lit., a, sing., altero ad mentum depresso supercilio, Cic.; b, plur., superciliorum aut remissio aut contractio, Cic.; capite et superciliis rasis, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, the eyebrows contracted = gloom, severity, sternness; superciliis severi matrona, Ov.; quid de supercilio dicam, quod tum hominibus non supercilium sed pignus reipublicae videbatur, Cic.; b, *pride, arrogance*; hunc Capuae Campano supercilio ac regio spiritu quum videremus, Cic. **II.** Transf. (like ὑπερύς,

and English brow), the projecting part of any object, ridge, summit; tramitis, Verg.; tumuli, Liv.

supĕrcurro, 3. to run beyond, surpass, Plin.

supĕrēdo, 3. to eat upon or after, Plin.

supĕrēminēo, 2. to project over, overtop; omnes viros, Verg.

supĕrēmōrior, 3. dep. to die upon, Plin.

supĕrēro -tūli -lātum -ferre, to carry over, bear over, Plin.

supĕrficies -ei, f. (super and facies), the top, surface, superficies of anything. **I.** Gen., testudinum, Plin. **II.** Esp., legal t.t., something (e.g., a building) placed on the ground so as to become attached to it, Cic.

supĕrfio -fiēri, to be over and above, Plaut.

supĕrfixus -a -um, fixed on the top, Liv.

supĕrflorescens -entis, blooming all over, Plin.

supĕrfliūtas -ātis, f. (superfluous), superfluity, Plin.

supĕrfliū -fluxi, 3. to flow over, overflow. **I.** Lit., of water, superfluentes Nili receptacula, Tac. **II.** Transf., a, ut nos superfluentes juvenili quadam dicendi impunitate et licentia reprimeret, Cic.; b, to be in superfluity, be superfluous, Tac.

supĕrfliūs -a -um (superfluo), overflowing, superfluous, Sen.

supĕrfundo -fudi -fūsum, 3. **I.** to pour over, pour upon; 1, lit., a, of water, superfundi, middle, to overflow, spread itself over; circus Tiberi superfuso irrigatus, Liv.; b, of other things, to spread about, throw about; magnam vim telorum, Tac.; pass., superfundi, as middle, to be poured on, to run on; hostes superfusi, rushing in numbers, Liv.; 2, transf., superfundere se, to spread itself out, spread; superfudit se (regnum Macedoniae) in Asiam, Liv. **II.** to cover with anything, Tac.

supĕrgrēdiōr -gressus sum -grēdi, 3. dep. (super and gradior), to go over or beyond, overstep; fig., to exceed, surpass; aetatis suae feminas pulchritudine, Tac.

supĕri, v. superus.

supĕrilligo, 1. to bind on, bind over, Plin.

supĕrimminēo, 2. to overhang, Verg.

supĕrimpendens -entis (super and impendo), overhanging, Cat.

supĕrimplēo, 2. to fill quite full, Verg.

supĕrimpōno (-pōsi) -pōsitum, 3. to lay over, place upon; saxum ingens machinā, by means of a machine, Liv.; monumento (dat.), statuiam, Liv.

supĕrincidens -entis, falling from above, Liv.

supĕrincūbans -antis, lying over or upon; superincubans Romanus, Liv.

supĕrincumbo -cūbui, 3. to lie on, lie over, Ov.

supĕrindūo -ui -ūtum, 3. to put on over, Suet.

supĕringĕro (-gessi) -gestum, 3. to throw upon, heap upon, Plin.

supĕrinjicio -jēci -jectum, 3. to throw over, throw upon; raras irondes, Verg.

supĕrinl . . . v. superill . . .

supĕrim . . . v. superim . . .

supĕrinp . . . v. superimp . . .

supĕrinsterno -stravi -stratum, 3. to spread over, lay over; tabulas, Verg.

supĕrintĕgo, 3. to cover over, Plin.

superior -ōris, comp. of **superus** (q.v.).
superjacio -jēci -jectum (-jactum), 3. **I.** to throw over, throw upon; membra superjecta cum tua veste foveat, Ov. **II.** to throw over, flow over; scopulos superjacet unda pontus, Verg. **III.** to exceed, go beyond; fidem augendo, Liv. (partic. also superjactus, Sall., Tac.).

superjacto, 1. to spring over, leap over, Plin.
superjectio -ōnis, f. (superjacio), a throwing over; fig., exaggeration, hyperbole, Quint.

superjumentarius -ii, m. the chief groom, head of the drivers of beasts of burden, Suet.

superlabor, 3. to glide, slide over, Liv.

superlatio -ōnis, f. (superfero), rhet. t.t., exaggeration, hyperbole; veritatis, Cic.

superlatus -a -um, p. adj. (from superfero), exaggerated, hyperbolic; verba, Cic.

superlino -lēvi -litum, 3. to smear over, besmear, Plin.

supermando, 3. to chew upon or after anything, Plin.

supermeo, 1. to go over, pass over, Plin.

supernas -ātis (supernus), belonging to the upper country, esp. to the upper (i.e. the Adriatic) sea, Plin.

supernato, 1. to swim upon, swim over, Sen.

supernatus -a -um, growing over, Plin.

supernē, adv. (supernus), upwards; **a**, from above, Liv.; **b**, on the upper side, above, Hor.

supernus -a -um (super), above, over, on the upper side, on the top; Tusculum, lying high, Hor.; numen, celestial, Ov.

supero, 1. (super). **I.** Intransit., to be above; hence, 1, to over-top, project; **a**, lit., superant capite et cervicibus altis, Verg.; **b**, trans., (a) milit. t.t., to have the upper hand, to be conqueror, to conquer; virtute facile, Caes.; per biduum equestri proelio, Caes.; (β) in other relations, to have the upper hand, have the preference, be superior, overcome, surpass; superat sententia, Caes.; tantum superantibus malis, Liv.; totidem formā superante juvencae, of surpassing beauty, Verg.; 2, to be remaining; **a**, to abound, be in abundance; partem superare mendosum est, Cic.; superante multitudine, Liv.; **b**, to remain, to be over; si quod superaret pecuniae retulisses, Cic.; esp. (with, or poet. without vitā), to remain in life, to survive, live; ut eorum vitā superavit, Caes.; superatne et vescitur aurā? Verg.; **c**, to be too much; quae Jugurthae fesso et majoribus astricto superaverant, Sall.; **d**, to flow over with, overflow with; victor superans animis, Verg. **II.** Transit., 1, to rise above, surmount, overtop, mount, ascend; montes, Verg.; summas ripas fluminis, Caes.; hence, trans., to overtop; turris superat fontis fastigium, Caes.; 2, **a**, to sail by, to round; promontorium, Liv.; **b**, trans., (a) to penetrate to; clamor superat inde castra hostium, Liv.; (β) inet., to surpass, excel, exceed; aliquem doctrinā, Cic.; omnes in re, Cic.; (γ) to overcome, conquer; bello superatos esse Arvernos a Q. Fabio Maximo, Caes.; fig., injurias fortunae facile veterum philosophorum praeceptis, Cic.

superobruo -ni -ūtum, 3. to cover over, Prop.

superpendens -entis, overhanging; saxum, Liv.

superpono -pōsi -pōsitum, 3. **I.** to lay, place, put over, or upon; superpositum capiti decus, Liv. **II.** to set over, put in a station of authority; in maritimam regionem superpositus, Liv.

superrāsus -a -um, shaved, scraped above, Plin.

superscando (superscendo), 3. to climb up, climb over; superscandens vigilam strato somno corpora, Liv.

superscribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. to write over or upon, Suet.

supersedeo -sēdi -sessum, 3. **I.** to sit above, sit upon, Suet. **II.** Fig., to be above anything, refrain from doing anything, omit, leave off; with abl., hoc labore, Cic.; proelio, Caes.; with infin., loqui apud vos, Liv.

superstagno, 1. to spread out into a lake, Tac.

supersterno -strāvi -strātum, 3. to strew, spread over or upon; superstratis Gallorum cumulis, Liv.

superstes -stis (super and sto). **I.** standing near, present, witnessing; suis utrisque superstibus praesentibus (old legal formula), ap. Cic. **II.** surviving, living beyond another; (a) with dat., ut soli sibi liberi superstites essent, Cic.; (β) with genit., alterius vestrum superstes, Liv.; aliquem non solum vitae, sed etiam dignitatis suae superstitem relinque, Cic.

superstitio -ōnis, f. (super and sisto). **I.** superstition, superstitious fear, fanaticism; 1, lit., anilis, Cic.; capti quādam superstitione animi, Cic.; superstitionem tollere, Cic.; 2, meton., a binding, awe-inspiring oath; una superstitione superis quae reddita divis, Verg. **II.** external religious observance; quāenam illa superstitio, quod numen, interrogat, Cic.; in plur. = religious observances or ceremonies; hostes operati superstitionibus, Liv.

superstitiosē, adv. (superstitiosus), superstitiously, Cic.

superstitiosus -a -um (superstitio). **I.** superstitious; philosophi, Cic. **II.** prophetic, Plaut.

superstito, 1. (superstes). **I.** Transit., to preserve alive, Enn. **II.** Intransit., to be over and above, remain, Plaut.

supersto -stēti, 1. to stand over or upon; with dat., corporibus, Liv.; with acc., aliquem, Verg.; absol., Liv.

superstruo -struxi -structum, 3. to build over or upon, Tac.

supersum -fui -esse, to be over and above, either as remnant or as superfluity. **A.** As remnant, to be left, remain; **a**, of things, duae partes, quae mihi supersunt illustrandae, Cic.; biduum supererat, Cic.; quod superest, the rest, Verg.; quod superest, as for the rest, Cic.; superest, foll. by infin., Liv., Ov.; **b**, of persons, (a) to be left, to remain; et superesse videt de tot modo millibus unum, Ov.; perexigua pars illius exercitus superest, Caes.; (β) to survive; alieui, Liv.; pugnae, Liv. **B.** to be superfluous, abound; vereor ne jam superesse mihi verba putes, quae dixeram defutura, Cic.; in a bad sense, to be superfluous, to be redundant; ut neque absit quidquam neque supersit, Cic.

supertēgo -texi -tectum, 3. to cover over, Tib.

superurgēo, 2. to press from above, Tac.

superus (rarely **supēr**) -a -um (from adv. super), compar., **superior**; superl., **superimus**, **supremus** and **summus**. **I.** Posit., **superus** -a -um, upper, the upper, higher; 1, gen., res superae, Cic.; mare superum, the upper sea, i.e., the Adriatic Sea, Cic.; 2, esp., of things on or above the earth, superis ab oris, from the upper world, Verg.; hence, subst., **a**, **superi** -ōrum, m.; (a) the gods above, Verg.; (β) the men on the earth; ad superos flet, Verg., **b**, **supera** -ōrum, n. the heights; supera alta, the heights of heaven, Verg. **II.** Compar., **superior** -ōria,

m. and f., sup̄erius -ōris, n. higher, upper, and partit., the upper or higher part of anything; **I. lit., a., of place, pars collis, Caes.; domus, Cic.; ex loco superiore, from a higher place, Caes.; de loco superiore dicere, from the tribunal, as praetor, Cic.; de loco superiore agere, from the speaker's tribune, Cic.; et ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones, utterances on the tribunal and in private life, Cic.; b., in writing, scriptura superior, preceding, Cic.; 2, transf., a., of time, earlier, prior, former, past; and, as applied to human life, older; annus, Cic.; nox, night before last, Cic.; omnes aetatis superioris, of advanced age, Caes.; b., of rank, higher; superioris ordinis nonnulli, Caes.; c., of power, importance, etc., higher, more distinguished; (a) absol., aliquis superior, a distinguished person, Cic.; milit. t. t., discessit superior, gained the advantage, Nep.; (β) with abl. loco, fortunā, famā, Cic.; facilitate et humanitate superior, Cic. **III.****

Superl., A. sup̄remus -a -um, the highest, uppermost; **1, lit., of place, montes, Verg.; 2, transf., a., in time or succession, the last; (a) nox, Verg.; sole supremo, on the setting of the sun, Hor.; adv., supremum, for the last time, Ov.; (β) of or relating to the end of life; dies, the day of death, Cic.; honor, the last rites, Verg.; subst., sup̄rema -ōrum, n., (aa) death, Ov., Tac.; (ββ) funeral rites, Tac.; b., highest, greatest, most extreme; supplicium, Cic.; ventum est ad supremum, the end is reached, Verg. **B. summus -a -um (for sup-mus), the highest, uppermost, and partit. = the highest part of, the top;** **1, lit., of place, summum jugum montis, Caes.; partit., summa urbs, the highest part of the city, Cic.; in summa sacra via, at the top of the sacra via, Cic.; subst., summum -i, n. the highest point; a summo, Cic.; summum tecti, Verg.; 2, transf., a., of the voice, the highest, loudest; vox summa, Hor.; b., of time or succession, the last; dies, Verg.; senectus, extreme old age, Cic.; c., in rank, value, estimation, the highest, most distinguished, most valuable, most important, greatest, best; (a) of things, deorum summus erga vos amor, Cic.; summo studio, with the greatest zeal, Cic.; summa salus reipublicae, Cic.; quo res summa loco, how is it with the state? Verg.; adv., summum, at the most; quatuor aut summum quinque, Cic.; (β) of persons, highest, most elevated, most distinguished; optimus et supremus vir, Cic.; poet. neut. plur., summā ducum Atrides, the chief person, Ov.****

supervacaneus -a -um, superfluous, unnecessary, useless; litterae, Cic.; opus, done at leisure hours, Cic.

supervacūus -a -um, superfluous, unnecessary, useless, needless; metus, Ov.

supervādo, 3. to go over, surmount; ruinas, Liv.

supervēhor -vectus sum, 3. dep: to ride, sail, pass over, sail by; promunturium Calabriae, Liv.

supervēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. I. to come over; unda supervenit undam, Hor. II. to come up; a., legatī supervenit, Liv.; b., to come upon unexpectedly; with dat., huic laetitia, Liv.

supervēntus -ūs, m. (supervēnio), a coming up, arrival, Tac.

supervivo -vixi, 3. to survive, Suet.

supervōlto, 1. to fly over; sua tecta alis, Verg.

supervōlo, 1. to fly over, fly above, Verg.; totum orbem, Ov.

sup̄intas -ātis, f. (supinus), a bending backwards, a lying with the body bent back, Quint.

sup̄ino, 1. (supinus), to bend, stretch backwards, to throw back; nasum nidore sup̄inor,

I sniff up, Hor.; poet., glebas, to turn over, Verg.

sup̄inus -a -um (root SUP, Gr. ὑν-ριος), bent backwards, inclined backwards, lying on the back.

I. Lit., A. Gen., motus corporis pronus, obliquus, supinus, Cic.; manus supinas ad caelum tendere, spread out with the palm upwards, Verg. B. Esp.; 1, going backwards, returning; nec redit in fontes unda supina suos, Ov.; 2, of localities, sloping, spread out, outstretched; collis, Verg.; vallis, Liv. II. Fig., 1, of character, careless, heedless, negligent, supine, Juv.; 2, proud, arrogant, Mart.

suppallor, 1. dep. to stroke, caress, flatter a little, Plaut.

suppar -pāris (sub and par), almost equal, nearly contemporary with; huic aetati suppare, Alcibiades, Critias, Cic.

suppārāsitor, 1. dep. (sub and parāsitor), to flatter a little like a parasite, Plaut.

suppārūm (sīpārūm and sīphārūm) -i, n. and suppārus (sīphārus) -i, m. (σίφαρος). I. a linen garment usually worn by women, Plaut. II. a topsail, Sen.

suppeditatio -ōnis, f. (suppedito), an abundant provision, superfluity; bonorum, Cic.

suppedito, 1. I. Intransit., 1, to abound, be in abundance, be at hand, be in store; ne chartam quidem suppeditare, Cic.; cui si vita suppeditavisset, had lasted longer, Cic.; 2, to be in sufficient quantity, suffice; ad cultum, Cic. II. Transit., 1, to provide, supply, offer, give abundantly; (a) with acc., alicui frumentum, Cic.; cibos, Cic.; (β) with dat., to support, stand by; alicui, Cic.; 2, suppeditari aliquā re, to be provided with, Cic.

supernātus -a -um (sub and perna), lamed in the hip; transf., alnus supernata securi, kevon down, Cat.

suppētiaē -ārūm, f. (suppēto), help, aid, assistance, only in nom. and acc., Plaut.

suppētior, 1. dep. (suppētiaē), to come to help, assist, Cic. (?)

suppēto -īvi and -īi -itum, 3. (sub and peto). A. to be in store, be in hand; ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat, Caes.; at mihi ad remunerandum nihil suppetat praeter voluntatem, Cic.; si vita suppetet, if I live so long, Cic.; of materials for a speech, vererer ne mihi crimina non suppetere, Cic. B. Transf., to suffice, be enough, correspond with; ut quotidianis sumptibus copiae suppetant, Cic.

suppilo, 1. (sub and *pilo, whence compilo), to steal secretly, filch; and, with personal object, to pluck, fleece, Plaut.

suppingo -pēgi -pactum, 3. (sub and pango), to fasten underneath, Plaut.

supplanto, 1. (sub and planta), to throw down a person by tripping up his heels; aliquem, Cic.

supplaudo = supplodo (q. v.).

supplémentum -i, n. (suppleo), a filling up, supply, supplement; milit. t. t., a recruiting of troops, a body of recruits, reinforcements; exercitūs, Liv.; supplementum scribere legionibus, Cic.; supplementa distribuere, Liv.

supplēo -plēvi -plētum, 2. (sub and pleo), to fill up, make full, complete, supply. I. Lit., sanguine venas, Ov.; inania moenia, to people, Ov. II. Transf., to fill up something that is wanting, make good, repair; bibliothecam, Cic.; milit. t. t., to recruit, fill up the number of; legiones, Liv.

supplex -plīcis; abl. -plīce and -plīci, genit. plur. -plīcum and (rarely) -plīcium (sub and plico,

thus lit., bending the knee), hence, *humbly entreating, supplicating, suppliant*; *supplex* te ad pedes abieciēbas, Cic.; *transf.*, of things, multis et supplicibus verbis, Cic.; with *dat.*, alicui fieri or esse supplicem, Cic.; with *possess. pron.* or *genit.* of person besought, vester est supplex, Cic.; *miseri cordiae vestrae*, Cic.

supplicatio -ōnis, *f.* (supplicio), a solemn public thanksgiving, a religious festival or fast on some public success or misfortune; ad omnia pulvinaria supplicationem decernere, Cic.; prodigiorum avertendandorum causā supplicationes in biduum decernere, Liv.

suppliciter, *adv.* (supplex), *suppliantly*, *humbly*; respondere, Cic.

supplicium -ii, *n.* (supplex), a kneeling down, either for entreaty or to receive punishment. Hence, *I. a humble entreaty*; a, of the gods, prayer; precibus supplicisque deos placare, Liv.; b, *humble entreaty* of men; fatigati supplicis regis, Sall. *II. punishment, penalty, torture, esp., capital punishment*; 1, *lit.*, sumere supplicium de aliquo, to inflict upon, Cic.; ad ultimum supplicium progredi, Caes.; hence *transf.*, torture, pain; satis supplicii tulisse, Caes.; 2, *meton.*, wounds, marks of mutilation; dira tegens supplicia, Verg.

supplicio, 1. (supplex), to fall down on the knees before. *I. Gen.*, to beseech *humbly, entreat suppliantly*; alicui publice, Cic.; Caesari or senatui pro aliquo, Cic. *II. to pray to the gods, supplicate, worship*; per hostias diis, Sall.

supplodo (supplaudo) -plōsi -plōsum, 3. (sub and plaudo), to stamp; pedem, Cic.

supplōsis -ōnis, *f.* (supplodo), a stamping; pedis, Cic.

suppoenitet, 2. *impers.* (sub and poenitet), it repents *somehow*; with *acc.* of pers. and *genit.* of thing, illum furoris, Cic.

suppono -pōsi (pōsi, Plaut.) -pōsitum (syncop. partic., suppositus, Verg.), 3. *I. to put, place, lay under*; 1, *lit.*, ova gallinis, Cic.; aliquem tumulo or terrae, to bury, Ov.; terrae dentes vepres, to sow, Ov.; 2, *fig.*, to subject; se criminibus, Cic. *II. to put under something*; 1, *lit.*, falcem maturis aristis, Verg.; 2, *fig.*, a, to add, annex; generi partes, Cic.; b, to place after, to esteem less; Latio Samon, Ov. *III. to put in the place of a person or thing*; 1, *gen.*, aliquem in alicuius locum, Cic.; 2, to substitute that which is not genuine, to counterfeit, forge; testamenta falsa, Cic.

supporto, 1. (sub and porto), to bring, bear, carry, convey to; frumentum, Caes.; omnia inde in castra, Liv.

suppositicius -a -um (suppono), 1, put in the place of another, substituted, Mart.; 2, supposititious, not genuine, Varr.

suppositio -ōnis, *f.* (suppono), the substitution of one child for another, Plaut.

suppositrix -triciis, *f.* (suppono), she that substitutes; puerorum, Plaut.

suppostus, *v.* suppono.

suppressio -ōnis, *f.* (supprimo), embezzlement; judiciales (sc. pecuniae), Cic.

suppressus -a -um, *p. adj.* (from supprimo), of the voice, low, subdued; vox, Cic.; orator suppressor ut voce, sic etiam oratione, Cic.

supprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. (sub and premo), to press down, press under. *I. navem*, to sink, Liv. *II. a*, to hold back, check, restrain; hostem nostros insequentem, Caes.; vocem, Ov.; iram, to check, suppress, Liv.; b, to keep from publicity, keep back, suppress, conceal; famam decreti, Liv.; pecuniam, nummos, to embezzle, Cic.

suppromus -i, *m.* (sub and promus), aa under-buller, Plaut.

suppudet, 2. *impers.* (sub and pudet), to be somewhat ashamed; me alicuius, I am somewhat ashamed of; eorum (librorum) me suppudebat, Cic.

suppuratio -ōnis, *f.* (suppuro), a purulent ulcer, suppuratio, Plin.

suppuratorius -a -um (suppuro), of or relating to an ulcer, Plin.

suppuro, 1. (sub and pus). *I. Intransit.*, to form matter, suppurate. *II. Transit.*, to cause to suppurate; hence, **suppuratus** -a -um, suppurated, full of ulcerous sores, Plin. *Subst.*, **suppurata** -ōrum, *n.* sores, Plin.

supputo, 1. (sub and puto), 1, to cut, prune beneath, Cato; 2, to count up, compute; with *rel. sent.*, et sibi quid sit utile sollicitis supputat articulis, Ov.

suprā, *adv.* and *prep.* (for superā, sc. parte, from superus). *I. Adv.*, with *compar.*, 1, of place, a, above, over, on the top; omnia haec, quae supra et subter, unum esse, Cic.; et mare quod supra teneant, quodque alluit infra, Verg.; toto vertice supra est, is taller, Verg.; b, in writing or discourse, before, above; ut supra dixi, Cic.; uti supra demonstravimus, Caes.; 2, of time, before, previously; pauca supra repetere, Sall.; 3, of degree, a, *lit.*, more, beyond; supra adiacere, to offer more, Cic.; b, *transf.*, beyond, further; ita accurate ut nihil possit supra, Cic.; supra deos lacessere, Hor.; supra quam, more than; rem supra feret quam fieri potest, Cic. *II. Prep.* with *acc.*, 1, of place, a, with verbs of rest, above, over; supra subterque terram per dies quindecim pugnatum est, Liv.; of position at table, accumbere supra aliquem, Cic.; fig., supra caput esse, to be over a person's head, to be a burden, to be vexatious; ecce supra caput homo levis, Cic.; b, with verbs of motion, (a) over, beyond; fera saltu supra venabula fertur, Verg.; (b) up to; nec exissent unquam supra terram, Verg.; (γ) above; supra aliquem transire, to surpass, Verg.; 2, of time, before; supra hanc memoriam, Caes.; 3, of degree, a, *lit.*, more than, above; supra millia viginti, Liv.; b, *transf.*, (a) above, beyond; supra modum, Liv.; supra vires, Hor.; (β) besides; supra belli Latini metum id quoque accesserat quod, etc., Liv.

suprascando, 3. to climb over, surmount; fines, Liv.

suprēmus, etc., *v.* superus.

1. **sūra** -ae, *f.* the calf of the leg, Ov.

2. **Sūra** -ae, *m.*, P. Cornelius Lentulus, fellow-conspirator with Catiline.

surreulaceus -a -um (surreulus), woody, Plin.

surreulārius -a -um (surreulus), of or relating to young shoots, Varr.

surreulōsus -a -um (surreulus), woody, like wood, Plin.

surreūlus -i, *m.* (dim. of surus), a young shoot, sprout, sucker. *I. Gen.*, Verg.; surreulum, defringere (as a sign of taking possession), Cic. *II. Esp.*, a sap for planting, Cic.

surdaster -tra -trum (surdus), somewhat deaf, Cic.

surditas -ātis, *f.* (surdus), deafness, Cic.

surdus -a -um, *deaf*. *I. Lit.*, Cic.; prov. surdis canere, to sing to deaf ears, Verg.; haud surdis auribus dicta, Liv. *II. Transf.*, A. Act., 1, *deaf* = not willing to hear, insensible; per numquam surdos in tua vota deos, Ov.; **surdus**, ad omnia solatia aures, Liv.; leges rem surdam

esse. Liv.; 2, *deus* = not understanding; in horum sermone surdi, Cic. **B.** Pass., not heard, still, silent; lyra, Prop.; gratia, Ov.

Surēna -ae, m. a grand vizier, prime minister among the Parthians, Tac.

surgo = subrigo (q.v.).

surpūit, **surpuerat**, **surpere**, **surpita**, v. **surpicio**.

surrādo = subrado (q.v.).

surrancidus = subrancidus (q.v.).

surrancus = subrancus (q.v.).

surrēmigo = subremigo (q.v.).

Surrentum -i, n. a town in Campania, now Sorrento. Hence, **Surrentinus** -a -um, **Surrentine**.

surrēpo = subrepro (q.v.).

surrepticius = subrepticus (q.v.).

surridēo = subrideo (q.v.).

surridicūle = subridicule (q.v.).

surrigūus = subriguus (q.v.).

surringor = subringor (q.v.).

surrīpio -rīpui -reptum, 3. (sub and rapio), to take away secretly, to steal, filch, pilfer. **I.** Lit., vasa ex privato sacro, Cic.; filium ex custodia, Liv.; Parmam, conquer by cunning, Cic.; of plagiarism, a Naevio vel sumpsiisti multa, si fateris, vel, si negas, surripisti, Cic. **II.** Fig., a, aliquid spatii, Cic.; -virtus nec eripi nec surripi potest, Cic.; b, surripi of an accused person, to be rescued from punishment by underhand means, such as bribery, Cic. (syncop. forms, **surpita**, Hor.; **surpuit**, Plaut.; **surpuerat**, Hor.; **surpere**, Lucr.).

surrōgo = subrogo (q.v.).

surrestrāni = subrostrani (q.v.).

surrūbēo = subruceo (q.v.).

surrūbicusundus = subrubicundus (q.v.).

surrūfus = subrufus (q.v.).

surrūo = subruo (q.v.).

surrusticus = subrusticus (q.v.).

surrūtīlus = subrutulus (q.v.).

sursum, adv. (sub and versum). **I.** upwards, on high; sursum deorsum, up and down, backwards and forwards, Cic. **II.** high up, above; nares recte sursum sunt, Cic. (susque deque = sursum deorsum, up and down; prov., de Octavio susque deque (sc. fero or habeo), I do not trouble myself about, Cic.).

sūrs -i, m. a shoot, twig, Varr.

sūs, **sūs**, a. (ūs), 1, a sow, swine, pig, hog, Cic.; 2, a kind of fish, Ov.

suscensēc -censui -censum, 2. to be angry with, to be enraged; a, with dat., alicui vehementer, Cic.; b, with neut. acc., illud vereor ne tibi illum suscensere aliquid suspicōre, Cic.; c, with propter and the acc., Ov.; d, with quia or quod, Cic.; e, with acc. and infin., Liv.

susceptio -ōnis, f. (suscipio), an undertaking; causae, Cic.

suscipio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (subs = sub and capio), to take up or on oneself. **I.** As a bearer. **A.** Lit., to carry, hold upright, Plin. **B.** Fig., 1, to support, defend; aliquem, ap. Cic.; 2, to take upon oneself, a, to undertake a business, begin, take up; esp., of something undertaken voluntarily; negotium, Cic.; personam viri boni, Cic.; sacra peregrina, to adopt, Cic.; b, to suffer, submit to, endure; invidiam, Cic.; dolorem, Cic.; magnam molestiam, Cic. **II.** As a receiver, to take, receive, catch up, **A.** Lit., dominam

ruentem, Verg.; esp., a, aliquem, to take up a new-born child from the ground and so acknowledge it; in lucem editi et suscepti sumus, Cic.; hence, filium, etc.; suscepisse ex aliqua, to have, to beget a child; liberos ex filia libertini suscepisse, Cic.; b, to receive as a citizen, as a scholar, etc.; aliquem in civitatem, Cic. **B.** Fig., a, to receive as true, maintain; quae si suscipimus, Cic.; b, to admit of; consolationem, Cic.; c, to answer, take up the speech, Verg.

suscito, 1. **I.** to lift up. **A.** to raise on high, lift up, Verg.; lintea, Ov. **B.** to cause to rise, to rouse up, awake, cause to stand up; te ab tuis subsellis contra te testem suscitabo, Cic.; of persons sleeping, to arouse; aliquem e somno, Cic.; transf., ignes sopitos, Verg. **II.** to stir up; a, to put in motion, arouse; viros in arma, Verg.; b, to stir up, bring about; Romanum cum Saguntino bellum, Liv.

sūsīnus -a -um (σοῦσινος), made of lilies, Plin.

suspecto, 1. (intens. of suspicio). **I.** to look at, regard, gaze upon carefully, Ter. **II.** to look upon with suspicion, suspect; aliquem, Tac.

1. **suspectus** -a -um, p. adj. (from 1. suspicio), suspected, awakening suspicion; suspectum meis civibus, Cic.; aliquem suspectum habere, to suspect, Caes.; with de and the abl., quum filius patri suspectus esset de noverca, Cic.; with genit., suspectus cupiditatis imperii, Liv.; with infin., suspectus eius consilia fovisse, Tac.

2. **suspectus** -ūs, m. (1. suspicio). **I.** a looking upwards; a, lit., aetherium ad Olympum, Verg.; b, meton., height; turris vasto suspectu, Verg. **II.** Fig., looking up to, honour, respect, esteem, Ov.

suspendiōsus -a -um (suspendium), one who has hanged himself, Plin.

suspendium -ii, n. (suspendo), a hanging of oneself, Cic.; suspendio perire, Cic.; plur., praebuit illa arbor misero suspendia collo, has served for hanging, Ov.

suspendo -pendi -pensum, 3. to hang up. **I.** Lit., a, nidum tigno, Verg.; aliquem arbori infelici, Cic.; aliquem in oleastro, Cic.; se de fleu, Cic.; simply se, to hang oneself, Cic.; partic., **suspensus** -a -um, hanging up, Hor.; b, esp., to suspend as an offering in a temple, consecrate; vestimenta deo maris, Hor. **II.** Transf., **A.** to raise up, make high; tectum turris, Caes.; tellurem sulco tenui, to plough up, Verg. **B.** Transf., to cause to waver, or be uncertain; 1, lit., a, ferre suspensos gradus, uncertain, Ov.; b, esp., to build upon arches, to vault; balneola, Cic.; 2, transf., to support, prop up; ita aedificatum, ut suspendi non posset, Cic.; 3, fig., a, to check, stop, break off; fletum, Ov.; b, to leave undecided; rem medio response, Liv.; c, to leave in uncertainty; animos ficta gravitate, Ov.

suspensus -a -um, p. adj. (from suspendo). **I.** hovering, hanging, suspended; currus in aqua, Cic.; aquila suspensis demissa leuiter alis, Liv. **II.** Fig., a, resting upon, dependent upon; ex bono casu omnia suspensa sunt, Cic.; b, uncertain, doubtful, in suspense, wavering; animus, Cic.; aliquem suspensum tenere, Cic.; c, fearful, anxious, restless; timor, Ov.

suspīcax -ācis (suspīcor), suspicious, awakening suspicion, Tac.

1. **suspīcio** -spexi -spectrum, 3. **I.** Intransit., to look at from below, to look upwards; in caelum, Cic. **II.** Transit., **A.** to look at from below, regard, contemplate; a, lit., caelum, Cic.; b, fig., to look up to, to esteem, respect, honour;

viros, Cic. **B. Esp.**, to suspect; with infin., suspectus regi, et ipse eum suspiciens, novas res cupere, Sall.

2. suspiciō -ōnis, f. **I.** mistrust, suspicion; in qua nulla subest suspicio, Cic.; suspiciōem habere, to suspect, Cic., and, to be suspicious, Cic.; suspicio cadit in aliquem or pertinet ad aliquem, Cic.; est suspicio, foll. by acc and infin., Cic.; suspiciōem alicui dare, Cic.; or afferre, Cic.; or inferre, Cic.; in suspiciōem alicui venire, foll. by acc. and infin., Cic. **II.** Transf., a notion, idea, conception; deorum, Cic.

suspiciōsē, adv. (suspiciosus), in a suspicious manner, suspiciously; aliquid dicere, Cic.; suspiciosius dicere, Cic.

suspiciōsus -a -um (2. suspicio). **I.** cherishing suspicion, suspecting, suspicious; in aliquem, Cic. **II.** exciting suspicion, suspicious, Cic.

suspīcor, 1. dep. (1. suspicio). **I.** to suspect; with acc. of thing, res nefarias, Cic.; with acc. and infin., ea quae fore suspicatus erat, Caes. **II.** Transf., to conjecture, form an opinion, surmise; licet aliquid etiam de Popilii ingenio suspicari, Cic.; quantum ex monumentis suspicari licet, Cic.; with rel. sent., quid sibi impenderet coepit suspicari, Cic.; with acc. and infin., quod valde suspicor fore, Cic.

suspīratiō -ōnis, f. (suspiro), a drawing a deep breath, Plin.

suspīrātus -ūs, m. (suspiro), a deep breath, sigh, Ov.

suspīrīōsus -a -um (suspirium), breathing with difficulty, asthmatic, Plin.

suspīritus -ūs, m. (suspiro), a breathing deeply, a sigh, Cic.

suspīrium -ii, n. (suspiro). **I.** a deep breath, a sigh, Cic. **II.** asthma, difficulty of breathing, Mart.

suspiro, 1. (sub and spiro). **I.** Intransit., to breathe deeply, to sigh; a, occulte, Cic.; b, in aliquo, in aliqua, in aliquam, to sigh for, long for, Ov. **II.** Transit., to breathe forth, sigh forth, long for; amores, Tib.; Chloen, Hor.

susque deque, v. sursum.

sustentācūlum -i, n. (sustento), a prop, support, Tac.

sustentatiō -ōnis, f. (sustento), 1, a delay, deferring; habere aliquam moram et sustentationem, Cic.; 2, as a figure of speech, keeping in suspense, Quint.

sustento, 1. (intens. of sustineo), to hold up, support, sustain. **I.** Lit., fratrem ruentem dextrā, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, to sustain, support, strengthen, maintain; reipublicam, Cic.; imbecillitatem valetudinis tuae, Cic.; 2, to sustain with food or money, maintain, support; se amicorum liberalitate, Cic.; aēr spiritū ductus alit et sustentat animantes, Cic.; 3, to bear, sustain; maerorem tuum, Cic.; absol., in battle, to hold out; aegre sustentatum est, Caes.; 4, to put off, hinder, delay; rem, Cic.; consilio belium, Cic.

sustineō -tūdi -tentum, 2. (subs = sub and teneo), to hold up, support, sustain. **I.** Lit., 1, aēr volatus alitum sustinet, Cic.; se a lapsu, to keep oneself from falling, to keep oneself upright, Liv.; so simply se, Cic.; 2, to carry; bovem, Cic.; of trees, (arbores) sustineant poma, Ov.; 3, to hold back, check, restrain; equum incitatum, Cic.; remos, Cic.; impetum, Cic.; se, to hold oneself back from, refrain from; se ab assensu, Cic. **II.** Fig., 1, a, causam, Cic.; munus in republicā, Cic.; sustines non parvam expectationem, Cic.; eos querentes non sustinuit, could not withstand, Cic.; sustineo, I have the heart to, I can induce myself to; with acc. and infin.,

sustinebunt tales viri se tot senatoribus, tot populorum privatorumque litteris non credidisse, Cic.; b, absol., milit. t. t., to stand one's ground; Brutus Mutinae vix sustinebat, Cic.; 2, to support, maintain, nourish, sustain; ager non amplius hominum quinque millia sustinere potest, Cic.; 3, to put off, delay; solutionem, Cic.; rem in noctem, Liv.; 4, to sustain, support, maintain, preserve; civitatis dignitatem ac decus, Cic.

sustollo, 3. 1, to lift up, raise up, elevate, Ov.; 2, to take off, carry off; filiam, Plaut.

sustringo = substringo (q. v.).

sūsurrator -ōris, m. (susurro), a murmurer, mutterer, ap. Cic.

sūsurre, 1. (susurrus), to murmur, mutter, whisper; of men, Ov.; of bees, to hum, Verg.; of water, Verg.; of the wind, Verg.

1. sūsurrus -i, m. (reduplicated from the root of *συσίζω, συρίζω*), a murmuring, muttering, whispering, humming, buzzing, Cic.

2. sūsurrus -a -um (1. susurrus), whispering, muttering; lingua, Ov.

sūtēla -ae, f. (suo), a sewing together; fig., a cunning trick, artifice, Plaut.

Suthal -ālis, n. a fort in Numidia, perhaps ruins of Guelma.

sūtilla -ae (suo), stitched together, fastened together; cymba, Verg.

sūtōr -ōris, m. (suo), a shoemaker, cobbler, Cic.; prov., ne sutor supra crepidam (sc. judicet), let the cobbler stick to his last, Plin.

sūtōrius -a -um (sutor), of or relating to a shoemaker; atramentum, blacking, Cic.

sūtīnus -a -um (sutor), of or relating to a shoemaker. **I.** Adj., taberna, cobbler's stall, Tac.

II. Subst., **sūtīna** -ae, f. a, (sc. ars), a shoemaker's trade, Varr.; b, (sc. taberna), a shoemaker's stall or shop, Plin.

Sūtīrium -ii, n. a town in Etruria, now Sutri. Hence, **Sūtīnus** -a -um, of or belonging to Sutrium; plur. subst., **Sūtīni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Sutrium.

sūtūra -ae, f. (suo), a seam, suture, Liv.

sūs -a -um, pron. poss., his, her, its, own.

I. Lit., **A.** Gen., 1, adj., a, suus cuique erat locus definitus, Cic.; aliquem suum facere, make one's own, Liv.; b, (a) with quisque in a different case, quo sua queneque natura maxime ferre videatur, Cic.; or in the same case, quas tamen inter omnes est suo quoque in genere mediocres, Cic.; (β) with proprius, sua cuique laus propria debetur, Cic.; (γ) with the ethic dat., factus (consul) est bis, primum ante tempus, iterum sibi suo tempore, Cic.; (δ) with ipse, sua ipsam peremptam (esse) mercede, Liv.; (ε) strengthened by -pte or -met, Crassum suapte interfectum manu, Cic.; capti suismet ipsi praesidiis, Liv.; 2, subst., a, sui, his men, dependents, countrymen, etc.; quem sui Caesarem salutabant, Cic.; b, suum -i, n. one's own property; ad suum pervenire, Cic. **B.** 1, his, its, etc. = proper, suitable; suum numerum habere, Cic.; 2, = favourable, propitious; utebatur populo suo, Cic.; 3, his or their own = not strange; sui dei aut novi, Cic.; 4, independent, in one's own power; is poterit semper esse in disputando suus, Cic. **II.** Transf., rarely used for sui, injuria sua, against himself, Sall.

syāgrus -i, f. (σῡαγρος), a species of palm-tree, Plin.

Sybāris -ris, f. (Σῡβαρίς). **I.** a river in Lucania, now Sibari. **II.** a Greek town in Lucania, on the river of the same name, destroyed 510 B.C., and afterwards rebuilt under the

Syrach, famous for its luxury. Hence, **A. Sýb-
aríac** -árum, m. the people of Sybaris. **B. Sýb-
arítis** -ídis, f. *exams of a wanton poem.*

sýcē -ēs, f. (συκή), 1, a plant also called *peplis*, *Plin.*; 2, a species of *sestia*, *Plin.*; 3, a running *ore in the eye*, *Plin.*

Sýchaeus -i, m. husband of Dido. Hence, **adj. Sýchaeus** -a -um, belonging to Sychaeus.

sýcites -a -um (σύνειτος), fig-wine, *Plin.*

sýcophanta -ae, f. (συκοφάντης), 1, an in-
former, trickster, dec. ver, *Plaut.*, *Ter.* **II.** a
sunning flatterer, *syci* vant, *Plaut.*

sýcophantia -ae, f. (συκοφαντία), craft, de-
ception, *Plaut.*

sýcophantiōse, adv. (sycophanta), *rogulish-
ly*, *craftily*, *Plaut.*

sýcophantor, i. dep. (συκοφαντήω), to play
tricks, act *craftily*, *Plaut.*

Sýēnē -ēs, f. (Σύννη), a town in Upper Egypt,
famous for its red granite. Hence, **Sýēnitēs** -ae,
m. (Συνήνιτης), of or belonging to Sýēne, Sýēnitic.

Syla = Sila (q. v.).

Sýlēum (Sýllēum) -i, n. (Σύλειον), a moun-
tain-town in Pamphylia.

Sylla = Sula (q. v.).

syllāba -ae, f. (σύλλαβή), 1, a syllable; syl-
laba brevis, longa, *Cic.*; 2, meton., syllabae,
verses, poems, *Mart.*

syllābātīm, adv. (syllaba), syllable by syl-
able, *Cic.*

syllibus = sittybas (q. v.).

syllōgismus -i, m. (συλλογισμός), a syllog-
ism, *Sen.*

syllōgistīcus -a -um (συλλογιστικός), syl-
logistic, *Quint.*

Sýmaethus -i, m. (Σύμαθος), the largest
river in Sicily, on the east of the island, receiving
a number of smaller streams, now Giaretta. Hence,

A. Sýmaethūs -a -um, belonging to the Symaethus.
B. Sýmaethis -īdis, f., nymph, the
nymph of the river Symaethus. **C. Sýmae-
thius** -a -um, Symaethian, flumina, which fall
into the Symaethus, *Verg.*; heros, Acis, son of
the nymph of the Symaethus, *Ov.*

symbōla -ae, f. (συμβολή), a contribution of
money to a common feast, *Plaut.*, *Ter.*

symbōlus -i, m. and **symbōlum** -i, n.
(σύμβολος), a sign, token, signal, symbol, *Plaut.*

symmētria -ae, f. (συμμετρία), symmetry,
Plin.

sympāthia -ae, f. (συμπάθεια), sympathy,
mutual inclination or agreement of two things,
Plin.

symphōnia -ae, f. (συμφωνία), a concert,
musical performance, *Cic.*

sympthōniācus -a -um (συμφωνιακός), of or
relating to a concert; pueri, singing boys, *Cic.*

Symplēgādes -um, f. (Συμπληγάδες), the
Symplēgades, rocks in the entrance to the Euxine,
which, according to the fable, dashed against one
another till they were fixed after the passage of the
Argo between them.

symplogma -ātis, n. (συμπλεγμα), a group
of wrestlers, closely embracing each other, *Plin.*

Sýnāpōthnescontēs (συναπθνήσκοντες),
Those Dying Together (the title of a comedy of
Diphilus)

Sýnaristōsae -ārum, f. (συναριστώσαι), the
Roman Breakfasting Together (the title of a
comedy of Menander), *Plin.*

syndrastum -i, n. (συνδραστήον), a dish of
hot-spiced hash, *Varr.*

Sýneddōchē -ēs, f. (συνεδδοχή), a figure of
speech by which a part is put for the whole, or the
cause for the result, synecdoche, *Quint.*

sýnedrus -i, m. (συνέδρος), among the
Macedonians = senator, *Liv.*

Sýnēphēbi -ōrum, n. (συνέφηβοι), The Fellow-
Youths (a comedy by Statius Caecilius), *Cic.*

syngnāpha -ae, f. (συγγναφή), a bond, pro-
missory note, agreement to pay; *cedere alicui
aliquid per syngnapham*, *Cic.*; *facere syngnaphas
cum aliquo*, *Cic.*; *jus dicere ex syngnapha*, *Cic.*

syngnāphus -i, m. (σύγγραφος), 1, a written
contract, *Plaut.*; 2, a passport, *Plaut.*

sypl . . . v. syll . . .

Synnāda -ōrum, n. (τὰ Σύνναδα), and **Syn-
nās** -ādīs and -ādos, f. a small town in Phrygia,
famous for its marble, now Eski-karahissar.
Hence, **Synnādēnsis** -e, of or belonging to
Synnada.

sýnodontitis -īdis, f. (συνονδοντίτις), a pre-
cious stone found in the brain of the fish synodus,
Plin.

sýnodūs -ontis, m. (συνόδους), a fish, per-
haps a kind of *breem*, *Ov.*

syntecticus -a -um (συντηκτικός), wasting
away, consumptive, *Plin.*

syntexis -īs, f. (σύντηξις), wasting away,
consumption, *Plin.*

synthēsina = synthesis, *II.* b.

synthesis -īs, f. (σύνθεσις), a putting together).
I. a service of plate, set of dishes, *Mart.* **II.** a
suit of clothes; a, *Mart.*; b, a light upper gar-
ment, dressing-gown, *Mart.*

syntōnum -i, n. (σύντονον), a musical in-
strument, *Quint.*

Sýphax -phācis, m. (Σύφαξ), king of the
Massaesyli, in Numidia, at the time of the Second
Punic War, son-in-law of Hasdrubal.

Sýracūsae -ārum, f. (Συρακούσαι), the chief
town of Sicily, a Corinthian colony founded 768
B.C., birthplace of Archimedes and Theocritus.
Hence, **A. Sýracūsānus** -a -um, Syracusan.
B. Sýracūsus -a -um, Syracusan. **C. Sýra-
cōsius** -a -um, Syracusan.

Sýri (Sūri) -ōrum, m. (Σύροι), the Syrians,
the inhabitants of Syria. Hence, **A. Sýrus** -a
-um, Syrian. **B. Sýria** -ae, f. (Συρία), Syria, a
country in Asia, on the Mediterranean Sea, in a
wider sense including the country east of Syria as
far as the Tigris; Syria = Assyria, *Cic.* **C.**
Sýriacus -a -um, Syrian. **D. Sýrius** -a -um,
Syrian.

sýringias -ae, m. (συγγίγας), a kind of reed,
adapted for making pipes, *Plin.*

sýrites -ae, m. (συρίτης), a stone found to a
wolf's bladder, *Plin.*

1. Sýrius, v. Syri.

2. Sýrius, v. Syros.

syрма -mātis, n. (σύрма). **I.** a long, trailing
robe, frequently worn by tragic actors, *Juv.* **II.**
Meton. = tragedy, *Juv.*

Sýróphoenix -nicis, m. (Συροφαινίς), a Syro-
phoenician, i.e., of Phoenicia on the border of Syria.

Sýrōs -i, f. (Σύρρος), an island in the Aegean
Sea, now Sira. Hence, **Sýrius** -a -um (Σύριος),
of Syros, born at Syros.

Sýrtis -īs and -īdos, f. (Σύρτις), a sand-
bank, esp., those sandbanks on the coast of Northern
Africa, including Syrtis Major, now Sīdra, and
Syrtis Minor, now Cabes; a, lit., *Liv.*; b, transl.,
the coast opposite the Syrtis, *Hör.*; c, meton.,
Syrtis patrimonii, *Cic.*

Sýrus -a -um, v. Syri.

T.

T, the nineteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, bet, corresponding with the Greek tau (Τ, τ). It is interchanged with d, c, and s; and assimilated with s, as quatio, quassi; mitto, missus. For the use of T. as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

tābanus -i, m. a gadfly, horsefly, Varr.

tābella -ae, f. (dim. of tabula). **I.** a small flat board or tablet; liminis, the threshold, Cat. **II.** Meton., 1, the tray or trough in which Romulus and Remus were exposed, Ov.; 2, a draught-board, Ov.; 3, a picture, Cic.; 4, a writing-tablet, cerata, covered with wax, Cic.; meton., in plur., a, a letter, note; tabellas proferri iussimna, Cic.; b, a record, protocol, register, etc.; tabellae quaestionis, Cic.; tabellis obsignatis agis mecum, you take note of what I said, Cic.; 5, a votive tablet hung up in a temple, Ov.; 6, a voting-ticket, ballot; a, in the comitia, b, in the courts of law, Cic.

tabellārius -a -um (tabella). **I.** of or relating to letters; naves, mail-boats, Sen.; gen. subst., **tabellārius** -ii, m. a letter-carrier, Cic. **II.** of or relating to voting; lex, Cic.

tabēo, 2. (connected with τήκω, ē-tāx-ny). **I.** to waste away, fall away, melt, be consumed; corpora tabent, Cic. **II.** Transf., to drip with; artus sale (sea-water) tabentes, Verg.

taberna -ae, f. (root TAB, whence tabula), a booth, hut. **I.** As a dwelling-place, pauperum tabernae, Hor. **II.** As a place of business, a stall, shop; libraria, a bookseller's shop, Cic.; in tabernam devertere, a tavern, Cic. **III.** an arcade in the circus, Cic. **IV.** As proper name, Tres Tabernae, a place on the Appian Road.

tabernāculum -i, n. (taberna). **I.** a hut, a tent; tabernaculum in campo Martio sibi collocare, Cic. **II.** Esp., in religious language, a place outside the city chosen by the augurs for taking the auspices previous to the comitia, Cic.; capere tabernaculum, Cic.

tabernārius -ii, m. (taberna), a shopkeeper, Cic.

tabernūla -ae, f. (dim. of taberna), a little shop, small tavern, Suet.

tabes -is, f. (tabeo). **I.** wasting away, putrefaction, melting; -1, gen., liquescentis nivis, Liv.; 2, esp., a, a wasting away, decline, consumption, Cic.; b, a plague, pestilence; tanta vis morbi, uti tabes, plerosque civium animos invaserat, Sall. **II.** Meton., moisture arising from melting or decay, corruption; sanguinis, Liv.

tabesco, tabui, 3. to melt, waste away, be gradually consumed. **I.** Of things, a, lit., with abl., corpora calore, Ov.; b, transf., nolite pati regnum Numidiae per scelus et sanguinem familiae nostrae tabescere, be ruined, Sall. **II.** Of men, to waste away, languish, perish, be ruined; a, with abl., dolore, Cic.; absol., perspicio nobis in hac calamitate pertabescendum esse, Cic.; b, of love, to pine away, Ov.; c, to pine away with envy, Hor.

tabidulus -a -um (dim. of tabidus), wasting, consuming; mors, Verg.

tabidus -a -um (tabes). **I.** melting, consuming, wasting, decaying, pining away, dissolving; nix, Liv. **II.** Act., consuming, causing to waste away; laes, Verg.

tabificus -a -um (tabes and facio), melting, dissolving, consuming, causing to waste away; mentis perturbationes, Ov.

tābitūdo -inis, f. (tabes), decline, consumption, Plin.

tābula -ae, f. (root TAB, whence taberna), a board, plank. **I.** Lit., tabulam arripere de naufragio, Cic. **II.** Meton., 1, a bench (for sitting); solventur risu tabulae (perhaps = the benches will burst with laughter, but v. solve Il. B. 1, b), Hor.; 2, a gaming-board, draught-board, Ov.; 3, a painted panel; a, a painting, picture; tabula picta or simply tabula, Cic.; prov., manum de tabula, hold! enough! Cic.; b, a votive tablet, Hor.; 4, a tablet for writing; a, writing-tables, Liv.; b, a tablet on which a law was engraved; XII tabulae, the Twelve Tables, Cic.; c, a tablet used at an auction; adest ad tabulam, at the auction, Cic.; d, the tablet on which a list of the proscribed was drawn up, Cic.; e, a vote in the comitia, Cic.; f, a map, chart, Cic.; g, a contract, register, record, Cic.; esp., the lists of the censor, Cic.; h, tabulae, account-books; conficere tabulas, Cic.; tabulas novae, new account-books, by which old debts were cancelled, Cic.; i, tabulae, state papers, public records, archives; tabulae corrumpere, Cic.; j, a will, Hor.; k, a money-changer's table, Cic.

tabulāris -e (tabula), of or relating to boards, plates of wood, or metal, Plin.

tabulārius -a -um (tabula), of or relating to written documents. Subst., 1, **tabulārius** -ii, m. a keeper of records, Sen.; 2, **tabulārium** -ii, n. (sc. aedificium), archives, Cic.

tabulatio -ōnis, f. (tabula), a flooring, plank-ing, boarding, story, Caes.

tabulātum -i, n. (tabula). **I.** a flooring, boarding, floor, story; turris quatuor tabulatum, Caes. **II.** Transf., a row or layer of vines, Verg.

tabūlinum -i, n. and (syncop.) **tablinum** -i, n. (tabula), a record-room, muniment-room, archives, Plin.

tabum -i, n. (= tabes). **I.** a plague, pestilence; corpora affecta tabo, Liv. **II.** Meton., a corrupt moisture, clotted blood, matter; terram tabo maculant, Verg.

Taburnus -i, m. a range of mountains in Campania.

tācēo, tācui, tāciturum, 2. **I.** Intransit., to be silent. **A.** Lit. = not to speak; an me taciturnum tantis de rebus existimavistis? Cic. **B.** Transf., = silere, to be noiseless, still, quiet; tacet omnis ager, Verg.; Ister taceus, frozen, Ov.; loca, noiseless, the lower world, Verg. **II.** Transf., to be silent about anything, pass over in silence; quod adhuc semper tacui, et tacendum putavi, Cic.; ut alios taceam, to say nothing about others, Ov.; pass., aureus in medio Marte tacetur amor, Ov.

Tācita (dea) -ae, f. (taceo), the goddess of silence.

tācitē, adv. (tacitus). **I.** silently, in silence; tacite rogare, Cic. **II.** quietly, secretly; perire, Cic.

tācituritas -ātis, f. (taciturnus). **I.** silence, taciturnity; testium, Cic. **II.** silence, as a virtue, opus est fide ac taciturnitate, Ter.; nostri hominis taciturnitatem, Cic.

tāciturus -a -um (tacitus). **I.** silent, taciturn (opp. loquax); homo, Cic.; ingenium statuā taciturnus, Hor.; tineas paces taciturnas (of a book), Hor. **II.** Transf., still, quiet; amnis, Hor.

1. tācitus -a -um, p. adj. (from taceo). **I.** Pass., **A.** that which is passed over in silence, unmentioned; aliquid tacitum relinquere, Cic.; aliquid (e.g. dolorem, gaudium) tacitum continere,

tac.; non feres tacitum; *I will not be silent about it*, Cic.; subst.; **tacitum** -i, n. *a secret*, Ov. **B.** Transf., **1.**, *silently assumed, implied, tacit*; induciae, Liv.; assensus, Cic.; **2.**, *done silently or secretly, secret, concealed*; iudicium, Cic.; vulnus, Verg. **II.** Act., **A.** *not speaking, silent, quiet, mute*; me tacito, *I being silent*, Cic.; hoc tacitus praeterire non possum, Cic.; tacita lumina, *eyes in a fixed stare*, Verg.; often in the place of the adv., tacita tecum loquitur patria, *silently*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *making no noise, still, quiet*; nox, Ov.; expectatio, Cic.

2. Tacitus -i, m., Cornelius, the celebrated historian of the early empire, contemporary and friend of the younger Pliny, born between 50 and 60 A.D.

tactilis -e (tango), *that can be touched*, Lucr.

tactio -ōnis, f. (tango). **I.** *a touching*, Plaut. **II.** *the sense of touch*; voluptates oculorum et tactionum, Cic.

tactus -ūs, m. (tango). **I.** *a touch, touching*. **A.** Lit., chordae ad quemque tactum respondent, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.**, *influence, operation*; solis, Cic.; **2.**, *the sense of touch*; res sub tactum cadit, Cic. **II.** *tangibility*, Lucr.

taeda -ae, f. (connected with δαῖς or δῆς, acc. δαίδα or δῆδα). **I.** *the pine-tree*, Plin.; plur., pine-wood, Hor. **II.** Meton., **A.** *a board of pine*, Juv. **B.** Esp., **a.**, *a torch of pine-wood*; taedae ardentis, Cic.; esp., as used at weddings, taeda jugalis, Ov.; meton. = *marriage*, Verg., Ov., and = *love*, Prop.; **b.**, *an instrument of torture*, Juv.

taedet, taedit and taesum est, **2.** *impers. to be disgusted with*, with acc. of pers. and genit. of thing; sunt homines quos libidinis infaniae suae neque pudeat neque taedeat, Cic.

taedifer -fēra -fērum (taeda and fero), *torch-bearing*; dea, Ceres, who kindled a pine-torch on Mount Aetna when searching for Proserpine, Ov.

taedium -ii, m. (taedet). **I.** *disgust, weariness, loathing*; longinquae obsidionis, Liv.; taedio curarum fectus, Tac. **II.** *in an objective sense, that which causes disgust, loathsomeness*, Plin.

Taenāras (-ōs) -i, c. and **Taenārum** (-on) -i, n. (Ταίναρος and -ov), and **Taenāra** -ōrum, n. *a promontory and town in Laconia, where was a temple of Neptune, and whence there was supposed to be a descent into Tartarus, now Cape Matapan*; hence, **A.** Adj., **Taenārius** -a-um, *Laconian, Spartan*; marita, Helen, Ov.; fauces, entrance into hell, Verg.; so porta, Ov.; hence, meton. = *infernal*; valles, the lower world, Ov. **B.** **Taenāris** -idis, f. *Taenarian*; poet., *Spartan, Laconian*; soror, Helena, Ov. **C.** Subst., **Taenārides** -ae, m. poet. = *the Laconian*, i.e. Hyacinthus, Ov.

taenia -ae, f. (raivia). **I.** *a fillet, the ribbon of a chapel*, Verg. **II.** Meton., **A.** *the tape-worm*, Plin. **B.** *a reef of rocks under water*, Plin. (abl. plur., centr. taenis, Verg.).

taeter = teter (q.v.).

tāgax -ācis (tago), *thievish, given to pilfering*, Cic.

Tāges -gētis and -gae, m. *an Etruscan deity, grandson of Jupiter, said to have sprung from the earth, as it was being ploughed, in the form of a boy, and to have taught the Etruscans soothsaying*.

tāgo = tango (q.v.).

Tāgus -i, m. *a river in Lusitaniz, now Tejo, celebrated for its golden sands*.

tālāria, v. talaris.

tālāris -e (talus), *of or relating to the ankles*; tunica, reaching to the ankles, Cic.; subst., **tālāria** -ium, n. **1.**, *wings on the ankles, winged sandals, assigned to Mercurius, Verg.*; Perseus, Ov., Minerva, Cic.; prov., talaria videamus, let us think of flight, Cic.; **2.**, *a long robe reaching to the ankles*, Ov.

tālārius -a-um (talus), *of or relating to the ankles*; ludus, *a game accompanied with gestures, noisy instruments (such as the crotala, cymbala)*, so called because the persons engaged in it wore the tunica talaris, Cic.

Tālassio -ōnis, m., **Tālassius** -ii, m., and **Tālassus** -i, m. *a cry usual at Roman weddings*.

Tālāus -i, m. (Ταλαός), one of the Argonauts, father of Adrastus, Eriphyle, etc.; Talai gener, Amphiaræus, husband of Eriphyle, Ov. Hence, **Tālāionius** -a-um, *of or belonging to Talaus*.

tālēa -ae, f. (root TAG, whence talus; taxillus). **I.** *a cutting, slip for planting*, Plin. **II.** **a.**, *a short stake, with an iron hook, thrown on the ground to prevent the attack of cavalry*, Caes.; **b.**, *talca ferrea, a bar of iron used as money in Britain*, Caes.

talēntum -ī, m. (τάλαντον). **I.** *a Greek weight, which varied in different states, the Italian = 100 Roman pounds; aurique eborisque talenta*, Verg. **II.** *a sum of money, also varying in amount, but in Attica probably about £243 15s.*, Cic. (genit. pl., gen. talentūm).

tālio -ōnis, f. (talis), *retaliation or recompense*, Cic.

tālis -e, *of such a kind, such*. **I.** Gen., *a.*, *aliquid tale, Cic.*; foll. by qualis, ut, atque, etc., ut facillime, quales simus tales esse videamur, Cic.; tales esse ut laudemur, Cic.; talis qualem te esse video, Cic.; **b.**, *the following, as follows*; talia fatus, Verg. **II.** Like τοιοῦτος; **a.**, *of such a distinguished, remarkable, special kind*; iudices tali dignitate praediti, Cic.; **b.**, *so exceptional, blamable*; facinus, Nep.

tālītēr, adv. (talis), *in such a manner*, so, Plin.

tālitrūm -i, n. *a snap of the finger, flip*, Suet.

talpa -ae, f. (m. Verg.); *a mole*, Cic.

Talthybius (Talthūbius) -ii, m. (Τάλθυβιος), *a herald and messenger of Agamemnon*.

tālus -i, m. (root TAG, whence talus, taxillus). **I.** Lit., **a.**, *the ankle, ankle-bone*, Plin.; **b.**, *the heel*; purpura usque ad talos demissa, Cic. **II.** Meton., *a ditæ (made originally out of the ankle-bones of the hind feet of certain animals), which, as used among the Romans, had only four flat sides, the other two being left round*; talis ludere, Cic.

tam, adv. (orig. an accusative; like quam, jam, claim, palam). **I.** Correl. demonstr. particle, to express comparison, so far, to such a degree; **a.**, with quam; (**a**) before adj. and adv., tam esse clemens tyrannus, quam rex importunus potest, Cic.; tam . . . quam, both . . . and, Suet.; quam . . . tam before comparatives and superlatives, quam magis. . . tam magis, the more . . . the more, Verg.; (**β**) before verbs, e.g., esse = talis, haec tam esse quam audio, non puto, Cic.; and before subst., tam . . . quam, not so much . . . as; utinam non tam fratri pietatem quam patriae praestare voluisset, Cic.; with qui, quae, quod, quis est tam lyneus, qui nihil offendat, Cic.; **b.**, with ut and the subj., non essem tam inurbanus, uti ego graverer, Cic. **II.** Demonstr. particle, without a correl. = so, so very, so much, of such high degree; quid tu tam mave? Cic.; before a subst., cum tam tempore exclamarit occisum? Cic.

tāmārix -icis, f. the tamarisk, Plin.

Tāmāsos -i, f. (Ταμασός), a town in Cyprus. Hence, **Tāmāsens** -a -um, belonging to Tamasos; ager, Ov.

tamēdiē, adv. **I.** so long; foll. by quamdiu, quacūq, dum, quam, donec, tamdiu requiesco, quamdiu scribo, Cic. **II.** so long, i.e., so very long, Cic.

tamen, adv. an adversative particle, used—**I.** in the apodosis; **1.** with quamquam, quamvis, etsi, etiam, tametsi, licet, quum = however, yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding, for all that; quamquam abest a culpa, suspensio tamen non caret, Cic.; **2.** in the apodosis of a conditional sentence, yet, yet at least, still; si Massilienses per defectos cives reguntur, inest tamen in ea conditione, etc., Cic. **II.** To begin a fresh clause, still, however, yet; hi non sunt permolesti; sed tamen insident et urgent, Cic.; joined with si = but if, if only, Ov.

tamēn-etsi, conj. although, Cic.

Tāmēsis -is, m. and **Tāmēsa** -ae, m. a river in Britain, now the Thames.

tametsi, conj. (tamen and etsi). **I.** although, though, nevertheless; foll. by indic., Cic. **II.** however; tametsi quae est ista laudatio, Cic.

tanquam (tanquam), adv. **I.** Introducing a comparison, as, just as, like as, as if, as it were; quod video tibi etiam novum accidisse tamquam mihi, Cic.; gloria virtutem tanquam umbra sequitur, Cic.; foll. by sic or ita, tanquam bona valetudo jucundior est, sic, etc., Cic.; tanquam si, just as if; tanquam si tua res agatur, Cic.; so with tanquam alone, tanquam clausa sit Asia, as if, Cic. **II.** Causal, as though; classis, tanquam ex diu pugnatura, e portu movit, Liv.

Tānāgr -gri, m. a river in Lucania, now Negro.

Tānāgra -ae, f. (Τάναγρα) a town in the east of Boeotia; adj., **Tānāgraeus** -a -uin, of or belonging to Tanagra.

Tānāis -idis and -is, m. (Τάναϊς). **I.** a river in Sarmatia, now the Don. **II.** a river in Numidia.

Tānāum -i, n. a bay in Britain, now Firth of Tay.

Tānāquill -quillis, f. wife of Tarquinius Priscus.

tandem, adv. (tam and demonstr. suffix dem). **I.** at length, at last; tandem vulneribus defessi pedem referre coeperunt, Caes.; strengthened by jam, aliquando, Cic. **II.** In interrogations, pray, then; quid tandem agebatis? Cic.; quod genus est tandem ostentationis et gloriae? Cic.

Tanfāna -ae, f. a German deity.

tango, tēgi, tactum, 3. and (archaic) tāgo, taxi, 3. (root TAC), to touch. **I.** Bodily; **1.** gen., teram genu, Cic.; **2.** to touch a place, i.e., a, to border on; villa tangit viam, Cic.; **b.** to enter, reach a place; provinciam, Cic.; **3.** to touch, seize, strike, push, hit; a, chordas, Ov.; fulmine tactus, Cic., or de caelo tactus, struck by lightning, Cic.; **b.** to touch = to kill; quemquam oportuisse tangi, Cic.; **4.** to sprinkle; corpus aqū, Ov.; **5.** a, to take; non teruncium de praeda, Cic.; **b.** to touch, take part of, taste, eat; cibos dente, Hor. **II.** Of the mind, **1.** gen., to touch, move, affect, impress; minae Clodii inodice me tangunt, Cic.; **2.** to touch upon in discourse, mention; ubi Aristoteles ista tetigit? Cic.; **3.** to cheat, cozen, flatter; **4.** to undertake, prepare; carmina, Ov.

taniācae -arum, f. long strips of pork, Varr.

Tantālus (-ōs), i. m. (Τάνταλος), a king of Phrygia, father of Pelops and Niobe, who set his own child as food before the gods, and was punished in Hades by being placed near fruits and water,

which drew back whenever he attempted to satisfy his everlasting hunger and thirst. Hence, **A.** adj., **Tantalēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Tantalus. **B.** Subst., **Tantalīdes** -ae, m. a son or descendant of Tantalus, Pelops, Ov.; Agamemnon, Or.; Tantalidae fratres, Atreus and Thyestes, Or. **C.** **Tantalīs** -idis, f. a daughter or other female descendant of Tantalus, Niobe, Heracles, Ov.

tantillus -a -um (tantus) = tantulus, so little, so small. Plant. Subst., **tantillum** -i, n. so small a thing, such a trifle, Plant.

tantisper, adv. (tantus). **I.** so long, foll. by dum; ut ibi esset tantisper, dum culens compararetur, Cic. **II.** meanwhile, Cic.

tantōpērē, or sep. **tantē** ὅπρῳ, adv. so greatly, so much; discernere, Cic.

tantulus -a -um (dim. of tantus), so small. so little; causa, Cic. Subst., **tantulum** -i, n. so small a thing, such a trifle; tantulo venierint, at so small a price, Cic.

tantum, v. tantus.

tantummodo, adv. only; ut tantummodo per stirpes alantur suas, Cic.

tantumdem, v. tantusdem.

tantus -a -um, correl. adjectival pron. **I.** of such size, so great; **a.** foll. by quantus, nullam unquam vidi tantam (contentionem), quanta nunc vestrum est; Cic.; **b.** foll. by qui, quae, quod, gen. with subj., nulla est tanta vis, quae non frangi possit, Cic.; **c.** foll. by quam, &c., Verg.; **d.** foll. by ut and the subj., non fuit tantus homo in civitate, ut de eo potissimum conquereretur, Cic.; **e.** without a correl., in tantis mutationibus, Cic.; tot tantaque vitis, Cic. **II.** so much; tanta pecunia, Cic.; **1.** neut., tantum, subst., a, in nom. and acc., so much; (a) ut tantum nobis, quantum ipsi superesse posset, remitteret, Cic.; (b) with genit., auctoritatis, Cic.; **b.** in genit. of actual or moral value, as such a price, so dear; hortos emit tanti, quanti Pythius voluit, Cic.; esp. (a) aliquid or aliquis est tanti, is worth so much; tanti eius apud se gratiam esse, uti, etc., Caes.; (b) aliquid tanti est, it is worth the while; est mihi tanti, huius invidiae crimen subire, dummodo, etc., Cic.; **c.** abl., tanto; (a) before comparatives, the more; tanto nos submissius geramus, Cic.; (b) with adv. of time, tanto ante, so long before, Cic.; (c) with verbs expressing a comparison, as praestare, Ov.; **d.** in tantum, so far, so much; in tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enituisse, Liv.; **2.** neut., tantum, as adv. = so much, so far; (a) with verbs, de quo tantum, quantum me avaras, velim cogites, Cic.; (b) with adj., instead of tam, tantum magna, Hor. **III.** of such a kind, so little, so small; ceterarum provinciarum vectigalia tanta sunt, ut iis ad provincias tutandas vix contenti esse possimus, Cic.; neut., tantum, as subst. = so little; praesidium, Caes.; as adv. = only; nomen tantum virtutis aservas, Cic.; tantum non, all but, Liv.; tantum quod; (a) just, Cic.; (b) only; tantum quod hominem non nominat, Cic.; non tantum . . . sed etiam, not only . . . but also, Liv.

tantrūdem, tantūdem, tantumdem and tantumdem, just so much, just so great; neut. tantumdem or tantūdem, just so much; a, in nom. and acc., magistratibus tantumdem detur in cellam, quantum semper datur, Cic.; **b.** genit. of price, tantūdem, Cic.

tāpētē -is, n. and **tāpētum** -i, n. (τάπητες), drapery, tapestry, used for covering walls, floors, couches, etc., Verg. (abl. plur., tapetibus, Verg., Liv., Or.; tapetis, Verg.; acc. plur., tapetas from unused nom. tapes, Verg.).

Tāprōbānē -ēs, f. (Ταπροβάνη), an island south of India, now Ceylon.

tārandrus -i, m. a rein-deer, Plin.

Tarbelli -ōrum, m. a people in Aquitania.

tardē, adv. (tardus). **I.** slowly; navigare, Cic.; tardius moveri, Cic.; judicare, Cic. **II.** late, not in time; triennio tardius (later) triumphare, Cic.; tardissime perferri, Cic.

tardescō, 3. (tardus), to become slow, Lucr.

tardigrādas -a -um (tarde and gradior), slowly stepping, ap. Cic.

tardilōquus -a -um (tardo and loquor), slowly speaking, Sen.

tardipes -pēdis (tardus and pes), slow footed; deus, limping, i.e., Vulcan, Cat.

tarditas -ātis, f. (tardus). **I.** slowness, tardiness; a, of persons, plerisque in rebus gerendis tarditas et procrastinatio odiosa est, Cic.; b, of things, slowness, inactivity: pedum, Cic.; navium, Caec.; esp., slowness in speaking; cursum contentiones magis requirunt, expositiones rerum tarditate, Cic. **II.** Transf., mental and moral slowness, slothfulness, inertness, dulness, stupidity; ingenii, Cic.

tarditūdo -inis, f. (tardus), slowness, Plaut.

tardiscūlus -a -um (tardus), somewhat slow, tardy, Plaut.

tardo, 1. (tardus). **I.** Intransit., to loiter, to be slow; num quid putes reipublicae nomine tardandum esse nobis, Cic. **II.** Transit., to make slow, tardy, to hinder, delay, retard; cursum, Cic.; with ab and the abl., aliquem a laude alieuius, Cic.; with infin., ut reliqui hoc timore propius adire tardarentur, Caes.

tardus -a -um, slow, tardy. **I.** Lit., 1, gen., a, of living creatures, pecus, Cic.; homo, Cic.; with in and the abl., in decedendo tardior, Cic.; with ad and the acc., tardior ad discedendum, Cic.; b, of things, tibicinis molli, Cic.; vox, Cic.; esp., (a) coming late; poena, Cic.; (β) lasting a long time, lingering; menses, Verg.; 2, poet., making slow; podagra, Hor. **II.** Transf., a, of persons, slow of comprehension, dull, stupid; nimis indociles quidam tardiores sunt, Cic.; b, of things, dull; ingenium, Cic.; c, of speech or a speaker, slow, measured, deliberate; in utroque genere dicendi principia tarda sunt, Cic.

Tārentum -i, n. and **Tārentus** -i, f. (Τάρας), a wealthy town on the coast of Magna Graecia, founded by Spartan exiles, 707 B.C., famous for its purple dyes, now Taranto. Hence, adj., **Tārentinus** -a -um, Tarentine; plur. archaist., **Tārentini** -ōrum, m. inhabitants of Tarentum.

tārnes -itis, m. a wood-worm, Plaut.

Tarpējus -a -um, name of a Roman family, the most celebrated member of which was Sp. Tarpejus, commander of the citadel at Rome, whose daughter Tarpeja was said to have admitted the Sabines into the citadel, and to have been crushed beneath their shields in reward. Adj., **Tarpeian**; lex, Cic.; mons Tarpejus or saxum Tarpejum, the Tarpeian rock, a peak of the Capitoline Hill, from which criminals were thrown; arx, the Capitol, Verg.

Tarquini -ōrum, m. an old town in Etruria, whence came the Tarquin family. Hence, **A. Tarquinius** -a -um, a, of Tarquinius, name of two kings of Rome, Tarquinius Priscus and the last king of Rome, Tarquinius Superbus; b, belonging to the Tarquin family; nomen, Liv. **B. Tarquiniensis** -e, of Tarquini.

Tarrācina -ae, f. and **Tarrācināe** -ārum, f. a town in Latium, formerly called Anxur, now

Terracina; flumen Terracinae = Amasenus, Liv. Hence, adj., **Tarrācinensis** -e, of Tarracina.

Tarrāco -ōnis, f. a town in Spain, now Tarragona. Hence, **Tarrāconensis** -e, of Tarraco; Hispania Tarraconensis, name of the north-east division of Spain.

Tarsus -i, f. (Ταρσός), the chief town of Cilicia, now Tarso. Hence, adj., **Tarsensis** -e, of or belonging to Tarsus.

Tartārus (-ōs) -i, m., plur., **Tartāra** -ōrum, n. (Τάρταρος, plur., Τάρταρα), the infernal regions. Hence, adj., **Tartāreus** -a -um, Tartarean; custos, Cerberus, Verg.; sorores, the Furies, Verg.

Tartessus (-ōs) -i, f. (Ταρτησσός), a town in Hispania Baetica, on the Baelis. Hence, **Tartessus** -a -um, Tartessian; litorea, on the Atlantic, Ov.

tarum -i, n. aloe-wood, Plin.

Tarusates -ium, m. a people in Aquitania.

tasconium -ii, n. a white, clayey earth, Plin.

tāt! interj. an exclamation of astonishment, what! Plaut.

tāta -ae, m. father, in the lisping speech of children, Varr.

tātae = tat (q.v.)

Tātius -ii, m., Titus Tatius, king of the Sabines, co-regent with Romulus. Adj., **Tātius** -a -um, of Tatius.

Taulanti -ōrum, m. a people of Illyria.

taura -ae, f. (ταῦρα), a barren cow, Varr.

taurēus -a -um (taurus), of or relating to an ox; terga, ox-hides, Verg.; meton., a drum, Ov.; subst., **taurēa** -ae, f. a whip of bull's hide, Juv.

Tauri -ōrum, m. a people of Scythian descent, near the Crimea. Adj., **Tauricus** -a -um, Tauric.

tauriformis -e (taurus and forma), shaped like a bull (of the river Aufidus), because river-gods were represented with the heads of oxen, Hor.

Taurii ludi -ōrum, m. games celebrated in the Circus Flaminius at Rome, in honour of the infernal deities, Liv.

Taurini -ōrum, m. a people of Ligurian race in Gallia Cisalpina, with capital Augusta Taurinorum, whence Turin. Hence, adj., **Taurinus** -a -um, of or relating to the Taurini.

1. **taurinus** -a -um (taurus), of or relating to a bull; tergum, Verg.; frons, Ov.

2. **Taurinus** -a -um, v. Taurini.

Taurōis -ēntis, f. a fort in Gallia Narbonensis, belonging to Massilia.

Taurōmēnium (**Taurōmīnium**) -ii, n. a town on the east coast of Sicily, now Taormina. Hence, **Taurōmēnitānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Tauromenium.

Taurōpōlos, f. (Ταυροπόλος), surname of Artemis (Diana).

1. **taurus** -i, m. (ταῦρος), a bull. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, the sign of the zodiac so called, Verg.; 2, the bull of Phalaris, Cic.; 3, a bird, perhaps a bittern, Plin.; 4, a kind of beetle, Plin.; 5, the root of a tree, Quint.

2. **Taurus** -i, m. (Ταῦρος), a high mountain-range in Asia, now Ala-Dagh or Al-Kurmus. **Tauri Pylae**, a narrow pass between Cappadocia and Cilicia, Cic.

tax = tuxtax (q.v.).

taxa -ae, f. a species of laurel, Plin.

taxatio -ōnis, f. (taxo), a rating, valuing, appraising; eius rei taxationem facere, Cic.

taxiceno -a -um (taxus), of or relating to the yew-tree, Plin.

taxillus -i, m. (root TAG, whence talus), a small die, Cic.

taxo, 1. (tago, tango), to touch, to handle. Fig., **A**, to reproach, tax with a fault; aliquem, Suet. **B**, to estimate, rate, appraise the value of anything, Suet.

taxus -i, f. a yew-tree, Caes.

Taÿgētē (Taÿgētē) -ēs, f. (Taÿγέτη), daughter of Atlas, one of the Pleiads.

Taÿgētus -i, m. (Taÿγετον), and **Taÿgēta** -ōrum, n. a mountain between Laconia and Messenia.

1. **tē**, v. tu.

2. **tē**, v. tu, pronominal suffix added to tu (v. tu).

Tēānum -i, n. (Tēarov). **I**, Teannum Sidicinum, a town in Campania, now Teano. **II**, Teannum Apulum or Apulorum, town in Apulia, now Ponte Rotto. Hence, **Tēānenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Teannum.

Tēātes -um, m. a people in Apulia.

teba -ae, f. a hill, Varr.

technē -ae, f. (τέχνη), a cunning trick, artifice, Plaut.

technicus -i, m. (τεχνικός), a teacher of any art, Quint.

Tecmessa -ae, f. (Τέκμησσα), daughter of Teuthras, mistress of the Telamonian Ajax.

Tecmon -ōnis, m. a town in Cyprus.

Tecta via, a street in Rome, leading to the porta Capena.

tectē, adv. with compar. (tectus), 1, cautiously, securely, Cic.; 2, covertly, secretly, Cic.

tector -ōris, m. (tego), one who covers walls with plaster, stucco, etc., a plasterer, Varr.

tectoriolum -i, n. (dim. of tectorium), plaster or stucco work, Cic.

tectorius -a -um (tector), used for covering. **I**, Gen., paniculus, straw for thatching, Plaut.

II, Esp., relating to the plastering, stuccoing of walls; hence, opus tectorium, and subst., **tectorium** -ii, n. plaster, stucco, fresco-painting; concinnum, Cic.; transf., of paste put on the face to preserve the complexion, Juv.

Tectōsāges -um, m. and **Tectōsāgi** -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Narbonensis, a branch of whom settled in Galatia, in Asia Minor.

tectum -i, n. (tego), a roof. **I**, Lit., sub tectum congerere, Cic. **II**, Meton., a roof, shelter, quarters, abode, dwelling; ager sine tecto, Cic.; aliquem tecto ac domo invitare, Cic.; inter annos XIV tectum non subire, had not come under a roof, Caes.; Triviae tecta, Verg.; Sibyllae, grotto, Verg.; doli tecti, of the labyrinth, Verg.

tectus -a -um, p. adj. (from tego), covered. **I**, Lit., naves, Liv.; scaphae, Caes. **II**, Fig., **A**, concealed or concealing oneself, close, reserved, cautious; quis tector, Cic. **B**, concealed; **a**, secret; cupiditas, Cic.; **b**, of speech, disguised, obscure; verba, Cic.

Tēgēa -ae, f. (Τεγέα), a city of Arcadia. Hence, **A**, **Tēgēaeus** (Tēgēeus) -a -um, Tēgean, and poet. = Arcadian; virgo, Callisto, daughter of the Arcadian king Lycaon, Ov.; aper, the wild boar of Erymanthus, Ov.; parens, Carmentis, mother of Evander, who is also called Tēgeae sacerdos, Ov.; domus, of Evander, Ov.; subst., **Tēgēaea** -ae, f. Atalanka, Ov. **B**, **Tēgēates** -ae, m. an inhabitant of Tegea.

tēges -ētis, f. (tego), a mat, rug, covering, Varr.

tēgētīcula -ae, f. (dim. of teges), a little mat or rug, Mart.

tēgillum -i, n. (dim. of tegulum), a small hood or cover, Plin.

tēgimen (tēgūmen) and **tegmen** -inis, n. (tego), a cover, covering; mihi amictui est Scythicum tegimen, Cic.; transf., a shield; quod tegumen modo omnis exercitus fuerat, Liv.

tēgimentum (tēgūmentum) and **tegumentum** -i; n. (tego), a covering; tegumenta corporum vel texta vel sutta, Cic.

tegmen = tegimen (q.v.).

tēgo, texti, tectum, 3. (τέγω), to cover. **I**, Gen., amica corpus eius texti suo pallio, Cic.; casas stramentis, Caes. **II**, Esp., 1, to bury, cover with earth; ossa tegebant humus, Ov.; 2, to cover, conceal, hide; **a**, lit., feræ latibulis se tegunt, Cic.; **b**, transf., to conceal, keep secret; ut sententiam tegeremus, Cic.; 3, to cover so as to protect, to shield; **a**, lit., aliquem, Caes.; patriam, Cic.; **b**, fig., to protect; legatos ab ira, Liv.

tēgūla -ae, f. (tego), a roofing-tile, Cic.; plur., tegulae, frequently used for roof; per tegulas demitti, Cic.

tēgūlum -i, n. (tego), a covering, roof, Plin.

tēgūmentum = tegumentum (q.v.).

tēgūmen = tegimen (q.v.).

tēla -ae, f. (for texta, from texo). **I**, a web, that which is woven; Penelope telam re-texens, Cic.; a spider's web, Cat.; fig., a device; ea tela textitur, Cic. **II**, Meton., 1, the warp, Verg.; 2, the loom, Ov.

Tēlāmo (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Τελαμών), one of the Argonauts, father of Ajax and Teucer. Hence, **A**, **Tēlāmōnius** -a -um, Telamonian; subst., = Ajax, Ov. **B**, **Tēlāmōniādēs** -ae, m. the son of Telamon, i.e., Ajax, Ov.

Telchines -um, m. (Τελχίνες), a priestly family of Rhodes, famous for metal work, and notorious for their sorceries.

Tēlēbōae -ārum, m. (Τηλεβοάι), a people in Acarnania, notorious for brigandage, a colony of whom settled in the island of Capreae.

Tēlēgōnos -i, m. (Τηλέγονος), son of Ulysses and Circe, builder of Tusculum; Telegoni moenia, Tusculum, Ov.; appell., **Tēlēgōni** -ōrum, m. of the poem poems of Ovid (which were destructive to him their author, just as Telegonus killed his father Ulysses).

Tēlēmāchus -i, m. (Τηλέμαχος), son of Ulysses and Penelope.

Tēlēphus -i, m. (Τηλεφος), son of Hercules, king in Mysia, wounded by the spear of Achilles, but healed by his rust.

Tēlēthūsa -ae, f. mother of Iphis.

tēlinum -i, n. (τήλινον), a costly salve made of the herb fenugreek, Plin.

tēlis -is, f. (τήλις), the herb fenugreek, Plin.

Tellēna -ōrum, n. a town in Latium.

tellus -āris, f. **I**, the earth; 1, lit., Cic.; esp., the earth, soil, as bearing fruits, humida, Ov.; 2, transf., poet., **a**, land, district, country; Gnossia, Verg.; **b**, land, possessions; propria, Hor.; **c**, land = people; Pontica tellus, Ov. **II**, Personif., Tellus, the Earth, as the all-nourishing goddess, Cic.

Telemessus (-ēs) -i, f. (Τελεμессός), an old town in Lycia on the borders of Caria. Hence, **A**, **Telemesses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Telemessus. **B**, **Telemessicus** -a -um, of or relating to Telemessus. **C**, **Telemessius** -a -um, Telemessian.

tēlum -i, n. a missile, dart, javelin, spear. **I** 1, lit., a, arma atque tela militaria, Sall.; tela intendere, excipere, Cic.; b, a sword, dagger, etc., weapon; stare cum telo, Cic.; used of the cestus, Verg.; of the horns of a bull, Ov.; 2, transf., the beams of the sun; tels diel, Lucr.; lightning; arbitrium est in sua tela Jovi, Ov. **II** Fig., weapon, arrow, dart, arms; tela fortunae, Cic.; isto telo tatabimur plebem, Liv.

Tēmēnos (τέμενος, τό), a place at Syracuse, where was a grave sacred to Apollo. Hence, **Tēmēnites** -ae, m. (Τεμενίτης), of Temenos; Apollo, a statue of Apollo, Cic.

tēmērarius -a -um (temere). **I**. by chance, fortuitous, casual, Plaut. **II**. inconsiderate, thoughtless, indiscreet, rash, imprudent; homo, Caes.; consilium, Liv.; bella, Ov.; cupiditas, Cic.

tēmēre, adv. by chance, accidentally, casually, fortuitously, rashly, heedlessly, without purpose. **I** Gen., equo temere acto, Liv.; domus quae temere et nullo consilio administratur, Cic.; nihil temere, nihil imprudenter factum, Caes. **II** Esp., A. non temere est, it is not for nothing that, it is not without importance or meaning, Verg. B. non temere, not easily; qui hoc non temere nisi libertis suis deferabant, Cic.

tēmēritas -ātis, f. (temere). **I**. chance, accident; temeritas et casus, non ratio nec consilium valet, Cic. **II**. rashness, inconsiderateness, temerity in action; an inconsiderate, unfounded opinion, in judgment; temeritas cupiditatisque militum, Caes.; numquam temeritas cum sapientia commiscetur, Cic.

tēmēro, 1. (temere), to defile, dishonour, pollute; templa, Verg.; thalamos, Ov.

Tēmēsa -ae, f., **Tēmēsē** -ēs, f., and **Tempsa** (Temsā) -ae, f. (Τεμῆσα, Τέμψα), an old town in Brutium, famous for its copper mines. Hence, A. **Tēmēsaeus** -a -um, Temesean. B. **Tēmēsēus** -a -um, Temesean. C. **Tempsānus** -a -um, Tempsean.

tēmētum -i, n. (root temum, whence temulentus), any intoxicating drink, wine, Cic.

temno, tempsi, 3. to despise, condemn; vulgaria, Hor.

Temnōs -i, f. (Τήννος), a town in Aeolia, now Menimen. Hence, A. **Temnites** -ae, m. of Temnos. B. **Temni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Temnos.

tēmo -ōnis, m. (tendo), a pole; 1, lit., a, of a waggon, Verg.; b, of a plough, a plough-beam, Verg.; 2, meton., a, a waggon; b, the constellation of Charles's Wain, Cic. poet.

Tempē, neut. plur. (Τέμνη, τό). **I**. a valley in Thessaly, famous for its beauty, through which the river Peneus flowed. **II** Transf., any beautiful valley, Ov., Verg.

temperamentum -i, n. (tempero). **I**. a right proportion of things mixed together; eadem est materia, sed distat temperamento, Plin. **II**. a middle way, mean, moderation; inventum est temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus aequari se putarent, Cic.

temperans -antis, p. adj. (from tempero), moderate, temperate, continent, self-denying; homo, Cic.; homo temperantissimus, Cic.; with ab and the abl., temperantior a cupidine imperii, Liv.

temperantē, adv. with compar. (temperans), temperately, moderately; temperantius agere, Cic.

temperantia -ae, f. (temperans), temperance, moderation, sobriety, continence; temperantia in praetermittendis voluptatibus cernitur, Cic.

tempērātē, adv. (temperatus), moderately; temperately; agere, Cic.; temperatus scribere, Cic.

tempēratiō -ōnis, f. (tempero). **I**. temperateness, moderation, just proportion, proper mixture of ingredients, constitution, organisation; caeli, Cic.; caloris, Cic.; corporum, Cic.; civitatis, reipublicae, Cic. **II** Concr., the organising principle; sol mens mundi et temperatio, Cic.

tempērātor -ōris, m. (tempero), one who arranges or governs; varietatis, Cic.

tempērātūra -ae, f. (tempero), proper mixture, temperature, organisation, Plin.

tempērātus -a -um, p. adj. (from tempero). **I**. properly arranged; prela, Cato. **II** orderly, moderate; a, esca, Cic.; loca temperatiora, Caes.; b, fig., moderate, mild, quiet, temperate; homo temperatissimus, Cic.; oratio temperator, Cic.

tempēri, temperius, v. tempus.

tempēries -ēi, f. (tempero), a proper mixture, preparation, organisation, tempering; temperiem sumpsere humorque calorque, Ov.

tempēro, 1. (tempus, a section), to set bounds to a thing, keep within limits. **I**. Intransit., to observe proper limits, be temperate; 1, gen., in multa, Liv.; with dat., to control, keep back, use with moderation; victoriae, Sall.; linguae, Liv.; with abl., risu, Liv.; with ab and the abl., to keep from, refrain from; ab injuria, Caes.; sibi non temperare and simply non or viz temperare, foll. by quominus or quin and subj., not to refrain from; neque sibi temperaturos existimabat, quin in provinciam exirent, Caes.; 2, esp., to spare, with dat.; hostibus superatis, Cic. **II** Transi., 1, a, to distribute or mix properly, to temper; acuta cum gravibus, Cic.; b, esp., to mix a drink, prepare; poculum, Hor.; 2, a, to regulate; reipublicam legibus, Cic.; b, to rule; res hominum ac deorum, Hor.; 3, to temper, make mild; calores solis, Cic.; aequor, Verg.

tempestas -ātis, f. (tempus). **I**. a space or period of time, season; ea tempestate, at that time, Sall.; eadem tempestate, Cic.; multis ante tempestatibus, Liv. **II** weather. A. Gaei., bona, certa, Cic.; clara, Verg.; turbulenta, Cic.; perfrigida, Cic.; tempestates, kinds of weather. Cic. B. bad weather, storm, tempest; 1, lit., immoderatas tempestates, Cic.; 2, fig., storm, tempest, attack, fury; inviolare, Cic.; querelatum, Cic.; telorum, Verg.; of persons, Siculorum tempestas (of Verres), Cic.; turbo ac tempestas pacis (of Clodius), Cic.

tempestivē, adv. with compar. (tempestivus), at the right time, seasonably; tempestive caedi (of trees), Cic.; tempestivus in domum Pauli commissabere, Hor.

tempestivitas -ātis, f. (tempestivus), the fit time, proper season; sua cuique parti actatis tempestivitas est data, Cic.

tempestivō = tempestive (q.v.).

tempestivus -a -um (tempus). **I**. happening at the right time, opportune, seasonable, fit, appropriate. A. nondum tempestivo ad navigandum mari, Cic.; oratio, Liv.; multa mihi ad mortem tempestiva fuere, convenient opportunitates for, Cic. B. early; cena, convivium, Cic. **II** a, of fruit, in season, ripe; fructus, Cic.; b, of persons, ripe, mature; puella tempestiva viro, ripe for marriage, Hor.

templum -i, n. (= templum, dim. of tempus), lit., a section, a part cut off. **I**. a space in the sky or on the earth marked out by the augurs for the purpose of taking auspices, Liv. **II** Transf., A. a place from which one can survey;

a, a prospect, range of vision; deus, cuius hoc templum est omne quod conspicis, Cic.; **b**, a height; templa Parnassia, the Mount Parnassus, Ov. **B**, a consecrated piece of ground; **a**, gen., any consecrated spot, a sanctuary, asylum, Liv.; of a chapel dedicated to the dead, Verg.; of the curia, because consecrated by an augur; curia, templum publici consilii, Cic.; the tribunal, Cic.; transi., of any clear, open space; mundi, Lucret.; fig., = the interior; templa mentis, Cic.; **b**, esp., a place dedicated to a particular deity, a temple; Jovis, Cic.

tempōrālis -a (tempus), temporary, lasting for a time; laudes, Tac.

tempōrārius -a -um (tempus). **I**, temporary, Plin. **II**, seasonable, adapted to time and circumstances, Nep.

tempōri, v. tempus.

Tempsa, Tempsanus, v. Temesa.

tempus -ōris, n. (τέμνω, to cut off), a division, section; hence, **I**, a division of time, section of time, period of time. **A**, Lit., extremum tempus diei, Cic.; matutina tempora, the morning hours, Cic.; hibernum tempus anni, Cic.; hoc tempore, Cic.; omni tempore, Cic.; in tempus praesens, for the present, Cic.; ex tempore, without preparation, Cic.; ad tempus, for a time, Cic. **B**, Transf., **1**, a distinct point of time; abiit illud tempus, Cic.; ad tuum tempus, up to your consulship, Cic.; tempus est, with infin., it is high time to; tempus est dicere, Cic.; with acc. and infin., tempus est jam hinc abire me, Cic.; **2**, time as a whole; tempus ponere in re, to spend, Cic.; in omne tempus, for all time, Cic.; **3**, a proper, fit time, occasion, opportunity; tempus amittere, Cic.; tempus habere, Cic.; ad tempus, at the right time, Cic.; old abl., tempori or temperi, at the right time, seasonably, Cic.; compar., temperius, Cic.; **4**, a, the state, condition of things; freq. plur., the times; temporibus servire, Cic.; **b**, the circumstances of a thing or person; reipublicae, Cic.; esp., calamitous circumstances, misfortune, calamity; scripsi de temporibus meis, Cic.; **5**, time in pronouncing a syllable, quantity, Cic.; **6**, time in grammar, tense of a verb, Varr. **II**, the temple on the forehead, Verg.; plur., the temples, Verg.; poet., the face, Prop.; the head, Prop.

Tempyra -ōrum, n. a town in Thrace, between Mt. Rhodope and the coast.

Temsa = Temesa (q.v.).

tēmulentia -ae, f. (temulentus), drunkenness, intoxication, Plin.

tēmulentus -a -um (temum, whence temetum), drunken, intoxicated, tipsy; of persons, Cic.; of things, vox, Cic.

tēnācitas -ātis, f. (tenax). **I**, a firm holding, tenacity; unguum tenacitate arripiunt, Cic. **II**, frugality, stinginess, Liv.

tēnāciter, adv. (tenax). **I**, firmly, tenaciously; premere, Ov. **II**, Transf., constantly, firmly; miseros urgere, Ov.

tēnax -ācis (teneo), holding fast, gripping, tenacious. **I**, Lit., **A**, Gen., forceps, Verg.; dens (of an anchor), Verg. **B**, Esp., a, holding fast to possessions, money, etc., sparing, frugal, stingy; pater parvus et tenax, Cic.; with gerit., quaesiti tenax, Ov.; **b**, holding firmly together, sticky, gluey; gramen, matted, Hor.; cereae, Verg. **II**, Transf., **A**, Gen., firm, steadfast; longa tenaxque fides, Ov. **B**, Esp., of character, a, in a good sense, firm, resolute, steadfast, holding to; with gerit., propositi, Hor.; **b**, in a bad sense, obstinate; equus, Liv.; ira, Ov.

Tenetēri -ōrum and -ūm, m. a German people on the Rhine.

tendicūla -ae, f. (tendo), a gin, noose, snare; fig., aucupia verborum et litterarum tendiculae, Cic.

tendo, tēndi, tentum and tensum, 3. (root TEN, whence tēno, to stretch), to stretch, stretch out, extend. **I**, Act., **A**, **1**, lit., plagas, Cic.; arcum, Verg.; **2**, meton., a, to pitch (a tent); praetorium, Caes.; **b**, to string; barbiton, Hor.; **c**, to direct; iter ad naves, Verg.; sagittas arcu, to shoot, Hor.; **d**, to reach, present; parvum patri lulum, Verg. **B**, Fig., **1**, gen., alicui insidias, to lay snares for, Cic.; **2**, to present, give; spem amicis porrigere atque tendere, Cic. **II**, Reflex. (with or without se) and middle, **A**, Lit., **1** (without se), to stretch out; milit. t. i., to pitch one's tent, encamp, Caes., Verg.; in iisdem castris, Liv.; **2** (without se), to direct one's course to, tend towards, go towards, march towards; **a**, of persons, Venusium, Cic.; ad aedes, Hor.; unde venis? et quo tendis? Hor.; **b**, of inanimate things, simulacra viis de rectis omnia tendunt, Lucret.; **3**, of places, reflex. (with and gen. without se), or middle, to stretch towards, extend to; via tendit sub moenia, Verg. **B**, Transf. (reflex without se), **1**, a, to have recourse to; ad alienam opem quisque inops tendere, Liv.; **b**, to be inclined, tend in any direction, aim at, strive after; ad reliqua alacri tendebamus animo, Cic.; foll. by infin., to try, attempt; manibus divellere nodos, Verg.; praevenire, Liv.; **2**, to strive, contend against; **a**, with arms, summā vi, Sall.; **b**, with words, etc., to contend for, strive for; quod summā vi ut tenderent, amicis mandaverat, Liv.; with ut and the subj., ut delectum haberet, Liv.; with acc. of pron., quid tendit? what is he striving for? Cic.

tēnebrae -ārum, f. darkness. **I**, Lit., **a**, Cic.; tētris tenebris, Cic.; **b**, esp., the darkness of the night, night; quomodo redissem luce, non tenebris, Cic.; **2**, a, darkness = blindness; tenebras et cladem lucis ademptae obijcit, Ov.; **b**, the darkness before the eyes in fainting; tenebris nigrescent omnia circum, Verg.; **c**, the darkness of death, Fiat, **3**, meton., a dark place; of the lower world, Stygiae, Verg.; absol., Verg., Ov.; of a prison, clausi in tenebris, Sall.; of a hiding-place, quum illa conjurato ex latebris atque ex tenebris erupisset, Cic. **II**, Transf., **1**, obscurity, inglorious condition; vestram familiam obscuram e tenebris in lucem evocavit, Cic.; **2**, darkness, gloom, obscurity; latent ista omnia crassius occultata et circumfusa tenebris, Cic.

tēnēbricōsus -a -um (tenebricus), dark, gloomy, shrouded in darkness, obscure; illud tenebricosissimum tempus inēantis aetatis tuae, Cic.

tēnēbricus -a -um (tenebrae), dark, gloomy, Cic. poet.

tēnēbrōsus -a -um (tenebrae), dark, gloomy; palus, Verg.

Tēnēdus (-ōs) -i, f. (Tēvedos), an island in the Aegean Sea, near Troy, now Tenedo. Hence, **Tēnēdius** -a -um, belonging to Tenedos.

tēnellus -a -um (dim. of tenellus), as cecidit tender, delicate, Cat.

tenellus -a -um (dim. of tener), very tender, delicate, Plaut.

tēno, tēnti, tentum, 2. (root TEN, whence tendo, reiwo), to hold. **I**, Gen., **A**, **1**, lit., pyxidem in manu, Cic.; pateram dextera manu, Cic.; cibum ore, Cic.; **2**, transf., **a**, gen., res oculis et manibus tenetur, is visible and tangible, Cic.; rem manu tenere, to have at one's fingers' ends, to understand thoroughly, Cic.; **b**, to hold in the mind, to understand, grasp, know; quae et saepe audistis et tenetis animis, Cic.; quibus rebus capitur Caesar, tenes, Cic.

B. Meton. 1, to reach a place, arrive at, land on; regionem, Liv.; transf., per cursum rectum regnum, Cic.; 2, to direct; a, oculos sub astra, Verg.; b, to direct one's course; quo tenetis Ner? Verg.; intransit., of ships, to sail to; ad Mendacium, Liv. **II.** With the notion of property, to hold in one's possession, have, possess; 1, lit., a, multa hereditatibus, multa emptionibus tenebantur sine injuria, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., to occupy, garrison, locum praesidiis, montem, portum, Caes.; 2, transf., of persons as objects, to join tenet altera conjux, Ov.; to possess as a ruler, terras, Hor.; imperium, Caes.; qui tenent (ae. rempublicam), the rulers of the state, Cic. **III.** With the notion of firmness, to hold fast; 1, lit., a, ut quo major se vis aquae incitavisset, hoc artius illigata teneretur, Caes.; b, as milit. t. t., to defend, keep; suum locum, tumulum, Caes.; 2, transf., a, to hold fast in the mind; memoria alicuius, Cic.; memoria tenere = to remember, foll. by acc. and infin., Cic.; b, to catch, detain; teneo te, Cic.; teneri in manifesto peccato, Cic.; c, of passions, to possess, master; misericordia me tenet, Cic.; magna spes me tenet, with acc. and infin., Cic.; d, to charm, amuse; varias mentes carmine, Verg.; pueri ludis teneretur, oculi pictura teneretur, Cic.; e, to bind; leges eum tenent, Cic.; lege, foedere, promisso teneri, Cic.; f, to hold fast, preserve; auctoritatem, imperium in suos, Cic.; causam apud centum viros, to gain, Cic.; g, to maintain a proposition; illud arte tenent accurate defendunt, voluptatem esse summum bonum, Cic. **IV.** With the notion of endurance or quiet, to preserve, keep. **A.** Gen., a, lit., terra tenetur vata suo, Cic.; b, transf., aliquem in officio, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, transit., to keep to, not to swerve from; a, lit., cursum, Caes., Cic.; absol., medio tutissimum ibis, inter utrumque tenet, hold your course, Ov.; b, transf., to observe, remain true to; ordinem, fidem, Cic.; 2, intransit., to last, endure, keep on; imber per totam noctem tenuit, Liv.; fama tenet, the report holds, with acc. and infin., Liv. **V.** With the notion of motion checked, to hold fast. **A.** to keep in, hold back; 1, lit., manus ab aliquo, Ov.; aliquem or se domi, to keep at home, Liv.; se castris, Caes.; se oppido, Cic.; 2, transf., to restrain, suppress, check, hold back; risum, doctorem, iracundiam, Cic.; lacrimas, Cic.; se ab accusando, to refrain from, Cic.; se non tenere, or se tenere non posse quin, etc., teneri non posse quin, etc., not to be able to refrain from, Cic. **B.** to detain; 1, lit., septimum jam diem Corcyrae teneri, Cic.; 2, transf., non teneo te pluribus, Cic. **VI.** With the notion of containing, to contain, comprise; in pass., tenet aliquā re, to be contained in, to belong to; si Asia hoc imperio non teneretur, Cic.

tēnēs -era -erum, tender, delicate, soft. **I.** Lit., 1, gen., caules, Hor.; uva, Verg.; 2, esp., tender, youthful, young; saltator, Cic.; a teneris, at Graeci dicunt, unguiculis, from childhood, Cic., subst., in teneris, in childhood, Verg. **II.** Transf., tender, soft, effeminate; tenerum quiddam atque molle in animis, Cic.; tenerior animus, Cic.

tēnērasco, 3. (tener), to grow tender, delicate, soft, Plin.

tēnērē, adv. with compar. and superl. (tener), tenderly, delicately, softly, Plin.

tēnērītas -ātis, f. (tener), tenderness, softness; in primo otio inest teneritas et mollities, Cic.

tēnērītudo = teneritas (q.v.).

tēnesmos -i, m. (τενέσμος), a straining at wool, Nep.

tēnor -ōris, m. (teneo), course, continued

course. **I.** Lit., hasta servat tenorem, Verg. **II.** Transf., uninterrupted course, duration, tenor, career; tenorem pugnae servabant, Liv.; fati, Ov.; vitae, Liv.; adv., uno tenore, in an uninterrupted course, uniformly, Cic.

Tēnos (-ōs) -i, f. (Τήνος), one of the Cyclades Islands, now Tino. Hence, **Tēnii** -ōrum, in the inhabitants of Tenos.

tēnsa -ae, f. a car on which the images of the gods were carried at the Circensian games, Cic.

tēnsio -ōnis, f. (tendo), a stretching, tension, Plin.

tēnsus -a -um, partic. of tendo (q.v.).

tēntābundus (temptābundus) -a -um (tento), trying, attempting, Liv.

tēntāmen (temptāmen) -inis, n. (tento), a trial, attempt, Ov.

tēntāmentum (temptāmentum) -i, n. (tento), a trial, attempt, test, essay, Verg., Ov.

tēntātiō (temptātiō) -ōnis, f. (tento). **I.** an attack; novae tentationes, new attacks of disease, Cic. **II.** a trial, test, Liv.

tēntātōr (temptātōr) -ōris, m. (tento), a tempter, Hor.

tēntigo -inis, f. (tendo), lecherousness, Hor.

tento (tempto), 1. (intens. of tendo), to touch, feel, handle. **I.** Gen., 1, lit., pectora manibus, Ov.; flumen pede, Cic.; venas, to feel the pulse, Quint.; 2, transf., a, to try, prove, test; alicuius patientiam, Cic.; se, Cic.; b, to try, attempt; oppugnationem eius castelli, Liv.; belli fortunam, Cic.; Thetini ratibus, Verg.; with rel. sent., tentavi, quid in eo genere possem, Cic.; with ut and the subj., quum ille Romuli senatus tentaret, ut ipse gereret rempublicam, Cic.; with infin., irasci, Verg. **II.** to attack, assail; 1, lit., Achaia, Caes.; castra, Liv.; of diseases, morbo tentari, Cic.; 2, transf., to work upon, tamper with a person, tempt, excite, disturb; animos spe et metu, Cic.; iudicium pecuniā, to try to bribe, Cic.

tentōriolum -i, n. (dim. of tentorium), a little tent, Auct. b. Afr.

tentōrium -ii, n. (tendo), a tent, Liv.

tēntus -a -um, partic. of tendo and teneo.

Tentūra -ōrum, n. (Τέντυρα), a town in Upper Egypt, now Denderah.

tēnuicūlus -a -um (dim. of tenuis), very poor, mean, miserable; apparatus, Cic.

tēnuis -e (root TEN). **I.** thin, fine, slight, slender. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., collum, Cic.; acus, Ov.; 2, esp., a, small, narrow; litus, Liv.; b, shallow; unda, Ov.; sulcus, Verg.; c, bright, clear; aqua, Ov. **B.** Fig., a, thin, plain, simple; argumentandi genus, Cic.; b, fine, subtle; distinctio, Cic. **II.** Transf., weak, poor, miserable, unimportant, little, slight. **A.** Lit., oppidum, Cic.; opes, Cic.; praeda, Caes.; transf., of persons, poor, needy, Cic. **B.** Fig., a, poor, weak, feeble; valetudo tenuissima, Caes.; causa tenuis et inops, Cic.; spes, Cic.; b, of birth or position, low, mean; qui tenuioris ordinis essent, Cic.; transf., of persons, tenuous homines, Cic. Subst., tenuiores, persons of lower rank, Cic.

tēnuītas -ātis, f. (tenuis). **I.** thinness, fineness. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., animi, Cic.; 2, esp., leanness. tenuitas ipsa delectat, Cic. **B.** Fig., simplicity, plainness; rerum et verborum, Cic. **II.** Transf., miserable condition, poverty; aerarii, Cic.; hominis, Cic.

tēnuīter, adv. (tenuis). **I.** thinly. **A.** Lit., alutae tenuiter confectae, Caes. **B.** Fig., simply; disserere, Cic. **II.** Transf., sparingly. **A.** Lit., Ter. **B.** Fig., lightly; tenuissime aestimare, Cic.

tēno, 1. (tenuis). **I.** to make thin, fine, slender, meagre, to attenuate; **1.** lit., assiduo vomer tenuatur ab usu, Ov.; **2.** esp., a, to make thin; armenta macie, Verg.; b, to contract; vocis via est tenuata, Ov. **II.** Fig., to weaken, lessen, diminish, enfeeble; iram, Ov.; vires, Ov.

1. tēnus -ōris, n. (root TEN, whence tendo), a noose, gin, springe, Plaut.

2. tēnus, prep. with abl. and genit. (connected with teneo, tendo, *tenēre*), up to, as far as. **I.** Of place, a, with genit., erum tenuis, Verg.; Corcyrae tenuis, Liv.; b, with abl., Tauro tenuis regnare, Cic.; cadi faece tenuis poti, Hor. **II.** Transf., est quadam prodire tenuis, si non datur ultra, up to a certain point, Hor.; valneribus tenuis, Liv.; verbo tenuis, in name, nominally, Cic.

Tēos -i; f. (Τέως), a town on the coast of Ionia, birthplace of Anacreon; hence, **Tējus** -a -um, and **Tēius** -a -um, Teian, poet. = Anacreontic, Ov.

tepefācio -feci -factum, 3., pass., **tepefio** -factus sum -fiēri (tepeo and facio), to make warm, to warm, heat; sol tepefaciat solum, Cic.

tepeō, 2. to be lukewarm, tepid. **I.** Lit., hiems tepet, Hor.; partic., tepens, warm; aurae, Verg. **II.** Fig. 1, to be warm with love; aliquo, for some one, Hor.; 2, to be only lukewarm in love; seu tepet, sive amat, Ov.

tepesco, tēpui, 3. (tepeo). **A.** to grow warm; maria agitata ventis ita tepescunt, ut, etc., Cic. **B.** to lose warmth, grow cool, Mart.

tēphrias -ae, m. (τεφρίας), a species of ash-colored stone, Plin.

tēpidē, adv. (tepidus), lukewarmly, Plin.

tēpido, 1. (tepidus), to make lukewarm, Plin.

tēpidus -a -um (tepeo). **I.** lukewarm, tepid; brumia, Hor. **II.** lukewarm, cooling; 1, lit., focus, Ov.; 2, fig., wanting in ardour; ignes, mens, Ov.

tēpor -ōris, m. (tepeo). **I.** lukewarmness, a moderate heat; solis, Liv.; maris, Cic. **II.** Fig., of discourse, want of fire, Tac.

tēporātus -a -um (tepor), made lukewarm, Plin.

Tēpula āqua, a stream of water which was brought to the Capitol at Rome, Plin.

tēr, adv. num. (tres), three times, thrice. **I.** Lit., ter in anno, Cic. **II.** Meton., a, often, repeatedly; Aeneam magnā ter voce vocavit, Verg.; b, = very; ter felix, Ov.

terdecies (terdecies), adv. thirteen times, Cic.

tērebīnthinus -a -um (τερεβινθίνος), of the terebinth-tree, Plin.

tērebīnthus -i, f. (τερεβινθος), the terebinth-tree, Verg.

tērebra -ae, f. (tereo), a gimlet, borer, Cato.

tērebro, 1. (terebrā), to bore through, pierce, perforate; latebras uteri, Verg.

tērēdo -inis, f. (τερεδών), a worm that gnaws wood, Ov.

Tērentius -a -um, the name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated were: **1.** C. Terentius Varro, consul 216 B.C., defeated by Hannibal at Cannae; **2.** M. Terentius Varro, born 116 B.C., a celebrated grammarian, contemporary of Cicero; **3.** P. Terentius Afer, freedman of P. Terentius Lucanus, the celebrated Roman comic dramatist, contemporary of Laelius and Scipio Africanus; **4.** Terentia, the wife of Cicero. Adj., **Tērentius** -a -um, Terentian; lex, law proposed by the consuls Cassius and M. Terentius. Hence, **Tērentianus** -a -um, Terentian; exercitus, of C. Terentius Varro, Liv.; Chremes, appearing in the comedies of Terence, Cic.

Tērentum (Tārentum) -i, n., **Tērentōs** (-us), and **Tārentōs** (-us) 2, n. a place in the Campus Martius, where the ludi saeculares were held. Hence, **Tērentinus** -a -um, Terentine.

tērēs -rētis, abl. -rēti (root TER, Gr. ΤΕΡ, *teipō*), rounded, polished, well-turned. **I.** stipes, Caes.; gemma, Verg.; hence, fig., saples in se ipso totus teres atque rotundus, Hor. **II.** firmly-woven; plagae, Hor. **III.** Of the parts of the body, well-turned, slender, graceful; 1, lit., cervix, Lucr.; sura, Hor.; 2, fig., polished, refined elegant; aures, oratio, Cic.

Tērens -ei and -eae, m. (Τηρέως), king in Thrace, husband of Proeme, sister of Philomela, father of Itys, who outraged Philomela, and for punishment was changed into a hoopoe. Hence, **Tērēides** -ae, m. (Τηρείδης), the son of Tērens, i.e., Itys.

tergēminus = trigeminus (q.v.).

tergēo and **tergo**, tersi, tersum -ere and -ere (root TER, whence tero), to wipe, wipe off, dry, clean, Cic.; lumina lacrimantia tersit, Ov.; specula, to polish, Verg.; arma, Liv.

Tergestō -is, n. a town in Istria, now Trieste. Hence, **Tergestinus** -a -um, Tergestina.

tergīnum -i, n. (tergum), a whip of leather, thong for scourging, Plaut.

tergiversatio -ōnis, f. (tergiversor), backwardness, reluctance, delay; mora et tergiversatio, Cic.

tergiversor, 1. dep. (tergum and verito), to turn the back, hence, to be reluctant, shuffle, find excuses, to delay; quid tacet? quid dissimules? quid tergiversaris? Cic.

tergōro, 1. (tergus), to cover, Plin.

tergo = tergeo (q.v.).

tergum -i, n. the back. **I.** Lit., Cic.; terga dare, Liv., vertere, Caes., to turn one's back, flee; a tergo, from behind, Cic.; praebere terga Phoebo, to sun oneself, Ov.; plur., terga, meton. = fight; terga Parthorum dicam, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, the hindmost part of a thing; castris ab tergo valium obiectum, from behind, Liv.; 2, the surface of anything; e.g., of a field, the earth ploughed up between the furrows, Verg.; of a river, Ov.; 3, a covering; clipei, Verg.; 4, a body; centum terga -um, a hundred swine, Verg.; 5, the hide, skin; a, lit., taurinum, Verg.; b, meton., things made out of hide; Sulmonis, shield, Verg.; duro intendere brachia tergo, the cestris, Verg.

tergus -ōris, n. the back. **I.** Lit., Prop. **II.** Transf., 1, the body of an animal, Ov.; 2, skin, hide, leather, Verg.

Tērīna -ae, f. a town in Bruttiū, near modern Eufemia. Hence, **Tērīnaeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Terina.

termes -itis, m. a branch cut off a tree; olivae, Hor.

Termessus -i, f. (Τερμυσός), a town in Pisidia. Hence, **Termessenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Termessus.

Terminālia -ium and -jōrum (Terminus), n. the Festival of Terminus, on the 23rd of February.

terminatio -ōnis, f. (termino), a limiting, bounding. **I.** Lit., Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, a fixing, ordaining, determining; versus inventus est terminatione aurum, Cic.; 2, rhet. t.t., the end, termination of a period; ordo verborum alia alia terminatione concluditur, Cic.

termino, 1. (terminus), to bound, limit, set bounds to. **I.** Lit., finem loci quem oleae terminabant, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, to limit; a, to restrain, restrict; sonos vocis paucis litterarum notis, Cic.; b, to define, determine; bona volap-

tate, mala dolore, Cic.; 2, to close, end, terminate; orationem, Cic.

terminus -i, m. (root TER, whence termen, termo, Gr. ΤΕΡ, whence τεμα, a boundary-mark, limit, boundary. I. Lit., a, nulli possessionum termini, Cic.; b, personif., Terminus, the god of boundaries, Ov. II. Transf., 1, limit, bound, object; certos mihi fines terminosque constituam, extra quos egredi non possum, Cic.; 2, end, conclusion; contentionum, Cic.

terni -ae -a (ter). I. three each, Cic.; sing., terno ordine, Verg. II. three together, Verg.

tēro, trivi, tritum, 3. (root TER, whence τειρω, to rub. I. Gen., A. Lit., 1, dentes in stipite, Ov.; calcem = to overtake in running, Verg.; calamo labellum = to play the flute, Verg.; 2, esp., a, to rub for the sake of cleaning or ornamenting, to smooth, adorn; crura pumice, Ov.; b, to turn (at a lathe); radios rotis, Verg.; c, to thresh out corn; milia frumenti, Hor.; d, of places, to visit, frequent; iter, Verg. B. Transf., 1, to read often, have often in the hands, use often; quod legeret treretque viritum publicus usus, Hor.; 2, fig., to use often in discourse; verbum, Cic. II. A. to rub, bruise, grind; bacam, Verg. B. to rub off, wear away; 1, lit., silices, Ov.; 2, fig., a, to tire oneself; se in opere longinquo, Liv.; b, to pass away time; interea tempus, Cic. (syncop. perf., tristi, Cat.).

Terpsichōrē -ēs, f. (Τερψιχόρη), the muse of dancing; hence = muse, poetry, Juv.

terra -ae, f. (root TER, whence torreo), lit., that which is dry; hence, the earth (as opp. to heavens, sea, air), land, ground, soil. I. a, the earth; terrae motus, earthquake, Cic.; terra, by land, Cic.; terra marique, by land and sea, Cic.; in terris, on the earth, Hor.; sub terras ire, to visit the lower world, Verg.; b, the earth = the ground, the soil; gleba terrae, Liv.; mihi terram inice, Verg.; terrae filius, a son of the earth, an unknown person, Cic.; ea quae gignuntur e terra, Cic.; c, the earth = the surface of the earth, ground; de terra saxa tollere, Cic.; d, a particular country, land, region; abire in alias terras, Cic.; plur., terrae, the world; has terras incolentes, Cic.; orbis terrarum, the world, Cic.; genit. plur. often partitive, with adv. of place, ubi terrarum sumus? where in the world are we? Cic. II. Personif., Terra, the earth as a goddess; gen., Tellus, Cic.

Terracina, Terracinensis = Tarracina, Tarracinensis (q.v.).

terrēnus -a -um (terra). I. earthy, earthen; tumulus, Caes.; genus, Cic. Subst., **terrēnum** -i, n. land, ground; herbidum, Liv. II. 1, belonging to the earth, terrene, terrestrial; bestiae, land-animals, Cic.; humor, moisture of the earth, Cic.; poet., numina, of the lower world, Ov.; 2, earthy (opp. caelestis); eques, mortal, Hor.

terrēo, terrū, territum, 2. to frighten, terrify. I. Gen., aliquem, Cic.; with ne and the subj., Liv. II. 1, to frighten away, scare away; profugam per totum orbem, Ov.; 2, to frighten, deter; a repetunda libertate, Sall.; with ne and the subj., Liv.; with quominus and the subj., Caes.

terrestēr -tris -tre, gen., **terrestris** -e (terra), 1, terrestrial (opp. marinus), animantium genus terrestre, Cic.; terrestres navalesque pugnae, Cic.; 2, found on the earth, earthly (opp. caelestis), res caelestes atque terrestres, Cic.; Capitolium terrestre domicilium Jovis, Cic.

terrēus -a -um (terra), made of earth, earthy; progenies, Verg.

terribilis -e (terreo), terrible, frightful, fearful, dreadful; a, of things, sonus, Liv.; mors est terribilis iis, etc., Cic.; with 2. supine, ter-

ribiles visu formae, Verg.; neut. plur. subst., majores ac terribiliora afferre, Liv.; b, of persons, jam ipsi urbi terribilis erat, Liv.; with 2. supine, quam terribilis aspectu, Cic.

terrīcula -ae, f. and **terrīcūlum** -i, n. (terreo), something that causes fright; abl. plur., terriculis, Liv.

terrifico, 1. (terrificus), to frighten, terrify, Verg.

terrificus -a -um (terreo and facio), causing terror, frightful, terrible, Verg.

terrīgēna -ae, c. (terra and gigno), earth-born, sprung from the earth, Lucr., Ov.

terripavium, **terripudium** = tripudium (q.v.).

terrīto, 1. (intens. of terreo), to frighten, scare, terrify; a, of persons, aliquem metu, Caes.; b, of things, tribunicium domi bellum patres territat, Liv.

terrītōrium -ii, n. (terra), the land belonging to a town, district, territory; coloniae, Cic.

terror -ōris, m. (terreo), fright, fear, terror, dread, panic. I. Lit., with subject, genit., exercitus, Caes.; with object, genit. (on account of), belli, Cic.; minis et terrore commoveri, Cic.; attulit terrorem hostibus, Caes.; alicui terrore esse, Caes.; facere terrorem et militibus et ipsi Appio, Liv.; incutere alicui terrorem, Liv.; inferre terrorem alicui, Cic.; injicere alicui terrorem, Caes. II. Meton., a, the object which causes terror; terra repleta esse trepido terrore, Lucr.; plur., huius urbis terrores (Carthage and Numantia), Cic.; b, news causing terror; Romanis tanti terrores erant allati, Liv.; also threatening or frightening expressions; non mediocres terrores jacere atque denuntiare, Cic.; or, events causing terror; caelestes maritimique terrores, Liv. III. Personif., Terror, Ov.

tersus -a -um, p. adj. (from tergeo), wiped. I. Lit., clean, neat; mulier, Plaut.; plantae, Ov. II. Fig., free from mistakes, neat; iudicium, Quint.

tertiādēcūmāni -ōrum, m. (tertius deoimus), soldiers of the thirteenth legion, Tac.

tertiānus -a -um (tertius), belonging to the third. I. to the third day; febris, tertian fever, i.e., recurring every third day, Cic.; subst., **tertiāna** -ae, f. a tertian fever, Plin. II. belonging to the third legion; subst., **tertiāni** -ōrum, m. soldiers of the third legion, Tac.

tertiārius -a -um (tertius), containing one-third; stannum, containing one-third tin with two-thirds lead, Plin.

tertiō, adv. (tertius). I. for the third time; tertio pecuniam dedit, Cic. II. thirdly, Caes.

tertium, adv. (tertius), for the third time, Cic.

tertius -a -um (ter), the third. I. Adj., pars, Caes.; tertio quoque verbo, always at the third word, Cic.; tertius e nobis, one of us three, Ov.; tertia regna, the lower world, Ov.; tertia Saturnalia, the third day of the Saturnalia, Cic.; ab Jove tertius Ajax, of the third generation, great-grandson, Ov. II. Subst., **tertia** -arum, f. a, one-third, Plin.; b, the third or inferior part in a play, Plin.

tertiusdēcimus -a -um, the thirteenth, Cic. **tērunicius** -ii, m. (ter or tres and uncia), three twelfth parts. I. the fourth part of an as, Cic.; priv., ne teruncius quidem, not a farthing, Cic. II. the fourth part of an inheritance; heres ex tertio, heir to one-fourth of the property, Cic.

tervēnēficius -i, m. on arch-poisoner, a double-dyed rogue, Plaut.

tesca (tesqua) -ōrum, n. (with or without loca), wastes, deserts, Hor.

tessella -ae, f. (dim. of tessera), a small cube of marble or other substance used for pavements, or for playing dice, Juv.

tessellātus -a -um (tessella), set with small cubes; pavement, mosaic, Suet.

tessera -ae, f. (τέσσερα), a cube of wood, stone, or other substance used for various purposes. **I.** a piece of mosaic for paving, Plin. **II.** a die for playing; tesseras jacere, Cic. **III.** a token; a square tablet on which the military watchword was written; hence, meton. = the watchword; omnibus tesseram dare, Liv.; **2.** a tablet or token which entitled the holder to receive money or provisions, Juv.; **3.** hospitalis, a token of hospitality (a small die, which friends broke into two parts), Plaut.

tessērārius -ī, m. (tessera), the officer who received from the general the ticket (tessera) on which the watchword was written, and communicated it to the army, Tac.

tessōrūla -ae, f. (dim. of tessera), **1.** a little cube of stone for paving, ap. Cic.; **2.** a little voting-ticket, Varr.; **3.** a ticket for the distribution of food, Pers.

testa -ae, f. (perhaps = tosta), burnt clay. **I.** Lit. **1.** an earthen vessel, pot, pitcher, jug, urn; vinum Graeca testa conditum, Hor.; **2.** a brick, a tile, Cic.; **3.** a potsherd, Ov.; esp., the potsherd used in voting by the Greeks; testarum suffragia, ostracism, Nep. **II.** Transf., **1.** the shell of shell-fish, Cic.; **2.** meton., a shell-fish, Hor.; **3.** poea, transf., shell, covering = ice; lubrica testa, Ov.

testāceus -a -um (testa). **I.** **1.** made of bricks or tiles, Plin.; subst., **testāceum** -ī, n. brick-work, Plin.; **2.** brick-coloured, Plin. **II.** Of animals, covered with a shell, testaceous, Plin.

testamentārius -a -um (testamentum), of or relating to a will, testamentary; subst., **testamentārius** -ī, m. a forger of wills, Cic.

testamentum -ī, n. (testor), a last will, testament; id testamento cavere, to provide, Cic.; conscribere testamentum, Cic.; testamentum facere, Cic.; irritum facere testamentum, to annul, Cic.; obsignare testamentum, Caes.; relinquere alicui testamento, sestertium milies, Cic.

testatō -ōnis, f. (testor). **I.** a calling to witness; ruptorum foederum, Liv. **II.** a bearing witness, Quint.

testātōr -ōris, m. (testor), one that makes a will, a testator, Suet.

testātus -a -um, p. adj. (from testor), attested, proved, clear; res, Cic.; quo notior testatiorque virtus eius esset, Caes.

testicūlus -ī, m. (dim. of 2. testis), a testicle, Pers.

testificatiō -ōnis, f. (testificor). **I.** a bearing witness, testifying; hāc testificatione uti, Cic. **II.** Transf., attestation, evidence, proof; officiorum, Cic.

testiflor, 1. dep. (testis and facio). **I.** to call to witness; deos hominesque, ap. Cic. **II.** to bear witness, testify; **1.** lit., testificor me esse rogatum, Cic.; **2.** transf., to show, publish, bring to light; partic. pass., abs te testificata voluntas, Cic.

testimōnium -ī, n. (1. testis), witness, evidence, testimony. **I.** Lit., testimonium in aliquem dicere, Cic.; of a written attestation, testimonium componere, obsignare, Cic. **II.** Transf., in general, a proof, evidence, indication; dedisti iudicii tui testimonium, Cic.

1. testis -is, c. one who gives evidence, a witness. **I.** Lit., testis falsus, Cic.; testes dare in singulas res, Cic.; testes adhibere, Cic. **II.** Transf. = arbiter, an eye-witness, spectator, Ov.

2. testis -is, m. a testicle, Hor.

testor, 1. dep. (1. testis). **I.** to bear witness, to give evidence of, to make known, publish, declare, assert, testify; utraque vim testantur, Cic.; pass., to be attested, declared; testata est voce praecoris libertas Argivorum, Liv. **II.** to call to witness; **1.** gen., omnes deos, Cic.; **2.** esp., to make a will; de filii pupilli re, Cic.

testū, indecl. and **testum** -ī, n. (perhaps = tostu, tostum, as testa = tosta), an earthen pot, a pot, Ov.

testūtiūm -ī, n. (testu), a cake baked in an earthen pan, Varr.

testūdīneus -a -um (testudo). **I.** like a tortoise; gradus, Plaut. **II.** adorned with or made of tortoise-shell; lyra, Prop.

testūdo -ōnis, f. (testa), a tortoise. **I.** Lit., Liv. **II.** Meton., **A.** the shell of the tortoise, used for ornamenting furniture; varii testudine postes, Verg. **B.** **1.** a curved string-instrument, the lyre, cithara, etc., Hor.; transf., a way of dressing the hair of similar form, Ov.; **2.** a room with a vaulted roof, Cic.; **3.** milit. t. t., a shed to protect soldiers while attacking fortifications, Caes.; **b.** a formation in which soldiers charged, holding their shields over their heads, Caes.

testūla -ae, f. (dim. of testa), a potsherd, an Athenian voting-ticket; meton., ostracism; a Thermistocle collabefactus testulis illis, Nep.

tētānicus -a -um (τετανικός), suffering from lockjaw, Plin.

tētānus -ī, m. (τέτανος), lockjaw, Plin.

tētartēmōrion -ī, n. (τεταρτημόριον), the fourth part of the zodiac, Plin.

tēter (taeter) -tra -trum, foul, noisome, hideous, offensive. **I.** Lit., to the sense, odor, Cic.; tenebrae, Cic.; with 2. supine, illud teterimum non modo aspectu, sed etiam auditu, Cic. **II.** Transf., hateful, hideous, disgraceful, shameful, abominable; homo, Cic.; quis teterior hostis huic civitati? Cic.; sententia teterrima, Cic.

tēthālassōmēnos -ī, m. (τεθαλασσωμένος οίνος), wine mixed with sea-water, Plin.

Tēthys -thýos, acc. -thyn, f. (Τηθύς). **I.** a marine goddess, wife of Oceanus, mother of the river-gods and sea-nymphs. **II.** Poet., appell. = the sea, Cat.

tētrachmum -ī, genit. plur. -ōrum and -um, n. (τετραχμῶν), a Greek coin of four drachmas, Liv.

tētrāchordos -on (τετραχρδός), having four notes; subst., **tētrāchordon** -ī, n., harmony of four notes, a tetrachord, Varr.

tētrācōlon -ī, n. (τετράκωλον), a period having four clauses, Sen.

tētrādrachmum = tetrachmum (q. v.).

tētragnāthlus -ī, m. (τετραγναθος), a poisonous spider, Plin.

tētrālix -īcis, f. (τετράλιξ), the plant heath, Plin.

tētrāo -ōnis, m. (τετράων), a heathcock, Plin.

tētrarches and **tētrarcha** -ae, m. (τετράρχης), the ruler over one-fourth of a country, a tetrarch, Cic.

tētrarchia -ae, f. (τετράρχια), the country governed by a tetrarch, tetrarchy, Cic.

tētrastichē -ōn, a plur. (τετραστιχέ), a poem consisting of four lines, Quint.

têtrê (taetrê), adv. (teter), foully, hideously, noisomely, offensively; multa facere impure atque tettere, Cic.; religionem impurissime tetterineque violasse; Cic.

1. tetricus -a -um, harsh, gloomy, severe, forbidding; puella, Ov.; deae, the Parcae, Mart.

2. Tetricus mons, a mountain in the Sabine country, now Monte S. Giovanni; poet. subst.

Tetrica -ae, f. (sc. rupes), Verg.

tettigomëtra -ae, f. (τεττιγομήτρα), the larva of the cicada, Plin.

tettigonia -ae, f. (τεττιγονία), a species of small cicada, Plin.

têtuli = tuli, v. tulo.

Teucer -cri, m. and **Teucrus** -i, m. (Τεύκρος). **I.** (Teucer and Teucrus) son of Telamon, king of Salamis, brother of Ajax, who, after his return from Troy, sailed away to Cyprus. **II.** (Teucrus), son of Scamander, first king of Troy; hence, **a, Teucrus** -a -um, Teucrian, poet. = Trojan; **b, Teucrus** -a -um, Teucrian, poet. = Trojan. Subst., **Teucri** -orum, m. the Trojans.

teuchitis -idis, f. (τευχίτις), a species of aromatic rush, Plin.

teucrion -ii, n. (τευκρίον), the plant called germander, Plin.

Teucrus, Teucrus, v. Teucer.

Teuthrās -thrantis, m. (Τευθράς). **I.** a river in Campania. **II.** a king in Mysia, father of Thespius. Hence, **A. Teuthrānia** -ae, f. a district in Mysia. **B. Teuthrantēus** -a -um, Mysian. **C. Teuthrantius** -a -um, of or belonging to Teuthras; turba, the fifty sisters and daughters of Thespius, Ov. **III.** a soldier of Turnus.

Teutōni -orum, m. and **Teutōnes** -um, m. a collective name of the German peoples, a branch of which invaded the Roman Empire with the Cimbri, and were defeated by C. Marius. Hence, **Teutōnicus** -a -um, Teuton, and poet. = German.

texo, textui, textum, 3. to weave. **I.** tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic. **II.** to weave, twine together, intertwine, plait, construct, build; casas ex arundine, Liv.; basilicam in medio foro, Cic.; fig., epistolas quotidianis verbis, to compose, Cic.

textilis -e (texo). **I.** woven, textile; stragulum, Cic. Subst., **textile** -is, n. (sc. opus), a woven fabric, a piece of cloth. **II.** plaited, braided, Mart.

textor -oris, m. (texo), a weaver, Hor.

textorius -a -um (textor), of or relating to weaving, Sen.

textrinus -a -um (for textorius, from textor), relating to weaving. Subst., **textrinum** -i, n. weaving, Cic.

textrix -trixis, f. (f. of textor), a female weaver, Mart.

textum -i, n. (texo). **I.** that which is woven, a web; **a, lit., Ov.; b,** that which is plaited, woven, fitted, put together in any way, a fabric; pinea (navis), Ov.; clipei, Verg. **II.** Fig., of written composition, texture, style, Quint.

textura -ae, f. (texo). **I.** a web, texture, Plaut. **II.** Transf., a putting together, connexion, Lucr.

textus -ūs, m. (texo). **I.** a web, and transf., texture, structure, Lucr. **II.** Fig., of discourse, mode of putting together, connexion, Quint.

Thāis -idos, f. (Θαïs), a celebrated hetaira of Athens, afterwards wife of Ptolemaeus I. of Egypt.

Thala -ae, f. a town in Numidia, now Ferreanah.

thalāmēgus -i, f. (θαλαμηγός), a barge or gondola provided with cabins, Suet.

thalāmus -i, m. (θάλαμος), a room in the interior of a house. **I.** a living-room, Ov.; hence, a place of abode, dwelling; Eumenidum, Verg.; of the cells of bees, Verg. **II.** a bed-room; **a, lit., Ov.; b,** a marriage-bed, Verg.; hence, meton., marriage; vita expers thalami, unmarried, Verg.; Thalamos ne desere pactos, the promised bride, Verg.

thalassicus -a -um (θαλασσικός), sea-green, Plaut.

thalassinus -a -um (θαλάσσινος), sea-green, Lucr.

Thalassio, Thalassius, etc., v. Talassio.

thalassites -ae, m. (θαλασσίτης), wine which has been sunk in the sea to be ripened, Plin.

thalassomēll, n. (θαλασσόμελι), honey mixed with sea-water, Plin.

Thalēa = Thalia (q. v.)

Thales -lis and -lētis, m. (Θαλῆς), a philosopher of Miletus, one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece.

Thalia -ae, f. (Θάλεια). **I.** the Muse of comical poetry. **II.** one of the sea-nymphs.

thallus -i, m. (θαλλός), a green branch, Verg.

Thāmýras -ae, m. and **Thāmýris** -idis, m. (Θάμυρις), a Thracian poet, who entered into a contest with the Muses, and being conquered was deprived of his lyre and eyes.

Thapsus (-ōs) -i, f. (Θάψος). **I.** a peninsula and town in Sicily. **II.** a town in Africa Propria, where Caesar conquered the Pompeians.

Thāsus (-ōs) -i, f. (Θάσος), an island in the Aegean Sea. Adj., **Thāsius** -a -um, Thasian.

Thaumās -antis, m. (Θαύμας), father of Iris. Hence, **A. Thaumantēus** -a -um, of Thaumias; virgo, Iris, Ov. **B. Thaumantias** -adis, f., daughter of Thaumias, i. e., Iris. **C. Thaumantis** -idos, f. = Thaumantias.

theamēdes, acc. -en, m. an Ethiopian stone, perhaps tourmaline, Plin.

theātrālis -e (theatrum), of or relating to a theatre, theatrical; consensus, Cic.

theātrum -i, n. (θέατρον). **I.** a theatre; **1, lit., a, gen.,** for dramatic performances, Cic.; **b,** an open place for the exhibition of games, Verg.; **2, meton., a,** the people assembled in the theatre, the audience; theatra tota reclamant, Cic.; **b, transf., spectators, assemblage; senatus consultum frequentissimo theatro (populi) comprobatum, Cic. II.** Fig., the sphere, theatre for any action; forum populi Romani quasi theatrum illius ingenii, Cic.

Thēbæ -arum, f. (Θῆβαι). **I.** a city of Upper Egypt. **II.** a city of Boeotia, founded by Cadmus, the birthplace of Pindar. **III.** Thebæ Phthioticae or Phthiae, a town in Thessolia Phthiotis, now Armiro. **IV.** a town in Mysia, residence of Aetion, father-in-law of Hector, destroyed by Achilles. Hence, **A. Thēbais** -idis and -idos, f. **1,** belonging to Thebes in Egypt; **2,** belonging to Thebes in Boeotia; Thebaidæ, Theban women, Ov.; **3,** belonging to Thebes in Mysia. **B. Thēbanus** -a -um, **1,** belonging to Thebes in Boeotia; modi, Pindaric, Ov.; dea, Ivo (Leukothea, Matula), Ov.; mater, Agave, Ov.; soror, Antigone, Ov.; semina, the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, Ov.; duces, Eteocles and Polymices, Prop.; deus, Hercules, Prop.; subst., **Thēbanus** -i, m. a Theban; **2,** belonging to Thebes in Mysia; subst., Thebana, Andromache, Ov.

Thēbē -ēs, f. (Θῆβη). **I.** = Thebæ. **II.** a nymph, beloved by the river-god Asopius. **III.** wife of the tyrant Alexander of Phœræ.

thēca -ae, f. (θήκη), a case, sheath, envelope, covering; vasa sine theca, Cic.

Thelxinōē -ēs, f. one of the first four Muses.

thēlyphōnon = aconitum (q.v.).

thēlyptēris -idis, f. (θηλυπτερίς), the female fern plant, Plin.

thēma -ātis, n. (θέμα). **I.** the theme, topic, subject of discourse, Sen. **II.** the position of the heavenly bodies at the moment of a birth, Suet.

Thēmīs -idis, f. (Θέμις), the goddess of justice, also regarded as the goddess of prophecy.

Thēmista -ae, f. and **Thēmistē** -ēs, f. an Epicurean philosopher of Lampsacus.

Thēmistōclēs -is and -i, m. (Θεμιστοκλῆς), the celebrated general of the Athenians in the Persian War. Hence, **Thēmistōclēus** -a -um, Thēmistoclean.

Thēōcritus -i, m. (Θεόκριτος), the famous Greek bucolic poet, born at Syracuse, flourished 281-250 B.C.

Thēodectēs -is and -i, m. (Θεοδέκτης), Greek orator of Cilicia, teacher of Isocrates and Aristotle.

Thēodōrus -i, m. (Θεόδωρος). **I.** Of Byzantium, a Greek sophist. **II.** Of Cyrene, a Greek sophist. **III.** a famous rhetorician of Gadara, teacher of Tiberius.

Thēogōnīa -ae, f. (Θεογονία), the Theogony, or Generation of the Gods, a poem by Hesiod, Cic.

thēolōgus -i, m. (θεολόγος), a theologian, one who treats of the descent and existence of the gods, Cic.

Thēophānē -ēs, f. (Θεοφάνη), daughter of Biscates, mother by Poseidon of the ram which bore Phrixus to Colchis.

Thēophānēs -is and -i, m. (Θεοφάνης), a historian, friend of Pompeius.

Thēophrastus -i, m. (Θεόφραστος), a celebrated Greek philosopher of the town of Cressos in Lesbos, pupil of Plato and Aristotle.

Thēopompus -i, m. (Θεόπομπος). **I.** a celebrated Greek historian of Chios, pupil of Isocrates. **II.** a dependent of Caesar's. **III.** a dependent of Cicero's in Asia.

Thēra -ae, f. (Θήρα), an island in the Cretan Sea, now Santorin. Hence, **Thēraeus** -a -um, Theraean.

Thērāmēnēs -ae, m. (Θεραιμένης), of Chios or Ceos, adopted son of the Athenian Hagnon, one of the thirty tyrants at Athens, but put to death for opposing the oppressions of his colleagues Critias and Charicles.

Thērapnē (Thērāmnē) -ēs, f. and **Thērāpnāe** -ārum, f. (Θεράπναι), a town of Laconia, the birthplace of Helen; hence, adj., **Thērāpnāeus** -a -um, Therapnean; poet., Spartan; marita, or nata rure Therapnaeo, Helen, Ov.; sanguis Therapnaeus (of the boy Hyacinthus of Amyclae), Ov.

thēriacus -a -um (θηριακός), serviceable against animal poison, esp., the bite of serpents, Plin. Subst., **thēriāca** -ae, f. and **thēriācē** -ēs, f. an antidote against the bite of poisonous serpents, Plin.

Thēriclēs -is, m. (Θηρικλῆς), a celebrated artist, maker of pottery and wooden vessels at Corinth. Hence, **Thēriclius** -a -um (Θηρικλειος), Thericlean; pocula, drinking-cups of clay or wood, Cic.

thermae -ārum, f. (θερμός, warm). **I.** warm baths, Plin. **II.** Proper name, **Thermae** -ārum, f. a town with warm springs on the north coast of Sicily, now Sciaccia. Hence, **Thermitānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Thermae.

Thermē -es, f. (Θέρμη), a town in Macedonia, afterwards called Thessalonica. Hence, **Thermaeus** -a -um, Thermanian; sinus, now il Golfo di Salonichi.

therminus -a -um (θερμινος), made of lupines, Plin.

Thermōdōn -ontis, m. (Θερμώδων), a river in Pontus, on which the Amazons lived, now Terma. Hence, **Thermōdōntēus** (-tiācus) -a -um, poet. = Amazonian.

thermōpōlium -ii, n. (θερμωπόλιον), a place where warm drinks are sold, Plaut.

thermōpōto, i. to refresh with warm drinks, Plaut.

Thermōpylae -ārum, f. (Θερμοπύλαι), a pass in Locris, on the borders of Thessaly, where Leonidas and a small body of Spartans fell fighting against the whole Persian army.

thermūlae -ārum, f. (dim. of thermae), warm baths, Mart.

Thērōdāmās -antis, m. and **Thērōmēdōn** -ontis, m. (Θηρομέδων), a Scythian king, who fed lions with human flesh. Adj., **Thērōdāmanteus** -a -um, of Thērōdāmas.

Thersitēs -ae, m. (Θηρσίτης), son of Agrinus, one of the Greeks before Troy, notorious for his ugliness and scurrilous tongue.

thesaurārius -a -um (thesaurus), of or relating to the treasury, Plaut.

thesaurus -i, m. (θησαυρός). **I.** a treasury, store, hoard; 1, lit., thesaurus obruere, Cic.; defodere, Cic.; 2, fig., a treasure (of persons, etc.), Plaut. **II.** the place where a treasure is kept; 1, lit., a, servata mella thesauris, Verg. b, esp., the treasury of a temple or state; thesauros Proserpinae spoliare, Liv.; 2, fig., a storehouse, magazine, repertory; thesaurus rerum omnium memoria, Cic.

Thēsēus -ī and -ēs, m. (Θησεύς), a king of Athens, son of Aegeus, husband of Ariadne and Phaedra, conqueror of the Minotaur. Hence, **A.** adj., **Thēsēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Theseus; crimen, the desertion of Ariadne, Ov.; poet., Athenian, Prop. **B.** **Thēsēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Theseus; heros, Hippolytus, Ov. **C.** Subst., **Thēsides** -ae, m. a son of Theseus, Hippolytus, Ov. **D.** **Thēsēis** -idis, f. a poem on Theseus, Juv.

thēsion (-um) -ii, n. (θήσιον), a species of flax (Thesium linophyllum, Linn.), Plin.

thēsis -is, f. (θέσις), a proposition, thesis, Quint.

Thesmōphōrīa -ōrum, n. (Θεσμοφώρεια), the great Greek festival in honour of Demeter, Plin.

Thespiāe -ārum, f. (Θεσπιάς), a town in Boeotia, at the foot of Mount Helicon. Hence, **A.** **Thespiās** -adis, f. (Θεσπιάς), Thespian; deae Thespiades, Ov., and simply, Thespiades, Cic., the Muses. **B.** **Thespienses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Thespieae.

Thespis -idis, m. (Θέσπις), the founder of the Greek drama, contemporary of Solon and Pisistratus.

Thespius -ii, n. (Θέσπιος), son of Erechtheus, founder of Thespieae, father of fifty daughters.

Thesprōtīa -ae, f. (Θεσπρωτία), a district in Epirus. Hence, **Thesprōtius** -a -um, Thesprotian.

Thessālīa -ae, f. (Θεσσαλία), Thessaly, a country of northern Greece. Hence, adj., **A.** **Thessālīcus** -a -um, Thessalian; juga (of Mount Pelion), Ov. **B.** **Thessālūs** -a -um, Thessalian; tela (of Achilles), Hor.; ignes, in the camp of Achilles, Hor.; pinus, the ship Argo,

Th. C. Thessālius -a -um, Thessalian. **D. Thessālis** -idis, f. adj., Thessalian; umbra, of *Protesilaus*, Prop.; ara, of *Laodamia*, husband of *Protesilaus*, Ov.; subst., a Thessalian woman.

Thessālōnica -ae, f. and **Thessālōnicē** -es, f. (Θεσσαλονίκη), Thessalonica, a town in Macedonia, now Salonichi. Hence, **Thessālōnicenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Thessalonica.

Thessālus, v. Thessalia.

Thēstius -li, m. (Θέστιος) **I.** a king in Aetolia, father of *Leda* and *Althaea*, of *Plexippus* and *Toxenus*. Hence, **A. Thēstiādēs** -ae, m. (Θεστιάδης), a descendant of *Thēstius*; *Thēstiadae* duo, *Plexippus* and *Toxenus*; respice *Thēstiaden*, *Meleager*, son of *Althaea*, Ov. **B. Thēstias** -adis, f. a daughter of *Thēstius*, i.e., *Althaea*. **II.** = *Thespius*.

Thēstor -ōris, m. (Θέστωρ), father of the soothsayer *Calchas*. Hence, **Thēstōridēs** -ae, m. (Θεστορίδης), the son of *Thēstor*, i.e., *Calchas*.

thēta, n. (θῆτα), the Greek letter theta (Θ, θ), used by the Greeks in voting tickets as a symbol of condemnation, because beginning the word *θάνατος*; *nigrum*, Pers.

Thētis -idis, f. (Θέτις), a sea-nymph, wife of *Peleus*, mother of *Achilles*; hence, poet., the sea, Verg.

Thēudōria -ae, f. a town in Athamania, now *Todoriana*.

Thēuma -mātis, n. a place in Macedonia.

thiāsus -i, m. (θιάσος), a dance in honour of *Bacchus*, Verg.

thieldones -um, m. a kind of Spanish horses, Plin.

Thirmīda -ae, f. a town in Numidia.

Thisbē -ēs, f. (Θισβη), **I.** a beautiful Babylonian maiden, beloved by *Pyramus*. **II.** a town in Boeotia. Hence, **Thisbeus** -a -um, *Thisbean* = *Babylonian*.

thlaspi, n. (θλάσπι), a kind of cress, Plin.

Thōas -antis, m. (Θόας). **I.** a king of Lemnos, father of *Hypsipyle*; whence, **Thōantiās** -adis, f. a daughter of *Thōas*, i.e., *Hypsipyle*. **II.** a king of the Tauric Chersonese, slain by *Orestes*. Hence, **Thōantēus** -a -um, poet. = *Tauric*.

thōlus -i, m. (θόλος), a cupola, dome, Verg.

thōracēus -a -um (thorax), armed with a breastplate, Plin.

thōrax -ācis, m. (θώραξ), **1.** the breast, chest, Plin.; **2.** meton., a breastplate, cuirass, Liv.

thōs, thōis, m. (θώς), a kind of wolf, Plin.

Thot, the Egyptian name of Mercury.

Thracēs -um, acc. -es and -as, m. (Θράκες), the Thracians, the inhabitants of Thrace in south-east Europe; sing., **Thrāx** -ācis, n. (Θραξ), a, a Thracian; poet. adj. = *Thracian*; b, esp. Thrax, or Thraex, a gladiator with Thracian armour. Hence, **A. Thrācia** -ae, f. the country of Thrace; Greek form, **Thrācē** -ēs, f., or latinised **Thrāca** -ae, f. **B. Thrācius** (Thracius) -a -um, Thracian. **C.** (Poet.), **Thraciūs** -a -um (Θρακίως), Thracian, sacerdos, Verg., or vates, Ov. = *Orpheus*; *Samus*, *Samothracia*, Verg.; penates, of *Diomedes*, king of Thrace, Ov. **D. Thracissa**, and contr., **Thraessa** -ae, f. in or from Thrace; subst., a Thracian woman.

thranis -is, m. (θράνις), a fish, also called *xiphas*, Plin.

thrascias -ae, m. (θρασκίας), a north north-west wind, Plin.

Thrásybūlus -i, m. (Θρασύβουλος), an Athenian who freed Athens from the Thirty Tyrants.

Thrásymennus, v. *Trasumentus*.

Thrax, v. *Thracēs*.

Threissa, *Thressa*, v. *Thracēs*.

Threx = *Thrax*, v. *Thracēs*.

thrips -ipis, m. (θρίψ), a wood-worm, Plin.

thronus -i, m. (θρόνος), a lofty seat, *throni*, Plin.

Thucydīdēs -is and -i, m. (Θουκυδίδης), an Athenian, general in and historian of the Peloponnesian war. Hence, **Thucydīdus** -a -um, *Thucydidean*.

Thulē (Thylē) -ēs, f. (Θούλη), an island in the extreme north of Europe, perhaps one of the Shetland Islands, perhaps Iceland.

thunnus (thynnus) -i, m. (θύννος), a tunny-fish, Ov.

Thūri -ōrum, m. (Θούριος), and **Thūriāe** -ārum, f. a town built on the site of the destroyed Sybaris, on the Tarentine Gulf. Hence, **Thūrinus** -a -um, of or belonging to *Thuri*.

thūs, **thūriārus**, etc. = *tus*, *tararius*, etc. (q.v.).

Thuya, dat. *Thuyini*, acc. *Thuyinem*, and *Thuyin*, m. a prince of Paphlagonia at the time of *Ariarazes* *Memnon*.

thya -ae, f. (θύα) and **thyon** -i, n. (θύον), the Greek name of the citrus-tree, Plin.; hence, **thyūs** -a -um, of the wood of the citrus-tree, Prop.

Thyamīs -idis, m. (Θύαμις), the most northerly river in *Epirus*, now *Callama*.

Thyatira -ae, f. and **Thyatira** -ōrum, n. (Θυάτιρα), a town in Lydia, rebuilt by *Solaneus* *Nicator*, now *Akhissar*.

Thybris = *Tiberis* (q.v.).

Thyēnē -ēs, f. a nymph, nurse of *Jupiter*.

Thyestēs -ae and -is, m. (Θυέστης), son of *Pelops*, father of *Aegisthus*, brother of *Atræus*, who placed before *Thyestes* for food *Thyestes' own* son.

Thyās (dissyll.) -adis, f. (Θυάς), a *Bacchantes*, Verg.

thýius, v. *thya*.

Thylē = *Thule* (q.v.).

1. thymbra -ae, f. (θύμβρα), the herb *savory*, Verg.

2. Thymbra -ae, f. (θύμβρα), a town in Troas, on the river *Thymbrios*, with a temple to *Apollo*. Hence, **Thymbraeus** -a -um, *Thymbraean*, surname of *Apollo*.

thymion (-um) -ii, n. (θύμιον), a kind of wart, Plin.

thymōsus -a -um (thymum), full of thyme; mel, Plin.

thymum -i, n. (θύμον), and **thymus** -i, m. (θύμωρ and θύμος), the herb thyme, Verg.

Thyni -ōrum, m. (Θύνος), a Thracian people, dwelling originally on the Black Sea. Hence, **A.**

Thýnia -ae, f. (Θυνία), *Thynia*, the northern part of *Bithynia*. **B. Thýniacus** -a -um,

Thynian, sinus, on the Black Sea, Ov. **C.**

Thýnus -a -um, *Thynian*. **D. Thýniās** -adis, f. *Thynian*.

Thýnus, v. *Thyni*.

thynnus = *thunnus* (q.v.).

Thýonē -ēs, f. (Θυνώνη), **I.** mother of *Bacchus* (acc. to one legend), identified by some with *Semele*. Hence, **A. Thýonēus** -ēi, m. (Θυνωνεύς), son of

Thyone, *L.e. Bacchus*. **B. Thyōniānus** -i, m., meton. = wine, Cat. **II.** a nymph, nurse of Jupiter.

Thyrē -ēs, f. and **Thyrēa** -ae, f. (Θυρέα), a town and district in Argolis. Hence, **Thyrēatis** -idis, f. (Θυρεάτις), of or belonging to Thyrēa.

Thyrēum -i, n. and **Thyrium** -ii, n. a town in Acarnania, near Leucas. Hence, **Thyrienses** -ium, m. inhabitants of Thyrēum.

thyrsigēr -gēra -gērūm (thyrsus and gero), bearing a thyrsus, Sen.

thyrsus -i, m. (θύσος). **I.** the stalk or stem of a plant, Plin. **II.** a wand, wound round with ivy and vine-leaves, carried by Bacchus and his attendants, Hor.

tiāra -ae, f. and **tiāras** -ae, m. (τιάρα), a turban, Verg.

Tiberis -bēris, acc. -bērim, abl. -bēri, m. and poet., **Thybris** -bridis, acc. -brin or -brim, m. the river Tiber; personif., Thybris, the river-god of the Tiber. Hence, **A.** Adj., **Tibērinus** -a -um, belonging to the river Tiber; amnis, Liv., or flumen, Verg., the river Tiber; pater, or deus, the river-god, Verg. Subst., **Tibērinus** -i, m. a, the Tiber, Cic., Verg.; b, a king of Alba, Liv. **B.** **Tibērinis** -idis, f. belonging to the river Tiber; Tiberinides Nymphae, Ov.

Tibērius -ii, m. **I.** a common Roman praenomen, abbreviated Ti. or Tih. **II.** Esp., the second emperor of Rome, Tiberius Claudius Nero Caesar. Hence, **Tibēriolus** -i, m. dim. little (= dear) Tiberius, Tac.

tibia -ae, f. the shin-bone, tibia; meton., a pipe, flute, originally made of a hollow bone; tibiis canere, Cic.

tibiālis -e (tibia), of or relating to a flute, Plin.

tibicen -inis, m. (for tibiicen, from tibia and cano). **I.** a flute-player, piper, fter, Cic. **II.** a pillar, prop, Ov.

tibicōna -ae, f. (tibicen), a female flute-player, piper, Hor.

tibicinium -ii, n. (tibicen), playing on the flute, Cic.

Tibris = Tiberis (q.v.).

Tibullus -i, m., Albius, a Roman elegiac poet, friend of Horace and Ovid, born 54 B.C., died about 19 B.C.

tibūlis -i, f. a kind of pine or fir-tree, Plin.

Tibūr -būris, abl. -būre, loc., būri, n. an old town in Latium, on both sides of the Anio, on a rocky hill (whence called supinum and pronum, Hor.), famous for its romantic position, a famous summer resort for the rich Romans, now Tivoli. Hence, **A.** **Tiburs** -burtis, Tiburtine. Subst., **Tiburtes** -um and -ium, m. the inhabitants of Tibur; esse in Tiburti, in the Tiburtine district, Cic. **B.** **Tiburtinus** -a -um, Tiburtine. **C.** **Tiburnus** -a -um, Tiburnian. Subst., **Tiburnus** -i, m. the builder of Tibur.

Tiburtus -i, m. the builder of Tibur.

Ticinum -i, n. a town in Cisalpine Gaul on the river Ticinus, now Pavia.

Ticinus -i, m. one of the tributaries of the Padus in Cisalpine Gaul, now Tessino.

Tifāta -ōrum, n. a mountain north of Capua in Campania, on which was a temple to Diana, now Torre di Sessola.

Tifernum -i, n. a town in Samnium on the river Tifernus.

Tifernus -i, m. **1.** a mountain in Samnium; **2.** a river in Samnium.

Tigellius -ii, m. name of two musicians at Rome in Horace's time.

tigillum -i, n. (dim. of tignum), a small beam, Liv.

tignārius -a -um (tignum), of or relating to beams; faber, a carpenter, Cic.

tignum -i, n. (tego), a beam of wood, a log of timber, Caes.

Tigrānēs -is, m. (Τυράνης). **I.** king in Great Armenia, son-in-law and ally of Mithridates, conquered by Lucullus. **II.** his son.

Tigrānōcerta -ae, f. and **Tigrānōcerta** -ōrum, n. the chief town of Armenia, founded by Tigranes.

tigrinus -a -um (tigris), spotted like a tiger, Plin.

tigris -idis and -is, acc. -idem and -ini or -in, abl. -ide or -i, acc. plur., poet., -idas (τίγρις, in Persian = an arrow). **I.** c. (masc. gen. in prose, fem. gen. in poetry), a tiger; **1.** lit., Verg.; **2.** transf., a, name of one of the dogs of Actaeon, Ov.; b, name of a ship decorated with the figure of a tiger, Verg. **II.** m. **Tigris** -idis and -is, acc. -idem and -im, abl. -ide and -ē or -i, the river Tigris in Asia.

Tigurini -ōrum, m. a Helvetian people. Adj., **Tigurinus** -a -um, Tigurine; pagus, the modern canton Vaud.

tilia -ae, f. **I.** a linden or lime-tree, Verg. **II.** the inner bark of the lime-tree, Plin.

Timaeus -i, m. (Τίμαιος). **I.** a Greek historian in Sicily under Agathocles. **II.** a Pythagorean philosopher of Locri, after whom one of Plato's dialogues was named.

Timāgēnēs -is, m. (Τιμαγένης), a rhetorician of the time of Augustus.

Timanthēs -is, m. (Τιμάνθης), a famous Greek painter, contemporary of Parrhasius.

Timāvus -i, m. a river in the Venetian country between Aquileia and Trieste, now Timaro.

timēfactus -a -um (timeo and facio), made fearful, frightened, alarmed, Cic.

timendus -a -um, p. adj. (from timeo), to be feared, fearful, dread; rege, Hor.

timens -entis, p. adj. (from timeo), fearing, fearful; a, with genit., mortis, Lucr.; b, absol., hortatus timeantem, Ov.; plur. subst., the fearful; timentes confirmat, Caes.

timēo -ūi, 2. to be afraid, fear, dread, apprehend; with acc., aliquem, Cic.; with ne, ne non, or ut and the subj., timeo, ne non impetrem, Cic.; with infin., to be afraid to; nomen referre in tabulas, Cic.; with interrog. clause, quid possem, timebam, Cic.; with dat. (of the object on whose account fear is felt), sibi, Caes.; with de, de republica, Cic.; with a and the abl., a quo quidem genere ego numquam timui, Cic.

timidē, adv. with compar. and superl. (timidus), timidly, fearfully, Cic.

timiditas -ātis, f. (timidus), fearfulness, timidity, Cic.

timidus -a -um (timeo), fearful, timid, saint-hearted, Cic.; with ad and the acc., timidus ad mortem, Cic.; with in and the abl., timidus in labore militari, Cic.; with genit., timidus procellae, Hor.; non timidus, foil. by the infin., non timidus pro patria mori, Hor.

Timōcrātes -ae, m. (Τιμοκράτης), an Epicurean philosopher, flourishing about 260 B.C.

Timōlēōn -ontis, m. (Τιμολέων), a Corinthian general, contemporary of Philip of Macedon. Hence, **Timōlēontēs** -a -um, of or belonging to Timoleon.

Timōn -ōnis, m. (Τίμων), a citizen of Athens, notorious for his misanthropy.

timor -ōris, m. (timeo), fear, dread, apprehen-

sion. **I.** Lit., a, gen., definiunt timorem metum mali appropinquantis, Cic.; timorem deponite, Cic.; injicere timorem Parthis, Cic.; percelli timore, Cic.; foll. by ne and the subj., Liv.; by infin., Ov.; by acc. and infin., Liv.; personif., Timor, son of Aether and Tellus, Hor., Verg., Ov.; **b**, religious fear, superstition, Hor. **II.** Meton., an object exciting fear; Cacus Aventinae timor atque infamia silvae, Ov.

Timóthēus -i, m. (Τιμόθεος). **I.** son of Conon, the rebuilder of the long walls of Athens. **II.** a musician of Miletus.

tinctilis -e (tingo), in which something is dipped, Ov.

tinctōrius -a -um (tingo), of or relating to dyeing; fig., mens, bloodthirsty, Plin.

tinctūra -ae, f. (tingo), a dyeing, Plin.

tinctus -ū, m. (tingo), a dipping, dyeing, Plin.

tinēa (tinia) -ae, f. a moth, bookworm, Ov., Hor.; a worm in beehives, Verg.

tingo (tinguo), tinxī, tinctum, 3. (root TING, Gk. ΤΕΙΓ, τέγω), to wet, moisten, imbue with any fluid. **I.** Gen., a, lit., tunica sanguine tincta, Cic.; **b**, fig., to tinge, imbue; orator sit mihi tinctus literis, Cic. **II.** Esp., to dye, colour, Cic.

tinnimentum -i, n. (tinnio), a tinkling, ringing, Plaut.

tinnio -ivi and -i -itum, 4. to ring, tinkle, tingle, jingle. **I.** Lit., Varr. **II.** Transf., 1, to sing, to scream, Plaut.; 2, to chink, to make to chink; of money = to pay; ecquid Dollabella tinniat, Cic.

tinnitus -ūs, m. (tinnio), a ringing, tinkling, jingling, Verg. **I.** Lit., Ov. **II.** Transf., of discourse, a jingle of words, Tac.

tinnulus -a -um (tinnio), ringing, clinking, tinkling, jingling, Ov.

tinnunculus -i, m. a kind of falcon (Falco tinnunculus, Linn.), Plin.

tintinnābulum -i, n. (tintinno), a bell, Juv. **tintinnāculus** -a -um (tintinno), ringing, jingling, Plaut.

tintinno (tintino), 1. to ring, jingle, tinkle, Cat.

tinus -i, f. a shrub (Viburnum Tinus, Linn.), Ov.

tiphē -ēs, f. (τίφη), a species of grain (Triticum monococcon, Linn.), Plin.

Tiphys, acc. -phyn, voc. -phy, m. (Τίφυς), the helmsman of the Argos.

tippula -ae, f. a water-spider (which runs swiftly over the water), Varr.; used to express something very light, Plaut.

Tīresiās -ae, m. (Τειρεσίας), the famous blind soothsayer of Thebes.

Tiridātes -dātis, m. (Τιριδάτης), name of several kings in Armenia.

tiro (týro) -ōnis, m. **I.** a young soldier, a recruit, 1, lit., Cic.; adj., exercitus tiro, Cic.; 2, transf., a, a beginner, a learner; in aliqua re, Cic.; tiro esset scientiā, Cic.; **b**, a youth who assumes the toga virilis, Ov. **II.** Proper name, M. Tullius Tiro, the freedman of Cicero.

tirocinium -ii, n. (tiro). **I.** military ignorance and inexperience; a, lit., juvenis, Liv.; **b**, meton., recruits, Liv. **II.** Transf., of the entry of a young man on any career; in L. Paulo accusando tirocinium ponere, come before the public, Liv.

tirunculus -i, m. (dim. of tiro), a young beginner, Plin.

Tiryns, acc. -ryntha, f. (Τίρυνς), an Argive town where Hercules was brought up. Hence, adj., **Tirynthius** -a -um, poet., Herculean, relating to Hercules; so simply, **Tirynthius**

-ii, m. **Hercules**; **Tirynthis**, **Almena**, the mother of **Hercules**.

Tisiās -ae, m. (Τισίας), of Sicily, the first founder of a rhetorical system.

Tisiphōnē -ēs, f. (Τισιφώνη), one of the Furies; hence, adj., **Tisiphōneus** -a -um, hellish, impious; tempora, Ov.

Tissaphernēs -ae, m. (Τισσαφέρνης), a satrap under Xerxes II. and Artaxerxes II.

Tissē -ēs, f. a town in Sicily, now Randazzo. Hence, **Tissenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Tissé.

Titan -tānis, m. (Τίταν), and **Tītānus** -i, m.

I. Gen., plur., Titanes and Titani, the sons of Uranus and Gaea (lat. Tellus), who warred against Jupiter for supremacy in heaven, and were by him cast down into Tartarus. **II.** one of the Titans; **a**, the Sun-god, son of Hyperion; **b**, Prometheus. Hence, **A. Tītānius** -a -um, of or relating to the Titans; subst., **Tītānia** -ae, f. **a**, Latona, Ov.; **b**, Pyrrha, Ov.; **c**, Diana, Ov.; **d**, Circe, Ov. **B. Tītānācus** -a -um, Titanian. **C. Tītānis** -idis -idos, f. Titanian; subst., **a**, Circe, Ov.; **b**, Tethys, Ov.

Tithōnus -i, m. (Τιθωνός), the husband of Aurora, who obtained from his wife the gift of immortality, but without perpetual youth, and was at last changed into a grasshopper. Hence, adj., **Tithōnius** -a -um, Tithonian; Tithonia conjux, Aurora, Ov.

Tities -ium, m. and **Titieneses** -ium, m. one of the three tribes (Rannes, Tities, and Luceres) into which the Roman burgesses were at first divided, and out of which three centuries of knights are said to have been formed by Romulus.

titillatio -ōnis, f. (titillo), a tickling, titillation, Cic.

titillātus -ūs, m. = titillatio (q.v.).

titillo, 1. to tickle; sensus, Cic.; fig., ne voca titillet gloria, Hor.

titio -ōnis, m. a firebrand, Varr.

titivillicium -ii, n. a trifle, Plaut.

titubantē, adv. (titubo), hesitatingly; uncertainly, Cic.

titubantia -ae, f. (titubo), a wavering, slugging; lingua, oris, stammering, Suet.

titubatio -ōnis, f. (titubo), a staggering, reeling, Sen.; fig., uncertainty, hesitancy, Cic.

titubo, 1. to totter, stagger. **I.** Lit., 1, of persons, Silenus titubans annisque meroque, Ov.; vestigia titubata, tottering, Verg.; 2, transf., to stagger; Licinius titubans, Cic.; lingua titubata, Ov. **II.** Fig., 1, to waver, to hesitate, Plaut.; 2, to blunder, err; si vero titubarint (testes), Cic.

tītulus -i, m. an inscription, label, title. **I.** Lit., 1, gen., titulum inscribere lamnae, Liv.; 2, esp., a, a notice on a house that is to let; sub titulum nostros misit avara lares, Ov.; **b**, an epitaph; sepulchri, Juv. **II.** Transf., 1, a, a title of honour, honourable designation; consulatus, Cic.; **b**, glory, honour; par titulo tantae gloriae fuit, Liv.; 2, a pretence, pretext, reason; quem titulum praetenderitis, Liv.

Tītūrius -ii, m. a legate of Caesar's in the Gallic war. Hence, **Tītūrianus** -a -um, of or belonging to Tītūrius.

Titus -i, m. **I.** a common Roman praenomen, usually abbreviated **T.** **II.** the emperor Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus, son and successor of the Emperor Vespasian.

Tityōs -i, m. (Τιτυός), son of Jupiter, punished for an insult to Latona by being stretched out in Tartarus, and having his liver devoured by vultures.

Tityrus -i, m. (Τίτυρος, Doric = Σάτυρος). **I.** the name of a shepherd in Vergil's *Eclogues*; poet., meton., a, = the *Eclogues* of Vergil, Ov.; b, Vergil himself, Prop. **II.** Transf., a shepherd; sit Tityrus Orpheus, Verg.

Τηλέθεμος -i, m. (Τηλεθέμενος), son of Hercules.

Tmārus (-ōs) -i, m. (Τμάρος), syncop. from

Tōmārus -i, m. (Τόμαρος), a mountain in Epirus on which was Dodona and the temple of Zeus.

Tmōlus -i, m. (Τμῶλος), a mountain in Lydia, famous for its wine. Hence, **A. Tmōlius** -a -um, Tmolian; subst., Tmolius, Tmolian wine, Verg. **B. Tmōlītēs** -ae, m. a dweller on Mount Tmolus.

tōcullio -ōnis, m. (from τόκος, interest), a usurer Cic.

tōfāciūs (tōfāciūs) -a -um (tofus), made of tufa, like tufa, Plin.

tōfinus -a -um (tofus), made of tufa, Suet.

tōfus (tōphus) -i, m. tufa, Verg.

tōga -ae, f. (tego), a covering; esp., the white woollen upper garment worn by the Romans in time of peace, when they appeared in their public capacity as citizens; it was also worn by freed-women and prostitutes (while the stola was worn by honourable women); especial kinds of the toga were: purpurea, the kingly, Liv.; pura, worn by young men on coming of age, also called virilis, Cic.; candida, of a candidate for office, Cic.; meton., a, = peace, Cic.; b, = togatus, (a) togata, a prostitute, Tib.; (β) plur., = clients, Mart.

tōgātārius -i, m. (toga), an actor in the *Fabula togata*, v. togatus, Suet.

tōgātūlus -i, m. (dim. of togatus), a client, Mart.

tōgātus -a -um (toga), wearing the toga. **I.** Lit., gen., as a sign of a Roman citizen, as opp. to a foreigner or a soldier; gens, the Roman people, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, tōgata -ae, f. (sc. fabula), the national drama of the Romans, treating of Roman subjects (opp. fabula palliata), Cic.; 2, Gallia togata, the Romanised part of Gallia Cisalpina, Cic.; 3, togata, a freedwoman, a prostitute, Hor.; 4, a client, Juv.

tōgūla -ae, f. (dim. of toga), a little toga, Cic.

Tōlōnus -i, m. a river in the country of the Sabines, now Turano.

tōlērābilis -e (tolero), that can be borne, bearable, tolerable; conditio, Cic.; poena, Cic.

tōlērābilitēr, adv. (tolerabilis), patiently; aliquid tolerabilis ferre, Cic.

tōlērāndus -a -um (tolero), endurable, Liv.

tōlērāns -antis, p. adj. (from tolero), bearing, enduring, patient, tolerant; with genit., laborum, Tac.

tōlērāntēr, adv. (tolerans), patiently; illa ferre, Cic.

tōlērāntiā -ae, f. (tolero), a bearing, enduring, supporting; rerum humanarum, Cic.

tōlērātiō -ōnis, f. (tolero), capacity for endurance, Cic.

tōlēro, i. (lengthened form of root TOL, whence tollo, tuli, τλάω, τλήμι), to bear, endure, sustain, tolerate; fig., i, hiemem, Cic.; iuopiam, Sall.; with acc. and infin., Sall.; 2, to support, sustain, nourish, feed, keep; equitatum, Caes.; vitam aliquā re, Caes.

Tōlētum -i, n. a town of the Carpelani in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Toledo. Hence, **Tōlētāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Toletum.

tollēno -ōnis, m. (tollo), a machine for raising water, a swing-beam or swolpe, Plin.; a military engine, Liv.

tollo, sustūllī, sublātum, 3. **I.** to lift up, raise, elevate. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., saxa de terra, Cic.; oculos, Cic.; aliquem in cruce, to crucify, Cic.; 2, esp., a, naut. t. t., tollere ancoras, to weigh anchor, Caes.; b, milit. t. t., tollere signa, to break up camp, Caes.; c, to take up, take with one; aliquem in currum, in equum, Cic.; of ships, to have on board; naues quae equites sustulerant, Caes. **B.** Fig., 1, to raise, elevate; aliquem humeris suis in caelum, Cic.; laudes alicuius in astra, Cic.; clamorem, Cic.; animos, to assume a proud demeanour, Sall.; 2, esp., a, to extol, magnify; aliquem honoribus, Hor.; tollere aliquem, to help to honour, Cic.; aliquem laudibus, to extol, Cic.; b, to raise up; animum, regain one's spirits, Liv.; amicum, to comfort, Hor.; c, to take on oneself; quid oneris in praesentia tollant, Cic.; d, to bring up a child, Plaut.; transf., to get, have a child; liberos ex Fabia, Cic. **II.** to take away, carry off. **A.** 1, gen., praedam, Caes.; frumentum de area, Cic.; solem mundo, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to remove the food from the table; cibos, Hor.; b, to reserve for one's own use; omnes chlamydes, Hor.; c, to destroy, get rid of; aliquem e or de medio, or simply aliquem, Cic.; Carthaginem, Cic. **B.** Fig., 2, esp., a, to consume; tempus, diem, Cic.; b, to annul, bring to naught; legem, Cic.; dictaturam funditus a republica, Cic.

Tōlōsa -ae, f. a rich town in Gallia Narbonensis, now Toulouse. Hence, **A. Tōlōsānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Tolosa; aurum, taken by the consul Q. Servilius Caepio from Tolosa, Cic. **B. Tōlōsās** -ātis, Tolosan; subst., **Tōlōsātes** -i, m. the inhabitants of Tolosa.

Tolostobogī -ōrum, m. one of the three races of the Galatians in Asia Minor.

Tōlumnīs -i, m. 1, a king of the Volaterrines; 2, a soothsayer of the Rutuli.

tōlūtārius -a -um (tolutim), trotting; equus, Sen.

tōlūtīm, adv. (tollo), trotting, on the trot, Plin.

tōmācina -ae, f. (tomaculum), a kind of sausage, Var.

tōmāculum (tōmaclum) -i, n. (τομή), a kind of sausage, Juv.

Tōmārus, v. Tmarus.

tōmentum -i, n. the stuffing of a pillow, mattress, cushion, etc., Tac.

Tōmī -ōrum, m. (Τόμοι), and **Tōmīs** -idis, f. (Τόμις), a town in Lower Moesia, on the Black Sea, the place of exile of Ovid, near modern Anadolkiot. Hence, **A. Tōmītae** -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Tomi. **B. Tōmītānus** -a -um, of Tomi.

tōmus -i, m. (τόμος), a cutting, chip, shred, Mart.

tōndēo, tōtōndī, tonsum, 2. to shave, shear, clip. **I.** Lit., a, transit., barbam et capillum, Cic.; oves, Hor.; b, intransit., to shave the beard; tondere filias docuit, Cic.; c, reflex., tondere and middle tonderi, to shave oneself, have oneself shaved; candidior postquam tondenti barba cadebat, Verg.; eum tonderi et squalorem deponere coegerunt, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, to cut off, shear, make smooth; illex tonsa bipennibus, Hor.; 2, to mow, cut down; prata, Verg.; 3, to pluck off, crop off, browse upon; campum, Verg.

tōnitrus -ūs, m. and **tōnitrūm** -i, n. (tono), thunder, Verg., Ov.

tōno -ūi, 1. to sound, resound. **I.** Gen., caelum tonat fragore, Verg. **II.** Esp., to

thunder; **1**, lit., Juppiter tonabat, Prop.; im-
pera, tonat, it thunders, Cic.; tonans, as a
surname of Juppiter, Cic.; **2**, transf., like
βροντᾶν, of the powerful voice of an orator; **a**,
absol., Pericles tonare dictus est, Cic.; **b**, to
thunder out something; verba foro, Prop.

tonsa -ae, f. an oar, Verg.

tonsillis -e (tondeo), **1**, that can be shorn or
cut, Plin.; **2**, shorn, clipped, cut, Plin.

tonsillae -arum, f. the tonsils in the throat,
Cic.

tonsito, **1**, (intens. of tondeo), to shear, clip,
Plaut.

tonsor -ōris, m. (tondeo), a hair-cutter,
barber, Cic.

tonsorius -a -um (tonsor), of or for clipping,
cutting; culter, Cic.

tonstricula -ae, f. (dim. of tonstrix), a little
female barber, Cic.

tonstrina -ae, f. (tondeo), a barber's shop,
Plaut.

tonstrix -icis, f. (tonsor), a female barber,
Plaut.

tonsura -ae, f. (tondeo), a clipping, shear-
ing, shaving; capillorum, Plaut.

tonsus -ūs, m. (tondeo), the mode of cutting
or wearing the hair, Plaut.

tōnus -i, m. (τόνος), the tone or sound of an
instrument; applied to painting, tone, Plin.

tōparchia -ae, f. (τοπαρχία), a territory, dis-
trict, province, Plin.

tōpāzus (-ōs) -i, f. (τόπαζος), the topaz,
chrysolith, or green jasper, Plin.

tōphus, etc. = tofus, etc. (q.v.).

tōpia -ōrum, n. (sc. opera, from tōpos), orna-
mental gardening; hence, **tōpiarius** -a -um,
of or relating to ornamental gardening; subst.,
a, **tōpiarius** -ii, m. a landscape gardener, Cic.;
b, **tōpiaria** -ae, f. the art of landscape garden-
ing; topiariam facere, to be a landscape gardener,
Cic.; **c**, **tōpiarium** -ii, n. (sc. opus), landscape
gardening, Plin.

toppēr, adv. speedily, directly, forthwith,
Quint.

tōral -ālis, n. (torus), the valance of a couch
or sofa, Hor.

torcular -āris, n. (torqueo), a wine or oil
press, Plin.

torcularius -e (torcular), of or relating to a
press; subst., **torcularium** -ii, n. a press,
Cato.

torculus -a -um (torqueo), of or relating to a
press. **I**, Adj., vasa, Cato. **II**, Subst., torcu-
lum -i, n. a press.

toridyliōn -i, n. (τόρδυλιον), the seed of the
plant sesel; or, according to others, the plant
Tordylium officinale, Plin.

tōreuma -ātis, n. (τόρευμα), carved or em-
bossed work, Cic., Sall.

tōrentes -ae, m. (τορευτής), an engraver,
chaser, embosser, Plin.

tōrentiōis -ēs, f. (τορευτική, sc. τέχνη), the
art of chasing, engraving, embossing, Plin.

tormentum -i, n. (torqueo). **I**, an instrument
for twisting, winding, pressing; **1**, a windlass,
pulley; praesectis omnium mulierum crinibus
tormenta effecerunt, Caes.; **2**, an instrument of
torture, the rack; **a**, lit., tormenta adhibere,
Cic.; dare se in tormenta, Cic.; de servo in
dominium ne tormenta quidem quaeri licet,
Cic.; **b**, transf., (a) compulsion; lene tormentum
admoveo ingenio, Hor.; (β) torture, torment;
tormenta suspicionis, Cic. **II**, a military engine

for discharging missiles; **1**, ibi tormenta col-
locavit, Caes.; **2**, meton., the missile so dis-
charged; telum tormentumve missum, Caes.

tormina -um, n. (torqueo). **I**, the colic,
gripes, Cic. **II**, Transf., urinae, a strangury,
Plin.

torminālis -e (tormina), of or relating to
the colic, Plin.

torminōsus -a -um (tormina), suffering from
the colic, Cic.

torno, **1**, (τόρνω), to turn in a lathe, make
round. **I**, Lit., sphaeram, Cic. **II**, Fig., versus
male tornati, badly-turned, awkward, Hor.

tornus -i, m. (τόρνος), a lathe. **I**, Lit., Verg.
II, Fig., angusto versus includere torno, Prop.

Tōrōnē -ēs, f. (Τορώνη), a town on the Aegean
Sea, now Toron; Toronae promunturium, the
promontory Derris, near Torone, Liv. Hence,
Tōrōnāicus -a -um, of or belonging to Torone.

tōrōsus -a -um (torus), muscular, fleshy,
brawny; colla boum, Ov.

torpēdo -inis, f. (torpeo). **I**, torpor, tor-
pidity, sluggishness, inertness, Sall., Tac. **II**,
the fish called the torpedo, Cic.

torpēo, **2** to be stiff, immovable, sluggish,
inert, torpid, numb. **I**, Lit., physically, **a**,
corpora rigentia gelu torpebant, Liv.; **b**, to be
inactive, continue inactive, deum sceleratum
volumus cessatione torpere, Cic.; **c**, to be im-
moveable from fear; adeo torpentibus metu qui
aderant, ut ne gemitus quidem exaudiretur.
Liv. **II**, Transf., to be mentally benumbed,
torpid; si tua re subitā consilia torpent, Liv.

torpesco -pui, 3, (torpeo), to become stiff,
grow stiff, become torpid. **a**, from inactivity, ne
per otium torpescerent manus aut animus, Sall.,
b, from mental agitation, torpuerat lingua
metu, Ov.

torpidus -a -um (torpeo), stiff, numb, torpid,
Liv.

torpor -ōris, m. (torpeo), stiffness, numbness,
stupefaction, torpor; **1**, physical, Cic.; **2**, mental,
dullness, inertness, inactivity; sordes omnium ac
torpor, Tac.

torquātus -a -um (torques), wearing a
twisted collar or necklace; esp., as the surname
of T. Manlius, who killed a gigantic Gaul in
single combat, and took from him the torques or
necklace which he wore; Alecto torquata colubris,
with a necklace of snakes, Ov.; palumbus tor-
quatus, the ring-dove, Mart.

torqueo, torsi, tortum, **2**, (connected with
τρέπω). **I**, to twist, bend, wind, turn round; **1**,
gen., **a**, lit., cervicibus oculosque, Cic.; terra
circum axem se torquet, Cic.; capillos ferro, se
curl, Ov.; stamina digitis or pollice, to spin,
Ov.; **b**, fig., to guide, direct, turn; omnia ad
commodum suae causae, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, to roll,
saxa, Verg.; **b**, to turn round in a circle, to
wind; anguis tortus, Verg.; hence, **c**, to hurt
violently, whirl; jaculum in hostem, Verg.;
hastas, Cic.; **3**, transf., to turn up; spumas,
Verg.; torquet medios nox humida cursus, has
finished the half of her journey, Verg. **II**, **a**, to
throw round oneself, tegumen immane, Verg.
B, to distort, sprain; **1**, gen., **a**, lit., vultus
mutantur, ora torquentur, Cic.; **b**, fig., to dis-
tort; verbo ac littera jus omne torqueri, Cic.;
2, esp., to rack, torture, torment; **a**, lit., Cic.; **b**,
fig., (a) aliquem mero, to make a person drunk in
order to test him, Hor.; torqueatur vita Sullae,
be accurately examined, Cic.; (β) to torment,
plague, aliquem, Cic.; libidines te torquent,
Cic.; exspectatione torqueo, Cic.

torquis (torques) -is, m. and (in prose
rarely) f. (torqueo), that which is twisted or
curved. **I**, a twisted collar or necklace; torque

detracto, Cic. **II.** the collar of draught oxen, Verg. **III.** a ring, wreath, chaplet; ornatae torquibus arae, Verg.

torrens -entis, p. adj. (from torrens). **I.** burning, hot, parched; miles sole torrens, Liv. **II.** Transf., of water, steaming, rushing, boiling. **A.** Adj., aqua, Verg. **B.** Subst., **torrens** -entis, in a torrent, Liv.; quam fertur quasi torrens oratio, Cic.

torréo, torrūi, tostum, 2, to burn, parch, dry up with heat or thirst; aristae sole novo, Verg.; solis ardore torrerī, Cic.; tosti crines, singed, Ov., of fever, mihi torrentur febris artus, Ov.; of thirst, Tib.; of love, torret amor pectora, Ov.

torresco, 3. (inchoat. of torreo), to become parched, be dried up, Lucr.

torridus -a -um (torreo). **I.** Pass., parched, burnt; 1, dry, arid; a, lit., campi siccitate torridi, Liv.; b, transf., meagre, lean; homo vegrandi macie torridus, Cic.; 2, pinched, nipped with cold; membra torrida gelu, Liv. **II.** Act., burning, hot; aestas, Verg.; locus ab incendiis torridus, Liv.

torris -is, m. (torreo), a firebrand, Ov., Verg.

tortē, adv. (tortus), crookedly, awry, Lucr.

tortilis -e (torqueo), twisted, twined; aurum, a golden chain, Verg.

torto, 1. (intens. of torqueo), to torture, torment, Lucr.

tortor -ōris, m. (torqueo), a torturer, tormentor, executioner, Cic.

tortuosus -a -um (2. tortus). **I.** full of turns and windings, tortuous. **A.** Lit., alvus, Cic.; amnis, Liv.; loci, Cic. **B.** Fig., perplexed, intricate, involved; genus disputandi, Cic. **II.** painful, tormenting, Plin.

1. tortus -a -um, p. adj. (from torqueo), twisted, crooked; via, the labyrinth, Prop.; quercus, an oak garland, Verg.; vimen, a beehive, Ov.; fig., conditiones tortae, intricate, perplexed, Plaut.

2. tortus -ūs, m. (torqueo), a twisting, winding, curve; serpens longos dat corpore tortus, Verg.

tortulus -i, m. (dim. of tortus), a tuft, Plaut.

tōrus -i, m. (connected with sterno, στήνω), any round swelling protuberance. Hence, **I.** a knot in a rope, Plin. **II.** a knot or loop in a garland (fig.), Cic. **III.** a fleshy, projecting part of the body, muscle; tori lacertorum, Cic. poet.; colla tument toris, Ov. **IV.** a bed, sofa, mattress, cushion, couch, Verg., Ov.; esp., (a) the marriage couch, Verg., Ov.; (β) the bier; toro componat, Ov. **V.** a mound or elevation of earth; tori riparum, Verg.

torvitas -ātis, f. (torvus), savageness, wildness (of appearance or character); vultus, Tac.

torvus -a -um (tero), wild, savage, gloomy, severe, grim, fierce; esp. of the eyes or the look, oculi, Ov.; forma minantis, Ov.; draco, Cic. poet.; proelia, Cat.

tōt, num. indecl. (τόσα), so many; tot viri, Cic.; foll. by ut and the subj., Cic.; with quot, as, Cic.; by quoties, Cic.; with a prep. without a subst., ex tot, Ov.

tōtidem, num. indecl. (= tot itidem), just as many; totidem annos vixerunt, Cic.; foll. by quot (as), totidem verbis, quot dixit, Cic.

tōtiens = toties (q.v.).

tōties, adv. (tot). **I.** so often, so many times, as many times; followed by quoties (as), quotiescunque, Cic.; quot, Liv. **II.** just as many times, Hor.

tōtus -a -um, genit. tōtius, dat. tōti, the whole, all, entire. **I.** Of an object which is not

divided, a, terra, Cic.; mons, Caes.; respublica, Cic.; b, whole = with body and soul; sum vester totus, entirely yours, Cic.; in prece totus eram, Ov.; c, whole, complete, full; sex menses totos, Ter.; subst., **tōtam** -i, n. the whole, Cic.; fit toto, on the whole, Cic. **II.** Of an object opposed to its parts, all, all together; totis copiis, Caes.; totis viribus, Liv. (dat., toto, Caes., B. G., 7, 89, 5).

toxicon (-um) -i, n. (τοξικόν), poison for arrows, Ov.

trābālis -e (trabs). **I.** of or relating to beams of wood; clavus, a spike, Hor. **II.** as strong or as large as a beam. telum, Verg.

trābēa -ae, f. the trabea, a white robe with scarlet horizontal stripes and a purple seam, worn, a, by kings, Verg., Liv.; b, by knights on solemn processions, who were thence called trabeati; hence, meton. = the equestrian order, Mart.; c, by the angust, Suet.

trābēatus -a -um (trabea), clad in the trabea; Quirinus, Ov.

trābēcūla (trābēcūla) -ae, f. (dim. of trabs), a little beam, Cato.

trabs, trābis, f. (root TRAB, Gr. ΤΡΑΠ, whence τράπη), **I.** a beam of wood, Caes. **II.** Transf., 1, the trunk of a tree, a tree; trabs acernae, Verg.; 2, meton., anything made out of beams; a, a ship; Cypria, Hor.; b, a roof, house; sub isdem trabibus, Hor.; c, a table, Mart.

Trāchās -chantis, f. a town in Italy = Taracina.

Trāchin -chinis, f. (Τραχίνα), an old town in the Thessalian district of Phthiotis, residence of Ceyx, scene of the death of Hercules, afterwards called Heraclea. Hence, **Trachinius** -a -um (Τραχίνιος), Trachinian; heros, Ceyx, Ov.; so simply Trachinius, Ov.; plur. subst., Trachiniae, the Trachinian women, name of a tragedy of Sophocles.

tracta = tractum (q.v.).

tractābīlis -e (tracto), that can be handled or wrought, manageable. **I.** Lit., tractabile omne necesse est esse, quod natum est, Cic.; caelum, not stormy, Verg. **II.** Transf., yielding, compliant, tractable; virtus, Cic.; nihil est eo (filio) tractabilius, Cic.

tractātiō -ōnis, f. (tracto), a handling, management. **I.** Lit., belusum, Cic.; armorum, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, a treating of, handling; philosophiae, Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t., a particular use of a word, Cic.

tractātor -ōris, m. (tracto), a slave who rubbed a bathers limbs, a shampooer, Sen.

tractātrix -icis, f. (tractator), a female shampooer, Mart.

tractātūs -ūs, m. (tracto), a handling, working, management. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Fig., treatment, management; 1, gen., ipsarum artium tractatu delectari, Cic.; 2, esp., the treatment of a subject by an orator or writer, Tac.

tractim, adv. (traho). **I.** gradually, by degrees, Lucr. **II.** slowly, drawlingly; susurrare, Verg.

tracto, 1. (traho). **I.** to drag along, haul, tractata comis antistita, Ov.; persona, quae propter otium ac studium minime in iudiculis periculisque tractata est, Cic. **II.** to touch; 1, lit., a, manu or manibus aliquid, Cic.; vulnera, Cic.; fila lyrae, Ov.; b, to handle, busy oneself with, work, manage; terram, Lucr.; gubernacula, to steer, Cic.; arma, to carry, Cic.; pecuniam publicam, to manage the public finances, Cic.; 2, fig., a, gen., to treat, handle, manage; causas amicorum, Cic.; bellum, conduct a war, Liv.; tractare conditiones, to treat about terms,

Caes.; partes secundas, *to act, play, Hor.*; intransit., *to treat*; de conditionibus, **Nep.**; **B.**, esp., (a) *to treat, behave oneself towards*; aspere, **Cic.**; honorificentius, **Cic.**; (b) *se, to behave oneself*; (ta se tractare ut, etc., **Cic.**; (y) of speech or writing, *to treat, discuss, handle a subject*; artem philosophiae, **Cic.**

tractum -i, n. (traho). **I.** a flock of wool when carded or combed out. **Tib.** **II.** a cake, **Cato**.

1. tractus -a -um, p. adj. (from traho). **I.** drawn from, proceeding from; venae a corde tractae, **Cic.** **II.** fluent, flowing; oratio tracta et fluens, **Cic.**

2. tractus -us, m. (traho), a dragging. **I.** 1, drawing, draught, course; a, lit., tractu mentem ferre rotam, **Verg.**; b, transf., (a) *he extent, space occupied by anything, position*; castrorum, **Liv.**; tractus ductusque muri, **Caes.**; (b) *meton., a tract of country, district*; totius, **Cic.**; hoc tractu oppidi erat regia, **Caes.**; corruptus caeli tractus, **Verg.**; 2, a drawing away; Syrtis ab tractu nominatae, **Sall.** **II.** **Fig.** 1, course, motion; a, calm movement, composed style; tractus orationis lenis et aequabilis, **Cic.**; b, of time, course, **Lucr.**; 2, esp., a, drawing in pronunciation; tractus verborum, **Cic.**; b, of time, delay; belli, **Tac.**

trāditiō -ōnis, f. (trado). **I.** a giving up, transferring, surrender; rei, **Cic.**; oppidorum, **Liv.** **II.** giving over by means of words; a, of a teacher, instruction, **Quint.**; b, of a writer, relation, **Tac.**

trāditor -ōris, m. (trado), a traitor, **Tac.**

trādo -didi -ditum, 3. to give up. **I.** in a narrow sense, to give up, hand over, alicui pecuniam, **Cic.**; equum comiti, **Verg.**; alicui testamentum legendum, **Hor.**; regnum or imperium alicui per manus, **Liv.** **II.** in a wider sense, to give up, deliver over, consign to; 1, gen., pecuniam regiam quaestoribus, **Liv.**; possessiones et res creditoribus, **Caes.**; 2, esp., a, to hand over to a person's care, protection, management, to entrust; alicui custodiam navium, **Caes.**; alicui turrim tuendam, **Caes.**; b, to give to a person to lead; alicui legionem, **Caes.**; c, to give in marriage; alicui neptem Agrippinam, **Tac.**; d, to entrust to a person for instruction; pueros magistris, **Cic.**; e, to give by way of protection; equites Romanos satellites alicui, **Sall.**; f, to give over to the enemy, to hand over, deliver up; arma, **Caes.**; alicui Galliae possessionem, **Caes.**; se alicui, **Caes.**; g, to give over by way of sale, to sell; alicquem dominis, **Ov.**; h, to give up for punishment; alicquem in custodiam, **Cic.**; alicquem ad supplicium, **Caes.**; i, to expose, feris populandas terras, **Ov.**; j, se, to devote oneself to some thing or person, to give oneself over to; se totum alicui, **Cic.**; se quieti, **Cic.**; totos se voluptatibus, **Cic.**; k, to give over by words; (a) to entrust; quae dicam trade memoriae, **Cic.**; (b) to recommend; alicquem alicui, **Cic.**; l, to hand down as a kind of inheritance to posterity; (a) inimicitias posteris, **Cic.**; haec consuetudo a maioribus tradita, **Cic.**; (b) to hand down in writing, report, relate; qualia multa historia tradidit, **Cic.**; annales tradunt, foll. by acc. and infin., **Liv.**; so, tradunt (they narrate), traditur, etc., with acc. and infin., **Liv.**; with nom. and infin., Lycurgi temporibus Homerus etiam fuisse traditur, **Cic.**; traditum est, with acc. and infin., **Liv.**, **Cic.**; m, to communicate by word of mouth; (a) clamorem proximis, **Caes.**; (b) to communicate in teaching, to teach; elementa loquendi, **Cic.**; haec subtilius, **Cic.**

trādūco (transdūco) -dixi -ductum, 3. **I.** to carry over, lead over, bring over or across. **A.** **Lit.** 1, hominum multitudinem trans

Rhenum in Galliam, **Caes.**; 2, esp., to bring or lead on, with acc. of object over which the thing is brought; flumen, pontem, **Caes.** **B.** **Fig.** 1, to bring to, transposse, change; a, Clodium ad plebem, **Cic.**; centuriones ex inferioribus ordinibus in superiores, **Caes.**; b, to bring to a certain condition, alter, bring over; animos a severitate ad hilaritatem risumque, **Cic.**; aliquid ad suam sententiam, **Cic.**; 2, to pass time, spend, lead; otiosam aetatem, **Cic.**; 3, to direct; curam in vitulos, **Verg.**; orationem traduxi et converti in increpandam fugam, **Cic.** **II.** to lead, conduct through; Helvetios per fines Sequanorum, **Caes.** **III.** to lead by, lead past. **A.** **Lit.** 1, copias praeter castra, **Caes.**; 2, esp., traducere equum (of a knight when he passed muster at the censor's inspection); quum esset censor et in equitum censu C. Licinius Sacerdos prodisset . . . jussit equum traducere, **Cic.** **B.** **Fig.** 1, to show, let be seen; se, **Juv.**; 2, to expose to ridicule; alicquem per ora hominum, **Liv.**

trādūctiō -ōnis, f. (traduco), a leading on; fig., 1, a transferring of a man from a patrician family to a plebeian; hominis ad plebem, **Cic.**; 2, a bringing to public disgrace, **Sen.**; 3, a figure of speech, metonymy, **Cic.**; 4, temporis, passage, course or lapse of time, **Cic.**

trādūctor -ōris, m. (traduco), a transferer; ad plebem (of Pompeius, who procured the transference of Clodius from a patrician to a plebeian family), **Cic.**

trādūx -ūcis, m. (traduco), a vine-layer, prepared for transplanting, **Plin.**

trāgācantha -ae, f. (τραγᾶκανθα), a plant, goat's-thorn, tragacanth, **Plin.**

trāgēmāta -um, n. (τραγήματα), dessert, **Plin.**

trāgicē, adv. (tragicus), tragically, after the manner of a tragedy, **Cic.**

trāgicōcōmōedia -ae, f. (* τραγικοκωμῳδία), tragic-comedy, **Plaut.**

trāgicus -a -um (τραγικός). **I.** of or relating to tragedy, tragic; poema, tragedy, **Cic.**; poeta, a tragic poet, **Cic.**; actor, **Liv.**; Orestes, appearing in a tragedy, **Cic.**; subst., **trāgicus** -i, m. a tragic poet, **Sen.** **II.** Transf., tragic; a, in tragic style, lofty, sublime; orator, **Cic.**; b, tragic, fearful, terrible, horrible; scelus, **Liv.**

trāgion -ii, n. (τράγιον), a plant with a smell like a goat, **Plin.**

trāgoedia -ae, f. (τραγωδία). **I.** a tragedy, **Cic.**; tragoedias facere, **Cic.**; tragoediam agere, **Cic.** **II.** Transf., 1, a tragic scene; Appiae nomen quantas tragoedias excitat, **Cic.**; 2, tragic pathos istis tragoediis tuis perturbor, **Cic.**

trāgoedus -i, m. (τραγῳδός), a tragic actor, tragedian, **Cic.**

trāgōnis = tragon (q. v.).

trāgōpan -is, f. (τραγῳπᾶν), a bird (perhaps vultur barbatas, **Linn.**), **Plin.**

trāgōpōgon -ōnis, m. (τραγοπῳγῶν), the plant goat's-beard, **Plin.**

trāgōrigan -i, n. (τραγορίγαν), a plant, goat's-thyme, **Plin.**

trāgos -i, m. (τράγος), 1, a thorny plant, **Plin.**; 2, a kind of sponge, **Plin.**

trāgūla -ae, f. (traho). **I.** a species of javelin used by the Gauls and Spaniards. **Caes.**, **Liv.**; fig., tragulam injicere in aliquid, to use artifice, **Plaut.** **II.** a kind of dragnet, **Plin.** **III.** a kind of sledge, **Varr.**

trāgus -i, m. (τράγος), 1, the smell under the armpits, **Mart.**; 2, a kind of fish, **Ov.**

trāhēa (trāha) -ae, f. (traho), a sledge, drag, *Verg.*

trāhax -ācis (traho), drawing everything to oneself, greedy, Plaut.

trāho, traxi, tractum, 3. to draw, drag along. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., aliquem pedibus, Cic.; ad supplicium trahi, Sall., Tac., or trahi alone, Sall. **B.** Fig., 1, to lead, draw away; trahit sua quemque voluptas, Verg.; quid est quod me in aliam partem trahere possit? Cic.; 2, to bring upon; decus ad consulē, Liv.; crimen in se, Ov.; 3, to ascribe, interpret, refer to; aliquid ad religionem, Liv.; in diversa, Liv. **II.** Esp., **A.** to draw after oneself, drag along; 1, a, lit., vestem, Hor.; esp. from fatigue, corpus fessum, Liv.; b, to lead, conduct with oneself; exercitum, Liv.; c, turbam prosequendum, Liv.; 2, fig., tantum trahit ille timoris, Ov. **B.** to draw to oneself; draw to, attract; 1, a, lit., aurās ore, Ov.; animam, to breathe, Liv.; esp., of persons drinking, to quaff; pocula, Hor.; b, transf., to put on oneself; squamas, Ov.; ruborem, Ov.; 2, fig., a, to assume; multum ex moribus (Sarmatarum) traxisse, Tac.; b, to take to oneself, appropriate; decumas, Cic.; c, to receive, gain; cognomen ex aliqua re, Cic.; majorem ex perniciē et peste reipublicae molestiam, to feel, Cic.; d, to take; in exemplum, Ov. **C.** to draw together; vultus, Ov.; vela, to furl, Verg. **D.** to draw away, drag off; 1, lit., aliquem a templo, Verg.; praedas ex agris, Liv.; hence, to plunder; Aeduoꝝ pagos, Tac.; 2, fig., a, to draw away from; ab incepto, Sall.; b, to take away; partem doloris trahēbat publica clades, Liv.; c, to borrow; consilium ex aliqua re, Sall.; d, to deduce, derive; sermonem ab initio, Cic. **E.** to draw out, bring out, get out; 1, lit., aquam a puteis, Cic.; ferrum e vulnere or a vulnere, Ov.; 2, transf., vocem uno a pectore, Verg. **F.** to draw down; lunam (de caelo), Ov. **G.** to draw or drag hither and thither; 1, lit., corpus tractum, Cic.; 2, fig., a, to distract, Tac.; b, to squander; pecuniam, Sall.; c, to divide; sorte laborem, Verg.; d, to reflect on; rationes belli, Sall. **H.** to draw out in length; 1, lit., a, to lengthen; in spatium aures, Ov.; b, to spin out; data pensa, Ov.; c, to card; lanam mollem trahendo, Ov.; 2, fig., of time, a, to prolong, delay, put off; pugnam, Liv.; comitia, Cic.; rem in serum, Liv.; b, to drag along; vitam in tenebris, Verg.

trāicio = trajicio (q.v.).

trāiectio -ōnis, f. (trajicio). **I.** a passing over, crossing over; a, of a person over the sea, passage, Cic.; b, of things, stellarum, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** Gen., trajectio in alium, a putting off upon, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, the transposition of words - verborum, Cic.; 2, hyperbole; veritatis superficiali atque trajectio, Cic.

trāiectus -ūs, m. (trajicio), a crossing over, passing over, passage; fluminis, Liv.; commodissimus in Britanniam, Caes.

trāicio (trāicio) -jēci -jectum, 3. (trans and jacio). **I.** to throw over or across, to shoot across, convey over. **A.** Gen., telum, Caes.; vexillum trans vallum, Liv. **B.** Esp., 1, to lead over or around, to remove, throw across; malos antennisque de nave in navem, Liv.; trajecto in fune, a rope slung round the mast, Verg.; 2, to bring over; a, membra super acervum levi pede, to leap over, Ov.; fig., aliquid ex illius invidia in te, Cic.; b, to transport over the sea, a river, a mountain, etc.; legiones in Siciliam, Liv.; copias trans fluvium, Liv.; Marius trajectus in Africam, having crossed, Cic.; with acc. of the place, equitum ragnam partem flumen, Caes.; reflex., with or without se, to cross over, go over; sese ex regia ad aliquem, Caes.; esse duabus navibus in Africam, Liv.; trajicere

Trebian navibus, Liv.; with abl. of the water crossed, Aegaeo mari trajecit, Liv. **II.** to throw over, hurl beyond; 1, aurum jaculo, Cic.; 2, a, to pierce through, stab, transf.; aliquem venabulo, Liv.; alium femur tragula, Caes.; b, to ride through, break through; pars magna equitum medium trajecit aciem, Liv.

trālāticius = translaticius (q.v.).

trālātio = translatio (q.v.).

trālātus, v. transfero.

trālōquor (translōquor), 3. dep. to rave, late, Plaut.

1. **Tralles** -ium, m. (Τράλλες), an Ilyrian people, Liv. (acc. Trallis).

2. **Trallēs** = Trallis (q.v.).

Trallis -ium, f. (αἱ Τράλλεις), a town in Caria, near Mount Mesogis. Hence, **Trallianus** -a -um, of or relating to Tralles.

trālūceo = transluceo (q.v.).

trāma -ae, f. (traho), the woof in weaving; transf., the spider's web, Plin.; trama figurae, a lanky, lean person, Pers.; tramae putridae, trifles, Plaut.

trāmēo = transmeo (q.v.).

trāmes -itis, m. (trameo), a by-way, cross-road. **I.** Lit., Apennini trameses, Cic.; trans-versis tramitibus transgredi, Liv. **II.** Transf., poet., a way, course, road, path; cito decurrit tramite virgo, Verg.

trāmigro = transmigro (q.v.).

trāmitto = transmitto (q.v.).

trānāto (transnāto), 1. to swim across, Tac.; with acc. of place, Gangem, Cic.

trāno (transno), 1. **I.** to swim over, swim across; ad suos, Liv.; with acc. of place, flumen, Caes.; pass., tranantur aquae, Ov. **II.** Transf., to swim through, to sail through, go through, fly through, pass through; nubila, Verg.; genus igneum quod tranat omnia, pervades, Cic.

tranquillō, adv. with compar. and superl. (tranquillus), quietly, tranquilly, Cic.

tranquillitas -ātis, f. (tranquillus), calmness, tranquillity. **I.** Lit., a calm, freedom from wind, calm sea, weather; maris, Cic.; summā tranquillitate consecutā, Caes.; tanta subito malacia et tranquillitas exstitit, Caes. **II.** Transf., rest, peace; a, polit., summa tranquillitas pacis atque otii, Cic.; b, mental; animi, Cic.

1. **tranquillō**, adv. (tranquillus), quietly, Liv.

2. **tranquillo**, 1. (tranquillus), to make tranquil, tranquillise. **I.** Lit., mare oleo, Plin. **II.** Fig., animos, Cic.

tranquillus -a -um (trans and quies), tranquil. **I.** Lit., calm; esp., free from wind; mare, Cic.; serenitas, Liv.; subst., **tranquillū** -i, n. a calm; in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare dementis est, Cic. **II.** Transf., peaceful, tranquil, undisturbed, serene; tranquilla et serena frons, Cic.; subst., **tranquillū** -i, n. quiet; rempublicam in tranquillū redigere, Liv.

trans, prep. with acc. **I.** on the other side of; trans montem, Cic.; trans Rhenum, Caes. **II.** over, across; trans Alpes transfertur, Cic.; trans mare currunt, Hor.

transābeo -li -itum, 4. to go through, penetrate; ensis transiit costas, Verg.

transactor -ōris, m. (transigo), a manager, accomplisher; rerum huiusmodi omnium transactor et administrator, Cic.

transādigo -ēgi -actum, 3. **I.** to drive through, thrust through; crudum ense trans-

adigit costas, Verg. **II.** to pierce, penetrate; **hasta horum unum transadigit costas**, Verg.

transalpinus -a -um, beyond the Alps, *transalpine*; Gallia, Caes.

transcendo (transscendo) -scendi -scensum, 3. (trans and scando). **I.** Intransit., to climb over, step over, pass over; **1.** lit., in hostium naves, Caes.; **2.** fig., ad ea (of discourse), Tac. **II.** Transit., to climb over, step over; **1.** lit., muros, Liv.; Caucasum, Cic.; **2.** fig., to step over, transgress; fines juris, Lucr.; ordinem aetatis, Liv.

transcido -cidi -cisum, 3. (trans and caedo), to cut through, Plaut.

transcribo (transscribo) -scripsi -scriptum, 3. to copy, transcribe. **I.** Gen., testamentum in alias tabulas, Cic. **II.** Esp., **1.** to transfer, resign; **a.** lit., nomina in socios, Liv.; **b.** transf., alicui spatium vitae, Ov.; secepta colonis, Ov.; **2.** to transfer; matres urbi, Verg.

transcurro -cūcurri and -curri -cursum, 3. **I.** **1.** to run over, hasten over; ad forum, Ter.; in castra, Liv.; **2.** fig., to pass over; ad melius, Hor. **II.** **A.** to run or hasten through; **1.** lit., per spatium, Lucr.; with acc., caelum transcurrit nimbus, Verg.; **2.** fig., cursum suum, Cic. **B.** to sail or travel past; **1.** lit., Caes.; praeter oculos, Ov.; **2.** fig., of time, to pass by, Plin.

transcursus -ūs, m. (transcurro); **1.** a running past, hastening through, Sen.; **2.** of discourse, a brief mention, Plin.

transdānūvīānus -a -um, beyond the Danube, Liv.

transdo = trado (q.v.).

transduco = traduco (q.v.).

transenna -ae, f. *or transenna from trans and apo). **I.** a number of ropes or wooden bars, transposed crosswise; hence, a net for catching birds; **1.** lit., Plaut.; **2.** fig., a net, trap, noose, Plaut. **II.** a lattice over a window, Cic.

transēo -ī -itum, 4. **I.** Intransit., **A.** to go over to, go to; **1.** a, ad uxorem, Ter.; in Helvetiorum fines, Caes.; **b.** to go over as a deserter; ad aliquem, Cic.; **c.** to go over from one political party to another, Tac.; **d.** to pass from one rank to another; a patribus ad plebem, Liv.; **e.** transf., to be changed into, to be transformed into; in saxum, Ov.; **2.** fig., a, transitum est ad honestatem dictorum et factorum, Cic.; **b.** of discourse, to pass over, make a transition; ad partitionem, Cic.; **c.** to go over to an opinion; in alicuius sententiam, to be converted to the opinion of, Liv. **B.** to go through; **1.** lit., per media castra, Sall.; **2.** fig., to penetrate; quaedam animalis intelligentia per omnia permanat et transit, Cic. **C.** to pass by; transit, of time, to pass by, pass away; transitit aetas quam cito i Tib.; dies legis transit, Cic. **II.** Transit., **A.** to go over, pass over; **1.** lit., a, Euphratem, Cic.; pass., Rhodanus transitur, Caes.; **b.** esp., to overtake; equum cursu, Verg.; **2.** fig., a, to pass beyond, to transgress; fines verecundiae, Cic.; **b.** to surpass; facile, Cic.; **c.** to despatch; magna, Tac. **B.** to go through, pass through; **1.** lit., Formias, Cic.; vim flammæ, Nep.; **2.** fig., a, to pass over cursorily, to touch lightly on; leviter transire et tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem, Cic.; **b.** of time, to pass, spend; annum quiete, Tac.; vitam, Sall. **C.** to pass by; **1.** lit., omnes mensas, Plaut.; **2.** fig., to pass by; aliquid silentio, Cic. (perf., transit, Verg.).

transero (transséro) -sērui -sertum, 3. to put, thrust through, Oato.

transféro (tráféro), transtūli, translātum, and trālātum, transferre, 3. to carry over or across, transfer, transport, convey. **A.** Lit., **1.**

gen., Caesar paulo ultra eum locum castra transtulit, Caes.; aliquem trans Alpes, Cic.; reflex., se transferre Glycerae decoram in aedem, Hor.; **2.** esp., to write down; in tabulas, Cic. **B.** Fig., **1.** gen., to bring over, remove, transpose; regnum ab sede Lavini, Verg.; omnia Argos, give the victory to Argos, Verg.; in Celeriberiam bellum, Caes.; sermonem alio, turn to another subject, Cic.; **2.** esp., a, to put off, defer; causam in proximum annum, ap. Cic.; **b.** to change to; definitionem in aliam rem, Cic.; **c.** to translate into another language; istum ego locum totidem verbis a Dicaearcho transtuli, Cic.; **d.** to use figuratively or metaphorically; verba, quae transferuntur, Cic.

transfigo -fixi -fixum, 3. **I.** to pierce through, transfix; puellam gladio, Liv.; transfixus hasta, Cic. **II.** to thrust through; hasta transfixa, Verg.

transfiguratio -ōnis, f. (transfigo), a transformation, transfiguration, Plin.

transfiguro, 1. to transform, transfigure, Suet., Plin.

transfuso -fluxi -fuxum, 3. to flow out, flow through, Plin.

transfodio -fodi -fossam, 3. to stab through, transpierce, transfix; alicui latus, Liv.; aliquem, Caes.; partic., with acc. of respect, pectora duro transfossi ligno, Verg.

transformis -e (trans and forma), changed, transformed, Ov.

transformo, 1. to change, transfigure, transform; se in vultus aniles, Verg.

transforo, 1. to pierce, thrust through, Sen.

transfretō, 1. (trans and fretum), to cross the sea, Suet.

transfuga -ae, c. (transfugio), a deserter, Cic.; specie transfugarum ad Flaccum venire, Liv.; transf., transfuga divitum partes linquere gestio, Hor.

transfugio -fugi -fugitum, 3. to desert to the enemy. **I.** Lit., Gabios, Roman, Liv.; absol., quod in obsidione et fame servitia infusa transfugerent, Liv. **II.** Fig., ab afflicta amicitia transfugere et ad florentem aliam devolare, to desert unhappy friends, Cic.

transfugium -ii, n. (transfugio), a going over to the enemy, deserting, Liv.

transfundo -fudi -fusum, 3. to pour from one vessel into another. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Transf., to transfer; omnem amorem in aliquem, Cic.

transfusio -ōnis, f. (transfundo), a pouring out, pouring off. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Transf., the migration of a people, Cic.

transgredior -gressus sum, 3. dep. (trans and gradior). **I.** Intransit., to go across or over, pass over. **A.** Lit., **1.** gen., in Europam, Liv.; per montes, Liv.; **2.** esp., to pass over to any one's side or party; in partes alicuius, Tac. **B.** Transf., to pass over to some action, advance; tarde ad sacramentum, Tac. **II.** Transit., to pass over, pass through. **A.** Lit., Taurum, Cic.; flumen, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, to pass beyond some measure or time, Plin.; **b.** to pass over in silence; mentionem viri, Vell.; **c.** to surpass, Plin. (partic. perf. pass., transgresso Appennino, Liv. 10.27.1).

transgressio -ōnis, f. (transgredior). **I.** Intransit., a going over, passage; ascensus et transgressio Gallorum (over the Alps), Cic. **II.** Transit., a transposition of words; verborum, Cic.

transgressus -ūs, m. (transgredior), a going over, passage; auspiciū prosperi transgressus, Tac.; with object, genit., amnia, Tac.

transigo -ēgi -actum, 8. (trans and ago), to drive through. **I.** Lit., to stab, pierce through; see *ipseum gladio*, Tac. **II.** Fig., 1, to pass time, spend, lead; *tempus per ostentationem*, Tac.; 2, to finish, complete, accomplish, transact any piece of business; *a, gen., negotium*, Cic.; *aliquid cum aliquo*, *aliquid per aliquem*, Cic.; *impers., si transactum est, if it is done*, Cic.; *b, esp., to settle a difference or dispute, come to an understanding; cum aliquo H.S. ducentis milibus*, Cic.; *transf., to put an end to, have done with*; *transigite cum expeditionibus*, Tac.

transilio (transsilio) -ūi and (rarely) -īi and -īvi, 4. (trans and salio). **I.** Intransit., to spring over, leap across; 1, lit., de muro in navem, Liv.; 2, fig., ab illo consilio ad aliud, to go over to, Liv. **II.** Transit., to spring over something; 1, *a, lit., to spring over; muros*, Liv.; *b, transf., to hasten over; rates transiliunt vada*, Hor.; 2, fig., *a, to pass by, pass over; rem*, Cic.; *b, to overstep, transgress; lineas*, Cic.; *munera Liberi, be immoderate with*, Hor.

transilis -e (transilio), leaping across, going across; *palmes*, Plin.

transitio -ōnis, f. (transeo). **I.** *a going across, passing over. A.* Lit., 1, gen., *imagines similitudine et transitione perceptae*, Cic.; 2, esp., *a going over from one party or faction to another; a, ad plebem transitiones*, Cic.; *b, a passing over to the enemy; sociorum*, Liv.; *exercitus transitionibus imminutus*, Liv. **B.** Fig., *infection, contagion*, Ov. **II.** *a passage (meton., a place); transitiones perviae Jani nominantur*, Cic.

transitoriū -a -um (transeo), having a passage through; *domus*, Suet.

transitus -ūs, m. (transeo). **I.** *a passing over or across, transit. A.* Lit., 1, gen., *transitus fossae*, Cic.; *transitum claudere*, Liv.; 2, esp., *a passing over from one party or faction to another; facili transitu ad proximos et validiores*, Tac. **B.** Fig., *a, the transition (in painting) from shade to light*, Plin., Ov.; *b, transition in discourse*, Quint. **II.** *a passing through. A.* Lit., *per agros urbesque*, Liv. **B.** Meton., *the place through which one passes; transitus insidēre*, Liv. **III.** *a passing by; tempestatis*, Cic.; *in transitu capta urbs*, Tac.

transiectio, etc. = *trajectio*, etc. (q.v.).

translaticius (tralaticius) -a -um (translatus, from *transfero*), handed down as customary, prescriptive; *a, edictum, received by a magistrate from his predecessor*, Cic.; *b, common, usual; haec tralaticia, ordinary course of things*, ap. Cic.

translatio (tralatio) -ōnis, f. (translatus, from *transfero*), *a transferring, handing over. I.* Lit., 1, *pecuniarum a justis dominis ad alienos*, Cic.; 2, *a grafting of plants*, Plin. **II.** Fig., 1, *a transferring; a, of a judge, accuser, place, etc.*, Cic.; *b, of an accusation, criminis*, Cic.; 2, *a metaphor, trope, figure; verecunda*, Cic.

translativus -a -um (transfero), of or relating to a transference; *constitutio*, Cic.

translātor -ōris, m. (transfero), *a transferer; quaesturae (of Verres, who, being quaestor to the consul Cn. Papirius Carbo, deserted to Sulla)*, Cic.

translūceo (tralūceo), 2. **I.** to shine across, Lucr. **II.** to shine through, be visible through, Ov.

translūcidus (tralūcidus) -a -um, transparent, translucent, Plin.

transmārinus -a -um, from beyond sea, foreign, transmarine; *artes*, Cic.; *legationes*, Liv.

transmeco (trāmeco), 1. to go over, across, through, Plin.

transmīgro, 1. to migrate from one place to another; *Veios*, Liv.; *transf., of plants, to be transplanted*, Plin.

transmissio -ōnis, f. (transmitto), *a passage; ab eā urbe in Graeciam*, Cic.

transmissus -ūs, m. (transmitto), *a passage; pari spatio transmissus atque ex Gallia in Britanniam*, Caes.

transmitto (trāmitto) -misi -missum, 3. **I.** to send across, send over, convey across, transmit from one place to another. **A.** 1, lit., *equitatum celeriter*, Caes.; *classem in Euboeam ad urbem Oreum*, Liv.; 2, fig., *a, bellum in Italiam*, Liv.; *b, to give over; (a) to entrust; huic hoc tantum bellum*, Cic.; *(b) to resign, yield; munia imperii*, Tac.; *(γ) to devote; suum tempus temporibus amicorum*, Cic. **B.** to let pass, let through; 1, gen., *exercitum per fines*, Liv.; 2, to lead from one point to another; *transmissum per viam tigillum, placed across the road*, Liv. **C.** to let pass; *Junium mensem transmissimus*, Tac. **II.** to place oneself, to go, run, swim, pass through or over something; 1, lit., *a, gen., (a) with acc. of place, maria*, Cic.; *(b) absol., sin ante transmississet*, Cic.; *b, esp., to hurl, or throw over or through*, Ov.; 2, fig., to leave unnoticed, take no heed to, take no notice of, not to mind; *Scaurum silentio transmisit*, Tac.

transmontāni -ōrum, m. dwellers beyond the mountains, Liv.

transmōveo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to remove from one place to another. **I.** Lit., *Syriā legiones*, Tac. **II.** Fig., to transfer, Ter.

transmutatio -ōnis, f. (transmutō), the transmutation of letters, Quint.

transmūto, 1. to change, transmute; *dextera laevis*, Lucr.; *incertos honores*, Hor.

transnāto = *tranato* (q.v.).

transnōmino, 1. to change the name of a person or thing, Suet.

transpādānus -a -um, beyond (i.e., on the north side of) the Po, *transpadane*; *colonia*, Caes.; *clientes*, Cic. Subst., **transpādānus** -i, m. a person living on the north side of the Po, Cat.; plur., Cic.

transpectus -ūs, m. (transpicio), *a looking through, seeing through*, Lucr.

transpicio (transpicio), 3. (trans and specio), to look through, see through, Lucr.

transpōno -pōsi -pōsitum, 3. **I.** to put over, across, remove, transfer, Plin. **II.** (= *trajicere*), to put across (a river); *militem dextris in terras iturum*, Tac.

transportatio -ōnis, f. (transporto), *a migration*, Sen.

transporto, 1. to convey from one place to another, transport; *exercitum in Graeciam*, Cic.; *militis hie navibus flumen transportat*, Caes.

transrhēnānus -a -um (trans and *Rhenus*), beyond (i.e., on the east side of) the Rhine; *Germani*, Caes.

transs . . . v. *trans* . . .

transībērīnus -a -um (trans and *Tiberis*), beyond the Tiber. Subst., **transībērīni** -ōrum, m. the people living beyond the Tiber, Cic.

transtīneo, 2. (teneo), to go through, pass through, Plaut.

transtrum -i, n. (from *trans*). **I.** a cross-bench in a ship on which the rowers sat, gen. plur., Caes. **II.** a cross-beam, Caes.

transulto (transsulto), 1. (intens. of *transilio*), to spring over or across, Liv.

transūo (transsūo) -sui -sūtum, 3. to sew,

through, stitch through, pierce through; extra transita veribus, Ov.

transvēctio (trāvēctio) -ōnis, f. (transvehō). **I.** a carrying over or across; Acherontis, Cic. **II.** the riding of a Roman knight past the censor at the periodical muster, Suet.

transvēho (trāvēho) -vexi -vectum, 3. **I.** to carry over, convey across, transport. **A.** Act., milites, Caes.; naves plaustris, Liv. **B.** Middle, transvehī, to ride, sail, pass over or across; in Africam, Sall.; Corcyram, Liv. **II.** to carry through or by. **A.** Act., to bear along in triumph; arma spoliisque carpentis, Liv. **B.** Middle, transvehī = to go, ride, pass by; 1, lit., a, gen., transvectae a fronte pugnantium alae, Tac.; b, esp., at a public procession, to ride by; (a) of the Caesars at the games in the circus, Tac.; (b) of a knight, to ride past the censor at a muster, Liv.; 2, fig., of time, to pass, pass by; abiit jan et transvectum est tempus, Tac.

transverbero, 1. to pierce through, transfix, perforate; bestiam venabulo, Cic.; pectus aliquis abiete, Verg.

transversarius -a -um (transversus), lying across, transverse; tigna, Caes.

transversus (trāversus), and **transvorsus** -a -um, p. adj. (from transverto), transverse, oblique, athwart. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., fossa, Caes.; transverso ambulare foro, across the forum, Cic.; transverso itinere, in an oblique direction, Liv.; fig., transversum digitum, a finger's breadth, Cic.; transversum digitum, the breadth of a nail, Cic. **B.** Fig., cuius in adulescentiam transversa incurrit misera reipublicae fortuna, crossed, thwarted, Cic. **II.** Subst., transversum -i, n. a cross-direction, Plin.; de ore ex transverso, unexpectedly; ecce tibi e transverso Lamprolacen Strabo qui, etc., Cic. **III.** Adv., transversum and plur., transversa, across, sideways; venti transversa fremunt, Verg.

transvólito, 1. to fly across, Lucr.

transvólto (trāvólto), 1. **I.** to fly over or across; 1, lit., of birds, Plin.; 2, transf., to hasten over, hasten across, pass over hastily; Alpes, ap. Cic.; eques transvolat in alteram partem, Liv. **II.** 1, to fly through or to, to fly through; transf. = to hasten through; dum (vox) transvolat aures, Lucr.; 2, to fly past; a, transf., to hasten past; aridas quercus, Hor.; b, fig., transvolat in medio posita, passes by, Hor.

trápētus -i, m., **trápētum** -i, n., and plur., **trápētes** -um, m. (τραπέτω, to tread grapes), an oil-press, Verg.

trápezita -ae, m. (τραπέζιτης), a money-changer, Plaut.

Trápezus -untis, f. (Τραπεζούς), a town in Pontus, colony of Sinope, now Trebizond, Tarsos.

Trásúmēnus (Trásúmennus, Trási-mēnus, Trási-mēnus) -i, m. (with or without lacus), the Trasimene lake, on the banks of which Hannibal conquered the Romans under Flaminius (217 B.C.), now Lago di Perugia. Hence, adj., **Trásúmēnus** -a -um, Trasimēnian.

trav . . . v. transv . . .

trávio, 1. to go through, penetrate, Lucr.

Trábia -ae, m. a river in Cisalpine Gaul, where Hannibal conquered the Romans, 217 B.C., now Trebbia.

Trébúla -ae, f. three towns in Italy. **I.** In the Sabine country. **A.** Trebula Mutusca. Hence, **Trébúlānus** -a -um, belonging to Trebula. **B.** Trebula Suffena. **II.** In Campania, near Suessula and Saticula, now Modafont.

Hence, **Trébúlānus** -a -um, belonging to Trebula.

trēcēnārius -a -um (trecenti), three-hundred-fold, Varr.

trēcēni -ae -a (tres and centum). **I.** three hundred each, Liv. **II.** three hundred, Plin.

trēcēntēsimus -a -um (trecenti), the three-hundredth, Cic.

trēcēnti -ae -a (tres and centum), three hundred, Cic.

trēcēntiēs (trēcēntiens), adv. (trecenti), three hundred times, Cat.

trēcēdipnum -i, n. (τρεχέδινπος -ov, hastening to dinner), a light garment worn by parasites at table, Juv.

trédēcim (tres and decem), thirteen, Liv.

trēmēbundus (trēmībundus) -a -um (tremo), trembling; manus, Cic.

trēmēfācio -fēci -factum, 3. (tremo and facio), to cause to tremble; pass., **trēmēfio** -factus sum -fieri to tremble, Verg., Ov.

trēmendus -a -um (tremo), fearful, dreadful, terrible, dread, Hor.; rex, Pluto, Verg.

trēmesco (trēmisco), 3. (inchoat. of tremo). **I.** Intransit., to tremble, quake; a, of things, tonitru tremescunt ardua terrarum et campi, Verg.; b, of persons, omnem tremescens ad strepitum, Ov. **II.** Transit., to tremble at; sonitum pedum vocemque, Verg.; with infin., telum instare tremescit, Verg.

trēmībundus = tremebundus (q.v.).

trēmisco = tremesco (q.v.).

trēmo -ūi, 3. (trépūs), to tremble, quake. **I.** Intransit., a, of things, tremi hasta, Verg.; b, of persons, toto pectore tremens, Cic.; with acc. of respect, tremis ossa pavore, Hor. **II.** Transit., to tremble, quake at; offensam Junonem, Ov.; te, Verg.; virgas ac secures dictatoris, Liv.

trēmór -ōris, m. (tremo). **I.** a trembling, quaking, tremor; of the limbs, pallor et tremor et dentium crepitus, Liv.; of fire, tremor ignium clarus, Lucr.; of the earth, Verg.; plur., Lucr., Ov. **II.** Meton., an object which causes fear and trembling, Mart.

trēmílus -a -um (tremo). **I.** trembling, quaking, quivering, tremulous; a, of things, lumen, Verg.; mare, Ov.; b, of persons, accuri ad me tremulus, Ter. **II.** Act., causing trembling, Prop.

trépídanter, adv. (trepido), anxiously, with trepidation; omnia trepidantius timidiusque agere, Caes.

trépídātio -ōnis, f. (trepido), agitation, anxiety, disquiet, alarm, trepidation, Cic.; tantam trepidationem injectit ut, etc., Liv.

trépídē, adv. (trepidus), tremblingly, anxiously, with trepidation; castra relinquere, Liv.

trépído, 1. (trepidus), to be in anxious, confused motion, be agitated, be in alarm, be busy, bustle about anything; a, lit., of living beings, totis trepidatur castris, the whole camp is in confusion, Caes.; circa advenam, swarm confusedly around, Liv.; circa signa, give way in front, Liv.; of anxious haste, ad arma, Liv.; with inter and the acc., to be undecided between, to waver between; inter fugae pugnaeque consilium, Liv.; with acc. = to fear anxiously; occursum amici, Juv., with infin., ne tropidate meas defendere naves, Verg.; b, transf., of things, aqua per pronum trepidat rivum, ripples, Hor.; trepidant flammae, flicker, Hor.; with infin., cuius octavum trepidavit (is hastening on) aetas claudere lustrum, Hor.

trepídus -a -um (τρεπός); *unquiet, anxious, alarmed, restless, disturbed*; **a**, lit., of living beings and the situation of living beings, *trepida* Dido, Verg.; of undecided or rash haste, *civitas*, Liv.; with genit., *on account of*; *rerum suarum*, Liv.; *metus*, Ov.; *cursus*, Verg.; in *re trepida*, in *rebus trepidis*, in an alarming state of things, Liv.; **b**, transf.; of things, *unda, boiling, bubbling*, Ov.; *anehum, boiling*, Verg.

trēs (archaic, *tris*), *tría* (τρεῖς, *tría*), *three*, Cic.

tressis -is, *m.* (*tres* and *as*), *three asses*, Varr.

tresviri = *triumviri* (q.v.).

Tréviri (**Tréviri**) -ōrum, *m.* a powerful German nation from the Rhine to the Maas, whose capital *Augusta* or *Coloniæ Treverorum* is now *Treves* or *Trier*. Sing., **Tréviri** -viri, *one of the Treveri*. Hence, adj., **Trévéricus** (**Trévircus**) -a -um, *of or belonging to the Treveri*.

triangulus -a -um (*tres* and *angulus*), *three-cornered, triangular*. Subst., **triangulum** -i, *n.* a triangle, Cic.

triarii -ōrum, *m.* (*tres*), *the oldest and most experienced Roman soldiers, who were drawn up in the third rank, kneeling behind the hastati and principes, ready to help these in need*; hence, prov., *res ad triarios rediit, the matter has come to the extremest need*, Liv.

tribas -ādis, *f.* (τρεπᾶς), *an unchaste woman*, Phaedr.

Triboces -um, *m.* and **Triboci** -ōrum, *m.* a Gallic people on the left bank of the Rhine, in modern Alsace.

tribráchys, acc. -chyn, *m.* (τρίσπαχυς), *sc. pes, a metrical foot, consisting of three short syllables* (— ∪ ∪), Quint.

tribuārius -a -um (*tribus*), *of or relating to a tribe*, Cic.

tribula = *tribulum* (q.v.).

tribulis -is, *m.* (*tribus*), *one who belongs to the same tribe, a fellow tribesman*; *tribulis tuus*, Cic.; esp., *a fellow tribesman of the lower classes, one of the common people*, Hor.

tribulo, *l.* (*tribulum*), *to press*, Cato.

tribulum -i, *n.* (*tero*), *a threshing machine*, Varr.

tribulus -i, *m.* **1**, a thorny plant (*Tribulus terrestris*, Linn.); Ov.; **2**, an aquatic plant (*Trapa natans*, Linn.), Plin.

tribūnāl -ālis, *n.* (= *tribunale*, from *tribunus*), *the tribunāl*. **I**. Lit., a raised platform for magistrates, e.g., for the consul when he directed the comitia, the praetor when he administered justice; in *tribunali Pompeii praetoris urbani sedentes*, Cic.; of the raised seat of a general in the camp, Liv.; of the praetor in the theatre, Suet.; meton., of the magistrate sitting on the tribunal, *omne forum (the people) quem spectat et omne tribunal, the magistrates, distinguished persons*, Hor. **II**. Transf., **A**, a monument erected in honour of the dead, Tac. **B**, a mound, embankment of earth, Plin.

tribūnātus -ūs, *m.* (*tribunus*), *the office or dignity of a tribune, tribuneship*; **a**, of the people, with or without *plebis*, Cic.; **b**, of a military tribune, *militaris*, Cic.

tribūniōius -a -um (*tribunus*), *of or relating to a tribune, tribunicial*; **a**, belonging to a tribune of the people; *potestas*, Cic.; subst., **tribūniōius** -ii, *m.* -a *a person who has been tribune*; **b**, relating to the tribunes of the soldiers; *honos*, Caes.

tribūnus -i, *m.* (*tribus*). **I**, *tribuni, the presidents of the three old tribes, representative of the tribules, at the head of whom was the tribunus Celerum*, Liv. **II**. **A**, *tribuni aerarii, pay-*

masters who assisted the quaestors, and who were afterwards made judges, Cic. **B**, *Milit. t. t.*, *tribuni militum or militares, military tribunes, six to every legion, who commanded it each for two months in the year*, Caes. **C**, *tribuni militum consulari potestate* (also called *tribuni consulares*), chosen to govern in the place of consuls, from 444-366 B.C., Liv. **D**, *tribuni plebis* (*plebi*) and (more frequently) simply *tribuni*, *the tribunes of the people, the magistrates who protected the plebeians*, Cic., Liv.

tribūo -āi -ātum, *S.* **I**, *to allot to any one as a share, bestow, assign, give*. **A**, Lit., *praemia alicui*, Caes.; *suum cuique*, Cic. **B**, Fig., **1**, gen., *to give, show*; *alicui misericordiam suam*, Cic.; *alicui magnam gratiam*, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, *to give up, concede, yield to*; *valetudini alicui*, Cic.; *alicui priores partes*, Cic.; **b**, *to ascribe, attribute to*; *id virtuti hostium*, Caes.; **c**, *to devote time to a particular purpose*; *his rebus tantum temporis*, Caes. **II**, = *distribuo, to divide*; *rem in partes*, Cic.

tribus -ūs, *f.* (from root *tri*, *three*, and the root *fu* in φύω), originally, *a third part of the Roman people*. Hence, **I**, *a tribe, one of the three tribes of the Roman people* (*Ramnes, Tities, Luceres*); from the time of *Servius Tullius* a new division was made, viz., of four tribes for the city (*tribus urbanae*), and twenty-six, and later thirty-one, for the ager Romanus (*tribus rusticae*); *populum in tribus convocare*, Cic. **II**, Meton., plur., *tribus* = *the lower classes, the mob*, Plin.

tributarius -a -um (*tributum*), *of or relating to tribute*; *tabellae*, Cic.

tributum, adv. (*tribus*), *according to tribes, tribe by tribe*; *nummos dividere*, Cic.

tributio -ōnis, *f.* (*tribuo*), *a distribution, dividing*, Cic.

tributum -i, *n.* (*tribuo*). **I**, *tax, contribution, tribute*; *tributum conferre, facere, pendere*, Cic. **II**, Transf., *a gift, present*, Ov.

1, **tribūtus** -a -um (*tribus*), *arranged according to tribes*; *comitia, in which the people voted by tribes*, Liv.

2, **tribūtus**, *v.* *tribuo*.

trīcae -ārum, *f.* **1**, *trifles, trumpery, nonsense*, Mart.; **2**, *vexations, troubles, perplexities*; *quomodo domesticae trīcae* (fert)? Cic.

Tricastini -ōrum, *m.* a Gallic people, near modern Aouste.

Tricca -ae, *f.* (Τρίκκα), *an old town in Thessaly on the Peneus, now Trikkata*.

tricenārius -a -um (*triceni*), *containing the number thirty*; *filius, thirty years old*, Sen.

trīceni -ae -a, genit. *trīcenūm* (*trīginta*), **1**, *thirty each*, Cic.; **2**, *thirty*, Plin.

triceps -cēpitis (*tres* and *caput*), **1**, *three-headed*, Cic.; **2**, *three-fold*, Varr.

trīcēsīmus -a -um (*trīginta*), *the thirtieth*, Cic.

trīcēssis -is, *m.* (*trīginta* and *as*), *thirty asses*, Varr.

trīchīas -ae, *m.* (τρίχιας), *a species of cardine*, Plin.

trīchīla -ae, *f.* a summer-house, arbour, Caes.

trīchītis -īdis, *f.* (τρίχίτις), *a kind of alum*, Plin.

trīciēs (**trīciēns**), adv. (*trīginta*), *thirty times*, Cic.

trīclīniāris -e (*trīclīnium*), *of or relating to a dining-couch*, Plin. Subst., **trīclīniāria** -ium, *n.* **a**, *a dining-room*, Plin.; **b**, *drapery for a dining-couch*, Plin.

triclinium -ii, n. (τρικλίνιον). **I.** a dining-couch, a couch on which the Romans reclined at meals (generally three on each, sometimes four and five), Cic. **II.** a dining-room; exornat ample et magnificus triclinium, Cic.

tricolium (-on) -i, n. (τρικώλιον), a period consisting of three parts or clauses, Sen.

tricolor, 1. dep. (tricae), to make difficulties, to shuffle, trifle; cum aliquo, Cic.

tricornis -e (tres and cornu), having three horns, Plin.

tricorpor -pōris (tres and corpus), having three bodies; forma tricorporis umbræ, of Geryon, Verg.

tricuspis -idis (tres and cuspis), having three points, Ov.

tridacna -ōrum, n. (τρι = ter, and δάκνω = mordeo), a kind of oyster, Plin.

tridens -entis (tres and dens), having three teeth or prongs. **I.** Adj., rostra, Verg. **II.** Subst., **tridens** -entis, m. a trident, a three-pronged spear for piercing large fish, Plin.; an attribute of Neptune, Verg.

tridentifer -fēri, m. (tridens and fero), the trident-bearer, epithet of Neptune, Ov.

tridentiger -gēri, m. (tridens and gero), the trident-bearer, epithet of Neptune, Ov.

triduum -ii, n. a space of three days; quum tridui viam processisset, Caes.; triduo illum aut summum quadratio peritum, Cic.

triennia -ium, n. (tres and annus), a festival celebrated every three years, Ov.

triennium -ii, n. (tres and annus), a space of three years; biennium aut triennium est quum nuntium remisisti, Cic.; multis locis Germaniae triennium vagati, Cic.

triens -entis, m. (tres), a third part, one-third. **A.** Gen., Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, the third part of an as, Hor.; 2, of a sextarius, Prop.; 3, in inheritances, a third part of a whole; cum duobus coheredibus esse in triene, Cic.

trientabulum -i, n. (triens), the equivalent in land for the third part of a sum of money, Liv.

trientalis -e (triens), containing one-third of a foot, Plin.

trierarchus -i, m. (τρίεραρχος), the commander of a trireme, Cic.

trieris -e (τρίερης), having three banks of oars. Subst., **trieris** -is, f. a trireme, Nep.

trietericus -a -um (τρίετηρικός), recurring every three years, triennial; trieterica sacra or orgia, Verg., Ov.

triētoris -idis, f. (τρίετηρίς), 1, a space of three years, Mart.; 2, a triennial festival, Cic.

trifarum, adv. (trifarum), three-fold, sc. partem), in a three-fold manner = in three places, on three sides; adoriri, munire, Liv.

trifaux -faucis (tres and faux), having three throats, triple-throated; latratus (Cerberi), Verg.

trifer -fēra -fērum (ter and fero), bearing fruit thrice a year, Plin.

trifidas -a -um (ter and fido), split in three parts, three-forked; flamma (of lightning), Ov.

trifilis -e (tres and filum), having three hairs, Mart.

trifolium -ii, n. (tres and folium), trefoil, Plin.

triformis -e (tres and forma). **I.** three-formed, having three forms; Chimaera, Hor.; dea, Hecate, Ov. **II.** three-fold; mundus (because composed of air, sea, and earth), Ov.

trifur -furis, m. (ter and fur), a three-fold chief, arch-chief, Plaut.

trifurcifer -fēri, m. (ter and furcifer), on arch-rogue, Plaut.

trigarius -a -um, subst. (triga, a team of three horses), relating to a team of three horses; subst., 1, **trigarius** -ii, m. a driver of a team of three horses, Plin.; 2, **trigarium** -ii, n. a circus or training-ground where teams of three horses are driven, Plin.

trigeminus (tergēminus) -a -um, three-fold; vir, Geryon, Hor.; canis, Cerberus, Ov.; tergemi honores, the aedileship, praetorship and consulship, Hor.; of children, three born at a birth; fratres, the Horatii and the Curiatii, Liv.; Trigemina Porta, a gate in the old city-wall of Rome, opposite the northern corner of the Aven-tine, Plin.

trigemmis -e (tres and gemma), having three buds, Plin.

triginta, num. (τριάκοντα), thirty, Cic.

trigon -ōnis, m. (τρίγων). **I.** a ball for playing, Mart. **II.** Meton., a game at ball, Hor.

trigōnalls -e (trigonum), three-cornered; pila (= trigon), Mart.

trigōnum -i, n. (τρίγωνον), a triangle, Varr.

trigonus -i, m. a kind of fish, the sting-ray, Plaut.

trilibris -e (tres and libra), of three pounds' weight, Hor.

trilinguis -e (tres and lingua), having three tongues; os Cerberi, Hor.

trilix -icis (tres and licum), having three threads; lorica consertam hamis auroque trili-cem, Verg.

trimātus -ūs, m. (trinus), the age of three years, Plin.

trimestris, 3. (tres and mensis), three monthly. **I.** Adj., haedi, three months old, Varr. **II.** Subst., **trimestria** -ium, n. crops which ripen three months after sowing, Plin.

trimōter = trimetros (q.v.).

trimētrōs (-us) -a -um, containing three metra, i.e., three double feet, Quint.; subst.

trimētrōs (-us), and (Latinised form), **trimōter** -tri, a trimeter, Hor.

trimōdia -ae, f. and **trimōdium** -ii, n. (tres and modius), a vessel containing three emodi or bushels, Plaut.

trimus -a -um (tres), three years old; equa, Hor.

Trinacria -ae, f. (Τρινακρία), the oldest name of Sicily, so called from its triangular shape. Hence, **A.** **Trinacrius** -a -um (Τρινάκριος), Trinacrian, and **B.** **Trinacris** -idis, f. (Τρινακρίς), Trinacrian; Trinacris alone = Sicily, Ov.

trini -ae -a (tres). **I.** three each, Plin. **II.** three together (found with subst. only used in plur.); trinae litterae, Cic.; trina castra, Caes.

Trinobantes -um, m. a people in the east of Britain.

trinōdis -e (tres and nodus), having three knots, Ov.

triōbolus (-ōs) -i, m. (τρίβολος), a coin of the value of three oboli, Plaut.

Triocāla -ōrum, n. a mountain fastness in Sicily. Hence, **Triocālinus** -a -um, relating to Triocala.

triōnes -um, m. (= teriones, from tero), the ploughing oxen; transf., the constellations known as the Great Bear and Little Bear (as the stars resembled the shape of a waggon and the oxen attached to it), Verg.

Triōpās -ae, m. (Τρίοπας), a king in Thessaly, father of Erysichthon. Hence, **A.** **Triōpēlos**

Tri m. (Τρίωνος) = *Erysichthon*, Ov. **B. Triō-peis** -idis, f. = *Mestra*, daughter of *Erysichthon*.

triorchis, acc. -chem, f. (τριορχίς). **I.** a buzzard, Plin. **II.** a kind of centaur, Plin.

triparous -a -um (ter and parous), very stings, Plaut.

tripartito (and gen.) **tripertitō**, adv. (tripartitus), in three parts; bona dividere, Cic.

tripartitus (and gen.) **tripertitus** -a -um (ter and partior), divided into three parts, three-fold, triple, tripartite; divisio, Cic.

tripectōrus -a -um (tres and pectus), having three breasts, Lucr.

tripēdālis -e (ter and pedalis), of three feet in measure; parma, Liv.

tripēdānos = **tripedalis** (q.v.).

tripert . . . v. **tripart** . . .

tripes -pēdis (ter and pes), having three feet; mulus, Liv.

Triphylia -ae, f. (Τριφυλία), the south part of Elis in the Peloponnesus.

triplex -plices (tres and plico), three-fold, triple. **I.** Adj., acies, Caes.; Plato triplicem finxit animum, Cic.; deae, the three *Parcae*, Ov.; *Minyides*, the three daughters of *Minyas*, Ov. **II.** Subst., 1, **triplices** -um, m. (sc. codicilli), a writing tablet with three leaves, Cic.; 2, **triplex** -plices, n. = **tripulum**, three times as much; pediti in singulos centeni dati . . . **triplex** equiti, Liv.

triplico, 1. (**triplex**), to triple, make three-fold, Plin.

triplus -a -um (τρίπλους), three-fold, triple; pars, Cic.

Tripōlis -is, f. (Τρίπολις), the name of several towns and places. **I.** a mountainous district in Thessaly south of the Cambunian mountains. Hence, **Tripōlitānus** ager, the district of *Tripolis*, Liv. **II.** a town in Thessalia *Hestiaeotis*. **III.** a district of Arcadia, near *Tegea*. **IV.** a district in Africa, now *Tripoli*. **V.** a town in Phoenicia, now *Trapoli*. **VI.** a town in Pontus. **VII.** a town in Phrygia.

Triptōlēmus -i, m. (Τριπτόλεμος), son of *Celeus*, king of *Eleusis*; and of *Metanetra*, the inventor of agriculture; a judge in the lower world; prov., *Triptolemo dare fruges*, to carry coals to *Newcastle*, Ov.

tripudiō, 1. (**tripudium**), to beat the ground with the feet, to dance; e.g., a savage war dance, *tripudiantes* more suo (of the *Spaniards*), Liv.; of an old Roman dance on festive and religious occasions, Sen.; hence, transf., tot in funebribus reipublicae exsultans ac *tripudians*, dancing for joy, Cic.

tripudium -ii, n. (ter and pes). **I.** a religious dance; e.g., of the *Salian* priests, *Salios per urbem ire canentes carmina cum tripudii solemnique saltatu*, Liv.; so of a savage war dance, *cantus (Gallorum) ineuntium proellum et ululatus et tripudialis*, Liv.; of the wild *Bacchic* dance, Cat. **II.** T. t. of augury, a favourable omen when the sacred chickens eat so fast that the food fell out of their beaks, Cic.

tripūs -pōdis, m. (τρίπους), a three-legged seat, tripod. **I.** Gen., Verg., Hor. **II.** Esp., the tripod of the *Delphic* priestess, Cic., Verg.; hence, meton., the *Delphic* oracle, Ov.

triquētrus -a -um. **I.** three-cornered, triangular; insula (of Britain), Caes. **II.** (Because Sicily from its triangular shape was called *Triqueetra*, hence =) *Sicilian*, Lucr., Hor.

trirēmis -e (tres and remus), having three banks of oars, Caes.; subst., **trirēmis** -is, f. a *trireme*, Caes., Cic.

trischoenus -a -um (τρίσχοινος), containing three schoeni, Plin.

triscouria -trum, n. (tres and scuria), gross buffooneries, Juv.

tristē, adv. (**tristis**). **I.** sadly, sorrowfully, mournfully; adolescentes gravius aegrotant, *tristius curantur*, Cic. **II.** harshly, severely; *tristius respondere*, Cic.

tristi = **trivist**, v. **tero**.

tristiculus -a -um (dim. of **tristis**), somewhat sorrowful; filiola, Cic.

tristifrons -a -um (**tristis** and *facio*), causing sadness, Cic. poet.

tristimōnia -ae, f. (**tristis**), sadness, melancholy, Auct. b. Afr.

tristis -e, sad, sorrowful, mournful, melancholy. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., of persons, *tristis et conturbatus*, Cic.; quos quum *tristiores* vidisset, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, sad, gloomy; of the lower world, *Tartarus*, Verg.; poet., harsh of taste; auct., Verg.; b, object, troubled, unfortunate, disastrous; tempora, Caes.; ira, with disastrous consequences, Hor.; sors, Cic.; *tristia ad recordationem exempla*, Cic.; neut. subst., *triste lupus stabulis, a disastrous thing*, Verg.; *tristia miscetur laetis*, Ov. **II.** Esp., 1, of humour, gloomy; a, = unfriendly, surly, morose, Cic.; natura, Cic.; vultus *tristior*, Cic.; b, = angry; dicta, Ov.; 2, harsh, severe, rough; iudex, Cic.; *triste et severum dicendi genus*, Cic.

tristitia -ae, f. (**tristis**). **I.** sadness, sorrowfulness, melancholy. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Transf., of things, sermons, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, *ill-humour*, moroseness, Ov.; 2, severity, sternness; quod ille vos *tristitia* vultuque deceperit, Cic.

trisulcus -a -um (tres and sulcus), three-fold, three-pointed, three-pronged; lingua serpentis, forked, Verg.; telum *Jovis*, lightning, Ov.; ignes, lightning, Ov.

trisyllābus -a -um (τρίσύλλαβος), trisyllabic, Varr.

trītāvus -i, m. (tres and avus). **I.** the father of the *avatus* or *atava*, Plaut. **II.** Transf., remote ancestors, Varr.

triticēus (**triticēus**) -a -um (*triticum*), of wheat, wheaten; messis, Verg.

triticeum -i, n. wheat; granum *tritici*, Cic.

Tritōn -ōnis, m. (Τρίτων). **I.** Triton, son of *Neptune* and the nymph *Salacia*, a deity of the sea, represented with a horn made of a shell, which he blew at the bidding of *Neptune* to raise or appease the waves. **II.** **A.** a lake in Africa, on the smaller *Syrtis*, according to tradition the birth-place of several deities, particularly of *Pallas*. Hence, a, **Tritōniācus** -a -um, = belonging to *Pallas*; arundo, the tibia discovered by *Pallas*, Ov.; b, **Tritōnis** -idis, f. *Tritonian*; subst., = *Pallas*, Verg.; arx = the city of *Pallas*, Athens, Ov.; pinus, the *Argo*, built at the order of *Pallas*, Ov.; c, **Tritōnius** -a -um, *Tritonian*; subst., *Tritonia* = *Pallas*, Verg. **B.** a lake in *Thrace* which had the power of changing into a bird any one who bathed nine times in its waters; also called **Tritōniāca** palus, Ov.

tritor -ōris, m. (tero), a rubber, Plaut.

tritūra -ae, f. (tero), a treading out of corn, threshing, Verg.

1. **tritūs** -a -um, p. adj. (from **tero**). **I.** **A.** much trodden, much frequented; 1, lit., itor, Cic.; 2, fig., of discourse, in common use, common, trite, well-known; faciamus hoc proverbium *tritius*, Cic. **B.** practised; aurea, Cic. **II.** worn-out; vestis, Hor.

2. **tritūs** -us, m. (tero), a rubbing, Cic.

triumphālis -e (triumphus), of or relating to a triumph, triumphal; corona, of a triumphing general, Liv.; provincia, the conquest of which has gained a triumph, Cic.; porta, the gate through which the triumphing general entered Rome, Cic.; imagines, busts of ancestors who had triumphed, Hor.; triumphalia ornamenta, and subst., **triumphalia** -ium, n. the decorations of a triumphing general (corona aurea, toga picta, tunica palmata, scipio eburneus, etc.), Tac.; senex, an old man who had had a triumph, Liv.

triumpho, 1. (triumphus). **I.** Intransit., to triumph, to have a triumph. **A.** Lit., de Numantinis, Cic.; ex Macedonia, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, to triumph, gain a victory; amor de vate triumphat, Ov.; 2, to triumph, exult; gaudio, Cic.; laetaris in omnium gemitu et triumphas, Cic. **II.** to triumph over, to conquer completely; pass., ne triumpharetur Mithridates, Tac.; triumphati Medii, Hor.; aurum triumphatum, captured, Hor.

triumphus -i, m., old form, **triumpus** -i, m. (ter and pes), lit., a solemn dance (like tripudium); hence, **A.** Lit., a triumphal procession, a triumph, granted by the senate to a general and his army after an important victory, when the general entered Rome in a car drawn by white horses, clothed in a toga picta and tunica palmata, with a crown of laurel on his head, preceded by waggons carrying captives and booty, and followed by the soldiers shouting "to triumph!" and singing jocular songs; alicui triumphum decernere, Cic.; triumphum tertium deportare, Cic.; triumphum agere, to triumph, with genit. or de or ex and abl. of persons or country over which the triumph was held, Bojorum, Liv.; ex Aequis, Liv.; Pharsalicae pugnae, Cic.; de Liguribus, Liv. **B.** Transf., triumph, victory; ut repulsam suam triumphum suum duxerint, Cic.

triumvir -viri, m. (tres and viri), a triumvir; plur., triumviri (also tresviri, written III. viri). **I.** coloniae deducendae, or agro dando, or agro dividendo, or agris dividendis, or agro assignando (or agrarii), commissioners for the formation of a colonia and the division of land amongst the colonists; quum triumvir coloniam deduxisset, Cic. **II.** triumviri capitales or carceris lautumiarum, superintendents of prisons, who also looked after the execution of punishments and watched over the public peace, Cic. **III.** triumviri epulones, v. epulones. **IV.** triumviri mensarii, commissioners for the regulation of payments from the exchequer, Liv. **V.** triumviri monetales (auro, argento, aeri flando, feriundo), the masters of the mint, Cic. **VI.** triumviri (tresviri) reipublicae constituendae, Antonius, Lepidus, Octavianus, who joined together to settle the state, Suet. **VII.** commissioners for raising recruits, Liv. **VIII.** triumviri sacris conquirendis donisque persignandis, commissioners for making an inventory of votive gifts, Liv. **IX.** commissioners for repairing or rebuilding temples, Liv. **X.** magistrates in the municipia, Cic.

triumvirālis -e (triumvir), of or relating to a triumvir; flagella (of the triumviri capitales), Hor.

triumvirātus -ūs, m. (triumvir), the office of a triumvir; in triumphatu (sc. agrarii), Cic.

trivēnēfica -ae, f. (ter and venēfica), an arch-poisoner or sorcerer, Plaut.

Trivia, v. trivius.

triviālis -e (trivium), common, ordinary, trivial; carmen, Juv.

trivium -ii, n. (ter and via), a place where three roads meet, Cic.; meton., an open street, public place, Cic.

trivius -a -um (trivium), honoured at three cross-roads, name of deities who had chapels at cross-roads; dea, Prop., or virgo, Lucr., Diana or Hecate; so absol., **Trivia** -ae, f., Verg.; lacus Triviae, a lake in Latium, near Aricia, now Lago di Nemi.

trixāgo (trissāgo) -inis, f. a plant called germander, Plin.

Troās -ādīs, v. Tros.

trōchaus -i, m. (τροχαιός), 1, a trochee, a metrical foot (-), Cic.; 2, = tribrachys (q.v.).

trōchāicus -a -um (τροχαϊκός), trochaic, Quint.

trōchilus -i, m. (τρόχιλος), the golden-crowned wren, Plin.

trochlēa (troclēa) -ae, f. a set of blocks and pulleys for raising weights, Lucr.

trōchus -i, m. (τροχός), a boy's hoop, Hor.

Trocmi -ōrum, m. one of the three main stocks of the Galatians in Asia Minor.

Troēs, v. Tros.

Troezen -zēnis, acc. -zēna, f. (Τροιζήν), an old town in Argolis, residence of Pittheus, grandfather of Theseus. Hence, **Troezenius** -a -um (Τροιζήνιος), Troezenian; heros, Lelex, son of Pittheus.

Troglodytāe -ārum, m. (Τρωγλοῦδοι), cave-dwellers, name of the old inhabitants of the west coast of the Arabian Gulf in Aethiopia.

Troīades, v. Tros.

Troīcus, v. Tros.

Troilus (-ōs) -i, m. (Τρώϊλος), son of Priam, taken prisoner before Troy, and strangled by order of Achilles.

Troja, Trojanus, v. Tros.

Trojūgēna -as, c. (Troja and gigno), born in Troy, Trojan. Subst. **Trojūgēna** -as, m. a Trojan. Plur. = the Trojans (genit. Trojūgēnum), Verg., and = the Romans (descended from Aeneas), Juv.

Tromentina tribus, one of the tribus rusticae.

trophaeum -i, n. (τρόπαιον), a trophy, a monument of victory, originally consisting of arms taken from the enemy hung on the stem of a tree. **I.** **A.** Lit., trophaeum statueret or ponere, to erect, Cic. **B.** Meton. = the victory; Salaminium, Cic. **II.** Fig. = a memorial; necessitudinis atque hospitii, Cic.

trōpaeus -a -um (τροπαίος), turning back; venti, blowing from the sea to the land, Plin.

Trōphōnius -ii, m. (Τροφώνιος). **I.** brother of Agamedes, with whom he built the Delphic oracle. **II.** a deity who gave prophetic answers to those who slept in his cave (near Lebadeia, in Boeotia). Hence, **Trōphōnīanus** -a -um, of or belonging to Trophonius.

trōpis -is, f. (τρόπισ), the lees of wine, Mart.

trōpus -i, m. (τρόπος), a metaphor, trope, figure of speech, Quint.

Tros, Trōis, m. (Τρώς), son of Erichthonius, king of Phrygia, after whom Troy was named. Hence, **Troja** or **Troia** -ae, f. (Τροία), the town of Troy. 1, lit. Liv. Verg.; 2, transf., a, the town built by Aeneas in the Laurentine country, Liv.; b, the town built by Helenus in Epirus, Ov.; c, a Roman game played on horseback, Verg. Hence, **A. Trōius** -a -um, Trojan. **B. Trōjānus** -a -um, Trojan; judex, i.e., Paris, Hor.; prov., equus Trojanus, a hidden danger, Cic. **C. Trōicus** -a -um, Trojan. **D. Tros**, Trōis, m. a Trojan; plur., **Troēs** -um, m. the Trojans.

E. Troās -ādos, adj. fem., *Trojan*; subst., *a Trojan woman*, Verg. **F. Troiādes** -um, f. *Trojan women*.

Trosmis, acc. -min, f. *a town in Moesia*, Ov.

trossūl -ōrum, m. (perhaps an Etruscan word for equites). **I.** *a name given to the Roman knights in active service*, Varr. **II.** Transf., *joys, cozombs, dandies*, Sen.

troxallis -idis, f. (τροχαλλίς), *an animal resembling a grasshopper*, Plin.

trucidatō -ōnis, f. (trucido). **I.** *a slaughtering, massacre*; civium, Cic.; non pugna sed trucidatio velut pecorum, Liv. **II.** *a cutting off, cutting to pieces*, Plin.

trūcido, 1. *to cut to pieces, slaughter, massacre*. **I.** A. Lit., *cives Romanos*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *a, to chew*; seu pisces, seu porrum, seu cepe, Hor.; *b, poet. = to extinguish*; ignem, Lucr. **II.** Fig., *to demolish (in words)*; a Servilio trucidatus, Cic.; **2, to ruin, destroy; ne fenore trucidetur, Cic.**

trūculentēr, adv. (truculentus), *fiercely, ferociously*; quod truculentius se ferebat quam caeteri, Cic.

trūculentia -ae, f. (truculentus), **1, roughness, savageness, ferocity, Plant.; **2, severity of climate, Tac.****

trūculentus -a -um (trux), *rough, ferocious, savage, cruel*. **I.** A. Lit., Cic. **B.** Transf., *of the voice, wild, Tac.* **II.** Fig., *A. Of character or behaviour, unfriendly, wild, angry, furious*; fetā trucidator urā, Ov. **B.** Transf., *of the sea, wild, disturbed*, Cat.

trūdis -is, f. *a sharp stake*, Verg.

trūdo, trūsi, trūsus, 3. *to push, shove, press*. **I.** Lit., *A. Gen., apros in plagas*, Hor. **B. Esp., to push forth, to put forth buds; gemmas, Verg. **II.** Fig., *to press, urge, force*; ad mortem trudi, Cic.; traditur dies diē, *one day presses hard on another*, Hor.**

Truentum -i, n. *a town in Picenum*. Hence, **Truentinus** -a -um, *Truentine*; Castrum = Truentum, ap. Cic.

trulla -ae, f. (= truella, dim. of trua, *a ladle*). **I.** *a ladle for transferring wine from the bowl to the cup*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1, a pan for carrying live coals**, Liv.; **2, a washing-basin**, Juv.

trullēum -i, n. and **trullēus** -i, m. *a basin, washing-basin*, Varr.

trunco, 1. (truncus), *to shorten by cutting off, maim, mutilate*; simulacra, statuas, Liv.

1. truncus -i, m. *the stem or trunk of a tree*. **I.** Lit., meton. and fig. **A.** Lit. and meton., **1, lit.**, Cic., Caes.; trunci induti hostilibus armis, i.e., *tropaea*, Verg.; **2, meton. = the tree, Hor. **B.** Fig., *the stem, the main part*; ipso trunco (aegritudinis) everso, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1, the trunk of the human body, Cic.; **2, as a term of reproach, blockhead, Cic.******

2. truncus -a -um, *maimed, mutilated, cut short, dismembered*. **I.** Lit., corpus, Liv.; truncas inhonesto vulnere nares, Verg.; frons (Acheloi amnis), *deprived of its horns*, Ov.; tela, *broken off*, Verg.; with genit., animalia truncapedum, *without feet*, Verg. **II.** Transf., *urbs trunca, sine senatu, etc.*, Liv.

trūsātilis -e (truso), *of or relating to pushing*; mola, *a handmill*, Cato.

trūsō, 1. (intens. of trudo), *to push violently*, Cat.

trūtina -ae, f. (τρύτήνη), *a balance, pair of scales*; in fig., *ad ea probanda, quae non aurificis staterā, sed quādam populari trutinā examinatur*, Cic.

trūtīnor, 1. dep. (trutina), *to weigh*, Pers.

trux, trūcis (connected with tor-vus), *rough, savage, fierce, ferocious, grim*. **I.** Of look, oculi, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1, of tones, wild, rough; cantus, Ov.; classicum, Hor.; **2, rough; a, eurus, Ov.; pelagus, Hor.; *b, harsh, violent*; orator, Liv.; sententia, Liv.; **3, of character or manner, wild, furious, threatening; tribunus plebis, Cic.******

tryblium -i, n. (τρυβλίον), *a dish*, Plaut.

trygīnon -i, n. (τρυγνών), *a black pigment made from wine-lees*, Plin.

trygōn -ōnis, m. (τρυγών), *a fish, the sting-ray*, Plin.

tū, pron. pers. (genit. tui, dat. tibi, acc. te, abl. te; plur. nom.; vos; genit., vestrum or vostrum and vestri or vestri, dat. vobis, acc. vos, abl. vobis), *thou*; plur., *you*. **I.** Gen., Cic.; strengthened, *a, by te, tute, Cic.*; *b, in oblique cases by met, vosmet, Liv.* **II.** Esp., **A.** Used in the ethic dat., ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates, Cic. **B.** Often with singular collective names, vos, Romanus exercitus, Liv.; vos, o Calliope (= Muses), Verg.

tūatim, adv. (tuus), *in thine own way, after thine own fashion*, Plaut.

tūba -ae, f. (connected with tubus), *the straight war-trumpet of the Romans, used for giving military signals*. **I.** A. Lit., tubae sonus, Caes.; cornua ac tubae, Liv.; tubā signum dandum, Caes.; used also in religious festivities, games, funeral processions, Hor., Verg., Ov. **B.** Fig. = *provoker*; belli civilis tubam quam illi appellat, Cic. **II.** Meton., *A. war*, Mart. **B. lofty epic poetry, Mart.**

1. tūber -ēris, n. (tumeo), *a swelling, protuberance, hump*. **I.** a, lit., cameli, Plin.; *b, fig., tubera = great mistakes* (opp. verrucae, *little blunders*), Hor. **II.** Transf., **1, a knot in wood, Plin.; **2, a round, swelling root, Plin.; **3, a truffe, Mart.; **4, tuber terrae**; *a, the root of the cyclamen*, Plin.; *b, molehill, as a term of abuse*, Petr.******

2. tūber -ēris, a, m. *a kind of apple-tree*, Plin.; *b, f. the fruit of this tree*, Mart.

tūberculūm -i, n. (dim. of 1. tuber), *a little swelling, boil, tubercle*, Plin.

tūbērosus -a -um (tuber), *full of swellings or protuberances*, Varr.

tūbīcen -īnis, m. (tuba and cano), *a trumpeter*, Liv.

tūbilustrīum -i, n. (tuba and iustum), *a feast of trumpets held March 23rd and May 23rd*, plur., Ov.

tūbūlātus -a -um (tubulus), *tubular*, Plin.

tūbūlus -i, m. (dim. of tubus), *a little pipe*.

tūburcīnābundus -a -um (tubarcīnor), *eating greedily, gobbling*, Cato.

tūburoīnor, 1. dep. *to eat greedily, to gobble*, Plaut.

tūbus -i, m. *a pipe, tube, water-pipe*, Plin.

tuccētum (not tūcētum) -i, n. *a kind of sausage common in Cisalpine Gaul*, Pers.

tūdīto, 1. (intens. of tundo = tundo), *to strike violently, strike often*, Lucr.

tūēo, 2. = tuor (q.v.).

tūēor, tūltus and tūtus sum, tūēri, 2. dep. *to look at, behold, regard*, see. **I.** Lit., naturam, Adj.; poet. with neut. plur. of adj. used adverbially, acerba, *to look wild*, Verg. **II.** Fig., **A.** *to regard*; quod ego perinde tuebar, ac si usus essem, Cic. **B.** *to look at with care or for the purpose of protection*; **1, to care for, protect, guard, support; concordiam, Cic.; dignitatem suam,**

Cic.; personam principis civis facile dicendo, **Cic.**; 2, esp., **a**, to defend, protect (with arms); fines suos ab excursionibus, **Cic.**; turrum militibus complevit tueandamque ad omnes repentinos casus tradidit, **Caes.**; **b**, with words, etc., armis prudentiae causas tueri et defendere, **Cic.**; **c**, t. t. of business, to keep a house in good repair; sarta tecta aedium tueri, **Cic.**; **d**, to keep, support, maintain; se, vitam corpisque, **Cic.**; se ac suos, **Liv.**; sex legiones (re suā), **Cic.**

tugūrium -i, n. (for tegurium, from tego), a peasant's hut, cottage; tugurium ut jam videatur esse illa villa, **Cic.**

tūtio -ōnis, f. (tueor), a protecting, preserving; sui, **Cic.**

Tulliola -ae, f. (dim. of Tullia), the pet name of Tullia, Cicero's daughter.

Tullius -a -um, the name of a Roman family; 1, Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome; 2, **a**, M. Tullius Cicero, the celebrated Roman orator and statesman; **b**, his daughter, Tullia; **c**, his brother, Qu. Tullius Cicero. Hence, **Tullianus** -a -um, Tullian; subst., **Tullianum** -i, n. the underground part of a Roman state prison, said to have been built by Servius Tullius.

tūlo, **tūli** and **tētūli**, 3. to bear, bring, Plaut.

tum, adv. of time. **I.** Expressing a point of time which coincides with some other, gen., then, at that time; quum . . . tum, **Cic.**; ubi . . . tum, **Ter.**; postquam . . . tum, **Sall.**; made emphatic by the addition of demum, **Liv.**, denique, **Cic.**, vero, **Cic.**; absol., **Cic.** **II.** Expressing a point of time which is subsequent to some other, then, thereupon; 1, lit., in ripa ambulantes, tum autem residentes, **Cic.**; introducing the words of a subsequent speaker, tum Scipio, **Cic.**; 2, transf., **a**, in numeral or logical succession, then, afterwards, in the next place; gigni autem terram, aquam, ignem, tum ex his omnia, **Cic.**; primum . . . tum, **Caes.**; primum . . . deinde . . . tum . . . tum, **Cic.**; **b**, as a correlative, (a) tum . . . tum, at one time . . . at one time, **Cic.**; (8) quum . . . tum, if . . . then, surely; as well . . . as; both . . . and especially; not only . . . but also, **Cic.**, **Caes.**

tumefacio -feci -factum, 3, pass., **tumēfio** -factus sum -fieri (tumeo and facio), to cause to swell. **I.** Lit., humum, **Ov.**; tumefactus pontus, swollen, **Ov.** **II.** Fig., to puff up with pride, **Prop.**

tumēo, 2. to swell, be swollen, be puffed up. **I.** Lit., corpus omne veneno, **Ov.**; vere tument terrae, **Verp.** **II.** Fig., 1, to swell, glow, boil with passion or excitement; **a**, with anger; sapientis animus nunquam tumet, **Cic.**; **b**, with pride; laudis amore, **Hor.**; **c**, to be in a ferment; tument negotia, are in disorder, **Cic.**; 2, of discourse, to be pompous, tumid, **Tac.**

tumesco, **tūmūi**, 3. (inchoat. of tumeo), to begin to swell, to swell. **I.** Lit., tumescit mare, **Verg.** **II.** Fig., **a**, to swell with anger; ora tumescunt, **Ov.**; **b**, poet., transf., to begin to break out; tumescunt bella, **Verg.**

tūmidē, adv. (tumidus), pompously, bombastically, **Sen.**

tumidus -a -um (tumeo). **I.** swollen, puffed up, tumid. **A.** Lit., meinbrum, **Cic.**; mare, **Verg.** **B.** Transf., 1, **a**, swollen, boiling, raging with passion or excitement; tumida ex ira tum corda residunt, **Verg.**; **b**, swollen, puffed up with pride; tumidus successus, **Ov.**; quum tumidum est (cor), puffed up with ambition, **Hor.**; 2, of discourse, pompous, tumid, bombastic; sermones, **Hor.**; sermo tumidior, **Liv.** **II.** Act.=causing to swell; auster, **Verg.**; euri, **Ov.**; fig., honor, making vain, **Prop.**

tūmor -ōris, m. (tumeo), a swelling, tumour. **I.** Lit., oculorum, **Cic.** **II.** Transf., 1, a swelling, commotion, excitement of the mind; animi, **Cic.**; esp., **a**, anger; tumor et ira deum, **Verg.**; **b**, pride; intempestivos compece tumores, **Ov.**; **c**, ferment, commotion; rerum, **Cic.**; 2, of discourse, bombast, **Quint.**

tūmūlo, 1. (tumulus), to cover with a mound, to bury, **Ov.**

tūmūlosus -a -um (tumulus), full of mounds; hilly, **Sall.**

tūmultuārius -a -um (tumultus). **I.** hastily brought together, suddenly levied; miles, **Liv.** **II.** Transf., that which is done in a hurry or on the spur of the moment, sudden, hasty, disorderly; pugna (opp. justa), **Liv.**; opus, **Quint.**; dux, chosen on the spur of the moment, **Liv.**; castra, **Liv.**

tūmultuātio -ōnis, f. (tumultuor), a confusion, bustle, tumult, **Liv.**

tūmultuor, 1. dep. and **tūmultuō**, 1. (tumultus), to be tumultuous, confused, in an uproar, **Cic.**; pass. impers., in castris Romanoꝝum praeter consuetudinem tumultuari, **Caes.**

tūmultuosē, adv. (tumultuosus), confusedly, tumultuously; tumultuose excepta est (res) clamoribus, **Liv.**; senatus tumultuosius consulitur, **Liv.**; ut hominem quam tumultuosissime adorantur, **Cic.**

tūmultuosus -a -um (tumultus). **I.** alarmed, disquieted, turbulent, tumultuous; contio, **Cic.**; vita, **Cic.**; mare, **Hor.**; quod tumultuosissimum pugnae erat parumper sustinuit, **Liv.** **II.** causing alarm or confusion; nuntius, **Liv.**; in otio tumultuosi, restless, **Liv.**

tūmultus -ūs, m. (tumeo), a noise, confusion, uproar, bustle, tumult. **I.** Lit., 1, tantum tumultum incicere civitati, **Cic.**; tumultum praebere, **Liv.**; sedare, **Liv.**; 2, esp., **a**, the sudden breaking out of war, insurrection, rebellion; Italicus, **Cic.**; Gallicus **Cic.**, **Liv.**; tumultum decernere, to order a levy en masse, **Cic.**; **b**, in the air, crash, roar, thunder, storm; Juppiter ruens tumultu, **Hor.**; **c**, rumbling in the body, **Hor.** **II.** Fig., mental disturbance, commotion, excitement; mentis, **Hor.**

tūmūlus -i, m. (tumeo), a mound of earth, hill. **I.** Gen., tumuli silvestres, **Cic.** **II.** Esp., a mound of earth as a monument for the dead; tumulus Achillis, **Cic.**; inanis, a cenotaph, **Cic.**

tunc, adv., denoting a point of time which corresponds with another. **I.** Gen., then; tunc . . . quum, **Cic.** **II.** Esp., a fixed point of past time, at that time, then, **Cic.**

tundo, **tūtūdi**, **tunsum** and **tūsium**, 3. to beat, strike repeatedly. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., converso bacillo alicui oculos vehementissime, **Cic.**; pectora manu, **Ov.**; tunsae pectora (acc. of respect) palmis, **Verg.**; prov., tundere eandem incudem, to be always treating of the same subject, **Cic.** **B.** Esp. to break to pieces in a mortar, **Plin.** **II.** Transf., to defame, importune; aures, **Plaut.**; assiduis hinc atque illinc vocibus heros tunditur, **Verg.**

Tunēs -nētis, m. a town on the coast of Africa Propria, now Tunis.

Tungri -ōrum, m. a German people in modern Lüttich.

tūnica -ae, f. **I.** the under garment worn by both men and women, a tunic, **Cic.** **II.** Transf., a skin, coating, covering, peel; gemmae tenues rumpunt tunicas, **Verg.**

tūnicātus -a -um (tunica), clothed in a tunic, **Cic.**; esp., of the poorer classes, who wore only a tunic (without a toga over it), tunicatus populus, **Tac.**, or popellus, **Hor.** Subst. plur., tunicati, **Cic.**

tūnicūla (tūnicola) -ae, f. (dim. of tunica).

I. a little tunic, Cic. **II.** Transf., a little membrane; oculorum, Plin.

tūor = tueor (q.v.).

tūrārius -a -um (tus), of or relating to incense, Plin.

turba -ae, f. (τὴρβη). **I.** the tumult, uproar, disturbance, commotion caused by a crowd of people; quanta in turba viveremus, Cic.; maximas in castris effecisse turbas dicitur, Cic. **II.** Meton., a disorderly crowd, heap, swarm; **1.** a, aliquem videre in turba, Cic.; **b.** esp. = vulgus (contemptuously), the mob; admiratio vulgi atque turbae, Cic.; **2.** of deities, animals, and things, Chrysippus magnam congregat turbam ignotorum deorum, Cic.; rerum, Ov.

turbamentum -i, n. (turbo), a means of disturbance, Tac.

turbātē, adv. (turbatus), confusedly; aguntur omnia raptim atque turbate, Caes.

turbatio -ōnis, f. (1. turbo), disturbance, disorder, confusion, Liv.

turbātor -ōris, m. (1. turbo), a disturber, stirrer-up, troubler; plebis, Liv.

turbātus -a -um, p. adj. (from 1. turbo). **I.** disturbed, perturbed, disordered; mare, Liv. **II.** Transf., a, disquieted, restless, troubled; voluntates populi, Cic.; **b.** angered, exasperated; Pallas, Verg.

turbellae -arum, f. (dim. of turba), tumult, disorder, confusion, Plaut.

turben -inis, n. (2. turbo), a whirlwind, Cat.

turbidē, adv. (turbidus), confusedly, in disorder, Cic.

turbidus -a -um (turba), confused, disordered, unquiet, wild. **I.** Lit., **a.** of weather, tempestas, Cic.; **b.** of water, turbid, troubled; aqua, Cic.; **c.** of hair, disordered; coma, Ov. **II.** Transf., **1.** mentally disturbed, disordered, disquieted; Aruns, Verg.; pectora turbidiora mari, Ov.; turbidum laetitia, with confused fear, Hor.; **2.** excited, vehement, angry; **a.** of persons, sic turbidus inquit, Verg.; **b.** of things, unquiet, agitated; res, Cic. Subst., **turbidum** -i, n. a troubled time, disquiet; in turbido, Liv.; sic turbidiora sapienter ferebas, tranquilliora laete feras, Cic.; **3.** causing disturbance; homo, milites, Tac.

turbinatio -ōnis, f. (turbinatus), a pointing in the form of a cone, Plin.

turbinātus -a -um (2. turbo), cone-shaped, conical, Plin.

turbineus -a -um (2. turbo), shaped like a top, Ov.

1. turbo, 1. (turba), to disturb, throw into disorder or confusion. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., mare, aequora, Cic.; transf., with Gr. acc., turbatus capillos, with disordered hair, Ov. **B.** Esp., **a.** to bring a mass of men into disorder, to throw into disorder; esp., milit. t.t., ordines, aciem peditum, Liv.; absol. = to cause disorder: feras ita ruunt atque turbant ut, etc., Cic.; milit. t.t. (equites) modice primo impetu turbare, Liv.; **b.** to trouble water, etc., make turbid; pedibus manibusque lacus, Ov. **II.** Transf., to bring into confusion, to disturb. **A.** Gen., contiones, Liv.; delectum atque ordinem, Cic.; ne quid ille turbet, vide, Liv. **B.** Esp., **1.** to bring one's affairs into confusion, become bankrupt, Juv.; **2.** to make restless, disturb, alarm, confuse; mentem dolore, Verg.; **3.** to cause a political disturbance, to unsettle, stir up; Macer in Africa haud dubie turbans, Tac.; inpers., si in Hispania turbatum esset, Cic. (archaic fut. perf. pass., turbassitur, ap. Cic.).

2. turbo -inis, m. **I.** anything that turns round in a circle, an eddy. **A.** Of the wind, a whirlwind, hurricane; **1.** lit., **a.** Cic.; **b.** the eddy made by a whirlwind, Verg.; **2.** fig., storm; in turbinibus republicae, Cic.; mentis turbine agar, Ov.; tu procella patriae, turbo ac tempestas pacis atque otii, Cic. **B.** a top, a plaything for boys; **1.** lit., Cic.; **2.** transf., an object of the shape of a top; turbine crescit (bucina) ab imo, in a circular form, Ov.; esp., **a.** a reel, Hor.; **b.** a spindle, Cat. **II.** motion in the shape of an eddy; of smoke, Verg.; circular course of a missile; celeriter terram turbine fertur, Verg.; fig., non modo militiae turbine factus eques, by going through the different grades, Ov.

turbulentē and **turbulentē**, adv. with compar. and superl. (turbulentus), turbulently, tumultuously; nos nihil turbulenter, nihil temere faciamus, Cic.; egit de Caepione turbulentus, Cic.

turbulentus -a -um (turba), restless, stormy, boisterous. **I.** Lit., tempestas, Cic.; concursio, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** Pass. = stormy, disturbed; republica, Cic.; animus, Cic. **B.** Fig., **a.** causing disturbance, restless; civis, Cic.; **b.** confusing; errores, Cic.

turda, v. turdus.

turdarium -ii, n. (turdus), a place where thrushes are kept, Varr.

Turdetani -ōrum, m. a people in Hispania Baetica, near modern Seville. Hence, **Turdetania** -ae, f. the country of the Turdetani.

Turduli -ōrum, m. a people in Hispania Baetica. Hence, **Turdulus** -a -um, Turdulan.

turdus -i, m. and **turda** -ae, f. **I.** a thrush, Hor. **II.** a kind of fish, Plin.

tūrens -a -um (tus), of or relating to incense; dona, Verg.

turgēo, 2. **I.** to swell up, be swollen; frumenta turgent, Verg. **II.** Fig., of discourse, to be pompous, turgid; professus grandia turget, Hor.

turgesco (inchoat. of turgere), 3. to begin to swell, swell up. **I.** Lit., semen turgescit in agris, Ov. **II.** Transf., to swell, be excited with passion; sapientis animus nunquam turgescit, Cic.

turgidulus -a -um (dim. of turgidus), somewhat swollen; flendo turgiduli ocelli, Cat.

turgidus -a -um (turgere), swollen, turgid. **I.** Lit., membrum, Cic. **II.** Fig., turgid, bombastic; Alpinus (a poet), Hor.

Tūria -ae, f. a river in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Guadalquivir. Hence, **Turiensis** -e, Turian; proellum (in the Sertorian war), Cic.

tūribulum -i, n. (tus), a censor for burning incense, Cic.

tūricremus -a -um (tus and cremo), burning with incense; arae, Verg.

tūrifēr -fēra -fērum (tus and fero), producing incense; Indus, Ov.

tūrilēgus -a -um (tus and lego), collecting incense, Ov.

turma -ae, f. (connected with turba). **I.** a troop of cavalry containing thirty men, the tenth part of an ala, a squadron, Cic. **II.** Transf., a troop, throng; in turma inauratarum equestrium (sc. statuarum), Cic.; Gallica (of the priests of Isis), Ov.

turmālis -e (turma), of or relating to a troop or squadron. Subst., **turmāles** -ium, m. the men of a squadron, Liv.

turmātim, adv. (turma), troop by troop, in troops, Caes., Sall.

Turnus -i, m. king of the Rutuli, killed by Aeneas.

Tūrōnes -um, m. and **Tūrōni** -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Lugdunensis, near modern Tours.

turpīculus -a -um (dim. of turpis), somewhat ugly or deformed. **I.** Lit., nasus, Cat. **II.** Fig., res turpiculae et quasi deformes, Cic.

turpificātus -a -um (turpis and facio), made foul, corrupted; animus, Cic.

turpīlīcīcūpīdus -a -um (= turpis luci cupidus) = ἀσχοπεδής, greedy after base gain, Plaut.

turpis -e, ugly, foul, unsightly, filthy. **I.** Lit., aspectus, Cic.; turpia membra fimo, Verg.; pes, Hor. **II.** Fig., in a moral sense, disgraceful, shameful; base, dishonourable, infamous; fuga, Cic.; quid turpius? Cic.; homo turpissimus, Cic.; with 2. supine, turpe factu, Cic. Subst., **turpe** -is, n. a disgrace; habere quaestui repulicam turpe est, Cic.

turpiter, adv. (turpis), foully, in an ugly, unsightly manner. **I.** Lit., claudicare, Ov.; desinere in piscem, Hor. **II.** Fig., disgracefully, scandalously, basely, dishonourably, infamously; facere, Cic.; fugere, Caes.; turpius ejicitur, quam non admittit hospes, Ov.; in deorum opinione turpissime labitur, Cic.

turpitudō -inis, f. (turpis), ugliness, unsightliness. **I.** Lit., Cic. **II.** Fig., turpitude, baseness, disgrace, infamy, dishonour; maximam turpitudinem suscipere vitae cupiditate, Cic. - nullā conditione hanc turpitudinem subire, Cic.; plur., flagitiorum ac turpitudinum societas, Cic.

turpo, 1. (turpis), to make ugly, befoul, defile. **I.** Lit., capillos sanguine, Verg. **II.** Fig., to disgrace, dishonour; ornamenta, Cic.; castra urbanae seditionis contagione, Liv.

turricūla -ae, f. (dim. of turris), a little tower, turret; transf., a dice-box, Mart.

turrigēr -gēra -gērum (turris and gero), tower-bearing; urbes, Verg.; hence an epithet of Cybele, who was represented with a crown of towers (the earth with its towers personified); Cybele, Ov.; dea, Cybele, Ov.; Ops, Ov.

turris -is, f. (τῦρρις, τῦρρος), a tower. **A.** Gen., Cic. **B.** Esp., 1. in war, a tower with which walls and camps were strengthened; turris latericia, Caes.; or, a tower of wood for attacking towns, Cic.; or, a tower full of armed soldiers, borne by elephants, Liv.; 2, a dove-cote, Ov.

turritus -a -um (turris). **I.** furnished with towers; moenia, Ov.; turrita, as an epithet of Cybele, Prop.; Berecynthia mater, Verg. **II.** Poet. transf., tower-like, towering high; scopuli, Verg.

tursio -ōnis, m. a species of dolphin or porpoise, Plin.

turtur -ūris, m. a turtle-dove, Verg.

turtūrilla -ae, f. (dim. of turtur), a little turtle-dove, Sen.

turunda -ae, f. (perhaps = terenda, from tero). **I.** a pellet for fattening poultry, Varr. **II.** a roll of lint, Cato.

tūs (thūs), tūris, n. (θῖος), incense, frankincense; tūs incendere, Cic.

Tusci -ōrum, m. the Tuscans, Etruscans, inhabitants of Etruria. Hence, adj., **Tuscus** -a -um, Etruscan; amnis, the Tiber, Verg.; dux, Mezentius, Ov.; eques, Maecenas, Verg.; vicus, a street in Rome, Liv.; semen, spelt, Ov.

Tuscūlanus, v. Tusculum.

1. **tuscūlam** -ī, n. (dim. of tus), a little incense, Plaut.

2. **Tuscūlum** -ī, n. an old town in Latium,

now Frascati. Hence, **A.** **Tuscūlus** -a -um, Tusculan. **B.** **Tuscūlanus** -a -um, Tusculan; plur. subst., **Tuscūlāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Tusculum. **Tuscūlanum** -ī, n. (sc. rus or praedium), an estate of Cicero's near Tusculum.

tussilāgo -inis, f. the plant coltsfoot, Plin.

tussio, 4. (tussis), to have a cough, to cough; male, Hor.

tussis -is, acc. -im, f. a cough, Verg.

tūtamen -inis, n. (tutor), a defence, protection, Verg.

tūtamentum -ī, n. (tutor), defence, protection, Liv.

tūtē, adv. (tutus), safely, securely; in vadiis consistere tutius, Caes.

tūtēla -ae, f. (tueor). **I.** protection, guard, charge. **A.** Gen., 1. lit., tutelam januae gerere, Plaut.; cuius in tutela Athenas esse voluerunt, Cic.; 2, meton., a, act., protector, guardian; templi, Ov.; b, pass., the person or thing protected; virginum primaevae puerique claris patribus orti, Deliae tutela deae, Hor. **B.** Esp., a, guardianship, tutelage; in alicuius tutelam venire, Cic.; iudicium tutelae, Cic.; b, the property of the ward; legitima, Cic. **II.** a keeping, care, management; villarium, Plin.

tūtēlarii -ī, m. (tutela), a keeper; tutelarii, the keepers of a temple, Plin.

tuticus, v. meddix.

tūtō, adv. (tutus), safely, securely; esse, Cic.; dimicare, Caes.; with ab and the abl., ab incursu, Caes.; superl., tutissimo, at the safest; non quaerere, ubi tutissimo essem, Cic.

1. **tūtōr** -ōris, m. (for tuitor, from tueor). **I.** a protector; finium, Hor.; religionum, Cic. **II.** the guardian of a woman, a minor, or imbecile person; a, lit., aliquem tutorem instituere, Cic.; tutorem esse alicuius or alicui, Cic.; b, fig., eloquentiae quasi tutores, Cic.

2. **tūtō**, 1. and **tūtōr**, 1. dep. (intens. of tueor). **I.** to protect, preserve, watch, keep; domum, Verg.; oculos ab inferiore parte, Cic.; urbem muris, Liv.; se adversus injusta arma, Liv. **II.** to ward off; pericula, Sall.; inopiam, Caes.

tūtūlus -ī, m. a particular mode of dressing the hair, by gathering it into a high knot at the back of the head; esp. used by the flamen and his wife, Varr.

tūtus -a -um, p. adj. (from tueor). **I.** safe, secure, out of danger; res, Cic.; tutiorem vitam hominum reddere, Cic.; medio tutissimum ibis, Ov.; tutus ab hostibus, Caes.; subst., **tūtum** -ī, n. a safe place, safety; esse in tuto, Cic.; aliquem (aliquid) in tuto collocare; tutum est, with infin., Caes. **II.** watchful, cautious; consilia, Liv.

tūus -a -um, pron. poss. (tu), thy, thine. **I.** Subject., **A.** Gen., tua bona, Cic.; subst., tui, thy friends, people, party, Cic.; tuum est, it is thy custom, it is thy duty, Plaut., Ter. **B.** favourable to thee; tempore tuo pugnasti, Liv. **II.** Object. = to thee, towards thee; desiderio tuo, for you, Cic.

tuxtax, whack, whack, onomatop. imitation of the sound of blows, Plaut.

Tyāna -ōrum, n. (Τῦάνα), a town in Cappadocia, at the foot of Mount Taurus. Hence, **Tyāneus** -a -um, of or belonging to Tyana.

Tyba -ae, f. a town on the borders of Syria, now Taibe.

Tybris = Tiberis (q.v.).

Tybur = Tibur (q.v.).

Týcha -ae, f. (Τύχη), a part of the town of Syracuse, in Sicily, with a temple to Fortune, whence the name.

Týchius -li, m. (Τυχίος), a celebrated Boeotian worker in leather.

Týdeus -ei and -eos, m. (Τυδεΐς), son of Oeneus, father of Diomedes. Hence, **Týdides** -ae, m. (Τυδείδης), the son of Týdeus, i.e., Diomedes.

týmpānīticus -i, m. (τυμπανητικός), one who has the dropsy, Plin. :

týmpānium -li, n. (τυμπάνιον), a drum-shaped peart, Plin.

týmpānizo, 1. (τυμπανίζω), to play the tambourine or kettle-drum, Suet.

týmpānōtrība -ae, m. (τυμπανωτρίβης), a tambourine-player, Plaut.

týmpānum -i, n. (τύπανον), a tambourine, kettle-drum (esp. used by the priests of Cybele).

I. Lit., Verg. **II. Transf.**, a drum or wheel for raising weights, Verg., Lucr.

Týndāreus -ei, m. (Τυνδαρείς), king of Sparta, husband of Leda, father of Castor and Pollux, Helen and Clytemnestra. Hence, **A. Subst.**, **Týndāridēs** -ae, m. a male descendant of Týndāreus; Tyndaridae, Castor and Pollux, Cic. **B. Týndāris** -idis, f. a female descendant of Týndāreus, Helen, Verg., Ov., Clytemnestra, Ov.

1. **Týndāris**, v. Tyndareus.

2. **Týndāris** -idis, f. (Τυνδαρίς), a town on the north coast of Sicily, possessing a celebrated statue of Mercury, which was taken by the Carthaginians and restored by Scipio Africanus the Younger. Hence, **Týndāritanus** -a -um, of Týndāris.

Týnes -ētis, m. (Τύνες), a town in Zengitana, now Tunis.

Týphoeüs -eos, m. (Τυφώεύς), a giant who tried to force Jupiter from heaven, and was for punishment buried beneath Aetna. Hence,

A. Týphoüs -a -um, of or belonging to Typhoeus. **B. Týphoüs** -idos, of or belonging to Typhoeus; Aetna, Ov.

1 **Týphōn** -ōnis, m. (Τυφών), another name of the giant Typhoeus

2 **týphon** -ōnis, m. (τυφών), a whirlwind, hurricane, typhoon, Plin.

týpus -i, m. (τύπος), a figure on a wall, Cic.

týrānnicē, adv (tyrannicus), tyrannically, despotically, ea quae regie sen potius tyrannice statuit in aratoribus, Cic.

týrānnicida -ae, c. (tyrannus and caedo), the slayer of a tyrant, a tyrannicide, Plin.

týrānnicidium -li, n. (tyrannicida), the slaying of a tyrant, Sen.

týrānnicus -a -um (τυραννικός), tyrannical; leges, facinus, Cic.

Týrānnio -ōnis, m. a Greek grammarian and geographer, who came to Rome as a captive in the Mithridatic War, and taught the children and arranged the library of Cicero.

týrānnis -idis, f. (τυραννίς), the supremacy of a tyrant, tyranny; vivit tyrannis, tyrannus occidit, Cic.; tyrannidem delere, Cic.

týrānnocōctōnus -i, m. (τυραννοκτόνος), the slayer of a tyrant, Cic.

týrānnus -i, m. (τύραννος, Dor. for κοίρανος), lord, master. **I. Gen.**, an absolute ruler, prince, lord, of Aeneas, Verg.; Phrygius, Laomedon, Ov.; of Neptune, as ruler of the sea, Ov. **II. Esp.**, of one who in a free state gains supreme power and overthrows the constitution of the state, a usurper, despot, tyrant, Clemons tyrannus, Cic.

Týrās ae, m. (Τύρας), a river in Sarmatia; now the Dniester.

týrianthína -ōrum, n. (τυριάνθινος), violet-coloured garments, Mart.

Týrius, v. Tyrus.

týrōtārichum -i, m. (τυροτάριχος), a dish of cheese and salt-fish, Cic.

Týrrhēni -ōrum, m. (Τύρρηνιοι), the Etruscans, the people who inhabited the country north of Latium. Hence, **A. Týrrhēnia** -ae, f. Etruria. **B. Týrrhēnus** -a -um, Etruscan; corpora, the sailors whom Bacchus turned into dolphins, Ov.; so monstra, Ov.; rex, Mezentius, Ov.; mare, aegnor, the part of the Mediterranean between Italy and Corsica and Sardinia, Verg., Liv.; subst., Týrrhenus -i, m. an Etruscan.

Týrrhidae -ārum, m. the sons of Týrrhus, the herdsmen of king Latinus.

Týrus (-ōs) -i, f. (Τύρος), Tyre, a city of Phoenicia, famous for its purple, hence, adj.;

Týrius -a -um, a, Tyrian; puella, Europa, daughter of the Tyrian king Agenor, Ov.; subst.,

Týril -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Tyre; b, meton. = purple; vestes, Hor.; colores, Ov.; c, transf. = Carthaginian; urbs, Carthage, Verg., subst., Týril -ōrum, m. the Tyrians.

U.

U u, originally written V, v, the 20th letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds with the Greek upsilon (Υ, υ). It is frequently interchanged with i, as optimus, optimum, satira, satura, etc.

1 **über** -ēris, n. (οὐβερ). **I.** an udder, pap, teat, breast, ubera praebere, Ov., admove, Verg. **II. Transf.**, a, richness, abundance, fertility; fertilis ubere ager, Ov., b, poet., a fruitful field, Verg.

2. **über** -ēris, rich, abounding in anything, fertile, fruitful, productive, abundant, copious. **I. Lit.**, a, seges spicis uberibus, Lucr.; uberior solito (of a river), fuller than usual, Ov.; arbor niveis uberima pomis, Ov.; b, full of matter, uberiores litterae, Cic. **II. Fig.**, quis uberior in dicendo Platone? Cic., uberima supplicationibus triumphisque provincia, Cic., uberimae artes, Cic.

überius, superl., **überimē**, adv. (2. uber). **I.** more abundantly, more copiously; provenit seges, Ov. **II. Fig.**, more copiously, more at length; disputare, Cic.

ubertas -ātis, f. (2. uber), fruitfulness, fertility, copiousness, abundance. **I.** Subject., productiveness, a, lit., agrorum, Cic., b, fig., utilitatis, Cic. **II.** Object., abundance, plenty; a, lit., frugum, Cic.; b, fig., improborum, Cic.; plur., ubertates virtutis et copiae, Cic.

ubertim, adv. (2. uber), abundantly, copiously; fundere lacrimas, Cat.

uberto, 1. (ubertas), to make fruitful, Plin.

ubi (old archaic form ubi), where. **I. Lit.**, a, omnes, qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est haec urbs, incolebant, Cic., ubi tyrannus est, ibi, etc., Cic.; with particle nam, in qua non video ubinam mens constans et vita beata possit insistere, Cic.; with genit., terrarum, loci, e.g., quid ageres, ubi terrarum esses, Cic.; b, in direct questions, where? ubi sunt qui Antonium Graece

negant scire? Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, when, as soon as; quem ubi vidi, equidem vin lacrimarum profudi, Cic.; ubi de eius adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt, Caes.; with primum, at hostes, ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt, Caes. **B.** wherein, whereby, in which, by which, etc.; est, ubi id isto modo valet, Cic. **C.** ubi ubi = ubicumque, wherever; facile ubi ubi essent se conversuros aciem, Liv.

ubicumquē (ūbicumquē), adv. wherever, wheresoever. **I.** Relat., ubicumque erimus, Cic.; with genit., ubicumque gentium or terrarum, Cic. **II.** Indef., anywhere, everywhere; malum est ubicumque, Hor.

Ubiī -ōrum, m. a German people who, in Caesar's time, dwell on the east bank of the Rhine near Cologne. Adj., **Ubius** -a -um, **Ubian**.

ūbilibet, adv. anywhere you please, everywhere, Sen.

ūbinam, v. ubi.

ūbiquāquē (sc. parte), wherever, Ov.

ūbiquē, adv. wherever, wheresoever, everywhere; omnes qui ubique sunt, or sunt nati, all in the world, Cic.

ūbivis, wherever you will, anywhere, everywhere, Cic.

Ucālēgōn -ōnis, m. name of a Trojan; jam proximus ardet Ucalegon, the house of Ucalegon, Verg.

ūdo -ōnis, m. a fur shoe or sock, Mart.

ūdus -a -um (confr. from uvidus). **I.** Lit., wet, moist; paludes, Ov.; oculi, tearful, Ov.; aleator, drunken, Hor. **II.** Transf., soft, bending, yielding; argilla, Hor.

Ūfens -tis, m. **I.** a small river in Latium; hence, **Ūsentinus** -a -um, **Ufentine**. **II.** a commander of the Aequi.

ulceratō -ōnis, f. (ulcero), a sore, ulcer, ulceration, Plin.

ulcēro, 1. (ulcus), to make sore, to ulcerate. **I.** Lit., mantica cui lumbos onere ulceret, Hor.; nondum ulcerato Philoctetā morsu serpentis, Cic. **II.** Fig., jecur, to wound the heart, Hor.

ulcērōsus -a -um (ulcus), full of sores, ulcerated, ulcerous. **I.** a, lit., facies, Tac.; b, transf., of trees, full of knots. **II.** Fig., jecur, wounded by love, Hor.

ulciscor, ultus sum, ulcisci, 3. dep. **I.** to take vengeance for some one, to avenge; patrem, Cic.; se, Cic. **II.** to take vengeance on some one, to punish; a, with acc. of person, aliquem, Cic., Caes.; b, with acc. of thing, scelus, Cic.; injuriam, Cic. (ulcisci, ultus, pass., quidquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, Sall.; quae defendi repetique et ulcisci fas sit, Liv.).

ulcus -ēris, n. (ἔλκος), a sore, ulcer. **I.** a, lit., Verg.; b, transf., an excrescence on trees, Plin. **II.** Fig., ulcus (of love) enim vivescit et inveterascit alendo, Lucr.; quidquid horum attigeris, ulcus est, Cic.

ulcusculum -i, n. (dim. of ulcus), a little ulcer, Sen.

ulex -icis, m. a shrub resembling rosemary, Plin.

ūliginōsus -a -um (uligo), wet, damp, moist, marshy, Varr.

ūligo -inis, f. (for uviligo, from *uveo), moisture of the soil, wetness of the earth; uligines paludum, Tac.

Ūlixēs -is, m. Latin name (after Etruscan Uluxe or Sicilian Oulixēs) for Ὀδυσσεύς, son of Laertes, husband of Penelope, father of Telemachus, king of Ithaca, famed for his cunning and for his

wanderings after the siege of Troy (genit., **Ulixēs**, Hor.; Ov.; acc., **Ulixen**, Hor., Ov.).

ullus -a -um, genit. ullius, dat. ulli (dim. of unus, for unulus), any, gen. used in negative and hypothetical sentences. **I.** Adj., sine ulla dubitatione, Cic.; neque ullam in partem disputo, for or against, Cic.; neque ullam picturam fuisse, quin conquiserit, Cic. **II.** Subst., a, m. any one, Cic.; b, n. anything; nemo ullius nisi fingae memor, Liv. (ullius, Cat., Verg., Ov.).

ulmārium -ii, n. (ulmus), a nursery or plantation of elms, Plin.

ulmēus -a -um (ulmus), of or relating to the elm, made of elm-wood, Plaut.

ulmitrība -ae, m. (ulmus and τριβή, tero), lit., an elm-rubber; in jest, one who has often been beaten with elm-rods, Plaut.

ulmus -i, f. the elm, Verg.

ulna -ae, f. (ὠλήν), the elbow. **I.** 1, lit., Plin.; 2, meton., the arm; ulnis aliquem tollere, Ov. **II.** Transf., a, as a measure of length, an ell, Verg.; b, as much as a man can span with both arms, Plin.

ulpicum -i, n. a kind of leek, Cato.

uls (archaic ous) and **ultis**, on the other side of, beyond, Varr.

ultēr -tra -trum, compar., **ultērior**; superl., **ultimus**. **I.** Posit., **ultēr** -tra -trum, not found except in the adverbial forms ultra, ultro. **II.** Compar., **ultērior** -ius, genit. -ōris, on the other side, further, beyond, ulterior. **A.** Lit., Gallia, Gaul on the other, i.e., the north side of the Alps, Cic.; equitatus, placed at a greater distance, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, distant, just, farther; ulteriora mirari, Tac.; ulteriora pudet docuisse, Ov.; b, farther, worse; quo quid ulterius privato timendum foret? Liv. **III.** Superl., **ultimus** -a -um, the most distant, furthest, extremest, last. **A.** Lit., of space, 1, luna, quae ultima a caelo est, Cic.; subst., a, m., recessum primi ultimis non dabant, Caes.; b, n., caelum, quod extremum atque ultimum mundi est, Cic.; ultima signant, the goal, Verg.; 2, partitive for ultima pars, in ultimam provinciam, into the most distant part of the province, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, in time or succession, the most distant, remotest, the last, final; tempus, antiquitas, Cic.; principium, Cic.; lapis, a grave-stone, Prop.; adv., ad ultimum, to the last, Liv.; or (oftener), lastly, finally, Liv.; ultimum, for the last time, Liv.; 2, in rank or degree; a, the highest, greatest; natura, Cic.; supplicium, capital punishment, Caes.; subst., **ultimum** -i, n. the greatest, the extremest, and, in a bad sense, the worst; ultima audere, Liv.; ultimum bonorum, the highest good, Cic.; adv., ad ultimum, utterly, entirely; ad ultimum demens, Liv.; b, the meanest, lowest; laus, Hor.; subst., (a) m., in ultimis militum, Liv.; (β) n., in ultimis laudum esse, Liv.

ultērius. **I.** Neut. of ulterior, v. ulter. **II.** Adv., v. ultra.

ultimus, v. ulter.

ultio -ōnis, f. (ulciscor), an avenging, punishing, revenging, revenge; ultionem petere, Liv.; with object. genit., violatae per vim pudicitiae, Liv.

ultis = uls (q.v.).

ultor -ōris, m. (ulciscor), an avenger, punisher; injuriarum, Cic.; attrib., deus ultor = Anteros, Ov.; as a surname of Mars, Ov.

ultrā, sc. parte (from ulter). **I.** Adv., posit., on the other side of; 1, lit., cis Padum ultraque, Liv.; 2, transf., of that which is beyond a certain limit, beyond, further; a, in space, (a) lit., ultra neque curae neque gaudio

locum esse, Sall. : (8) fig., farther beyond ; estne aliquid ultra, quo progredi crudelitas possit ? Cic. : foll. by quam, quod ultra quam satis est, Cic. : b, of time, farther ; nec ultra bellum dilatatum est, Liv. : compar., ulterius, further ; (a) lit., ulterius abito, Ov. : (8) fig., ulterius ne tende odiis, Verg. **II.** Prep. with acc., 1, of space, beyond, on the further side of ; ultra Silianam villam, Cic. : 2, transf., a, of time, beyond ; ultra biennium, Tac. ; b, of number or measure, beyond, more than ; modum, quem ultra progredi non oportet, Cic. ; ultra vires, Verg. (ultra sometimes put after its case, quem ultra, Cic.).

ultrix -icis, f. (ultor), avenging ; Dirae, the Furies, Verg.

ultrō (sc. loco, from ulter), adv. on the other side. **I.** Lit., on the other side, beyond ; gen., with citro, up and down, on both sides ; ultro et citro cursare, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, away, off ; ultro istum a me ! Plaut. ; b, besides, moreover ; ultroque his sumptum intulit, Cic. ; c, of one's own accord, spontaneously, voluntarily ; ultro se offerre, Cic. ; improbus ultro lacescere, Cic. ; hence, ultro tributa, money which the treasury had to expend every year on public buildings, Liv.

ultrōneus -a -um (ultro), of one's own accord, voluntarily, Sen.

ultrōtributa, v. ultro.

Ūlūbrae -arum, a place in Latium, near the Pontine Marshes. Hence, **Ūlūbrānus** -a -um, Ulubran.

ŭlūla -ae, f. (lit., the screeching one (sc. avis), from ululo), a screech-owl, Verg.

ulūlātus -ūs, m. (ululo), a howling, wailing, shrieking, yelling ; ululatus nocturni, Liv.

ŭlūlo, 1. (connected with ὕλωσζω). **I.** Intransit., to howl, yell ; a, lit., of living beings, Tisiphone ululavit, Ov. ; ululanti voce, Cic. ; b, transf., of places, to resound with howling ; cavas plangoribus aedes femineis ululant, Verg. **II.** Transsit., to call upon with howling ; nocturnis Hecate trivis ululata per urbem, Verg.

ulva -ae, f. sedge, Verg.

Ūlysses = Ulixes (q.v.).

umbella -ae, f. (dim. of umbra), a parasol, Juv.

Umbra, v. Umbra.

umbilicātus -a -um (umbilicus), shaped like a navel, Plin.

umbilicus -i, m. (ὀμφαλός), the navel. **I.** Lit., Liv., Ov. **II.** Meton., the middle, centre of anything ; 1, gen., Sicillae, Cic. ; terrarum, Delphi, Cic. ; 2, esp., a, the end of a roller on which a MS. was rolled, Cat. ; fig., inceptos iambos ad umbilicum adducere, bring to the end, Hor. ; b, transf., the index of a sun-dial, Cic. ; c, a kind of sea-snail, Cic.

umbo -ōnis, m. (ὄμβων). **I.** the boss in the centre of a shield ; āmpūm clipei umbo, Verg. ; hence, meton., a shield ; salignae umbonum crates, Verg. **II.** the elbow, Mart. **III.** the full part or swelling of a garment ; meton., a toga, Petr.

umbra -ae, f. a shade, shadow. **I.** A. Lit., arboris, Cic. : prov., umbras timere, to be frightened at shadows, Cic. **B.** Transf., shade ; a, protection, help ; auxilii, Liv. ; sub umbra Romanae amicitiae latēre, Cic. ; b, idleness, pleasant rest ; Veneris cessamus in umbra, Ov. : cedat umbra soli, Cic. ; c, appearance (as opposed to reality), shadow, semblance ; gloriae, Cic. **II.** A. Transf., 1, a shade, shadow in painting ; transf., in discourse, Cic. ; 2, the shadow = that which accom-

brought by one who has been invited (omē), Hor. **B.** Meton., 1, that which is shady ; a, as trees, houses, etc., umbras falce premere, Verg. ; inducite montibus umbras (i.e., arbores), Verg. ; b, any shady place ; Pompeja, Ov. ; tonsoris, barber's shop, Hor. ; 2, the shade of a dead person, ghost ; tricornior, Verg. ; plur., umbræ, Verg. ; 3, a fish, the grayling, Ov.

umbrāculum -i, n. (umbra). **I.** a shady place, arbour, Verg. ; in plur., a quiet place (as opp. to public life) ; Theophrasti, Cic. ; doctrinam ex umbraculis eruditiorum (schools) otioque in solem produxerat, Cic. **II.** a parasol, Ov.

umbrātiōla -ae, m. (umbra and colo), a lounge in the shade, Plaut.

umbrātiōus -a -um (umbra), belonging to the shade ; homo, an idler, lounge, Plaut.

umbrātilis -a (umbra), remaining in the shade. **I.** retired, contemplative ; vita, Cic. **II.** Of discourse, in the schools, rhetorical (opp. to public, political), domestic exercitatio et umbratilis, Cic. ; oratio, only meant for perusal, not for speaking, Cic.

Umbri -ōrum, m. a people in Italy between the Padus, the Tiber, and the Adriatic Sea, who in later times descended farther into Italy, and inhabited a country between the Rubicon, the Nar, and the Tiber. Hence, **A.** Umbra -bra -brum, Umbrian ; subst., **Umbra** -bri, m. an Umbrian. **B.** **Umbria** -ae, f. Umbria, the country of the Umbri.

umbrifer -fēra -fērum (umbra and fero), shady, umbrageous ; nemus, Verg. ; plateau, Cic.

umbro, 1. (umbra), to cover with shade, shade, overshadow ; umbrata tempora quere, Verg.

umbrōsus -a -um (umbra), shady, umbrageous. **I.** Pass., shaded ; ripa, Cic. ; locus umbrorior, Cic. **II.** Act., affording shade ; cacumina, Verg. ; salix, Ov.

ūmecto = humecto (q.v.)

ūmērus = humerus (q.v.)

ūmesco, umidus = humesco, humidus (q.v.)

ūmor = humor (q.v.)

umquam (unquam), adv. (orig. cumquam), at any time, ever (used chiefly in negative, interrog., and conditional sentences), Cic. ; non umquam, Liv. ; haud umquam, Verg. ; si umquam, Liv.

ūnā, adv. (unus), at the same place, at the same time, together ; a, absol., qui una venerant, Cic. ; b, with cum and the abl., amores una cum praetexta ponere, Cic.

ūnānimans = unanimus (q.v.)

ūnānimitas -ātis, f. (unanimus), concord, unanimity, Liv.

ūnānimus -a -um (unus and animus), of one mind, concordant, agreeing, unanimous ; sodales, Cat. ; frates, Verg.

uncia -ae, f. (Sicilian οὐγκία, from unus), an ounce, the twelfth part of any whole. **I.** Lit., 1, as a coin, one-twelfth of an as, Varr. ; 2, as a weight or measure, a, an ounce, one-twelfth of a pound, Plaut. ; b, as a measure, one-twelfth of a foot, an inch, Plin. ; 3, in inheritances, a twelfth part ; Caesar ex uncia heir to one-twelfth, Cic. **II.** Transf., a trifle, bit ; eboris, Juv.

uncialīs -e (uncia), of or relating to a twelfth part ; asses, weighing an ounce each, Plin.

uncialārius -a -um (uncia), of or relating to a twelfth part ; fenus, one-twelfth of the capital yearly, i.e., 8½ per cent. for the year of ten months, 10 per cent. for the year of twelve months, Tac.

uncialitīm, adv. (uncia), by ounces, Plin. ; Transf., little by little, Ter.

uncinātus -a -um (uncinus), shaped like a hook, hooked; uncinata corpora, Cic.

unciōla -ae, f. (dim. of uncia), a little ounce, a little twelfth part (of an inheritance), Juv.

unctio -ōnis, f. (ungo). **I.** an anointing, Plaut.; philosophum unctionis causā reliquerunt, to wrestle in the palaestra, Cic. **II.** Meton., ointment, salve, Plin.

unctito, l. (intens. of ungo), to salve, anoint, Plaut.

unctuosulus -a -um (dim. of unctus), somewhat unctuous, Plaut.

unctor -ōris, m. (ungo), an anointer, Cic.

unctorium -ii, n. (ungo), an anointing-room in the bath, Plin.

unctura -ae, f. (ungo), the anointing of the dead, ap. Cic.

1. unctus -a -um, p. adj. (from ungo). **I.** Adj., smeared, anointed; **1.** lit., manus, Hor.; sol, basking in the sun after being anointed, Cic.; poet., palaestra, where one is anointed, Ov.; **2.** transf., accedes siccus ad unctum, to a rich and luxurious person, Hor.; unctior quaedam consuetudo loquendi, rich, copious, Cic. **II.** Subst., unctum -i, n. a sumptuous repast, Hor.

2. unctus -ūs, m. (ungo), an anointing, Plin.

1. uncus -i, m. (ὄγκος), a hook; uncus ferreus, Liv.; nec severus uncus abest, as typical of Necessitas, Hor.; esp., the hook with which the executioner dragged the bodies of the dead malefactors to throw them into the Tiber; alicui uncum impingere, Cic.

2. uncus -a -um, bent like a hook, hooked, curved; manus, Verg.; aratrum, Verg.

unda -ae, f. a wave of the sea, and collective, the waves. **I.** Lit., maris unda, Cic. **II.** **A.** Transf., wave, storm, surge; undae comitiorum, disorder, Cic.; unda salutantum, crowd, Verg. **B.** Meton., **1.** moisture; **a.** flowing water, water; fontis, Ov.; faciunt justos ignis et unda viros (fire and water being used at the ceremony of marriage), Ov.; **b.** of other liquids, e.g., oil, Plin., **2.** stream (of objects which are not liquid), qua plurimus undam fumus agit, eddies, Verg.

undatim, adv. (unda), like waves, Plin.

undē, adv. (orig. cunde), whence, from where. **I.** Lit., of place, **1.** correlative, nec enim inde venit, unde mallei, Cic.; ut aliae eodem, unde erant profectae, referrentur, Caes.; **2.** absol., a, in direct questions, unde dejectus est Cinna? Cic.; **b.** in indirect questions, non recordor unde ceciderim, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of origin, ground, cause, means, etc., whence, from what person or thing, from what origin; **1.** correlative; **a.** unde necesse est, inde initium sumatur, Cic.; **b.** qui eum necasset, unde ipse natus esset, Cic.; **2.** esp., legal t. t., unde petitur = the accused person or defendant; ego omnibus, unde petitur, hoc consilium dederim, Cic. **III.** unde unde = undecumque, whencesoever, Hor.

undecentum (unus, de, and centum), ninety-nine, Plin.

undeciēs (undeciēs), adv. (undecim), eleven times, Mart.

undecim (unus and decem), eleven, Cic.

undecimus -a -um (undecim), the eleventh; legio, Liv.; annus, Verg.

undecirēmīs -is, f. sc. navis (undecim and remus), a ship with eleven banks of oars, Plin.

undecimāni -ōrum, m. (undecimus or undecum), soldiers of the eleventh legion, Plin.

undecumquē (undecumquē), adv. whencesoever, Quint.

undēni -ae -c (for undecenī, from undecim), eleven each; Musa per undenos emodulanda pedes,

i.e., of hexameter and pentameter, Ov.; quater undenos implevisse Decembres, i.e., forty-four years, Hor.

undēnonāginta (unus, de, and nonaginta), eighty-nine, Liv.

undēoctōginta (unus, de, and octoginta), seventy-nine, Hor.

undēquadrāgēs, adv. (undequadraginta), thirty-nine times, Plin.

undēquadrāginta (unus, de, and quadraginta), thirty-nine, Cic.

undēquingūgēsīmus -a -um (undequinquaginta), the forty-ninth, Cic.

undēquingūginta (unus, de, and quinquaginta), forty-nine, Liv.

undēsēxaginta (unus, de, and sexaginta), fifty-nine, Liv.

undētrīcēsīmus -a -um (undetriginta), the twenty-nine, Liv.

undētrīginta (unus, de, and triginta), twenty-nine, Vitr.

undēvīcēni -as -a (undeviginti), nineteen each, Quint.

undēvīcēsīmus (undēvīgēsīmus) (undeviginti), the nineteenth, Cic.

undēvīginti (unus, de, and viginti), nineteen, Cic., Liv.

undiquē, adv. (unde and que). **I.** on all sides, from everywhere, everywhere; concurrere, Cic.; colligere, Cic.; amens undique dicatur, by all people, Hor. **II.** on all sides, in every respect; partes undique aequales, Cic.; undique religionem tolle, Cic.

undisonus -a -um (unda and sono), resounding with waves; dii, sea-gods, Prop.

undo, l. (unda), to rise in waves, surge. **A.** Lit., flammis inter tabulata volutus ad caelum undabat vortex, Verg. **B.** Transf., to have a wave-like motion, to wave, to undulate; funus, Verg.; habenae, hanging loosely, Verg.

undōsus -a -um (unda), full of waves, surging, billowy, Verg.

ūnēdo -ōnis, m. the arbutus-tree, and its fruit, Plin.

ūnetvīcēsīmāni -ōrum, m. (unetvicesimus), soldiers of the twenty-first legion, Tac.

ūnetvīcēsīmus -a -um (unus-et-vicesimus), the twenty-first, Tac.

ungo (unguo), unxi, unctum, 3. to anoint, smear, salve. **I.** Lit., aliquem unguentis, Cic.; gloria quem supra vires ungit, adorns, Hor.; (with reference to the anointing after a bath), unctus est, accubuit, Cic.; of the anointing of a corpse, corpus, Ov.; of the dressing of provisions, to dress; caules oleo, Hor. **II.** Transf., to besmear; tela manu, with poison, Verg.; uncta aqua, dirty, Hor.; uncta carina, pitched, Verg.

unguen -inis, n. (unguo), a fatty substance, salve, Verg.

unguentārius -a -um (unguentum), of or relating to salve or ointment. **I.** Adj., Suet.

II. Subst., **A.** unguentārius -ii, m. a dealer in unguents, Cic. **B.** unguentāria -ae, f. a, a female dealer in unguents, Plin.; **b.** the art of preparing unguents, Plaut.

C. unguentārium -ii, n. money for unguents, Plin.

unguentātus -a -um (unguentum), anointed, Cat.

unguentum -i, n. (ungo), a salve, ointment, unguent, Cic.

unguiculūs -i, m. (dim. of unguis), the finger-nail, the toe-nail; integritas unguiculorum omnium, Cic.; prov., qui mihi a teneris, ut

Græci dicunt, unguiculis (Gr. $\delta\epsilon\ \alpha\mu\alpha\lambda\omega\nu\ \delta\omicron\nu\chi\omega\nu$) cognitus est, *from childhood*, Cic.

unguinosus -a -um (unguen), *fatty, unctuous*, Plin.

unguis -is, m. ($\delta\omicron\nu\chi\epsilon$), *a finger or toe-nail*. **I.** Lit., of men, unguis ponere, Hor.; rodere, Hor.; prov., ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, *from top to toe*, Cic.; a recta conscientia transversum unguem non discodere, *to depart a finger's breadth* (Engl. *a hair's breadth*) from, etc., Cic.; de tenero ungui, *from childhood*, Hor.; ad (in) unguem, *to a hair, nicely, perfectly* (an expression borrowed from sculptors who tested the smoothness of their work with the nail), ad unguem factus homo, Hor.; carmen decies castigare ad unguem, Hor.; omnis in unguem secto via limite quadret, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of plants, *a nail-like spot, tip*, Plin. **B.** a kind of mussel, Varr. (abl., gen. ungue, in poets also ungui).

ungula -ae, f. (unguis), *a hoof, claw, talon*. **I.** Lit., vestigium ungulae (equi), Cic. **II.** Meton., *a horse*; ungula rapit currus, Hor.

ungulus -i, m. (dim. of unguis). **I.** a toe-nail, Plaut. **II.** a finger-ring, Plin.

unicālamus -a -um (unus and calamus), *having one haulm*, Plin.

unguo = ungo (q.v.).

unicaulis -e (unus and caulis), *having one stalk*, Plin.

unicē, adv. (unicus), *singly, especially, particularly*; diligere, Cic.; unice securus, *altogether free from care*, Hor.

unicolor -ōris (unus and color), *uniform in colour, of one colour*; torus, Ov.

unicornis -e (unus and cornu), *having one horn*, Plin.

unicus -a -um (unus), *only, sole*. **I.** Lit., filius, Cic. **II.** Transf., *singular, unparalleled, unique, alone in its kind*; liberalitas, Cic.; fides, Liv.

unifomis -e (unus and forma), *having one form, simple*, Tac.

unigēna -ae (unus and gigno). **I.** born at one birth, of the same race; unigena Memnonis, Zephyrus, brother of Memnon, Cat. **II.** only-born, only-made; singularis hic mundus atque unigena, Cic.

unijūgus -a -um (unus and jugum), *having only one yoke*; vinea, fastened to the same cross-beam, Plin.

unimānus -a -um (unus and manus), *having but one hand*; puer, Liv.

1. **ūnio**, 4. (unus), *to unite*, Sen.

2. **ūnio** -ōnis, m. (unus), *a single, large pearl*, Sen.

unistirpis -e (unus and stirps), *having one stock or stem*, Plin.

unitas -ātis, f. (unus), *unity, oneness*. **I.** Lit., Plin. **II.** Fig., **A.** likeness, similarity, Plin. **B.** agreement, unanimity, Sen.

unitēr, adv. (unus), *in one, together*; aptus, Lucr.

uniusmodi, adv. (unus and modus), *of one kind*, Cic.

universālis -e (universus), *general, universal*, Quint.

universē, adv. (universus), *in general*; generatim atque universe loquar, Cic.

universitas -ātis, f. (universus), *the whole, total*. **I.** Lit., generis humani, Cic.; rerum, the universe, Cic. **II.** Transf., *the world*, Cic.

universus (archaic, **ūniversus**) -i -um (unus and versus), lit., *turned into one, combined into one*. **I.** whole, entire. **A.** Adj. mundus,

Cic.; de re universa tractare, Cic.; plur., **univērsal** -ae -a, *all together*; universi (homines), Cic.; natura universa atque omnia continens, *all things in entirety and in detail*, Cic. **B.** Subst., **universum** -i, n. *the whole*; hence, *the whole world, the universe*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *relating to all or to the whole, general*; pugna, *a general engagement*, Liv.; in universum, *in general, generally*, Liv.

ūnōculus -i, m. (unus and oculus), *a one-eyed man*, Plaut.

unus (old Latin, **oenus**) -a -um, genit. ūnus, dat. ūni, one. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., unus de magistratibus, Cic.; foll. by alter, una ex parte . . . altera ex parte, Caes.; plur. (esp., with words used only in the plur.), una decumae . . . alterae, Cic.; ad unum (unam) omnes, *all to a man, Cic.*; in unum (Gr. $\epsilon\iota\varsigma\ \epsilon\nu$) = *into one place*; confuere, Cic. **B.** Esp., **I.** one, only one, alone; Demosthenes unus eminet, Cic.; uni ex omnibus Sequani, Caes.; strengthened by the superl., or by omnium, summus vir unus omnis Græciae, Cic.; **2.** one, one and the same; uno tempore, *at the same time*, Cic.; id unis aedibus, Cic. **II.** Transf., indefinite, *a, an, one, some one, any one*; unus paterfamilias, Cic.; without subst., tradidit uni, Cic.; unus quidam, Cic.; nemo unus, nullus unus, Cic.; unus et alter, one and another, Cic. (genit., ūnius, Verg., Ov., Lucr., Cat.; ūni, Cat.).

ūpīlo (ōpīlio) -ōnis, m. *a shepherd*, Verg.

ūpūpa -ae, f. (ἑρῶψ), *a hoopoe*, Varr.; (with a play on the word), *a kind of hoe*, Plaut.

Ūrānia -ae, f. and **Ūrāniē** -ēs, f. (Οὐρανία, Οὐρανίη, the heavenly one), *one of the nine Muses, the Muse of Astronomy*.

urbānē, adv. (urbanus). **I.** politely, civilly, urbanely; urbane, urbanus agere, Cic. **II.** Of discourse, wittily, acutely, elegantly; ridere Stoicos, Cic.; vexare, Cic.

urbānitas -ātis, f. (urbanus), *city life*. **I.** Esp., *life in Rome*; desideria and desiderium urbanitatis, Cic. **II.** Meton., *the city manner*; **1.** in a good sense, *a, politeness, urbanity, refinement of manner*, Cic.; plur., deponentes tibi sunt urbanitates, rusticus Romanus factus es, Cic.; **b.** elegance, refinement in speaking, both in pronunciation and in expression, Cic.; **c.** elegance in wit, fine wit, pleasantry; vetus, Cic.; **2.** in a bad sense, *city roguery*, Tac.

urbānus -a -um (urbs), *of or belonging to a city* (esp. to Rome), urban. **I.** Lit., tribus, Cic.; praetor, Cic.; exercitus (of Roman citizens), Liv.; suffragatio (of the city population), Cic.; subst., **urbani** -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of the city, the townsfolk*, Cic. **II.** Meton., *after the city fashion*; **1.** in a good sense, *a, refined in manner, elegant*; homo, *a man of the world*, Cic.; **b.** of discourse, choice, elegant, refined; quiddam resonat urbanus, Cic.; **c.** fine, witty, pleasant, humorous; homo urbanissimus, Cic.; sales, Cic.; subst., *a wit*, Hor.; **2.** in a bad sense, bold, impudent; frons, Hor.

urbicāpus -i, m. (urbs and capio), *a taker of cities*, Plaut.

Urbica -ae, f. *a town in Hispania Tarraconensis*.

urbicus -a -um (urbs), *of or belonging to a city, civic, urban*, Suet.

Urbinum -i, n. *a town in Umbria, now Urbino*. Hence, **Urbīnās** -ātis, *belonging to Urbino*.

Urbīnū clivus, *a place in Rome between the Esquiline and vicus Cyprinus*.

urbs -bis, f. *the town surrounded by a ring wall, the city*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., urbea

condere, aedificare, Cic.; capere, Cic.; evertere, Cic. **B.** the city of Rome (like Gr. *ἀστυ*, of Athens), ad urbem, near Rome or at Rome, Cic.; ad urbem esse, of Roman generals waiting outside Rome till a triumph was granted them, or of magistrates waiting to proceed to their provinces, Sall. **II.** Meton., the city = the dwellers in the city; *urbs somno vinoque sepulta*, Verg.

urceolāris -e (urceolus), of or relating to a jug or pitcher; herba, pelittory, a plant used for polishing glass pitchers, Plin.

urceolus -i, m. (dim. of urceus), a small jug or pitcher, Juv.

urceus -i, m. (connected with *orca*), an earthenware jug, pitcher, Hor.

urēdo -inis, f. (uro), 1, a blight upon plants, Cic.; 2, an inflammatory itch, Plin.

urgēo (urgēō), ur̄si, 2, to push, press, drive, urge. **I.** Lit., **A.** Transit., pedem (alicuius) pede(su)o, Verg.; naves in Syrtis, drive on the sand-banks, Verg. **B.** Intransit., to press; *longique urgent ad litora fluctus*, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, to press upon, beset, oppress, burden, bear hard upon; *urgens malum, urgent, pressing, Cic.*; *mortifero morbo urgeor, Cic.*; *urgetur, with genit.*, to be pressed hard on account of something; *male administratas provincias aliorumque criminum, Tac.*; 2, a, to hem in a place; *urbem urbe alia premere atque urgere, Verg.*; b, of time, to press upon; *urget diem nox et dies noctem, Hor.*; 3, of discourse, to urge, press hard upon; *interrogando, Cic.*; 4, to apply oneself to diligently, ply hard, urge on, follow up; *occasione, Cic.*; *propositum, Hor.*; iter, Or.

urica -ae, f. a caterpillar, Plin.

urina -ae, f. (οὐρῶν), urine, Cic.

urinātor -ōris, m. (urinor), a diver, Liv.

ūrinor, 1. dep. to dive, Cic.

Ūrios -ii, m. (Οὐριος), the giver of a favourable wind (of Jupiter), Cic.

urna -ae, f. **I.** a pitcher for drawing water, Hor.; attribute of the constellation Aquarius, Ov., and of the rivers personified as deities, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** a jug, pitcher, urn; a, for holding money; *argenti, Hor.*; b, for holding the ashes of the dead, Ov.; c, for throwing lots into; *nomina in urnam conjicere, Liv.*; *educere ex urna tres (judices), Cic.*; hence, of the urn of fate, assigned to Jupiter and the Parcae, *omne nomen movet urna, Hor.* **B.** As a measure of capacity, half an amphora, Plin.

urnālis -e (urna), containing half an amphora, Cato.

urnārium -ii, n. (urna), a table on which water-cans were placed, Varr.

urnūla -ae, f. (dim. of urna), a little pitcher, Cic.

uro, ussi, ustum, 3. (connected with *εὔω*), to burn. **I.** **A.** Lit., 1, gen., calore, Cic.; 2, esp., a, medical t. t., to burn = to treat by burning, to burn out; in corpore si quid eiusmodi est quod reliquo corpori noceat, id uri searique patimur, Cic.; b, t. t. of painting, to burn in; *pecta ustis coloribus puppis, Ov.*; c, to burn, destroy by fire; (a) hominem mortuum, Cic.; agros, Liv.; domos, Hor.; (β) to burn lights; *odoratam nocturna in lumina cedrum, Verg.* **B.** Transf., 1, to burn, dry up, parch, pain acutely; *fauces urit sitis, Ov.*; 2, to pinch, chafe, gail; *calceus pedem urit, Hor.*; *urit lorica lacertos, Prop.*; 3, to pinch with cold; *ustus ab assiduo frigore Pontus, Ov.* **II.** Fig., **A.** to burn with passion, and pass., to be on fire, glow with passion; *me tamen urit amor, Verg.*; *uritur infelix Dido, Verg.* **B.** to disquiet, disturb, harass; *eos bellum Romanum uribat, Liv.*

urranconum -i, n. the lowest part of an ear of corn, Varr.

ursa -ae, f. (ursus). **I.** a female bear; poet. = bear generally, Verg., Ov. **II.** Meton., the constellations of the Great and Little Bear; *ursa major, or Erymanthis, or Maenalis, or Parhasic, the Great Bear, ursa minor or ursa Cynosuris, the Little Bear, Ov.*

ursinus -a -um (ursus), of or relating to a bear, Plin.

ursus -i, m. a bear. **I.** Lit., *ursi informes, Verg.* **II.** Meton., *poscunt ursum, a bear hunt in the circus, Hor.*

urtica -ae, f. (uro). **I.** a nettle; 1, lit., Plin.; 2, transf., a sea-nettle, Plin. **II.** Fig., *lustfulness, lewd desire, Juv.*

urus -i, m. the urus, a kind of wild ox, Caes.

urvum (urbum) -i, n. a plough-tail, Varr.

Uscāna -ae, f. a town in Illyria on the borders of Macedonia, near Vescoppis. Hence, **Uscānenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Uscana.

ūsio -ōnis, f. (utor), use, using, Cato.

Ūspētes -um, m. and **Ūsipi** -ōrum, m. a powerful German tribe near the Tenceter, on the Lippe and the Rhine, conquered by Caesar.

ūsitatē, adv. (usitatus), in the usual manner; loqui, Cic.

ūsitātus -a -um, p. adj. (*usito), customary, usual, wonted, accustomed; *vocabula, Cic.*; *facimus usitatus hoc verbum, Cic.*; *utatur verbis quam usitatissimis, Cic.*; *usitatum est, foll. by acc. and infin.*, it is usual, customary, ap. Cic.

uspiam, adv. (orig. cuspiam), anywhere, Cic.

usquam, adv. (orig. cusquam). **I.** anywhere (gen. used in negative and conditional sentences). **A.** Lit., *iste cui nullus esset usquam consistendi locus, Cic.*; with genit., *usquam gentium, Cic.* **B.** in any case, Cic., Sall. **II.** any whither, in any direction; *nec vero usquam discedebam, Cic.*

usquē, adv. (orig. cusque), at every point, through and through, from . . . to, all the way, continuously. **I.** Of space, a, with prep., *usque a mare supero Romam proficisci, Cic.*; *usque ad castra hostium accessit, Caes.*; b, with adv. of place, *quod eos usque istum (istinc) exauditos putem, Cic.*; *usque quaque, everywhere, Cic.*; c, with acc. of the object or place reached (with names of towns), *ut usque Romam significationes vocesque referantur, as far as Rome, Cic.* **II.** Of time, a, with prep., *usque a Romulo, from the time of Romulus, Cic.*; b, with adv. of time, *inde usque repetens, Cic.*; *usque quaque, always, Cat.*; *usque eo se tenuit, Cic.*; c, absol., *always, constantly; juvat usque morari, Verg.* **III.** In other relations, *hoc malum usque ad bestias perveniat, Cic.*

usquēquāquē, v. usque I. and II.

usta -ae, f. (uro), a red pigment, burnt cinabar, Plin.

Ustica -ae, f. **I.** a valley in the Sabine country, near Horace's estate. **II.** a small island opposite the west coast of Sicily.

ustil . . . v. ustul . . .

ustio -ōnis, f. (uro), a burning, Plin.

ustor -ōris, m. (uro), a burner of corpses, Cic.

ustūlo (ustilo) -i, 1. (dim. of uro), to burn a little, to singe, Cat.

1. **ūsucāpio** -cēpi -captum, 3. (usu, abl. of usus, and capio), to acquire ownership by length of possession, or prescription, Cic.; *velut usucapiesse Italiam, Liv.*

2. usucapio -ōnis, f. (usū, abl. of usus, and capio), ownership acquired by length of possession or prescription; usucapio fundi, Cic.

ūsura -ae, f. (utor). **I.** the use, enjoyment of anything; **a**, natura dedit usuram vitae, Cic.; unius horae, Cic.; **b**, the use of borrowed capital, Cic. **II.** Meton., interest paid for money borrowed; usura menstrua, Cic.; usurae gravissimae, Caes.; alicui usuram pendere, to pay, Cic.; transf., terra nec unquam sine usura reddit, Cic.

ūsūrārius -a -um (usura). **I.** relating to (temporary) use, Plaut. **II.** out at interest, paying interest, Plaut.

usurpatio -ōnis, f. (nsurpo), a using, use, making use; doctrinae, Cic.; vocis, Liv.; ad usurpationem vetustatis, to practise an old custom, Cic.; itineris, undertaking, Liv.

usurpo, 1. (contr. from usu and rapio), to draw to oneself by use. **I.** Gen., to make use of, to use, to bring into use; genus poenae, Cic. **II.** Esp., **A.** to lay claim to, to assert one's right to; nomen civitatis, Cic. **B.** Legal f. t., to take possession of, acquire; **a**, lawfully, amissam possessionem, Cic.; **b**, unlawfully, to appropriate, to usurp; alienam possessionem, Liv. **C.** to make use of by the senses, to perceive, to notice; sensibus, Lucr. **D.** to make use of by the voice; **a**, to use, to mention; nomen tantum virtutis usurpas, Cic.; **b**, to call by any name habitually; C. Laellus, is qui Sapiens usurpatur, Cic.

usus -ūs, m. (utor), use, using, making use of, application, practice, exercise. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., usus privatus, Cic.; quia ea pecunia non posset in bellum usui esse, Liv.; scientia atque usus rerum nauticarum, theory and practice, Caes.; usus magister est optimus, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1.** intercourse with men; **a**, social intercourse, familiarity; domesticus usus et consuetudo, Cic.; **b**, carnal intercourse, Ov.; **2.** legal f. t., usus et fructus, usus fructusque, usufructus, the use and enjoyment of property not one's own, Cic.; usus fructus omnium bonorum, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1.** practice = practical experience; usus atque exercitatio, Cic.; amicitia quam nec usu (by experience) nec ratione (by theory) habent cognitam, Cic.; habere magnum in re militari or in castris usum, Caes.; **2.** the usefulness, useful quality of anything; magnos usus affert ad navigia faciendā, Cic.; usual and ex usu esse, to be useful, of use, Cic.; **3.** occasion, need, want; **a**, usus provinciae supplere, Cic.; **b**, usus est, usus venit, usus adest, it is necessary, requisite, (a) usus est; (aa) absol., si quando usus esset, Cic.; (ββ) with abl., si quid erit quod extra magistratus curatore usus sit, Cic.; (β) usus adest; absol., ut equites Pompeianorum impetum, quum adesset usus, sustinerent auderent, Caes.; (γ) usus venit, si usus veniat, Caes.; **C.** usu venit, it happens; quid homini potest turpius usu venire? Cic.

ususfructus, v. usus, III.

ūt (orig. form **ūtī**), adv. and conj. **I.** Adv., **A.** (Like *ita*) adv. of place, where, Verg. Aen. 5, 329, Ov. Met. 1, 15. **B.** Adv. of manner, in what way, as; **1.** **a**, absol., perge ut institui, Cic.; esp. in a parenthesis, facilius est currentem, ut alunt, incitare, Cic.; **b**, with correspond. sic, ita, item, omnia sic constitueram mihi agenda, ut tu admonerebas, Cic.; ut optasti, ita est, Cic.; **c**, ut ut or utut, however, Plaut.; **2.** in comparisons, **a**, with sic, ita, item, item, so... as, sic, ut avus hic tuus, ut ego, iustitiam cole, Cic.; **b**, as... so also, as well... as also; ut cum Titanis, ita cum Gigantibus, Cic.; **c**, indeed, it is true... but; Saguntini ut a proeliis quietem habuerant... ita non nocte, non die

unquam cessaverant ab opere, Liv.; **d**, ut quisque, with superl... sic or ita, with superl., the more... the more; ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime esse alios improbos suspicatur, Cic.; with ita preceding, colendum esse ita quemque maxime, ut quisque maxime virtutibus erit ornatus, Cic.; with ita to be supplied, ut quisque maxime perspicit, quid, etc... is prudentissimus haberi solet, Cic.; **e**, in oaths, protestations, etc., ita vivam, ut maximos sumptus facio, Cic.; **3.** to introduce an explanation, as, *us being*; homo acutus ut Poenus, Cic.; alunt hominem, ut erat furiosus, respondisse, Cic.; permulta alia colligit Chryppus, ut est in omni historia curiosus, Cic.; **4.** to introduce a reason, **a**, in a rel. clause, inasmuch as; magna pars Fidenatum, ut qui colendi additi Romanis essent, Latine sciebant, Liv.; **b**, in a hypothetical clause, as if; ut si esset res mea, Cic.; **5.** as well as; ut potui, tuli, Cic.; esp. with a superl., ut blandissime potest, in the most flattering manner possible, Cic.; with the superl., strengthened by quum, domus celebratus, ut quum maxime, Cic.; **6.** to introduce examples, as, as for example; quae tactu intimo sentiant, ut dolore, ut voluptatem, Cic.; **7.** in exclamations, how! how much! ut ille tum humilis, ut demissus erat! Cic.; **8.** to introduce a question, how; **a**, direct, ut valet? ut meminit nostri? Hor.; **b**, indirect, videte, ut hoc iste correxerit, Cic.; **9.** to express time, **a**, gen. with the perf., when, as soon as; ut haec audivit, Cic.; strengthened by primum, ut primum loqui posse coepi, Cic.; **b**, since; ut Brundisio profectus es, nullae mihi abas sunt redditae litterae, Cic. **II.** Conj., with the subj., that, so that. **A.** To express something effected or happening; **1.** of something actually resulting; **a**, with expressions denoting to happen, to cause, to bring about, to come to pass, that; sol efficit, ut omnia floreat, Cic.; evenit ut, contingit ut, est ut, ex hoc nascitur ut, etc., Cic.; **b**, with expressions denoting a peculiarity, a necessity, an appearance, mos est hominum, ut, etc., Cic.; hic locus est, ut de moribus majorum loquamur, Cic.; certum, verum, falsum, verisimile, rectum, justum, usitatum est ut, etc., Cic.; **2.** of something supposed or imagined to result; **a**, with verbs of wishing, commanding, asking, resolving, taking care, agreeing, suffering, etc., equidem vellem, ut aliquando redires, Cic.; praecipitur ut nobis ipsis imperemus, Cic.; petunt atque orant ut, etc., Caes.; placuit his ut, etc., Cic.; illud natura non patitur ut, etc., Cic.; assentior, ut, quod est rectum, verum quoque sit, Cic.; **b**, with verbs of demanding, persuading, compelling, postulant ut, etc., Liv.; hortor ut, etc., Cic.; suavit ut, etc., Cic.; impellimur natura ut, etc., Cic.; Lentulum, ut se abdicaret praetura, coegistis, Cic.; **c**, with verbs of fearing = that not; timeo ut sustineas, Cic.; **d**, ellipt. for fac ut, provided that, granted that, even if; ut quaeras omnia, non reperies, Cic.; **e**, ellipt. to express anger in a rhetorical question, tu ut unquam te corrigas? Cic.; **f**, ellipt. to express a wish, oh that! ut dolor pariat, quod jam diu parturit, Cic. **B.** To express a consequence, that, so that; **1.** with correspond. ita, sic, tam, eo, adeo, usque eo; talis, tantus, is, hic, etc.; Tarquinius sic Servium diligebat, ut is eius vulgo haberetur filius, Cic.; **2.** without a correl., ruere illa non possunt, ut haec non eodem labefacta motu concidunt, Cic. **C.** To express a purpose, that, in order that; **1.** with a demonstr., ideo, idcirco, ad eam rem, etc., idcirco omnes servi sumus, ut liberi esse possimus, Cic.; **2.** mostly without a demonstr., Romani ab aratro abduxerunt Clacinnatum, ut dictator esset, Cic.

uteamquē (utēunquē), adv. **I.** *in what manner soever, however; uteamque se videri volet, Cic. II.* *whenever; uteamque necum eritis, Hor.*

1. ūtens -entis, p. adj. (from *utor*), *using, possessing; utentior sit, Cic.*

2. Ūtens -entia, m. *a river in Cisalpine Gaul, now Montone.*

ūtensilis -is (utor), *that can be used, fit for use, useful. I.* Adj. Varr. **II.** Subst., **ūtensilia** -ium, n. *useful things, necessities, utensils, Liv.*

1. ūter, ūtris, m. (connected with *uterus*), *the skin of an animal used as a bag or bottle; Aeolios Ithecis inclusimus utribus euros, Ov.; used (like a bladder) for crossing rivers, Caes., Liv.; poet., timidis infla sermonibus utrem, of a puffed-up, arrogant man, Hor.*

2. ūter, ūtra, ūtrum, genit. ūtrius; dat. ūtri. **I.** *which of two, which; uter nostrum popularis est? tunc an ego? Cic.; neque judicare posset, uter utri virtute antefendus videretur, Caes.; utros eius habueris libros an utrosque nescio, Cic. II.* Indefinite, *one of the two, either of the two; si uter volet, Cic. (genit., utrius, Hor.).*

ūtercumquē (-cunquē), ūtrācumquē, ūtrācumquē, *whichever of the two, whichever; utercumque vicerit, Cic.*

ūterlibēt, ūtrālibēt, ūtramlibēt, *whichever of the two you please, either of the two; utramlibet elige, Cic.*

ūterquē, ūtrāquē, ūtrumquē, genit. ūtriusquē, dat. ūtriusquē, *each of two, both (considered separately), a, sing., uterque cum exercitu veniret, Caes.; sermones utriusque linguae, Cic.; uterque alio quodam modo, Cic.; uterque Phoebus, the rising and the setting sun, morning and evening, Ov.; uterque polus, the North and South Pole, Ov.; Oceanus, the east and west, Ov.; solis utraque domus, east and west, Ov.; parens, father and mother, Ov.; in utraque partem, on both sides, in both cases, Cic.; hic qui utrumque probat, ambo debuit uti, Cic.; with partit. genit., uterque nostrum, Cic.; with predicat. in the plur., uterque eorum ex castris exercitum educunt, Caes.; b, in plur. prop., to express two pluralities, quoniam utrique Socratici et Platonici volumus esse, Cic.; then to express two individuals together, duas fuerunt Ariovisti uxores; utraque in eca fuga perierant, Caes.; (utriusque, Lucr., Hor., Ov.).*

ūtērus -i, m. and **ūtērum** -i, n. (ὤνυρ). **I.** *the belly, paunch; 1, gen., Verg.; 2, esp., the womb, Cic., Ov., Hor.; meton., a, birth, Plin.; b, the cavities of the earth, out of which the first creatures are said to have been born, Lucr. II.* Transf., *the belly; the inside of a ship, Tac.; of the Trojan horse, Verg.*

ūtērvīs, ūtrārvīs, ūtrumvīs, genit. ūtriusvīs, dat. ūtrivīs. I. *which of the two you will, either of the two; utrumvis facere potes, Cic. II.* *both, Ter., Plant.*

ūtī = ut (q.v.).

ūtībīlis -is (utor), *that can be used, useful, Ter., Plant.*

Ūtica -ae, f. *a town in Africa Propria, north of Carthage, colony from Tyre, the place where the senatorial party made the last stand against Caesar, and where M. Porcius Cato the younger killed himself. Adj., Ūticensis* -e, *of or belonging to Utica.*

ūtīlis -is (= utibilis from *utor*), *useful, profitable, serviceable, beneficial, advantageous; a, absol., utiles et salutaris res, Cic.; b, with ad and the acc., homo ad eam rem, or ad ullam rem,*

utilis, Cic.; c, with in (in relation to, for) and acc., res maxime in hoc tempus utilis, Liv.; d, with dat., equi utiles bello, Ov.; non mihi est vita mea utilis, Cic.; e, (poet.), with genit., radix medendi utilis, Ov.; f, with infin., tibi adesse choris erat utilis, Hor.; g, utile est, with infin., nunquam utile est peccare, Cic.; with acc. and infin., eos utile est praesere vobis, Liv.

ūtīlitas -atis, f. (utilis), *usefulness, utility, advantageousness, profitability, use, profit, advantage; a, sing., utilitas pars per amicum, Cic.; b, plur., utilitates ex amicitia maxime capientur, Cic.*

ūtīlītōr, adv. (utilis), *usefully, serviceably, advantageously, profitably; utiliter a natura datum esse, Cic.*

ūtīnam, adv. *would that! oh that! utinam incumbit in causam! Cic.; utinam haberetis! Cic.; with quod, quod utinam minus vitae cupidus fuisset! Cic.; with negative, utinam ne or utinam non, would that not! illud utinam ne vere scriberem! Cic.*

ūtīquē, adv. a, in any case, at any rate, certainly, at least; utique apud me sis, Cic.; b, yet, at least, certainly; utique postridie, Cic.; c, especially; commota est plebs, utique postquam, etc., Liv.

ūtōr, ūsus sum, ūti, 3. dep. *to use, make use of, employ, enjoy. I.* Lit., **A.** Gen., *with abl., armis, Cic.; oratione, to speak, Cic., male uti lege, to make a bad use of the law, Cic.; uti eā eriminatione in aliquem, Cic.; with double abl., vel imperatore vel milite me utimini, Sall.; b, with neut. acc., ne filius quidem quidquam utitor, Cic.; huic omnia utenda ac possidenda tradiderat, Cic.; c, absol., divitiarum (expetuntur) ut utare, that you may make use of them, Cic. B. Esp., **1,** *to associate with, be intimate with; Trebonio multo annos utor, Cic.; 2, to live on; habere qui utar, Cic.; 3, to enjoy; lacte et herbis, Ov. II.* Transf., **1,** *to be in possession of, to possess; Valitudine bonā, Caes.; honore, Cic.; 2, to stand in need of, have occasion for; ambitione nihil uteris, Cic.; ea nihil hoc loco utimur, Cic.**

utpōtē, adv. *seeing that, inasmuch as, since; utpote qui nihil contemnere solemus, Cic.; utpote lecti utrinque, Liv.*

ūtrālibēt, adv. (sc. parte, from *uterlibet*), *on either side, on whichever side, Plin.*

ūtrāriūs -ii, m. (1. *uter*), *one who carries water in skins, a water-carrier, Liv.*

ūtrīculārīus -ii, m. *a bagpiper, Suet.*

ūtrīcūlūs -i, m. (dim. of *uterus*). **I.** *the belly; 1, gen.; Plin.; 2, esp., the womb, Plin. II.* *the bud or envelope of a flower, Plin.*

ūtrīquē (ūtrīnquē), adv. (2. *uter*), *from both sides, on both sides. I.* Lit., *Cic. II.* Transf., *in both parties; utrinque anxii, Tac.*

ūtō (sc. loco, from 2. *utēr*), adv. *to which, of two places, to which side, whither, Ov., Cic.*

ūtōbī (ūtrībī), adv. (uter and ubi), *as which of two places, where, Plaut.*

ūtōbīdem, adv. (utrobi and suffix -dem), *on both sides, Plaut.*

ūtōbīquē (ūtrībīquē), adv. *on each of two sides, on both sides, Liv.; sequitur ut eadem veritas utrobique sit, eademque lex, with gods and men, Cic.; Eumenes utrobique plus valebat, both by land and sea, Nep.*

ūtōrīlibēt, adv. (uterlibet), *to either of two sides, to either side, Quint.*

ūtōrquē, adv. (uterque), *to both sides; a, lit., of place, utroque citius quam vellemus cursum confecimus, Cic.; b, transf., in both directions; si natura utroque adiuncta est, Cic.*

utrūbi, etc. = *utrobi*, etc. (q.v.).

utrum, adv. (2. *uter*), *whether*, used in disjunctive questions. **I.** In direct questions, *a*, with a second clause; (*a*) foll. by *an*, *utrum* ea vestra an nostra culpa est? (*β*) foll. by *annon*, *utrum* cetera nomina in codicem accepti et expensi digesta habes, *annon*? *Cic*; *b*, without a second clause, *utrum* hoc bellum non est? *Cic*. **II.** In indirect questions, *a*, with corresponding *an*, *anne*, *neque*, (*a*) with *an*, *multum* interest, *utrum* laus diminuat an salus deseratur, *Cic*; (*β*) foll. by *anne*, *utrum* illi sentiant, *anne* simulant, *ta* intellegis, *Cic*; (*γ*) by *neque*, *jam* dudum ego erro, *qui* quaeram, *utrum* emeris *neque*, *Cic*; *b*, without *an*, *hoc* dicere *audebis*, *utrum* de te aratores, *utrum* denique *Siculi* universi bene existiment, *ad rem* id non pertinere, *Cic*.

utūt, adv. *however*, *Ter*.

uva -ae, *f.* a cluster, bunch. **I.** Lit., *A. Gen.*, *Plin.* **B. Esp.**, a bunch of grapes; **1**, lit., *uva* colorem ducit, *Verg*; **2**, meton., the vine, *Verg*. **II.** Transf., a cluster, like a bunch of grapes, which bees form when they swarm and settle on trees, *Verg*.

uvenis -entis (partic. of **uveo*), moist, wet, *Petr*.

uvesco, 3. (**uveo*), to become moist, be wet, *Lucr*; of persons drinking, to moisten or refresh oneself, *Hor*.

uvidulus -a -um (dim. of *uvidus*), somewhat moist, wet, *Cat*.

uvidus -a -um (**uveo*), moist, damp, wet, *Aumid.* **I.** Lit., vestimenta, *Hor*; *Menalcas*, wet with dew, *Verg*; *Juppiter uvidus austris* (*Zeus ikaistos*), *Verg*. **II.** Meton., = *drunken*; *Bacchus*, *Hor*; *dicimus integro sicci mane die, dicimus uvidi*, *Hor*.

uvor -oris, *m.* (**uveo*), moistness, dampness, humidity, *Varr*.

uxor -oris, *f.* a wife, spouse. **I.** Lit., *uxor* justa, *Cic*; *duas uxores habere*, *Cic*; *uxorem ducere*, to marry a wife; *uxori nuntium remittere*, to divorce a wife, *Cic*. **II.** Transf., of animals, *olentis uxores mariti, she-goats*, *Hor*.

uxorcūla -ae, *f.* (dim. of *uxor*), a little wife (used as a term of endearment), *Plaut*.

uxorius -a -um (*uxor*). **I.** of or relating to a wife; *res uxoria*, *Cic*; *arbitrium rei uxoriae*, relating to the property of a (divorced) wife, *Cic*. **II.** too devoted to one's wife, a slave to a wife, *uxoriosus*; of *Aeneas* as the slave to *Dido*, *Verg*; *amnis, the Tiber*, as the husband of *Ilia*, *Hor*.

V.

V v, the twenty-first letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding partly with the Greek digamma (Ϝ), partly with the Greek v. **V** frequently passes into *u*, e.g., *solvo*, *solutum*, *navita*, *nauta*; and between two vowels is often elided, e.g., *deleverunt*, *delerunt*, *providens*, *prudens*; *ne volo*, *nolo*. For the use of **V** in abbreviations, see Table of Abbreviations.

Vacālus = *Vahalis* (q.v.).

vacatio -ōnis, *f.* (*vaco*). **I.** a freedom from, immunity, exemption from anything, a being without; *a*, the thing from which one is freed is put in the genit., or in the abl. with *ab*, *vacatio militiae*, *Cic*; *alicui dare vacationem a causis*, *Cic*; *b*, the person who is freed is put in the genit., or the cause for which one is

freed, *adolescentiae*, *Cic*; *rerum gestarum*, *Cic*; *vacationes militum*, *Liv*; *c.* absol., *pretium ob vacationem datum*, *Cic*. **II.** Meton., money paid for exemption from military service, *Tac*.

1. vacca -ae, *f.* a cow, *Cic*.

2. Vacca = *Vaga* (q.v.).

Vaccāel -orum, *m.* a people in *Hispania Tarracoenensis*.

vaccinium -li, *n.* the blueberry, *whortleberry*, *Verg*, *Ov*.

vaccinus -a -um (*vacca*), of or relating to a cow, *Plin*.

vaccēfio, *v.* *vacuefacio*.

vaccerrōsus -a -um, mad, crazy, *Suet*.

Vāchālis = *Vahalis* (q.v.).

vācillatio -ōnis, *f.* (*vacillo*), a rocking, reeling motion, *Suet*.

vacillo, 1. to totter, reel, stagger, waver to and fro. **I.** Lit., *litterulae vacillantes*, written with unsteady hand, *Cic*; of persons, *ex vino*, *Cic*; in *utramque* partem toto corpore, *Cic*. **II.** Fig., *tota res vacillat et claudicat*, *Cic*; of persons, in *aere alieno*, to be deep in debt, *Cic*; *legio vacillans*, wavering in its fidelity, *Cic*.

vacivē, adv. (*vacivus*), idly, at leisure, *Phaedr*.

vacivitas -ātis, *f.* (*vacivus*), emptiness, want of anything; *cibi*, *Plaut*.

vacivus -a -um (*vaco*), empty; *aedes*, *Plaut*; with *genit.*, *virium*, *poverty*, *Plaut*.

vāco, 1. to be empty, void of anything, be free from, without anything. **I.** Lit., *A. Gen.*, *a*, absol., *tota domus superior vacat*, *Cic*; *b*, with *abl.*, *natura caelestis et terra vacat humore*, *Cic*. **B. Esp.**, of property, to be vacant, to have no master; *ut populis vacante teneret*, *Tac*. **II.** Transf., *A. Gen.*, to be free from something, to be without; *a*, with *abl.*, *curā et negotio*, *Cic*; *populo*, to keep oneself far from the people, *Cic*; *b*, with *ab* and the *abl.*, *ab opere*, *Caes*; *ab omni concitatione animi* *semper*, *Cic*; *a metu et periculis*, *Liv*; of things, *haec a custodiis classium loca inaxime vacabant*, *Caes*; of time, *tantum quantum vacabit a publico officio et munere*, *Cic*. **B. Esp.**, **1**, to be free from duties; with *abl.*, *muneribus*, *Cic*; **2**, to be free from work; *idle*, at leisure, unoccupied, to have time; *a*, of persons, (*a*) absol., *scribes aliquid, si vacabis*, *Cic*; (*β*) with *dat.*, to have time for, to have leisure for; *ego vero*, *inquam*, *philosophiae semper vaco*, *Cic*; (*γ*) poet., with *in* and the *acc.*, in *grande opus*, *Ov*; *b*, *imperā. vacat* and *vacat alicui*, there is leisure for, there is time for; (*a*) with *infin.*, *hactenus indulisse vacat*, *Verg*; (*β*) absol., *dum vacat*, *Ov*.

vācōēfacio -feci -factum, 8. (*vacuus* and *facio*), and *pass.*, **vācōēfio** (**vaccēfio**) -factus sum -flēri (*vacuus* and *fio*), to make empty; in *pass.* = to be empty; *morte superioris uxoris domum novis nuptiis*, *Cic*; *adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt*, *Cic*.

vācūitas -ātis, *f.* (*vacuus*), emptiness, vacancy, freedom, exemption, immunity from, a being without anything. **I.** Gen., *a*, with *genit.*, *doloris*, *Cic*; *b*, with *ab* and *abl.*, *ab angoribus*, *Cic*. **II.** Esp., the vacancy of a public office, e.g., of the consulship, *ap. Cic*.

Vācūna -ae, *f.* the beneficent goddess of the plain worshipped at Reate, goddess of the Sabine. Adj., **Vācūnālis** -e, of or belonging to *Vacuna*.

vacūo, 1. (*vacuus*), to make empty, void, to empty, *Lucr*.

vacūus -a -um, empty, void, free from, exempt, without. **I.** Lit., *A. Gen.*, **1**, adj., *a*, absol., *castra*, *Caes*; *theatrum*, *Hor*; *b*, with *abl.*,

nihil igni vacuum, Cic.; **c**, with **ab** and the **abl.**, **ab** his rebus, Cic.; **vacuum** oppidum **ab** defens-
oribus, Caes.; **2**, subst., **vacuum** -i, n. an
empty place, **vacuum**; per **vacuum** incurrere,
Hor., or irrumperere, Liv. **B. Esp.**, **1**, free,
vacant, without a master; praedia, Cic.; possessio
regni; Caes.; venire in **vacuum** or **vacua**, Hor.,
Cic.; **2**, of women, free, unmarried, Ov. **II**.
Transf., **A. Gen.**, free from something, without,
keeping oneself free from; **a**, with **abl.**, animus
sensibus et curis vacuus, Cic.; **b**, with **ab**
and the **abl.**, animus a talibus factis vacuus
et integer, Cic.; **c**, with **genit.**, vacuus operum,
Hor. **B. Esp.**, **1**, free from duties, freed; **a**,
with **abl.**, tributo, Tac.; **b**, with **ab** and the
abl., **ab** omni sumpto, Cic.; **2**, **a**, free from
work, unoccupied, at leisure, idle; (a) of persons,
quoniam vacui sumus, dicam, Cic.; transf., of
places, where one is idle; Tibur, Hor.; (b) of
time, vacua nox operi, Liv.; quum vacui tem-
poris nihil habebam, leisure, Cic.; **b**, free from
anxiety or love; animus vacuus ac solutus, Cic.;
3, free from hindrances, Tac.; **4**, of places, **a**,
free = open, accessible; porticus, Verg.; aures
vacuae, Hor.; **b**, open, exposed; mare, Tac.; **5**,
empty = worthless, useless, vain; vacua nomina,
Tac.

1. Vada -ae, f. a castle in the country of the
Batavi.

2. Vada -orum, n. a town in Liguria, now
Savona.

3. Vada Volaterrana -orum, n. a port in
Etruria, south of Pisa, now Torre di Vado.

Vadimonis lacus, a lake in Etruria, now
Lago di Bassano.

vadimonium -li, n. (1. vas), bail, security,
recognizance (for appearance before a court of
law); sine vadimonio disceditur, Cic.; vadi-
monium constituere, Cic.; vadimonium obire
or ad vadimonium venire, to appear on bail (opp.
vadimonium deserere, to forfeit recognizances),
Cic.

vado, 3. (root VA, Gr. BA-ω, whence
βαίω, to go, walk, hasten, rush; hand dubium
in mortem, Verg.; ad aliquem posttride mane,
Cic.; in eundem carcerem (of Socrates), Cic.

vador, 1. dep. (1. vas), to bind over by bail;
hominem in praesentia non vadatur, Cic.; tot
vadiibus accusator vadatus est reum, Liv.; partic.
pass., vadato, after bail had been fixed, Hor.

vadosus -a -um (vadum), full of shallows,
shallow; mare, Caes.

vadum -i, n. (root VA, Gr. BA-ω, whence
βατός -ή -όν, pervius), a shallow, shoal, ford. **I**.
A. Lit., exercitum vado transducere, Verg. **B.**
Fig., cera tentet vadum, Ov. **II**. Transf., **A.**
Gen. = water, river, sea, Verg., Hor. **B.** the
bottom of the water, Plin.

vae, interj. (ὦαι), to express pain or anger,
alas! woe! **a**, absol., Verg., Hor.; **b**, with **dat.**,
vae victis, Liv.

vaeceors = vecors (q.v.).

vaesanus = vesanus (q.v.).

vafer, **vātra**, **vātrum**, artful, cunning, subtle,
sly, crafty; in disputando, Cic.; somniorum
vaferimus interpres, Cic.

vāfrē, adv. (vafer), artfully, cunningly,
craftily, Cic.

vāfrilitas -ae, f. (vafer), artfulness, slyness,
subtlety, cunning, Sen.

Vāga -ae, f. a town in Numidia, now Begia.
Hence, **Vāgenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of
Vaga.

vāgē, adv. (vagus), scattered far and wide,
dispersedly; vage effusi per agros, Liv.

vāgīna -ae, f. (connected with vas, a vessel),
the sheath of a sword, scabbard. **I**. Lit., gladius
vaginā vacuus, Cic.; gladium e vagina educere,
Cic. **II**. Transf., a sheath, case; esp., the hull
or husk of grain, Cic.

vāginūla -ae, f. (dim. of vagina), a little
sheath or husk of grain, Plin.

vāgiō -īvi and -īi -itum, 4. to cry, whimper like
a child; repuerascere et in cunis vagire, Cic.

vāgitus -is, m. (vagio), the crying of young
children; dare vagitus, Ov.; of the bleating of
goats, Ov.

1. vāgo, **1**, and **vāgor**, 1. dep. (vagus), to
wander about, ramble, rove. **I**. Lit., **A. Gen.**, **a**,
of living creatures, in agris passim bestiarum
more, Cic.; of birds, volucres huc illic passim
vagantes, Cic.; **b**, of things, luna huiusmodi spatii
vagatur quibus sol, Cic. **B. Esp.**, of ships and
sailors, to cruise; cum lembis circa Lesbum,
Liv. **II**. Fig., vagabitur tuum nomen longe
atque late, will be spread far and wide, Cic.;
animus vagatus errore, Cic.; vagabimur nostro
instituto, digress, Cic.

2. vāgor = vagitus (q.v.).

vāgus -a -um, wandering, roaming, roving,
unsettled, vagrant. **I**. Lit., **a**, of living crea-
tures, multitudo dispersa atque vaga, Cic.;
matronae vagae per vias, Liv.; plur. subst., vagi
quidam, wanderers, Liv.; **b**, of things, luna,
Cic.; venti, Hor. **II**. Transf., **a**, inconstant,
fickle; puella, Ov.; sententia, Cic.; **b**, general;
pars quaestionum, Cic.; **c**, diffuse, aimless;
orationis genus, Cic.

vāh (vāhā), interj. ah! oh! Plaut.

Vāhālis (Vālis) -is, m. the Waal, the west
arm of the Rhine.

valde, adv. (syncop. for valde from validus),
very, very much, greatly, exceedingly; **a**, with
verbs, aliquid arridere, Cic.; valdus oblectare,
Hor.; **b**, with **adj.**, valde magnus, Cic.; valde
lenis, Cic.; **c**, with **adv.**, valde bene, valde
vehementer, valde graviter, Cic.

vālēdico, 3., v. valeo, I. B. 2. b.

vālēns -entis, p. **adj.** (from valeo), strong,
powerful. **I**. Lit., **A. Gen.**, robusti et valentes
satellites, Cic.; valentissimi homines, Cic.;
trunci, Verg. **B. well**, healthy; medicus con-
firmat propediem te valentem fore, Cic. **II**.
Transf., powerful, mighty; **a**, politically, by
armies, etc., viribus cum valentiori pugnare,
Cic.; **b**, intellectually, powerful, energetic, effec-
tive; valens dialecticus, Cic.; fraus valentior
quam consilium meum, Cic.

vālēntēr, adv. (valens), strongly, powerfully;
valentius spirare, Ov.

vālēntulus -a -um (dim. of valens), strong,
Plaut.

vālēō -ūi -itum, 2. to be strong. **I**. Lit., **A.**
Gen., **1**, puer ille ut magnus est et multum valet,
Plaut.; **2**, to be strong (bodily) for a particular
purpose; **a**, with **prep.**, alios velocitate ad
cursum, alios viribus ad luctandum valere, Cic.;
b, with **inf.**, valeo stare aut, etc., Hor.; valet
ima summis mutare deus, Hor. **B. to be well**,
healthy, strong; **1**, **a**, with **adv.**, optime valeo,
Cic.; bene, melius, Cic.; minus valeo, Cic.; **b**, with
the **abl.**, corpore, Cic.; **c**, with **ab** and **abl.** of dis-
ease, a morbo, Plaut.; **d**, absol., valeo et salvus
sum, Plaut.; hence the phrase at the commence-
ment of a letter, si vales, bene est (S. V. B. E.),
Cic.; also with the addition, ego or ego quoque
valeo (E. V. or E. Q. V.), Cic.; **2**, as a farewell
greeting, **a**, vale, valeas, adieu, farewell, good bye
esp., as the usual ending of letters, Cic.; cura
ut valeas, Cic.; also as a farewell greeting to
the dead, Verg.; as an expression of sorrow

refusal, rejection, si talis est deus, valeat, let me have nothing to do with him, Cic.; quare valeant ista, away with them! Cic.; b, valere iubero or dicere, to say good-bye; illum salutavi, post etiam iussi valere, Cic.; supremum vale dicere, Ov.; vale dicere (or in one word, valadicere), to say farewell, Sen. **II** Transf. **A** to avail, have force, to be strong, prevail; **1**, multum equitatu, Caes., plurimum proficere et valere, Cic.; longe plurimum valere ingenio, Cic.; of things, sine veritate nonnisi amicitias valere non potest, Cic.; **2**, with reference to a certain object, a, with ad and the acc., or in and the acc., or infin., to have force for, to be able to, to be strong enough for; tu non solum ad negligendas leges, verum etiam ad evertendas valuisti, Cic.; of things, illud perficam, ut invidia mihi valeat ad gloriam, Cic.; nec continere stuos ab direptione castrorum valuit, Liv.; b, with in and the acc., to be of avail against; to be designed for or against; in se, in Romanos, in ipsum, Cic.; desinitio in omnes valet, avails for all, Cic. **B** Esp., **1**, to be worth; dum pro argenteis decem aureus unus valeret, Liv.; **2**, of words, to mean, signify; verbum, quod idem valeat, Cic.

Valérius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: **1**, P. Valerius Volesus Publicola (Popl.), who took part in the driving out of the Roman kings; **2**, Qn. Valerius Antias, a Roman chronicler, living about 140 B.C., used by Livy. Adj., **Valerian**; tabula, a place in the Forum, near the Curia Hostilia, where the money-changers' stalls were. Hence, **Valériānus** -a -um, of or belonging to a Valerius.

valesco ūi, **2** (inchoat. of valeo), to grow strong. **I** Lit., Lucr. **II** Fig., superstitiones, Tac.; tantum spe conatuque valuit, Cic.

valetudinārius -a -um (valetudo), sickly, Varr.

valetūdo -inis, f (valeo), state of health, physical condition, health. **I** Lit., **A** Gen., prosperitas valetudinis, Cic.; incommoda, Cic.; adversa, Cic.; infirmā atque aegrā valetudine usus, Cic.; quasi mala valetudo animi, Cic. **B** Esp., **1**, in a bad sense, ill-health, weakness; oculorum, Cic.; affectus valetudine, ill, Caes.; plur. subsidia valetudinum, Cic.; **2**, in a good sense, good health; valetudinem amiseram, Cic. **II** Transf. of discourse, Cic.

Valgius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were: **1**, Valgius, the father-in-law of Rullus; **2**, T. Valgius Rufus, a distinguished poet.

valgus -a -um, bow-legged, bandy-legged, Plaut.; transf., suavia, wry mouths, Plaut.

validē, adv. (validus). **I** strongly, powerfully, mightily; validissime favere alicui, ap. Cic. **II** Used in answers, certainly, to be sure, Plaut.

validus -a -um (valeo), strong, powerful. **I** Lit., **A** Gen., **1**, tauri, Ov.; vires, Verg.; **2**, milit. t. t., of posts or stations, strong; valida urbs et potens, Cic.; valida urbs praesidiis, muris, Liv.; **3**, of medicines, powerful, efficacious; succus, Ov.; **4**, of persons, superior, having the advantage (in age); aetate et viribus validior, Liv. **B** healthy, well; si, ut spero, te validum videro, Cic.; nondum ex morbo satis validus, Liv. **II** Transf., strong, powerful, mighty, influential; hostis validior, Liv.; with abl., ingenium sapientiā validum, Sall.; with dat., ludibrium illud vix feminis praefisse morandis satis validum, Liv.; with adversus and the acc., adversus consentientes nec regem quemquam satis validum nec tyrannum fore, Liv.

Vallis = **Vah'al** (q.v.).

vallāris -e (vallus or vallum), of or relating to the vallum; corona, given to the soldier who first mounted the fortifications of the hostile camp, Liv.

valles (vallis) -is, f. a vale, valley. **I** Lit., vicus positus in valle, Caes. **II** Poet., transf., a hollow; alarum, Cat.

vallo, **1** (vallus or vallum), to surround, fortify with a mound and palisade. **I** Lit., castra, Tac. **II**, Transf., to fortify, protect, strengthen; Catilina vallatus sicariis, Cic.; sol radiis frontem vallatus, Ov.

vallum -i, n. (vallus). **I** a mound or wall defended with palisades, a stockade; oppidum vallor et fossā cingere, Cic.; vallum scindere, Caes. **II** Transf., a wall, fortification, defence; spica munitur vallo aristarum, Cic.

1 vallus -i, m. a post, stake. **I** Gen., used as a prop for vines, Verg. **II** Esp., to form a palisade; ferre vallum, Cic.; collective (for vallum), the palisade, stockade; duplex vallus, Caes.; poet., transf., vallus pectinis, the teeth of a comb, Ov.

2 vallus -i, f. (dim. of vannus), a small winnowing-fan, Varr.

valvae -arum, f. folding-doors; effractis valvis (fani), Cic.

valvātus -a -um (valvae), provided with folding-doors, Varr.

Vandāl -orum, m. the Vandals, in the time of Tacitus a tribe in North Germany, who, in the fifth century, invaded the south of Europe, and settled in Spain and Africa.

vānesco, **3** (vanus), to pass away, disappear, vanish. **I** Lit., nubes, Ov. **II** Transf., amor, Ov.

Vangjōnes -um, m. a German people on the Rhine, near modern Worms.

vānidiosus -a -um (vanus and dico), talking vainly, lying, Plaut.

vānillōquentia -ae, f. (vanus and loquor), idle talking, vaunting, Liv.

vānillōquus -a -um (vanus and loquor). **I** lying, Plaut. **II** boasting, vaunting, Liv.

vānitas -ātis, f. (vanus), emptiness. **I** Gen., a, unreality, superficiality, untruth; opinionum, Cic.; b, fathere, fruitlessness; itineris, Liv. **II** Esp., idle talk, lying, boasting, ostentation; orationis, Cic.; nihil turpius est vanitate, Cic.

vānitudo -inis, f. (vanus), idle, lying talk, Plaut.

vannus -i, f. a winnowing-fan; vannus mystica Iacchi (borne at the Bacchic festival), Verg.

vanus -a -um (connected with vastus), empty, void. **I** Lit., arista, Verg.; imago, shade, spirit (as being bodiless), Hor.; vanior acies hostium, Liv. **II** Fig., vain, meaningless, lying, fruitless, idle, groundless. **A** Of things, **1**, adj., oratio, Cic.; spes, Ov.; gaudia, Hor.; of missiles, ictus, Liv.; **2**, neut. subst., that which is empty or vain; haustum ex vano, from a false source, Liv.; poet., vana tumens, with empty show, Verg.; with genit., vana rerum, Hor. **B** Of persons, **1**, one whose action is without consequence; ne vanus iisdem castris assideret, in vain, Liv.; **2**, esp. in moral sense, lying, vain, ostentatious, fickle, inconstant, boastful; haruspex, Cic.; vanum se esse et perfidiosum fateri, Cic.; vanus auctor est, deserves no credence, Liv.

vāpidē, adv. (vapidus), mouldidly; vapidē se habere, to be "seedy," Aug. ap. Suet.

vāpidus -a -um (root VAP, whence vappa), sprigged, flat, rapid, Pers.

vāpor (vāpos) -ōris, m. *vapour, steam*. **I.** Gen., aquarum, Cic.; poet. = *heat*, Verg. **II.** Esp., *warm exhalation, warmth*; semen tepcfactum vapore, Cic.; locus vaporis plenus, Liv.; poet. = *fire*; vapor est (= edit) carinas, Verg.

vāpōrārīum -īi, n. (vapor), a *flue for conveying hot air*, Cic.

vāpōrātīo -ōnis, f. (vapor), an *exhalation, steaming, steam, vapour*, Plin.

vāpōro, 1. (vapor). **I.** Intransit., *to steam, reek, fig.*, Lucr. **II.** Transit., *to fill with warm vapour, to fumigate, heat, to warm*; a, laevum latus, Hor.; b, *to incense, fumigate*; templum ture, Verg.

vappa -ae, f. (root, VAP, whence vapidus), *spotted, flat wine*. **I.** Lit., Hor. **II.** Transf., a *good-for-nothing, worthless fellow*, Hor.

vāpūlārī -e (vapulo), *well whipped*, Plaut.

vāpūlo -āvi -ātūrus, 1. *to cry out like one that is beaten*; meton. = *to be flogged, whipped, beaten*. **I.** Lit., Lucr., Plaut. **II.** Transf., a, *of troops, to be beaten*; ap. Cic.; b, *to be attacked by words*; omnium sermonibus, Cic.

Varguntējus -i, m., Lucius, a Roman senator and accomplice of Catiline.

1. **vāria** -ae, f. (varius). **I.** a *panther*, Plin. **II.** a *kind of magpie*, Plin.

2. **Vāria** -ae, f. a *town in Italy, on the right bank of the Anio, now Vico-Varo*.

vāriāntia -ae, f. (vario), *difference, variation*, Lucr.

vāriānus -a -um (varius), *many-coloured, varicoloured*, Plin.

vāriātiō -ōnis, f. (vario), *difference, variation*; eosdem consules sine ulla variatione dicere, Liv.

vāricō, 1. (varicus), *to stand with feet apart, to straddle*, Varr.

vāricosus -a -um (varix), *having varicose veins*, Juv.

vāricus -a -um (varus), *straddling*, Ov.

vāriē, adv. (varius). **I.** *with various colours*, Plin. **II.** *variously, in different ways*; numerus varie diffusus, Cic.; varie bellatum, with varying success, Liv.

vāriētās -ātis, f. (1. varius), *variety, difference, diversity*. **I.** Lit., of colours, florum, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., *variety, difference, diversity*; pomorum, Cic.; plur., *varieties of temporum*, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, *variety, many-sidedness*; of ideas, knowledge, etc., *multiple ratio disputandi rerumque varietas*, Cic.; 2, *difference in opinion*; in disputationibus, Cic.; 3, *fickleness, inconstancy, changeable humour*; venditorum, Cic.

vārio, 1. (1. varius). **I.** Transit., *to vary, diversify, variegate, make various, to change, alter, vary*. **A.** Lit., 1, *vocem*, Cic.; capillos, Ov.; 2, *to make particoloured, to colour, spot*; (sol) variat ortum maculis, Verg. **B.** Transf., *to change a thing in its nature, to alter, interchange with*; a, *caloresque frigoraque*, Liv.; voluptatem, Cic.; b, *to vary in writing or speaking, to give a different account of*; quae de Marcelli morte variant auctores, relate differently, Liv.; c, *to change the issue of*; variante fortunā eventum, Liv.; d, *to change an opinion cause to waver*; quum timor atque ira in vicem sententias variassent, Liv.; in pass., *variari, to waver, be divided, to vary*; variatis hominum sententiis, Liv. **II.** Intransit., *to be different, to vary*. **A.** Lit. variantes formae, Lucr. **B.** Transf., *to change, vary, alter, waver*; 1, *of things, a, sic mei variant timores*, Ov.; dissidet et variat sententia, Ov.; b, *to vary (in an account or relation)*, quamquam et opinionibus et monumentis

litterarum variarent, Liv.; 2, *of persons, to vary, be of different opinions, waver*; fremitus variantis multitudinis, Liv.

1. **vārius** -a -um, *manifold*. **I.** Of colour, *diversified, variegated, various*; columbae, Hor.; caelum, Ov.; lynceae, Verg. **II.** Transf., of nature, *various, manifold, changeable, diverse*. **A.** Of things, a, *varium poena, varia oratio, vari mores, varia fortuna, voluptas etiam varia dici solet*, Cic.; b, *of opinion, varying*; quales sint (dii) varium est, *different opinions are held*, Cic.; c, *of success, changing, varying, uncertain*; fortunae varii eventus, Caes. **B.** Of persons, a, *many-sided, of various information*; varius et multiplex et copiosus fuit, Cic.; b, *of character, fickle, changeable*; animus, Sall.; varium et mutabile semper femina, Verg.

2. **Vārius** -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were*: 1, Q. Varius Hybrida, of Suero, in Spain, tribune of the people, 91 B.C., author of a lex de inestestate; 2, L. Varius, a poet, the friend of Horace and Vergil.

vārix -icis, c. a *varicose vein*, esp. in the leg, Cic.

Varro -ōnis, m. a surname in the Gens Terentia, the most famous members of which were: 1, C. Terentius Varro, and 2, M. Terentius Varro, v. Terentius; 3, P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, a poet, born 82 B.C., died 37 B.C. Hence, **Varrōnianus** -a -um, *Varronian*; milites, who served under C. Terentius Varro, Liv.

1. **vārus** -a -um, *deviating from the right line*. **I.** Lit., *bent outwards*; a, cornua, Ov.; manus, Ov.; b, *bandy-legged*; subst., a *bandy-legged man*, Hor. **II.** Transf., *diverse, different*; alterum (genus) huic varum, Hor.

2. **vārus** -i, m. a *pimple or boil on the face*, Plin.

3. **Vārus** -i, m. a name of several Roman families, the most famous members of which were: 1, Q. Attius Varus, a leader in the Civil War; 2, P. Alfenus Varus, consul and celebrated lawyer; 3, P. Quintilius Varus, the celebrated general of Augustus, defeated and killed with his army by Arminius, 9 B.C.

4. **Vārus** -i, m. a river in Gallia Narbonensis, now the Var.

1. **vās**, vādis, m. (vado), a *bail, surety*; vades poscere, Cic.; vades deserere, Liv.; vas factus est alter (Damon) eius sistendi, Cic.

2. **vās**, vāsis, n. (plur., **vāsa** -ōrum), a *vessel, vase, utensil of any kind*. **I.** Gen., *vas vinarium*, Cic. **II.** Esp., plur., *war materials, baggage*; vasa colligere, *to pack up one's baggage*, Cic.; vasa conclamare, *to give the signal for packing up*, Caes.

vāsārīum -īi, n. (2. vas). **I.** *money given to the governor of a province for his outfit*, Cic. **II.** the *hire of an oil-press*, Cato.

Vascones -um, m. a people in Hispania Tarraconensis.

vasculārīus -īi, m. (vasculum), a *maker of metal vessels and dishes, goldsmith*, Cic.

vasculum -i, n. (dim. of 2. vas). **I.** a *small vessel or dish*, Cato. **II.** the *seed capsule of certain fruits*, Plin.

vastātiō -ōnis, f. (vastō), a *devastating, laying waste*; agri, Liv.; omnium, Cic.; plur., depopulationes, vastationes, caedes, rapinae, Cic.

vastātor -ōris, m. (vastō), *devastator, ravager*; Arcadiae (of a boar), Ov.; ferarum, a hunter, Verg.

vastē, adv. (vastus). **I.** *widely, vastly, extensively*; vastus insurgens, Ov. **II.** *rudely, roughly*; loqui, Cic.

vastifrons -a-um (vastus and facio), *laying waste, devastating, ravaging*, Cic. poet.

vastitas -ātis, f. (vastus), *an empty space, waste, emptiness*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *judiciorum vastitas et fori*, Cic. **B.** Esp., *emptiness through laying waste, devastation, desolation*; *Italiam totam ad exitum et vastitatem vocare*, Cic. **II.** Meton., **1.**, *vastness, vast size*, Plin.; **2.**, plur., *vastities, the devastators*; *provinciarum vastitates*, Cic.

vastities -is, f. (vastus), *devastation, destruction*, Plaut.

vasto, **1.** (vastus), *to empty, make empty*. **I.** Gen., *forum*, Cic.; *with abl.*, *agros cultoribus*, Verg. **II.** Esp., **1.**, **a.**, *to waste, lay waste, ravage, devastate*; *agros*, Caes.; *Cic. : omnia ferro ignique*, Liv.; **b.**, *to plunder*; *cultores*, Tac.; **2.**, fig., *to prey upon*; *ita conscientia mentem excitam vastabat*, Sall.

vastus -a-um (root VA, whence vanus), *empty, waste, deserted, desolate*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., **a.**, *absol.*, *loci coedificationem vasti*, Cic.; **b.**, *with ab and the abl.*, *urbs a defensoribus vasta*, Liv. **B.** Esp., *made empty by ravages, devastated*; *solum*, Liv.; poet., *haec ego vasta dabo, will ravage*, Verg. **II.** Meton., **1.**, *vast, fearful in size, enormous, frightful, horrible*; *vasta et immanis belua*, Caes.; *mare*, Caes.; **2.**, *rough, rude, unrefined*; *vastus homo atque foedus*, Cic.; *littera vastior, rougher*, Cic.

vates -is, **c.** *a prophet, soothsayer, seer*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Liv., *Cicero quae nunc usu veniunt cecinit ut vates*, Cic. **B.** Esp., *the inspired prophetic singer, bard, poet*; *cothurnatus*, *a tragic poet*, Ov.; *Maeonius*, *Homer*, Ov.; *Lesbia*, *Sappho*, Ov.; *vates Aeneidos*, *Vergil*, Ov. **II.** Transf., *a teacher, master*, Plin. (genit. plur., *gen. vatium*, also *vatium*).

Vaticānus -a-um, *Vatican*; *mons, collis, the Vatican Hill on the west side of the Tiber*, Hor.; plur., *Vaticani colles, the hill with its surroundings*, Cic.; *ager Vaticanus, the country round the Vatican, notorious for its bad soil, which produced poor wine*, Cic.

vaticinatio -ōnis, f. (vaticinor), *a soothsaying, prophesying*; *earum litterarum vaticinationem falsam esse cupio*, Cic.; plur., *sortes et vaticinationes*, Caes.

vaticinātor -ōris, m. (vaticinor), *a soothsayer, prophet*, Ov.

vaticinium -ii, n. (vates), *a prophecy*, Plin.

vaticinor, **1.** dep. (vates), *to prophesy*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., *vaticinari furor vera solet*, Cic.; *with acc. and infin.*, *saevam laesi fore numinis iram*, Ov. **B.** Esp., **1.**, *to warn as a seer*, Ov.; **2.**, *to teach as a seer*; *doctum quandam virum carminibus Graecis vaticinatum ferunt*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *to talk nonsense, to rave*; *sed ego fortasse vaticinor*, Cic.

vaticinus -a-um (vates), *soothsaying, prophetic*, Liv., Ov.

vātillum (bātillum) -i, n. *a chafing-dish*, Hor.

Vātinianus -a-um, *the name of a Roman family, the most notorious member of which was P. Vatinius, a dependent of Caesar, so often attacked by Cicero that odium Vatiniānum and crimina Vatiniāna became proverbial. Hence, Vātinianus* -a-um, *Vatinius*.

vātis = vates (q.v.).

vātus -a-um, *bent inwards* (applied to knock-kneed persons), Varr.

1. **vē** (shortened form of vel), *enclitic, or, perhaps, daubus tribue horis*, Cic.; poet., *ve . . . ve*, Ov., *ve . . . aut*, Prop., *either . . . or*.

2. **vē** (vae), *an inseparable particle, expressing excess or deficiency*; e.g., *vecors, vegrandis, vesanus*.

Vecilius mons, *a mountain in Latium*.

vecordia (vaecordia) -ae, f. (vecors), *senselessness, foolishness, madness*, Sall., Ter.

vecors (vaecors) -cordis, abl. -cordi, genit. plur. -cordium (**2.** ve and cor), *silly, senseless, foolish, mad, insane*; **a.**, *of persons*, *vecordes sine colore*, Cic.; *vecors de tribunali decurrit*, Liv.; *iste vecordissimus*, Cic.; **b.**, *of things*, *impetus*, Liv.

vectabilis -e (vecto), *that can be carried, portable*, Sen.

vectatio -ōnis, f. (vecto), *a riding, driving, sailing, etc.*; *equi*, Suet.

vectigal -gālis, abl. -gāli, n. (for vectigale, from vectigalis), *revenue*. **I.** *Of the state, or of individual magistrates*; **a.**, *of the state, a tax, impost, duty*; *portorium, dues on merchandise*; *ex scriptura, a rent paid for the state pasture land*; *decuma, a tithe on grain*; *portoria reliquaque vectigalia*, Caes.; *vectigal pergrande imponere agro*, Cic.; *vectigalia pendere, to pay*, Cic.; **b.**, *of magistrates, praetorium, presents to governors*, Cic.; *aedilicium, contribution through the governors of provinces to the aediles for the games at Rome*, Cic. **II.** *private income, revenue*; *ex inco tenui vectigali*, Cic.

vectigālis -e (veho). **I.** *of or relating to taxes*; **a.**, *paid in taxes*; *pecunia, taxes*, Cic.; **b.**, *liable to taxes, tributary*; *civitas*, Cic.; *Ubios sibi vectigales facere*, Cic. **II.** *bringing in income for private persons*; *equi*, Cic.

vectio -ōnis, f. (veho), *a carrying, conveyance*; *quadripedum vectiones*, Cic.

vectis -is, m. (veho), *a lever*. **I.** Gen., *for lifting or for breaking something, a crow-bar*; *signum vectibus labefacere*, Cic.; *biremes impellere vectibus*, Caes. **II.** Esp. = κλεις, *a large bar for fastening a door, a bar, bolt*, Cic., Verg.

vecto, **1.** (intens. of veho), *to carry, convey*; *plaustris ornos*, Verg.; *fructus ex agris*, Liv.; *pass.*, *to ride*; *equis*, Ov.; *or to be driven*; *carpentis per urbem*, Liv.

Vectōnes = Vettones (q.v.).

vector -ōris, m. (veho). **I.** *one who carries, a carrier, bearer*, Ov. **II.** Pass., *one who is carried*; **1.**, *on a ship, a passenger, a seafaring man*, Verg.; **2.**, *on a horse, a rider*, Ov.

vectorius -a-um (vector), *of or relating to carrying*; *navigia, transports*, Caes.

vectūra -ae, f. (veho). **I.** *a conveying, carrying by ship or carriage*; *frumenti*, Caes.; *sine vecturae periculo, of a sea-passage*, Cic. **II.** Meton. *passage-money, fare*, Plaut.

vēgō, **2.** (connected with vigeo), *to stir up, quicken, excite to rapid motion*, Enn.

vēgōtus -a-um (vegeo), *lively, vigorous, active*; *homo*, Cic.; *mens*, Cic.; *ingenium*, Liv.

vēgrandis -e. **I.** *small, tiny, diminutive*; *farrā*, Ov. **II.** *of huge size, very great*; *homo vegrandi macie torridus*, Cic.

vēhēmens -entis. **I.** *violent, vehement, furious, impetuous*; **a.**, *of living beings, nimis es vehemens feroxque naturā*, Cic.; *in agendo*, Cic.; *se vehementem praebere in aliquem*, Cic.; *lupus*, Hor.; **b.**, *of abstractions, vehemens et pugnax exordium dicendi*, Cic. **II.** Transl., *strong, powerful, vigorous*; *vehementius telum*, Liv.; *vehementior somnus*, Liv. (also *vēmens*, Lucr., Cat., Hor.).

vēhēmētēr, adv. (vehemens). **I.** *vehemently, violently*; *agere*, Cic.; *ingenuisse vehementius*, Cic.; *se vehementissime exercere in*

aliqua re, Caes. **II.** Transf., strongly, powerfully, forcibly, exceedingly; hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic.; vehementer delectari, Cic.; vehementissime displicet, Cic.; vehementer utilis, Cic.

vehementia -ae, f. (vehemens). **I.** vehemence, violence, passionateness, Plin. **II.** Transf., strength, power, Plin.

vehes -is, f. (veho), a cartload, Cato.

vehiculum -i, n. (veho), a vehicle, conveyance; a, by water, a boat, skiff, Cic.; b, by land, a waggon, carriage; vehiculum frumento oustum, Liv.

veho, vxi, vectum (root VE, whence ves, old Lat. = via), to carry, bear, convey. **I.** Transsit., **A.** Act., a, of men, on the shoulders or the back, in the arms, etc.; reticulum humero, Hor.; of animals, taurus qui vexit Europam, Cic.; b, on water, quos vehit unda, Verg.; c, on horseback, in a carriage, triumphantem (Camillum) albi vexerant equi, Liv.; d, in other manners, fornica vehit ore cibum, Ov.; transf., quod fugiens hora vexit, Hor. **B.** Pass., vehi, as middle; a, to ride, drive; curru vehi, Cic.; in navi, Cic.; vehi post ae, Liv.; b, to advance; sex motibus vehitur, Cic.; c, to fly; apes trans aethera vectae, Verg. **II.** Intransit., to be borne, to ride; only in partic. pres. and gerund, vehens quadrigis, Cic.

Vēius, v. Vejī.

Vējens, v. Vejī.

Vējento -ōnis, m. a surname of the Fabricii, one of whom, a contemporary of Cicero, was left governor of Syria by Bibulus.

Vejl -ōrum, m. an old town in Etruria, for a long time the rival of Rome, destroyed by Camillus, near modern Isola. Hence, **A.** **Vējens** -entis, m. Venentine; substat., **Vējens** -entis, m. a Venentine; plur., **Vējentes** -um, m. the Venetines. **B.** **Vējentanus** -a -um, Venentine; substat., **Vējentānus** -i, n. a kind of poor wine, Hor. **C.** **Vēius** -a -um, Veian.

Vējōvis (**Vēdiōvis**) -is, m. (ve and Jovis), an old Roman avenging deity identified with Jupiter of the lower world, and with Apollo.

vēl (lit., imper. of volo = take what you will, the one or the other). **A.** Gen., 1, when alone, or; oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic.; used with potius to correct a previous statement, ex hoc populo indomito vel potius immani, Cic.; 2, doubled (sometimes repeated three or four times), either . . . or; cur non adsum vel spectator laudum tuarum vel particeps vel socius vel minister consiliorum? Cic.; the last statement is sometimes emphasised by joining to vel etiam or vero or omnino; quae vel ad usum vitae vel etiam ad ipsam rempublicam conferre possumus, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, and also; pariter pietate vel armis, Verg.; 2, in a climax, or even, actually; per me vel stertas licet, Cic.; often used with the superl., vel maxime, especially, Cic.; 3, a, especially; est tibi ex his ipsis, qui adsunt, bella copia, vel ut a te ipso ordiare, Cic.; b, for example; raras tuas quidem, sed suaves accipio litteras; vel quas proxime acceperam, quam prudentes, Cic.

Vēlābrum -i, n. a district in Rome between the vicus Tuscus and the forum boarium.

velāmen -inis, n. (velo), a covering, clothing, garment, Verg.

velāmentum -i, n. (velo). **I.** a covering, Sen. **II.** Esp., velamenta, the olive-branches wound round with wool, carried by suppliants; ramos oleae ac velamenta alia supplicum porrigentes, Liv.

vēlāris -e (velum), belonging to a curtain; anulus, a curtain-ring, Plin.

vēlārium -ii, n. (velum), the awning spread over the uncovered part of a theatre, Juv.

vēlāti -ōrum, m., milit. t. t., the reserve, supernumerary troops who took the place of those who fell in battle; used always in the phrase, accensi velati, Cic.

vēles -itis, m., usually plur., velites, light-armed infantry, skirmishers, Liv.; transf., scurrilous, Cic.

Vēlia -ae, f. **I.** a district on the Palatine Hill in Rome. **II.** the Latin name of the Lucanian town Elea ('*Ἠλέα*'), now Castell' a Mare della Bruca. Hence, **A.** **Vēliensis** -e, Velian. **B.** **Vēlinus** -a -um, Veline.

vēlifer -fēra -fērum (velum and fero), carrying sail, Ov.

vēlificatio -ōnis, f. (velifico), a sailing, Cic.

vēlifico, 1. (velificus), to sail. **I.** Intransit., Prop. **II.** Transsit., partic., **vēlificatus** -a -um, sailed through; Achos, Juv.

vēlifico, 1. dep. (velificus), to spread the sails, sail; hence, **I.** to sail, Prop. **II.** Fig., to work with full sails, to strive for earnestly, be zealous for; alicui, ap. Cic.; honori suo, Cic.

vēlificus -a -um (velum and facio), sailing, Plin.

1. **Vēlinus**, v. Velia.

2. **Vēlinus** -i, m. a lake in the Sabine country, drained by the consul M'. Curtius Dentatus, now *Piè di Lugo* or *Lago delle Marmore*. Hence, **Vēlina** tribus, the tribe in the valley of the Velinus, Cic.

Veliocasses -ium, m. and **Veliocassi** -ōrum, m. a Gallic people on the right bank of the Seine, whose capital was Rodomagus, now Rouen.

vēlītāris -e (veles), of or relating to the velites or light-armed troops; arma, Sail.; hastae, Liv.

vēlītatio -ōnis, f. (velitor), skirmishing; transf., a wrangling, bickering, Plaut.

vēlitor, 1. dep. (veles), to skirmish; transf., to wrangle, dispute, Plaut.

Vēlitræ -ārum, f. a town of the Volsci in Latium, now *Veletri*. Hence, **Vēlitræns** -a -um, of Velitrae.

vēlīvōlans = velivolus (q.v.).

vēlīvōlus -a -um (velum and volo), flying with sails; of ships, rates, Ov.; of the sea, traversed by sails, Verg.

Vellaunodūnum -i, n. a town in Gallia Lugdunensis, now Chateau-Landon or Montargis.

Vellāvi -ōrum, m. a Celtic people in modern Velay in the Cevennes.

Vellējus -a -um, a Roman gens, the most celebrated members of which were; 1, C. Vellejus Paternulus, a famous Roman historian under Augustus and Tiberius; 2, C. Vellejus, friend of the orator Crassus, tribune of the people, 91 B.C.

vellicatio -ōnis, f. (vellico), a plucking; fig., twitting, taunting, Sen.

vellico, 1. (intens. of vello), to pluck, twitch. **I.** Lit., Plaut. **II.** to taunt, criticise, censure, rail at; in circulis, Cic.; absentem, Hor.

vello, vulsi (volai) and velli, vulsum (volsum), 3. to pluck, pull, twitch. **I.** Gen., alicui barbam, Hor.; latus digitis (to arrest a person's attention), Ov.; auren, Verg. **II.** Esp., to pluck off, pluck out; a, spinas, Cic.; postes a cardine, Verg.; b, milit. t. t., vallum, to pull up the palisade, and so tear down the rampart, Liv.; signa, to take the standards out of the ground, to march away, Liv.; transf., of bees, castris signa, Verg.

Vellocasses = Velocasses (q.v.).

vellus -ēris, n. (root VELL, whence villus, connected with pellis), *wool when shorn off, a fleece*. **I. A. Lit.**, vellera motis trahere dignis, to spin, Ov. **B. Meton.**, the whole skin with the wool, either on or off the animal; Phrixea vellera, Ov.; poet., transf., any hide, e.g., of a lion or stag, Ov. **II. Transf.** of that which is like wool, lanæ vellera, per caelum ferri; fleecy clouds, Verg.

velo, 1. (velum), to cover, veil, envelop. **I. A. Lit.**, capita amictu, Verg.; togā velatus, Liv. **B. Transf.**, to crown, adorn; tempora myrto, Verg.; caput velatum filo, Liv. **II. Fig.**, to hide, conceal, veil; odium fallacibus blanditiis, Tac.

velocitas -ātis, f. (velox), *quickness, rapidity, velocity*. **I. Lit.**, velocitas corporis celeritas vocatur, Cic. **II. Transf.**, mali, Plin.

velocitēr, adv. (velox), *quickly, rapidly, swiftly*; aliquid velociter auferre, Ov.; velocius myrto, Verg.; caput velatum filo, Liv. **II. Fig.**, to hide, conceal, veil; odium fallacibus blanditiis, Tac.

velox -ōcis (from 2. volo, as ferox from fero), *swift, rapid, quick, fleet*. **I. Lit.**, pedites velocissimi, Caes.; cervi, Verg.; jaculum, Verg.; toxicum, quick in operation, Hor.; poet. for adv., ille velox desilit in latices, Ov. **II. Transf.**, animus, Hor.; nihil est animo velocius, Cic.

1. velum -i, n. (from velo, as prelum from premo), a sail. **I. Lit.**, autemnis subnectere totum velum, Ov.; sing. collect. velo et remige portus intrat, Ov.; gen. plur., vela dare, to sail away, Verg., Ov.; vela facere, to have all the sails set, Verg.; fig., dare vela ad id, unde aliquis status ostenditur, Cic.; pandere vela orationis, to follow the current of one's speech, Cic.; vela contrahere, Cic.; prov., remis velisque, with all one's might, Cic. **II. Meton.**, a ship; reditura vela tenebat eurus, Ov.

2. velum (tabernaculum, whence vestis), a covering, curtain; tabernacula carbaiseis intenta velis, Cic.; velis amicti, non togis, wrapped up like women, Cic.

velūmen = vellus (q.v.).

velūt (velūti), adv. as, even as, just as. **I. Correl.** with sic foll. **A. Gen.**, velut in cantu et sibus, sic ex corporis totius natura et figura varios modos ciere, Cic. **B. Esp.**, to introduce a simile, ac veluti magno in populo quin saepe coorta est seditio, sic, etc., Verg. **II. Absol.**, **A. Gen.**, velut hesterno die, Cic.; veluti pecora, Sall. **B. Esp.**, 1, to introduce an example, as, as for instance; in bestiis aqualibus iis, quae gignuntur in terra, velut crocodili, etc., Cic.; 2, to introduce a comparison, as, just as; frena dabat Sipylos, veluti quin praescius imbris, etc., Ov.; 3, velut si, or simply velut, to introduce a hypothetical comparison, as, if, just as if, just as though; a, velut si; absentis Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, horrent, Caes.; b, velut or veluti alone; velut ea res nihil ad religionem pertinuisset, Liv.

vemens = vehemens (q.v.).

vena -ae, f. a blood-vessel, vein. **I. A. Lit.**, 1, venae et arteriae a corde tractae, Cic.; 2, = arteria, an artery; plur. = the pulse; si cui venae sic moventur, in habet febrem, Cic. **B. Transf.**, a, a water-course; venas et flumina fontis elicere sui, Ov.; b, a vein of metal; aeris, argenti, auri, Cic.; meton. = metal; venae peioris aevum, Ov.; c, a vein or streak in wood or stone, Ov. **II. Fig.**, 1, met., the inmost, vital part; periculum inclusum in venis et visceribus reipublicae, Cic.; 2, a vein of talent, disposition, natural inclination; benigna ingenii vena, Hor.

venabulum -i, n. (venor), a hunting-spear; aprum venabulo percutere, Cic.

Vēnāfrum -i, n. a very old town of the Samnites in Campania, famous for its oil, near modern Venafro. Hence, **Vēnāfranus** -a -um, Venafran.

venālicius -a -um (venalis). **I.** of or relating to sale; subst., **venālicia** -ium, n. import and export wares; portoria venālicium, Liv. **II. Esp.**, relating to the sale of slaves; subst., **venālicius** -ii, m. a slave-dealer, Cic.

venālis -e (2. vēnus). **I.** on sale, to be sold; hortī, Cic.; subst., venales, slaves put up for sale, Cic. **II. Transf.**, that can be bought with bribes or gifts, venal; vox, Cic.; habere venalem in Sicilia jurisdictionem, Cic.

venāticus -a -um (venatus), of or relating to the chase; canis, Hor.

venatio -ōnis, f. (venor). **I.** the chase, hunting. **A. Lit.**, aucupium atque venatio, Cic. **B. Meton.**, game; venatic capta, Liv. **II.** a wild-beast hunt in the circus or amphitheatre; ludorum venationumque apparatus, Cic.

venātor -ōris, m. (venor), a hunter, sportsman, Cic.; fig., physicus id est speculator venatorque naturae, Cic.

venātorius -a -um (venator), of or relating to hunting or the chase; galea, Nep.

venātrix -icis, f. (venator), a huntress, Ov., Verg.; attrib. puella, Diana, Juv.

venātūra -ae, f. (venor), a hunting, Plaut.

venātus -ūs, m. (venor), the chase, hunting; labor in venatu, Cic.

vendax -ācis, (vendo), fond of selling, Cato.

vendibilis -e (vendo). **I.** on sale, saleable; illa via Herculeana, Cic. **II. Transf.**, plausible, acceptable, oratio, Cic.; sint illa vendibilia, Cic.

venditarius -a -um (vendo), on sale, saleable, Plaut.

venditatio -ōnis, f. (vendito), a putting up for sale; hence, fig. = a boasting, vaunting display; venditatio atque ostentatio, Cic.; sine venditione, Cic.

venditator -ōris, m. (vendito), a vaunter, boaster, Tac.

venditio -ōnis, f. (vendo), a selling, sale. **I. Gen.**, venditioni exponere, to expose for sale, Tac. **II. Esp.**, sale by auction; bonorum, Cic.; plur., quam ad diem proscriptiones venditionesque fiant, Cic.

venditō, 1. (intens. of vendo), to offer for sale repeatedly, try to sell. **I. Lit.**, Tusculanum, Cic. **II. Transf.**, 1, to sell (corruptly); decreta, Cic.; pacem pretio, Liv.; 2, to cry up, praise, recommend; operam suam alicui, Liv.; se alicui, Cic.; se existimationi hominum, Cic.

venditor -ōris, m. (vendo), a seller, vendor, Cic.

vendo -didi -ditum, 3. (contr. from venum do), to sell, vend. **I. A. Lit.**, 1, gen., aliquid pecuniā grandi, Cic.; male, cheap, Cic.; partic. subst., **venditum** -i, n. sale; ex empto aut vendito, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to sell by auction; bona civium, Cic.; b, to let out to the highest bidder; decumas, Cic. **B. Transf.**, a, to sell, betray for money; auro patriam, Verg.; b, to give oneself up to, to devote to (for money or some advantage), se regi, Cic. **II. Fig.**, to cry up, recommend; Ligarianam, Cic. (the passive of vendo is vengo, as in classical Latin venditus and vendendus are the only passive forms of vendo used).

veneficium -ii, n. (veneficus). **I.** a poisoning; meton. = poison, Liv. **II.** the preparation of magical draughts, magic, sorcery, Cic.

veneficus -a -um (venenum and facio), poisoning, poisonous, magical. **I. Adj.**, artes,

Plia; verba, Ov. **II.** Subst., **A. venēficus** -i, m. a poisoner, an enchanter, Cic. **B. venēficia** -ae, f. a poisoner, a witch, Hor.

Venelli -ōrum, m. a Gallic tribe in modern North-west Normandy.

Venēnārius -i m. (venenum), a poisoner, Suet.

venēnātus -a -um (venenum). **I.** poisonous, poisoned; a, lit., viperā, Cic.; telum, Cic.; b, fig., jocus, Ov. **II.** enchanted; virga, Ov.

venēnifer -tra -fērum (venenum and fero), poisonous, Ov.

venēno, l. (venenum), to poison; carnem, Cic.

venēnum -i, n. **I. A.** poison; 1, lit., venenum alicui dare, Cic.; alicui veneno necare, Cic.; dare venenum in poculo Cic.; 2, fig. = ruin, destruction, dane; discordia est venenum urbis, Liv.; pus atque venenum (of envenomed language), Hor. **B.** a magic draught, a philtre; quasi veneno perficere ut, etc., Cic: **II.** colouring matter, dye; Assyrium, Verg.; Tarentinum, Hor.; rouge, Ov.

venēo (vaenēo), venī, vēnum, 4. (for venum en, from venus, sale), to go to sale, to be sold (pass. of vendo). **I.** Gen., mancipia venibant, Cic.; venire sub corona a consule et praetore, Liv.; with abl. of price, auro, Hor.; with genit. of price, minoris, Cic. **II.** Esp., to be let to the highest bidder; quanti venierant, Cic.

venērābilis -e (veneror), venerable, reverent; venerabilis vir miraculo litterarum, venerabilior divinitate, Liv.; of things, donum, Verg.

venērābundus -a -um (veneror), reverent, respectful, Liv.

venērāndus -a -um, p. adj. (from veneror), worthy of reverence, to be revered; amicus, Hor.

venērātio -ōnis, f. (veneror). **I.** Act., reverence, respect, veneration; habet venerationem iustum quicquid excellit, Cic. **II.** Pass., venerableness; feminae, Tac.

venērātor -ōris, m. (veneror), a venerator, reverer; domus vestrae, Ov.

Venērīus, v. i. venus.

venēro = veneror (q.v.).

venēror, i. dep. **I.** to reverence, venerate, regard with religious awe, honour; deos sancte, Cic.; Larem farre pio, Verg. **II.** Meton., to ask reverently, beseech with awe; nihil horum veneror, Hor. (partic., veneratus, pass. = honoured; venerata Ceres, Hor.).

Venēti -ōrum, m. **I.** a people originally of Thracian origin, who settled on the north-west coast of the Adriatic. Hence, **Venētia** -ae, f. the land of the Veneti. **II.** a people in Gallia Lugdunensis, near modern Vannes. Hence, **A. Venētia** -ae, f. the land of the Veneti. **B. Venēticus** -a -um, Venetian.

venētus -a -um, bluish, sea-coloured, Juv.; factio, the party of charioteers who were clad in blue, Suet.

venia -ae, f. (root VEN, whence i. venus), grace, indulgence, favour. **I.** Gen., a, petere veniam legatis mittendis, Liv.; dedi veniam homini impudenter petenti, Cic.; dare veniam excusationis, Cic.; b, in the phrase, bonā veniā or bona cum veniā, with your permission, by your leave; bona venia me audies, Cic.; vos oro atque obsecro, iudices, ut attente bonaque cum venia verba mea audiat, Cic.; bonā veniā huius optimi viri dixerim, Cic. **II.** indulgence to faults, grace, pardon, forgiveness; veniam impetrate errati, Cic.; dare veniam et impunitatem, Cic.

Venilia -ae, f. **I.** a nymph, mother of Turnus. **II.** wife of Janus.

venio, venī, ventum, 4. to come. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., 1, of persons, a, istinc, Cic.; huc, Cic.; ad aliquem, Cic.; ad urbem, Cic., sub aspectum, Cic.; with acc. of place, domum ad aliquem, Cic.; sexto die Delum Athenis, Cic.; with dat. of object, venire auxilio, subsidio, Caes.; with infin., speculari, Liv.; impers., ad quos ventum erat, Caes.; b, to come with hostile intent; veniens hostis, Verg.; impers., veniri ad se existimantes, Caes.; 2, of things, frumentum Tiberi venit, Liv.; dum tibi litterae meae veniant, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to come = to return; Romam, Liv.; quum venies, Ov.; 2, to come = to come forth; a, veniens sol, Hor.; b, = to grow; veniunt felicius uvae, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., 1, of persons, a, ut ad id aliquando, quod cupiebat, veniret, Cic.; b, to come hostilely; contra summam amicitia existimationem, Cic.; 2, of things, a, venire in mentem, to come into one's head, Cic.; b, of time, to happen, to come, arrive; ubi ea dies quam constituerat venit, Caes.; venientis anni, of the coming year, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, venio in aliquid, to come to or fall into any state or condition; in calamitatem, Cic.; in consuetudinem, Cic.; alicui in amicitiam, Caes.; 2, of speech, to come to, arrive at a part of a subject; venio ad recentiores litteras, Caes.; 3, a, = to be derived from; Bebrycia de gente, Verg.; b, to arise from; majus commodum ex otio meo quam ex aliorum negotiis republicae venturum, Sall.; 4, to happen; haec ubi veniunt, Cic.; 5, to come to the lot of, fall to; hereditates mihi negasti venire, Cic.; 6, to turn out, Tac.

vennūcula (vennuncūla) uva -ae, f. a kind of grape, Hor.

venor, i. dep. to hunt. **I.** Intransit., si qui venari solent, Cic. **II.** Transit., to hunt, chase; 1, lit., leporem, Verg.; 2, fig., to pursue, strive after; suffragia ventosae plebis, Hor.

venōsus -a -um (venn), full of veins, veiny, Plin.

venter -tris, m. (connected with ἐντερον), the belly. **I.** Lit., a, fabā venter inflatur, Cic.; b, the belly as the organ and emblem of gluttony; ventrem fame domare, Liv.; ventri oboedire, Sall.; c, the womb, Juv.; meton., the fruit of the womb, Hor. **II.** Transf., a curving, protuberance, belly; cresceret in ventrem cucumis, Verg.

ventilābrum -i, n. (ventilo), a winnowing-fork, Varr.

ventilātio -ōnis, f. (ventilo), an airing, Plin.

ventilo, i. (for ventulo from ventulus), to toss to and fro in the air, fan, brandish in the air. **I.** Lit., 1, ventilat aera comas, Ov.; 2, to winnow grain, Varr. **II.** Transf., to fan, to blow = to excite, provoke; illius linguā, quasi fiabello seditionis, illa tum est egentium contio ventilata, Cic.

ventio -ōnis, f. (venio), a coming, Plaut.

ventito, i. (intens. of venio), to come often be wont to come; donum, Cic.; in castra, Caes.

ventōsus -a -um (ventus), full of wind, windy. **I.** a, lit., folles, Verg.; Germania ventosior, Tac.; ventosissima regio, Liv.; b, meton., swift or light as the wind; equi, Ov.; alac, Verg. **II.** Fig., 1, windy, blown out = empty, vain; lingua, Verg.; 2, changeable, unstable, inconstant; homo ventosissimus, ap. Cic.; imperium, Cic.

ventrāle -is, n. (venter), a belly-band, Plin.

ventricūlus -i, m. (dim. of venter), the belly. **I.** Gen., Juv. **II.** Esp., the stomach, Plin.; cordis, a ventricle, Cic.

ventriōsus -a -um (venter), large-bellied, pot-bellied, Plaut.

ventūlus -i, m. (dim. of ventus), a slight wind, gentle breeze, Plaut., Ter.

ventus -i, m. wind. **I.** Lit., ventus increbrescit, Cic.; ventus intermittitur, Caes.; quum saevire ventus coepisset, Caes.; prov., in vento et aqua scribere, to labour in vain, Cat.; profundere verba ventis, Lucr.; dare verba in ventos, Ov.; to talk in vain; dare verba ventis, not to keep one's word, Ov.; ventis tradere rem, to oblitvion, Hor.; ferre videre sua gaudia ventos, to come to nothing, Verg. **II.** Fig., a, the wind as a sign of good or ill success; venti secundi, good fortune, Cic.; b, as a means of raising a disturbance; omnes rumorum et contionum ventos colligere, rumours, Cic.; c, in the state; quicumque venti erunt, whichever way the wind blows, whatever the circumstances may be, Cic.; d, favour of the people; ventum popularem esse quaesitum, Cic.

venūcula = vennucula (q.v.).

venundo -dēdi -dātum, 1. (for venundo, from 2. venus and do), to sell; esp., captives taken in war; captivos sub corona, Liv.

1. vēnus -ēris, f. (root VEN, whence venia), that which is pleasing. **I.** Appellat., beauty, charm, loveliness, attractiveness; a, quo fugit venus? Hor.; b, in works of art; fabula nullius veneris, Hor. **II.** Proper name, **Vēnus**, A. the goddess of love and grace, wife of Vulcan, mother of Cupid; Veneris puer, Cupid, Ov.; so Veneris filius, Cupid, Ov., or Aeneas (son of Anchises and Venus), Ov.; mensis Veneris, April, Ov. **B.** Meton., 1, love, Ov.; 2, the beloved object, Verg.; 3, the planet Venus, Cic.; 4, the Venus throw, the highest throw of the dice, Prop. Hence, **A. Vēnerius** -a -um, 1, of or relating to Venus; Venerii servi and simply Venerii, the slaves in the temple of the Erycinian Venus, Cic.; subet., **a. Vēnerius** -i, m. (sc. iactus), the Venus throw, the highest throw of the dice, Cic.; b, **Vēnerēae** -arum, f. a kind of mussel, Plin.; 2, relating to sensual love; res, Cic.

2. vēnus -ūs and -i, m. only found in dat. and acc., sale; a, dat., venui and veno, veno dare aliquid alicui, Tac.; b, gen. acc., venum dare, to sell, Sall.; venum ire, to be sold, Liv.

Vēnūsia -ae, f. an old town of the Samnites in Apulia, now Venosa. Hence, **Vēnūsinus** -a -um, Venusine.

vēnustas -atis, f. (ventus), loveliness, beauty, charm, attractiveness; a, of the body, corporis, Cic.; b, of discourse, grace, wit; hominum, Cic.; c, of manner, charm, attractiveness; homo affluens omni venustate, Cic.

vēnustē, adv. (venustus), beautifully, charmingly; alicui venustissime respondere, ap. Cic.

vēnustulus -a -um (dim. of venustus), charming, beautiful, Plaut.

venustus -a -um (venus), charming, lovely, beautiful, graceful; a, of the body, gestus et motus corporis, Cic.; b, of discourse, charming, attractive, delightful; sermo, Cic.; sententiae, Cic.

vēpallidus -a -um, very pale, Hor.

vēprēcūla -ae, f. (dim. of vepres), a thorn-bush, bramble-bush, Cic.

vēpres -is, m. (f. Lucr.), gen. plur., vepres, a thorn-bush, briar-bush, bramble-bush; sepulcrum saeptum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis, Liv.

vēr, vēris, n. (fp), spring. **I.** a, lit., primo vere, in the beginning of spring, Liv.; quum vere esse cooperat, Cic.; b, transf., spring-time of life, spring; aetatis, Ov. **II.** Meton., that which is brought by spring; ver sacrum, an offer

ing of the firstlings, originally of men and of cattle; afterwards of cattle alone, made on extraordinary occasions; ver sacrum vovero, Liv.

Veragri -ōrum, m. an Alpine people in Gallia Narbonensis.

vērātrum -i, n. hellebore, Plin.

vērax -ācis (verus), speaking the truth, truthful, veracious; oraculum, Cic.; Herodotum cur veraciorem ducam Ennio, Cic.; with infin., vosque veraces cecinisse Parcae, Hor.

verbascum -i, n. the plant mullein, Plin.

verbēnāca -ae, f. the plant vervain, Plin.

verbēnae -arum, f. boughs of olive, laurel, myrtle, cypress and tamarisk, sacred boughs, carried by the Fetiales, Liv., and by certain priests, Cic.

verbēnārius -ii, m. (verbēnae), one who carries sacred boughs, applied to the Fetiales, Plin.

verbēnātus -a -um (verbēnae), crowned with sacred boughs, Suet.

verber -ēris, n. in sing. only in genit. and abl. (reduplicated form of root FER, whence ferire). **1.** a blow, stroke, lash; 1, gen., a, sing., virgae, Ov.; trementes verbera ripae, Hor.; b, plur., verbera caudae, Hor.; dare verbera ponto, of swimmers, Ov.; 2, esp. only plur., verbera, blows with a whip or scourge, a thrashing, flogging, whipping; a, lit., castigare aliquem verberibus, Cic.; verberibus lacerari, Liv.; b, fig., patruae verbera linguae, invectives, Hor.; contumeliarum verbera, Cic. **II.** the instrument that inflicts the blow. **A.** a cudgel, or gen., a whip, scourge; a, sing., verber tortus, Verg.; ictus verberis, Ov.; b, plur., jubet verbera afferri, Liv. **B.** the thong of a sling or other missile weapon, Verg.

verbērābils -e (verbero), deserving to be flogged, Plaut.

verbērātio -ōnis, f. (verbero), punishment, chastisement; transf., ap. Cic.

verbērātus -ū, m. (verbero), a beating, Plin.

verbērēus -a -um (verber), deserving to be flogged, Plaut.

1. verbēro, 1. (verber), to beat, strike. **I.** Gen., aethera alis, Verg.; Mutinam tormentis, to fire upon, Cic.; vineae grandine verberatae, beaten down, Hor. **II.** Esp., to beat with a whip, scourge, etc.; to flog, thrash, scourge; aliquem pulsare et verberare, Cic.; alicuius oculos virgis, Cic.; 2, fig., to lash with words, to attack, assail; orator istos verberabit, Cic.

2. verbēro -ōnis, m. (verber), one who deserves a flogging, a rascal, Cic.

Verbigennus pagis, one of the cantons of the Helvetii.

verbōsē, adv. (verbosus), diffusely, verbosely; satis verbosē, Cic.; haec ad te scripsi verbosius, Cic.

verbōsus -a -um (verbum), copious, diffuse, verbose; a, of persons, Cic.; b, of things, simulatio, Cic.; epistola verbosior, Cic.

verbum -i, n. (root VER, Gr. EP, whence εἶπω, πῆμα), a word, expression; plur., talk, discourse. **I.** Gen., a, verbum nunquam in publico facere, to speak in public, Cic.; vidētis hoc uno verbo unde significari res duas, et ex quo et a quo loco, Cic.; verba facere, to speak, absol., Cic.; pro aliquo, de aliquo, de aliqua re, Cic.; ille dies nefastus erit, per quem tria verba silentur, when the praetor does not use the formula, Do, Dico, Addico, i.e., when he does not administer justice, Ov.; b, esp. phrases, (a) verbo, by a word; verbo de sententia destitisti, Cic.; (b) uno verbo, in a word, briefly; ut, uno verbo complectar, diligentia, Cic.; (γ) verbis,

by words alone (opp. opere), Cic.; (8) *ad verbum*, *by word*, pro verbo, *word for word*, *accurately*; *fabellae Latinae ad verbum de Graecis expressae*, Cic.; *reddere verbum pro verbo*, Cic.; (e) *verbi causa* or *gratia*, *for example*; *si quis, verbi causa, oriente Canicula ortus est*, Cic.; (5) *meis* (his, suis) *verbis*, *in my (thy, his) name*; *si uxori tuae meis verbis eris gratulatus*, Cic. **II. A.** *mere words, mere talk* (opp. reality); *existimatio, decus, infamia, verba sunt atque ineptiae*, Cic.; *in quibus (civitatibus) verbo sunt liberi omnes, nominaliter*, Cic.; *verba dare alicui*, *to cheat, cozen, deceive*, Cic. **B.** *Collecta, an expression, saying*; *quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius, quam quisquam ratus erat, descendit*, Sall. **C.** *Grammat. t. t., a verb*; *ut sententiae verbis finiuntur*, Cic.

Vercellae -arum, f. a town in Gallia Cisalpina, now Vercelli.

Veringetorix -rigis, m. a chief of the Gauls in the time of Caesar.

vereculum -i, n. (dim. of verus), *little spring*, used as a term of endearment, Plaut.

verē, adv. (verus), *truly, in truth, rightly, aright*, dicere, Cic.; *pe libentius haec in ullum evomere videar quam verius*, Cic.; *verissime loqui*, Cic.

verecundē, adv. (verecundus), *modestly, shyly, bashfully*; *tunc ille timide vel potius verecunde inquit*, Cic.; *verecundius hac de re jam dudum loquor*, Cic.

verecundia -ae, f. (verecundus), **a**, *modesty, shame, bashfulness, shyness*; (**a**) absol., *mean stultam verecundiam!* Cic.; (**β**) with subject, genit., *Tiroidis*, Cic.; (**γ**) with object, genit., *turpitudinis, etiam account of disgrace*, Cic.; **b**, *propriety, respect*; *harum rerum commemorationem verecundia saepe impedit utriusque nostrum*, Cic.; **c**, *religious reverence, awe, respect*; with object, genit., *deorum*, Liv.; **d**, *a feeling of shame, a sense of shame*, Liv.; *verecundia est, with infim., one is ashamed, hesitates*; *privatis dictatorem poscere non verecundiae non fuit*, Liv.

verecundor, 1. dep. (verecundus), *to be bashful, ashamed, shy*; with infim., *in publicum prodire*, Cic!

verecundus -a -um (vereor), *feeling shame, bashful, shamefaced, modest, shy, diffident, coy*; **1**, of persons, **a**, absol., *homo non nimis verecundus*, Cic.; **b**, with in and the Abl., *nec in faciendis verbis audax et in transferendis verecundus et parcus*, Cic.; **2**, of things, *vultus*, Ov.; *color, blush*, Hor.; *oratio*, Cic.; *translatio, not forced, natural*, Cic.

verēdus -i, m. a swift horse, hunter, Mart.

verendus -a -um, p. adj. (from vereor), *venerable, reverend*; *majestas*, Ov.; *patres*, Ov.

verēor -itus sum, 2. dep. **I.** *to stand in awe of*; **1**, *to fear*; **a**, with acc., *hostem*, Caes.; *bella Gallica*, Cic.; **b**, with acc. and infim., *vereor committere ut, etc.*, Cic.; *quos interficere vereretur*, Cic.; **2**, *to feel reverence, to be reverent towards, to revere*; **a**, with acc., *metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi*, Cic.; *quem et amabat ut fratrem et ut majorem fratrem verebatur*, Cic.; **b**, with genit., *ne tui quidem testimonii veritus*, Cic. **II.** *to fear = to have to fear, to be afraid, to be anxious about, to suspect*; **a**, with acc., *periculum*, Caes.; **b**, with ne (that), *or ut, or ne non (that not)*; *vereor ne turpe sit timere*, Cic.; *et tamen veremur ut hoc natura patiatur*, Cic.; **c**, absol., *eo minus veritus navibus quod, etc.*, Caes.

verētrum -i, n. (vereor) = αἰδοίον.

Vergilius -ii, m., P. Vergilius Maro, the great Roman poet, born at Andes in the Mantuan

country, contemporary of Augustus, Horace, and Ovid, author of the Aeneid, the Georgics, and the Eclogues.

Vergīnius -a -um, the name of a Roman family, the most celebrated of which was Verginia, the daughter of the centurion L. Verginius, who killed her in the market-place, to deliver her from the designs of the decemvir Appius Claudius.

vergo, versi, 3. (connected with verto). **I.** *Intransit., to bend, to be inclined*. **A.** *Lit.*, omnibus eius (terrae) partibus in medium vergentibus, Cic. **B.** *Transf., 1*, *to be inclined, to be directed*; **a**, of persons and objects connected with persons, *nisi Bruti auxilium ad Italiam vergere quam ad Asiam maluissemus*, Cic.; **b**, of places, *to lie towards, be situated towards*; *ad flumen*, Caes.; *ad septentriones*, Caes.; **2**, *to approach, come near*; **a**, of time, *to come to an end*; *vergente auctumno*, Tac.; **b**, of disposition, etc., *to tend to*, Tac. **II.** *Transit., to bend, turn, incline*; **1**, gen., *middle, vergi*, to incline, Lucr.; **2**, esp., *to pour in*; *amoma in sinus*, Ov.

vergōbrētus (from Celtic guerg = efficax, and breth or breath = iudicium, thus = iudicium exsequens), the executor of judgment, name of the highest magistrate of the Aedui, Caes.

veridicus -a -um (verus and dico). **I.** *truth-speaking, truthful*; *vox*, Cic.; *veridica interpretum*, Liv. **II.** *truly spoken, true*, Plin.

verilōquium -ii, n. (verus and loquor), translation of ἐτυμολογία, etymology, Cic.

verisimilis -e, probable, likely, Cic.

verisimilitudo -inis, f. (verisimilis), *probability*, Cic.

veritas -ātis, f. (verus), *truth*. **I.** *Gen., the true, actual nature of a thing, reality*; *in omni re vincit imitationem veritas*, Cic.; *imitari veritatem* (of works of art), *to be true to nature*, Cic.; *quum in veritate dicemus, in reality* (i.e., in the forum, not simply for practice), Cic. **II.** *Esp. (as opp. to falsehood), truth*; **1**, *lit.*, *cuius aures veritati clausae sunt*, Cic.; **2**, *meton., truthfulness, honesty*; *in tuam fidem, veritatem confugit*, Cic.

verīverbium -ii, n. (verus and verbum), *speaking the truth*, Plaut.

vermiculatio -ōnis, f. (vermiculor), *a worm-hole in plants*, Plin.

vermiculātus -a -um (vermiculus), *vermiculated*; *pavimentum, inlaid with very small stones*, Plin.

vermiculor, 1. dep. (vermiculus), *to be full of worms, to be worm-eaten*, Plin.

vermiculus -i, m. (dim. of vermis), *a little worm*, Lucr.

verminatio -ōnis, f. (vermino), **1**, *the worms, a disease of animals*, Plin.; **2**, *a pain in the limbs*, Sen.

vermino, 1. (vermis), **1**, *to have worms*, Sen.; **2**, *to have a crawling, itching pain in the limbs*, Sen.

verminōsus -a -um (vermis), *full of worms*, Plin.

vermis -is, m. (verto), *a worm*, Lucr.

verna -ae, c. a slave born in the house. **I.** *Lit.*, Hor. **II.** *Transf., a native*, Mart.

vernaculus -a -um (verna). **I.** *of or relating to a slave born in the house*; *subst., vernaculus* -i, m. a jester, buffoon, Suet. **II.** *Transf., native, domestic, i.e., Roman*; *crinien domesticum et vernaculum*, Cic.

vernatio -ōnis, f. (verno). **I.** *the shedding of the skin by snakes*, Plin. **II.** *Meton., the slough or cast-off skin*, Plin.

vernills -e (verna), 1, *slavish, mean, abject*; blanditiae, Tac.; 2, *pert, froward*; verbum, Tac.

vernilitas -ātis, f. (vernilis), 1, *mean servility*, Sen.; 2, *pertness, frowardness*, Plin.

vernilitēr, adv. (vernilis), *like a house-slave*; fungi officii, Hor.

verno, 1. (ver), *to be spring-like, flourish, grow green*. I. Lit., *vernāt humus*, Ov.; *avis, to begin to sing*, Ov. II. Transf., *dum vernāt sanguis, is lively*, Prop.

vernūla -ae, c. (dim. of verna), 1, *a slave born in the house, Juv.*; 2, *transf., native, indigenous*, Juv.

vernus -a -um (ver), *of or relating to spring, spring-like, vernal*; *aequinoctium*, Liv.; *flores*, Hor.; *tempus*, Cic.

verō, adv. (verus), *in truth, truly, really, indeed, in fact*. I. Adv., a, Cic.; *at the beginning of a letter, ego vero cupio, to ad me venire, I wish really*, Cic.; b, *often placed before affirmative answers, certainly, to be sure*; *vero, mea puella*, Cic.; *in negative answers, minime vero*, Cic.; c, *in addresses, invitations, demands, then, pray*; *tu vero me ascribe talem in numerum*, Cic.; d, *in a climax, even, indeed*; *in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, vel vero etiam negotiis contemnendum*, Cic. II. Transf., *as an adversative particle, but indeed, but in fact*; *illud vero plane non est ferendum*, Cic.; *so in transitions in speech, nec vero tibi de verbis respondebo*, Cic.

Vērōna -ae, f. *one of the most flourishing towns of North Italy, birthplace of Catullus*. Hence, **Vērōnensis** -e, *of Verona*; subst., **Vērōnenses** -ium, m. *the inhabitants of Verona*.

verpa -ae, f. *the penis*, Cat.

verpus -i, m. (verpa), *a circumcised man*, Juv.

1. **verres** -is, m. *a boar*, Hor.

2. **Verres** -is, m., G. Cornelius, praetor in Sicily, prosecuted and driven into exile by Cicero on a charge of extortion. Hence, **A. Verrius** -a -um, *of or belonging to Verres*. **B. Verrinus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Verres*; *jus* (with a pun on 1. verres and on the double meaning of *jus*, law and broth), Cic.

1. **verrinus** -a -um (1. verres), *of or relating to a boar*, Plin.

2. **Verrinus**, v. 2. Verres.

verro, verum; 3. *to drag, trail on the ground*. I. Gen., A. Lit., a, *versā pulvis inscribitur hastā*, Verg.; b, *of the winds, to sweep, drag away*; *maria et terras ferre secum et verrere per auras*, Verg. B. *to sweep, to brush against*; a, *of mourners, crinibus templa, crinibus passis aras*, Liv.; b, *of persons with long dresses, to sweep the ground*; *verrit humum pallā*, Ov.; c, *of animals swimming, to pass over, sweep along*; *aequora caudis*, Verg.; *so of ships, remis vada livida*, Verg.; d, *of a harp-player, duplici genialia nablia palmā*, Ov. II. A. *to sweep with the broom*; a, Plaut.; b, *on the thrashing-floor, to sweep together, collect together*; *quidquid de Libycis verritur areis*, Hor. B. *to sweep clean, to clean*; absol., *qui tergunt, qui verrunt*, Cic.

verrūca -ae, f. *a wart, excrescence*, Plin.; *figi, a small fault* (opp. *tuber, a serious fault*), Hor.

verrucāria herba -ae, f. (verruca), *a plant that removes warts, heliotropium*, Plin.

Verrūgo -gnis, f. *a town of the Volsci*.

verrunco, 1. (verto), *to turn out, esp. as*

religious t.t., *bene verruncare, to turn out well, have a happy issue*; *populo*, Liv.

versābilis -e (verso), *movable, changeable*, Sen.

versābundus -a -um (verso), *turning round, revolving*; *turbo*, Lucr.

versātilis -e (verso), *turning round, revolving*. I. Lit., *templum caeli*, Lucr. II. Fig., *versatile*; *ingenium*, Liv.

versātiō -ōnis, f. (verso), *a turning round, revolving*. I. Lit., Plin. II. Fig., *a changing, mutation*, Sen.

versicōlor -ōris (verso and color), *changing in colour, of various colours, parti-coloured*; *vestimentum*, Liv.; *arma*, Verg.; *plumae*, Cic.

versicūlus -i, m. (dim. of versus), 1, *a little line*; a, *epistolae*, Cic.; b, *uno versiculo* (i.e., the formula, *Videant consules ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat*), Cic.; 2, *little verse, versicle*, Cic.

versificātiō -ōnis, f. (versifico), *a making of verses, versification*, Quint.

versificātor -ōris, m. (versifico), *a versemaker, versifier*, Quint.

versifico, 1. (versus and facio), *to write in verse, versify*, Quint.

versipellis (versipellis) -e (verto and pellis), *changing one's skin*; hence, *changing one's form*. I. Lit., *versipelle se facit* (of Jupiter), Plaut. Subst., *one who can change himself into a wolf at pleasure, a werewolf*, Plin. II. sly, subtle, crafty, Plaut.

verso (verso), 1. (verto). I. Freq. = *to turn about often, to turn hither and thither, to turn round*. A. 1, lit., a, *ferunt or massam forcepe*, Verg.; *lunina suprema, cast a last look*, Ov.; *sortem urnā, shake*, Hor.; *exemplaria Graeca nocturnā versate manu, versate diurnā, read night and day*, Hor.; *reflex and middle, to turn oneself round*; *se in utramque partem, non solum mente, sed etiam corpore*, Cic.; *middle, qui (orbes) versantur retro*, Cic.; b, *of spinning, to turn the spindle*; *levi teretem versare pollice fusum*, Ov.; 2, *transf., to move hither and thither, to drive round*; a, act., (a) *oves, to pasture*, Verg.; (β) *to torment, beat, harass*; *Dareta, Verg.*; b, *middle, versari, (a) of persons = to stay, live, dwell*; *crum aliquo*, Cic.; *in fundo*, Cic.; *intra vallum*, Caes.; (β) *of things, to have place*; *partes cae, in quibus aegritudines, irae libidineque versentur*, Cic. B. Fig., 1, *to direct, turn hither and thither*; a, *mentem ad omnem malitiam et fraudem*, Cic.; b, *of fate, to turn upside down, change*; *Fortuna omnia versat*, Verg.; c, *to explain, to twist*; *verba*, Cic.; d, *to turn, influence in a certain direction*; *multibrem animum in omnes partes*, Liv.; e, *to reflect, meditate upon*; *in animis secum unamquamque rem*, Liv.; 2, *transf., to put in motion*; a, *to disquiet, disturb*; *nunc indignatio nunc pudor pectora versabat*, Liv.; *odii domos*, Verg.; b, *middle, versari, (a) to stay, to hover, to rest*; *alicui ante oculos dies noctesque*, Cic.; (β) *esp., to be engaged in, take part in, be employed in, be occupied with*; *in sordida arte*, Cic.; *of things, jura civilia quae jam pridem in nostra familia versantur, are native*, Cic. II. Intens., *to turn round and round, to turn up*; *gramen*, Ov.; *terram*, Ov. (infin., *versarier*, ap. Cic.).

versōria -ae, f. (verto), *a turning round*; *versoriam capere, to leave off, desist from anything*, Plaut.

versum = 1. versus (q.v.).

versūra -ae, f. (verto), *a turning*; fig., *the borrowing of money to pay a debt*; *versuram facere*, Cic.; *versurā solvere or dissolvere*, Cic.

1. versus (vorsus), versum (vorsum).

I. Adv., towards, in the direction of; ad oceanum versus, Caes.; in forum versus, Cic.
II. Prep. with acc., towards; Romain versus, Cic.

2. versus -a -um, partic. **I.** of verro (q.v.).

II. of verto (q.v.).

3. versus (vorsus) -ūs, m. (verto). **I.** the turning of a plough; hence, a furrow, Plin. **II.** a row, line; **1.** gen., in versum distulit ulmos, Verg.; **2.** in writing, a, in prose, primus (legis), Cic.; **b.** in poetry, a verse, plur., verses, poetry; versus Graeci, Latini, Cic.; facere versum, Cic. **III.** a step in a dance, Plaut.

versutē, adv. with superl. (versutus), craftily, adroitly, cunningly, Cic.

versutia -ae, f. (versutus), cunning, craftiness, Liv.

versutilōquus -a -um (versutus and loquor), slyly speaking, ap. Cic.

versutus -a -um (verto), fig., dexterous, adroit, cunning, crafty, sly; acutus atque versutus animus, Cic.; versutissimus Lysander, Cic.; hoc si versutius videbitur, Cic.

vertāgus = vertragus (q.v.).

vertebra -ae, f. (verto), a joint, esp., a joint of the back, vertebra, Plin.

vertebratus -a -um (vertebra), jointed, movable, flexible, Plin.

vertex (vortex) -icis, m. (verto), that which turns or is turned, hence, a whirl. **I.** a whirlpool of water, an eddy; a, lit., Liv., Verg.; **b.** fig., amoris, Cat. **II.** an eddy of wind or flame; a, of wind, a whirlwind, Liv.; **b.** of fire, flammis volutus, Verg. **III.** the crown of the head. **A.** lit., ab inis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic. **B.** Meton., **1.** the head, Cat.; **2.** the pole of the heavens, Cic., Verg.; **3.** any height, elevation; Aetnae, Cic.; hence, a vertice, from above, Verg.

verticillus -i, n. (verto), the whirl or whorl of a spindle, Plin.

verticōsus (vorticōsus) -a -um (vertex), full of whirlpools; mare, Liv.

vertiginōsus -a -um (vertigo), suffering from giddiness, Plin.

vertigo -inis, f. (verto), a turning round, whirling round, revolution. **I.** Lit., assidua caeli, Ov. **II.** Transf., giddiness, vertigo; vertigo quaedam simul oculorum animique, Liv.

verto (vorto), verti (vorti), versum (vorsum), **3.** to turn, turn round, reflex., vertere se and simply vertere, and pass., verti, as middle, to turn oneself. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., a, equos ad moenia, Verg.; reflex., verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus, Cic.; without se, alterius ramos videmus vertere in alterius, Verg.; **b.** milit. t. t., aliquem (hostes, equites, etc.) in fugam, to put to flight, rout, Liv.; Philippis versa acies retro, the defeat at Philippi, Hor.; terga, to flee, Caes.; reflex., se, Caes.; without se, versuros omnes in fugam extemplo ratus, Liv.; **c.** of position, middle, versus with in or ad and the acc., turned, lying towards; Epirus in septentrionem versa, Liv. **B.** Fig., **1.** gen., a, in nos vertite iras, Liv.; middle, pater totus in Persea versus, devoted to, Liv.; reflex., without se, verterat periculum in Romanos, Liv.; **b.** of money, etc., to devote, turn to; ex illa pecunia magnam partem ad se, to appropriate, Cic.; **c.** to turn to (in a bad or good direction), construe as, impute; ne sibi vitio verterent, quod, etc., Cic.; auspicia in bonum verterunt, Liv.; **2.** esp., a, to alter, change; auster in Africum se vertit, Caes.; quae sententia te vertit,

Verg.; fortuna jam verterat, Liv.; middle, verso Marte, Liv.; **b.** to change to, cause to pass into; aliquid in lapidem, Ov.; reflex. and middle, to change to, to become; terra in aquam se vertit, Cic.; **c.** to translate; verterunt nostri poetae fabulas, Cic.; **d.** polit. t. t., vertere solum, to go into exile, Cic. **II.** **A.** = versare, to turn round and round; **1.** a, lit., lumina, to roll, Verg.; vertitur interea caelum, Verg.; **b.** transf., (a) to move about; inter priuos, Verg.; (β) of time, to roll round; septima post Trojae excidium jam vertitur aestas, Verg.; esp. in partic., anno vertente, in the course of a year, Cic.; **2.** fig., a, stimulus sub pectore, Verg.; **b.** esp., middle, verti, to move in a certain sphere or element; in iure in quo causa illa vertebatur paratissimus, Cic. **B.** = invertere, convertere, to turn round or over; **1.** lit., a, gen., (a) stilum, Hor.; (β) as t. t. of agriculture, to turn up with the plough or hoe; terram aratro, Verg.; poet., transf. of ships, freta versa lacertis, Verg.; (γ) to empty; crateras, Verg.; **b.** esp., to overthrow; moenia ab imo, Verg.; **2.** fig., a, Callicratidas quum multa fecisset egregie, vertit ad extremum omnia, destroyed, Cic.; **b.** to destroy politically; res Phrygiis fundo, Verg.

vertrāgus -i, m. and **vertrāha** -ae, f. a greyhound, Mart.

Vortumnus (Vortumnus) -i, m. (verto, the changing one), the god of exchange; orig., the god of the changing nature of the seasons, then of all transactions of sale, whose image stood at the end of the vicus Tuscus; near his statue the booksellers had their shops.

verū -ūs, n. **1.** a spit, Verg.; **2.** a javelin, Verg.

verūina -ae, f. (veru), a small javelin, Plaut.

Vērūlae -arum, f. a town of the Hernici, in Latium, now Veroli. Hence, **Vērūlanus** -a -um, Verulan.

1. verum, adv. (verus). **I.** in truth, truly, really, Plaut. **II.** but, yet, nevertheless, still; verum haec civitas isti praedoni ac piratae Siciliensi Phaselis fuit, Cic.; non modo (tantum, solum) . . . verum etiam, Cic.; hence, a, in passing over to another subject in discourse, verum veniat sane, Cic.; **b.** in breaking off a discourse, verum quidem haec haec, Cic.

2. verum, v. vernus.

verūtamēn (verūtmēn), conj. but yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless; consilium capit primo stultum, verumtamen clemens, Cic.

verus -a -um. **I.** true, real, genuine; denarius, Cic.; timor, well-grounded, Cic.; res verior, causa verissima, Cic. Subst., **verum** -i, n. the truth; verum scire, Cic. **II.** **A.** right, fitting, reasonable; lex, Cic.; verum est, with acc. and infin., negat verum esse allici beneficio benevolentiam, Cic. **B.** truth-telling, truthful; iudex, Cic.

verūtum -i, n. (veru), a javelin, Caes.

verūtus -a -um (veru), armed with a javelin, Verg.

vervactum -i, n. fallow ground, Plin.

vervāgo, **3.** to plough up fallow ground, Plin.

vervex -vēcis, m. a wether, Cic.; as a term of ridicule, a sheepish, silly person, Plaut.

vēsānia -ae, f. (vesanus), madness, insanity, Hor.

vēsāniēns -entis (vesanus), raging, Cat.

vēsānus (vaesānus) -a -um, mad, insane; a, of persons, remex, Cic.; poeta, Hor.; **b.** of inanimate and abstract things, fierce, furious, wild; vires, Ov.; fames, Verg.

Vescia -ae, f. a small town in Latium, on the *Liris*. Hence, **Vescinus** -a -um, of or belonging to *Vescia*.

vescor, 3. dep. (connected with *esca*). **I.** to eat, feed on; gen. with abl., rarely with acc., *dii nec cibis nec potitionibus vescuntur*, Cic.; *lacte et ferina carne*, Sall.; *humanis corporibus*, Liv.; *sacros laudes*, Tib.; absol., *vescentes sub umbra*, Liv. **II.** Transf., to use, enjoy; *vitalibus auris*, Lucr.; *paratissimis voluptatibus*, Cic.; *aurea aetheria, to breathe, live*, Verg.

vescus -a -um (connected with *vescor*). **I.** Act. = devouring, consuming; *sal*, Lucr.; *papaver, exhausting the land*, Verg. **II.** Pass., wasted, thin; hence = containing little nutrition; *salicium frondes*, Verg.; *farra*, Ov.

Vescriis -is, m. a river in Campania, at the foot of Mount *Vesuvius*, where the consul *T. Manlius Torquatus* defeated the *Lucins*, 340 B.C.

vesica -ae, f. the bladder. **I.** the urinary bladder. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Meton., anything made from a bladder, a purse, a lantern, etc., Mart., Varr. **II.** **A.** a bladder-like swelling, a blister, Plin. **B.** Of discourse, bombast, tumidity, Mart.

vesicula -ae, f. (dim. of *vesica*), a vesicle, a little bladder on plants, Cic.

Vesontio -ōnis, m. a town in Gaul, nov *Besançon*.

vespa -ae, f. a wasp, Liv.

Vespasianus -i, m., *T. Flavius Vespasianus* *Sabinus*, Roman emperor from 69-79 A.D.

vesper -ēris or -ēri, m. (*ἑσπερος*). **I.** the evening star, Verg. **II.** Meton., **A.** the evening; *diei vesper erat*, Sall.; *primā vesperis* (sc. *horā*), Caes.; *unte vesperum*, Cic.; *sub vesperum*, Caes.; *primo vespere*, Caes.; *abl.*, *vespere and vesperi*, in the evening, late; *heri vesperi*, Cic.; *prov.*, *quid vesper ferat*, incertum est, Liv.; *de vesperi suo vivere*, to be one's own master, Plaut. **B.** the west, Ov., Verg.

vespera -ae, f. (*ἑσπέρα*), the evening; *ad vesperam*, towards evening, Cic.; *primā vesperā*, Liv.; *abl.*, *vesperā*, in the evening, Plin.

vesperasco, 3. (*vespera*), to become evening; *vesperascante jam die*, drawing towards night, Tac.

vesperēre, *vesperi*, v. *vesper*.

vespertilio -ōnis, m. (*vesper*), a bat, Plin.

vespertinus -a -um (*vesper*). **I.** Lit., of or relating to evening; *litterae, received at evening*, Cic.; *vespertinis temporibus*, Cic. **II.** lying towards the west, western; *regio*, Hor.

vesperugo -inis, f. (*vesper*), the evening star, Plaut.

vespillo -ōnis, m. (*vesper*), a corpse-bearer for the poor, who were buried in the evening, Suet.

Vesta -ae, f. (*Ἑστία*), the daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, goddess of the hearth and domestic life; *ad Vestas* (sc. *aedem*), Hor.; *a Vestiae* (sc. *aede*), Cic.; in her temple at Rome burnt the sacred fire, the extinction of which was thought to involve the ruin of the state; the Vestal virgins were consecrated to her service; *Vestae sacerdos* = *pontifex maximus*, who had control over the Vestal virgins, Ov.; *meton.*, **a.** = the temple of *Vesta*; *Vesta arsit*, Ov.; **b.** the hearth, Verg. Hence, *adj.*, **Vestālis** -e, *Vestal*; *sacra*, the festival of *Vesta*, on the 9th of June, Ov.; *virgo Vestālis*, and *subst.*, **Vestālis** -is, f. a Vestal virgin, one of the priestesses of *Vesta*, of whom there were first four and then six; chosen between their sixth and tenth years, obliged to remain

virgins in the service of *Vesta* for thirty years. Hence again, *adj.*, **Vestālis** -e, relating to the Vestal virgins, *Vestal*; *oculi*, chaste, Ov.

vester (*voster*) -tra -trum (Cic.), your, yours. **I.** Subject., *maiores vestri*, Cic. **II.** Object. = against you; *odio vestro*, Liv.

vestiarius -a -um (*vestis*), of or relating to clothes; *subst.*, **vestiārium** -i, n. **a.**, a clothes-chest, Plin.; **b.**, a stock of clothes, wardrobe, Sen.

vestibulum -i, n. an entrance-court, courtyard. **I.** **A.** Lit., *templi*, Cic. **B.** Transf., the entrance to a place; *sepulcri*, Cic.; *urbis*, Liv.; in *vestibulo Siciliae*, Cic. **II.** Fig., a beginning, Cic.

vestigator (*vestigiator*) -ōris, m. (*vestigio*), a tracker, investigator, Varr.

vestigium -ii, n. **I.** Act. = the part of the foot that treads, the sole of the foot. **A.** Lit., *qui adversis vestigiis stant contra nostra vestigia*, Cic. **B.** Meton., **1.**, a foot-step, track, foot-mark; **a.** lit., *vestigia in omnes ferentia partes*, Liv.; *vestigium facere in foro*, Cic.; *vestigii aliquid sequi*, Liv.; *consequi*, Cic.; **b.**, *transf.*, a trace, mark; *frons non calamistri notata vestigiis*, Cic.; **c.**, fig., **(a)** *vestigii ingredi patris*, to tread in his father's steps, i.e., to imitate him, Cic.; **(B)** a mark, sign; *vestigia sceleris, avaritiae*, Cic.; **2.**, *poet.*, the whole of the lower part of the foot; *vestigia nuda sinistri pedis*, Ov. **II.** Pass., that which is trodden upon, a position, post, station; **1.** lit., **a.**, in *suo vestigio mori* male quam *fugere*, Liv.; **b.**, the position of a destroyed town, ruins; in *vestigii huius urbis*, Cic.; **2.**, fig., of time, a moment; in *illo vestigio temporis*, Caes.; *eodem et loci vestigio et temporis*, Cic.; *adv.*, *e vestigio*, immediately, on the spot, Cic.

vestigo, 1. (*vestigium*), to track, follow the trace of, investigate. **I.** Of animals, Plin. **II.** Of men, **1.** lit., **a.**, *virum*, Verg.; **b.**, *causas rerum*, Cic.; **2.**, *meton.*, to come upon the track of; *perugas et fugitivos inquirendo*, Liv.

vestimentum -i, n. (*vestio*), clothing, covering, garment, vestment, Cic.

Vestini -ōrum, m. a people in Italy, on the Adriatic, famous for their cheese. Hence, **Vestinus** -a -um, of or belonging to the *Vestini*.

vestio -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. (*vestis*), to cover with a garment, clothe. **I.** **A.** Lit., *animantes villis vestitae*, Cic. **B.** Transf., to cover as with a garment, to adorn; *oculos membranis*, Cic.; *campos lumine purpureo*, Verg.; *sepulcrum vestitum vepribus et dumetis*, Cic.; *trabes aggere*, Caes.; *se gramine*, Verg. **II.** Fig., *inventa vestire oratione*, Cic.

vestis -is, f. (connected with *ἑσθής*), a covering. **I.** Lit., **A.** Of men, a garment, and **a.**, *sing.* collective, clothing; *vestis lintea*, Cic.; *vestem mutare*, to put on other clothes, esp., to put on mourning, Cic.; **b.**, *plur.*, *vestes*, clothes; *vestibus hunc velant*, Ov. **B.** a carpet, tapestry; *pretiosa vestis multa et lauta supellex*, Cic. **II.** *Poet.*, *transf.*, **a.**, the clothing of the chin, the beard, Lucr.; **b.**, the skin of a snake, Lucr.; **c.**, the spider's web, Lucr.

vestispica -ae, f. (*vestis* and *specio*), the mistress of the robes, keeper of the wardrobe, Plaut.

vestitus -ūs, m. (*vestio*), clothing, clothes, garments, apparel, attire, raiment. **I.** **A.** Lit., *color vestitus*, Caes.; *vestitus muliebri*, Cic.; *vestitum mutare*, to go into mourning, Cic.; *ad suum vestitum redire*, to go out of mourning, Cic. **B.** Transf., a covering; *riparum*, Cic.; *vestitu densissimi montium*, Cic. **II.** Fig., *ae vestitu illo orationis*, quo *conserveverat*, ornata non erat, Cic.

Vesūlus -i, m. a mountain in the Cottian Alps, now VISO.

Vesūvius -ii, m. *Vesuvius*, the celebrated volcano in Campania, at the first eruption of which, under Titus, the towns of Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabiae were destroyed.

veterāmentārius -a -um (vetus), of or relating to old things; sutor, a cobbler, Suet.

veterānus -a -um (vetus), old; boves, Varr.; hostis, Liv.; esp., of soldiers, *veteran*; plur., milites veterani, or subst. simply veterani, old soldiers, *veterans*, Cic.; legio veterana, Cic.

veterasco -āvi, s. (vetus), to become old, grow old, Cic. (f).

veterātor -ōris, m. (vetus), one who has grown old in or become experienced in anything; a, in causis, Cic.; b, in a bad sense, subtle, tricky; non sunt in disputando vafri, non veteratores, non malitiosi, Cic.; absol. = a cunning fellow, old fox, Cic.

veterātorie, adv. (veteratorius), cunningly, craftily; dicere, Cic.

veterātorius -a -um (veterator), cunning, crafty, Cic.

veterinārius -a -um (veterinus), of or relating to draught-animals; subst., **veterinārius** -ii, m. a veterinary surgeon, Col.

veterinus -a -um (perhaps contr. from vehiterinus, from veho), of or relating to draught. I. Adj., bestia, a beast of burden, Cato. II. Subst., **veterinae** -arum, f. draught-animals, Varr.

veternōsus -a -um, adj. with superl. (veternus). I. lethargic, Cato. II. Transf., a, sleepy, dreamy, Ter.; b, dull, without energy; animus, lethargic, Sen.

veternus -i, m. (vetus), age; hence, lethargy, sleepiness; a, Plaut.; b, inactivity, lethargy, sloth; veternus civitatem occupavit, Cic.

vetitum -i, n. (veto). I. that which is forbidden; nitimur in vetitum semper cupimusque negata, Ov. II. a prohibition; quae contra vetitum discordia? Verg.; in Cic. only in the phrases jussa ac vetita and jussa vetita.

veto (vōto), vētūl (vōtūl), vētītum (vōtītum), 1. not to allow to happen, to forbid, prohibit, hinder, prevent; used of the tribunes, praetor, magistrates, etc., or of the law, or as t. t. of augury, a, with object clause, (a) with acc. and infin., rationes vetabant me reipublicae penitus diffidere, Cic.; lex peregrinum vetat in murum ascendere, Cic.; (β) with infin. alone, lex vetat delinquere, Cic.; b, with ut or ne, or (with preceding negative) quominus, or quin and the subj., or with subj. alone, edicto vetuit ne quis se praeter Appellem pingeret, Hor.; c, with acc. alone, bella, Verg.; pass., quod vetamur, Cic.; d, absol., lex jubet aut vetat, Cic.

Vettōnes (Vectōnes) -um, m. a people in Lusitania, in modern Salamanca and Estremadura.

vētūlus -a -um (dim. of vetus), somewhat old, oldish. I. Adj., equus, Cic.; filia, Cic. II. Subst., **A. vētūlus** -i, m. an old man, Plaut.; in jest, mi vetule, "old boy," Cic. **B. vētūla** -ae, f. an old woman, Juv.

vētus -ēris, abl. sing. -ēre, compar., **veterior** (archaic, the classical compar. is vetustior), superl., **veterrimus** (root VET, Gr. ET, whence *ēros*), old, ancient. I. Adj., a, as opposed to young, senatores, Liv.; b, as opposed to new, navis, Caes.; necessitudines, Cic.; with genit. = grown grey in, experienced in; operis ac laboris, Tac.; c, as opposed to the present, old = former,

ancient; res, Cic.; innocentia, Cic.; poetas veterim, Cic.; in Tac. gen., of the time before the battle of Actium; aetas, Tac. II. Subst., **A. veterēs** -um, m. the old = ancestors, Cic. **B. Vēteres** -um, f. (sc. tabernae), the old booths on the south side of the Roman Forum. **C. vētera** -um, n. that which is old, the remote past; illa vetera omittere, the old stories, Cic.

vētustas -ātis, f. (vetustus), age. I. Lit., **A. Gen.**, vetustas possessionis, Cic.; verborum vetustas prisca, Cic. **B. Esp.**, antiquity; historia nuntia vetustatis, Cic. II. Transf., **A. long duration**, length of time; vetustati condita, Cic.; plur., vetustates familiarum, Cic.; habitura vetustatem, likely to endure for a long time, Cic.; conjuncti vetustate, a friendship of long standing, Cic.; ingenio, vetustate (experience), artificio tu facile vicisti, Cic. **B. late posterity**; de me nulla umquam obmutescet vetustas, Cic.

vētustus -a -um (vetus), old, ancient. I. Gen., a, vinum, Plaut.; hospitium, of long standing, Cic.; b, old in years; vetustissimus ex censoribus, Liv. II. Esp., old-fashioned, antiquated; vetustior et horridior ille, Cic.

vexāmen -inis, n. (vexo), a shaking; mundi, Lucr.

vexatio -ōnis, f. (vexo). I. a shaking, Plin. II. a, trouble, annoyance, hardship; corporis, Cic.; b, ill-treatment; sociorum, Cic.

vexator -ōris, m. (vexo), one who annoys, harasses, disturbs; direptor et vexator urbis, Cic.

vexillārius -ii, m. (vexillum). **A. a standard-bearer**, Liv. **B. Plur., vexillārī** -ōrum, m. a, under the empire, veterans who had served twenty years and were enrolled in special battalions, a reserve corps, Tac.; b, a detachment, a division of a larger body, Tac.

vexillatio -ōnis, f. (vexillum), a detachment, Suet.

vexillum -i, n. (dim. of velum), the standard of the maniples, and esp., of the cavalry, the veterans and the allies. I. Lit., a flag, standard; vexillum tollere, Cic.; esp., the red flag displayed on the general's tent or the admiral's ship as the signal of battle; vexillum proponere, Caes. II. Meton., the men who fought under one flag, a company, troop, Liv.

vexo, 1. (intens. of veho), to move violently, shake, shatter. I. Lit., venti vexant nubila, Ov.; rates, Verg. II. Transf., to harass, disquiet, molest, misuse, damage, annoy, vex; agros, Caes.; hostes, Cic.; vexari difficultate viae, Liv.

via -ae, f. (old Lat. vea, connected with veho), a way. I. Lit., **A. the way along which one goes**, a, a highway, road; militaris, main-road, Cic.; declinare de via ad dexteram, Cic.; viā ire, to go straight on, Liv.; dare alicui viam, to give place, Liv.; dare alicui viam per fundum, to allow a passage through, Cic.; b, a street in a town; transversa, Cic.; c, a passage, (a) the gullet, Cic.; the wind-pipe, Ov.; (β) a cleft, Verg.; (γ) a stripe in a garment, Tib. **B. Abstr.**, way = course, march, journey; de via languere, Cic.; unam tibi viam et perpetuum esse vellent, wished that you should never return, Cic.; mare et (atque) viae, viae ac mare, travels by land and sea, Hor. II. Fig., **A. Gen.**, vitae via, Cic.; de via (from the straight road, from virtue) decedere, Cic. **B. Esp.**, 1, means, way, method; viam optimam artium tradere, Cic.; 2, manner, rule, kind; per omes vias leti, Liv.; viā, methodically, by rule; dicere, Cic.

viālis -e (via), of or relating to the highways; Lares, Plaut.

viārius -a -um (via), of or relating to highways; lex, for repairing the highways, ap. Cic.

viaticatus -a -um (viaticum), provided with money for a journey, Plaut.

viaticus -a -um (via), of or relating to a journey. **I.** Adj., cena, a farewell repast, Plaut. **II.** Subst., **viaticum** -i, n. **A.** money for a journey; viaticum congerere, Cic. **B.** Esp., prize-money of a soldier, Hor.

viator -ōris, m. (via). **I.** a traveller, way-farer, Cic. **II.** a runner or messenger attached to a magistrate's service, Cic.

viatorius -a -um (viator), of or relating to a journey, Plin.

vibix (vibex) -icis, f. a weal, mark of a stripe, Plaut.

Vibo -ōnis, f. a town in Bruttii, now Monte Leone, in full **Vibo Valentia**. Hence, **A. Vibonensis** -e, belonging to Vibo. **B. Valentini** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Vibo Valentia.

vibro, **I.** **V.** Transit., to cause to vibrate, move rapidly to and fro brandish, shake; a, vibrant flamma vestes, Ov.; b, to brandish a missile; poet., to brandish and hurt; hastam, Cic.; spicula per auras, Ov.; fig., truces iambos, Cat.; c, to curl, frizzle; crines vibrati, Verg. **II.** Reflex., to shake, tremble, move to and fro, vibrate; a, Plin.; b, of limbs or parts of the body, to quiver; tres vibrant linguae, Ov.; c, to glimmer, glitter; vibrat mare, Cic.; d, of lightning, missiles, etc., to flash, glitter; fig., of discourse, oratio incitata et vibrans, Cic.

viburnum -i, n. a tree (Viburnum Lantana, Linn.), Verg.

vicānus -a -um (vicus), dwelling in a village; vicani haruspices, Cic.; subst., **vicani** -ōrum, m. villagers, Liv.

vicārius -a -um (vici), taking the place of a person or thing, substituted, vicarious. **I.** Adj., operae nostrae vicaria fides amicorum supponitur, Cic. **II.** Subst., **vicārius** -ii, m. one who takes another's place, a substitute; a, diligentiae meae, successor in the consulship, Cic.; b, a soldier substitute; dare vicarios, Cic.; c, an under-servant, under-slave, Cic.

vicatim, adv. (vicus). **I.** from street to street; servorum omnium vicatim celebratur tota urbe descriptio, Cic. **II.** in villages; in montibus vicatim habitare, Liv.

viciō, vicem, v. viciis.

vicenārius -a -um (viceni), containing the number twenty, Plaut.

vicēni -ae -a (viginti). **I.** twenty each, Caes. **II.** twenty, Plin.

vices, v. viciis.

vicēsima, v. vicesimus.

vicesimāni -ōrum, m. (vicesimus), soldiers of the twentieth legion, Liv.

vicesimārius -a -um (vicesimus), of or relating to the twentieth part of anything; aurum, a tax of one twentieth, or five per cent., on the value of manumitted slaves, Liv.

vicesimus (vigēsimus) -a -um (viginti), the twentieth. **I.** Adj., dies vicesimus, Cic. **II.** Subst., **vicēsima** -ae, f. (sc. pars), the twentieth part; a, gen., e.g., of the harvest, Liv.; b, esp., the twentieth part as a toll or tax; portorii, Cic.; a tax of five per cent. on the value of manumitted slaves, Cic.

Vicētia -ae, f. a town in North Italy, now Vicenza. Hence, **Vicētini** -ōrum, m. the people of Vicetia.

vicia -ae, f. a veto; plur., Ov.

viciēs (viciens), adv. (viginti), twenty times; H.S. viciēs, 2,000,000 sesterties, Cic.

Vicilius -i, m. (perhaps from vigil), the watchful one; Juppiter Vicilius, Liv.

vicinālis -e (vicinus), neighbouring, near; ad vicinalem usum, after the manner of neighbours, Liv.

vicinia -ae, f. (vicinus), neighbourhood, nearness, vicinity. **I.** **A.** Lit., Persidis, Verg.; in nostra vicinia, Cic. **B.** Meton., the neighbourhood = the neighbours; Hispala ex Aventino libertina non ignota vicinia, Liv.; funus laudet vicinia, Hor. **II.** Fig., 1, nearness, Petr.; 2, likeness, similarity, affinity, Quint.

vicinitas -ātis, f. (vicinus), neighbourhood, vicinity, nearness. **I.** **A.** Lit., in ea vicinitate, Cic.; plur., neighbourly connections, Cic. **B.** Meton., neighbourhood = neighbours; signum quod erat notum vicinitati, Cic. **II.** Fig., likeness, affinity, Quint.

vicinus -a -um (vicus), near, neighbouring. **I.** Lit., **A.** Adj., bellum, Liv.; with dat., sedes vicina astris, Verg.; Thessalia quae est vicina Macedoniae, Liv. **B.** Subst., 1, **vicinus** -i, m., **vicina** -ae, f. a neighbour; vicini mei, Cic.; 2, **vicinum** -i, n. the neighbourhood, vicinity; plur., sonitu plus quam vicina fatigat, Ov. **II.** Fig., similar, like, kindred; in the dat., dialecticorum scientia vicina et finitima eloquentiae, Cic.

viciis (genit.; nom. not found), vicem, vicē, plur., vices, vicibus, change, interchange, alternation, vicissitude. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., a, hanc vice sermonum, interchange of discourse, Verg.; vice humanarum fortunarum, Liv.; solvitur acris hiems gratā vice veris et Favoni, Hor.; b, adv., (a) per vices, alternately; clamare, Ov.; (β) in vicem (invicem), more rarely vicem, in vices, alternately, reciprocally, by turns; simul eramus invicem, Cic.; hi rursus in vicem anno post in armis sunt, Caes. **B.** Esp., 1, requital, recompense, compensation, retaliation; recito vicem officii praesentis, Cic.; redde vicem meritis, Ov.; 2, the vicissitude of fate, fate, lot, destiny; tacite gementes tristem fortunae vicem, Phaedr.; convertere humanam vicem, Hor. **II.** Transf., a place, office, post, duty; a, nulla est enim persona, quae ad vicem eius, qui e vita emigravit, propius accedat, Cic.; vestraque meamque vicem explete, Tac.; b, adv., vicem, vice, in vicem, ad vicem, in place of, instead of, like, as; in qua re tuam vicem saepe doleo, Cic.; Sardanapali vicem in suo lectulo mori, like Sardanapalus, Cic.; defatigatis invicem integri succedunt, Caes.

vicissatim = vicissim (q.v.).

vicissim, adv. (viciis). **I.** in turn; terra florere, deinde vicissim horrere potest, Cic. **II.** on the other hand; considera nunc vicissim tuum factum, Cic.

vicissitudo -inis, f. (viciis), change, alternation, vicissitude; imperitandi, Liv.; vicissitudo in sermone communi, interchange of discourse; plur., fortunae, Cic.

victimā -ae, f. an animal offered in sacrifice, a victim, Caes.; fig., se victimam reipublicae praebisset (Decius), Cic.

victimārius -ii, m. (victima), an assistant or servant at a sacrifice, Liv.

victitō (intens. of vivo), 1. to live upon, feed upon; ficis, Plaut.

victor -ōris, m. (vinco), a conqueror, victor. **I.** Lit., a, absol., parere victori, Liv.; in apposition, as a conqueror, victorious; victores Sequani, Caes.; victor exercitus, Cic.; currus, Ov.; b, with genit., omnium gentium, Cic.; victor trium simul bellorum, Liv.; c, with abl., bello civili victor, Cic. **II.** Fig., animus libidinis et divitiarum victor, Sall.

victōria -ae, f. (victor), *victory, conquest*. **I. Lit.**, **A.** victoria Cannensis, Liv.; clarissima, Cic.; with de and the abl., victoria de Ventibus, Liv.; with ad and the acc., nuntius victoriae ad Cannas, Liv.; adipisci victoriam, Caes.; consecutum esse sibi gloriosam victoriam, Cic.; dare alicui victoriam, Liv. **B.** Proper name, Victoria, the goddess of Victory, represented with wings and with a laurel crown or palm branch in the hand. **II. Transf.**, a, certaminis, Liv.; b, in a court of justice, nocentissima victoria, Cic.

victōriātus -i, m., genit. plur., victoriātum (Victoria), a silver coin stamped with a figure of Victory, worth half a denarius, Cic.

victōriola -ae, f. (dim. of Victoria), a small statue of Victory, Cic.

victrix -trix, f. neut. plur. -trices (f. of victor), she that conquers; attrib. = victorious, conquering. **I. Lit.**, Athenae, Cic.; literae, bringing news of victory, Cic. **II. Fig.**, mater victrix filiae, non libidinis, Cic.

Victumulae -arum, f. a town in Gallia Cispadana.

victus -ūs, m. (vivo). **I.** manner of life, way of living; Persarum, Cic.; in omni vita atque victu excultus, Cic. **II.** support, nourishment, food; alicui victum quotidianum in Prytaneo publice praebere, Cic.; parare ea, quae suppedient ad victum, Cic.; plur., persequi animantium ortus, victus, figuras, Cic.

viciulus -i, m. (dim. of vicus) a little village, a hamlet, Cic.

vicus -i, m. (connected with vicus). **I.** a quarter or district of a town, street; nullum in urbe vicum esse, in quo non, etc., Cic.; vicus plateasque inaedificat, Caes. **II.** In the country, **A.** a village, hamlet, Cic., Caes. **B.** an estate, country-seat; scribis te vicum venditurum, Cic.

videlicet, adv. (videre licet, one can see). **I. Lit.**, a, clearly, plainly, manifestly, evidently; quae videlicet ille non ex agri consuetudine, sed ex doctrinae iudiciis interpretabatur, Cic.; elliptically, in answers, quid metuebant? vim videlicet, evidently violence, Cic.; b, ironically, forsooth, of course, to be sure; homo videlicet timidus et permolestus (of Catiline), Cic. **II. Transf.**, namely; venisse tempus is qui in timore fuissent, conjuratos videlicet dicebat, ulciscendi se, Cic.

viden' = videsne? v. video.

vidēo, vidi, visum, 2. (root VID, Gr. ἴδω, EΛδ, εἶδω), to see. **I. A.** to have the power of seeing, to be able to see; a, absol., quam longe videmus? Cic.; b, with acc., at ille nescio qui mille et octoginta stadia quod abesset videbat, Cic. **B.** to see = to have the eyes open, to be awake, Verg. **II. A.** to see, perceive something. **AA.** Lit. and transf., 1, lit., a, Pompejanum non oerno, Cic.; with acc. and infin., quum suos interficere viderent, Caes.; b, = to live to see; utinam eum diem videam, quum, etc., Cic.; 2, transf., to perceive with the senses; mugire videtis sub pedibus terram, Verg. **BB.** Fig., of the mind, 1, to perceive, notice, observe; alicum or aliquid in somnis, Cic.; quem virum P. Crassum vidimus, Cic.; 2, in pass., as eidequa, to have the appearance, seem, appear, be thought; a, (a) with nom., ut imbelles timidiue videamur, Cic.; (β) with infin., ut beate vixisse videar, Cic.; (γ) with nom. and infin., ut extinctae potius amicitiae quam oppressae esse videantur, Cic.; with acc. and infin., it appears; non mihi videtur, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem, Cic.; b, of cautious expressions in official statements instead of decided utterances, majores nostri voluerunt, quae jurati iudices cognovissent, ea non ut esse facta, set ut videri pronun-

tiarent, Cic.; c, videtur (alicui), it seems good, it is the opinion of; eam quoque, si videtur, correctionem explicabo, Cic. **B.** to look at, to look upon, behold. **AA.** Lit., a, alicum videre non posse, Cic.; b, to see = to find out and speak to; Othonem vide, Cic.; c, to look after with care, to provide for; alicui prandium, Cic.; d, to look to as a model, Cic. **BB.** Fig., a, to reflect upon, consider; videas et consideres quid agas, Cic.; b, to trouble oneself about, see to; viderunt ista officia viri boni, Cic.; foll. by ut or ne and the subj., videant consules ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat, Cic.; c, to have in view, to aim at; majus quiddam, Cic.; videt aliud, he has other views, Cic.

viduertas -atis, f. (viduus), failure of crops, Cato.

viduitas -atis, f. (viduus), want. **I. Gen.**, omnium copiarum, Plaut. **II.** widowhood, Cic.

vidulus -i, m. (vieo), a wicker trunk covered with leather, Plaut.

viduo, 1. (viduus), to deprive of. **I. Gen.**, urbem civibus, Verg.; arva numquam viduata pruinis, Verg. **II. Esp.**, partic., viduata -ae, f. widowed, Tac.

viduus -a -um (root VID, seen in divido), separated from something. **I. Gen.**, deprived of, bereaved of, destitute of; with genit. or abl. or a with abl., pectus viduum amoris, Ov.; lacus vidui a lumine Phoebi, Verg. **II. Esp.**, 1, deprived of a husband, widowed; domus, Ov.; so of an unmarried woman, se rectius viduum (unmarried) et illum caelibem futurum fuisse, Liv.; hence, mulier vidua and subst., vidua -ae, f. a widow, Cic.; hence, transf., a, of animals, Plin.; b, of trees, to which no vine is trained, arbor, Hor.; 2, deprived of a lover; puella, Ov.

Vienna -ae, f. a town in Gallia Narbonensis, on the Rhone, now Vienne. Hence, **Viennensis** -e, of Vienne.

viēo -ētum, 2. to bind, weave together, Varr.

viētus -a -um (vieo), shrivelled, shrunken, withered; cor, Cic.

vigēo, 2. to be vigorous, thrive, flourish, to be active. **I. Lit.**, quod viget, caeleste est, Cic.; animus in rerum cognitione viget, Cic.; viget memoria, Cic. **II. Transf.**, to flourish, to be prosperous, to be in high repute or great power, to be at the height; vigent studia, Cic.; quem (Philonem) in Academia maxime vigere audio, Cic.

vigesco (inchoat. of vigeo), 3. to become vigorous, to begin to flourish or thrive, Lucr.

vigesimus = vicesimus (q.v.).

vigil -ilis; abl. -ili, genit. plur. -um, wakeful, watchful. **I. Lit.**, canes, Hor.; ales, the cock, Ov.; subst., a watchman, Liv.; plur., vigiles fanique custodes, Cic. **II. Transf.**, vigiles oculi, Verg.; ignis, ever-burning, Verg., Ov.

vigilans -antis, p. adj. (from vigilo), watchful, vigilant; oculi, Verg.; consul, Cic.; ut nemo vigilantior ad iudicium venisse videatur, Cic.

vigilantior, adv. (vigilans), wakefully, vigilantly; se tueri, Cic.; enitar vigilantius, Cic.; vehementissime vigilantissimeque vexatus, Cic.

vigilantia -ae, f. (vigilo), watchfulness, vigilance, wakefulness, Cic.

vigilax -ācis (vigilo), watchful, wakeful; curae, disturbing, Ov.

vigilia -ae, f. (vigil). **I. Gen.**, wakefulness, sleeplessness, also = night spent in watching; Demosthenis vigiliae, Cic. **II. Esp.**, a watching for the security of a place, esp., for a city or camp, watch, guard. **A. 1.**, lit., vigiliae agere ad aedes

sacras, Cic.; **vestra tecta custodiis vigiliisque defendite**, Cic.; 2, meton., a, a watch, one of the four divisions into which the Romans divided the night: **prima vigilia**, Liv.; b, the soldiers keeping watch, sentinels; si excubiae si vigiliae, si delecta juvenus, Cic. **B.** Fig., watchfulness, vigilance, care; ut vacuum metu populum Romanum nostrā vigiliā et prospectiā redederemus, Cic.

vigiliarium -ii, n. (vigilia), a watch-house, Sen.

vigilo, 1. (vigil). **I.** Intransit., to be awake, keep awake, watch. **A.** 1, lit., ad multam noctem, Cic.; 2, transf., vigilantes curae, Cic.; lumina vigilantia, on a lighthouse, Ov. **B.** Fig., to be vigilant, watchful, careful; vigilabo pro vobis, Cic. **II.** Trans., 1, to watch through, pass in watching; vigilata nox, Ov.; 2, to care for by watching, provide for; quae vigilanda viris, Verg. **Cic.**

vigintiviratus -ūs, m. (vigintiviri), the office of the vigintiviri; a, for the division of the public land, Cic.; b, of an inferior civil court, Tac.

vigintiviri -ōrum, m. a commission of twenty members, appointed by Caesar for the division of lands in Campania, Cic.

vigor -ōris, m. (vigeo), vigour, force, energy; aetatis, Liv.; animi, Liv.

vila = villa (q.v.).

villicus = villicus (q.v.).

vilipendo, 3. (vilis and pendo), to think meanly of, hold cheap, Plaut.

vilis -e, cheap, low-priced. **I.** Lit., servulus, Cic.; frumentum vilis, Cic.; res vilissimae, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, worthless, common, of little value; honor vilior fuisse, Cic.; b, found in quantities, abundant, common; phaselus, Verg.

vilitas -ātis, f. (vilis), cheapness, low price. **I.** Lit., annonae, Cic.; annus est in vilitate, it is a cheap year, Cic.; num in vilitate nummum dedit, at the lowest price, Cic. **II.** Transf., trifling value, worthlessness, meanness, Plin.

viliter, adv. (vilis), cheaply, Plaut.

villa -ae, f. (perhaps connected with vicus), a country-house, an estate, country seat, farm. **I.** Gen., qui ager neque villam habuit neque ex ulla parte fuit cultus, Cic. **II.** Esp., Villa publica, a public building at Rome in the Campus Martius, used by the magistrates when they held the census or the levy for the army, and by foreign ambassadors, Liv.

villaris -e (villa), of or relating to a country-house, Plin.

villaticus -a -um (villa), of or relating to a country-house, Varr.

villica, v. villicus.

villico, 1. (villicus), to manage an estate; ut quasi dispensare rempublicam et in ea quodam modo villicare possit, Cic.

villicus -a -um (villa), of or belonging to a country-seat. Subst., **A.** villicus -i, m. a bailiff, steward, overseer of an estate, Cic. **B.** villica -ae, f. a bailiff's wife, Cat.

villosus -a -um (villus), shaggy, rough-haired, hairy; leo, Verg., Ov.

villula -ae, f. (dim. of villa), a small country-house, little farm, Cic.

villum -i, n. (dim. of vinum, for vinulum), a little drop of wine, Ter.

villus -i, m. (connected with pilus), shaggy hair; animantium aliae villis vestitae, Cic.

vimen -inis, n. (vieo), an osier, withe, twig; 1, lit., scuta ex cortice facta aut viminibus

intextis, Caes.; 2, meton. = a basket or vessel made of twigs, etc.; curvum, a bee-hive, Ov.

vimentum = vimen (q.v.).

viminālis -e (vimen), of or relating to osiers. **I.** Gen., Plin. **II.** Esp., as a proper name, Viminālis collis, one of the hills of Rome, so called from an osier plantation there, where Jupiter Viminus was worshipped.

viminetum -i, n. (vimen), an osier-bed, Varr.

vimineus -a -um (vimen), made of osiers, wicker; tegumenta, Caes.

Viminus, v. viminalis.

vin = visne, v. 1. volo.

vinaceus -a -um (vinum), belonging to wine, Subst., **vinaceus** -i, m. a grape-stone.

vinalia -ium, n. (vinum), the wine festival, held twice a year on the 22nd of April and the 19th of August, Ov.

vinarius -a -um (vinum), of or relating to wine. **I.** Adj., vas, a wine-cask, Cic.; crimen, relating to the duties on wine, Cic. **II.** Subst., **A.** vinarius -ii, m. a vintner. **B.** vinarium -ii, n. a wine-jar, wine-flask, Plaut.

vincapervinea -ae, f. a plant, periwinkle, Plin.

vincibilis -e (vinco), that can be easily gained; causa, Ter.

vincio, vinxi, victum, 4. **I.** to bind, to tie round; 1, lit., a, suras cothurno alte, Verg.; tempora floribus, Hor.; boves vincit cornua vittis, Ov.; b, esp., to bind, fetter; manus laxae, Liv.; aliquem trinis catenis, Caes.; 2, fig., to fetter; a, to bind, pledge; eius religioni te victum astrictumque dedamus, Cic.; b, to limit, confine, restrain; si turpissime se illa pars animi geret, vincitur, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to bind, confine; membra orationis numeris, Cic. **B.** to strengthen, protect; oppida praesidiis, Cic. **C.** to embrace closely, Prop. **D.** to fetter by enchantments; linguas et ora, Ov.

vinco, vici, victum, 3. (perhaps connected with per-vicax), to conquer, overcome, defeat, subdue, vanquish. **I.** **A.** Lit., a, milit. t. t., jus esse belli ut qui vicissent iis quos vicissent quinadmodum vellent imperarent, Caes.; Carthaginienses, Cic.; b, in a contest of skill, neque vincere certo, Verg.; c, in any kind of contention; (a) in play, Quint.; (B) in law, iudicio (of the prosecutor), Cic.; iudicium (of the accused), Cic.; (y) at an auction, to out-bid; Oth-nem, Cic.; (δ) in debate, viciit ea pars senatus, etc., Sall. **B.** Transf., to master, to get the mastery over; a, non viribus ullis vincere posse ramum, Verg.; victus somno, Liv.; vincere noctem flammis (of lights), Verg.; multa saecula durando, to last, Verg.; b, of a place, aera summum arboris jactu vincere, to fly over, Verg. **II.** Fig., **A.** to master, control; a, vincit ipsa rerum publicarum natura saepe rationem, Cic.; b, to overcome by working on one's feelings, will, etc.; vinci a voluptate, Cic.; victus animi respexit, Verg. **B.** 1, to pass beyond, surpass; opinionem viciit omnium, Cic.; 2, to prove victoriously; vinco deinde bonum virum fuisse Oppianicum, hominem integrum, etc., Cic.; 3, in colloquial language, a, vicimus, vicimus, we have won, we have attained our object; cui si esse in urbe tanto licebit, vicimus, Cic.; b, vicisti, you are right; viceris, you shall have your way; vincite, vicerent, have your way, let them have their way; vincite, si ita vultis, Caes.

vinctura -ae, f. (vincio), a bandage, Varr.

vinctus -ū, m. (vincio), a binding, Varr.

vinculum (vinclum) -i, n. (vincio), a band, cord, noose. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., corpora

constricta vinculis, Cic.; aptare vincula collo, Ov. **B.** Esp., vincula, bonds, fetters of a prisoner, and meton., imprisonment; conjicere aliquem in vincula, Caes.; rumpere alicuius vincula, Cic.; esse in vinculis et catenis, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** a bond, fetter, chain; **a.** coner., ex corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic.; **b.** abstr., vinculum ingens immodicae cupiditatis injectum est, Liv. **B.** a band, bond; **a.** coner., mollit penarum vincula, ceras, Ov.; **b.** abstr., numerorum, Cic.; conjunctionis, Cic.; fidei, Liv.; vinculis propinquitatis conjunctus, Cic.; vincula judiciorum, Cic.

Vindēlicī -ōrum, m. a German people north of Rhaetia, south of the Danube, with a capital Augusta Vindelicorum, now Augsburg.

vindēmia -ae, f. (vinum and demo), the vintage. **I.** **A.** Lit., Plin. **B.** Meton., grapes, wine, Verg. **II.** Transf., harvest, ingathering; clearance, Plin.

vindēmīator -ōris, m. (vindemia), a vintager. **I.** Lit., Hor. **II.** Transf., a star in the constellation Virgo, Ov.

vindēmīo, l. (vindemia), to gather the vintage, Plin.

vindēmīōla -ae, f. (dim. of vindemia), a little vintage; meton., omnes meas vindēmīolas reservo, income, Cic.

vindex -icis, c. (vindico). **I.** one who lays claim to or protects, a surety, guarantor, protector, defender, deliverer, vindicator; **a.** of a surety, Cic.; **b.** a protector; aeris alieni, a protector of creditors, Cic.; injuriae, against wrong, Liv. **II.** an avenger, revenger, punisher; conjurationis, Cic.

vindicatio -ōnis, f. (vindico), a defending, protecting, avenging, Cic.

vindicīae -arum, f. (vindico), a making a legal claim to a thing in presence of the praetor; injustis vindiciis ac sacramentis petere aliquid, Cic.; ni Aprius vindicias ab libertate in servitutum dederit, has adjudged a free person to be a slave, Liv.

vindico, l. (vim dico, to threaten force). **I.** to make a legal claim for something, to claim. **A.** Lit., sponsam in libertatem, Liv. **B.** Transf., **1.** to lay claim to, to claim, arrogate, assume, appropriate; Chii suum (Homerum) vindicant, Cic.; decus belli ad se, Liv.; partem aliquam sibi quisque vindicat, Cic.; **2.** a, to set free, liberate, deliver; vindicare rem populi in libertatem, Cic.; te ab eo vindico et libero, Cic.; **b.** to protect, preserve; libertatem, Caes.; aliquem a verberibus, Cic. **II.** to avenge, punish, take vengeance on. **A.** Lit., acerrime maleficia, Cic.; in cives militesque nostros, Cic. **B.** Transf., Gracchi conatus perditos, Cic.

vindicta -ae, f. (vindico). **I.** the rod with which the praetor touched the slave who was to be manumitted, a manumission staff; si neque censu neque vindicta neque testamento liber factus est, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** deliverance; vindicta invisaе huius vitae, Liv. **B.** vengeance, punishment; legis severae, Ov.

vinēa, v. vineus.

vinēaticus -a -um (vinea), belonging to or relating to vines, Cato.

vinētum -i, n. (vinum), a vineyard, Cic.

vinēus -a -um (vinum), of or belonging to wine. Subst., **vinēa** -ae, f. **A.** a vineyard, Cic. **B.** Milit. t. t., a shed built (like an arbour) for sheltering besiegers, a mantlet, penthouse, Caes.

vinitor -ōris, m. (vinum), a vinedresser, Cic.

vinnūlus -a -um, sweet, charming, pleasant, Plaut.

vinolentia -ae, f. (vinolentus), wine-drinking, intoxication, Cic.

vinolentus -a -um (vinum). **I.** Gen., mixed with wine; medicamina, Cic. **II.** Esp., of persons, drunk with wine, intoxicated, Cic.; subst., vinolenti = drunkards, Cic.

vinosus -a -um (vinum), full of wine, drinking much wine, wine-bibbing; senex, Anacreon, Ov.; vinosior aetas, Ov.

vinulent . . . v. vinolent.

vinum -i, n. (connected with olvos), wine. **I.** **A.** Lit., leve, Cic.; mutatum, sour, Cic.; vini plenus, Cic.; obruere se vino, Cic.; plur., vina = kinds of wine, Cic. **B.** Meton., **a.** the grape; **b.** wine = wine-drinking; vino lustrisque confectus, Cic.; in vino ridere, Cic. **II.** Transf., wine made from fruit, Plin.

viocūrus -i, m. (via and curo), an overseer of roads, Varr.

viola -ae, f. (cor). **I.** a violet; pallens, Verg.; collect, an tu me in viola putabas aut in rosa dicere? on beds of violets or roses? Cic. **II.** Meton., the colour of the violet, violet; tinctus violā pallor amantium, Hor.

violābilis -e (violo), that may or can be injured; cor, Ov.; numen, Verg.

violāceus -a -um (viola), violet-coloured, Nep.

violārium -li, n. (viola), a bed of violets, Verg.

violārius -li, m. (viola), one who dyes violet, Plaut.

violatio -ōnis, f. (violo), an injury, violation, profanation; templi, Liv.

violator -ōris, m. (violo), an injurer, violator, profaner; templi, Ov.; gentium juris, Liv.

violens -entis (vis), vehement, violent, furious; Aulidus, Hor.

violenter, adv. (violens), violently, impetuously, vehemently; aliquem accusare, Liv.

violentia -ae, f. (violentus), violence, vehemence, impetuosity; hominis, Cic.; fortunae, Sall.

violentus -a -um (vis), violent, vehement, furious, impetuous; ingenium, Cic.; ira, Ov.; violentior eurus, Verg.; violentissimae tempestates, Cic.

violo, l. (vis), to treat with violence, violate, injure; **a.** urbem, to plunder, Liv.; fines, to lay waste, Cic.; ebur sanguineo ostro, to dye blood-red, Verg.; **b.** morally, to profane, dishonour; loca religiosa, Cic.; jus, Cic.; amicitiam, Cic.

vīpera -ae, f. (perhaps for vivipara, from vivus and pario, bearing the young alive). **I.** a viper, Plin.; prov., in sinu atque delictis viperam illam venenatam et pestiferam habere, to nourish a snake in one's bosom, Cic.; as a word of abuse, viper, Juv. **II.** Transf., in general, a snake, serpent, adder, Verg.

vīperēus -a -um (vipera). **I.** of a viper or a snake; dentes, Ov.; anima, poisonous breath, Verg. **II.** having snakes; monstrum, the snake-haired Medusa head, Ov.; canis, Cerberus, Ov.; sorores, the Furies, with snakes on their heads, Ov.

vīperīnus -a -um (vipera), of or relating to a viper or snake; sanguis, Hor.

vipio -ōnis, m. a kind of small crane, Plin.

vīr, vīri, m. a man, male person. **I.** Gen., de viro factus femina, Ov. **II.** Esp., **A.** a full-grown man, a man of mature age (opp. puer), Ov. **B.** a husband; in viro suo Socrate, Cic.; transf., of animals, vir gregis ipse capr, Verg. **C.** Emphat., a man of character, courage, spirit; tulit dolorem

ut vir, Cic. **D.** Milit. t. t. = soldier, gen. plur., soldiers, or opp. to cavalry = foot-soldiers; equites virique, Liv. **E.** Used for is or ille, auctoritas viri moverat, Liv. **F.** a single man, an individual; in such a phrase as vir virum legit, each singles out his opponent, Verg. **G.** Plur., viri, poet. transf. = homines, men, mortals, as opp. to gods. **H.** Meton., virility, Cat. (genit. plur., often virum).

virāgo -inis, f. (virgo), a man-like woman, female warrior, heroine; of Pallas, bello metuenda virago, Ov.; Juturna virago, Verg.

Virbius -ii, m. (said to be from vir and bis), the name of Hippolytus after he was restored to life; also of his son, Verg.

virectum (virētum) -i, n. (*virex from vireo), greensward, turf; plur., virecta nemorum, glades, Verg.

virens, p. adj. (from vireo). **I.** green; agellus, Hor. **II.** Fig., blooming, youthful; puella, Hor.

1. **virēo**, 2. to be green. **I.** Lit., arbores et vita virent, Cic. **II.** Fig., to be blooming, vigorous, healthy, fresh, youthful; virebat integris sensibus, Liv.

2. **virēo** -ōnis, m. a kind of bird, perhaps the green-finch, Plin.

vires -ium, f., v. vis.

viresco, 3. (inchoat. of vireo), to grow green, become green; injussa virescunt gramina, Verg.

virētum = virectum (q.v.).

virga -ae, f. (vireo). **I.** a thin green twig, bough; turea, Verg.; viscata, a limed twig, Ov. **II.** Meton., **A.** 1, a slip for planting, Ov.; **2.** a rod for inflicting stripes, Plaut.; esp., plur., virgae, the rods of which the victors' fasces were formed; aliquem virgis caedere, Cic.; sing. collect., for the fasces, Ov.; **3.** a broom, Ov.; **4.** a magic wand; esp. of Mercury, Ov., Verg. **B.** Of things resembling a rod or twig, 1, virgae, the stalks of the flax plant, Plin.; **2.** a streak, stripe of colour on clothes; purpureis tingit sua corpora virgis, Ov.

virgator -ōris, m. (virga), one who beats with rods, Plaut.

virgātus -a -um (virga), 1, made of twigs or osiers, Cat.; **2.** striped; sagula, Verg.

virgētum -i, n. (virga), an osier-bed, thicket of brushwood, Cic.

virgēus -a -um (virga), made of twigs or rods; flamma, of burning twigs, Verg.

virgīdēmīa -ae, f. (formed in jest from analogy with vindemia), a rod-harvest, i.e., a good beating, Plaut.

Virgilius = Vergilius (q.v.).

virginālis -e (virgo), of or belonging to a virgin, maidenly; habitus, vestitus, Cic.

virginārius = virginalis (q.v.).

virginēus -a -um (virgo), of or belonging to a virgin, maidenly; favilla, ashes of a dead maiden, Ov.; rubor, Verg.; aqua or liquor, the stream Virgo, v. Virgo, Ov.

virginitas -ātis, f. (virgo), virginity, Cic.

Virginis = Verginius (q.v.).

virgo -inis, f. (root VARG, whence ὄργη). **I.** a maiden, virgin; **1.** lit., Cic.; Saturnia, Vesta, Ov.; Phoebea, the laurel-tree into which Daphne was turned, Ov.; virgo = Astraea, Verg.; dea, Diana, Ov.; virginis aequor, the Hellespont, Ov.; virgo vestalis or simply virgo, Cic.; **2.** transf., of animals, Plin.; **3.** meton., a, the constellation Virgo, Cic. poet.; b, Aqua Virgo, or simply Virgo, a stream of water brought to Rome in an aqueduct by M. Agrippa, the source of which was said to

have been discovered by a maiden. **II.** a young woman; a, unmarried, Ov.; b, married, a young wife, Verg.

virgūla -ae, f. (dim. of virga). **I.** a little twig, a little bough, Nep. **II.** Meton., a rod, staff; **1.** gen., virgūla stantem circumscribere, Cic.; **2.** esp., a, virga divina, a magic staff, Cic.; b, censoria, a critical mark that the passage marked is not genuine, Quint.

virgūlatus -a -um (virgula), striped, Plin.

virgultum -i, n. (for virguletum from virgula). **I.** a thicket, copse, brushwood; gen. plur., Liv., Caes. **II.** a slip for planting, Lucr., Verg.

virguncūla -ae, f. (dim. of virgo), a young virgin, little girl, Sen.

virīae -ārium, f. (vir), armlets, bracelets, Plin.

Virīathus (Virīātus) -i, m. a brave Lusitanian, who commanded his countrymen in their war against the Romans.

virīdārium (virīdiārium) -ii, n. (viridis), a pleasure-garden; plur., viridaria, Cic.

virīdicātus -a -am (viridis), made green, green, Cic. (?)

viridis -e (vireo), green (in all its shades), grass-green, pea-green, sea-green. **I.** Lit., **A.** Adj., ripa, Cic.; Venafrum, rich in olive-trees, Hor.; esp., of the colour of the sea, or of water, or of what is found in it, of the nymphs, etc.; Mincius, Verg.; comae Nereidum, Ov. **B.** Subst., **viride** -is, n. **1.** green, the colour green, Plin.; **2.** a green growth, the green of grass or trees; esp., of young corn, Liv.; plur., **viridia** -ium, n. green trees or herbs, Sen. **II.** Transf., of age, fresh, young, blooming, vigorous; juvena, Verg.

virīditas -ātis, f. (viridis). **I.** greenness; pratorum, Cic. **II.** Fig., the freshness, bloom of youth; senectus aufert viriditatem, Cic.

virīdo, 1. (viridis). **I.** Intransit., to be green; partic., viridans, green; laurus, Verg. **II.** Transit., to make green; hence, viridari, to become green, Ov.

Virīdōmārus (Virīdōmārus) -i, m. a Gallic name; a, a leader of the Aedui, Caes.; b, a commander of the Insubres, killed by M. Claudius Marcellus, 222 B.C.

virīlis -e (vir), manly, male, virile. **I.** In relation to sex; **1.** a, stirps, Liv.; secus, male sex, Liv.; b, in grammar, masculine, Varr.; **2.** of age, adult; toga, assumed by the Roman youths in their fifteenth or sixteenth year, Cic.; **3.** in relation to the person, pars virilis, part, lot, share, duty; est aliqua pars mea virilis, Cic.; pro virili parte, to the utmost of one's ability, Liv., Cic. **II.** manly, courageous, spirited, vigorous, bold; animus, Cic.; ingenium, Sall.

virīlitas -ātis, f. (virilis), manly age, manhood; **1.** lit., Tac.; **2.** meton., virility, Tac.

virīlītēr, adv. (virilis), manfully, courageously, vigorously; aegrotare, Cic.; facere, Hor.

virīolae -ārum, f. (dim. of virīae), a small armlet, bracelet, Plin.

virīpōtens -entis (vires and potens), mighty (epithet of Jupiter), Plaut.

virītim, adv. (vir). **I.** man by man, individually; agros viritim dividere civibus, Cic. **II.** Transf., singly, separately, especially; viritim commonefacere beneficii sui, Sall.

Viromandūi (Vēromandi) -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Belgica, east of the Atrebatēs, south of the Nervii.

virōsus -a -um (virus), stinking, fetid; caetorea, Verg.

virtus -ūtis, f. (vir), manly excellence. **I.** **A.** Gen., 1, lit., excellence, capacity, worth, virtue; animi, corporis, Cic.; 2, transf., of animals, inanimate or abstract things, characteristic excellence, goodness, worth, excellence; equi, Cic.; herbarum, Ov.; oratoriae virtutes, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, moral excellence, virtue; honesta in virtute ponuntur, Cic.; 2, valour, bravery, courage, Cic., Caes., Liv.; rei militaris, Cic.; bellandi, Cic.; plur., virtues, deeds of bravery, Tac.; 3, courage, resolution in difficulties; nisi virtute et animo restitissim, Cic.

virus -i, n. **I.** a slimy liquid, slime, Verg. **II.** **A.** poison; of snakes, Lucr., Verg.; fig., aliquis apud quem evomat virus acerbissimae suae, Cic. **B.** a harsh, bitter taste; tetrum, of salt water, Lucr.

vis (genit. sing., vis rare), acc. vim, abl. vi, plur., **vires** -ium, f. force, power, strength. **I.** **A.** Lit., 1, a, sing., celeritas et vis equorum, Cic.; fluminis, Caes.; b, plur., vires, usually applied to physical strength; vires nervique, sanguis viresque, Cic.; 2, esp., hostile force, violence; cum vi vis allata defenditur, Cic.; alicui vim afferre, Cic.; per vim, by force, Caes. **B.** Meton., 1, a large number or quantity; magna vis auri argentique, Cic.; 2, plur., vires, troops, forces; satis virum ad certamen, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, gen., intellectual and moral strength, might, power, influence; vis illa divina et virtus orationis, Cic.; 2, esp., force, nature, meaning, essence; a, in quo est omnis vis amicitiae, Cic.; b, esp., the meaning of a word; verbi, nominis, Cic.

viscōsus -a -um (viscum), smeared with bird-lime; virga, Ov.

viscēra, v. viscus.

viscērātio -ōnis, f. (viscēra), a public distribution of meat to the people, Cic.

visco, 1. (viscum), to make sticky, Juv.

viscum -i, n. (ῥῖς). **I.** mistletoe, Verg. **II.** Meton., bird-lime, Cic.

viscus -ēris, n. usually plur. **viscēra** -um, n. the inside of the body, entrails, viscera. **I.** **A.** Lit., haerentia viscere tela, Ov. **B.** Transf., the flesh; e visceribus sanguis exeat, Cic. **II.** Meton., plur., a, of persons, flesh and blood, one's own flesh = one's own child or children; diripiunt avidae viscera nostra ferae, Ov.; b, of things, (a) the inmost part of anything; viscera montis, Verg.; republicae, Cic.; (β) heart-blood = wealth, means; aerarii, Cic.

visendus -a -um, p. adj. (from viso), worthy to be seen; ornatus, Cic.; subst., **visenda** -ōrum, n. things worth seeing, Liv.

visio -ōnis, f. (video), a seeing; view. **I.** Lit., eamque esse dei visionem, ut similitudine cernatur, Cic. **II.** Meton., a, an appearance; adventicia, Cic.; b, a notion, idea; doloris, Cic.; veri et falsi, Cic.

visito, 1. (intens. of viso). **I.** to see often, Plaut. **II.** to visit; aliquem, Cic.

viso -si -sum, 3. (intens. of video), to look at carefully, behold attentively, contemplate. **I.** Lit., agros, Liv.; visendi causā venire, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., to come to see, go to see, look to, see after; aedem Minervae, Plaut.; si domi est, Ter. **B.** Esp., a, to visit, call upon; esp., a sick person, ut viderem te et viserem, Cic.; b, to visit a place; Thespias, Cic.; domum alicuius, Cic.

visulia -ae, f. a kind of vine, Plin.

visum -i, n. (video), that which is seen, an appearance, vision. **I.** Gen., Prop. **II.** Esp., **A.** an appearance in a dream, a dream; visa somniorum, Cic. **B.** As translation of Gr.

φαντασία of the Stoics, an image of an external object received through the senses, Cic.

Visurgis -is, m. a river in North Germany, the Weser.

visus -ūs, m. (video). **I.** a seeing, sight, vision, look; visu nocere, Cic.; obire omnia visu, Verg.; plur., visus effugiet tuos, Ov. **II.** Meton., a sight, appearance; hoc visu laetus, Liv.; of abstractions, visum habere quandam insigiem et illustrem, Cic.

vita -ae, f. (vivo), life. **I.** a, lit., in vita esse, to live, Cic.; vitam amittere, Cic.; vitam profundere pro aliquo, Cic.; vitam miserrimam degere, Cic.; vitam alicui adimere or auferre, Cic.; deum vitam accipere, Verg.; in vita, during my whole life, Cic.; plur., serpit per omnium vitas amicitia, Cic.; b, transf., of trees, etc., life, duration, Plin. **II.** Meton., 1, life, way of living; rustica, Cic.; 2, life = biography, Nep.; 3, life, as a term of endearment; mea vita, Cic.; 4, a soul, shade in the lower world; teneas sine corpore vitae, Verg.; 5, men living, the world, Tib.

vitābilis -e (vito), that may or ought to be shunned, Ov.

vitābundus -a -um (vito), trying to avoid, avoiding, shunning; vitābundus erumpit, Sall.; with acc., vitābundus castra hostium, Liv.

vitālis -e (vita), of or relating to life, vital, Cic.; viae, the windpipe, Ov.; subst., **ivitalia** -ium, n. vital parts, Plin.

vitālitas -ātis, f. (vitalis), life, vitality, Plin.

vitālītēr, adv. (vitalis), vitally, Lucr.

vitatio -ōnis, f. (vito), an avoiding, shunning; oculorum, lucis, urbis, fori, Cic.; doloris, Cic.

Vitellia -ae, f. a town of the Aequi in Latium, now Civitella.

Vitellius -ii, m., Aulus, the Roman emperor who succeeded Otho, notorious for his gluttony and idleness. Hence, **A. Vitellius** -a -um, belonging to Vitellius. **B. Vitellianus** -a -um, Vitellian.

vitellus -i, m. (dim. of vitulus). **I.** a little calf, as a term of endearment, Plaut. **II.** the yolk of an egg, Cic.

vitēus -a -um (vitis), of or relating to a vine; pocula, wine, Verg.

vitārium -ii, n. (vitis), a nursery of young vines, Var.

vitiatio -ōnis, f. (vitio), a defiling, ravishing, Sen.

vitiatōr -ōris, m. (vitio), a violator, ravisher, Sen.

viticūla -ae, f. (dim. of vitis), a little vine, Cic.

vitifer -fēra -fērum (vītis and fero), vine-bearing, Plin.

vitigēnus -a -um (vitis and gigno), produced from the vine; liquor, Lucr.

vitigēnus -a -um (vitis) of or relating to the vine, Plin.

vitiligo -inis, f. (vitium), a kind of cutaneous eruption, Plin.

vitilis -e (vicio), plaited, intertwined, Plin. Subst., **vitilia** -ium, n. wicker-work, Plin.

vitio, 1. (vitium), to injure, damage, corrupt, spoil, mar, vitiate. **I.** Lit., a, vitiatum aper, high, Hor.; omnem salubris amaris, Ov.; b, esp., to defile, debauch a maiden, Ter. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., to forge, falsify; senatus consulta, Liv.; comitiorum et contionum significationes, Cic. **B.** Esp. religious t.t., vitare diem, to declare a day unfit for the holding of the census, Cic.

vitiosē, adv. (vitiosus), *faulty, defective*. **I.** Lit., vitiose se habere, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *perversely, wrongly*; illud vero idem Caecilius vitiosus, Cic. **B.** Esp., *against the auguries*; ferre leges, Cic.

vitiositas -ātis, f. (vitiosus), *viciousness, wickedness*, Cic.

vitiosus -a -um (vitium), *faulty, defective, corrupt, bad*. **I.** Lit., Varr.; in fig., vitiosas partes (unsound limbs) reipublicae exsecrare, sanare, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** *defective, faulty, wrong*; suffragium, Cic.; lex, Cic.; vitiosissimus orator, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1.** *defective* = against the auguries, Cic.; consul, dictator, elected informally, Cic., Liv.; **2.** *morally corrupt, wicked*; non sunt vitiosiores, quam plerique qui, etc., Cic.; vitiosa et flagitiosa vita, Cic.

vitīs -is, f. **I.** *a vine*; **1.** lit., Cic.; **2.** meton., the centurion's staff, made of a vine-branch, Tac.; meton., the post of centurion, Juv. **II.** Transf., vitis alba, a plant, also called ampeloleuce, Ov.

vitīsator -ōris, m. (vitis and sator), one who plants vines, Verg.

vitium -ii, n. *a fault, defect, blemish, imperfection*. **I.** Lit., a, corporis, Cic.; si nihil est in parietibus aut in tecto vitii, Cic.; b, dross, in metal; ignis vitium metallis excoquit, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., *a fault, imperfection, defect*; adversum vitium castrorum, defective position, Cic.; vitia in dicente acutius quam recta videre, Cic.; omnia fere vitia vitare, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1.** *religious t.t., a defect in the auguries*; tabernaculum vitio (against the auguries) captum, Cic.; **2.** a, *a moral fault, crime, vice*; vitium fugere, Hor.; nullum ob totius vitae non dicam vitium, sed erratum, Cic.; in vitio esse, to deserve blame, Cic.; or of persons, to be to blame, Cic.; b, *a defiling, debauching a woman*, Plaut.

vito, **1.** to avoid, shun. **I.** Lit., tela, Caes.; hastas, Ov.; aspectum or oculos hominum, Cic. **II.** Fig., **A.** a, with acc., stultitiam, Cic.; suspiciones, Caes.; b, with ne and the subj., vitandum est oratori utrumque, ne aut scurrilis locus sit aut mimicus, Cic.; c, with the infin., tangere vitet scripta, Hor. **B.** to escape; casum Cic.; fugā mortem, Caes.

vitreus -a -um (vitrum), *made of glass*. **I.** **A.** Lit., hostis, a glass draughtsman, Ov. **B.** Meton., like glass, glassy, transparent, glittering; unda, Verg.; ros, Ov.; Circe, Hor. **II.** Fig., fama, glittering, Hor.

vitricus -i, m. *a stepfather*, Cic.

vitrum -i, n. **I.** glass; merces in chartis et mteis et vitro delatae, Cic. **II.** wood, a plant producing a blue dye, Caes.

Vitrūvius -ii, m., M. Vitruvius Pollio, of Verona, whose work, De Architectura Libri X, composed probably about 14 B.C., we still possess.

vitta -ae, f. *a ribbon, band, fillet*; **1.** as a binding for the head; a, for sacrificial victims, Verg.; b, of priests and priestesses, Verg.; c, of free-born women, Ov.; **2.** a band round the altar, Verg.; **3.** the fillets round the branches carried by supplicants, Verg.

vittatus -a -um (vitta), *decorated with a fillet*; capilli, Ov.

vitūla -ae, f. (vitulus), *a calf, heifer*, Verg.

vitūlinus -a -um (vitulus), *of or relating to a calf*; caruncula, Cic.; assum, roast veal, Cic. Subst., **vitulina** -ae, f. veal, Plaut.

vitūlor, **1.** dep. to celebrate a festival, be joyful, Plaut.

vitūlus -i, m. (βιῶλος). **I.** *a bull-calf*, Cic. **II.** Applied to the young of other animals, e.g.,

of a horse, Verg.; vitulus marinus, or simply vitulus, a sea-calf, Plin.

vitupērābilis -e (vitupero), *blamable*, Cic.

vitupērātio -ōnis, f. (vitupero), *a blaming, scolding, vituperation*; in vituperationem venire, or adduci, or cadere, or subire vituperationem, Cic.; meton., that which is blamable, blamable conduct, Cic.

vitupērator -ōris, m. (vitupero), *a blamer, vituperator*; mei, Cic.; philosophiae, Cic.

vitupēro, **1.** (vitium and paro), *to blame, scold, censure, vituperate*; consilium, Cic.; aliquid, Cic.

vivācitas -ātis, f. (vivax), *length of life, longevity*, Plin.

vivārium -ii, n. (vivus), *a place where living animals are kept, a park, warren, preserve, a fish-pond*, Plin.; fig., exsiliant senes, quos in vivaria mittant, allure by presents, Hor.

vivātus -a -um (vivus), *lively, vivid*, Lucr.

vivax -ācis (vivo). **I.** a, *long-lived*; phoenix, Ov.; b, *lasting, enduring*; oliva, Verg. **II.** a, *lively, vigorous*; sulfura, inflammable, Ov.; b, *brisk, vivacious*, Quint.

viverra -ae, f. *a ferret*, Plin.

vivesco (vivisco), vixi, **3.** (vivo). **I.** to begin to live, Plin. **II.** to be lively, vigorous, Lucr.

viduus -a -um (vivo). **I.** showing signs of life, animated; a, lit., gemma, Ov.; b, transf., of pictures and statues, life-like, true to life; signa, Prop. **II.** full of life, lively, vigorous; senectus, Tac.; virtus, Verg.

vivirādix -icis, f. (vivus and radix), *a cutting which has a root, a layer*, Cic.

vivisco = vivesco (q.v.).

vivo, vixi, victum, **3.** (βίωω), *to live, be alive*.

I. Lit., **A.** Gen., a, of persons, ad summam senectutem, Cic.; annum, a year, Ov.; with cognate acc., vitam tutiorem, Cic.; vivere de lucro, to owe one's life to the favour of another, Cic.; si vivo, or si vivam, if I live (in threats), Ter.; ita vivam, as true as I live, Cic.; ne vivam, may I die if, etc., Cic.; b, transf., (a) of plants, to live; vivit vitis, Cic.; (β) of fire, to burn; cinis vivet, Ov. **B.** **1.** to live = to enjoy life; vivamus, mea Lesbia, Cat.; quando vivemus, have leisure, Cic.; nō vive, vivite, in saying good-bye, farewell, Hor., Verg.; **2.** to last, continue; vivunt scripta, Ov.; eius mihi vivit auctoritas, Cic. **II.** Meton., **1.** a, to live on anything; lacte atque pecore, Caes.; b, to pass one's life, live; vivere cum timore, Cic.; in litteris, Cic.; in paupertate, Cic.; with double nom., vivo miserimus, Cic.; **2.** to live with some one or at some place; a, to live, to find oneself, to stay; vixit Syracusis, Cic.; b, to live with some one, to live in the company of; cum aliquo valde familiariter, Cic.

vivus -a -um (vivo), *alive, living*. **I.** Adj., **A.** Lit., aliquem vivum capere, Liv.; patrem et filium vivos comburere, Cic.; frangetis impetum vivi, while he is alive, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** living, belonging to a living person; vox, Cic.; calor, Ov.; **2.** seeming to live, true to life, life-like; vivos ducent de marmore vultus, Verg.; **3.** of plants, living; arundo, Ov.; **4.** living, lasting, natural, lively; flumen, running water, Verg., Liv.; lucerna, burning, Hor.; ros, fresh, Ov.; sulfur, natural, Liv. **II.** Subst., **vivum** -i, n. that which is alive, the flesh with life and feeling; calor ad vivum adveniens, Liv.; neque id ad vivum resco, cut to the quick, i.e., not take it in too literal a sense, Cic.; de vivo detrudere (resecare), to take away from the capital, Cic.

vix, adv. (connected with vis, as Gr. *μῶν* with *μῶς*, thus orig. with effort). **I.** Gen., with effort, scarcely; *vix teneor quin accurram*, Cic. **II.** Esp. a, with quum or (poet.) et, and (poet.) without quum, scarcely . . . when; *vix erat hoc plane imperatū, quum illum spoliātum stipatūque lictoribus videres*, Cic.; *vix inopina quies laxaverat artus*, et, etc., Verg.; **b**, without quum or et, *vix proram attigerat, rumpit Saturnia fanem*, Verg.; **c**, strengthened with dum, gen., *vixdum* (in one word), hardly, yet; *vixdum coetu nostro dimisso*, Cic.; **d**, strengthened by tandem, only just; *vix tandem legi literas*, Cic.

vixdum, v. vix, **II.** c.

vocabūlum -i, n. (voco), the name, appellation of anything. **I.** Lit., a, res summa nomen et proprium vocabulum non habet, Cic.; **b**, a name peculiar to any person or thing; cui (oppido) women inditum e vocabulo ipsius, Tac.; **c**, grammat. t.t., a noun substantive, Varr. **II.** a, *præterit*, Tac.

vocālis -e (vox), uttering sounds, vocal, resounding, singing. **I.** Adj., carmen, Ov.; Orpheus, Hor.; ne quem vocalem præterisse videatur, (any one with a good voice, Cic. **II.** Subst., **vocālis** -is, f. (sc. littera), a vowel, Cic.

vocālitās -ātis, f. (vocalis), harmony, euphony, Quint.

vocāmen -inis, n. (voco), a name, appellation, Luer.

Vocātes -ium, m. a people in Aquitanian Gaul, now Bazadois.

vocatio -ōnis, f. (voco), **I.**, a summoning before a court of law, Varr.; **2**, an invitation to dinner, Cat.

vocātor -ōris, m. (voco), an inviter, Plin.

vocātus -ūs, m. (voco). **I.** a calling, summoning, invocation; plur., *vocatus mei*, Verg. **II.** an inviting, invitation, e.g., to a sitting of the senate, Cic.

vociferatio -ōnis, f. (vociferor), a loud shouting, vociferation, Cic.

vociferātus -ūs, m. = vociferatio (q.v.).

vocifero, 1. = vociferor; pass. impers., *vociferatur fortiter*, Liv.

vociferor, 1. dep. (vox and fero), to cry loudly, shout, vociferate; palam, Cic.; talia, Verg.; with acc. and infin., quod vociferabare decem milia talentū Gabinio esse promissa, Cic.; with interrog. sent., *vociferari Decius*, quo fugerent, Liv.; with de and the abl., de superbia patrum, Liv.

vocifico, 1. (vox and facio), to shout aloud, Varr.

vocito, 1. (intens. of voco). **I.** to be accustomed to name, to be wont to call; has Graeci stellas Hyadas vocitare suerunt, Cic. **II.** to shout loudly, Tac.

voco, 1. (vox), to call, summon. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., 1, *Dumnorigem ad se*, Caes., aliquem in contionem, Cic.; **2**, to call upon, invoke; deos, Hor. **B.** Esp., 1, to summon before a court of law; aliquem in ius, Cic.; **2**, to invite to dinner, etc.; ad cenam, Cic.; **3**, to call forth, to provoke, hostem, Verg., Tac.; **4**, to call, name, designate; aliquem alio nomine, Cic.; patrioque vocat de nomine mensem, Ov. **II.** Transf., to bring, put, place in any state or condition; ne me apud milites in invidiam voces, Cic.; ad calculos amicitiam, Cic.; in dubium, to call in question, Cic.; aliquem in partem, Cic.

Vocentii -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Narbonensis, on the left bank of the Rhone.

vocula -ae, f. (dim. of vox). **I.** a low, weak

voice, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, a low tone in singing or speaking; falsae vocalae, Cic.; **2**, contemptuously, a little petty speech; incurrere in vocalae malevolorum, Cic.; a petty speech, Cic.

vōla -ae, f. the hollow of the hand or foot, Plin.

vōlaema, v. volemum.

Vōlāterrae -ārum f. an old town in Etruria, now Volterra. Hence, **Vōlāterrānus** -a -um, of Volaterrae; Vada, a port in the district of Volaterrae, now Torre di Vado; plur. subst., **Vōlāterrāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Volaterrae.

vōlāticus -a -um (2. volo). **I.** having wings, winged; a, flying, Plaut.; **b**, flying here and there; illius furentes ac volatici impetus, Cic. **II.** Fig., fleeting, flighty, inconstant; Academia, Cic.

vōlātilis -e (2. volo). **I.** having wings, winged; bestiae, Cic.; puer, Cupid., Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, swift, rapid; ferrum, Verg.; **2**, fleeting, transitory; aetas, Ov.

vōlātūra -ae, f. (2. volo), a flight, Varr.

vōlātus -ūs, m. (2. volo), a flying, flight, Cic.

Volcae -ārum, m. a people in Gallia Narbonensis.

vōlēmum pirum, gen. plur., volema pira, a kind of pears, large enough to fill the hollow of the hand (vola), Verg.

vōlens -entis, p. adj. (from 1. volo). **I.** willing, voluntary, Sall., Verg. **II.** favourable, inclined to, Liv., Sall.; dis volentibus, by the help of the gods, Sall., volentia alicui, favourable tidings or events, Sall.

vōlgīolus -i, in a garden tool for smoothing beds, Plin.

volgo, vulgus = vulgo, vulgus (q.v.).

vōlito, 1. (intens. of volo). **I.** to fly about, to fly to and fro, to flit, to flutter. **A.** Lit., a, of birds, Cic., Liv.; **b**, of things, hic aliae (stellae) volitant, Cic. **B.** Fig., to fly round; a, of the soul, Cic.; **b**, of men with immoderate wishes, to soar; homo volitans gloriae cupiditate, Cic. **II.** Transf., to fly round about, hasten about; 1, lit., cum gladiis toto foro, Cic.; **2**, fig., to show oneself or itself; quum illa conjuratio palam volitaret, Cic.

vōlnéro = vulnero (q.v.).

1. vōlo, vōlūi, velle (root VOL, Gr. BOA, whence βούλομαι), to be willing, to wish. **I.** Gen., 1, a, with acc. and infin., *vōlui id quidem efficere*, Cic.; volo scire, velle scire, I should like to know, Cic.; **b**, with acc. and infin., *judicem me esse, non doctorem volo*, Cic.; **c**, with nom. and infin., *ovo, d, with neut. acc., faciam, quod vultis*, Cic.; num quid vellet, Liv.; **e**, with ut and the subj., *volo, ut respondeas*, Cic.; **f**, with the subj. alone, visne hoc primum videamus? Cic.; **g**, absol., *velit nolit scire difficile est, whether he wishes or does not*, Cic.; **si vis**, and contracted *sis*, sultis, parenthet., refer animū, sis, ad veritatem, Cic.; **2**, velle aliquem, to wish to speak with; centuriones trium cohortium me velle postidie, Cic.; **3**, bene (male) alicui, to wish well or ill to, Plaut.; **4**, aliquid alicuius causā, to wish something good to some one; valde eius causā volo, Cic.; **5**, quid sibi vult (res), what is the meaning of; quid ergo illae sibi statuæ equestres inauratae vult, Cic. **II.** 1, Polit. t. t., to will, choose, ordain; majores de singulis magistratibus bis vos sententiam ferre voluerunt, Cic.; **2**, to think, be of opinion, mean; vultis omnia evenire fato, Cic.; **3**, foll. by quam (like Gr. βούλομαι ἤ, to prefer), malae rei se quam nullius, turbarum ac seditionum duces esse volunt, Liv. (contr., vin = visne, sis = si vis, sultis = si vultis).

2. vōlo, 1. to fly. **I. Lit.**, Cic.; partic. subst., volantes -ium, f. (sc. bestiae), flying creatures, birds, Verg. **II. Transf.**, to move rapidly, to fly; currus, Verg.; fulmina, Lucr.; aetas, Cic.

3. vōlo -ōnis, m. (1. volo), a volunteer; plur., volones, the slaves who were bought at the public expense to serve as soldiers after the battle of Cannae, each of them being asked "velletne militare," Liv.

Volsci (Vulsci) -ōrum, m. a people in Latium, on both banks of the Liris, in modern Campagna di Roma and Terra di Lavoro. Hence, **Volscus** -a -um, Volscian.

volscella -ae, f. a pair of tweezers or pincers, Mart.

Volsinī (Vulsinī) -ōrum, m. a town in Etruria, now Bolsena. Hence, **Volsiniensis** -e, Volsinian; plur. subst., **Volsinienses** -um, m. the Volsinians.

volsus -a -um, v. vello.

Voltinīus -a -um, Voltinian; tribus, a Roman tribe. Hence, **Voltinienses** -um, m. citizens of the Voltinian tribe.

Volturna -ae, f. the goddess of the twelve allied Etruscan states.

volutur = vultur (q.v.)

Voltumnus = Voltumnus (q.v.)

volutus = vultus (q.v.)

vōlūbills -e (volvo), rolling, revolving, turning round, twisting round. **I. Lit.**, buxum, a top, Verg.; caelum, Cic. **II. Fig.**, a, of fortune, changeable, inconstant; fortuna, Cic.; b, of discourse, rapid, fluent; Appli Claudii volubills erat oratio, Cic.

vōlūbilitas -ātis, f. (volubilis), revolving motion, revolution. **I. Lit.**, mundi, Cic. **II. Fig.**, a, vicissitude, inconstancy; fortunae, Cic.; b, flow of discourse, fluency; verborum, Cic.; linguae, Cic.

vōlūbiliter, adv. (volubilis), fluently; funditur numerose et volubiliter oratio, Cic.

vōlūcer, vōlūcris, vōlūcere (2. volo), flying, winged. **I. A. Lit.**, 1, adj., angues, Cic.; deus or puer, Cupid, Ov.; bestiae volucres, birds, Cic.; 2, subst., vōlūcris -is, f. (sc. bestia), a bird, Cic. **B. Transf.**, applied to an object in rapid motion, swift; lumen, Lucr.; funi, Verg.; sagitta, Verg.; nuntius, Cic. **II. Fig.**, 1, gen., quick, fleet; nihil est tam volucere quam maledictum, Cic.; 2, fleeting, transitory; fortuna, Cic. (genit. plur., gen. volūcerum).

vōlūcera -ae, f. and vōlūcere -is, n. (volvo), a caterpillar found on vine-leaves, Plin.

vōlūcris -is, f., v. volucer.

vōlūmen -inis, n. (volvo), anything rolled up. **I. 1**, a book, roll, writing; volumen plenum querelae, Cic.; plur., volumina selectarum epistolarum, Cic.; 2, esp., a part of a larger work, a book, Nep.; mutatae ter quinquē volumina formae, the fifteen books of the Metamorphoses, Ov. **II. A. roll**, wreath, whirl, fold; anguis sinuat immensa volumine terga, Verg.

vōlūtārius -a -um (voluntas), voluntary. **A. Subject.**, a person who does something of his own accord; procurator, Cic.; auxilia sociorum, Cic.; milites, volunteers, Caes.; plur. subst., vōlūtārīi -ōrum, m. volunteers, Caes. **B. Object.**, that which happens of one's own free will; mors, suicide, Cic.; deditio, Liv.

vōluntas -ātis, f. (1. volo), will, wish, inclination. **I. Lit.**, A. Gen., 1, me conformo ad eius voluntatem, Cic.; 2, free will; ego voluntatem tibi profecto emetiar, Cic.; voluntate, of one's own free will; mea voluntate concedam,

willingly, Cic.; 3, good disposition; confusus municipiorum voluntatibus, Caes.; 4, desire, wish; ambitiosis voluntatibus cedere, Cic.; 5, aim, purpose; hanc mentem voluntatemque suscepit, Cic. **B. 1**, inclination, wishing well to; mutua, Cic.; 2, a last will, testament; testamenta et voluntas mortuorum, Cic. **II. Transf.**, meaning, sense, signification of words, Quint.

vōlup, adv. (shortened from volupe, from 1. volo), agreeably, delightfully, pleasantly, Plant.

vōluptābills -e (voluptas), giving pleasure, pleasant, Plant.

vōluptārius -a -um (voluptas), relating to pleasure, esp., to sensual pleasure. **I. Act.**, a, causing pleasure; possessiones, simply for pleasure, Cic.; b, relating to pleasure; disputatio, Cic. **II. Pass.**, a, devoted or given to pleasure, sensual; esp. of the Epicureans as opp. to the Stoics, homo (of Epicurus), Cic.; b, capable of pleasure; gustatus est sensus ex omnibus maxime voluptariis, Cic.

vōluptas -ātis, f. (volup), pleasure, delight, in a good or bad sense. **I. Lit.**, voluptate capi, Cic.; alieni voluptati esse, Cic.; voluptatibus frui, Cic.; in a bad sense, voluptates corporis, sensual pleasures, Cic.; voluptate liquescere, Cic. **II. Meton.**, 1, voluptates, public shows, Cic.; 2, of persons, as a term of endearment, care puer, mea sera et sola voluptas, Verg.; (genit. plur., gen. voluptatum, but also voluptatium).

vōluptōsus -a -um (voluptas), full of pleasure, delightful, Quint.

vōlūtābrum -i, n. (voluto), a place where pigs roll, slough, Verg.

vōlūtābundus -a -um (voluto), rolling, wallowing; in voluptatibus, Cic.

vōlūtatio -ōnis, f. (voluto). **I. A. rolling about**, wallowing, Cic. **II. Fig.**, 1, disquiet; animi, Sen.; 2, vicissitude, inconstancy; rerum humanarum, Sen.

vōlūtātus -ūs, m. (voluto), a wallowing, Plin.

vōlūto, 1. (intens. of volvo), to roll round, tumble about. **I. Lit.**, se in pulvere, Elin.; ne fluxā habēnā volūtū in iactu glans, Liv.; partic., volutans, reflex., rolling oneself; volutans pedibus, throwing himself at the feet of, etc., Verg. **II. Fig.**, 1, gen., middle, volutari, to roll, i.e., to be in; in omni genere flagitiorum, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to spread abroad, give forth; vocem per atria, Verg.; vocem volutant littora, echo back, Verg.; b, to turn over in the mind, revolve, consider; condiciones cum amicis, Liv.; nihil unquam nisi sempiternum et divinum animo, Cic.; c, to busy, occupy; animus saepe iis tacitis cogitationibus, Liv.; in veteribus scriptis studiosae et multum volutatum esse, Cic.

volva -ae, f. (volvo). **I. A. covering**, husk, shell, Plin. **II. the womb**, esp., a sow's womb, a favourite delicacy among the Romans, Hor.

volvo, volvi, vōlūtum, 3. to roll, revolve, turn round, twist round. **I. Lit.**, A. Gen., a, of living beings, molem, Verg.; oculos huc illic, Verg.; pass., volvi, as middle, to roll; curra, from a chariot, Verg.; esp., to roll to the ground, of those fallen in battle, humi, arvis, Verg.; b, of things, such as rivers, saxa glareosa, Liv.; of the wind, ignem ad fastigia summa, Verg.; reflex., se volvere, or simply volvere, or middle, volvi, to roll round, eddy, turn round; si qui volvuntur stellarum cursus sempiterni, Cic.; of tears, lacrimae volvuntur inanes, Verg. **B. Esp.**, 1, to unroll a roll, to read; libros Catonis, Cic.; 2, to roll along, roll away; flumen pecus et domos volvens unā, Hor.; 3, meton., orbem, to form a circle (of men), Liv. **II. Fig.**, A. Gen.,

a, of orators whose words flow without stopping, celeriter verba, Cic.; **b**, of time, to make to roll round; pronos volvere menses (of the moon-goddess), Hor.; tot casus = to experience, Verg.; middle, of time or of events, to roll round; ut idem in singulos annos orbis volveretur, Liv.; partic. volvens, reflex., rolling round; volvens annus, Ov.; volventibus annis, in the course of years, Verg.; **c**, to fix or determine fate; volvit vices (of Jupiter), Verg.; sic volvere Pareas, Verg. **B. Esp.**, 1, **a**, to toss about in the mind, to have, entertain; ingentes jam diu iras eum in pectore volvere, Liv.; **b**, to busy oneself with a thought, reflect on, consider, ponder over; bellum in animo, Liv.; **2**, = revolvere, to go over again; veterum monumenta virorum, Verg.

vōmer -ēris, m. a ploughshare, Cic.

vōmica -ae, f. an ulcer, sore, boil. **I. Lit.**, Cic. **II. Fig.**, a plague, curse (of men), ap. Liv.

vōmis -ēris, m. = vomer (q.v.).

vōmītio -ōnis, f. (vomo). **I. a vomiting**, throwing up; vomitione alvos curare, Cic. **II. Meton.**, that which is thrown up, a vomit, Plin.

vōmīto, 1. (intens. of vomo), to vomit, Sen.

vōmītor -ōris, m. (vomo), one who vomits, Sen.

vōmītorius -a -um (vomitor), provoking vomiting, Plin.

vōmītus -ūs, m. (vomo). **I. a vomiting**, Plin. **II. Meton.**, that which is vomited, a vomit, Plin.

vōmo -ūi -itum, 1. (connected with ἐμέω). **I. Intransit.**, to vomit, Cic. **II. Trans.**, to vomit forth, throw up, give forth; animam, Verg.; flammam, Verg.; pass. impers., ab hora tertia bibebatur, ludebatur, vomebatur, Cic.

vōracitas -ātis, f. (vorax), voracity, gluttony, Plin.

vōrāginōsus -a -um (vorago), full of chasms, pits, Auct. b. Hisp.

vōragō -inis, f. (voro), a pit, chasm, abyss. **I. Lit.**, in the earth, Liv.; in water, an abyss, eddy, gulf, whirlpool; summersus equus voraginibus, Cic. **II. Trans.**, ventris, Ov.; gurgis et vorago patrimonii, spendithrift, Cic.

vōrax -ācis (voro), gluttonous, voracious; Charybdis, Cic.; ignis voracior, Ov.

vōro, 1. (connected with βρώω, whence βιβρώσκω and βόρᾱ), to eat greedily, swallow whole, devour, consume. **I. Lit.**, Cic. **II. Trans.**, **A. Gen.**, to devour, suck in; Charybdis vorat carinas, Ov.; illam (puppin = navem) rapidus vorat aequore vortex, Verg. **B. Esp.**, 1, of property, to squander, dissipate, Plin.; **2**, to read eagerly, devour; litteras, literature, Cic.

vors ... **v. vōrs** ...

vort ... **v. v. vort** ...

vōs, ye, v. tu.

vōtīvus -a -ūm (votum), of or relating to a vow, votive, vowed; ludi, Cic.; juvenca, Hor.

vōtum -i, n. (voveo). **I. a vow. A. Gen.**, 1, lit., vota debere diis, Cic.; vota nuncupare or suscipere or concipere, Cic.; vota facere, Cic.; **2**, meton., a, a prayer, Ov.; **b**, that which is vowed; spolia hostium, Vulcano votum, Liv. **B. Esp.**, the vows made on the 3rd of January every year by the chief magistrates for the good health of the emperor, Tac. **II. a wish, desire**; vota facere, to wish, Cic.; hoc erat in votis, this was what I wished, Hor.; voti potens, having gained his wish, Ov.

vōvēo, vōvi, vōtum, 2. **I. to vow, promise to a god**; decumam Herculi, Cic.; aedem, Liv.;

with fut. infin., vovisse dicitur nam se deo daturum, Cic. **II. to wish**; elige, quid voveas, Ov.

vox, vōcis, f. (root VOC, perhaps connected with ὠψ), the voice of a person speaking, calling, or singing. **I. Lit.**, 1, vōcis contentio et remissio, Cic.; vocem attenuare, to make one's voice like a woman's, Cic.; of the cry of animals, boum, Verg.; **2**, = pronunciation; rustica vox et agrestis quosdam delectat, Cla. **II. Meton.**, **A. sound, tone**, of the voice or of a musical instrument, vōcum gravitate et cantibus pelli vehementius, Cic.; septem discrimina vōcum = the lyre with seven strings, Verg. **B. a word, utterance, discourse**; **a**, haec te vox non perculit! Cic.; carpi nestrorum militum vōcibus, Caes.; **b**, a command; consulum vōci atque imperio non obediēre, Cic.; **c**, a formula, decision, sentence; extremi ac difficillimi temporis vōcem illam consulem mittere coegistis, Cic.; **d**, a formula, a magic incantation; vōces Marsae, Hor. **C. = sermo, language**; Graja scierit sive Latina voce loqui, Cic. **D. accent, tone**; in omni verbo posuit acutam vōcem, Cic.

Vulcānus (Volcānus) -i, m. (root VULC; VOLC = FULC, lit. the shining one), Vulcan, the god of fire, son of Jupiter and Juno, husband of Venus, who made the weapons, thunder-bolts, etc., of the gods, Cic.; insula Vulcani (Ἡφαίστου νῆσος), the island of Vulcan, the most southern of the Lipari islands, now Vulcanello; plur., insulae Vulcani, the Lipari islands; appell., fire; Vulcanum navibus effiant, Ov. Hence, **A. Vulcānius** -a -um, Vulcanian; acies, fire, Verg.; Lemnos, sacrae to Vulcan, Ov.; Vulcaniis armis, with irresistible weapons, Cic. **B. Vulcanālis** -e, belonging to Vulcan; subst., Vulcanālia -ōrum, n. the annual festival of Vulcan, on the 23rd of August.

vulgāris -e (vulgus), common, ordinary, usual, vulgar; hominum consuetudo, Cic.; opinio, Cic.; subst., **vulgaria** -ium, n. that which is common; anteponantur rara vulgaribus, Cic.

vulgārīter, adv. (vulgaris), commonly, vulgarly, Plin.

vulgātus -a -um, p. adj. (from 1. vulgo). **I. common, prostituted**, Liv. **II. Esp.**, generally known, well known; vulgatio fama est, with acc. and infin., Liv.

vulgīvāgus -a -um (vulgus and vagor), wandering, vagrant, Lucr.

1. **vulgo (volgo)**, 1. (vulgus), to make common to all, to communicate, make accessible to all. **I. a**, quum consulatum vulgari viderent, Liv.; munus vulgatum ab civibus esse in socios, Liv.; quae navis in flumine publico tam vulgata omnibus quam istius aetas, Cic.; **b**, to communicate a disease; vulgati contactu hi homines morbi, Liv.; **c**, to publish a book; carmina, Tac. **II. to spread abroad by discourse, to divulge, make generally known**; famam interfecti regis, Liv.

2. **vulgō (volgō)**, adv. (lit. abl. of vulgus), commonly, generally, before the public, in public, openly; vulgo totis castris testamenta obsignabantur, Caes.; quas (litteras) vulgo ad te mitto, Cic.

vulgus (volgus) -i, n., rarely m., the people = the great multitude, the public. **I. Gen.**, **A. Lit.**, **a**, in the town; non est consilium in vulgo, non ratio, etc., Cic.; disciplinam in vulgum efferre, Cic.; **b**, in the army, vulgus militum, armatorum, Liv. **B. Transf.**, the people = a mass, crowd; vulgus incautum ovium, Hor. **II. In a bad sense, the crowd, the mob. A. Lit.**, sapientis iudicium a iudicio vulgi discrepat, Cic.; odi profanum vulgus, Hor. **B. Transf.**, the mass, the ordinary run; patronorum, Cic.

vulnērārius (volnērārius) -a -um (vulnus), of or relating to wounds, Plin.; subst., **vulnērārius** -ii, m. a surgeon, Plin.

vulnērātio -ōnis, f. (vulnere), wounding, Cic.; fig., major haec est vitae, famae, salutis suae vulneratio, Cic.

vulnēro (volnēro), 1-(vulnus), to wound, injure. **I.** Lit., aliquem, Cic.; corpus, Cic. **II.** Fig., to wound, injure, harm, assail; eos nondum voce vulnēro, Cic.

vulnificus (volnificus) -a -um (vulnus and facio), inflicting wounds; telum, Ov.; cbalys, Verg.

vulnus (volnus) -ēris, n. a wound. **I. A.** Lit., a, of living beings, vulnus inferre, Caes.; infligere, Cic.; vulnus accipere, excipere, Cic.; mori ex vulnere, Liv.; b, poet., transf., of injuries to things, falsis, Ov.; ornus vulneribus evicta, Verg. **B.** Fig., wound = injury, disease, damage, loss; vulnura reipublicae imponere, Cic.; poet., wounds to the feelings, esp., from love; vulnus alit venis, Verg. **II.** Meton., 1, a blow; mortifero vulnere ictus, Liv.; 2, the instrument or weapon which causes the blow; haesit sub gutture vulnus, Verg.

vulpēcūla -ae, f. (dim. of vulpes), a little fox, Cic.

vulpes (volpes) -is, f. (ἄλπηξ), a fox. **I.** Lit., Hor.; prov., vulpes jungere, of something impossible, Verg.; the fox as an emblem of cunning, slyness; animi sub vulpe latentes, Hor. **II.** Transf., vulpes marina, a kind of shark, Plin.

vulpinus -a -um (vulpes), of or relating to a fox, vulpine, Plin.

Vulsci = Volsci (q.v.).

vulsura -ae, f. (vello), a plucking, pulling., Varr.

vultus -a -um, p. adj. (from vello), having the hairs plucked out, smooth, effeminate, Plaut., Mart.

vulticūlus -i, m. (dim. of vultus), the countenance, look, aspect; non te Bruti nostri vulticulus ab ista oratione deterret? Cic.

vultuōsus -a -um (vultus), making faces, grimacing, full of airs, affected, Cic.

1. **vultur (voltur)** -ūris, m. a vulture, Liv., Verg.; applied to a rapacious man, Sen.

2. **Vultur (Voltur)** -ūris, m. a mountain in Apulia, now Voltore.

vultūrinus (voltūrinus) -a -um (vultur), of or relating to a vulture, Plin.

vultūrius (voltūrius) -i, m. a vulture. **I.** Lit., Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** a rapacious man, Cic. **B.** an unlucky throw at dice, Plaut.

Vulturnum (Volturnum) -i, n. a town in Campania on the river Volturnus, now Castel Voltorno, Liv.

1. **Vulturnus (Volturnus)** -i, m. a river in Campania, now Voltorno.

2. **vulturnus (volturnus)** -i, m. (2. Vultur), with or without ventus, a wind named after the mountain Vultur, a south-east wind, Liv.

vultus (vbltus) -ūs, m. the countenance, expression of the face, the look, mien, aspect. **I.** Lit., **a.** Gen., hilaris atque laetus, Cic.; plur., vultus fletu simulatique, Cic.; vultus avortite vestros, Cic.; **b.** emphat., a scornful, angry look; vultus instantis tyranni, Hor. **II.** Transf., the face; 1, lit., **a.** cadere in vultus, Ov.; **b.** a portrait, Plin.; 2, meton., look, appearance; salis (of the sea), Verg.; naturae, Ov.

X.

X, x, the twenty-first letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds with the Greek Ξ, ξ. It arises out of the combination of c and s (dico, dixi), g and s (lego, lexi).

Xanthippē -ēs, f. (Ξανθίπη), the shrewish wife of Socrates.

Xanthippus -i, m. (Ξάνθιππος). **I.** father of Pericles, conqueror over the Persians at Mycale. **II.** a general of the Lacedaemonians in the First Punic War, who took Regulus prisoner.

Xanthus (-ōs) -i, m. (Ξάνθος). **I.** = Scamander. **II.** a river in Lycia. **III.** a river in Epirus.

xēnium -ii, n. (ξένιον), a present given to a guest, Plin.; in general, a gift, present, Plin.

Xēno -ōnis, m. (Ξένων), an Epicurean philosopher of Athens.

Xēnocrātes -is, m. (Ξενοκράτης), a philosopher of Chalcedon, pupil of Plato, the head of the Academy after the death of Speusippus.

Xēnophānēs -is, m. (Ξενοφάνης), a celebrated Greek philosopher of Colophon, founder of the Eleatic school.

Xēnophōn -ontis, m. (Ξενοφών), an Athenian, pupil of Socrates, a distinguished historian and general. Hence, **Xēnophontēus (-tius)** -a -um, of or belonging to Xenophon.

xērapēlīnae -ārum, f. (ξηραπέλιναί), dark-red garments, Juv.

Xerxēs -is, m. (Ξέρξης), the king of the Persians who invaded Greece and was defeated at Salamis.

xiphias -ae, m. (ξίφιας). **I.** a sword-fish, Plin. **II.** a sword-shaped comet, Plin.

xiphion -ii, n. (ξίφιον), a sword-flag, Plin.

xlōbalsāmum -i, n. (ξυλοβάλσαμον), wood of the balsam-tree, Plin.

xlōcinnamōmum -i, n. (ξυλοκιννάμωμον), the wood of the cinnamon plant, Plin.

xlōn -i, n. (ξύλον), the cotton-tree, Plin.

Xyniae -ārum, f. (Ξυνία), a town in Thessaly, on the lake Xynias.

xýris -idis, f. (ξύρις), the wild iris, Plin.

xystus -i, m. (ξύστος), and **xystum** -i, n. an open colonnade, a walk planted with trees, a promenade, Cic.

Y.

Y, y, a letter borrowed from the Greek in order to represent the Greek upsilon (Υ).

Z.

Z, z, represents the Greek zeta (Ζ, ζ), and is only used in foreign words.

Zacynthus (-ōs) -i, f. (Ζάκυνθος), an island in the Ionian Sea, now Zante.

Zaleucus (Ζάλευκος), a celebrated lawgiver of the Locrians in Italy, living about 650 B.C.

Zāma -ae, f. (Ζάμα), a town in Numidia, scene of the victory of Scipio over Hannibal.

zāmīa -ae, f. (ζημία), *damage, injury, loss*, Plaut.

Zancle -ēs, f. (Ζάγκλη), *old name of the town Messana (now Messina) in Italy, so called from its sickle-like form. Hence, adj., A. Zancleus* -a -um, of or relating to Zancle. **B. Zancleus** -a -um, of Zancle.

zēa -ae, f. (ζέα), *a kind of spell*, Plin.

zēlōtŷpīa -ae, f. (ζηλοτυπία), *jealousy*, Cic.

zēlōtŷpus -a -um (ζηλότυπος), *jealous*, Juv.

Zēno (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Ζήνων). **I.** a Greek philosopher of Cithium in Cyprus, founder of the Stoic School. **II.** a Greek philosopher of the Eleatic School, teacher of Pericles. **III.** a later Greek philosopher of the Epicurean School, teacher of Cicero and Atticus.

Zēnōbia -ae, f. **I.** daughter of Mithridates, king of Armenia. **II.** wife of Odenathus, king of Palmyra, which she ruled after her husband's death; conquered by the Emperor Aurelian.

Zēphŷrium -ī, n. (Ζεφύριον), *a fort on the coast of Cilicia*.

zēphŷrus -ī, m. (ζέφυρος), *a warm west wind, zephyr*, Hor.; poet. = wind, Verg.

Zērynthus -ī, f. (Ζήρυνθος), *a town in Thracia, near Aenos. Hence, Zērynthius* -a -um, Zerynthian.

Zētēs -ae, m. (Ζήτης), *the brother of Calais, son of Boreas, one of the Argonauts*.

Zēthus -ī, m. (Ζήθος), *son of Jupiter, brother of Amphion*.

zeugītes -ae, m. (zeugίτης), *a kind of reed*, Plin.

zēus -ī, m. (ζαός), *a fish, the dory*, Plin.

Zeuxis -īdis, m. (Ζεύξις), *a celebrated Greek painter*.

zingiber -ēris, n. (ζιγγίβερις), and **zingibēri**, n. indecl. *ginger*, Plin.

ziziphum -ī, n. (ζίζυφον), *the jujube*, Plin.

ziziphus -ī, f. *the jujube-tree*, Plin.

zm . . . v. sm . . .

zōdiācus -ī, m. (ζωδιακός), *the zodiac*, Cic. poet.

Zōilus -ī, m. (Ζώιλος), *a severe critic of Homer; appell., a petty critic*, Ov.

zōna -ae, f. (ζώνη), *a girdle*. **I.** Lit., a, a maiden's girdle, Cat.; b, a girdle or money-belt, Liv. **II.** Transf., 1, the three stars called Orion's Belt, Ov.; 2, zonae, terrestrial zones, Verg., Ov.

zōnāriŷus -a -um (zona), *of or relating to a girdle*, Plaut.; subst., **zōnāriŷus** -ī, m. a girdle-maker, Cic.

zōnŷla -ae, f. (dim. of zona) *a little girdle*, Cat.

zōophthalmos -ī, f. and **zōophthalmos** -ī, n. (ζωόφθαλμος), *the great houseleek*, Plin.

zōpissa -ae, f. (ζώπισσα), *pitch mixed with wax, which was scraped off ships*, Plin.

1. **zoster** -ēris, m. (ζωστήρ), *a cutaneous eruption, the shingles*, Plin.

2. **Zōster** -ēris, m. (Ζωστήρ), *a promontory in Attica*.

zōthēca -ae, f. (ζωθήκη), *a private cabinet*, Plin.

zōthēcŷla -ae, f. (dim. of zotheca), *a small private cabinet*, Plin.

zŷgia -ae, f. (ζυγία), *a tree, the horn-bean*, Plin.

zŷthum -ī, n. (ζύθος), *a kind of Egyptian malt liquor*, Plin.

ENGLISH-LATIN.

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.

A

A, *an*, adj. not translated; — day, — month, *singulis diebus, mensibus*; to — man, *ad unum*.

abast, *ast*, adv. *a puppi, a tergo*.

abandon, *v.tr.* *alqm (de)relinquere, destituere, deserere, (de)alqd re desistere*; — hope, *spem emittere*. **abandoned**, *adj.* = wicked, *nefarius*; see **WICKED**. **abandonment**, *n.* *relictio*, or *infin.* of *abandon* used substantively (e.g. *deserere amicum, the — of a friend*).

abase, *v.tr.* **1**, = lessen, *alqd (de)minuere, (im)minuere*; **2**, = humble, *frangere* (e.g. *animum, audaciam*), *comprimere, coercere, alqis auctoritatem minuere*. **abasement**, *n.* **1**, *deminutio*; **2**, legal, = loss of civil and social rights, *capitis or libertatis deminutio*.

abash, *v.tr.* *alqm percellere, perturbare, conturbare, animum alqis affligere, debilitare, frangere*.

abate, *I. v.tr.* *(de)minuere, imminuere*; — a charge, *alqd de summa detrahere, sumptum or impensam circumcidere*. **II. v.intr.** **1**, *(de)minui, imminui, decrescere*; **2**, *fig.* of passion, *deservescere* (e.g. *ira, etc.*). **abatement**, *n.* *deminutio*; in taxation, *vectigalium deminutio*.

abbat, *abbot*, *n.* **abbas, -atis*, nearest equivalent in *Class. Lat.* *pontifex*. **abbess**, *n.* **abbatissa*, in *Class. Lat.* *antistes or antistita*.

abbey, *n.* **abbatia* (= cloister), **ecclesia* (= church), *Class. templum*.

abbreviate, *v.tr.* **1**, = shorten, *(de)curtare, praecidere, circumcidere*; **2**, = compress (e.g. *orationem*), *contrahere, verba ad compendium, or compendii facere*. **abbreviation**, *n.* **1**, = shortening, *compendium, contractio* (e.g. *orationis, opp. to longitudo*); mark of —, *sigla, -orum* (*Jct.*); **2**, see **EPITOME**.

abdicate, *v.tr.* *magistratu, dictaturâ, etc.*; see *abdicare, magistratum, etc., ejurare*. **abdication**, *n.*, legal, *abdikatio, ejuratio*.

abdomen, *n.* *abdomen*.

abduction, *n.* **1**, = theft, *furtum*; **2**, = forcible carrying away, *raptus, -us, raptio*; to commit —, *rapere*.

abed, *adv.* *in lecto*; to lie —, *(in lecto) cubare*.

aberration, *n.* **1**, = a wandering from the right path, *lit.* or *fig. error*; **2**, = mental —, *mentis error*; **3**, = a fault, *erratum*.

abet, *v.tr.* **1**, = incite, *ad alqd instigare, impellere*; **2**, = aid, *ab or cum alqo, or alqd re, or e parte alqis stare, auxilio alci esse*; — in a crime or fault, *sceleris or culpae participem or coctum esse*. **abettor**, *n.* *socius, adiutor*; = — in anything, *alqis rei, or with abl. consocius* (*adj.*).

abo

abeyance, *n.* **1**, in gen. to be 'in —, in dubio, incertum, integrum esse, intermittere; to leave in —, *rem integram relinquere*; **2**, legal, *vacare*; the property is in — (i.e. without a proprietor), *fundus vacat*; conferred the priestly offices as in — on others, *sacerdotia ut vacua in alios contulit*.

abhor, *v.tr.* *abominari, detestari* (*lit.* = call a god to witness a curse), *odisse, alqm odio habere*. **abhorrence**, *n.* *detestatio, odium*. **abhorrent**, *adj.* **1**, = inconsistent with, *ab alqd re abhorrens, alci rei, or (ab) alqd re alienus, alci rei contrarius*; **2**, see **HATEFUL**.

abide, *v.intr.* **1**, = linger in, *(com)morari, in alqo loco esse, or versari*; **2**, = last, *durare*.

abiding, *adj.* *diuturnus, stabilis*.

abject, *adj.* = contemptible, *abjectus, contemptus, humilis*.

abjure, *v.tr.* **1**, legal, *abjurare, ejurare*; **2**, *fig.* = disown, *ejurare, recusare*.

ability, *n.* **1**, = physical strength, *vires, -ium*; **2**, = mental power, *facultas, ingenium, vires*; according to one's —, *pro facultate, pro viribus*; a man of —, *vir summi ingenii*.

able, *adj.* **1**, = having power, *alqis rei potens*; **2**, = fit for, *habilis, aptus, ad alqd idoneus*; **3**, = mentally strong, *sagax, solertis*; **4**, to be —, *posse, valere* (= to have strength for); to be — in anything, *alqd re polleere*; as well as I am —, *pro viribus (meis), pro virili parte*. **able-bodied**, *adj.* *firmus, robustus, validus*.

ablative, *n.* *(casus) ablativus* (*Gram.*).

ablution, *n.* *ablutio*; to make an —, *(aquâ) abluere*.

abnegation, *n.* *animi moderatio, temperantia*; self —, *temperantia*.

abnormal, *adj.* **1**, *lit.* = not according to rule, *enormis* (e.g. *vicius* (*Tac.*) = irregularly built; *toxa* (*Quint.*) = irregularly cut), *abnormis* (= rare); **2**, = out of the common, *novus, inusitatus, mirus, mirificus, incredibilis, singularis*; **3**, = very great, *maximus*; **4**, = rare, *infrequens*. *Adv. praeeter morem*.

aboard, *adv.* to go —, *(in navem, or navem) conscendere*; to be —, *in nave esse*; to put —, *in navem imponere*; to have —, *vehere*.

abode, *n.* **1**, = sojourn, *habitatio*; if in a foreign country, *peregrinatio*; **2**, see **HOUSE**.

abolish, *v.tr.* **1**, in gen. *abolere* (not in *Cic.*), *tollere, subvertere, delere, exstinguere*; **2**, legal, *abrogare*; to — part of a law by a new one, *obrogare*. **abolition**, *n.* **1**, in gen. = destruction, *dissolutio*; **2**, legal, *abrogatio*; — of debts, *tabulae novae*.

abominable, *adj.* *foedus, teter, detestabilis, immanis, nefarius* (= wicked) **abominate**, *v.tr.* see **ABHOR**.

aboriginal, adj. *priscus*; *prisci Latini* = the Latins who lived before the foundation of Rome. **aborigines**, n. *indigenae*.

abortion, n. 1. = miscarriage, *abortio*, *abortus*, -us; to cause an —, *alci abortum facere*, or *inferre*; 2. = a monstrous birth, *abortus*, *portentum*; a drug to procure —, *abortivum* (Juv.). **abortive**, adj. 1. lit. = belonging to premature birth, *abortivus*; 2. fig. = unsuccessful, *irritus*. Adv. *incassum*, *ad irritum*.

abound, v. intr. *alq̄ re abundare*, *affluere*, *alci superesse*, or *suppeditare* (e.g. he —s in words, *oratio ei suppeditat*). **abundance**, n. *rerum*, i.e. *divitiarum*, etc., *abundantia*, *suppeditatio*, *affluentia*, *ubertas*, *copia*. **abundant**, adj. *affluens* (ab) *alq̄ re* = rich, *copiosus*, *dives*, *locuples*. Adv. *abunde*, *satis superque*, *abundanter*, *cumulate*.

about, I. adv. 1. of place, *circa*, *circum*, or abl. with or without *in*; 2. of time or number, *ferè*, *ferme*, *circiter*; with fut. part. (e.g. he is about to go, *iturus est*). II. prep. with acc., 1. of place, both motion to and rest in, *circa*, *circum*; the people — one, *qui circum alqm̄ sunt*; 2. of time, *circa*; 3. of respect, *de*; with abl. (e.g. he spoke — these things, *de his rebus dixit*); what are you —? *quid agis*?

above, I. adv. 1. of place, *super*, *supra*; the — mentioned, *quod supra scriptum est*; 2. of degree, *super*, *supra*; over and —, *satis superque*. II. prep. 1. of place, *super*, acc. or abl. *supra*, ante, acc.; to sit — anyone at table, *supra alqm̄ accumbere*; 2. of degree, *super*, *supra*; — measure, *supra modum*; = more than, *plus* or *amplius* (e.g. he had — 200 soldiers, *plus ducentos milites habuit*).

abreast, adv. *pariter*; two horses —, *equi bijuges*.

abridge, see **ABBREVIATE**.

abroad, adv. *foras*, with verbs of motion; *foris*, with those of rest; to sup —, *foris cenare*; to spread —, v. tr. = publish, *divulgare*; = scatter, *diffundere*; v. intr. = to be spread, *percrebescere*; nations —, *gentes externae* or *externae*; to travel —, *peregrinari*.

abrogate, see **ABOLISH**.

abrupt, adj. 1. lit. = steep, *abruptus*, *arduus*, *praeruptus*; 2. fig., of speech, *rudis*, *incompositus*; 3. = sudden, *subitus*, *repentinus*, *improvisus*. Adv. 1. *abrupte*, *praerupte*; 2. *incompositè*; 3. *subito*, *de improviso*, *repente*.

abscess, n. *ulcus*, -eris, n. *suppuratio* (Cels.), *astula*, *apostema*, -ātis, n. (Plin.), *abscessus*, -ūs (Cels.), *cancer*, *carcinoma*, -ātis, n.

abscond, v. intr. 1. = to lie hidden, *delitescere*, *latere*, *occultari*; 2. = to run away, *se in occultum abdere*, *se occultare* or *celare*.

absences, n. *absentia*; — abroad, *peregrinatio*; in my —, *me absente*; — of mind, *alcjs rei oblitio*. **absent**, I. adj. *absens*; to be — from, *ab alq̄o abesse*; to be — in mind, *animo excurrere et vagari*; — minded, *inscius*, or *oblitus alcjs rei*. II. v. tr. = oneself, *se removere*.

absolute, I. adj. 1. = complete, *perfectus*, *absolutus*, *explicitus*; 2. = unconditioned, *absolutus*, *simplex*; 3. = unlimited, *infinitus*; — power, *summum imperium*; — ruler, *imperator*, *qui summum imperium obtinet*. II. n. *philosoph. t.t.*, opp. to relative, *alq̄ perfectum et absolutum*, *quod semper simplex et idem est*. **absolutely**, adv. 1. = entirely, *plane*, *prorsus*, *omnino*; 2. opp. to relatively, *per se*, *simpliciter*.

absolution, n., in gen. *venia*; to grant —, *alcjs rei veniam dare*. **absolve**, v. tr. 1. in gen. *alqm̄ alq̄ re solvere* (e.g. soldiers from

military service); see **EXCUSE**; 2. legal *t.t.* *alcjs rei* or (*de*) *alq̄d re* (*absolvere*, *alqm̄ alq̄ re liberare*; 3. see **PARDON**.

absorb, v. tr. 1. lit. *sugere*, *bibere*, *absorbere*, *exaurire*; 2. fig. to be absorbed in anything, *alq̄ re occupatissimum esse*.

abstain, v. intr. (se) (*ali*) *alq̄ re abstinere* or *continere*, (ab or in) *alq̄ re*, *alci rei*, or with infin. (e.g. *alq̄d facere*), *temperare*, *sibi temperare quominus* (not in Cic.); to — from appearing in public, *publico carere*. **abstinence**, n. *abstinentia*, *continentia*, *modestia*, *moderatio*, *temperantia*; days of —, *fasti* days; *jejunium*. **abstinent**, adj. *abstinens*, *continens*, *sobrius*, *moderatus*, *temperatus*; — in drink, *sobrius*.

abstract, I. adj. 1. = removed from the sphere of the senses, *quod nullo sensu percipi potest*; an — idea, *notio nulli sensui subjecta*, *notio mente sola concepta*; an — discussion, *disputatio paul(h)o abstrusior*; 2. = deep or acute in thought, *subtilis* (et *acutus*); an — thinker, *subtilis philosophus*; see **ABSTRUSE**. II. v. tr. 1. to think —ly, *animum a corpore abstrahere*, *mentem ab oculis sevocare*; — the mind from pleasure, *animum a voluptate sevocare*; 2. = to make an abridgment, *epitomen facere*; 3. see **STEAL**. III. n. *epitome*, -es, f., or *epitoma*. **abstractly**, adv. to think —, see **ABSTRACT**, II. 1.; *subtiliter*, *acuta*. **abstracted**, adj. 1. see **ABSTRUSE**; 2. = lost in thought, *omnium rerum or sui oblitus*. **abstraction**, n. 1. = forgetfulness, *oblivio*; 2. = a mere name or idea, *appellatio* (Suet.).

abstruse, adj. *obscurus*, *aditus*, *reconditus*. **abstruseness**, n. *obscuritas*, *res occulta*, or *involuta*. Adv. *obscurè*, *abditè*, *recondite*.

absurd, adj. 1. = silly, *absurdus*, *ineptus*, *inscius*; 2. = ridiculous, *ridiculus*. Adv. 1. *absurdè*, *inepte*, *inscite*; 2. *ridicule*. **absurdity**, n. 1. as a quality, *insulitas*; 2. = a joke, *ridiculum*; 3. = an act, *res inepta*, *ineptiae*, *nugae*.

abundance, **abundant(ly)**, see **ABOUND**.

abuse, I. n. 1. = the wrong use of a thing, *immoderatio* (= excess), *usus*, -us *perversus* (= misapplication); 2. rhetor. *t.t.* *abusio* (= misuse of a word); 3. = bad language, *convictum*, *maledictum*; 4. = an evil custom, *res mali* or *peissimi exemplum*, *malum*, *pestis*, *mos pravus*, *quod contra jus fasque est*. II. v. t. 1. = misuse, *alq̄ re perverse uti*, *abuti* (in bad sense only from context, lit. = to use up); 2. rhetor. *t.t.* (e.g. a term) *abuti*; 3. = to rail at, *alci maledicere*. **abuser**, n. 1. = one who misuses anything, *homo immoderatus qui alq̄ re abutitur*; 2. = a railer, *conviciator*, *homo maledicus* or *maledicens*. **abusive**, adj. *maledicus* or *maledicens* *contumeliosus*. Adv. *maledice*, *contumeliose*.

abut, v. tr. *alci loco adiacere*, *finitimum*, *vicinum*, *confinem*, *continentem*, *confinatum esse*, *locum tangere*, *attingere*, *alci loco immiscere* (= to hang over).

abyss, n. 1. lit. = a great depth, *profundum*, *altitudo* (= depth merely); *gurgis*, -itis, m. (= a whirlpool); *locus praecipites* (= precipice), *fig. exitium*; see **DESTRUCTION**. He plunged in an — of pleasure, *se voluptatibus (morsus) dedit*; he plunged in an — of ruin, *semet ipse praecipitavit*.

academy, n. 1. = the Platonic school, *Academia*; 2. = a learned body, *collegium*. **academical**, adj. 1. = belonging to a university, *academicus*; 2. = an — (i.e. theoretical) question, *res ad cognitionem modo pertinens*.

accede, v. intr. 1. = to be added to, *accidere ad alqd* or *dat.*; 2. see **ACORE**.

accelerate, v.tr. *accelerare*; see **HASTEN**.

accent, n. 1, in pronunciation, vox, *accentus*, -ūs, (voci) sonus, -ūs, *tenor*; sharp —, vox *acuta*; acute, grave, circumflex —, *accentus* or *sonus acutus*, *gravis*, *circumflexus* or *inflexus*; 2, in writing, apex, -icis, m. (= the long or short mark over a vowel); a syllable with short, long, or circumflex —, *syllaba brevis*, *longa*, *circumflexa*.

accept, v.tr. 1, = to take, *accipere*; 2, = to undertake, *suscipere* (of one's own accord); *recipere* (what is offered); not to — an office, *munus deprecari*. **acceptable**, adj. *jucundus*, *accipiendus*, *gratus*. Adv. *jucunde*, *grate*. **acceptance**, n. 1, *acceptio* (e.g. *frumenti*), *assumptio* (e.g. *argumenti*); better by infin., e.g. *he intimated his —, dixit se accipere*; 2, = approbation, *comprobatio*. **acceptation**, = significance, *significatio*.

access, n. 1, = approach, *aditus*, -ūs, *accessio*, *accessus*, -ūs; difficult of —, *rari est accessus*; 2, = addition, *accessio*, *cumulus*; 3, med. t.t. (e.g. of a fever), *accessio* (Cels.); 4, = an entrance, *aditus*, -ūs, *accessus*, -ūs. **accessary**, I. adj. 1, see **ADDITIONAL**; 2, = privy to, *conscijs alcijs rei*, dat., in or de with abl., or rel. clause (e.g. *conscijs quae gererentur*, — to what was being done). II. n. = accomplice, *conscijs*, *unus ex conscijs*, *sceleri affinis*, (*culpae*) *socius*. **accessible**, adj. *patens*, *facilis aditus* or *accessus*; not — to any advice, *consiliis non patens*; he is little —, *difficilis est aditus*. **accession**, n. 1, = increase, *accessio*; 2, = — to the throne, *initium regnandi*.

accidence, n. = the rudiments, *elementa*, -orum, *rudimenta*, -orum.

accident, 1, = a chance event, *casus*, -ūs, *eventus*, -ūs, *eventum*; 2, = a misfortune, *casus*, *calamitas*. **accidental**, adj. *fortuitus* (e.g. *concursum atomorum*), *forte oblatu*. Adv. *forte*, *casu*; to mention —, *in mentionem alcijs rei includere*.

acclaim, *acclamation*, n. *acclamatio* (= shout of applause, in Cic. always of disapproval); with general —, *omnibus probantibus*. **acclaim**, v.tr. *alcijs acclamare*.

accommodate, v.tr. *accommodare* *alqd alci* or with *ad*. **accommodating**, adj. *obsequens*, *facilis*; to be — to, *alci morens gerere*, *morigerari*. **accommodation**, n. 1, = adjustment of differences, *reconciliatio*; see **AGREEMENT**; 2, = entertainment or place of entertainment, *hospitium*.

accompany, v.tr. 1, = to go with, *comitem se alci adjungere*, *dare*, *praebere*, *alqm comitari*, *prosequi*, *deducere* (as a mark of respect); *stipare* (of a crowd); accompanied by, *cum* (e.g. *tempestas cum grandine*); 2, in music, = to sing or play together, *alci concinere*; — on an instrument, *vocem fidibus jungere*, *cantum modis musicis excipere*. **accompaniment**, n. 1, *comitatus*, -ūs, *stipatio*; 2, in music, *adjunctio fidium voci*, or *vocis fidibus*.

accomplice, n. *criminis conscijs*, *socius*, *sceleri affinis*.

accomplish, v.tr. *conficere*, *perficere*, *absolvere*, *consummare*, *perpolire*; to be —ed (of dreams, &c.), *exitum habere*. **accomplished**, adj. (*per*) *politus*, *elegans*, *doctus*, *humanus*. **accomplishment**, n. 1, = fulfilment, *confectio*, *perfectio*, *absolutio*; = the end, *finis*, *extitus*, -ūs; 2, = — of the mind, *ars*, or by some term denoting the subject of the — (e.g. *musica*, music as an —).

accord, I. n. 1, = agreement of sounds, (*sonorum*) *conventus*, -ūs, *nervorum* or *vocum concordia*, *harmonia*; 2, see **AGREEMENT**; of one's

own —, *sponte*, *ultra*. II. v.intr. 1, lit. = to sound with, *concinnare*; 2, = agree with, *cum alqo congruere*. **accordance**, see **ACCORD**, I. In — with, *ex*; in — with the agreement, *ex pacto*, *ex conventu*; — with my wishes, *ut volui*; — with his opinion, *ex ejus opinione*. **accordant**, adj. *congruens*, *consentiens*, *constans*; — together, *unanimitus*. **according to**, see **ACCORDANCE**; *ad*, *secundum*, *ad alqd*; — you, *ex tua sententia*; — circumstances, *ex or pro re*. **accordingly**, adv. *itaque*, *quas cum ita sint*.

accost, I. n. *appellatio*, *salutatio*. II. v.tr. *alloqui* (rare in good Latin), *appellare*, *salutare*.

accouchement, n. *partus*, -ūs; a premature —, *abortio*; to be in —, *parere*, *partum edere*.

account, I. v.fr. 1, = to think, *habere*, *estimare*; to — highly, *magni facere*; — lowly, *nililii facere*; — nothing of, *non floci facere*; 2, = to — for, see **EXPLAIN**; 3, = to — to anyone, *rationem alci de alqd re reddere*. II. n. 1, lit. = a reckoning, *ratio*; to take —, *rationem habere*; to give —, *rationem alci de alqd re reddere*; 2, fig. = to be of —, *magni* or *maximi haberi*, — with anyone, *multum apud alqm (auctoritate) valere*; to be of no —, *nulla esse auctoritate*; 3, = — at a bank, *pecunia in argentariis (col)locata*; to open an —, *pecuniam in argentarium collocare*; to draw upon an —, *alqd de pecunia sua detrudere*; to pay upon —, *partem debiti* or *ex debito solvere*; — book, *tabula*; 4, = pretext, reason; on my —, *mei de causis*, *meo nomine*; not on any —, *nullo modo*; on — of anything, *propter alqd*; 5, = narrative, *narratio*; give an — of, *alqd narrare*. **accountable**, see **RESPONSIBLE**. **accountant**, n. *scriba*, m., defined by context (e.g. *qui tabulas conficit*).

accoutre, v.tr. see **EQUIP**.

accredit, v.tr. 1, = add credit to, see **CONFIRM**; 2, = to — an ambassador, *alqm legatum (ad regem, &c.) facere*; 3, see **BELIEVE**. **accredited**, adj. 1, = admitted, *probatu*; 2, = — envoy, *legatus publice missus*.

accretion, n. *accessio*, *incrementum*, *cumulus*.

accumulate, v.tr. (*co*)*accrere*, (*ac*)*cumulare*, *exaggerare*. **accumulation**, n. *cumulus*, *incrementum*.

accurate, adj. *accuratus*, *exactus*, *limatus*, *emendatus*. Adv. *accurate*, *exacte*, *pure*, *emendate*.

accuracy, n. *accuratio* (a rare word), *diligentia*; with the greatest —, *accuratissime*.

accuse, v.tr. see **CURSE**.

accuse, v.tr. 1, legal t.t. *alqm alcijs rei* or *de alqd re accusare*, *postulare*, *compellere*, *citare*, *reum facere*, *arguere*, *alqm in jus vocare* or (*ex*)*ducere*, *in judicium adducere*, *alci diem dicere*, *nomen alcijs de alqd re deferre*; — of high treason, *alqm perduellionis*, or *majestatis* or *de majestate reum facere*; — of assassination, *alqm inter scarios accusare*; — of extortion, *de (pecuniis) repetundis accusare*; the accused, *reus*; 2, in gen. *accusare*, *incusare*, *criminiari*. **accusation**, n. 1, legal t.t. *accusatio*, *criminatio*, *crimen*, esp. when unfounded; (= — of an informer, secret —) *delatio*; 2, in gen. *incusatio*, (= a speech against) *oratio in alqm*. **accusative**, n. gram. t.t. *accusativus* (casus). **accuser**, n. *qui alqm accusat*, *accusator* (strictly of a public accuser, *petitor* being plaintiff in private case); an informer, *index*; a secret —, *delator*.

accustom, v.tr. *alqm assuefacere alqd re*, *ad*, or *dat* (abl. in Cic.), or with infin.; to — oneself = be accustomed, *assuescere*, *consuescere*, with abl., *ad* or *dat*, or infin. **accustomed**, adj. *assuetus*; in the — way, *de more*.

ace, *n.* in cards, use terms from dice; the side of the die marked 1, *canis* (= the dog-throw, i.e. worst); the best throw, the — of trumps, *Venus* (*jactus*, -*us*), *Venerius*, *basilicus* (because at a Roman symposium the king of the feast was chosen by this throw).

ache, *I. n. dolor. II. v.intr. dolere.*

achieve, *v.tr. I. = to finish, facere, conficere, efficere; perficere, consummare, finire; 2. = to gain, assequi, consequi; to — something (i.e. make progress), alqd or multum proficere. achievement, n. I. = the doing of anything, confectio; 2. = a deed, facinus, -bris, *n.* (but more usual in bad sense); he has made an —, magna confectio.*

acid, *adj. I. = sharp to the taste, acidus, acerbus, acer; 2. = in temper, acer, acerbus, morosus. acidity, n. I. sapor acidus; 2, acerbitas, morositas. acerbity, n. acerbitas* (lit. and fig.).

acknowledge, *v.tr. I. = to accept as one's own, ad(d)gnosce* (e.g. *alqm filium*, as a son); to — a child, *suscipere* (the father raised a newborn child from the ground); 2, = to admit, *confiteri* (= to confess, e.g. a fault); 3, = to — a kindness, *alci gratias agere*; — a payment, (*in*) *acceptum referre* (i.e. to place to the credit side of an account-book); — a letter, *rescribere* with *dat.* or *ad.* **acknowledged**, *adj. cognitus, probatus, spectatus. acknowledgment, n. I. = approval, approbatio, comprobatio; 2. = confession, confessio; 3, gratitude* (e.g. to make an —, *gratias alci agere, se gratum praebere*; 4, see RECEIPT.

acme, *n. = height, fastigium; to reach the — of glory, summam gloriam assequi.*

acorn, *n. glans.*

acoustics, *n. ratio audiendi, quae ad auditum pertinent.*

acquaint, *v.tr. see INFORM. acquaintance, n. I. = knowledge of a thing, peritia* (not in *Cic.*), *scientia, notitia, cognitio alci rei*; with a person, *usus or familiaritas cum alqo*; — with literature, *eruditio*; to make — with, *alqm or alqd (cog)noscere*; to seek — with, *appellare alci familiaritatem*; 2, = a person slightly known, *amicus, familiaris, noti* (only used as *n.* in pl.). The distinction between friend and acquaintance was not marked in Latin, it can be rendered by *amicus* and *homo mihi amicissimus* = friend, or *homo mihi paene notus* = — **acquainted**, *adj. motus, cognitus*; — with, *alci familiaris*; to make —, introduce, *alqm ad alqm deducere*; to be — with, *alqm novisse (nosse)*; to be familiarly — with, *alqo familiariter uti*; — with anything, *alci rei peritus, gnarus, alqa re imbutus, doctus, institutus, in alqd versatus*; not — with, *alci rei ignarus, inscius, rudis.*

acquiesce, *v.intr. (in) alqd re acquiescere, alqd aequo animo or patienter ferre. acquiescence, n. assensus, -us; see ABSENT.*

acquire, *v.tr. see GAIN. acquirement, acquisition, n. I. = anything gained, res adepta; 2. = knowledge, alci rei cognitio*; a man of many —s, *vir perpolitus, multis artibus eruditus*; 3, the process of —, *alci rei comparatio, adeptio. acquisitive, adj. aptus ad alqd impetrandum.*

acquit, *v.tr. see ABSOLVE. acquittal, n. absolutio alci rei. acquittance, n. apocha (Jct.); to give or to enter an —, in acceptum referre.*

acrid, *adj. = hot and biting, both of physical taste and of temper, acerbus, mordens, mordax. acridity, n. acerbitas.*

acrimonious, *adj. mordax, mordens, acerbus, aculeatus. Adv. mordaciter, acerbe. acrimony, n. acerbitas.*

across, *prep. I. = the other side of, trans; 2, with verbs of motion, trans, per = right through; something comes — my mind, alqd mihi (de improvisu) ob(j)icitur.*

acrostic, *n. = riddle, aenigma, -itis, n.*

act, *I. v.intr. = to do, agere, facere* (e.g. *bene, male, well or ill*); to — as a man, *se virum praebere*; so to — as to, *ila se gerere ut*; the medicine —s, *efficax est. II. v.tr. = to — a part I, on the stage, alcijs partes agere; to — the first part, primas partes agere or tractare, personam tractare*; to — a play, *fabulam agere*; to forbid the players to —, *histrionibus scenam interdicare*; 2, in life, *personam sustinere or tueri*; 3, = to feign, *alqm simulare*; 4, to — upon anyone, *multum, nihil, etc., apud alqm valere*; to be —ed upon, *alqd re affici. III. n. of a play, actus, -us; — of Parliament, Senatusconsultum*; — of amnesty, *oblivio sempiterna*; the — of anyone, *factum*; in pl. = achievements, *res gestae, gesta or acta, -orum, n.*; in the very —, *in manifesto facinore. action, n. I. = the doing of anything, actio; 2. = a deed, factum; 3, in battle, res gesta; = the battle itself, praelium; 4, of a play, = the series of events, actiones; = gesture, actio, gestus, -us; 5, of a horse, gradus, -us; 6, legal t.t. an — for anything, *lis, litis, f, actio alci rei, or de alqd re* (e.g. *furti, de repetundis*); to bring an — against, *actionem in alqm instituire, alci diem dicere. actionable, adj. cuius rei actio est, quod contra leges est. actor, n. I. = one who acts, qui agit, facit, alcijs rei actor; 2, on the stage, *histrion, actor*; comic —, *comoeodus*; tragic —, *tragoedus. actress, n. only men acted in classical times, so use quae partes agit. active, adj. I. = quick, celer, acer, promptus; 2. = untiring, industrious, impiger, (G)navus. Adv. acriter, impigre, industrie, (G)naviter. activity, n. I. = quickness, celeritas; 2. = industry, industria, impigritas. actual, adj. verus, manifestus. Adv. vere, re vera; actually? itane vero? actuate, v.tr. excitare, impellere.***

acumen, *n. ingenii acies, acumen.*

acute, *adj. I. of pain, acutus, gravis, vehemens, acerbus; 2, of intellect, acutus, subtilis, acer, perspicax, sagax; 3, see ANGLE, ACCENT. Adv. acute, graviter, vehementer, subtiliter, sagaciter. acuteness, n. sagacitas, perspicacitas, ingenii acies, acumen, subtilitas.*

adage, *n. proverbium.*

adamant, *n. adamant, -antis, m. adamantine, adj. I. lit. adamantinus; 2, fig. = very strong, validissimus; see STRONG.*

adapt, *v.tr. alqd alci rei or ad alqd accommodare, aptare, efficere ut alqd cum alqd re conveniat. adapted, adj. aptus, or idoneus ad alqd (faciendum), or alci rei, or qui with subj. adaptation, n. accommodatio.*

add, *v.tr. alqd alci addere, ad(j)ungere, ad(j)icere; to — up, summam facere, computare. addition, n. I. = adding to, adjunctio* (esp. = an — that limits the meaning), *adjectio, accessio*; 2, = a thing added, *alcijs rei accessio or additamentum*; 3, in arith. *additio, opp. to abjectio* (= subtraction) (*Quint.*); by — and subtraction to find a total of various items, *addendo deducendoque summam facere. additional, adj. novus, additus, adjectus.*

adder, *n. vipera.*

addict, *v.tr. alci or alci rei se dare, dedere or tradere; se ad studium alcijs rei conferre, incum-*

Mr. addicted, adj. *alci rei deditus*, *alcjs rei studiosus*; to be — to a person, *totum alcjs esse*.

addle, v.tr. *abortivum facere*; an addled egg, *orum abortivum* (Mart.), *orum irritum*, *cephyrum* (Plin.).

address, I. v.tr. 1, = apply oneself to anything, *se alci rei dedere, tradere*, ad or in alqd *incumbere*; 2, = to speak to, *alqm alloqui, affari*, *appellare* (both by speech and letter); 3, to — a letter to, *alci li(ter)as inscribere*. II. n. 1, = speech to anyone, *alloguium*; 2, = speech to a meeting, *contio* (in late Lat. also = a sermon), *oratio*; 3, of a letter, *inscriptio*; 4, = place, *locus* (e.g. to that —); 5, = adroitness, *sol(h)ertia*; 6, = es = courtship, to pay one's —es to, *alqm in matrimonium petere*.

adduce, v.tr. *adducere, producere, proferre*, (com)memorare; to — witnesses, testimony, *testes*, *testimonium proferre*, *testes citare*, *producere*.

adept, adj. *ad alqd callidus*, *alcjs rei* or *alqd re peritus*.

adequate, adj. *alci* or *alci rei proprius*, *alci*, *alci rei* or *ad alqd aptus, idoneus*, *alci rei* or *cum alqd re congruens, conveniens, consentaneus*, *ad alqd accommodatus*; — to the occasion, *ad tempus accommodatus*. Adv. *apte*, *convenienter*, *congruenter*, *pro rata (parte)*.

adhere, v. intr. (in) *alqd re dat.* or *ad alqd (in) haerere, adhaerere*; to — to a person, *alci vndere, deditum esse, alcjs studiosum esse*; to — together, *cohaerere*; — to a party, *e partibus esse*, (*alcjs*) *partibus favere*. **adherence**, **adhesion**, n. 1, lit. by ADHERE; 2, = attachment, *amor*, *studium erga* or *in alqm*. **adherent**, n. *unus e sociis*; — of a school of thought, *discipulus*; = political —, *cum alqo consentiens*; his —, *sui*. **adhesive**, adj. = sticky, *tenax*; — plaster, *cataplasma*, *-itis*, n. (Cels.).

adieu! *vale!* pl. *valete*; to bid —, *alqm salvere* or *valere jubere*; at the end of letters, *vale*, *valete*, *cura ut valeas, valeatis*.

adjacent, adj. *alci rei adiacens*, *adjectus*, *contiguus*, *vicinus*, *limitatus*; to be —, *adjacere*; of a country, *contingere* (e.g. *fines Helvetiorum*), or *continentem esse* with dat. or abl. with cum.

adjective, n. *nomen adjectivum* (Gram.).

adjoin, see ADJACENT (to be).

adjourn, v.tr. *differre, proferre, prorogare*; to — the day of trial, *diem prodicere*. **adjournment**, n. *dilatatio*, *prolatio*.

adjudge, v.tr. *alqd alci addicere, adjudicare*; to — a triumph, *alci triumphum decernere* (so of everything else awarded by the Senate, e.g. honores, pecuniam.)

adjunct, n. *accessio*, *alqd alci rei appositum*, *additum*.

adjure, v.tr. 1, = to impose an oath upon, *alqm furejurando* or *sacramento*, *ad fusiurandum adigere*, *furejurando obstringere*; 2, = to entreat, to — (by), (*per alqm* or *alqd*) *obsecrare, obtestari*. **adjuration**, n. = entreaty, *obsecratio*, *obtestatio*.

adjust, v.tr. 1, see ARRANGE; 2, see ADAPT.

adjustment, n. *accommodatio*.

adjutant, n. *optio*, *-onis*, m.

administer, v.tr. *alqd administrare, gerere, procurare*, *alqd re fungi*, *alci rei praesse*; to — an oath to, *alci fusiurandum deferre*; to — medicine, *medicinam alci dare*; — justice, *fus dicere*. **administration**, n. 1, = performance, *administratio*, *procuratio*, *functio*; 2, = the ministers of state, *qui reipublicae praesunt* or *praepositi sunt*.

admiral, n. *praefectus classis*; to appoint as —, *praeficere alqm classi*; to be an —, *classi praesse*.

admire, v.tr. (ad) *mirari*. **admiration**, n. (ad) *miratio*. **admirable**, adj. 1, = worthy of admiration, (ad) *mirandus*, (ad) *mirabilis*; 2, = excellent, *optimus*, *egregius*, *eximius*, *praestans*, *praestabilis*. Adv. *mirum in modum*, *mirum quantum*, (ad) *mirabiliter optime*, *egregie*, *eximie*.

admit, v.tr. 1, = to allow to enter, *alqm admittere*, *aditum alci dare*, *adeundi copiam* or *potestatem alci facere*; 2, = concede, *concedere*, *dare*; 3, = confess, *fatēri*, *confiteri*; 4, = to allow, *habere* (e.g. *alqd excusationis*; = some excuse), *pasi*; this —s of no doubt, *de hoc dubitari non potest*. **admission**, n. 1, = leave to enter, *admissio*, *aditus*, *adeundi copia*; 2, = concession, *concessio*; in argument, with this —, *hoc concessio*. **admissible**, 1, = to be received, *accipiendus*; 2, = fair, *aequus*.

admonish, v.tr. *alqm alqd de alqd re* or *ut* (ad) *monere*, *alqm ad alqd* or *ut* (ad) *hortari*. **admonition**, n. (ad) *monitio*, (ad) *hortatio*.

ado, n. with much —, *vix*, *aegre*; see FUS.

adolescence, n. *adulescentia* (adol.).

adopt, v.tr. 1, legal t.t. *alqm adoptare*, (ad) *sciscere*; 2, = to accept, *accipere*, *recipere*; to — a resolution, *alqd constituere*, *consilium intrare*. **adoption**, n. *adoptio*. **adoptive**, adj. *adoptivus* (mostly late, esp. Jet.).

adore, v.tr. 1, = to worship, *venerari*, *colere*; 2, = to admire, *colere*, *diligere*, *amare*. **adorable**, adj. *sanctus*, *venerandus*. **adoration**, n. *cultus*, *-us*, *veneratio*.

adorn, v.tr. (ex) *ornare*, *decorare*; an —ed style in speaking, *oratio ornata*. **adornment**, n. *ornatus*, *-us*, *ornamentum*.

adroit, adj. 1, lit. *fluctibus* or *vento factatus*. 2, in mind, to be —, (animus) *agari*.

adroit, adj. *callidus*, *sol(h)ers*, *habilis*. Adv. *callide*. **adroitness**, n. *habilitas*, *sol(h)ertia*.

adulation, n. *adulatio*, *assentatio*, *blanditio*, *ambitio*.

adult, I. adj. *adultus*. II. n. *pubes*; —s, *puberes*.

adulterate, v.tr. *adulterare*, *corrumpere*, *vitiare*.

adultery, n. *adulterium*; to commit —, *adulterium cum alqo* or *alqd facere*, *intrare*. **adulterous**, adj. *adulteris deditus*.

adumbrate, v.tr. *adumbrare*. **adumbration**, n. *adumbratio*.

advance, I. v.intr. 1, lit. *progredi*, *procedere*; 2, fig. *procedere*, *progredi*, *proficere*; to be advanced in years, *aetate proveci*; in rank, *ad amplio rem gradum* (e.g. *ad consulatum*) *proveci*. II. v.tr. 1, *alqm alqd re augere*, (ex) *ornare*; to — anyone's interests, *alci* or *alcjs rei consilium*; 2, = to bring forward an opinion, *sententiam dicere*, *aperire*; 3, = to pay in advance, *in antecessum dare* (Sen.). III. n. 1, = a going forward, *progressus*, *-us*, *iter*, *-ineris*, n.; 2, = an increase, *progressus*; 3, = of money, *pecunia in antecessum data* (Sen.). **advance-guard**, n. *primum agmen*.

advancement, n. 1, in rank, *gradus*, *-us* *amplior*, or by name of office to which — is made (e.g. to the consulship, *consulatus*); 2, in gen. = of interests, etc., by infin. of verb to advance (e.g. the — of your interests, *tibi consilium*).

advantage, n. *commodum*, *lucrum*, *fructus*, *-us*, *emolumentum*, *utilitas*, *bonum* (esp. in pl. *bona*, —s); — of a position, *loci opportunitas*; to my

—, *e re meâ or in rem meam est*; to gain — from, *fructum ex alqd re capere*; with an eye to one's own —, *alqd ad fructum suum referre*; it is for one's —, *expedit* (with acc. and infin.); to be of —, *utilem or utile esse, ex usu or usui esse, alci or alci rei prodesse, advantageous, adj. quaestuosus, utilis, fructuosus, opportunus. Adv. utiliter.*

advent, lit. *adventus, -us. adventitious, adj. adventicius, externus.*

adventure, I. n. 1, = daring deed, *facinus, -oris, n., audax inceptum*; 2, = an unusual occurrence, *res nova or mira. II. v.tr. alqd audere, tentare, experiri, periclitari. adventurer, n. qui alqd tentat; a mere —, fraudator. adventurous, adj. audax, temerarius. Adv. audacter, temere.*

adverb, n. *adverbium* (Gram.).

adversary, n. *adversarius*; in trials, the —, *iste*; see **ENEMY**.

adverse, adj. *alci or alci rei adversus, contrarius, oppositus*; — winds, *venti adversi*; — circumstances, *res adversae. Adv. contra*; to act —, *alci or alci rei adversari, repugnare*; to act — to one's own interest, *utilitati suae repugnare. Adversity, n. adversa, res adversae, miseria.*

advert to, v.tr. *animum ad alqd intendere, alqd animadvertere.*

advertise, v.tr. 1, = to inform, *alqd alci nuntiare, alqm de alqm re certiore facere*; 2, = to make publicly known, *praedicare, promulgare*; — in the papers, in *actis* (diurnis or publicis) *pronuntiare. advertisement, n. 1, indicium, significatio*; 2, *praedicatio, proclamatio* (in *actis*).

advice, n. *consilium*; by my —, *me auctore*; a pretty piece of —! *pulchre suades!* **advise**, v.tr. 1, = give advice, *consilium alci dare, alci suadere ut or alqd, alqm alqd ut, monere, alqm alqd, ul or in alqd or ut, hortari*; 2, = to inform, *alqm de alqd re certiore facere. Adv. consulte, considerate, de industria. adviser, n. suator, consiliarius, (consili) auctor.*

advocate, I. n. 1, legal t.t., *patronus, cognitor, procurator*; to be an —, *caus(sus) dicere, agere*; in *foro versari*; 2, in gen. *alci rei auctor. II. v.tr. = to defend, defendere, tueri, tutari.*

adze, n. *ascia.*

aerial, adj. *aërius, aetherius.*

aeronaut, n. *qui se per aerem (curru) propellat.*

afar, adv. *procul, longe, e longinquo, eminus* (opp. *comminus*); to be —, *procul or longe abesse.*

affable, adj. *affabilis, blandus, comis, communis, mansuetus* (= gentle, opp. *ferus*), *commodus* (= obliging). **affability, affableness, n.** *mores commodi, affabilitas, mansuetudo, comitas, communitas* (Nep.).

affair, n. *res, opus, -eris, n.* (= work), *negotium, occupatio, ministerium, munus, -eris, n., cura*; it is the — of a judge, *judicis (afficium) est. See BUSINESS.*

affect, v.tr. 1, = to influence, *alqm tangere, commovere, alqm alqd re afficere*; 2, = to injure, *alci nocere, noxium esse*; 3, = to be fond of, *deligere, amare*; 4, = to assume an appearance, *simulare, imitari, prae se ferre*; to — constancy, etc., *constantiam, etc., simulare. affection, n. simulatio, imitatio, ostentatio. affected, l.* of persons, *mollis, ineptus* (= silly), *alqi ostentans*; of things, *quaesitis, simulatus, putidus, molestus* (of speech) — *Adv. putide, inepte, molliter, moleste.*

affection, n. 1, = a state of the mind or feeling, the feelings, *animus motus, -us, (animi) affectus, -us, commotio, permotio, impetus, -us*; 2, = loving

sentiment, *amor, caritas, benevolentia, studium, pietas* (= dutiful —); *indulgentia* (= indulgent —), *voluntas in or erga alqm. affectionate, adj. amoris plenus, alci amans* (e.g. *uxoris*), *plus* (= dutifully —), *indulgens. Adv. amanter, indulgenter, pie*; — yours (at the end of a letter), *cura ut valeas or vale.*

affiance, I. n. 1, = trust, *fiducia, fides*; in anything, *alci rei*; with anything, see **AFFIDAVIT**; 2, = marriage contract, *sponsalia, -ium. II. v.tr., see BETROTH.*

affidavit, n. *testimonium per tabulas datum* (Quint.).

affinity, 1, = relationship, *propinquitas, propinquitatis vinculum, necessitudo* (= family ties), *cognatio* (on the side of the father or the mother), *a(d)gnatio* (on the side of the father), *affinitas, affinitatis vinculum* (by marriage); *consanguinitas, consanguinitatis vinculum, sanguinis vinculum* (by blood); 2, = close connection, similarity, *cognatio, conjunctio*; — of the sciences, *cognatio studiorum.*

affirm, v.tr. 1, *alo* (defective = I say Yes, opp. *nego*), *affirmare, confirmare, annuere* (by nodding assent), *fateri, confiteri* (= to admit); 2, legal t.t. to — a contract, law, etc., *Pactum, legem, etc., sancire, ratum esse jubere* (of the Senate). **affirmation, n. 1**, in gen. *affirmatio*; 2, legal t.t. *confirmatio. affirmative, adj. alicui* (opp. *negans*), *affirmans*; an — answer, *affirmatio. Adv. to reply —, aio, alqd confirmare.*

affix, v.tr. = to fasten or put to, *alqd alci rei* (*affigere, alqd ad rem alligare, annexere, ad rem or alci rei alqd, alci rei agglutinare* (= to glue to)).

affect, v.tr. = to make sorrowful, *contristare, dolorem alci facere, efficere, afferre, commovere, dolore alqm afficere*; *alqm torquere, angere, (ex)cruciare, vexare, mordere, pungere. affliction, n. nequitudo* (= sickness of mind), *dolor, maestitia* (= sadness, opp. *hilaritas, laetitia*), *molestia, maeror* (= dejection); — of body, *agrotatio, morbus. afflicting, adj. tristis, miser, acerbus, luctuosus.*

affluence, n. *abundantia, affluentia* (more than you want), *ubertas* (= fulness, copia); — of good things, *suppeditatio bonorum. affluent, see, ABUNDANT, under ABOUND.*

afford, v.tr. 1, = to supply, *praestare, praebere, concedere, alci rei (faciende) potestatem facere* (e.g. to — an opportunity for an interview, *colloquendi secum pot. fac.*); 2, = to yield, *reddere, suppeditare*; 3, = to have the means or to be able, *posse.*

affranchise, see **FREE**, v.tr.

affray, n. = disturbance or petty quarrel, *rix, pugna, tumultus, -us* (of a mob).

affright, see **FRIGHTEN**.

affront, I. v.tr. 1, = to meet, *alci or ad or in alqd occurrere, alci obvium ire*; 2, = to wound the feelings, *offendere, laedere, pungere* (= to sting), *mordere. II. n. opprobrium, contumelia, injuria. affronting, adj. injuriosus, contumeliosus.*

afield, adv. *in agros* (with verbs of motion), *in agris* (with verbs of rest).

afloat, adj. & adv., to be —, *navigare, navari.*

afoot, adv. *per pedibus* (e.g. *per pedibus ire*).

aforsaid, adj. *quem or quod supra scripsi, commemoravi, etc.*

afraid, adj. *anxius, sollicitus, timidus, pavulus, trepidus, ignarus, perterritus*; to be —, *alqm, alqd timere, metui, reformidare*; not, to be —, *elae meti or securum esse.*

afresh, adv. see **AGAIN**.

after, **I**, prep. post (with accus.) 1, of place, post eum (= after or behind him); 2, of time, post aliquot menses (= after some months); or by abl. abs. (e.g. *Aegina relicta*), = leaving *Aegina*; 3, of rank (*nemo est post te*, = no one is after or inferior to thee). As denoting sequence or order, rank, *secundus a* (e.g. *secundus a rege*, = next to the king); = according to, *secundum* (e.g. *secundum legem*, = *rationem*, etc.). If a model is intended, *ad* is used (e.g. *ad normam*, = after a set rule; *ad eorum arbitrium et nulum totos se fangunt*, = they form themselves wholly after their will and pleasure; *ad modum*, = moderately; *ad formam*, = *effigiem*, = *similitudinem*, denoting imitation). **II** conj. 1, postquam, ut, ubi; three years after he had returned, *post tres annos or tertium annum quam redierat*, tertio anno quam redierat; the day — he came, *postridie quam venerat*, also *postridie ejus diei*; 2, by abl. abs., — he had done this, quo facto. **III** adv., also **afterwards**, post, poster, posthac (denoting specially sequence in time); deinde(de), exin(de), inde (denoting the sequence in time of two things, next); deinceps (an unbroken sequence in time), mox (= presently, shortly after, opp. nunc). When the "afterward" refers to the act in the foregoing member, the Romans liked to repeat the verb of that member in the form of a participle (e.g. the robbers took Remus prisoner, and afterwards gave him up to Anulus, *utrones Remum cepērunt et captum Amulio tradiderunt*); three years —, *post tres annos*, tribus annis post, *post tertium annum*, tertio anno post, tertio anno; first, afterward, lastly, prius, deinde, extremo; first, next, afterward, principio, proximo, deinde.

afternoon, **I**, n. pomeridianum tempus; in the —, post meridiem. **II** adj. pomeridianus.

again, adv. 1, in gen. iterum, denuo, rursum, rursum; again and again, iterum atque iterum, semel atque iterum; in composition by re-; to rise —, resurgere; 2, = hereafter, posthac, postea, 3, = in turn, contra, viceissim; 4, of the heads of a speech, ad hoc or haec.

against, prep. 1, = rest near, ad with accus. (e.g. *ad murum*), contra with accus. (e.g. *contra insulam*); 2, = motion towards, adversus or ad alqm or alqd; 3, = hostility towards, adversus or in alqm, contra alqm or alqd; a speech — *Caecina*, oratio in *Caecinam*; — expectation, praeter or contra opinionem; — the stream, wind, adverso flumine, vento; — one's will, alio iurto; for and —, in utramque partem; 4, of time, ad or in with accus.; sub lucem, — daylight (i.e. just before).

age, n. aetas (= the time of life, persons living at the same time); of the same —, aequalis (also = contemporaries); men of the same —, ejusdem aetatis or temporis homines, ejusdem aetatis oratores (= the orators of the same age, that is, the contemporaneous orators); next in —, aetate proximis; his — did not understand Socrates, Socratem aetas sua parum intellexit, Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis parum intellegebatur; saeculum (= a long indefinite period), tempus, — oris, a, or in pl.; to be of —, sui potentem, sui juris esse; not of —, nondum adultū aetate; old —, senectus, — ūtis, f.; to be twenty years of —, vixit annos natum esse. **aged**, adj. aetate provecior or grandior; an — man, senex, — is.

agent, n. actor, procurator; a free —, qui sui juris est. **agency**, n. 1, = performance, effectus, — ūis; 2, = employment, procuratio.

aggrandize, v. tr. amplificare, augere. **ag-**

grandizement, n. amplificatio, dignitatis accessio (= — in rank).

aggravate, v. tr. 1, = to increase, augere; 2, = to exasperate, exasperare, lacerare, incitare.

aggregate, **I**, n. summa. **II**, v. tr. congregare. **aggregation**, n. congregatio.

aggression, n. 1, in war, impetus, — ūis, incursio, incursus, — ūis, excursio, oppugnatio (= storming of a place); 2, in gen. = encroachment, injuria.

aggressive, adj. hostilis, infensus. **Adv.** hostiliter, infense. **aggressor**, 1, qui bellum suscepit; 2, in gen. qui injuriam alci facit.

aggrieve, v. tr., see **GRIEVE**.

aghost, adj. (ex)territus, perturbatus; to stand —, stupere.

agile, adj. agilis, velox, pernix. **agility**, n. = nimbleness, agilitas, pernicitas, velocitas.

agitate, v. tr. 1, = to move hither and thither, to move greatly, agitare, quatere (= to shake), rotare, circumagere (= to drive round), commovere, (con)turbare; 2, = to excite, percutere, perturbare, commovere, percellere; 3, = to discuss, to — a question, rem or de re agere, disputare, disserere; sollicitare (= to stir up), alqm excitare (by speech). **agitation**, 1, agitatio, jactatus, — ūis, jactatio (as of the sea), concussus, — ūis, concussio; — of the body, corporis motus, — ūis, comh. agitatio motusque corporis; to be in —, moveri, agitari; 2, — of mind, animi motus, commotio, concitatio; strong —, animi perturbatio; to be under —, perturbatum esse; 3, of a question, disputatio. **agitator**, n. turbator plebis or vulgi; to be an —, rebus novis studere.

ago, adv. abhinc; thirty days —, (jam) abhinc triginta diebus, or abhinc triginta dies, ante triginta dies; long —, jam pridem.

agony, n. 1, of body, dolor, aegrotatio; 2, of mind, aegritudo, dolor. **agonize**, **I**, v. intr. (ex)cruciari, torqueri. **II**, v. tr. (ex)cruciare, torquere.

agrarian, adj. agrarius.

agree, **I**, v. intr. = to be of one mind and voice, concinere, conspirare, consentire, congruere; not to —, dissentire, discrepare de re; **II**, v. tr. 1, to — upon, alci rei assentiri, de alq re congruere, idem sentire; to — upon terms, conditiones accipere; 2, to — with, salubrem alci esse; not to —, gravem esse. **agreement**, n. 1, consensus, consensus, — ūis, concordia, unanimitas (opp. discordia); 2, = a compact, pactum; to strike an —, alqd cum alq pacisci. **agreeable**, adj. 1, = pleasant, acceptus, gratus, dulcis, enavus; 2, = witty, lepidus, facetus; 3, — to, alci rei or ad alqd accomodatus, aptus, alci rei or cum alq re conveniens.

agriculture, n. agri (agrorum) cultura (or as one word, agricultura), or agri cultio (or as one word), or agrorum cultus, — ūis. **agricultural**, adj. rusticus rebus deditus. **agriculturalist**, n. arator, agricola, m., agri cultor (or as one word, agricultor).

aground, adv. 1, in vado (= on the shoal), in litore, in scopulis (= on the rocks), in syrtibus (= on the quicksands); 2, fig. in luto esse, in difficultatibus versari.

ague, n. febris intermillens.

ah! ah! aha! interj. ex, euge.

ahead, adv. = before, ante; to go —, antea, praere; to run —, praecurrere; to swim —, praenatare; to sail —, praerehi.

aid, **I**, n. 1, = help, auxilium, adjumentum, subsidium (exp. = resource) opem (n. ops and dat. opi not used); 2, = a tax, vectigal. **II**, v. tr.

auxilium alci afferre, alci adesse or *praesto esse, alqm (ad)juvare*.

ailing, adj. *aeger*; see **SICK**.

aim, **I**. **n.** 1, *meta* (= the goal); *scopos*, -i (= mark. Suet.); to fix an —, *alqd petere*; 2, fig. *propositum*; to propose an — to yourself, *finem sibi proponere*; what is the — of this? *quorsum haec spectant?* **II**. **v.tr.** 1, *telum collineare, telum dirigere* or *intendere* in *alqm* or *alqd, telo petere alqm* or *alqd*; 2, fig. *alqd (animo) intendere, spectare, pertinere ad alqd* (e.g. these things — at concord, *haec ad concordiam spectant*).

air, **I**. **n.** 1, *caelum* (= the whole atmosphere); *aer* (accus. sing. *aera*, = *ἀήρ*, the atmosphere near the earth), *aether* (= *αἰθήρ*, the upper air), *aura* (= breeze), *ventus* (= the wind), *spiritus*, -us (= breath of air, or life), *anima* (= the breath of life); to take — (i.e. of a secret), *emanare*; 2, = appearance, *vultus*, -us (= the look of the face), *aspectus*, -us, *alcjs* or *alcjs rei species, forma, facies*; to have an — of any kind, *se gerere* with adv. (e.g. *honeste*), *se praebere* with adv. (e.g. *talem*); to give oneself —s, *se jactare* or *ostentare*; 3, = a tune, *modus (musicus), cantus*, -us. **II**. **v.tr.** *aeri exponere, ventilare*. **airy**, adj. *aerius, aethenius, aeri expositus*. **airiness**, n. by adj. (e.g. the — of a place, *locus ventis expositus*).

aisle, **n.** *ala* (side), *spatium medium* (mid).

akin, adj. *propinquus, a(d)gnatus* (on the father's side), *cognatus* (on the mother's); to be near —, *arta propinquitate alci conjunctum esse, alci finitimum esse*.

alabaster, **I**. **n.** *alabastrites*, -ae, **m.** **II**. adj. *ex alabastris factus*; in an — box, *alabaster, or alabastra* (pl. neut.).

alack! alack-a-day! interj. *cheu, vae mihi*.

alacrity, **n.** 1, = quickness, *pernicitas, velocitas*; 2, = cheerfulness, *alacritas, hilaritas*.

alarm, **I**. **n.** 1, *strepitus*, -us (= a loud noise which calls out men and beast), *turba* (= confusion), *tumultus*, -us (= uprising and uproar, as in an insurrection); comb. *strepitus et tumultus*; to give — of fire, *incendium conclamare*; to sound the —, *classicum canere*; from —, *prae strepitu*; to be in —, *trepidare*; 2, = fear, terror *trepidatio*; see **AFRAID**, **FEAR**. **II**. **v.tr.** *conturbare, terrere*.

alas! alas-a-day! see **ALACK**.

album, **n.** *lber*.

alcove, **n.** *zotheca*.

alder, **I**. **n.** *alnus*, **f.** **II**. adj. *alneus*.

alderman, **n.** *magistratus*, -us, more definitely according to context (i.e. if the — is mentioned as a judge, *judez*).

ale, **n.** *cer(e)visia* (a Gallic word). **ale-house**, **n.** *caupona*.

alert, adj. *vigil, alacry*; to be on the —, *vigilem esse*; see **ALACRITY**.

algebra, **n.** * *algebra*.

alias, **n.** *nomen alienum*; to assume an —, *nomen sibi fingere*.

alien, **I**. adj. (ab) *alqo, alqd re, alci* or *alci rei alienus*; see **ABHORRENT**. **II**. **n.** *aliena*, **m.** (= born abroad), *advena*, **m.** and **f.** (= one who has come into a foreign land). **alienate**, **v.tr.** 1, legal t.t. (ab) *alienare* (= to make what is mine strange to me or to make it another's), *vendere* (= to sell), *vendere et (ab) alienare*; 2, = to estrange, *alqm ab alqo alienare*. **alienation**, **n.** 1, (of goods), (ab) *alienatio, venditio*; — of a part, *diminutio de alqo re*; 2, — of mind, *mentis alienatio* or *alienata mens, vesania* (= delusion), *insania* (= loss of reason, madness), *recordia* (= folly), *delirium* (= wandering), *furor* (= rage).

alight, **v.intr.** *descendere*; — from a horse, *ex equo descendere*.

alike, **I**. adv. *pariter, aequè, eodem modo*. **II**. adj. *similis*.

alive, adj. *vivus*; to be —, in *vitâ* or in *vivis esse, vivere*. See **LIFE**.

all, adj. 1, = every, *omnis*; 2, = the whole, *totus, solidus*; — together, *cunctus, universus*; in — respects, *ex omne parte, plane, prorsus*; — the best men, *optimus quisque*; at —, *omnino, prorsus*; not much, if at —, *non multum, aut nihil omnino*; not at —, *minime*; in —, in *summa* (e.g. *absolvi in summa qual(tuor) sententis*, = to be acquitted by four votes in —); taken together, *omnino* (e.g. there were five in —, *quinque omnino erant*).

allay, **v.tr.** *lenire, levare, sedare, mitigare*.

allege, **v.tr.** to — in excuse, *alqd alci excusare*; see **ASSERT**. **allegation**, **n.** 1, *affirmatio*; 2, = a charge, *indictum, accusatio*.

allegiance, **n.** *fides*; to swear —, in *verba alcijs jurare*; to keep in one's —, *alqm in officio suo retinere*.

allegory, **n.** *allegoria* (Quint.).

alleviate, **v.tr.** see **ALLAY**. **alleviation**, **n.** *levatio, mitigatio, levamentum*.

alley, **n.** 1, of a house, *ambulatio*; 2, of a street, *angiportus, -us*.

allot, **v.tr.** = to assign by lot, *sortiri* (= to cast lots for), *sorte legere*. **allotting**, **n.** *sortitio*; = to assign, (at)tribuire, assignare, addicere, adjudicare. **allotment**, **n.** 1, = act of allotting, *assignatio*; 2, = ground, *ager, possessio*.

allow, **v.tr.** 1, = permit, *sinere* (subj. with or without *ut*), *pati* (with acc. and inf.), *permittere alci* (with *ut* or inf.), *concedere* (= to yield to a request); to — to go, *sinere abeat*; 2, = concede, *concedere, confiteri*; allowed = acknowledged, *spectatus, cognitus*; 3, = to give, *dare*; for a public object, *decernere*. **allowable**, adj. *concessus, licitus*. **allowance**, **n.** 1, = permission, *concessio, permissio*; 2, = indulgence, *indulgentia*; to make — for, *alqd condonare*; 3, = money, *pecunia in alqd data*.

alloy, **I**. **n.** = a spoiling, *corruptio, depravatio*; without —, *sincerus, purus*. **II**. **v.tr.** *corrumperè, vitlare*.

allude to, **v.tr.** = to refer to, *significare alqm* or *alqd, designare, describere*. **allusion**, **n.** *significatio, mentio alcijs rei*.

allure, **v.tr.** in or ad *alqd allicere, invitare* & *inescare* (by a bait). **alluring**, adj. *blandus, dulcis*. **allurement**, **n.** *invitamentum* (= something inviting), *incitamentum* (= something impelling); —s, *illicebrae*.

ally, **I**. **n.** *socius, foederatus*; *foedere sociatus* (= united by treaty); relating to an —, *sociatis*.

II. **v.tr.** *foedus facere, alqm* or *alqd cum alqo re conjungere, societatem cum alqo inire*; to — oneself, *se cum alqo (con)jungere, foedus cum alqo sancire*. **alliance**, **n.** *societas, foedus, -eris, -is*, matrimonial —, *matrimonium*.

almanack, **n.** *fasti, -orum, epheMERIS, -idis, f.*

almighty, adj. *omnipotens*.

almond, **n.** *amygdala, amygdalum*; — tree, *amygdalus, f.*

almost, adv. *prope, paene, fere, ferme, tantum non* (e.g. *tantum non bellum ante portas et murum erat*, = war was all but at the gates), *ad* (with accus. = close to), *circiter* (about), *haud multum* or *non longe abfuit quin*.

alms, **n.** *stips, -is, f.* (nom. not used), *beneficentia* (= a kindness). **almoner**, **n.** *qui largitionibus praest.* **alms-house**, **n.** *ptochotrophium* (Jett.).

aloe, n. aloë, -es, f.

aloft, adv. sublime.

alone, I. adj. solus, unus, unus solus; also by unus omnium or ex omnibus; sine arbitris, remotis arbitris (= without witness). II. adv. See ONLY.

along, I. adv. porro, protinus; get — with you, abi, apage (ie). II. prep. secundum, praeter; to sail —, litus or oram praeterire; — with, una cum.

aloof, adv. procul; to stand — from, se ab alqd re removēre.

aloud, adv. clare, clart voce, magna voce, summa voce. See LOUD.

alphabet, n. litterarum nomina et contextus, -ūs, (Quint.). See LETTER. **alphabetical**, adj. in litteras digestus. Adv. litterarum ordine.

already, adv. jam, jam tum, jam tunc, jam diu, jamdudum, jampridem (= a long while ago).

also, conj. etiam, praeterea (= besides), insuper (= moreover), quoque (always after the word to which it refers), nequen (= moreover, joins sentences), item, itidem (= again, in the same way), et ipse, (e.g. *Vespasiano Titus filius successit, qui et ipse Vespasianus dictus est* = Vespasian was succeeded by his son Titus, who also received the name of Vespasian). If two or more different qualities are ascribed to the same subject or object, and the force of the sentence lies in the difference, use *idem* for "also," (e.g. *musici quondam idem poetae* = of old, musicians were also poets). See AND.

altar, n. ara (= every slight elevation of stone, &c.), altaria, -ium (= a high altar); to raise an —, aram statuere, Deo facere aram.

alter, I. v.tr. (com)mutare alqd in and de alqd re; immutare, (com)vertēre, novare (= to give a new form), emendare, corrigere (= to take away faults), variare (= to change often), invertēre (= to turn upside down), corrumpere (= to falsify, as tabulas publicas); what is done cannot be altered, factum feri infectum non potest. II. v.intr. converteri. To be altered, (com)mutari, immutari; both minds and facts are much —, magna facta est rerum et animorum commutatio; he has not —, non alius est ac fuit, est idem qui semper fuit. **alterable**, adj. mutabilis; adv. mutabiliter. **altering, alteration**, n. (com)mutatio, immutatio, conversio; varietas, vicissitudo; — of the weather, caeli varietas; — of fortune, fortunae vicissitudines; — of your opinion, mutatio sententiae.

altercation, n. altercatio, jurgium, rixa (= a brawl, fight); see QUARREL.

alternate, I. v.tr. 1. alqd cum alqo alterare, variare; to — rest and labour, otium labore variare; 2. v.intr. variari, variare. II. adj. alternus, mutus; adv. in vicem, vicissim, mutuo. **alternation**, n. (per)mutatio, vicissitudo. **alternative**, I. adj. See ALTERNATE. II. n. constitum contrarium, ratio alci rei contraria or opposita; peace or war is our only —, inter pacem et bellum nihil est medium.

although, conj. tametsi, quamquam (quamq.) (gen. with the indic. as presupposing a fact), etsi (presupposing a fact, use the indic.; a supposition, the subj.), licet (with subj., with or without ut), quomvis (= however much), cum (quam, quum), = since, seeing, that, with subj.

altitude, n. altitudo.

altogether, adv. 1. = at the same time, una simul, eodem tempore, conjunctim (= in common, e.g. auxilio, patre). 2. = all together, ad unum omnes, cuncti, universi; 3. = wholly, prorsus,

plane, omnino, penitus, funditus (esp. with verbs of destroying); he is — made up of, totus ex alqd re factus est.

alum, n. alumen.

always, adv. semper, omni tempore, nunquam (nunq.) non; the best is — the last, optimum quidque est ultimum; I — do it, hoc facere soleo.

amalgamate, v.tr. alqd (cum) alqā re (com)miscere. **amalgamation**, n. conjunctio.

amanuensis, n. a manu (servus, Jct.), ab epistulis (servus, Jct.), qui pro alqo scribit.

amass, v.tr. (co)accervare, aggerare, accumulare. See ACCUMULATE, HEAP.

amatory, adj. amatorius; see LOVE.

amaze, v.tr. obstupefacere, percutere. **amazed**, adj. obstupefactus; to be —, stupere (obstupeocere). **amazing**, adj. mirus, immanis;

an — quantity of money, immanes pecuniae. Adv. vehementer, mirum in modum. **amazement**, n. stupor; see ASTONISH, ASTOUND, WONDERFUL.

amazon, n. 1, lit. Amazon; 2, fig. mulier bellicosa.

ambassador, n. legatus (as a deputy in state affairs), orator (as a political deputy to deliver a verbal message).

amber, n. electrum, succinum (Plin.).

ambiguous, adj. anceps, ambiguus, dubius. Adv. ambigue (e.g. dicere). **ambiguity**, n. ambiguitas (e.g. verborum); see DOUBT.

ambition, n. ambitio, laudis studium, studium cupiditatisque honorum, contentio honorum, cupido honoris or famae, aviditas or avaritia gloriae, aestus quidam gloriae (sometimes merely gloria, e.g. alci gloriae favere and gloria duci). **ambitious**, adj. ambitiosus, avidus gloriae or laudis, cupidus honorum, laudis et honoris cupidus, appetens gloriae; to be —, laudis studio trahi, gloria duci; adv. cupide, or by adj.

amble, v.tr. lente procedere.

ambrosia, n. ambrosia. **ambrosial**, adj. ambrosius.

ambush, n. insidias (= the place and the men); to lay in —, in insidiis (co)locare or disponere; to lie in —, in insidiis esse.

ameliorate, v.tr. corrigere (= to make right), emendare (= to free from errors); to — your condition, amplificare fortunam, augere opes.

amen! interj. ita fiat! ratum esto! eccl. amen.

amenable, adj. 1, alci rei obediens; 2, legal t.t. sub alci jus et jurisdictionem sub-junctus.

amend, I. v.tr. emendare, corrigere. II. v.intr. mores mutare (of morals), convalescere (of health). **amendment**, n. correctio, emendatio.

amends, n. satisfactio, expiatio; to make — for, alqd expiare (of a crime), damnum restituere or resarcire (of a loss).

amethyst, n. amethystus (Plin.).

amiable, adj. suavis, dulcis, venustus, jucundus. Adv. suaviter, jucunde. **amiability**, n. suavitas, venustas, jucunditas.

amicable, adj. See FRIENDLY.

amidst, prep. in medio (loco), in media (parte) alci rei; sometimes by ipse (e.g. in the midst of the preparations for war, in ipso apparatu belli).

amiss, adv. male; there is something — with me, male mecum agitur; to use —, alqd re perverſe (ab)uti; to take —, aegre or moleſte ferre, in malam partem accipere.

ammunition, n. (*instrumenta et apparatus, ars belli, arma, -orum, tela, -orum*).

amnesty, n. *venia praeclitorum, impunitas, incolumitas, fides publica* (= the public safeguard); *amnestia*; to pass a general —, *omnium factorum dictorumque veniam et oblivionem in perpetuum sancire*.

among, prep. *inter, in* (with abl.); *from* —, *ex, de*; — *men, inter homines, in hominibus*.

amorous, adj. **1**, in good sense, *amans, amore incensus*; **2**, in bad sense, *libidinosus*. Adv. *maximo cum amore, libidinose*. **amorousness**, n. *amor, libido*.

amount, **I**, n. *summa, vivum* (= the capital); the whole —, *solidum*; a not inconsiderable —, *nummi non mediocri summae*; a great — of gold, *pecunia magna or grandis*; a very great —, *incredibilis pecuniae summa*. **II** v.intr. *alqd efficere*; what does it — to, *quae summa est*; it —s to the same thing, *idem or par est, nihil interest utrum*.

amphibious, adj. *animal cuius et in terrâ et in aquâ vivi est*.

amphitheatre, n. *amphitheatrum*.

ample, adj. *amplus*. Adv. *ample, abunde*. **amplitude**, u. *amplitudo*. **amplify**, v.tr. *amplificare*.

amputate, v.tr. *praeclidre* (e.g. *membra, aurem, manum, caput or kervices alci*), *amputare* (*caput alci*). **amputation**, n. by the verb; i.e. to perform an —, (*membra*) *praeclidre*.

amuse, v.tr. *delectare, oblectare*. **amusing**, adj. *jucundus*. Adv. *jucunde*. **amusement**, u. *delectatio, oblectatio, oblectamentum*.

anachronism, n. *error de temporibus factus*.

analogy, n. *analogia* (*ἀναλογία*, translated by Cicero *comparatio proportionis*), *similitudo*.

analogous, adj. *analogus, similis*.

analysis, n. *explicatio, explicatio et enodatio, expositio*. **analyze**, v.tr. *explicare, expedire, quasi in membra discerpere*.

anapaest, n. *anapaestus*.

anarchy, n. *licentia, perturbatio omnium rerum, turba et confusio*; — (as a social state), *civitas in quâ libido multitudinis pro legibus est*. **anarchical**, adj. *legibus carens*. Adv. *sine legibus*.

anathema, n. In civil affairs, to put a person under —, *aquâ et igni interdicerre alci*; *devotio, anathema, -atis*.

anatomy, n. *anatomia*; to practise —, *insecare aperireque humana corpora*. **anatomical**, adj. *anatomicus*. **anatomize**, v.tr. *incidere corpus mortui, rescindere artus cadaveris*. **anatomist**, n. *qui incidit, etc.*

ancestor, n. *auctor generis or gentis* (= founder of a clan, or family), *unus e majoribus* (= a forefather). **ancestors**, **ancestry**, n. *priores, majores, patres*. **ancestral**, adj. *avitus, proavitus*.

anchor, **I**, n. *ancora*; to cast —, *ancoram jacere*; the — holds, *ancora subistit*; to lie at —, *consistere in ancoris or ad ancoras*; to raise —, *ancoram or ancoras tollere or solvere*; fig. *spes, auxilium* (e.g. *curia summum auxilium omnium gentium*, = the senate was the chief — of all nations). **II** v. tr. *navem ad ancoras deligare*. **III** v.intr. see **LIE AT** —. **anchorage**, n. *statio*.

ancient, adj. *antiquus* (= that which has been of old), *vetus* (= that which has existed long), *priscus* (= primitive), *inveteratus* (= grown old), *obsoletus* (= obsolete); the —s, *veteres*,

antiqui, prisci, majores (= forefathers). Adv. *olim, antea, antiquitus, patrum memoria*.

and, conj. *et, que* (enclit. unites things that are alike at least in aim and tendency, e.g. *exploratores centurionesque*), *atque, ac* (only before consonants). Sometimes "and" does not appear (e.g. *horse and man, equi viri*; *men and women, viri mulieres*; also *patri a laboribus, consiliis, periculis meis servata est* = my native land has been saved by my labours, counsels, and dangers). Sometimes you must use the relative instead of the copula (e.g. *venit nuntius qui nuntiabat*); also the participle (e.g. *prodians haec locutus est*, he went forward and said these things); so *urbe relicta in villam se recepit* = he left the city and betook himself to his country-seat. Also a conjunction (e.g. *Xanthippus cum Carthaginiensibus auxilio missus esset, fortiter se defendit* = Xan. was sent to assist the C. and bravely defended himself). And also, *et quoque, nec non, idemque or et idem* (e.g. *musicus idemque philosophus*); and so, *itaque*; and yet, *et tamen*; and not, *neque, nec, et non* (the former to negative a sentence; the latter, a word); and yet, *nec* (e.g. *quidam se simulant scire, nec quidquam sciunt*, some pretend to know, and yet know nothing); and no one or nothing, *nec quisquam, quidquam*; and never, *nec unquam* (umq.); = but, *autem* (e.g. *I do this, and you that, ego hoc facio, tu autem, etc.*).

anecdote, n. *dictum, fabula, fabella*.

anemone, n. *anemone*; -es, f.

anew, adv. *denuo, de or ab integro*.

angel, n. *angelus*.

anger, **I**, n. *ira, iracundia, bilis* (= the gall), *stomachus* (= temper), *indignatio*; outbreaks of —, *irae, iracundiae*; from —, *prae ira*; in or through —, *per iracundiam, iratus, cum ira*. **II** v.tr. *laccessere, iram, bilem or stomachum alci movere*. **angry**, adj. *iratus, ira incensus, accensus, or inflammatus, iracundus*; to make angry, *iram or bilem or stomachum alci movere*. Adv. *irate, iracunde*.

angle, **I**, n. **1**, *angulus*; **2**, = an instrument for fishing, *hamus*. **II** v.tr. **1**, *piscari*, *hamo pisces capere*, *arundine pisces captare*; **2**, fig. to — after, *alqd captare, aucupari*; see **FISH**. **angler**, n. *piscator*.

anglican, adj. *use Britannicus*.

anguish, n. *cruciatu, -us, tormentum, dolor*; see **ACHE**.

angular, adj. *angularis, angulatus*.

animadvert, v.tr. **1**, = to observe or consider, *animadvertere, cognoscere, sentire, videre, perspicere, (ob)servare*; **2**, = to punish, *punire, in alqm animadvertere*; **3**, = to criticize, *judicare*.

animal, **I**, n. *animal, bestia* (opp. *homo*), *belua* (= one of the larger animals), *pecus, pcedis, f.* (= a head of cattle, opp. to *pecus, pecoris, n.* = a flock); (*belua*) *fera* (= wild —); a little —, *bestiola*. **II** adj. by circumloc. (e.g. — life, *vita quae corpore et spiritu continetur*) or merely *corpus, opp. animus*, (e.g. *animal pleasures, corporis voluptates*); = peculiar to animals, *beluarum or pecudum* (e.g. *hoc est beluarum*). **animalcule**, n. by circumloc. *animal exigui corporis, etc.*

animate, **I**, v.tr. **1**, = to give life to, *animare*; **2**, fig. = to make lively, *excitare, incitare*; — his courage, *animum erigere*. **II** adj. *animatus, animatus*. **animated**, adj. **1**, *lit. animatus*; **2**, fig. = lively, *vegetus, alacer*; — by anything, *alqd re incensus*. **animation**, n. *alacritas, vehementia*.

animosity, n. *odium, invidia, ira, simultas*.
ankle, ankle-bone, n. *talus*. **anklet**, n. *periscelis, -idis, f.*

annals, n. *annales, -ium, m., monumenta rerum gestarum*.

annex, v. tr. **1.** = to add to, *alqd alci rei* or *ad alqd (ad) iungere, addere*. **2.** = to conquer, *alqd alci rei subijicere*; to — a country, *in ditionem suam redigere*. **annexation**, n. **1.** *adjunctio, accessio, appositio*; **2.** of a town, *expugnatio (by storm)*.

annihilate, v. tr. *delere, ex(s)tinguere* (as a light, e.g. *alcjs salutem*), *excidere, tollere, funditus tollere*. **annihilation**, n. *ex(s)tinctio, interitus, -us, excidium*.

anniversary, n. *sacra, -orum, anniversaria (= festival), festi dies anniversarii*.

annotate, v. tr. *annotare* (Plin.). **annotation**, n. *annotatio*.

announce, v. tr. *(re)nuntiare, indicare*. **announcement**, n. *(re)nuntiatio*.

annoy, v. tr. *molestiam alci afferre* or *exhibere, vexare, torquere*; — with requests, *alqm precibus fatigare*. **annoyance**, n. **1.** *molestia, vexatio, cruciatus, -us*; **2.** = a trouble, *onus, -eris, n., incommodum*.

annual, adj. *annuus, anniversarius* (= taking place every year). **Adv.** *quotannis*. **annuity**, n. *annua pecunia*. **annuitant**, n. *qui annum pecuniam accipit*.

annul, v. tr. **1.** *legal t.t. legem tollere, abrogare, abolere*; to — a contract *(dis)solvere*. **2.** in gen. *tollere, delere*.

annular, adj. *in orbem circumactus*.

anodyne, n. *quod dolorem mitigat*.

anoint, v. tr. *ungere*. **anointing**, n. *unctio*.

anomalous, n. *anōmalia* (Varr.). **anomalous**, adj. *anōmalus* (Gram.).

anon, adv. *brevi (tempore), mox*; ever and —, *interdum*.

anonymous, adj. *sine nomine*; — poems, *carmina incertis auctoribus vulgata*.

another, pron. *alius*; at — time, *alio tempore*; — Cato (= a new), *novus Cato*; one says one thing, another —, *alius aliud dicit*; one —, *alius alium, inter se* (e.g. they fear one —, *inter se timent*), or (of two persons) *alter-alterum*.

answer, I. n. **1.** in gen. *respondum*; **2.** to a charge, *defensio, excusatio*; **3.** a written —, *rescriptum*; **4.** of an oracle, *oraculum, sors, sortis, f.*; **5.** — to prayer, *alqd precibus impetratum*. II. v. tr. **1.** in gen. *alqd alci* or *ad alqd respondere*; **2.** by letter, *alqd alci rescribere*; **3.** to a charge, *se defendere, excusare*; **4.** of an oracle, *respondum dare*; to be answered, *mihi responditur*; to — to one's name, *ad nomen respondere*; to — an objection, *alqd refutare*; to — for, *alqd praestare*, see **SURETY**; to — to, *alci rei respondere*; see **AGREE**. III. v. intr. = succeed, *res alci succedit, bene evenire*. **answerable**, adj. **1.** = agreeing with, *alci rei conveniens, congruens, consentaneus*. **2.** = accountable, *alcjs rei auctor, alqd praestans*; — to anyone, *qui alci de alqd re rationem reddit*.

ant, n. *formica*. **anthill**, *formicarum cuniculus*.

antagonist, n. *adversarius* (in every relation), *qui contra dicit, qui contra disputat, qui alci adversatur*; *iste* (= the opponent in a law-suit); see **ADVERSARY**.

antarctic, adj. **1.** lit. *antarcticus* (late); **2.** ng. *gelidissimus*.

antedecent, adj. *antedecens, praecedens, prior*; *antedecens, antecedentia, -ium, pl., praeterita, -orum, pl.* (= past events). Adv. *antea, prius*.

antechamber, n. *vestibulum* (= the open place in front of a Roman house where visitors assembled).

antechapel, n. *pronaus*.

antediluvian, adj. **1.** = old, *priscus, antiquus*; **2.** = old-fashioned, *obsoletus*.

antelope, n. see **DEER**.

antenna, n. *corniculum* (Plin.).

anterior, adj. *antedecens, praecedens, prior, superior, proximus*.

anthem, n. *cantus, -us*.

anthropoid, adj. *homini similis*.

anthropomorphic, adj. *Deum humanum corpus habere fingens*.

anticipate, v. tr. **1.** *anticipare* (= to do before), *praecipere*; **2.** *ex(s)pectare* (= expect). **anticipation**, n. **1.** = expectation, *ex(s)pectatio, spes*; **2.** = a doing beforehand, by verb, **ANTICIPATE**.

antics, n. *ludi, joca, -orum, ridicula, -orum, nugae*.

antidote, n. *antidotum, antidotum* (Cels.), *remedium*; against anything, *alcjs rei* or *ad*.

antipathy, n. **1.** of things, *rerum discordia, repugnantia*; **2.** of persons, *odium*.

antipodes, n. **1.** lit. *antipodes, -um* (late); **2.** fig. = the opposite, by adj. *adversus, contrarius*.

antiquary, antiquarian, n. *rerum antiquarum studiosus*. **antiquated**, adj. *obsoletus*. **antique**, I. adj. *antiquus*. II. n. *opus antiquum, res antiqua, monumentum antiquum*. **antiquity**, n. *antiquitas*.

antithesis, n. **1.** rhet. t.t. *contentio*; **2.** fig. = the opposite, *contrarium*.

antler, n. *cornu*.

anvil, n. *incus, -udis, f.*

anxiety, n. *angor, anxietas, pavor, sol(l)licitudo, trepidatio, timor*. **Anxious**, adj. *anxius, sol(l)licitus*; to be —, *de alqd re anxium esse*. angl. Adv. *anxie, sol(l)licite*.

any, I. pron. *quisquam* (in neg. sentences and questions); *quilibet, quivis* (= any you please); *quis* (only after *si, ne, num, quo, quando, nist*); *ecquis* (in impassioned questions). II. adj. *ullus* (in neg. sentences and questions), *quilibet, quivis* (= any you please), *ecqui* (in impassioned questions); — one, *aliquis, quispam*; at — turn, *aliquando, quando* (after *si, ne, num*); *unquam* (in neg. questions and sentences); — where, *alicubi, ubivis, usquam* (in neg. questions and sentences).

apace, adv. *celeriter*.

apart, adv. by prefix *se* (e.g. *se—cernere*), *separatim*. **apartment**, n. see **ROOM**.

apathy, n. *seccordia* (not in Cic. or Caes.), *nequitia*. **apathetic**, adj. *hebes*; see **LAZY**.

ape, I. n. *simia*; a little —, *simiolus*. II. v. tr. *alqm imitari*; see **IMITATE**.

aperient, n. and adj. by *alvi dejectionem* (*alvi*) *purgationem* (*pelere*, etc.).

aperture, n. see **OPENING**.

apex, n. *aper*.

aphorism, n. *sententia, dictum, elogium*.

aplary, n. *alvearium, mellarium*.

apiece, adv. by distrib. numeral (e.g. *dent, ten —*).

apologist, n. *defensor*. **apology**, n. 1, = defence, *defensio*; 2, = excuse, *excusatio*. **apologize**, v.intr. *alqd excusare*. **apologetical**, adj. by verb, *qui se excusat*, etc. **apologue**, n. *apologus*.

apophthegm, n. *elogium, sententia, dictum*.

apoplexy, n. *apoplexis, apoplexia (late)*.

apostle, n. *apostolus*.

apostrophe, n. 1, *rhet. t.t. apostrophe*; 2, *grammat. t.t. apostrophus (late)*. **apostrophi-ze**, v.tr. see **ADDRESS**.

apothecary, n. *medicus*.

appal, v.tr. *terrere*; see **FRAUGHTEN**.

apparatus, n. *apparatus, -us*.

apparel, n. *vestis, vestimentum*.

apparent, adj. 1, = evident, *manifestus, pertus, clarus*; to make —, *patefacere, aperire*; 2, opp. to real, *opinatus, fictus, simulatus*. Adv. *aperto, manifeste, evidenter*. **apparition**, n. 1, = appearance, *adventus, -us*; 2, = a spectre, *alcjs simulacrum, species*.

appeal, I. v.intr. 1, *legal t.t. alqm appellare, ad alqm provocare*; 2, = to refer to, *alqm testari*. II. n. 1, *appellatio, provocatio*; court of —, *judicis penes quos provocatio est*; 2, = entreaty, *preces, -um, f., deprecatio*. **appealing**, adj. *supplex*; in an — voice, *suppliciter*.

appear, v.intr. 1, = become visible, *apparere, in conspectum venire, conspici* (= to be seen), *se offerre*; it —s to me, *mihi videtur*; to — publicly, in publicum prodire; to —, = to be present, *adesse*; — to exist, *existere*; to — in court, in *judicium venire*; 2, = to seem, *videri*. **appearance**, n. 1, = arrival, *adventus, -us*; 2, *legal t.t. = surety, vadimonium*; 3, = a thing shown, *res obiecta, visum, species*; 4, = personal —, *corporis habitus, -us*; in —, = under pretext of, *sub specie*; to put on an —, *simulare* (with acc. and infin.); in all —, *verisimilimum est* (with acc. and infin.).

appease, v.tr. 1, = — a deity, *placare*; 2, = — a man, *placare, (re)conciliare*; 3, = to — hunger, *famem expleri, depellere*. **appeasable**, adj. *placabilis*; — in character, *ingenium placabile*. **appeasement**, n. *placatio, reconciliatio*.

appellant, n. *qui provocat*.

append, v.tr. *addere, adjungere, figere, (as)figere alqd alci rei, alligare alqd ad rem*. **appendage**, -ant, n. *appendix, -icis, f., accessio, alqd alci rei additum*. **appendix**, n. *appendix, additamentum*; — of a book, *quaedam libro addita*. See **ADD, ATTACH**.

appertain, v.tr. see **BELONG**.

appetite, 1, *physical, fames, -is*; to have no —, *cibum fastidire*; 2, = desire for, *alcjs cupiditas, aviditas, appetitus, -us*.

applaud, v.tr. *(ap)plaudere alci, plausu or plausibus alqm excipere*. **applause**, n. *(ap)plausus, -us*; see **PRaise**.

apple, n. *malum*; — tree, *malus, f.*

apply, I. v.tr. 1, = to put or fit to, *alqd alci rei* or *ad alqd applicare, aptare, accommodare*; 2, = to use for, *collocare in alqd re, conferre ad alqd, tribuere alqd alci rei, alqd ad alqd dirigere, (con)vertere*. II. v.intr. = to turn or go to, *se convertere, conferre ad alqm, adire or convenire alqm, appellare alqd, confugere ad alqm, se applicare ad alqm*. **appliance**, n. *apparatus, -us, instrumentum*. **application**, n. 1, = request, address, *appellatio, provocatio, petitio*; 2, = putting to, *adjunctio, conjunctio (fig.)*; 3, = of the mind, *animi intentio, diligentia*; 4, = of a word, *significatio*. **applicable**, adj. *utilis*; to be — to anything, *ad alqd pertinere*.

appoint, v.tr. *constituere, destinare* (= to make fast), *designare* (= to order), *eligere* (= to choose); to — a day, *diem statuere, constituere, dicere*. **appointment**, n. 1, = designation, by verb; e.g. — of consuls, *consules designare*; 2, = an office, *munus, -eris, n.*; 3, = command, *jussum, mandatum*; 4, = agreement to meet, by verb, *cum alqo convenire ut*.

apportion, v.tr. *dispartire, distribuere, dispensare, disponere, assignare* (e.g. *militibus agros*).

apposite, adj. *conveniēns, accommodatus*. Adv. *convenienter, accommodate*.

appraise, v.tr. = to fix the value of, *aestimare, censere* (the censor's act). See **VALUE**.

appreciate, v.tr. *aestimare*; — highly, *alqm magni facere*.

apprehend, v.tr. 1, = to lay hold on, *prehendere, apprehendere*; 2, = to take in mentally, *comprehendere, complecti (animo or mente), cogitatione (mente) concipere, intellegere*; 3 = fear; see **FEAR**. **apprehension**, n. 1, = arrest, *comprehensio*; 2, = mental —, *comprehensio, intellegentia (intellig.)*; 3, = fear, *timor*; see **FEAR**. **apprehensive**, adj., see **TIMID**.

apprentice, I. n. *alci (e.g. sutori) addictus*. II. v.tr. *alqm alci addicere*.

approach, I. v.intr. *ad alqm or alqd accedere, alci or alci rei appropinquare*; of time, *appropinquare*; to — the truth, *prope ad veritatem accedere, a veritate non multum abesse*. II. n. *appropinquatio, adventus, -us, aditus, -us*.

appropriate, I. v.intr. 1, = to give, *alqd alci dedicare*; 2, = to claim, *alqd sibi or ad se vindicare, alqd sibi arrogare, alqd suum facere*.

II. adj. *ad alqd or alci rei idoneus, aptus, accommodatus, cum alqd re conveniens, congruens*. Adv. *accommodate, convenienter*. **appropriation**, n. 1, *legal t.t. (agrorum) assignatio, (bonorum) additio*; 2, in gen. by verb **APPROPRIATE**.

approve, v.tr. 1, in gen. *(com)probare*; 2, = *legal t.t. alqd ratum facere or ratum esse jubere, sancire*; 3, = to — oneself, *se (fidem, etc.) praeberē*. **approved**, adj. *probatus, spectatus*. **approver**, n., *legal t.t. index, -icis, m. and f.* **approval**, n. see **APPROBATION**. **approbation**, n. *(com)probatio*; with someone's —, *alqo auctore, alcjs auctoritate, pace tua, sua, etc.*; without —, *alcjs injussu, sine alcjs auctoritate*.

approximate, v.tr. & adj. see **APPROACH**, **NEAR**.

April, n. *Aprilis (mensis)*; to — make an — fool of, *alqm ludibrio habere*.

apron, n. *subligaculum*.

apt, adj. 1, see **APPROPRIATE**; 2, = ready, *habilis*; — to learn, *docilis*. Adv. *convenienter*; = cleverly, *perite, callide*. **aptitude**, n. *facultas* (with gen. or adj.).

aquatic, aqueous, adj. *aquatilis*. **aque-duct**, n. *aquae ductus, -us*; also *aqua alone*; to form an — for the city, *aquam in urbem ducere*.

aquiline, adj. *aduncus*.

arable, adj. *arabilis*. See **PLOUGH**.

arbitr, n. *arbiter, disceptator*.

arbitrate, v.tr. *alqd disceptare, difjudicare*. **arbitration**, n. *arbitrium*. **arbitrary**, adj. 1, = unbounded, *infinitus, summus*; 2, = capricious, *inconstans*; 3 = proud, *superbus*. Adv. *superbe*. **arbitrariness**, n. *superbia*.

arbour, n. *umbraculum, ramorum nexus, -us*.

arc, n. *arcus, -us*. **arcade**, n. *porticus, -us, f.*

arch, I. n. *arcus, -us, forma*. II. v.tr.

arcuare, conformicare. III. v.intr. *arcuari*; see **CURVA**. IV. adj. *petulans*. V. in comp. =

chief; — angel, *archangelus; — bishop, *archiepiscopus (Eccl.).

archaeology, n. rerum antiquarum scientia. **archaism**, n. verbum obsoletum.

archer, n. sagittarius. **archery**, n. by verb (e.g. sagittis aliquid petere).

architect, n. = master builder, architectus. **architecture**, n. architectura.

archives, n. 1, (private) tabularium = the place where papers are kept; 2, (public) tabulae publicae.

arctic, adj. septentrionalis (e.g. regio, occasus).

ardent, adj. ardens, fervens, acer. Adv. ardent, ardentem.

ardour, n. ardor, fervor, aestus, -us.

arduous, adj. arduus, difficilis.

area, n. superficies.

arena, n. arena (lit. and fig.).

argue, v.tr. 1, = to dispute, verbis contendere, concertare, disputare; 2, = to give or draw a conclusion, arguere, concludere, colligere.

argument, 1, in gen. argumentum; 2, = subject-matter, sententia, argumentum.

arid, adj. aridus, siccus.

aright, adv. recte, bene. See RIGHT.

arise, v.intr. emergere (= to come up out of), eroriri, ex(s)istere (of distinguished men). See RISE.

aristocrat, n. 1, = a noble, unus e nobilibus or patriciis; 2, = defender of the aristocracy, optimatum futor. **aristocracy**, a. 1, = the nobles, optimates, -ium, m. and f., patricii, nobiles; 2, = a form of government, optimatum dominiatus, -us. **aristocratical**, adj. quod est optimatus pertinet, or by gen. optimatum.

arithmetical, n. arithmetic, -es, f., or arithmetica, -ae, f., or arithmetica, -orum. **arithmetical**, adj. arithmeticus, **arithmetician**, n. arithmeticus.

ark, n. arca.

arm, I. n. 1, lit. brachium (from the elbow to the wrist); lacertus (from the elbow to the shoulder); bone of —, radius brachii; to take into —s, aliquid complecti; to sink into anyone's —s, manibus alicui excipere; 2, fig. (of the sea), brachium; (of a hill), ramus; (of a harbour), cornu. II. v.tr. armare, lit. and fig. III. v.intr. armari, arma capere. **armed**, adj. armatus. **arm-chair**, n. use sella (= chair), or lectus, torus (= couch). **armistice**, n. indutiae. **armour**, n. arma, -orum, pl.; — beaver, armiger. **armourer**, n. faber armorum. **arm-pit**, n. ala. **armoury**, n. armamentarium. **arms**, n. arma, -orum, tela, -orum (of missiles esp., but also of swords, etc.); without arms, inermis; to run to —, ire ad arma; to — i ad arma! to lay down —, arma deponere; to be under —, in armis esse; to bear — against, arma ferre contra aliquem; to enter a country in —, arma inferre terrae.

army, n. exercitus, -us, copiae, milites, -um, vires, -ium, f.; — in marching array, agmen; — in battle-array, acies.

aromatic, adj. odoratus, suavis.

around, I. adv. circa, circum; in composition with a verb, circum (e.g. to look —, circumspicere). II. prep. circa, circum with accus. See ABOUT.

arouse, v.tr. 1, lit. (e somno) excitare; 2, fig. excitare, (com)movere.

arraign, v.tr., see ACCUSE.

arrange, v.tr. ordinare, componere, disponere; — in order of battle, aciem instruere, colla-

care, constituere, instruere; to — troops, copias instruere. **arrangement**, n. 1, rhet. t.t. compositio, dispositio (of words or sentences); 2, in gen. constitutio, ratio; by part. (e.g. a good — of anything, res bene disposita, instructa, etc.).

arrant, adj. by superl. or summus. Adv. superl. of adv. or turpiter, foede.

array, I. n. 1, see ARRANGEMENT; 2, battle —, acies; 3, = dress, vestis. II. v.tr. 1, see ARRANGE; 2, = to dress, vestire; fig. ornare, vestire.

arrears, n. pecuniae residuae; to be in — with, legal t.t. aliquid reliquere (Jct.).

arrest, v.tr. comprehendere, in vincula con(s)icere; to put under — comprehendere, in custodiam dare.

arrive, v.intr. advenire, pervenire, adventare. **arrival**, n. adventus, -us, accessus, -us.

arrogant, adj. arrogans, insolens, superbus, elatus aliquid re. **arrogance**, n. arrogantia, superbia. Adv. arroganter, superbe. **arrogate**, v.tr. sibi arrogare, (as)sumere.

arrow, n. sagitta.

arsenal, n. armamentarium; naval —, navalia, -ium.

arsenic, n. arsenicum.

arsis, n. sublatio (Quint.), arsis (late).

art, n. 1, = skill, ars, artificium; merely mental, scientia, peritia, studium alicui rei; 2, = an —, ars (e.g. pingendi), disciplina; the fine —s, artes ingenuae; — and sciences, studia et artes; 3, = a trick, ars; by — or craft, per dolum et fraudem. **artful**, adj. callidus, versutus, vaser, astutus. Adv. astute, callide. **artfulness**, n. astutia, dola. **artificer**, n. 1, in gen. artifex; 2, = creator, auctor. **artificial**, adj. artificiosus. Adv. arte or per artem. **artisan**, n. opifex, faber.

artist, n. poeta, pictor, etc., or opifex = artisan, as among the Romans art was not always included in the artes liberales. **artistic**, adj. (ingeniarum) artium amator or studiosus. **artistically**, adv. arte, summa arte. **artless**, adj. simplex, ingenuus. Adv. ingenue, simpliciter, sine arte. **artlessness**, n. simplicitas.

artichoke, n. cinara (Col.).

article, I. n. 1, in gen. res; 2, = condition, condicio (e.g. pacis); 3, = law, lex (e.g. lex militaris). II. v.tr., see APPRENTICE.

articulate, I. v.tr. pronuntiare. II. adj. clarus. Adv. clare. **articulation**, n. 1, of words, pronuntiatio; 2, of limbs, artus, -uum, articulus.

artillery, n. (=the larger offensive weapons) tormenta -orum, (comprising the ballistae and catapultae).

as, adv. and conj. 1, in gen. by double comparative (e.g. he is not — brave as he is good, melior est quam fortior); idem (he is — friendly as ever, idem est amicus qui, etc.), aequè cum alio or et, atque; et — et (= well as); — far as I can, quoad ejus facere possum; — quickly as possible, quam celerrime; — much again, alterum tantum; — many as, quotcumque; — far as I know, quod sciam; 2, = like, instar, alicui rei, tanquam, ut or by adv. (e.g. to behave as a fool, stulte); by a noun in apposition (Caesar — consul, Caesar consul); 3, as to, de aliquid re, ad aliquid, quod ad aliquid pertinet; 4, of time, ubi, ut, cum (quom); — often —, quoties(n)s toties(n)s; — long —, tam diu — quam; — soon —, simul ac; 5, causal, quoniam (indic.), cum (subj.); 6, = as if, tanquam (tamq.) si, non aliter quam si.

ascend, v.tr. in or ad aliquid ad(s)condere.

ascension, n. *a(d)scensus*, -ūs, **ascend**, n. 1, = a hill, *locus editus*; 2, a going up, *a(d)scensus*, -ūs.

ascendancy, n. *praesantia*.

ascendant, n. by adj. *summus*; to be in the —, *praevalere*, *alci alqd re praestare*; his star is in the —, *summam gloriam adeptus est*.

ascertain, v.tr. *explorare*, *rem exploratam habere*.

ascetic, n. *qui cibo abstinet*.

ascribe, v.tr. *alqd alci* or *alci rei*, *a(d)scribere*, *tribuere*, *adjungere*; — great value to, *magnum pretium statuere rei*.

ash, I. n. *frazinus*, f. II. adj. *fraxineus*.

ashamed, adj. *pudore affectus*; to be —, *pudet alqm alcijs rei* or *infin*.

ashes, n. *cinis*, -ēris, m., *favilla*; to reduce to —, *ad* or *in cinerem redigere*; to lie in sackcloth and —, *sordidatum* or *atratum esse*. **ashy**, adj. *cinereus*.

ashore, adv. 1, of rest, *in litore*; 2, of motion, *in litus* or *terram*; to go —, (*e nave*) *exire*; to put men —, *exponere*.

aside, adv. *seorsum*, *alqd obliquu*; to go —, *secedere*; to call —, *alqm sevocare*; to lay —, *alqd seponere*.

ask, v.tr. *alqm rogare*, *ex algo quærere*, *ex algo sciscitari*, *alqm alqd orare*, *petere*, *poscere*, *flagitare* (repeatedly); to — a price, *indicare*.

askance, adv. *oblique*; to look — at, *alqm limitis oculis a(d)spicere*.

aslant, adv. *oblique*, *ex transverso*.

asleep, adj. *dormiens*, *in somno*, *per somnium*.

asp, n. *aspis*, -idis, f., *viper*.

aspect, n. 1, in gen. *a(d)spectus*, -ūs, *conspetus*, -ūs; 2 (in astrology), *aspectus siderum*; 3, = condition, status, -ūs, *ratio*, *condicio*.

asperity, n. *asperitas*, *acerbitas*.

asperse, v.tr. *a(d)spargere*, both lit. and fig.

aspersion, n. 1, lit. *a(d)persio*; 2, fig. *calumni*, *opprobrium*; to cast an —, *calumniari*.

asphalt, n. *bitumen*.

aspirate, I. n. *a(d)spiratio*. II. v.tr. *a(d)spirare*.

aspire, v.intr. *ad alqd a(d)spirare*, *alqd sequi* or *persequi*, *eniti*, *contendere*, *operam dare ut*. **aspiration**, n. after anything, *alcijs rei appetitio*, *contentio*.

ass, n. 1, *asinus*; a little —, *asellus*; a female —, *asina*; 2, as a term of contempt, *homo stultissimus*. **ass-driver**, n. *asinarius*.

assail, v.tr. to — a town, *oppugnare*. **assailant**, n. *qui alqm adoritur*. **assault**, I. n. 1, in gen. *impetus*, -ūs, *incursus*, -ūs; 2, = of a town, *oppugnatio*; 3, legal t.t. to charge with —, *alqm de vi reum facere*; to commit an —, *alci vim afferre*. II. v.tr. see **ATTACK**.

assassin, n. *sciacinus*. **assassination**, n. *caules facta*; to accuse of —, *accusare inter scarios*. **assassinate**, v.tr. *alqm ex insidiis interficere*.

assay, v.tr. see **TRY**, **ATTEMPT**.

assemble, I. v.tr. *cogere*, *congregare*, *convocare*, *contrahere*; to — the people, *contionem convocare*; to — troops, *copias in unum locum cogere*. II. v.intr. *cogi*, *congregari*, *convenire*, *coire*, *confuere*. **assembly**, n. *congregatio*, *convocatio*; = the people assembled, *conventus*, -ūs, *coetus*, -ūs, *contio*.

assent, I. n. *assensio*, *assensus*, -ūs. II. v.intr. *assentire*; — to anything, *rei assentiri*, *assentari*, *alqd* or *de alqd re*, *cum algo* or *inter se*, *convenire*; to nod —, *annuere*.

assert, v.tr. (as an opinion) *tenere*, *conten-*

dere, *affirmare*, *asseverare*, *dicere*; to — your right, *jus tenere*. **assertion**, n. 1, *sententia*, *opinio*, *affirmatio*; 2, = maintenance, *defensio*, *vindictio*; see **AFFIRM**.

assess, v.tr. *tributum alci imponere*, *censere*; to be —ed at anything, *alqd conferre*. **assessment**, n. *aestimatio* (= act of —) *tributum*, *vectigal* (= tax). **assessor**, n. *assessor*; — of taxes, *ensor*. **assets**, n. by *bona*, -orum.

assever, v. see **ASSERT**.

assiduous, adj. *assiduus*, *sedulus*, *industrius*, *acer*, *impiger*, *diligens*. Adv. *impigre*, *assidue*, *industrie*, *acriter*, *diligenter*. **assiduity**, n. *assiduitas*, *sedulitas*.

assign, v.tr. *alci alqd assignare*, *attribuere*. **assignment**, n. 1, *assignatio*, *attributio*; 2, = appointment, *constitutio*; to keep an —, *ad constitutum venire*.

assimilate, v.tr. 1, *alqd cum alqd re* (*ad*) *aequare*, *alqd alci rei similem facere*; 2, = to digest, *concoquere*. **assimilation**, n. 1, *aequalitas*; 2, *concoctio*.

assist, v.tr. *auxilio alci esse*, *auxilium ferre*, *opitulari* (= to bring aid), *subvenire*, *adesse alci* (= to stand by a person). **assistance**, n. *auxilium* or *adjumentum*; to implore anyone's —, *alcijs fidem implorare*. **assistant**, n. *adjutor*, *adjutrix*; — teacher, *hypodidascalus*, *adjutor*; = colleague, *collega*, m.; see **HELP**.

associate, I. v.tr. *foedus facere* (= to make an alliance), *comitem* (*soeum*) *se alci adungere*, *se conjungere*. II. v.intr. to be associated, *foedere conjungi*, *esse cum algo*; like —s with like, *pares cum paribus facillime congregantur*. III. n. *socius*, *sodalis*, *comes*, -itis, m. and f., *conscius*. **association**, n. *societas*, *sodalitas*, *collegium*; see **ASSEMBLY**.

assort, v.tr. (in gen.) *digerere*. **assortment**, n. *apparatus*, -ūs, *numerus* or by part. (e.g. *res* or *merces collectae*, *digestae*, etc.); see **ALLOT**, **APPORTION**.

assuage, v.tr. *mitigare*, *lenire*, *sedare*. **assuagement**, n. *mitigatio*.

assume, v.tr. 1, = take to oneself, *alqd sibi vindicare*, *sibi arrogare*, *sumere*, *occupare*. 2, = to take for granted, *ponere*; this being assumed, *hoc posito* or *concesso*. **assumption**, n. 1, = a taking, *usurpation*; 2, = arrogance, *insolentia*, *arrogantia*, *superbia*; 3, = postulate, by part. (e.g. *hoc posito*); this is a mere —, *hoc non est confirmatum*.

assure, v.tr. = to assert the certainty of. (*pro certo*) *affirmare*, *asseverare*; be assured, *credere mihi*. **assurance**, see **STATEMENT**, **IMPUDENCE**. **assured**, adj. = fearless, *securus*; = certain, *certus*, *spectatus*. Adv. *certo*, *certu*, *haud dubie*.

astern, adv. in or a puppe.

asthma, n. *dyspnoea* (Plin.). **asthmatic**, adj. *asthmaticus* (Plin.).

astonish, v.tr. *perturbare*, *conturbare*. **astonished**, adj. *attonitus*; to be —, *stupefactum esse*. **astonishing**, adj. *mirabilis*, *mirus*, *mirificus*. Adv. *mirè*, *mirifice*, *mirabiliter*. **astonishment**, n. *stupor*, (*ad*) *miratio*.

astound, v.tr. see **ASTONISH**.

astray, adv. *vage*; to be —, *errare*, *vagari*.

astrigent, adj. *a(d)strictior*. **astringency**, n. *a(d)strictio*.

astrologer, n. *astrológus*, *Chaldaeus*. **astrology**, n. *astrologia*.

astronomer, n. *astrológus*. **astronomy**, *astrologia*.

astute, adj. *astutus*, *callidus*.

asunder, adv. *seorsum*; in comp. by *dis* or *se* (e.g. *discurrere, sevocare*).

asylum, n. *asylum*.

at, prep. **1**, of place, *ad, apud, juxta* (with the accus. e.g. *ad ostium*, = at the door; *ad portas*, = at the gate; *ad Cannas* = at Cannae); by the abl. with or without *in*, (*in*) *urbe*, = at the city; (*in*) *initio*, = at the beginning; or by the old locative case, *Romae*, = at Rome; *Londini*, = at London; *Gadibus*, = at Cadiz; *so domi*, *militiae*, = at home, at service, etc.; **2**, of time, abl. *eodem tempore*, = at the same time; *ad meridiem*, = at midday; by accus. with *apud*, at my house, *apud me*; = during, *inter*; at dinner, *inter cenam* (coen.); at once, *statim*; at first, *primo, primum*; at last, *postremo, (ad) postremum*.

atheist, n. *atheos* (or *-us*), *qui Deum esse negat*. **atheism**, n. *atheismus, doctrina Deum esse negans*; to hold —, *Deum esse negare, nullum esse omnino Deum putare*.

athlete, n. *athleta, m.*

athwart, adv. *transverse, in obliquum*; see ACROSS, ASKANCE.

atlas, n. (in geography), *use tabulas geographicas*.

atmosphere, n. *caelum*. **atmospheric**, adj. by the genitive *aëris* or *caeli*; see AIR.

atom, n. **1**, phil. t.t. *atōmus -i, f.*; **2**, see PIECE.

atone, v.tr. *alqd luere, expiare, alqd (cum) alqd re compensare, poenas alqis rei dare* or (*ex*) *pendere*. **atonement**, n. *placatio, satisfactio, poena*; = reconciliation, *reditus, -us in gratiam*.

atrabilious, adj. *melancholicus*.

atrocious, adj. *nefandus, nefarius, atrox, inhumanus*. Adv. *atrociter, nefarie*. **atrocitv**, n. **1**, of mental quality, *immanitas, atrocitas*; **2**, = an atrocious thing, *res atrox, etc.*

atrophy, n. *tabes, -is, f.*

attach, v.tr. **1**, = fasten, *figere, affigere alqd alci rei, alligare alqd ad rem*; **2**, = to make prisoner, *comprehendere, in vincula conficere, in custodiam dare*; **3**, = to make your friend, *conciliare, alqm sibi facere* or *reddere amicum*; to be —ed, *alqis studiosum esse*. **attachment**, n. *studium alqis, amor alqis* or *in alqm observantia*.

attack, **I**, n. *petitio, impetus, -us, incursio, incursus, -us, excursus, -us, concursus, -us, congressus, -us, oppugnation*; at the first —, *primo impetu, primo congressu*; to make an — on the enemy, *impetum facere in hostem*. **II**, v.tr. *petere, aggredi, adoriri* (= to fall on), *oppugnare* (= to storm), *procurrere in alqm* (= to rush out on a foe), *signa inferre in hostem, incurrere, invehire in hostem*; to — with words, *dicto* or *convicio*, *laccsare, alqm insectari*; *consecrari, adoriri*; to be —ed by a disease, *morbo corripi*.

attain, v.tr. *alqd assequi, consequi, ad alqd pervenire*. **attainable**, adj. *facilis, quod alqis facile consequi potest*. **attainment**, n. **1**, = the getting of anything, *adeptio, comparatio*; **2**, = a piece of learning, *alqis rei scientia*; —s, *doctrina, eruditio*. **attainder**, n. *accusatio*.

attempt, **I**, n. *conatus, -us, conata, -orum*, **II**, v.tr. *tentare, experiri, periclitari*.

attend, v.tr. **1**, = to accompany, *alqm comitari, esse alqis comitem*; **2**, = to wait upon a dignitary, *alci apparere*; as a servant, *alci famulari, alqd alci ministrare*; **3**, = to frequent, of lectures, etc., *alqm audire*; **4**, = pay attention to, *alqd curare*; = to hear, *audire, animadvertire*; **Attend** *attende*; **5**, = be present at, *adesse* (e.g. *sacris, public worship*). **attendance**, n. **1**, of servants, *ministerium*; **2**, = pres-

ence at, by verb *adesse*; a great —, *frequentia*. **attendant**, n. **1**, = companion, *comes, -itis, m. and f., socius*; **2**, = servant, *servus, minister, famulus*; **3**, = the —s of a great man, *comitatus, -us*. **attention**, n. **1**, = of the mind, *animi attentio, intentio, vigilantia*; **2**, = diligence, *diligentia, studium*; to show — to, *alqm colere, observare*. **attentive**, adj. *assiduus, vigil, diligens, attentus, intentus, erectus*; to be —, *animo sequi alqd*. Adv. *attente, intente*.

attenuate, v.tr. *attenquare, extenuare, diluere*. **attenuation**, n. *extenuatio*.

attest, v.tr. **1**, = prove, *alqd testificari, (as) testari, testimonio confirmare, alci testimonio esse*; **2**, = to call to witness, *alqm testari, testem facere*. **attestation**, n. **1**, = giving evidence, *testificatio*; **2**, = a piece of evidence, *testimonium*.

attire, **I**, v.tr. *induere alci restem* or *alqm veste*; *vestire*. **II**, n. *vestis*.

attitude, n. **1**, *corporis habitus, -us*; **2** = circumstances, *condicio, status, -us*; **3**, = mental —, (*mentis*) *ratio*.

attorney, n. *procurator*.

attract, v.tr. *atrahere, ad se trahere, allicere*. **attraction**, n. **1**, *vis attrahendi*; **2**, = an attractive object, *oblectamentum*. **attractive**, adj. *jucundus, suavis*. Adv. *jucunde, suaviter*.

attribute, **I**, n. **1**, *nota, insigne*; to bear the —s of royalty, *insignibus regis uti*; **2**, (in gram.) *attributio, attributum*; **3**, = peculiarity, *proprium, natura, vis*. **II**, v.tr. *attribuere*.

attrition, n. by verb *terere*.

attune, v.tr. *lit. and fig., efficere ut alqd cum alqd re concinat*.

auburn, adj. *flavus*.

auction, n. *auctio*; to sell by —, *auctionari*; to sell by public —, *hasta posita auctionari*; to bid at an —, *liceri*; to be knocked down at an —, *alci addici*. **auctioneer**, n. *nagister auctionis, praeco* (= the crier of bids, etc.).

audacious, adj. *procaz, protervus, impudens*. Adv. *impudenter, proterve*. **audacity**, n. *proacitas, protervitas, impudentia*.

audience, n. **1**, = hearing of anyone, *admissio, auditus, -us, ad alqm, colloquium*; **2**, = hearers, *auditores, audientes, corona* (esp. of crowd round a public speaker); a large —, (*magna*) *audientium frequentia*. **audible**, adj. *quod audiri potest*. Adv. *clarè voce*. **audit**, v.tr. *rationem docere, habere, inire, or rationes cum alqo putare*. **auditor**, n. *qui rationes diluit*.

augment, v.tr. *alqd alqd re augere, amplificare, addere alqd alci rei* or *ad alqd*. **augmentation**, n. *amplificatio, accessio*.

augur, **I**, n. *augur*. **II**, v.tr. *alqd praedicere, vaticinari, augurari*. **augury**, n. **1**, = a predicting, *augurium, vaticinatio, praedictio*; **2**, = a thing predicted, *omen* (= a natural —), *praedictum* (= a prophecy).

August, **I**, n. *Augustus, (mensis) Augustus, Sextilis*. **II**, adj. *augustus* (= sacred), *illustris, magnificus*.

aunt, n. *amita* (= a father's sister), *matertora* (= a mother's sister).

auriferous, adj. *aurifer*.

auspice, n. *auspicium*. **auspicious**, adj. *prosper, secundus, faustus*. Adv. *fauste, prospere*.

austere, adj. *austerus, severus, tristis*. Adv. *austere, severe*. **austerity**, n. *austeritas, severitas*.

authentic, adj. *certus, verus, sincerus*. Adv. *certo auctore*. **authenticity**, n. *ades, auctoritas*.

author, *n.* *auctor* (= originator); *inventor*, *scriptor* (= a writer). **authoritative**, *adj.* *imperiosus, arrogans*. Adv. *arroganter*.

authority, *n.* *auctoritas* (by birth, character, and office), *amplitudo* (by office), *comb.* *auctoritas atque amplitudo*; *dignitas, gravitas* (by personal worth), *gratia*; *dominatio* (= despotic authority); the —s = magistrates, *magistratus*, -ūs. **authorize**, *v.tr.* *alci mandare ut, alci permittere*, with *infin.*

autocrat, *n.* *dominus*; *autocratical power*, *summa potestas, imperium* (*summum*).

autograph, *I. n.* *alcijs manu scriptus*. **II.** *adj.* *an* — letter, *epistula meâ ipsius manu scripta*.

autumn, *n.* *autumnus, tempus autumnale*; = — of life, *aetas grandior*. **autumnal**, *adj.* *autumnalis*.

auxiliary, *I. n.* *asa* city or state, *civitas foederata*; in the pl. *auxilia* (*militēs*) *auxiliares* (= foreign soldiers who strengthen an army), *subsidiâ, -orum, subsidiarij* (= the reserve of an army). **II.** *adj.* *auxiliarius*.

avail, *I. v.intr.* *valere, praevalere, obtinere*. **II.** *n.* *utilitas*; to be of much —, *multum apud alqm valere*; to make of no —, *non floci facere*.

avarice, *n.* *avaritia, cupiditas, pecunia*. **avaricious**, *adj.* *habendi cupidus, avidior ad rem, avorus*. Adv. *avare*.

avaunt! *interj.* *abi / apage!*

avenge, *v.tr.* *vindicare, ulcisci*; to — oneself on anyone, *alqm ulcisci pro alqâ re*. **avenger**, *n.* *ultor, vindex*.

avenue, *n. l.* = approach, *aditus*, -ūs; **2.** = a shady walk, *xystrus*.

aver, *v.tr.* see **AFFIRM, ASSERT**.

avert, *v.tr.* *alqd ab alqo avertere, aversari*. **aversion**, *n.* *fuga, odium, antmus alienus* or *aversus*. **averse**, *adj.* *ab alqo or alqd re aversus, alienus*.

aviary, *n.* *aviarium*.

avoid, *v.tr.* *defugere, vitare, declinare*. **avoiding**, *n.* *devitatio, fuga*.

avow, *v.tr.* *proferri, confiteri*; *prae se ferre*. **avowal**, *n.* *confessio*. **avowed**, *adj.* *apertus, permissus*. Adv. *aperte*.

await, *v.tr.* *alqm or alqd exspectare, opperiri*.

awake, *I. v.tr.* (*e somno*) *excitare, (ex)suscitare*. **II.** *v.intr.* *expergisci, excitari*. **III.** *adj.* *vigilans*; to be —, *vigilare*. **awakening**, *n.* by verb **AWAKE**.

award, *I. v.tr.* *alqd alci adjudicare*. **II.** *n.* *judicium, arbitrium, addictio*.

aware, *adj.* *alcijs rei gnarus*; to be —, *alqd scire, novisse*.

away, *adv.* *procul*; — with! *tolle! aufer!* — you! *apage te! go —, abire*. In comp. with *a* (*e*, *abesse*, to be —).

awe, *I. n.* *veneratio, religio*; to feel — towards, *vereri alqm*. **II.** *v.tr.* *terre*; see **FRIGHTEN**.

awful, *adj. l.* = feeling awe, *verecundus* (= shy), *pius, religiosus*; **2.** = terrible, *dirus, atrox, immanis*. Adv. **1.** with fear, *verecunde* (= shyly), *pie, religioso*; **2.** = terribly, *dire, atrociter*.

awhile, *adv.* *aliquamdiu, paul(l)isper*; — ago, *paul(l) ante*.

awkward, *adj.* *agrestis, rusticus, rudis, incultus*. Adv. *inculte, rustice*. **awkwardness**, *n.* *incititia*.

awl, *n.* *subula* (Mart.).

awning, *n.* *velum*.

awry, *I. adj. l.* *lit.* *obliquus*; **2.** *fig.* *per-versus*. **II.** *adv.* *oblique, perverse*.

axe, *n.* *securis, dolabra*.

axiom, *n.* *axioma, -ntis, pronuntiatum*.

axis, *axle*, *n.* *axis, m.*

ay, *adv.* *ita, ita est, recte, certe, vero, sane, sane quidem*; often by repeating the verb, *e.g.* will he come? yes! *venietne? veniet!*; I say *ay*. *ato*.

azure, *adj.* *cæruleus*.

B

baa, *I. v.tr.* *balare*. **II.** *n.* *balatus*, -ūs.

babble, *v.* *blaterare, garrere, mugari*. **babbling**, *n.* *garrulitas, loquacitas*. **babblers**, *n.* *garrulus, loquax*.

babe, *baby*, *n.* *infans*.

baboon, *n.* *simia* (= ape).

bacchanal, *n.* *homo vinolentus ac dissolutus*; a female —, *baccha*.

bacchio, *adj.* *bacchicus*.

bachelor, *n.* *caelebs*.

back, *I. n. l.* *tergum, dorsum*; to lie on the —, *supinum cubare*; to attack the enemy on the —, *hostes aversos aggredi*; (of soldiers) *terga dare*; behind a person's —, *clam*; **2.** = the back part, *pars posterior*; the — of the head, *occipitium*. **II.** *adv.* *backwards, retro, retrorsum*; in comp. *rē* (*e.g.* *revocare*, to call —). **III.** *adj.* *posterior*. **IV.** *v.tr.* = to move backward, *retro movere*; = to support, *alci favere, fautorum esse*; (*ad*) *juvare, sustinere* (= to help). **V.** *v.intr.* *se recipere, recedere*; to — water, *remos or remis inhibere, navem retro inhibere*.

backbite, *v.tr.* *alci absenti maledicere, alqm obtreclare*.

bacon, *n.* *lardum*.

bad, *adj. l.* (in a physical sense), *malus*; bad weather, *tempestas mala, adversa, foeda* (= foul); — road, *iter difficile, incommodum*; — money, *nummi adulterini*; in — health, *aeger*; to go —, *corrumpi*. **2.** (in a moral sense) *malus, adversus, pravus, turpis, depravatus, nequam*; — times, *tempora iniqua* (= unfavourable), *aspera* (= hard); = injurious, *a — tongue, lingua maledica*. Adv. *male, prave, nequiter, turpiter*. **badness**, *n. l.* = physical —, by *adj.*, the — of anything, *res mala*; — of health, *agritudo, aegrotatio*; **2.** = moral —, *pravitas, turpitas, nequitia*.

badge, *n.* *signum, insigne, nota*.

badger, *I. n.* *meles, -is, f.* **II.** *v.tr.* *vezare, (ex)cruciare*.

baffle, *v.tr.* *eludere, ad vanum, or ad irritum redigere, disturbare, spem fallere*.

bag, *n.* *saccus*.

baggage, *n. l.* *sarcinae, impedimenta, -orum*; **2.** = a dissolute woman, *scortum*.

bail, *I. n. l.* = money given, *sponsio, vadimonium, cautio*; to offer —, *vadimonium promittere*; to give —, *vadimonium facere*; **2.** = one who gives —, *sponsor, vas, -dis, in.* **II.** *v.tr.* *alci sponsorem, vadem esse*; to accept —, *vades accipere*.

bailiff, *n. l.* = on an estate, *procurator, villicus*; **2.** = officer of a court of justice, *apparitor*.

bait, *I. n. l.* for fish, *esca*; **2.** *fig.* *illicebra*; **3.** = food for horses, *cibus*. **II.** *v.tr. l.* *escam (hamo) imponere*; **2.** = to feed horses, *cibum praeberē*; **3.** = to worry (bulls, etc.), *canibus (taurum) vezare, lacerare*. **III.** *v.intr.* = to rest on a journey, (*apud alqm*) *deversari*.

bake, *I. v. tr.* *coquere, torrere. II. v. intr.* = to be prepared by fire, *coqui. baking*, *n.* *coctura*; bakehouse, *pistrina*; a baker, *pistor*; baker's business, *pistrina*.

balance, *I. n. 1.* = scales, *trattina, libra, lantz* (= the pan of the scales); *2.* *fig.* *aequalitas*; to lose one's —, *labi*; — at the bank, *pecunia in argentaria deposita*; *3.* = the remainder, by *adj. reliquus. II. v. tr. 1.* *lit.* *aequis ponderibus librare*; *2.* *fig.* *alqd. perpendere. III. v. intr.* of accounts, *constare*.

balcony, *n.* *solarium*.

bald, *adj. 1.* *lit.* *glaber, calvus*; *a — head*, *calvitium*; — place, *glabrella, -orum*; *2.* *fig.* of language, *inornatus, incultus, impolitus. baldness*, *n.* *calvitium*.

bale, *n.* *fascis, -is, m.* **bafeul**, *adj.* *calamitosus, perniciosus, exitiosus. bale out*, *v. tr.* *exhaustire*.

balk, *I. n. 1.* = a beam, *tigum, trabs*; *2.* = boundary, *lines, -itis, m. II. v. tr.* *alci impedimento esse*.

ball, *n. 1.* *pila*; to play at —, (*datatini*) *pila ludere*; *2.* the — of the earth, *terrae globus*; the eye —, *pupilla*; a musket —, *lapis, -idis, m.* (as thrown by a *balista*); *3.* = a dance, *stilitio*.

ballad, *n.* *carmen*.

ballast, *n.* *saburra*.

ballet, *n.* *pantomimus* (Plin.); — dancer, *pantomimus, m.* (Suet.); *pantomima, f.* (Sen.).

balloon, *n.* *machina aërostatica*.

ballot, *n.* *suffragium* (= a vote); to vote by —, *suffragia ferre*; — box, *cista*.

balm, *n. 1.* *balsanum*; *2.* *fig.* *solatium*.

balmy, *adj. 1.* *balsaminus*; *2.* *fig.* *suavis, dulcis*.

balustrade, *n.* *cancelli, -orum*.

bamboo, *n.* *arundo Indica* (Plin.).

ban, *n.* *aquae et ignis interdictio*.

band, *I. n. 1.* = bandage, *fascia*; *2.* = a fillet, *vitta, insula*; (of metal) *armilla*; *3.* = a number of persons united together, *turba, grex, caterva. II. v. tr.* (con)sociare, conjungere.

bandage, *I. n.* *fascia, fasciola. II. v. tr.* *deligare*.

band-box, *n.* *capae*.

bandit, *n.* *latro. banditti*, *n.* *latrones*.

bandy, *v. tr.* *ultra (et) citro agere*; to — words with, *cum alqo altercar*. **bandy-legged**, *adj.* *varus, cruribus distortis*.

bane, *n. 1.* *lit.* *venenum, virus, -i, n.*; *2.* *fig.* *pestis. baneful*, *adj.* *perniciosus, exitiosus*.

bang, *n. 1.* = a striking, *percussio*; *2.* = a noise, *sonitus, -is*.

banish, *v. tr. 1.* *lit.* *alci aqua et igni interdicere, in exsilium aljicere, (ex)pellere* or *agere, exterminare, relegare, deportare* (to transport); *2.* *fig.* *(ex)jicere, (ex)pellere, amovere. banishment*, *n.* *interdictio aquae et ignis, ejectio, relegatio, deportatio, exsilium*.

bank, *n. 1.* = a seat, *scaenium, scabellum, subsellum*; *2.* = a river's side, *ripa*; *3.* = a — of oars, *tranzum*; *4.* = a — of earth, *agger, -eris, m.*; *5.* = a money-changer's table, or place for depositing money (the last, modern), *argentaria (mensa), mensa publica*; to put money in the —, *pecuniam apud mensam publicam occupare. banker*, *n.* *argentarius. bank-note*, *n.* *as, etc.* or *perscriptio* (= assignment).

bankrupt, *n.* *decoctor*; to become —, *foro cadere, (rationes) conturbare, decoquere. bankruptcy*, *n.* by verb (e.g. to suffer —, *foro*

cedere), or metaph. *fortunae naufragium* or *ruina*; a national —, *tabulae novae*.

banner, *n.* *vezillum*; see **FLAG**.

bannock, *n.* *placenta* (arenacea).

banquet, *n.* *epulae, convivium*.

banter, *I. n.* *irrisio, derisio, cavillatio, ludibrium*; in —, *per ludibrium. II. v. tr.* *alqm ludibrio habere, cavillari, deridere, irridere*.

baptize, *v. tr.* **baptizare* (Eccl.). **baptism**, *n.* **baptisma*.

bar, *I. n. 1.* = — of metal, etc., *later, -eris, m.*; *2.* = bolt, *claustrum, ober, repagula, -orum*; *3.* = a stake, *peritica, sudex, -is, f., vectis, -is, m.*; *4.* = a limit or partition, *cancelli, carceres, -um, saeptula, -orum*; *5.* = a law court, *apud iudices, or forum*; to be called to the —, *primum forum attingere*; to practise at the —, *caus(s)as agere*; to the — (= advocates), *patroni. II. v. tr. 1.* = to bolt, (*claustrum januum*) *occludere*; *2.* *fig.* = to hinder, *alci impedimento esse, alqm impedire*; *3.* = to except, *excipere*.

barbarous, **barbaric**, *adj.* *barbarus* (= foreign, strange), *rudis, inhumanus, immanis, crudelis, saecus. Adv.* *barbare, saeve, crudeliter. barbarity*, *n.* *immanitas, inhumanitas, crudelitas*.

barbed, *adj.* *hamatus*.

barber, *n.* *tonsor*; *a —'s shop*, *tonstrina*.

bard, *n.* *vates, -is, m.* and *f.*

bare, *adj. 1.* *nudus*; *2.* = mere, *merus, tenuis, exiguus*; *3.* = plain, *simplex*; *a — room*, *cubiculum nullo sumptu ornatum. Adv. 1.* = scarcely, *vix*; *2.* = plainly, *simpliciter, nullo sumptu. bareness*, *n.* by *adj. Bare. barefaced*, *impudens. barefoot*, *pedibus nudis* or *intectis*.

bargain, *I. n.* *res, negotium, pactio, pactum*; to make a good —, *bene emere. II. v. intr.* *cum alqo pacisci*.

barge, *n.* *actuariatolum, lenunculus* (both = small vessel).

bark, *I. n.* *cortex, liber. II. v. tr.* *delibrare, decorticare*.

bark, *I. v. intr.* *latrare. II. n.* *latratus, -us*.

barley, *I. n.* *hordeum. II. adj.* *hordeaceus*.

barn, *n.* *horreum*; — floor, *area*.

baron, *n.* **baronet**, *n.* see **NOBLE**.

barracks, *n.* *castra, -orum*.

barrel, *n.* *seria, dolium, orcu*; of a gun, etc., *tubus*.

barren, *adj.* *sterilis, infecundus. barrenness*, *n.* *sterilitas*.

barricade, *I. n.* *munitionem. II. v. tr.* *inaedificare, intersaeptare, obstruere, oppilare*.

barrier, *n.* *limites, -itis, m., fines, -ium, m.* and *f.*, *munitionem, murus*.

barrister, *n.* see **ADVOCATE**.

barrow, *n.* *ferculum*.

barter, *I. v. tr.* *mutare res inter se, permutare merces. II. n.* *permutatio mercium*.

base, *adj.* = morally corrupt, *perditus, probrosus, ignominiosus, turpis*; — coin, *nummi adulterini*; — born, *ignobili loco natus. Adv.* *per ignominiam, cum ignominia, contumeliose, turpiter. baseness*, *n.* *turpitudine, dedecus, -eris, n., nequitia*.

base, *n. 1.* *basis* (= pedestal), *fundamentum* (= ground-work, *lit.* and *fig.*); *2.* = the lowest part, *radices* (= roots, e.g. *montis*); *3.* of the voice, *vox* or *sonus gravis*.

bashful, *adj.* *prudens, pudicus, verecundus. Adv.* *prudenter, pudice, verecunde. bashfulness*, *n.* *pudor, pudicitia, verecundia*.

basin, *n.* 1, = for washing, *pelvis*; 2, = a pond, *piscina*.

basils, *n.* see *BASE*, *n.*, 1 and 2.

bask, *v.intr.* *apricari*.

basket, *n.* *corbis*, *qualus*, *qualum*, *spora*.
basket-work, *opus vimineum*.

bas-relief, *n.* *opus caelatum*, *foreuma*, *-ātis*, *n.*

bass, *n.* = a mat of straw, *storea* or *storia*.

bastard, *I. n.* *nothus*. **II.** *adj.* see *SPURIOUS*.

bastinado, *n.* *ictus*, *-ūs*, *fustis*, *m.*

bat, *n.* = an animal, *vespertilio*.

bat, *n.* for cricket, tennis, etc., *clava* (= club).

batch, *n.* *numerus*.

bate, *I. v.tr.* (im)minuere. **II.** *v.intr.* (im)minui; see *ABATE*.

bath, *n.* *balineum*, *balneum*; *pl.* *balneae*, *balnearia*, *-orum*, *aquae*; *lavatio*; *thermae* (= hot or of mineral baths); *lavatum*; to take a cold bath, *frigida lavari*. **bathe**, *I. v.tr.* *lavare*, *abluere* (sc. se); to — another, *demittere alqm in balneum*; to be bathed in tears, *effundi* (effusum esse) *in lacrimis*; bathing-rooms, *balnearia*; — for cold, hot baths, etc., *frigidarium*, *tepidarium*, *calidarium*, *sudatorium*. **II.** *v.intr.* *lavari*.

battalion, *n.* *cohors* (of cavalry), *legio* (= a regiment), *agmen primum*; *medium*, *extremum*, or *quovissimum* (= the divisions of a marching army).

batter, *v.tr.* *percutere*, *verberare*; see *BEAT*; *pulsare*; to — down, *perfringere*, *evertere*, *dis-jicere*.

battering-ram, *n.* *aries*, *-ētis*, *m.*

battery, *n.* *agger*, *-ēris*, *m.* (= the mound), *tormenta*, *-orum* (= the weapons).

battle, *n.* *praelium*, *certamen*, *acies*, *dimicatio*.

battle-array, *n.* *acies* (opp. to *agmen*, *array* on march). **battle-axe**, *n.* *bipennis* (only found in nom., dat., acc., and abl. sing., and nom. and abl. pl.), *securis*. **battle-cry**, *n.* *clamor*. **battle-field**, *n.* *locus pugnae* or *ubi pugnatur*.

battlement, *n.* *pinna*.

bawl, *v.tr.* *clamorem tollere*, *vociferari*.

bay, *I. adj.* *spadix*, *baduus*. **II.** *n.* 1, = laurel, *laurus*, *f.*; 2, = a gulf, *sinus*, *-ūs*; 3, = window, *fenestra convexa* or *cava*; 4, to stand at —, *adversus alqm se defendere*. **III.** *v.intr.* *latrare*.

bayonet, *n.* *gladius*; with fixed —s, *constrictis gladiis*.

be, *v.intr.* *esse*, *ex(s)istere*; to let —, *permittere*.

beach, *n.* *litus*, *-ōris*, *n.*

beacon, *n.* = lighthouse, *pharus*, *f.*; = fire, *ignis*.

bead, *n.* *globulus*.

beak, *n.* *rostrum*.

beaker, *n.* *poculum*, *calix*.

beam, *I. n.* 1, of wood, *lignum*, *trabs*; of a —, *trabalis*; 2, — of light, *radius*; a — of hope shines out, *spes mihi affulget*; 3, — of a balance, *scapus*, *fugum*. **II.** *v.intr.* *fulgere*. **beaming**, *I. n.* *fulgor*. **II.** *adj.* *jucundus*, *hilaris*.

bean, *n.* *faba*; = kidney bean, *phaselus*, *m.* and *f.*

bear, *I. n.* 1, *ursus*, *ursa* (= a she-bear); that which comes from —, *ursinus*: (as a constellation) *Arctos*, *Ursa*; the Great —, *Ursa Major*; the Lesser —, *Ursa Minor*; the two, *Septentriones*, *-um*; 2, *fig.* = a rude fellow, *agrestis*,

incultus. **II.** *v.tr.* 1, *ferre*, *gestare*, *portare*; — a sword, *cinctum esse gladio*; — (of trees) *ferre*, *efferre*; — the cost, *sumptus tolerare*; to — up against, *alqd sustinere*, *pati*; 2, = to show, to — affection towards, *alqm amare*, *diligere*; 3, to carry away, win, *auferre*, *consequi*; 4, = to give birth to, *parere*. **bearable**, *adj.* *quod tolerari potest*; to find anything —, *alqis rei patientem esse*. **bearer**, *n.* *bajulus* (= a porter); *nuntius* (= — of news); *tabellarius* (= — of letters). **bearing**, *n.* *portatio*, *gestatio*, *rectatio*; of children, *partus*, *-ūs*.

beard, *I. n.* *barba*; 2, of a goat, *aruncum* (Plin.). **II.** *v.tr.* *alqm provocare*.

beast, *n.* 1, *bestia*, *jumentum* (= beast of burden) opp. to man, *belua*; wild —, *fera*; 2, as a term of contempt, *belua*, *bestia*. **beastly**, *adj.* *spurius*, *immundus*. **beastliness**, *n.* *spurcitia*.

beat, *I. v.tr.* 1, = to strike, *ferire*, *caedere*, *percutere*, *pulsare*, *verberare*; to be beaten, *vapulare*; 2, = to overcome, *vincere*, *superare*; — the enemy thoroughly, *hostem fundere et fugare*; 3, = to beat down, (pro)sternere, *opprimere*; 4, to — out, see *THRASH*; 5, to — up, *rudicula* *peragitare*. **II.** *v.intr.* *palpitare*. **beating**, *n.* *verbera*, *-um*.

beatitude, *n.* (*summa*) *felicitas*.

beau, *n.* *homo bellus* or *elegans*.

beautiful, *adj.* *pulcher*, *formosus* (in form), *speciosus* (in appearance), *venustus* (= elegant), *bellus* (= fine). *Adv.* *pulchre*, *amoenae*, *venuste*, *belles*, *elegantere*. **beautify**, *v.tr.* (ex)ornare. **beauty**, *n.* *pulchritudo*, *species*, *forma*, *venustas*, *amoenitas* (of places); *beauty* in the abstract, *pulchrum*.

beaver, *n.* *castor*, *fiber*; of a —, *castoreus*; — skin, *pellis fibrina*.

becalmed, *adj.* *ventus destitutus*.

because, *conj.* *quod*, *quia*, *quoniam*, *cum* (with subj.), *quandoquidem*, also with *qui*, *quippe* *qui*, as well as by a participle or abl. abs.; — of, *prep.*, *propter*, *ob* with accus.

beck, *n.* = a nod, *nutus*, *-ūs*; to be at anyone's — or call, *ad nutum alqis esse*. **beckon**, *v.tr.* *digito innuere*.

become, *I. v.intr.* *fieri*, *evadere*, *nasci*, *oriri*, *ex(s)istere*; to become a perfect speaker, *perfectum oratorem evadere*; — a beggar, *ad mendicitatem redigi*; often by the inchoative verb, as, to — warm, *calescere*; — rich, *ditescere*; **II.** *v.tr.* = to suit, *alqm convenit*.

bed, *n.* 1, *lectus*, *lectus cubicularis*; to make a —, *lectum sternere*; to go to —, *cubitum ire*; a little —, *lectulus*. — **chamber**, *n.* *cubiculum*. **bedding**, *n.* *lodix* (= coverlet), *stragulum* (= mattress). — **post**, *n.* *fulcrum lecti*. 2, — of a river, *alveus*; — of a garden, *area*.

bedabble, *v.tr.* *a(dis)pergere*.

bedaub, *v.tr.* (ob)linere, *perungere*.

bedeck, *v.tr.* (ex)ornare.

bedew, *v.t.* *irrorare*. **bedewed**, *adj.* *ros-cidus*; to be —, *humescere*.

bedim, *v.tr.* *obscurare*.

bedizen, *v.tr.* (ex)ornare.

bedlam, *n.* *domus quā continentur homines insani*.

bee, *n.* *apis*; — hive, *alvus*, *alveus*; a swarm of —, *examen apium*; queen —, *rex apium*.

beech, *n.* *fagus*, *f.*; of —, *fageus*, *faginus*.

beef, *n.* (caro) *bubula*.

beer, *n.* *cer(e)visia*; **brewer**, *n.* *cerevisia* *coctor*,

beetle, *I. n. scarabaeus. II. v.intr. imminere.*

beeves, *n. boves, boum, pl.*

befall, *v.intr. accidere, contingere, evenire.*

best, *v.tr. aptum, idoneum esse ad alqd; it —s thee, te decet; does not —, non convenit, dedecet.*

befool, *v.tr. infatuare, decipere.*

before, *I. adv. prius, citius, ante; prior, e.g. qui prior venit, he comes before (the other); — rather, prius, potius; the year —, superior annus; — already, jam(dudum); the — mentioned, qui supra dictus est. II. prep. — in presence of, coram, with abl.; in front of, ante, with accus.; of time, ante; — my consulship, ante me consulere; of worth, ante or praeter, with accus.; to be —, alci alqd re praestare, antecellere; the day — another day, pridie ejus diei. III. conj. ante or prius, quam (in one word, antequam, priusquam). beforehand, adv. antea, or by prae in comp.; to be — with, alqm alqd re praevenire. beforetimes, adv. olim.*

befoul, *v.tr. inquinare.*

befriend, *v.tr. alqm (ad)juvare, alci favere.*

beg, *I. v.intr. mendicare, stipem petere. II. v.tr. alqm alqd orare, rogare, flagitare, or with ut; to — off, deprecari. beggar, I. n. mendicus, or adj. egenus. II. v.tr. ad inopiam redigere. beggarly, adj. miser, vilis. beggary, n. egestas, paupertas, mendicitas. begging, n. mendicitas, stips (= alms); a — off, deprecatio.*

beget, *v.tr. I. lit. gignere, generare, procreare; 2, fig. creare, alqd alci movere.*

begin, *I. v.intr. incipere; it — to be day, dies apparet, lucescit; — evening, advesperascit. II. v.tr. incipere (= to commence, e.g. facinus), ordiri, inchoare, initium facere, aggredi (= to enter on), conari (= to endeavour). beginning, n. initium, principium, primordium, ortus, -us, (= birth), inceptio, inceptum; — of a speech, exordium; the —s of a science, elementa, rudimenta, incurabula (all n. pl.). Often "beginning" is to be rendered by primus, e.g. primâ fabulâ, = in the — of the piece; so e.g. vere novo, inveniunt vere, = in the — of spring; thus primâ nocte, primo vespere; from the —, ab initio, repetere (= to go back to the very —); without —, aeternus; to have neither — nor end, nec principium nec finem habere. beginner, n. I. = author, auctor; 2, = a novice, tiro, rudis.*

begone! interj. abi! apage te!

begrimed, *v.tr. inquinare, maculare.*

begrudge, *v.tr. invidere alqd alci.*

beguile, *v.tr. decipere, circumvenire, fallere.*

behalf, *n. in — of, pro, with abl., propter, with accus., causâ (e.g. meâ, or with gen.).*

behave, *v.tr. se gerere, exhibere; well behaved, bene moratus. behaviour, n. vita, ratio, mores, -um.*

behead, *v.tr. caput alcijs praecidere.*

behind, *I. adv. pone, post, a tergo; also by extremus and ultimus (e.g. ultimus venit, he came behind or last); with verbs by re- (e.g. oculos retorquere, to look behind); to attack a person behind, aversum aggredi alqm. II. prep. pone, post, with acc. behindhand, adv. parum (= too little).*

behold, *v.tr. a)aspicere, conspiciere, intueri, contemplari, spectare alqd. behold! interj. en! ecce! beholden, adj. alcijs beneficio (e.g. for one's life, alcijs beneficio salvus); to be — to, alqd alci debere, acceptum referre.*

behoof, *n. see BEHALF.*

behoove, *v.tr. impers., decet, convenit, oportet.*

being, *n. natura (= peculiar quality), vis (= active quality), comb. natura atque vis; condicio (= permanent state), res (= reality); the Supreme —, Deus; see LIFE.*

belated, *adj. serus.*

belch, *I. v.intr. ructare. II. v.tr. fig. evomere.*

beldam, *n. anicula (= an old woman).*

beleaguer, *v.tr. obsidere.*

belfry, *n. turris.*

belle, *v.tr. criminari, calumniari.*

belief, *n. in gen., opinio (= view or conviction; of anything, rei or de re), persuasio (= assurance, alcijs rei, e.g. veni ad alqd accepti = that someone has been poisoned), fides (= credibility, credence, trust); — in God, opinio Dei; — in immortality, immortalitas merely (e.g. nemo me de immortalitate depellet, = no one shall rob me of my belief in immortality); in my —, ut ego existimo, meâ quidem opinione; to have — in something, or hold it as a reality, alqd esse credere. believe, v.tr. credere, putare, arbitrari (= to think), opinari, rerî, existimare, duocere (= account, to form a judgment), censere, sentire; I firmly —, mihi persuasum est, persuasum habeo (with acc. and inf.; hoc mihi persuasit, I am satisfied of this); I cannot —, hoc quidem non adducor ut credam; to — in something, alqd esse arbitrari or credere or putare (in the existence of, e.g. Deum esse credere, or merely Deum putare or credere); credere de alqd re (e.g. facilitas de odio creditur = people easily believe in hatred), comprobare alqd (= to approve); to — in an object, alci rei credere, or fidem habere, or fidem tribuere, alci rei (never alci) fidem adjungere; — me (used parenthetically), quod mihi credas velim, mihi crede, crede mihi; I — (used parenthetically), credo, opinor, puto; as I —, meâ quidem opinione, ut ego existimo. believer, n. qui credit.*

bell, *n. tintinnabulum, aes, aeris, n.*

belle, *n. (puella) pulchra, formosa.*

bellow, *v.intr. mugire.*

bellows, *n. follis, -is, m.*

belly, *n. I. venter, -ris, m. (= the hollow of the body containing the intestines), uterus (= the womb), alvus (= the passage or canal), abdômen (= the protruding or fat part of the belly); 2, of a ship, alveus.*

belong, *v.intr. — to, alci or alcijs esse.*

below, *I. adv. subter, infra. II. prep. sub; acc. of motion towards (e.g. ire sub muros), abl. of rest; infra with acc. see UNDER.*

belt, *n. cingulum, zona.*

bemire, *v.tr. inquinare.*

bemoan, *v.tr. deplorare.*

bench, *n. scamnum, scabellum; — at which people work, mensa; of rowers, transtrum; of judges, consessus, -us.*

bend, *I. v.tr. I. (in)flexere; — before a person, submittere se alci; 2, fig. = to move, movere, flexere; 3, = to turn, se or iter convertere, dirigere; to — one's steps, ire ad alqm or alqd; to — one's mind to, alqd animadvertere (= to notice), se ad alqd applicare. II. v.intr. flecti; — beneath a weight, lit. vacillare; fig. gravari.*

bending, *n. flexus, -us, (in)flexio.*

bent, *n. animi inclinatio, voluntas, natura, ratio, studium.*

beneath, *see BELOW.*

benediction, *n. to give a — to a person, alqm dontis omnibus prosequi.*

benefit, I. n. *beneficium*. II. v.tr. *alqm* (ad)juvare, alci utilem or usui or ex usu esse. **beneficial**, adj. *utilis, salutaris*. Adv. *utiliter, benefice, salubriter*. **beneficent**, adj. *liberalis, benignus, beneficus*. Adv. *benigne, liberaliter*. **beneficence**, n. *beneficentia, benignitas, liberalitas*. **benefactor**, n. *benefactor, qui beneficia in alqm confert*; to be a — to mankind, *praeclare de genere humano meritum esse*.

benevolent, adj. *benefolus (beniv.)*. **benevolence**, n. *benefolentia*.

benighted, adj. 1, lit. *nocte oppressus*; 2, fig. see **IGNORANT**.

benign, adj. *benignus erga alqm*. Adv. *benigne*. **benignity**, n. *benignitas*.

benumb, v.tr. *obstupescere*; to be —ed, *obtorpescere, torpère*.

bequeath, v.tr. *alqd alci legare*. **bequest**, n. *legatum*.

bereave, v.tr. *alqm alqd re orbare, privare*. **bereaved**, adj. *orbus*. **bereavement**, n. *orbatio, privatio*.

berry, n. *bac(c)a, bac(c)ula, acinus*.

beseech, v.tr. *alqm implorare, obtestari, alqm alqd or ut orare*.

beseem, v.tr. see **BECOME (2)**.

beset, v.tr. *alqm urgere, premere, alci insistere, obsidere (of a city)*.

beshrew, v.tr. *ex(s)ecrari*; — me, *di(s) me perdam*.

beside, prep. 1, = near, *prope, juxta*, acc.; 2, = except, *praeter*, acc.; 3, = away from, *this is — the point, nihil ad rem*; — oneself, *sui impotens*.

besides, I. adv. *praeterea, ultra, porro, ad hoc or haec, accedit quod or ut*. II. prep. *praeter with acc.*

besiege, v.tr. *obsidere, obsidione claudere or premere, operibus cingere, oppugnare*. **besieger**, n. *obsessor, obsidens*.

besmear, v.tr. (ob)linere.

bespatter, v.tr. *a(d)spargere, conspargere, (com)maculare*.

bespeak, v.tr. *imperare*.

best, adj. *optimus*; see **GOOD**.

bestir, v.tr. (se) (com)movere, incitare, excitare.

bestow, v.tr. see **GIVE**.

bet, I. n. *sponsio, pignus, -eris*, n. II. v.tr. *sponsionem cum alqo facere*.

betake oneself, v.intr. *se conferre alqo, condecere, ire, proficisci alqo, petere locum*; see **GO**.

betimes, adv. *mox, brevi*.

betoken, v.tr. *notare, denotare, signare, de signare*.

betray, v.tr. 1, = to make known, *prodere, deferre, proferre*; — yourself, *se prodere*; when — is used in the sense of "it is the quality of," use the genitive (e.g. *est tardi ingenit*, it is a dull wit); 2, = to make known treacherously, *prodere, tradere, destituere*; **betrayal**, n. *proditio, perfidia* (= faithlessness), *delatio* (= an information in law). **De-trayer**, n. *proditor, desertor, index* (the eyes are the —s of the mind, *animi indices sunt oculi*).

broth, v.tr. *alci alqm (de)spondere*; — to anyone, *sibi alqm despondere* (male), *alci despondere* (female). **broththal**, n. *sponsalia, -ium*.

better, I. adj. *melior, potior* (= preferable), *praestantior* (= more excellent); is —, *melius or satius est, praestat*; to be — (morally), *alci alqd*

re praestare, antecellere; I am —, *melius me habeo*; I am getting —, *convalesco*. II. adv. *melius*. III. v.tr. *corrigere, meliorem (melius) facere, augere* (= increase).

between, prep. *inter with acc.*

beverage, n. *potio, potus, -us*.

bevy, n. *grex, grægis, m.*

bewail, v.tr. *deplorare, deslere, (con)querere*.

beware, v.tr. to — of, (sibi) *ab alqo or alqo re, or ut or ne cavere*.

bewilder, v.tr. *alqm (con)sturbare*.

bewitch, v.tr. 1, *fascinare*; 2, fig. *capere*.

beyond, I. adv. *ultra, supra, in comp. trans* (e.g. *transire*). II. prep. 1, = the other side of, *trans*, acc. of rest or motion; 2, of degree, *supra, plus, amplius* (*quam*); — ten thousand, *supra decem mil(l)ia*; — measure, *supra modum*.

bias, I. n. *inclinatio or propensio animi*. II. v.tr. *apud alqm plus, quam aequum est valere*; to be —ed, *ad alqm (plus aequo) prapensum esse*.

bible, n. *libri divini, lit(ter)ae divinae or sacrae or sanctae, * biblia -orum*, n. **biblical**, adj. *quod ad lit(ter)as divinas pertinet*.

bibulous, adj. † *bibulus*.

bid, v.tr. 1, *jubere, praecipere*; see **COMMAND**; 2, = invite, *invitare*; 3, at a sale, *licere*; 4, fig. — defiance to, *alqm provocare*; — welcome, *alqm salvere jubere*; — farewell, *valere jubere*. **bladding**, n. 1, see **COMMAND**; 2, = invitation, *invitatio*; 3, at a sale, *licitatio*. **bladder**, n. (at a sale) *illicitator*.

bide, v.tr. *manere*.

biennial, adj. *biennis*.

bler, n. *feretrum, sandapila* (Juv.).

bifurcated, adj. *bifidus*.

big, adj. *magnus, grandis, vastus*; to be — with child, *gravidam esse*; see **GREAT, LARGE**.

bigamist, n. *qui duas uxores habet*.

bigot, n. *superstitiosus*. **bigotry**, n. *inimica et superstitiosa religio*.

bile, n. *bilis*. **billous**, adj. *biliosus* (Cels.).

bilge-water, n. *sentina*.

bill, n. 1, = a tool, *falx*; 2, = — of a bird, *rostrum*.

bill, n. 1, = a proposed law, *rogatio*; to bring forward a —, *rogationem, legem ferre*; to adopt a —, *accipere*; to refuse a —, *antiquare*; to carry a —, *perferre*; 2, of a tradesman, etc., *mercium emplarum index*; — of exchange, *syngrapha*.

billet, I. n. = a letter, *epistula*; — dux, *epistula amatoria*. II. v.tr. *milites per domos disponere*.

billow, n. *fluctus, -us*. **billowy**, adj. *fluctuosus*.

bind, v.tr. 1, by tying, (*ad*)ligare, *illigare, a(d)stringere, revincire*; 2, = to restrain, *alqm circumscribere or coercere*; to — together, *colligare*, to — by an oath, *alqm sacramento a(d)stringere*; to — books, *glutinare*; to — an apprentice, *alqm alci addicere*; to — over, *vadari*; to be bound by something, *constrictum esse, teneri re*; — by business, *negotis distentum esse*. **bindweed**, n. *convolvulus* (Plin.).

biography, n. *vitalis alci descriptio*. **biographer**, n. *qui alci res gestas enarrat*.

biped, n. *bipes, -edis*, adj.

birch, n. *betula* (Plin.).

bird, n. *avis, volucris, ales, itis, m. and f.*

— cage, n. *cavea*; — catcher, n. *auceps*, -*cūpis*, m.; — lime, n. *viscus*.

birth, n. *ortus*, -*ūs*; of noble —, *nobili genere* or *loco natus*. **birthday**, n. *dies natalis*. **birth-right**, n. *patrimonium*.

biscuit, n. *panis*, -*is*, m.

bishop, n. *episcopus*.

bit, n. 1, of a horse, *frenum*; 2, see **PIECE**.

bitch, n. *canis (femina)*.

bite, **I.** v.tr. *mordere*. **II.** n. *morsus*, -*ūs*.

biting, adj. *mordens*, *mordax*, *acidus*, *aculeatus*; — words, *verborum aculei*.

bitter, adj. *amarus*, *acerbus*, *mordax*. Adv. *amare*, *aspere*, *acerbe*. **bitterness**, n. *amartudo*, *amaritas*, *acrobilas*.

bitumen, n. *bitūmen*.

bivouac, **I.** v.intr. *in armis excubare*. **II.** n. *excubiae*.

black, **I.** adj. *ater*, *niger*, *pullus*. **II.** n. 1, *color niger*; 2, = mourning, *pulla vestis*; dressed in —, *sordidatus*, *pullatus*, *atratus*; 3, = a negro, *Aethiops*. **blacken**, v.tr. 1, = to make black, *nigrum facere*; 2, fig. *conflare* or *conciliare* alci *invidiam*.

blackberry, n. *rubus*.

blackbird, n. *merula*.

blackguard, n. *nefarius (homo)*, *sceleratus*.

blacklead, n. *plumbum nigrum* (Plin.).

blacksmith, n. *faber*.

bladder, n. *vesica*.

blade, n. 1, of grass, *herba*; 2, of an ear, *palma*; 3, of a knife, *lamina*.

blame. **I.** n. *reprehensio*, *vituperatio*, *objurgatio*, *convictum*. **II.** v.tr. *reprehendere*, *culpāre*.

blameable, **blameworthy**, adj. *reprehensione* or *vituperatione dignus*. **blameless**, adj. *integer*, *sanctus*. **blamelessness**, n. *vitalis integritas* or *sanctitas*.

bland, adj. *blandus*, *lenis*, *mitis*. Adv. *blande*, *leniter*. **blandness**, n. *lenitas*. **blandishment**, n. *adulatio*, *blanditiæ*.

blank, **I.** adj. *vacuus*; — amazement, *stupor*. **II.** n. 1, in a lottery, *sors* or *tabella inanis*; 2, in life, *calamitas*.

blanket, n. *lodix*.

blaspheme, v.intr. *blasphemare*. **blasphemer**, n. *blasphemus*. **blasphemous**, adj. *blasphemus*, *impīus erga Deum*.

blast, **I.** n. *venti impetus*, -*ūs*. **II.** v.tr. 1, see **BLIGHT**; 2, = blow up, *igne diruere*.

blaze, **I.** n. *flamma*, *ardor*; to set in a —, *incendere*. **II.** v.intr. *ardere*, *flagrare*.

bleach, **I.** v.tr. *candidum reddere*. **II.** v.intr. = to become white or pale, *albescere*.

bleak, adj. see **COLD**.

blear-eyed, adj. *lippus*.

bleat, **I.** v.intr. *balare* (of sheep). **II.** n. *balatus*, -*ūs*.

bleed, **I.** v.intr. *sanguinem fundere*; my heart —s, *vehementer* or *gravissime doleo*, *aegerrime fero*; — at something, *incredibilem dolorem ex re capio*. **II.** v.tr. to — a person (as a physician), *alci sanguinem mittere*; to kill by — ing (as a punishment), *venam incidere*. **bleeding**, n. *sanguinis fluxio*.

blemish, **I.** n. *menium*, *macula*, *labes*, -*is*, f. **II.** v.tr. (com) *maculare*.

blend, v.tr. *algā cum algā re* (com) *miscere*; see **MIX**.

bless, v.tr. *alqm bonis omnibus prosequi*.

blessed, adj. *beatus*, *fortunatus*. Adv. *beate*, *fortunate*. **blessedness**, n. *felicitas*.

blight, **I.** n. *robigo* (rub). **II.** v.tr. *robigne afficere*.

blind, **I.** adj. 1, *caecus*, *oculis* or *luminibus captus* or *orbatus*; — of one eye, *altero oculo captus*; 2, fig. *caecus*, *occacatus*, *stultus*. Adv. 1, by *caecus*; 2, = rashly, *temere*. **II.** v.tr. 1, *lit. oculis privare*, *caecum reddere*; 2, fig. see **DAZZLE**. **blindfold**, adj. *oculis opertis*.

blindness, n. 1, *lit. caecitas*; 2, fig. *stultitia*.

blink, v.intr. *con(n)ivere*, *nictare*.

bliss, n. *summa felicitas*.

blister, **I.** n. *pustula*. **II.** v.tr. *pustulare*.

blithe, adj. *laetus*, *hilaris*. Adv. *laete*, *hilariter*.

blitheness, n. *laetitia*, *hilaritas*.

bloated, adj. 1, *lit. turgidus*; 2, fig. *tumidus*.

block, **I.** n. *truncus*, *caudex*. **II.** v.tr. *claudere*, *obstruere*, *obsapire* (obsep.). **blockade**, **I.** n. *obsidio*. **II.** v.tr. *obsidere*. **block-head**, n. *stolidus*.

blood, n. *sanguis*, *cruur*; to act in cold —, *consulto algā facere*. **bloodless**, adj. *exsanguis*, *incruentus* (= without bloodshed). **blood-relation**, n. *consanguineus*. **bloodshed**, n. *caedes*, -*is*, f. **bloodshot**, adj. *sanguine suffusus*. **blood-thirsty**, adj. *sanguinarius*. **blood-vessel**, n. *arteria*, *vena*. **bloody**, adj. *cruentus*, *cruentatus*, *sanguine respersus*; a — victory, *cruenta victoria*; — battle, *proelium cruentum*, *atrox*.

bloom, **I.** n. *flos*; to be in —, *florere*. **II.** v.intr. *florere*, *vigere*; to begin to —, *florere*. **blooming**, adj. *florens*, *floridus*.

blossom, v.intr. see **Bloom**.

blot, **I.** n. 1, on paper, *litura*; 2, = a stain, *lit.* & fig. *macula*. **II.** v.tr. 1, = to dry ink, *abstergere*; 2, = to make a —, *lituram alci rei in(f)licere*; 3, fig. (com) *maculare*; 4, to — out, *delere*, *extinguere*.

blow, **I.** n. 1, *ictus*, -*ūs*, *plaga*, *verbera*, -*um*; 2, fig. *casus*, -*ūs*, *damnum*. **II.** v.intr. of the wind, *flare*; with the mouth, *flare*. **III.** v.tr. — the flute, *tibiā (tibiis) canere*. **blowing**, adj. *flatu figurare*.

blubber, n. *adeps balaenarum*.

bludgeon, n. *fustis*, -*is*, m.

blue, adj. *caeruleus*, *lividus* (= black-blue).

blunder, **I.** n. *error*, *erratum*. **II.** v.intr. *errare*.

blunt, **I.** adj. 1, *lit. hebes*; 2, fig. = dull, *hebes*, *obtusus*; 3, = rude, *agrestis*, *rusticus*, *inurbanus*. Adv. *rustice*. **II.** v.tr. *hebetare*, *lit.* & fig. *fig. obtundere*. **bluntness**, n. 1, *lit.* by *hebes*; 2, fig. *rusticitas*.

blur, **I.** n. *macula*. **II.** v.tr. *obscurare*.

blush, **I.** n. *rubor*. **II.** v.intr. *erubescere*.

bluster, **I.** n. 1, = self-assertion, *jactatio*, *ostentatio*; 2, = tumult, *fremitus*, -*ūs*, *streptus*, -*ūs*, *tumultus*, -*ūs*. **II.** v.intr. 1, *se jactare*, *ostentare*; 2, *tumultum facere*, *sœvire*.

boar, n. *verres*, -*is*, m.; a wild —, *aper*.

board, **I.** n. 1, *axis*, -*is*, m., *tabula*; 2, = food, *victus*, -*ūs*, *alimentum*. **board-wages**, n. *pecunia pro alimentis data*. **II.** v.tr. 1, *alci victum dare*; 2, = a ship, *navem conscendere*. **III.** v.intr. to — with anyone, *apud alqm habitare*. **boarder**, n. *qui cum algā habitat*.

boast, v.intr. *gloriarī*, *se efferre*, *se jactare*.

boaster, n. *jactator*, *ostentator*, *homo gloriosus*. **boasting**, n. *jactatio*, *ostentatio*. **boastful**, adj. *gloriosus*. Adv. *gloriose*.

boat, *n.* *scapha, navicula*; — *man, nauta, m.*
bodice, *n.* *thorax (linteus)*.
body, *n.* 1, *corpus, -ōris, n.*; a little —, *corpusculum*; a — guard, *cohors praetoria* or *regia*; — servant, *servus, mancipium, verna, m.* and *f.*
2, = company, *societas*; — of cavalry, *ala*.
bodily, *adj.* *corporeus*; — exercise, *exercitatio*.
bodiless, *adj.* *sine corpore*.

bog, *n.* *palus, -ūdis, f.* **boggy**, *adj.* *uliginosus, paluster*.

boil, *I. v. tr.* *coquere*. **II. v. intr.** 1, *servere, effervesce, aestuare, bullare* or *bullire* (= bubble); 2, *fig. aestuare*. **boiler**, *n.* *vas, vasis, n.*; in a bath, *caldarium*.

boil, *n.* *vomica*.

boisterous, *adj.* *turbidus*; of the sea or wind, *procellosus, agilitus*.

bold, *adj.* *audens, audax, confidens*; to be —, *audere* (with *inf.*) *Adv. audacter*. **boldness**, *n.* *audentia, audacia, confidentia*.

bole, *n.* *truncus, stirps*.

bolster, *n.* *culcita, pulvinus*.

bolt, *I. n. 1.* = a fastening, *obex, -icis, m.* and *f.*, *claustrum*; 2, = a weapon, *sagitta*. **II. v. tr.** *claudere, (obice) ocludere*.

bombard, *v. tr.* *urbem tormentis verberare*.

bomb, *n.* * *pyrobolus*.

bombast, *n.* *verborum pompa* or *tumor, inflata oratio*. **bombastic**, *adj.* *inflatus*.

bond, *n. 1.* = a tie, *vinculum, ligamentum, compes, -pēdis, f.* (= fetter), *catenae*; 2, *fig. societas, conjunctio*; 3, = surety, *chirographum, syngrapha*. **bondage**, *n.* *servitus, -utis, f.*

bone, *n.* *os, ossis, n.* **bony**, *adj.* *osseus*.

book, *n.* *liber, volumen, libellus*. **book-seller**, *n.* *bibliopola, librorum venditor*.

boom, *I. n.* *obex, -icis, m.* and *f.* **II. v. tr.** *saevire*.

boon, *f. n.* *gratia, beneficium*. **II. adj.** *fecundus*.

boorish, *adj.* *agrestis, inurbanus*. *Adv. inurbane*.

boot, *n.* *calceamentum*.

boot, *n.* = gain, *commodum*; to —, *ultra*.

bootless, *adj.* *inutilis, irritus*. *Adv. frustra*.

booty, *n.* *praeda, spolia, exuviae*.

boozy, *adj.* *ebriosus*.

border, *I. n. 1.* of a river, *margo, -inis, m.* and *f.*, *ripa, ora*; 2, of a country, *finis, -ium, m.* **II. v. tr.** = to surround, *aliquid aliquid re cingere, circumdare*. **III. v. intr.** 1, of people, *confinem alci esse*; of lands, *adiacere, attingere*; 2, = be near, *frinitum esse*.

bore, *I. v. tr.* 1, = perforate, *perterebrare*; 2, = to weary, *defatigare*. **II. n.** *homo importunus*.

born, *v. intr.* to be —, *nasci*.

borrow, *v. tr.* *mutuari, mutuum sumere*.

bosom, *n. 1.* *sinus, -us*; 2, *fig. pectus, -ōris, n.* **bosom-friend**, *amicus conjunctissimus*. See **BREAST**.

boss, *n.* *umbo*.

botany, *n.* *herbaria (ars)*. **botanical**, *adj.* *herbarius*. **botanize**, *v. intr.* *herbas quaerere* or *colligere*.

both, *I. adj.* *ambo*. **II. pron.** *uterque*. **III. conj.** *et — et, cum — tum*.

bother, *I. n.* *molestia, incommodum*. **II. v. tr.** *aliquid aliquid re defatigare, obtundere; molestiam alci afferre*.

bottle, *I. n.* *lagena, ampulla*; — of hay, *manipulus*. **II. v. tr.** *vinum, etc., diffundere*.

bottom, *n. 1.* *fundus, solum*; of a ship, *alveus*; to drain to the —, *faeces tenus polare*; — of the sea, *mare imum*; 2, *fig. to go to the —, perire, interire*; get to the — of anything, *aliquid perspicere*; he is at the — of this, *res ex eo pendet*. **bottomless**, *adj.* *immensae altitudinis*.

bough, *n.* *ramus*.

bounce, *v. intr.* *resilire*.

bound, *I. n.* = a limit, *limes, -itis, m.*, *finis*; pl. (both lit. & fig.), to keep within —s, *intra fines se coercere*. **II. v. tr.** = to limit, *finire, definire*. **III. n.** and *v. intr.* see **LEAP**.

bounden, *adj.* — duty, *officium*. **boundless**, *adj.* *infinitus, immensus*.

bounty, *n. 1.* *largitas, liberalitas, munificentia*; 2, = a reward, *praemium*. **bountiful**, *adj.* *largus, liberalis, beneficus*; to be —, *magnum esse liberalitate*. *Adv. large, liberaliter*.

bout, *n. 1.* a drinking —, *comissatio*; 2, of illness, *morbis*; 3, at one —, *uno impetu, simul*.

bow, *I. v. tr.* *fletere, domittere*. **II. v. intr.** *flecti, se demittere, or demitti*; to — to anything, *alci res obtemperare*. **III. n. 1. = a salutation, *corporis inclinatio, natus, -us*; to make a —, *aliquid salutare*; 2, = a weapon, *arcus, -us*; 3, of a ship, *prora*. **bowman**, *n.* *sagittarius*.**

bowstring, *n.* *nervus*.

bowels, *n. 1.* *intestina* (= the inside), *viscera, -um* (= the entrails), *exta, -orum* (= the nobler parts, as the heart, lungs, etc.); 2, *fig. viscera*.

bower, *n.* *umbraculum*.

bowl, *I. v. tr.* *volare*. **II. n. 1. = a drinking-cup, *patena, phiala, poculum*; 2, = a ball, *pila*.**

box, *I. v. intr.* *pugnare certare*. **II. n.** = — on the ear, *alapa*. **boxer**, *n.* *pugil*.

box, *n.* (tree), *boxus, f.*, *boxum* (= boxwood); of —, *boxus*; = a small chest, *cista, arca, armarium, sorinium*; ballot —, *cista*; dice —, *frutillus*.

boy, *n.* *puer*. **boyhood**, *n.* *aetas puerilis, pueritia*. **boyish**, *adj.* *puerilis*. *Adv. pueriliter*.

brace, *I. v. tr.* 1, = to bind, *alligare*; 2, *fig. (animum) erigere*; of air, *sanare*. **II. n. 1. *vinculum*; 2, of a ship, *funis quo antenna vertitur*; 3, = a pair, *par*; 4, *braces, fascia*.**

bracelet, *n.* *armilla*.

brackish, *adj.* *amarus*.

brag, *v. intr.* *se jactare, gloriar*; see **BOAST**.

braid, *I. v. tr.* *texere,nectere*. **II. n.** *gradus, -us*.

brain, *n.* *cerebrum*.

bramble, *n.* *rudus*.

bran, *n.* *furfur*.

branch, *n. 1.* *ramus*; 2, *fig. of a family, familia*.

brand, *n. 1.* *fax* (lit. and fig.), *titio, torris, -is, m.*; 2, = a mark, *nota*; to —, *notam alci inurere*.

brandish, *v. tr.* *vibrare, jactare*.

brandy, *n.* *vinum*.

brasier, 1, = a place for fire, *foculus*; 2, = a worker in brass, *faber qui vasa ex orichalco facit*.

brass, *n.* *orichalcum, aes, aeris, n.*; of brass, *a(h)eneus*.

bravado, *n.* *jactatio, ostentatio*.

brave, *adj.* *fortis, acer, strenuus*. *Adv. fortitor, acriter, strenue*. **bravery**, *n.* *fortis, fortitudo*.

bravo ! *interj. euge: factum bene! laudo!*

brawl, *I. v. intr. altercati. II. n. altercatio, jurgium.*

brawny, *adj. robustus.*

bray, *I. v. tr. contundere. II. v. intr. rudere.*

brazen, *I. adj. 1. = of brass, a(h)eneus; 2. fig. impudens. II. v. tr. to — anything out, alqd gertinacius asseverare, confirmare.*

breach, *n. 1. lit. via patefacta; to make a —, muros perfringere; 2. fig. = violation, by partic. (e.g. — of treaty, foedus ruptum); to commit a — of duty, officium negligere (neglig.), ab officio discedere.*

bread, *n. 1. panis, -is, m.; 2. fig. = nutriment, victus, -us, victus cotidianus (quot.).*

breadth, *n. latitudo; in —, latus (e.g. fossa decem pedes lata).*

break, *I. v. tr. frangere, confringere, dirumpere; to — a treaty, foedus violare; to — or subdue, domare, frangere; to — off, carpere, decerpere, avellere; to — up a camp, castra movere; to — a promise, fidem fallere; to — silence, silentium rumpere. II. v. intr. frangi, confringi, rumpi; the clouds —, nubes discutiuntur; to — out from a place, erumpere; of a war, oriri; — in, irrumperere; to — forth (as the sun), sol inter nubes effulget; the day —, illucescit. III. n. 1. intervallum, rima (= a chink); 2. — of day, prima lux, diluculum. **breaker**, *n. fluctus, -us.**

breakfast, *I. n. jentaculum (on rising), prandium (about noon), cibum meridianum. II. v. intr. jentare, prandere, cibum meridianum sumere.*

breakwater, *n. moles, -is, f.*

breast, *I. n. pectus, -oris, n. (both lit. and fig.), animus (fig.); the —s, mamillae. II. v. tr. alci rei obniti. **breastbone**, *n. os pectoris (Cels.). **breast-plate**, *n. thorax. **breast-work**, *n. pluteus.****

breath, *n. spiritus, -us, anima, halitus, -us; to take —, se colligere; — of air, aura; — of applause, aura popularis. **breathless**, *adj. exanimatus, exanimis. **breathe**, *v. intr. spirare; to — upon, alqm or alci afflare; to — out, exhalare.***

breeches, *n. bracae; wearing —, bracatus.*

breed, *I. v. tr. 1. gignere, generare, parere, procreare; 2. = rear, alere, colere; 3. fig. efficere, fingere, creare. II. n. genus, -eris, n. **breeding**, *n. = education, educatio, institutio, cultus, -us.**

breeze, *n. aura; favourable —, aura secunda.*

brew, *I. coquere. II. v. intr. imminere, impendere. **brewing**, *n. coctura. **brewer**, *n. coctor, coctor cerevisiae.***

bribe, *I. n. largitio, pecunia. II. v. tr. corrumpere (pecunia, donis, etc.); to try to —, sollicitare alqm pecunia; to be bribed, largitionibus moveri. **briber**, *n. corruptor, largitor; he that is bribed, venalis.**

brick, *n. later, laterculus.*

bride, *n. sponsa. **bridegroom**, *sponsus. **bridal**, *adj. nuptialis; — procession, pompa.***

bridge, *n. pons, m.; to make a —, pontem facere in fluvio, amnem ponte jungere.*

bridle, *I. n. frenum, pl. freni and frena. II. v. tr. 1. lit. (in) frenare; 2. fig. frenare, coecere, continere, comprimere.*

brief, *I. adj. brevis; in —, ne longus sim. Adv. breviter, paucis verbis, strictim. II. n. a barrister's —, by verb caus(s)am alcis agere, alci adesse. **brevity**, *n. brevitatis.**

brier, *n. frutex. **briery**, *adj. fruticosus.**

brigade, *n., see Troop.*

brigand, *n. latro.*

bright, *adj. 1. in gen. clarus, lucidus, splendidus, candidus, fulgens; to be —, clarere; to grow —, clarescere; of the sky, serenus; 2. = clever, acutus, sol(l)ers. Adv. lucide, clare, splendide, candide. **brightness**, *n. candor, splendor, nilor, fulgor; of the weather, serenitas. **brighten**, *I. v. tr. 1. illustrare, illuminare; 2. fig. = gladden, oblectare. II. v. intr. 1. illustrari, illuminari; 2. fig. oblectari, hilarem fieri.***

brilliant, *I. adj. splendidus, illustris, magnificus. Adv. splendide, magnifice. II. n. gemma, adamas, -antis, m. **brilliance**, *n. splendor, fulgor.**

brim, *n. ora, margo, labrum.*

brimstone, *n. sulfur (sulph.).*

brine, *n. aqua salsa.*

bring, *v. tr. — to a place, afferre, apportare, advehere; to — forth, parere; to — forth fruit, fructus edere; to — about, efficere ut; to — before the senate, rem ad senatum referre; to — to light, in lucem proferre; to — over, in partes suas trahere; to — to an end, ad finem perducere; to — in = yield, reddere; to — forward, in medium proferre.*

brink, *n. margo, ripa; to be on the — of, by fut. partic. (e.g. on the — of death, moriturus).*

brisk, *adj. alacer, vegetus, acer. Adv. acriter. **briskness**, *n. alacritas.**

bristle, *I. n. seta. II. v. intr. alqd re horrere. **bristly**, *adj. setosus.**

brittle, *adj. fragilis. **brittleness**, *n. fragilitas.**

broach, *I. n. veru. II. v. tr. 1. lit. veru alci rei affigere, alqd aperire; 2. fig. aperire, divulgare.*

broad, *adj. I. latus; — sea, altum; — shouldered, humeros latus; — day, clarus or multus dies; 2. fig. = unrestrained of thought, etc., liber, = licentious, impudicus. Adv. late. **breadth**, *n. 1. lit. latitudo; a finger's — transversus digitus; 2. fig. — of mind, humanitas.**

brogue, *n. barbara locutio.*

broil, *I. v. tr. torrere. II. v. intr. torreri.*

broker, *n. intercessor, interpres, -pretis, m., argentarius.*

bronze, *adj. a(h)eneus.*

brooch, *n. gemma.*

brood, *I. v. intr. 1. lit. ova incubare; = cover with wings, pullos fovere; 2. fig. incubare; = ponder, alqd meditari, fovere. II. n. foetus, suboles, -is, f. pulli. **brooding**, *n. 1. lit. incubatio; 2. fig. meditatio.**

brook, *I. n. rivulus. II. v. tr. ferre, tolerare; to — ill, aegre ferre.*

broom, *n. 1. = a plant, genista; 2. = a besom, scopae.*

broth, *n. jus, juris, n.*

brother, *n. frater. **brotherhood**, *n. = a bond of union or an association, societas, sodalitas. **brotherly**, *adj. fraternus.***

brow, *1. = eyebrow, n. supercilium; 2. = the forehead, frons; 3. of a hill, summus collis.*

brown, *n. fuscus, fulvus (= yellowish), bauius, spadix (= red-brown, chestnut colour).*

browse, *v. intr. — upon, alqd depascere.*

bruise, *I. v. tr. contundere. II. n. contusio.*

bruit, *v. tr. divulgare.*

brunt, *n.* *impetus, -ūs.*
brush, *I. n.* *penicillus, peniculus, or peniculum.* **II. v.tr.** *verrere, tergere (or tergere).*
brush-wood, *n.* *virgultum.*
brute, *n. 1.* = animal, *belua, bestia, animal*; **2, fig.** *belua.* **brutish, brutal**, *adj.* *ferus (= wild), spurcus (= foul), immanis, atrox, crudelis.* **Adv.** *spurce, atrociter.* **brutalize**, *v.tr.* *ferum, or crudelem reddere.* **brutality**, *n.* *immanitas, crudelitas, atrocitas.*
bubble, *I. n.* *bullula, bullula.* **II. v.intr. 1.** *lit.* *bullare, bullire*; **2, fig.** *effervesce.*
buccaneer, *n.* *pirata, m., praedo maritimus.*
bucket, *n.* *situla, situlus.*
buckle, *I. n.* *fibula.* **II. v.tr.** *alqd fibulānectere*; see **APPLY.**
buckler, *n.* *scutum, clipeus.*
bud, *I. n.* *gemma*; (in flowers) *calyx.* **II. v.intr.** *gemmare.*
budge, *v.intr.* *loco cedere.*
budget, *n. 1.* *saccus*; **2,** = statement of accounts, *ratio pecuniae publicae.*
buff, *adj.* *luteus.*
buffalo, *n.* *bos.*
buffet, *I. n. 1.* = a blow, *alapa, cōphus*; **2,** = sideboard, *abacus.* **II. v.tr.** *pugnā alqm caedere.*
buffoon, *n.* *sannio, scurra.* **buffoonery**, *n.* *hilaritas, lascivia, or joca, -orum.*
bug, *n.* *cimex, -icis, m.* **bugbear**, *n.* *quod terret, monstrum, portentum.*
bugle, *n.* *cornu.*
build, *v.tr.* *aedificare, (ex)struere, construere, condere*; to — on, *alqre (con)fidere, niti.* **building**, *n.* *aedificatio, ex)structio (= the act), aedificium (= the edifice).* **builder**, *n. 1.* *lit.* *architectus*; **2, fig. *aedificator, auctor.*
bulb, *n.* *bulbus.*
bulk, *n.* *amplitudo, moles, -is, f.* **bulky**, *adj.* *amplus, ingens.*
bull, *n.* *bos, taurus.* **bullock**, *n.* *juvencus.*
bullet, *n.* *glans plumbea, lapis, -idis, m., or missile (i.e. as hurled by catapult).*
bullion, *n.* *aurum, argentum.*
bully, *I. n.* *v.tr.* *jurgio adoring alqm, alqm summā crudelitate tractare.* **II. n. *homo crudelis, asper.*
bulrush, *n.* *juncus, scirpus.*
bulwark, *n.* *propugnaculum.*
bump, *I. n. 1.* *tumor, tuber, -eris, n.*; **2,** = a knocking, *impetus, -ūs, concursus, -ūs.* **II. v.tr.** *alqd in or ad alqd or alci rei offendere.* **III. v.intr.** — against, *in alqd incidere.*
bumper, *n.* *calix plenus.*
bunch, *n. 1.* *of berries, racemus*; — of grapes, *uva*; **2,** = bundle, *fascis, m.*
bundle, *I. n.* *fascis, m., fasciculus, manipulus, sarcina.* **II. v.tr.** *colligere.*
bung, *I. v.tr.*** *dolium obturare.* **II. n.** *obturamentum.*
bungling, *adj.*, see **AWKWARD.**
buoy, *I. n.* *by signum (e.g. in mari positum).* **II. v.tr.** *sustinere.* **buoyant**, *adj. 1.* *lit.* *levīs*; **2, fig. *hilaris.* **buoyancy**, *n.* *levitas, hilaritas.*
burden, *I. n. 1.* *onus, -eris, n., sarcina*; **2, fig.** *molestia*; *beast of —, jumentum.* **II. v.tr.** *onerare.* **burdensome**, *adj.* *gravis, molestus.*
burgess, *n.* *civis, m. and f.*
burglar, *n.* *fur, latro (= robber).* **burg-******

lary, *n.* *furtum (= theft)*; to commit a —, *domum perfringere.*

burlesque, *n.* *alqd in ridiculum versum.*

burn, *I. v.tr.* *incendere, (comb)urere, igni consumere, cremare (esp. of the dead).* **II. v.intr. 1.** *lit.* *(de)flagrare, incendi, igni consumi. cremari*; **2, fig.** *ardere, flagrare.* **III. n. 1.** = a wound, *ambustum, ambustio*; **2,** = a rivulet, *rivus, torrens.*

burnish, *v.tr.* *polire.*

burrow, *I. n.* *cuniculus.* **II. v.tr.** *cuniculos facere.*

burst, *I. v.tr. (di)rumpere.* **II. v.intr. (di)rumpi; to — open, *effringere.***

bury, *v.tr. 1.* *humare, sepelire, efferre*; **2,** *fig.* *obruere, opprimere.* **burial**, *n.* *sepultura, humatio.* **burial-ground**, *n.* *sepulchrae locus, sepulchrum, tumulus.*

bush, *n.* *frutex, dumus, vepres, -is, m., sentis.*
bushy, *adj.* *fruticosus.*

bushel, *n.* *modius, medimnus.*

business, *n.* *mercatura, negotia, -orum, commercium.*

buskin, *n.* *colthurnus.*

bust, *n.* *effigies.*

bustle, *I. n.* *festinatio.* **II. v.intr.** *festinare.*

busy, *I. adj.* *occupatus, sedulus, strenuus, industrius, negotiosus.* **Adv.** *strenue, industrie.* **II. v.tr.** *alqm occupatum tenere*; to be busied with, *alqd agere.* **busy-body**, *n.* *homo importunus.*

but, *I. conj.* *autem, vero, at*; — yet, *sed, verum, vero, atqui (autem and vero stand after a word, the rest at the beginning of a sentence)*; — yet, — however, *at, (at)tamen, sed tamen*; — otherwise, *celerum*; — if, *sin (autem), si vero (in a contrast)*; — if not, *si non, si minus, sin aliter*; — on the contrary, *at contra*; in contrasts — is omitted; e.g. *tu illum amas, ego odi, you love, (—) I hate him*; — yet (anticipating an objection), *at*; — rather, *immo (vero)*; not only, — also, *non modo or solum or tantum, sed etiam*; — that, *quin*, with subj. *nisi.* **II. prep.** see **EXCEPT.** **III. adv.** = only, *modo, tantum, solum.*

butcher, *I. n.* *lanius, macellarius.* **II. v.tr. 1.** *lit.* *caedere, jugulare*; **2, fig.** *trucidare.* **butchery**, *n.* *caedes, -is, f.*

butler, *n.* *cellarius.*

butt, *I. n.* *scopos, -i (Suet.), destinatum (= an object to aim at)*; to make a — of, *alqm ludibrio habere*; *labrum (= a large vessel), sinum (= a large wine-cask).* **II. v.tr.** *cornu alqd ferire.*

butter, *n.* *butyrum (Plin.).*

butterfly, *n.* *papilio.*

buttocks, *n.* *clunes, -is, m. and f., nates, -um, f.*

button, *I. n.* *fibula (= clasp, buckle).* **II. v.tr.** *fibulānectere.*

butteress, *I. n.* *anterides, -um, f.* **II. v.tr.** *fulcire.*

buxom, *adj.* *hilaris.*

buy, *v.tr.* *(co)emere, mercari.* **buyer**, *n.* *emptor.*

buzz, *v.* *susurrare, bombum facere.* **buzzing**, *n.* *susurrus, bombus.*

by, *prep. 1.* *of place, ad, apud, juxta, prope with acc.*; to go —, *alqm praeterire*; to stand —, *alci adesse*; **2,** *of time, abl.* — night, *nocte*; — moonlight, *ad lunam*; — this time, *jam*; — the year's end, *intra annum*; **3,** *of means, per with acc.*; **4,** *an agent, a(b); 5,*

= according to, secundum or ad; — the authority of, jussu or ex auctoritate; 6, in adjuration; per; 7, — oneself, per se; — stealth, furtim; — chance, forte; — heart, memoriter; — reason of, propter, with accus., or propterea quod, conj.; one — one, singillatim. **by-way**, n. trames, -itis, m. (= footpath), diverticulum. **by-word**, n. to become a —, contemptui esse.

C

cab, n. see CARRIAGE.

cabal, I. n. = a plot, conjuratio, conspiratio. II. v.tr. conjurationem facere; see PLOT.

cabbage, n. brassica, caulis, -is, m. (= — stalk).

cabin, n. casa, tugurium; — in a ship, subiculum. **cabinet**, n. I. conclave; 2, = a repository of precious things, thesaurus; 3, = ministry, ii penes quos summa rerum est.

cabl, n. ancorale, funis ancorarius.

cackle, I. v.intr. strepere. II. n. strepitus, -is.

cadaverous, adj. essanguis (= bloodless).

cadence, n. numerus.

cadet, n. tiro.

cage, I. n. cavea. II. v.tr. in caveam includere.

cairn, n. (lapidum) acervus.

cajolery, n. blanditiae.

cake, I. n. placenta. II. v.intr. = stick together, concrecere.

calamity, n. calamitas, res adversae. **calamitous**, adj. calamitosus, tristis, luctuosus. Adv. calamitose, luctuose.

calculate, v.tr. computare. **calculation**, n. ratio. **calculated**, adj. ad alqd accommodatus, aptus, idoneus; he is — to do this, is est qui hoc faciat.

caldron, n. a(h)enum, cortina.

calendar, n. ephemeris, -idis, f., fasti.

calf, n. vitulus, vitula; of a —, vitulinus; — of the leg, sura.

calico, n. byssus, sindon.

call, I. n. 1, = a cry, vox; 2, = visit, salutatio; 3, = offer of an office, by nominari.

II. v.tr. 1, = to cry out, clamare; 2, = to name, vocare, dicere, nominare, appellare; 3, to — out troops, evocare; to — out, = challenge, provocare; to — back, revocare; to — together, convocare; to — for, (de)poscere, flagitare. III. v.intr. = to visit, alqm salutare, visere. **caller**, n. = visitor, saluator. **calling**, n. = vocation, munus, -eris, n.

callous, adj. 1, lit. callosus; 2, fig. durus. Adv. dure.

callow, adj. implumis, sine plumis.

calm, I. n. quies, -etis, f., tranquillitas, otium, par; — at sea, malacia. II. adj. quietus, tranquillus, placidus. Adv. tranquille, placide. III. v.tr. sedare, lentire, permulcere, tranquillare.

calumny, n. crimen, calumnia. **calumniate**, v.tr. calumniari, criminari. **calumniator**, n. obtrektor.

camel, n. camelus; of a —, camelinus.

cameo, n. gemma ecyopa.

camp, n. castra, -orum; to form a —, castra ponere, (col)locare; to break up —, castra movere.

campaign, n. stipendium.

can, n. see JUG.

can, v.intr. posse.

canal, n. canalis, -is, m., fossa.

cancel, v.tr. delere, eradere, ed(s)linguere.

cancer, n. cancer (Cels.).

candid, adj. candidus, sincerus, verus, simplex. Adv. candide, sincere, vere, simplicitate.

candour, n. sinceritas, simplicitas, integritas.

candidate, n. candidatus.

candle, n. candela, lumen (= light); to work by — light, lucubrare. **candlestick**, n. candelabrum.

cane, I. n. arundo, calamus; of —, arundineus; — stick or rod, ferula; = walking-stick, baculum. II. v.tr. verberare.

canine, adj. caninus.

canker, v.tr. corrumpere. **cankerworm**, n. crucca.

canister, n. canistrum.

cannibal, n. qui hominibus vescitur.

cannon, n. tormentum; to be out of — shof extra tormenti jactum esse. **cannonade**, v.tr. tormentis verberare, tela tormentis (e)mittere. **cannon-ball**, n. telum tormento missum.

canoe, n. cymba.

canon, n. = a rule, lex, regula, norma (= standard). **canonize**, v.tr. alqm in sanctorum numerum referre, sanctorum ordinibus (a)dscribere.

canopy, n. aulacum.

cant, n. simulata or ficta pietas erga Deum.

canton, n. pagus.

canvas, n. pannus.

canvass, I. n. 1, = to examine, explorare, disputare; 2, = to seek for office, ambire. II. n. ambitio, ambitus, -us.

cap, n. pileus, galerus; — for women, milna.

capable, adj. ad alqd so(ly)us, aptus, idoneus; alqs rei capax. **capability**, n. ingenium, so(ly)lertia, docilitas, facultas.

capacious, adj. capax.

caparison, n. phaleræ.

caper, n. capparis (Plin.).

capital, I. n. 1, = chief city, urbs opulentissima or potentissima; 2, of a pillar, capitulum; 3, = sum of money, sors, caput. II. adj. see EXCELLENT; — punishment, poena capitalis. **capitalist**, n. homo pecuniosus, dives.

capitulate, v.intr. see SURRENDER.

caprice, n. libido, licentia, voluntas. **capricious**, adj. inconstans. Adv. ad libidinem.

captain, n. centurio; to act as —, ordinem ducere; — of a ship, navarchus, praefectus navis.

captious, adj. iracundus (= angry), insidiosus (= deceitful). Adv. iracunde, insidiosae. **captiousness**, n. iracundia, fallacia, captio.

captive, v.tr. capere, delenire, permulcere.

captive, n. captus, captivus. **captivity**, n. captivitas (Tac.); to be in —, captivum esse.

capture, v.tr. capere, comprehendere.

car, n. carrus, plaustrum, vehiculum.

caravan, n. comitatus, -us.

caraway, n. careum (Plin.).

carbuncle, n. carbunculus.

carcase, n. cadaver, -eris, n. (of men and beasts).

card, I. n. charta; to play at —s, see DICE. II. v.tr. pectere.

cardinal, I. adj. princeps, eximius. II. n. Cardinalis.

care, I. n. 1, cura, diligentia; 2, = anxiety,

sollicitudo. **II**. v. intr. 1, = to take — of, alqd curare; what do I —? quid mihi est? 2, = to be interested in, colere, diligere. **careful**, adj. diligens, accuratus. Adv. diligenter, accurate. **careless**, adj. securus, imprudens, neglegens. **carelessness**, n. securitas, imprudentia, neglegentia.

career, **I**. n. curriculum, cursus, -ūs (lit. and fig.). **II**. v. intr. currere.

caress, **I**. n. blanditiæ, blandimenta, -orum. **II**. v. tr. alqd blandiri, alqm permulcere. **caressing**, adj. blandus.

cargo, n. onus, -eris, n.

caricature, **I**. n. vultus, -ūs, in pejus factus. **II**. v. tr. vultum in pejus fingere.

carmine, n. coccum; of —, coccineus.

carnage, n. caedes, -is, f.

carnal, adj. libidinosus. Adv. libidinose.

carnival, n. Saturnalia, -ium.

carnivorous, adj. qui carne vescitur.

carousal, n. convivium, comissatio. **carouse**, v. intr. comissare.

carp, **I**. n. cyprinus (Plin.). **II**. v. intr. to — at, alqm carpere, perstringere.

carpenter, n. faber (lignarius). **carpentry**, n. opera fabrilis, fabrica.

carpet, n. tapele, tapetum, peristroma, -ātis, n.

carriion, n. cadaver, -eris (or in pl.).

cart, **I**. n. vehiculum, plastrum. **II**. v. tr. plastro vehere. **cart-load**, n. onus, -eris, n.

carve, v. tr. caelare, scalpere, sculptere, inscribere; — meat, scindere, secare. **carver**, n. 1, of meat, carptor; 2, of works of art, sculptor. **carving**, n. 1, = act of, caelatura, sculptura, sculptura; 2, = thing carved, signum, effigies.

carry, v. tr. portare, ferre, bajulare, vehere, gerere; — a point, alqd consequi; — out, conficere; — on, alqd exercere; — too far, modum excedere; — a town, expugnare; — a bill, legem perferre. **carriage**, n. 1, = carrying, vectura, gestatio; 2, = vehicle, vehiculum, currus, -ūs, carpentum, cistum, raeda; 3, = gait, incessus, -ūs. **carrier**, n. gerulus; letter —, tabellarius.

cascade, n. aquae ex alto desilientes.

case, n. 1, = a receptacle, theca, involucrium; 2, (in grammar), casus, -ūs; 3, = an incident, casus, -ūs, res; 4, in medicine, morbus; 5, = judicial —, caus(s)a.

casement, n. fenestra.

cash, **I**. n. = ready money, pecunia. **II**. v. tr. praesenti pecuniâ solvere. **cashier**, **I**. n. custos pecuniarum. **II**. v. tr. = to discharge, alqm dimittere.

cask, n. dolium. **casket**, n. arcula, capsula, cistula.

casque, n. galea.

cast, **I**. v. tr. 1, jacere, jactare, jaculari, mittere; 2, = to found, fundere; 3, to be — in a suit, caus(s)a cadere; 4, to be — down, affigi; 5, to — off, (de)ponere, exuere; to — out, (ex)pellere; to — up (of accounts), computare (a mound, etc.), exstruere. **II**. n. 1, jactus, -ūs, ictus, -ūs; 2, of dice, alea; 3, = image, imago, effigies. **castaway**, n. perditus, prostrigatus; — by shipwreck, naufragus.

caste, n. societas, sodalitas.

castigation, n. castigatio, supplicium.

castle, n. arx, castellum; to build — in the air, somnia sibi fingere.

castrate, v. tr. castrare.

casual, adj. fortuitus, sorte oblatus. Adv. forte, casu. **casualty**, n. fortuita -orum, res

fortuitae. **casualty**, n. sophisma, -ātis, n.; questio de moribus. **casuist**, n. sophistes, -ae, m., qui de moribus disputat.

cat, n. felis (felis), -is.

catacomb, n. puticuli.

catalogue, n. librorum index.

catapult, n. catapultula.

cataract, n. 1, in the eye, glaucoma (Plin.); 2, see CASCADE.

catarrh, n. destillatio, gravedo.

catastrophe, n. casus, -ūs (durus or acerbus).

catch, **I**. v. tr. capere, excipere, intercipere, deprehendere, comprehendere; to — a disease, morbum contrahere. **II**. n. = gain, lucrum, emolumentum. **catching**, adj., of a disease, pestilens.

catechism, n. * catechismus. **catechize**, v. tr. * catechizare (Eccl.).

category, n. genus, -eris, numerus, * categoria. **categorical**, adj. simplex, definitus.

cater, v. intr. obsonare.

caterpillar, n. eruca.

cathedral, n. * aedes cathedralis.

Catholic, * homo Catholicus (Eccl.). **Catholicism**, n. * fides Catholica (Eccl.).

cattle, n. pecus, -oris, armenta, -orum.

caul, n. omentum.

cauldron, n. a(h)enum, corfina.

cause, **I**. n. 1, caus(s)a, auctor (of a person); to have no —, nihil est quod; 2, = legal —, caus(s)a, see ACTION. **II**. v. tr. alajs rei auctorem esse, efficere ut, = excite, excitare, (com)movere. **causal**, adj. quod efficit ut. **causeless**, adj. vanus, inutilis. Adv. temere, sine caus(s)a.

causeway, n. vias, agger, -eris, m.

caustic, **I**. n. causticum (Plin.). **II**. adj. mordens, acerbus. **cauterize**, v. tr. adurere.

caution, **I**. n. providentia, prudentia, cautio. **II**. v. tr. monere. **cautious**, adj. providus, prudens, cautus. Adv. prudenter, caute.

cavalcade, n. equites, -um, comitatus, -ūs.

cavalier, n. eques, -itis, m. Adv. arroganter, insolenter.

cavalry, n. equitatus, equites, -um, copiae equestres, ala; to serve in —, equo merere.

cave, n. cavum, caverna, specus, spelunca.

cavity, n. see HOLE.

cavil, v. intr. see CARP.

caw, v. intr. crocire, crocillare.

cease, v. intr. alqd omittere, intermittere, ad alqd re, or infin. desistere, desinere with infin. **ceaseless**, adj. perpetuus, assiduus, continuus. Adv. perpetue, assidue, continue.

cedar, n. cedrus, f.

cede, v. tr. alqd or ad alqd re alci cedere, alqd concedere.

ceiling, n. laquear, lacunar; vaulted —, camera.

celebrate, v. tr. = solemnize, celebrare, agere. **celebrated**, adj. inclytus, clarus, illustris, nobilis. **celebration**, n. celebratio. **celebrity**, n. gloria, laus, claritas; = a celebrated person, vir insignis.

celerity, n. velocitas, celeritas.

celestial, adj. 1, caelestis, divinus; 2, fig. eximius, praestans.

celibacy, n. caelibatus, -ūs.

cell, n. cella, cubiculum.

cellar, n. hypogeum (doliarium); a wine —, apotheca.

cement, *I. n. gluten. II. v.tr. both lit. & fig. conglutinare.*

cemetery, *n. sepulchra, -orum.*

censor, *n. thuribulum.*

censor, *n. 1, censor; 2, fig. qui alqm reprehendit.*

censorious, *adj. acerbus, severus.*

censure, *I. v.tr. reprehendere. II. n. reprehensio.*

censurable, *adj. reprehendus.*

census, *n. census, -us, aestimatio; to take a —, censere.*

cent, *n. 1, = a coin, teruncius; 2, = per —, unciae usurae, = $\frac{1}{12}$ th per — per month, = 1 per — per ann.; sextantes, = 2 per — per ann.; quadrantes, = 3, etc.; asses usurae or centesimae, = 12 per — per ann.; binariae centesimae, = 24, etc.*

centaur, *n. centaurus.*

centenary, *n. festum saeculare.*

centre, *I. n. media pars; the — of anything, expressed by medius (e.g. media urbs); the — of a government, sedes imperii. II. v.intr. (ex or in) alqm re constare; to — in, see CONSIST.*

century, *n. centum anni, saeculum.*

ceremonial, *ceremony*, *n. ritus, -us, ceremonia.*

ceremonious, *adj. urbanus.*

certain, *adj. 1, = fixed, certus, firmus, stabilis, fidus (= trustworthy), exploratus (= ascertained), status (= settled); a — income, status redditus, -us; to be — of a thing, rem exploratum habere; 2, = someone known or unknown, quidam; nescio qui, nescio quis. Adv. certe, certo, haud dubie, sine ulla dubitatione, profecto, sane; to know —, or for certain, pro explorato or exploratum habere.*

certainly, *certitude*, *n. fides, res explorata.*

certificate, *n. testimonium.*

certify, *v.tr. certiorum facere, confirmare.*

cerulean, *adj. caeruleus.*

chafe, *I. v.tr. calefacere. II. v.intr. irasci, commoveri.*

chaff, *n. palea.*

chagrin, *n. aegritudo, maeror, sollicitudo, dolor.*

chain, *I. n. 1, catena, vinculum; 2, = an ornament, catena; 3, = a connected series, series; 4, = — of mountains, montes, -ium, n. II. v.tr. vincire, catenas alci inflicere.*

chair, *n. sella, sedile, cathedra; to set a — for, sellam alci apponere.*

chairman, *n. qui conventui praesit.*

chaise, *n. carpentum, pilentum.*

chalice, *n. calix, calathus.*

chalk, *n. creta.*

challenge, *I. n. provocatio. II. v.tr. alqm hd alqd provocare.*

chamber, *n. cubiculum. chamber-maid*, *n. serva.*

chamber-pot, *n. matula, matella, trulla, scaphium.*

chamberlain, *n. cubiculo praepositus (Suet.).*

champ, *v.tr. mandere, mordere.*

champion, *n. propugnator.*

chance, *I. n. casus, -us, fors; by —, forte, casu; game of —, alea. II. v.intr. accidere.*

chancel, *n. absis, -idis, f. Chancellor of the Exchequer*, *n. aerarii tribunus.*

chandler, *n. qui candelas sebat (= candle-maker), candelarum, propola (= seller).*

change, *I. v.tr. (com)mutare; to — money, permutare. II. v.intr. (com)mutari; the weather changes, tempestas commutatur, caelum variat. III. n. (com)mutatio, conversio, vicissitudo,*

varietas; = change of money, permutatio, or by verb permutare. changeable, *adj. mutabilis, mobilis, inconstans, varius. Adv. mutabiliter, mobiliter, inconstanter. changeableness*, *n. mutabilitas, varietas. changeling*, *n. puer subditus.*

channel, *n. 1, lit. fossa, canalis, n.; 2, fig. via, ratio.*

chant, *v.tr. canere, cantare.*

chaos, *n. 1, lit. chaos, only in nom. and abl. sing.; 2, = confusion, confusio, perturbatio.*

chaotic, *adj. inordinatus, perturbatus.*

chapel, *n. aedicula, sacellum, sacarium.*

chaps, *n. = jaw, fauces, -ium, f.*

chaps, *n. on the hands, rhagades (Plin.).*

chapter, *n. of a book, caput.*

character, *n. 1, = a sign, nota, signum; 2, — of a person, natura, indoles, -is, f., ingenium, animus, mores, -um; weakness of —, infirmitas, inconstancia; strength of —, constantia, gravitas; 3, = a letter of the alphabet, littera; 4, = function, munus, -eris, n., or by apposition (e.g. to go in the — of ambassador, legatum ire); 5, = reputation, fama, existimatio; to give a — to a servant, commendare. characteristic*, *I. adj. proprius. Adv. suo more. II. n. proprietates, or by gen. (e.g. it is the — of the mind, mentis est). characterize*, *v.tr. notare, designare.*

charcoal, *n. carbo.*

charge, *I. n. 1, = office or trust, munus, -eris, n., officium; 2, = price, pretium; at a small —, parvo pretio; 3, = commission, mandatum; 4, = care of, cura, custodia; 5, = accusation, accusatio, crimen; 6, = attack, impetus, -us, incursus, -us; 7, = exhortation, hortatio. II. v.tr. 1, = order, jubere, imperare; 2, = to fix a price, indicare; 3, — with, = trust, alqd alci committere, mandare, credere; 4, take — of, alqm curare; 5, = accuse, accusare; 6, = attack, impetum in alqm facere; 7, = exhort, (ad)hortari. chargeable*, *adj. 1, cui solvendum est; 2, = with a fault, culpae affinis or obnoxius. charger*, *n. 1, = dish, lanx; 2, = horse, equus (ecus).*

chariot, *n. currus, -us; a two-horsed —, bigae; four —, quadrigae. charioteer*, *n. auriga, m. and f.*

charity, *n. 1, as a sentiment, amor, benignitas; 2, as conduct, beneficentia, liberalitas; 3, = alms, stipes. charitable*, *adj. benignus, liberalis, beneficus. Adv. benigne, liberaliter.*

charlatan, *n. circulator, factator, ostentator.*

charm, *I. n. 1, lit. carmen, cantum, fascino; 2, fig. = an attraction, delinimenta, -orum, blanditiae; 3, = beauty, venustus, amoenitas. II. v.tr. 1, lit. fascinare, incantare; 2, fig. capere. charming*, *adj. suavis, venustus, lepidus. charmer*, *n. 1, = magician, magus; 2, = mistress, deliciae.*

chart, *n. tabula. charter*, *n. privilegium (e.g. to grant a —, privilegia dare).*

chary, *adj. parvus.*

chase, *I. v.tr. venari; see PURSUE. II. n. venatio, venustus, -us.*

chasm, *n. hiatus, -us, specus, -us.*

chaste, *adj. castus, chastity*, *n. castitas.*

chastize, *v.tr. castigare. chastisement*, *n. castigatio.*

chat, *v.intr. fabulari cum alqo.*

chatter, *I. v.intr. garrere. II. n. garrulitas, loquacitas. chattering*, *adj. garrulus, loquax.*

cheap, *adj. vilis, parvi pretii.*

cheat, *I. n. 1, fraus, -dis, f., fallacia, dolus; 2, = a man who —, circumscriptor or outfallia.*

II. v.tr. *alqm fallere, decipere, circumvenire, fucum facere.*

cheek, I. n. *impedimentum, mora.* **II.** v.tr. *alci obstaré, impedimento esse, moram facere.*

cheek, n. *gena.*

cheer, n. **1.** = joy, hilaritas; **2.** = hospitalitas, hospitium; to entertain with good —, hospitaliter or laute excipere. **cheerful,** hilaris, hilarus. Adv. *hilariter, hilare.* **cheerless,** adj. *tristis, maestus.*

cheese, n. *caseus.*

chemistry, n. * *chemia, ars chemica.*

cheque, n. *perscriptio.*

cherish, v.tr. *curare, diligere, colere, observare.*

cherry, n. **1.** the tree, *cerasus, f.*; **2.** = the fruit, *cerasum.*

chess, n. *lusus latruncolorum.*

chest, n. **1.** = part of the body, *pectus, -oris, n.*; **2.** = a receptacle, arca, cista.

chestnut, n. *castanea.*

chew, v.tr. *mandere.*

chicanery, n. *dolus, praevaricatio.*

chicken, n. *pullus (gallinaceus).*

chide, v.tr. *alqm objurgare.* **chiding, n.** *objurgatio.*

chief, I. n. *caput, princeps, praefectus.* **II.** adj. *primus, praecipuus.* Adv. *praecipue.*

child, n. *filius, filia, liberi* (= children).

child-birth, partus, -us; to be in —, *parturire.* **childhood, n.** *aetas puerilis.* **child-like, adj.** *puerilis.* **childish, adj.** *ineptus.*

Adv. *pueriliter.* **childless, adj.** *(liberis) orbus.*

chill, I. adj. *frigidus.* **II.** n. *frigus, -oris, n.*

III. v.tr. **1.** lit. *refrigerare;* **2.** fig. *reprimere.*

chime, I. n. *concentus, -us.* **II.** v.intr. *concinere.*

chimera, n. *commentum, opinionum commenta, -orum.* **chimerical, adj.** *commenticius, inanis, vanus.*

chimney, n. (unknown in Roman houses) *complanivium* (= an opening in the roof of the atrium).

chin, n. *mentum.*

china, n. *murrha* (Mart.); made of —, *mur-rhinus.*

chine, n. *spina.*

chink, n. *rima.*

chip, n. *assula, scobis.*

chirp, v. *fritinnire, pipire, pipilare.*

chisel, I. n. *scalprum fabrilé, caelum.* **II.** v.tr. *sculpere.*

chivalry, n. *ordo equester, res equestris;* = politeness, *summa comitas.* **chivalrous, adj.** *fortis et urbanus.*

choice, I. n. *delectus, -us, electio.* **II.** adj. *praecipuus, eximius.* **choose, v.tr.** *eligere, deligere.*

choir, n. **1.** *chorus.* **2.** = — of a church, * *absis.* **chorister, n.** *(puer) symphoniacus.*

choke, I. v.tr. *suffocare, animam intercludere, praecludere.* **II.** v.intr. *suffocari, strangulare.*

choler, n. see **ANGER.** **cholera, n.** *pestis.*

chop, I. v.tr. *abscidere;* — a tree, — the hands, *amputare.* **II.** v.intr. *se vertere, verti.* **III.** n. *offa.*

chord, n. *nerous, fides, -ium, pl.*

chorus, n. *chorus;* leader of —, *choragus.*

chough, n. *corvus.*

Christ, *Christus, Christendom, n. * *popu-*

lus Christianus. **Christian, adj.** * *Christianus* **Christianity, n.** * *lex or religio Christiana.*

chronic, adj. *languinus, diuturnus.*

chronicle, I. v.tr. *in annales referre.* **II.** n. *annales, -ium, m., fasti.* **chronicler, n.** *annalium scriptor.* **chronology, n.** *temporum or annorum ratio.* **chronological, adj.**

— *errors, temporum aetatumque errores.* Adv. *servato temporum ordine.*

church, n. *ecclesia.*

churl, n. *homo agrestis, rusticus, inurbanus.*

churlish, adj. *inurbanus, agrestis, rusticus.* Adv. *rustice, inurbane.* **churlishness, n.** *rusticitas.*

churn, I. n. *labrum ad butyrum faciendum.*

II. v.tr. *butyrum facere.*

cicatrice, n. *cicatrix.*

cider, n. *vinum ex malis confectum.*

cimeter, n. *acinaces, -is, m.*

cinder, n. *carbo ex(stinctus).*

cipher, I. n. **1.** *nota, lit(tera) secretior;* **2.** a mere —, *nullo numero esse;* see **NUMBER.** **II.** v.intr. *computare.*

circle, n. **1.** lit. *orbis, -is, m.; circulus;* to describe a —, *circulum ducere;* **2.** = an assembly, corona; social —, *circulus;* family —, *familia.*

circuit, n. *circuitus, -us, ambitus, -us, orbis, -is, m.*

circular, I. adj. *orbiculatus, rotundus.* **II.** n. *lit(tera)e circulares alqos dimissae.* **circulation, n.** *circuitus, -us;* there is a rumour in —, *rumor est.* **circulate, I.** v.tr. *circumagere.* **II.** v.intr. *circumagi, commearé;* of money, *in usum venire.*

circumference, n. *orbis, -is, m. circuitus, -us.*

circumflex, n. When pronounced, *circumflexus accentus, -us* (Gram.); when written, *syllaba circumflexa* (Gram.).

circumlocution, n. *circutio.*

circumnavigate, v.tr. *circumvehi* (navi or classe).

circumscribe, v.tr. *circumscribere, circumvenire.*

circumspect, adj. *cautus, providus, prudens.* Adv. *caute, prudenter.* **circumspection, n.** *cautio, prudentia, circumspectio.*

circumstance, n. *res, caus(s)a, ratio;* also by hoc, id, etc.; under these —s, *quae cum ista sint.* **circumstantial, adj.** — evidence, *testimonium e rebus collectum.* Adv. *accurate.*

circumvallation, n. *circummnitio.*

circumvent, v.tr. *circumvenire.*

cistern, n. *cisterna, puteus.*

citadel, n. *arx, castellum.*

cite, v.tr. **1.** = quote, *afferre, proferre, memorare;* **2.** = before a court, *citare, in jus vocare.*

citizen, n. *civis, m. and f.* **citizenship, n.** *civitas;* to present or bestow —, *civitatem alci dare, impertire, tribuere, alqm in civitatem accipere or recipere.*

city, n. *urbs* (= a town, as opp. to country), *oppidum, municipium* (= a free city which had received the *jus civile Romanum*), *colonia* (= a Roman settlement).

citron, n. *malum citrum.*

civic, adj. *civilis, civicus.*

civil, adj. **1.** = civic, *civilis;* — process, *caus(s)a privata;* — rights, *jus civile;* — war, *bellum civile or intestinum;* **2.** = polite, *urbanus, bene moratus.* Adv. *urbane.* **civilization, n.** *cultus, -us, humanus, humanitas.* **civilize, v.tr.** *expolire, ad humanitatem informare or effingere.*

clad, adj. *vestitus.*

claim, *I. n. 1.* = a demand, *postulatio, petitio*; *2.* = a right, *jus, juris*, *n. II. v.tr.* *postulare, petere, poscere, flagitare, quaerere*. **claimant**, *n. (at law), petitor*.

clammy, *adj. lentus*.

clamour, *I. n.* *vociferatio, clamor, voces*, *-um, f. II. v.intr.* (*con*)*clamare* *alqd* or *acc.* and *infin.*, or *vociferari*. **clamorous**, *adj.* see *Noisy*.

clan, *n. gens, tribus, -us, f.*

clandestine, *adj. clandestinus, furtivus*. *Adv. clam, furtim*.

clang, *I. -n. sonus, -us, sonitus, -us. II. v.intr.* (*re*)*sonare*.

clank, *I. n. crepitus, -us. II. v.tr.* *crepitum alqd* *re dare*.

clap, *I. n. strepitus, -us, plausus, -us*; = — of the wings, *alarum crepitus, -us*; thunder —, *tonitrus, -us. II. v.tr. 1.* = strike, *ferire*; *2.* — the wings, etc., *alas quatere*; *3.* = applaud, *alci (ap)plaudere*; — the hands, *manibus plaudum facere*.

claret, *n. vinum*.

clarify, *v.tr. deliquare*.

clash, *I. v.tr.* = strike, *pulsare, percutere. II. v.intr. 1.* = strike together, *concurrere*; *2.* = to disagree, *inter se (re)pugnare, dissidere, discrepare*; *3.* = to sound, *sonare. III. a. 1.* = collision, *concurus, -us*; *2.* = sound, *sonus, -us, sonitus, -us*.

clasp, *I. n. fibula. II. v.tr. 1.* *fibulâ conjungere*; *2.* see *Embrace*, *Grasp*.

class, *n. classis* (*Quint.*), *ordo, m.* (= rank of citizens, etc.), *genus, -eris, n.*; a — of learners, *discipuli*. **classio**, *I. n.* (= writer) *scriptor* or *scriptor optimus, praecipuus. II. adj.* *optimus, praecipuus, eximius. classify, v.tr.* in *genera describere*.

clatter, *I. n. crepitus, -us, sonus, -us. II. v.intr.* *sonare*.

clause, *n. pars, membrum, caput*.

claw, *I. n. unguis*; of a crab, *brachium. II. v.tr.* *ungues alci (rei) in(j)icere*.

clay, *n. argilla*; of —, *argillaceus*.

clean, *I. adj. purus, mundus. II. v.tr.* *purgare. III. adv.* = quite, *prorsus. cleanliness, n. munditia, mundities*.

clear, *I. adj. 1.* *clarus, lucidus, perspicuus, planus, manifestus, evidens*; it is —, *apparet, liquet*; *2.* see *Innocent*; *3.* see *Free*. *Adv. 1.* *distincte, perspicue, plane, manifeste, lucide*; *2.* = without doubt, *sine dubio. II. v.tr. 1.* (*ex*)*purgare* = make clear; *2.* see *Explain*; *3.* = free from a charge, *absolvere, liberare. III. v.intr.* it — s up, *tempestas fit serena. clearness, n. 1.* *claritas*; *2.* *serenitas* (of weather); *3.* of a proof, *res explorata, fides. clear-sighted, adj.* *sagax, (sol)lens. clear-starch, n. amyllum*.

cleave, *I. v.intr.* see *Adhere. II. v.tr.* (*di*)*fundere, scindere. cleaver, n. cultellus. cleft, n. fissura, fissum, rima*.

clemency, *n. clementia, gratia, mansuetudo. clement, adj.* *clemens, mansuetus, indulgens*.

clench, *v.tr.* *manum comprimere*.

clergy, *n. *clerus, *clerici*; — man, *sacerdos, *clericus. clerical, adj.* **clericus, *ecclesiasticus*.

clerk, *n. scriba, m. librarius*.

clever, *adj. habilis, sol(l)ers, peritus alcijs rei. Adv.* *sol(l)ert(er), perite. cleverness, n. peritia, habilitas, sol(l)ertia*.

client, *n. cliens* (= both dependent in gen.

and client of a lawyer, in which sense also *consultor*). **clientship**, *n. clientela*.

cliff, *n. scopulus, saxum*.

climate, *n. caelum, caeli status, -us, aer*.

climax, *n. gradatio*; in oratory, the — of happiness, *summa felicitas*.

climb, *v.tr.* *a(d)scendere, scandere, entri in* *alqd*.

clinch, *v.tr.* *clavudo figere*.

cling, *v.intr.* *adhaerere rei*: — to a person, *alqm amplecti, sectari*.

clink, *I. v.intr.* *tinire, sonare. II. n.* *tinnitus, -us, sonitus, -us*.

clip, *v.tr.* *praecidere, circumcidere, resecare*.

cloak, *I. n. 1.* *amiculum, pallium, sagum, lacerna, paenula*; *2.* *fig. species. II. v.tr.* *tegere*.

clock, *n. horologium*.

clod, *n. glaeba (gleb)*.

clog, *I. n. impedimentum. II. v.tr.* *impedire*.

cloister, *n. 1.* = colonnade, *porticus, -us, f.*; *2.* = monastery, **monasterium*.

close, *I. v.tr. 1.* = shut, *claudere, ocludere*; *2.* = finish, *finire, consicere*; *3.* — a bargain, *de pretio cum alqo pacisci*; *4.* — with anyone, *manum consere*. *II. n. 1.* = inclosure, *asputum*; *2.* = end, *finis, m. and f., exitus, -us. III. adj. 1.* = reserved, *taciturnus, tectus*; *2.* = near, *propinquus, vicinus, finitimus*; — relationship, *propinquitas*; — friendship, *conjunctio*; *3.* = solid, *densus, solidus*; *4.* = compressed (of speech), *pressus, brevis. Adv. 1.* *terte*; *3.* *solide*; *4.* *presse, breviter. closeness, n. 1.* *taciturnitas*; *2.* *propinquitas, vicinitas*; *3.* *soliditas*.

closet, *n. cubiculum*.

clot, *I. n. glaeba* (= lump); — of blood, *sanguis concretus. II. v.tr.* *congelare*.

cloth, *n. textum, pannus. clothes, n. vestitus, -us, vestes, -ium, f. vestimenta. clothe, v.tr.* *alqm vestire, amicare*; — oneself, *induere sibi vestem*; — with, *vestiri* or *amiciri re*.

cloud, *I. n. nubes, -is, f. II. v.tr.* *obscurare, legere. III. v.intr.* *nubidus obducere. cloudy, adj.* *nubilus. cloudless, adj.* *nubidus vacuus, serenus*.

clover, *n. trifolium*.

clown, *n. homo rusticus, agrestis. clownish, adj.* *rusticus, agrestis. Adv.* *rustice*.

cloy, *v.tr.* *satiare*.

club, *I. n. 1.* = cudgel, *clava*; *2.* = society, *circulus, factio, sodalitas. II. v.tr.* in *medium proferre. club-foot, n. tali pravi. club-footed, adj.* *scaurus*.

cluck, *v.intr.* *singultire, glocire*.

clue, *n. glomus, filum* (of thread); *fig. vestigium, indicium*.

clump, *n. glaeba*.

clumsy, *adj. agrestis, inhabilis, ineptus, rusticus*; a — joke, *jocus illiberalis*; — manners, *mores rustici. Adv.* *laeve, illiberaliter, rustice*, to act —, *rustice facere. clumsiness, n. rusticitas, inscitia*.

cluster, *I. n. 1.* = bunch, *fasciculus* (of flowers), *uva* (of grapes), *racemus, corymbus* (of any berries); *2.* = a group, *circulus, corona. II. v.intr.* (*frequentes*) *convenire*.

clutch, *I. v.tr.* *comprehendere. II. n.*, to get into one's —es, *manus alci in(j)icere*.

coach, *n. carpentum, pilentum, cisium, raeda*.

coachman, *n. raedarius, auriga*.

coadjutor, n. socius, collega, m.
coagulate, v.intr. coire, concreſcere, coagulari.

coal, n. carbo.

coalesce, v.intr. coalescere, coire. **coalition**, n. conjunctio, consociatio.

coarse, adj. 1, crassus; 2, = rude, agrestis, rusticus, inurbanus. Adv. crasse, rustice, inurbane. **coarseness**, n. 1, crassitudo; 2, inhumanitas, mores inculti.

coast, I. n. litus, -ōris, n. ora; lying on the —, maritimus. II. v.tr. oram legere, praelereviti.

coat, I. n. 1, toga, tunica; 2, = hide, vellus, -ēris, n., pellis; 3, = of paint, circumlitio. II. v.tr. alqd alci rei induere.

coax, v.tr. alci blandiri, alqm permulcere, morem alci gerere.

cobble, v.tr. 1, lit. sarcire; 2, fig. inscienter facere alqd. **cobbler**, n. sutor.

cock, v.tr. erigere.

cock, n. 1, as to the gender, mas; 2, = the male of the fowl, gallus. **cockcrow**, n. cantus, -ūs, galli. **cockroach**, **cockchafer**, scara-bæus. **cock-a-hoop**, to be —, ex(s)ultare.

cockle, n. = a fish, pecten.

cod, n. asellus.

code, n. codex juris, corpus juris (e.g. Romani), leges. **codify**, v.tr. leges describere.

coemption, n. cœemptio.

coequal, adj. aequalis.

coerce, v.tr. coërcere, cohîbere. **coercion**, n. necessitas. **coercive**, adj. validus (= strong), or by verb (e.g. qui cohîbet).

coexistent, adj. quod eodem tempore est.

coffer, n. cista.

coffin, n. arca, loculus, sarcophagus.

cog, n. of a wheel, dens, m.

cogent, adj. firmus, validus. **cogency**, n. persuasio, ratio quæ fidem facit.

cogitate, v.intr. cogitare. **cogitation**, n. cogitatio. **cognition**, n. cognitio, sententia. **cognizance**, n. cognitio. **cognizant**, adj. alci rei conscius.

cohabit, v.intr. concumbere.

coheir, n. coheres, -ēdis, m. and f.

cohere, v.intr. cohaerere (both lit. and fig.).

coherent, adj. coherens, contextus, continens, sibi congruens. Adv. contexte, continenter, sibi constanter or convenienter.

cohort, n. cohors.

coin, I. n. nummus; good —, nummi boni; bad —, nummi adulterini. II. v.tr. cudere, ferre, signare. **coinage**, n. res nummaria. **coiner**, n. qui aes or nummos cudit.

coincide, v.intr. 1, = to happen at the same time, eodem tempore fieri, or incidere; 2, see AGREE. **coincidence**, n. = chance, fors, casus, -ūs.

coition, n. coitus, -ūs.

cold, I. adj. 1, lit. frigidus, gelidus (= icy cold); in — blood, consulto; 2, fig. fastidiosus, superbus. Adv. 1, frigide, gelide; 2, fastidiosè, superbe. II. n. or coldness, n. frigus, -ōris, n., algor, gelu. **cold-blooded**, adj. see CRUEL.

collapse, v.intr. collabi, concidere, corrûere.

collar, I. n. collare, monile, torques, -is, m. and f.; dog —, armilla; horse —, jugum. II. v.tr. prehendere. **collar-bone**, n. jugulum.

collation; n. 1, = comparison, collatio; 2, = a meal, cena. **collate**, v.tr. conferre.

colleague, n. collega, m.

collect, I. v.tr. colligere, conferre, comportare, donquirere, congerere; — oneself, se colligere; — money, taxes, etc., exigere, accipere. II. v.intr. convenire, coire. **collection**, n. 1, of money, collatio; 2, = an assemblage, thesaurus.

college, n. 1, = body, collegium, societas, sodalitas; 2, = building, schola.

collier, n. 1, = a man, carbonarius; 2, = a ship, navis oneraria.

collocation, n. collocatio, concursus, -ūs.

colloquy, n. colloquium. **colloquial**, adj. — speech, sermo communis.

collusion, n. collusio.

colonel, n. tribunus militum, praefectus.

colony, n. colonia, coloni.

colonist, n. colonus.

colonial, adj. by gen. of colonia.

colonize, v.tr. coloniam constituere or collocare.

colonnade, n. columnarum ordo, -inis, m., porticus, -ūs, f.

colossal, adj. vastus, ingens, immanis.

colour, I. n. 1, = a quality of bodies, color; 2, = a paint, pigmentum; 3, = pretext, species; 4, pl. = standards, signum, vexillum. II. v.tr. 1, lit. colorare, tingere, inficere; 2, fig. speciem offerre. III. v.intr., see BLUSH.

colt, n. pullus equinus (of horse), asinus (of ass).

column, n. 1, = a pillar, columna; 2, in printing, pagina; 3, in an army, agmen; in two —s, bipartito; in three —s, tripartito.

comb, I. n. pecten; (of a cock) crista, juba. II. v.tr. petere.

combat, I. n. pugna, certamen, dimicatio, concursus, -ūs, proelium; (with the fists) pugilatus, -ūs, pugilatio; (in wrestling) luctatus, -ūs, luctatio. II. v.intr., see FIGHT.

combine, v.tr. (con)jungere, consociare, cum alqo societatem inire. **combination**, n. (con)junctio, societas.

combustion, n. erectio, **combustible**, adj. quod comburi potest.

come, v.intr. (per)venire, advenire, accedere, appropinquare (= to draw near); — on foot, peditem venire; — on horseback, equo (ad)veni; — to a place often, ad alqm (locum) venire, alqm (locum) frequentare; it —s into my mind, in mentem venit; he —s to himself, ad se redit, se colligit, animum recipit; how —s it that? quid factum est ut etc., ex quo fit ut, quo factum est ut; I know not how it —s to pass, fit nescio quomodo; — as it may — uscumque res ceciderit, he has — to that audacity, eo usque audaciae progressus est ut; to — about = happen, evenire, fieri; — in the way of, alci obstare; — near, appropinquare; — off or out, evadere (= escape); — round, sententiam mutare; — together, convenire; — to light, in lucem proferri.

coming, n. adventus, -ūs, reditio, reditus, -ūs.

comedy, n. comœdia. **comic**, adj. 1, = belonging to comedy, comicus; 2, = ridiculous, ridiculus, facetus. Adv. ridicule, facete.

comely, adj. bellus, venustus, pulcher.

comeliness, n. venustas, decor, pulchritudo.

comet, n. cometes, -ae, m.

comfort, I. v.tr. 1, = console, alqm consolari; 2, = refresh, alqm alqd re reficere, recreare. II. n. 1, = consolation, solatium, consolatio; 2, = ease, copia, affluentia; 3, comforts, comoda, -orum. **comfortable**, adj.

gratus (= agreeable), *fecundus* (= happy). Adv. *grate*, *fecunde*. **comfortless**, adj. 1, *sine spe*; 2, = uncomfortable, *incommodus*. **comforter**, n. *consolator*.

command, I. v.tr. 1, *alqm alqd facere jubere*, *alci alqd or ut imperare*; — oneself, *sibi imperare*; 2, = — a place, *alci loco imminere*. II. n. 1, in war, *imperium*; 2, = order, *jussum*, *mandatum*; of the senate, *decretum*; 3, = — of oneself, *continentia*, *temperantia*. **commander**, n. *dux*, *imperator*; of a fleet, *praefectus classis*. See **ORDER**.

commemorate, v.tr. *commemorare*, *celebrare*. **commemoration**, n. *celebratio*, *commemoratio*; in — of, in *memoriam* *alcijs*.

commence, v.tr. *incipere*; see **BEGIN**.

commend, v.tr. 1, = recommend, *alqm alci commendare*; 2, = praise, *laudare*. **commendation**, n. *commendatio*, *laus*, -dis, f. **commendable**, adj. *laudabilis*. Adv. *laudabiliter*. **commendatory**, adj. *commendaticius*.

comment, I. v.tr. *interpretari*, *explanare*, *enarrare*, *commentari*. II. n. and **commentary**, n. *interpretatio*, *explanatio*, *enarratio*. **commentator**, n. *interpres*, -itis, m. and f., *explanator*.

commerce, n. 1, = business, *commercium*, *negotia*, -orum, *mercatura*; 2, = intercourse, *usus*, -us, *commercium*, *consuetudo*. **commercial**, adj. *ad commercium pertinens*.

commingle, v.tr. see **MINGLE**.

commiserate, v.tr. **commiseration**, n. see **PITY**.

commissariat, n. 1, = provision department, *res frumentaria*; 2, = officer over this department, *res frumentarii praefectus*. **commissary**, n. *procurator*.

commission, I. n. 1, *mandatum*; to execute a —, *mandatum exequi*, *conficere*; 2 (as an office or charge) *munus*, -itis, n., *procuratio*; to hold a — in the army, *ordines ducere*; 3, = body of arbitrators, etc., *arbitri*, or *qui alqd investigant*. II. v.tr. *alqd alci or ut, mandare*. **commissioner**, n. *procurator*.

commit, v.tr. 1, = to intrust, *dare, mandare*, *committere*; 2, = to send to prison, in *custodiam dare*, in *vincula conficere*; 3, = do, *facere*, *committere* (in se) *admittere*, *patrare*; — a fault, *errare*; — murder, *occidere*.

committee, n. *consilium*; — of two, *duumviri*; — of three, *triumviri*, etc.

commodious, adj. *commodus*, *opportunus*, *aptus*. Adv. *commode*, *opportune*, *apte*. **commodity**, n. 1, = convenience, *utilitas*; 2, = an article, *res*, *commoditas*, *merx*.

common, I. adj. 1, = belonging to several people, *communis*, *publicus*; — wealth, or weal, or good, *res publicae*; — sense, *communis sensus* -is (that which all men feel), = practical wisdom, *prudentia*; in —, *communiter*; 2, = ordinary, *plebeius*, *colloquidarius* (quot.), *vulgaris*; 3, the —s, *plebs*. Adv. *communiter*; = usually, *fere*, *ferme*. II. n. *ager publicus*. **commonplace**, I. adj. *vulgaris*. II. n. *alqd (sermone) tritum*. **commoner**, n. *unus e plebe*.

commotion, n. *tumultus*, -us, *motus*, -us, *agitatio*.

commune, v.intr. *colloqui cum alqo*, *alqd communicare* or *conferre inter se*. **communicate**, v.tr. see **SHARE**, **TELL**. **communication**, n. *communicatio*, *usus*, -us, *consuetudo*. **communicative**, adj. *loquax* (= talkative), *qui alqd (narrare vult)*. **communio**, n. 1, = intercourse, *commercium*, *societas*, *consuetudo*, *conjunctio*; 2, eccles. t.t. **communio*, **eucharistia*, **cena*

Domini. **community**, n. 1, = COMMUNION 1; 2, of goods, *vitalis communitas*; 3, = the state, *civitas*, *respublica*.

commute, v.tr. = to exchange, (per)mutare, *commutare*. **commutation**, n. *commutatio*, *redemptio*.

compact, I. n. *pactio*, *pactum*, *conventum*; by —, *ex pacto*, *ex convento*; to form a —, *pacisci cum alqo*. II. adj. *densus*, *crassus*, *confertus*, *solidus*, *pressus*. Adv. *solide*, *presse*.

companion, n. *comes*, -itis, m. and f., *socius*, *sodalis*, in.; boon —, *conviva*, m. and f. **companionable**, adj. *affabilis*, *facilis*. **companionship**, n. by *socius* (e.g. he gave me his —, *se mihi socium conjunxit*). **company**, n. *societas*; to form a —, *societatem facere*; to enter into — with, *alqm socium sibi jungere*.

compare, v.tr. *comparare*, *componere*, *conferre*. **comparable**, adj. *quod comparari potest*, *comparabilis*. **comparison**, n. *comparatio*, *collatio*; in — of or with, *prae*, *ad*; *comparatus* *ad alqd*. **comparative**, adj. *comparativus*. Adv. *compare*.

compass, I. n. 1, **acus magnetica naularum*; 2, = extent, *ambitus*, -us, *circuitus*, -us, *modus*. II. v.tr. 1, = surround, *alqd alci rei or alqd re circumdare*, *stipare*; 2, = go round, *circumire*; 3, see **ATTAIN**.

compassion, n. *misericordia*. **compassionate**, adj. *misericors*. Adv. *cum misericordia*.

compatible, adj. see **ACCORDANCE**.

compatriot, n. *civis*, m. and f.

compel, v.tr. *alqm ad alqd (faciendum) or accus*, *ad infm.* or *ut, cogere*, *adigere*. **compulsory**, adj. *per vim*. **compulsion**, n. *vis*, *necessitas*; by —, *vi*, *per vim*.

compendious, adj. *brevis*, in *angustum coactus*. **compendium**, n. *epitome*, -es, f., or *epitoma*, *excerpta*, -orum.

compensate, v.tr. *alqd (cum) alqd re compensare*; — a loss, *damnum restituere*. **compensation**, n. *compensatio*.

compete, v.intr. 1, lit. *cum alqo contendere*; *competere*; 2, fig. *alqm or alqd aemulari*. **competent**, adj. see **ABLE**. Adv. *satis*. **competency**, n. *divitiae*. **competition**, n. *aemulatio*. **competitor**, n. *aemulus*, *competitor*.

compile, v.tr. in *unum conferre*. **compilation**, n. *epitome*, -es, f., *excerpta*, -orum.

complacent, adj. 1, see **COMPLAISANT**; 2, = self-satisfied, *qui sibi placet*. **complacency**, n. *voluptas*, *delectatio*, *amor sui*.

complain, v.intr. (con)queri *de re* or *alqd*, *expostulare de re*. **complaint**, n. 1, *questus*, -us, *querimonia*, *querela*, *expostulatio*; 2, = illness, *morbus*.

complaisant, adj. *comis*, *indulgens*, *facilis*; to be — to anyone, *morem alci gerere*.

complete, I. v.tr. *complere*, *explere*, *supplere*, *absolvere* (= to finish), *conficere*, *cumulare*. II. adj. *absolutus*, *perfectus*, *justus*, *integer*, *plenus*. Adv. *absolute*, *perfecte*, *omnino*, *prorsus*, *plane* (the last three = altogether). **completion**, n. *confectio*, *absolutio*, *fnis*, m. and f. **complement**, n. *complementum*, *supplementum*.

complex, adj. *multiplex*. **complexity**, n. *implicatio*. **complexion**, n. *color*.

complicate, v.tr. *implicare*. **complicated**, adj. *difficilis*, *involutus*, *impeditus*. **complication**, n. *res impedita et difficultas*, *difficultas*.

compliment, I. n. 1, *laus*; to pay —s, *laudem alci tribuere*; 2, = salutation, *salutatio*, *salus*, -utis, f.; to send one's —s, *alqm valere*

judere. II. v.tr. *laudare, congratulari.* **complimentary, adj.** *honorificus.*

comply, v.intr. *alci obsequi, alci morem gerere;* to — with one's requests, *alcijs precibus indulgere;* **compliance, n.** *obsequium, indulgentia, officium.* **compliant, adj.** *see COMPLAISANT.*

components, n. *partes, -ium, f.*

compose, v.tr. *1, a book, (con)scribere; in verse, versibus scribere; 2, of music, modos facere; 3, see ARRANGE; 4, = to reconcile differences, componere.* **composed, adj.** *tranquillus, quietus.* **Adv.** *tranquille, quiete.* **composer, n.** *scriptor.* **composition, n.** *1, = the act, compositio; 2, = a writing, scriptum.* **composure, n.** *tranquillitas.*

compound, I. v.tr. *1, lit. componere, confundere; 2, fig. componere; to be — ed of, ex alqd re constare; 3, — for, satis habere with accus.* and infin. **II. adj.** *compositus, multiplex.* **III. n.** *1, res admixta; 2, = an enclosure, saeptum.*

comprehend, v.tr. *1, = contain, continere, comprehendere; 2, = understand, compr(eh)endere, intellegere (intellig.), perspicere.* **comprehensible, adj.** *facilis intellectui, perspicuus, planus.* **Adv.** *plane, perspicue, aperte.* **comprehension, n.** *comprehensio, intelligentia.* **comprehensive, adj.** *late patens.* **Adv.** *penitus, prorsus.*

compress, I. v.tr. *comprimere, condensare, coartare.* **II. n.** = bandage, *penicillus* or *penicillum.* **compression, n.** *compressio, compressus, -us.*

compromise, I. v.tr. *compromittere* (i.e. agreement to abide by the decision of an arbitrator). **II. n.** *compromissum, see ACREE.*

compulsion, n. *see COMPEL.*

compunction, n. *poenitentia; I have — for, poenitet me rei.*

compute, v.tr. *computare, see RECKON.*

comrade, n. = a fellow-soldier, *contubernalis*, *commilito*, *socius.* **comradeship, n.** *contubernium.*

concave, adj. *concavus.*

conceal, v.tr. *celare, occultare alqd alqm.*

concede, v.tr. *concedere.* **concession, n.** *concessio, concessus, -us.*

conceit, n. *1, = opinion, opinio, sententia; 2, = pride, arrogantia, fastidium.* **conceited, adj.** *arrogans, fastidiosus.* **Adv.** *arroganter, fastidiosus.*

conceive, v.tr. *1, physically, concipere; 2, fig. cogitare, intellegere (intellig.); see IMAGINE.* **concentrate, v.tr.** *colligere, contrahere, in unum conferre.*

conception, n. *1, = procreation, conceptio, conceptus, -us; 2, in the mind, notio, opinio; to form a —, mente fingere alqd, notionem rei (animo) concipere.*

concern, I. n. *1, res, negotium, cura; 2, fig. anxietas, sollicitudo, cura.* **II. v.tr.** *1, = to relate to, pertinere ad alqd; it —s, refert, interest; to — oneself, alci studere; 2, to be — ed = troubled, alqd aegre ferre.* **concerning, prep.** *de, abl.; per, accus.*

concert, I. n. *1, symphonia, concentus, -us, certamen musicum; 2, = agreement, consensus, -us, concordia.* **II. v.tr.** *inire consilium de alqd re, pacisci alqd cum alqo.*

conciliate, v.tr. *conciliare.* **conciliation, n.** *conciliatio.* **conciliatory, adj.** *blandus.*

concise, adj. *brevis, pressus.* **Adv.** *presse, breviter.* **conciseness, n.** *brevitas.*

conclave, n. *see ASSEMBLY.*

conclude, v.tr. *1, = to finish, finire, conficere, concludere; 2, = to draw a conclusion, concludere; 3, = to decide, statuere, constituere.* **conclusion, n.** *1, finis, m. and f.; 2, conclusio.* **conclusive, adj.** *gravis.* **Adv.** *graviter.*

concoct, v.tr. *1, = to mix, miscere; 2, fig. fingere, machinari.* **concoction, n.** *potus, -us.*

concomitant, adj., -ly, adv. *cum with nbl.*

concord, n. *concordia, consensus, -us.* **concordant, adj.** *concors, congruens, conspirans.* **Adv.** *congruenter.*

concourse, n. *concursus, -us, concursio.*

concrete, adj. *concretus (= grown together), solidus (= solid).*

concubinage, n. *concubinatus, -us.* **concubine, n.** *concubina, peller.*

concupiscence, n. *libido (lub.).*

concur, v.intr. *consentire, congruere, convenire.* **concurrence, n.** *consensio, consensus, -us.* **concurrent, adj., -ly, adv.** *una, simul.*

concession, n. *concessio, concursus, -us.*

condemn, v.tr. *1, damnare, condemnare; — to death, alqm capitis damnare or condemnare; 2, = disapprove, improbare, reprehendere, *culpam.* **condemnation, n.** *1, damnatio; 2, reprehensio, culpa.* **condemnable, adj.** *reprehendendus, reprehensione dignus.* **condemnatory, adj.** *damnatorius.*

condense, I. v.tr. *densare, spissare.* **II. v.intr.** *concrecere.* **condensation, n.** *densatio.*

condescend, v.intr. *comiter se gerere.* **condescending, adj.** *comis, facilis.* **Adv.** *comiter.* **condescension, n.** *comitas, facilitas.*

condign, adj. *1, = due, debitus, meritus; 2, = severe, acerbus, atrox.*

condiment, n. *condimentum.*

condition, I. n. *1, = state, condicio, res, status, -us; 2, = stipulation, conditio, pactum, conventum; under the —, ad condicionem, ad lege.* **II. v.tr.** *circumscribere.* **conditional, adj.** *incertus, condicionibus subjectus.* **Adv.** *eo pacto ut, etc., non sine exceptione.* **conditioned, adj.** *affectus; well, ill —, bene, male moratus.*

condole, v.tr. *casum alcijs dolere.*

conduce, v.intr. *facere or efficere ut.* **conducive, adj.** *utilis, dat., or ad.*

conduct, I. v.tr. *1, = to lead, duocere, agere; in a procession, deducere, prosequi; 2, = manage, gerere, administrare; — oneself, se gerere or praedere.* **II. n.** *1, = behaviour, vitae ratio, mores, -um; 2, = management, administratio, procuratio.* **conductor, n.** *dux, procurator.* **conduit, n.** *aquaeductus, -us.*

cone, n. *conus.*

confectionery, n. *dulcia, -ium.* **confectioner, n.** *pistor dulciarius (late).*

confederacy, n. *foedus, -eris, 'n., societas.* **confederates, n.** *socii, foederati.* **confederate, adj.** *foederatus.*

confer, I. v.intr. = to talk with, *deliberare, consultare de alqd re or utrum.* **II. v.tr.** *see GIVE.* **conference, n.** *consilium, colloquium.*

confess, v.tr. *fateri, confiteri.* **confessedly, adv.** *sine dubio, plane.* **confession, n.** *confessio.*

confide, I. v.tr. *alqd alci committere, tradere, mandare, credere.* **II. v.intr.** — in, *alci or alci rei or algo or alqd re (con)fidere.* **confidant, n.** *(alcijs rei) conscius, conscia.* **confidence, n.** *fides, fiducia, fidentia, confidentia (= esp. self —); to tell in —, alci ut amico certissimo dicere.* **con-**

fidet, adj. *alci (rei) confidens, alqd re frotus, or by certus, confirmatus*; see CERTAIN. Adv. (confidenter) **confidential**, adj. 1, = trustworthy, *fidus, fidelis, or alcis rei conatus*; 2, see SECRET. Adv. see SECRETLY. **confiding**, adj. *credulus*.

confine, I. n. *finis, m. and f, terminus, limes, -itis, confinium*. II. v.tr. 1, see RESTRAIN; 2, see IMPRISON; 3, to be —d in childbed, *parere*. **confinement**, n. 1, = imprisonment, *custodia*; 2, = childbirth, *partus, -us*.

confirm, v.tr. *affirmare, confirmare, sancire, ratum facere, ratum esse jubere*.

confiscate, v.tr. *publicare*. **confiscation**, n. *publicatio*.

conflagration, n. *incendium, ignis, m.*

conflict, I. n. *certamen, pugna, proelium*; of opinions, *dissensio*. II. v.intr. 1, = to strike together, *concurrere*; 2, = to fight, *pugnare*; 3, = to differ, *dissentire, discrepare, repugnare*.

confluence, n. I, = the place where rivers meet, *confluens or confluentes*; 2, see CON-COURSE.

conform, I. v.tr. *alqd ad alqd or alcis rei accommodare*. II. v.intr. to —to, *alci or aki rei obsequi, obtemperare, inservire*. **conformable**, adj. *ad alqd accommodatus, alci rei or cum alqd re congruens, conveniens, consentaneus*. Adv. *congruenter, convenienter*. **conformation**, n. *conformatio, forma*. **conformity**, n. *consensus, -us, consensio, conventientia*.

confound, v.tr. 1, see CONFUSE; 2, = to astonish, *percutere, consternare*; 3, = to bring to naught, *ad irritum radigere, evertere*; 4, as an exclamation, — it, *dí perdat*.

confraternity, n. *fraternitas, societas, societas*.

confront, v.tr. *adversus alqm stare, alci ob- etiam ire*.

confuse, v.tr. *confundere, (per)miscere, (per)-turbare*. **confusion**, n. *confusio, perturbatio*.

confute, v.tr. *refellere, redarguere, confutare, refutare*.

congeal, I. v.tr. (con)gelare. II. v.intr. (con)gelari, *frigere, algere*.

congenial, adj. *alci or alcis rei or cum alqd re congruens, conveniens*; = pleasant, *jucundus*.

congeries, n. *congeries*.

congratulate, v.tr. *alci de alqd re, or alqd or quod, gratulari*. **congratulation**, n. *gratulatione*.

congratulatory, adj. *gratulabundus*.

congregate, I. v.tr. *coagere, congregare*. II. v.intr. *cogi, congregari, convenire, coire, confluere*. **congregation**, n. *conventus, -us, coetus, -us, concio*.

congress, n. *conventus, -us, concilium*.

congruity, n. *conventientia*, see CONFORM.

congruous, adj., see CONFORMABLE.

conjecture, I. n. *conjectura, opinio, suspicio, divinatio*. II. v.tr. *conjecturá augurari or consequi*. **conjectural**, adj. *quod conjecturá propici potest*. Adv. *conjecturá*.

conjugal, adj. *conjugalis*.

conjugate, v.tr. *declinare* (Gram.). **conjugation**, n. *declinatio* (Gram.).

conjunction, n. (Gram.) *conjunctio*, see JOIN.

conjure, I. v.tr. 1, = to entreat, *obtestari, obsecrari per alqm or alqd*; 2, = to move by magic forms, *adjuvare*; to — up, (mortuorum) *animas ellicere*. II. v.intr. = to act as a conjurer, *prae-*

stigiis agere. **conjuror**, n. + *magus, ventrator, + praestigator*.

connect, v.tr. *alqd ad alqd alligare, (con)jungere alqd or alqm cum re*. **connected**, adj. = coherent, *continens*. Adv. *continenter, unoteno*. **connexion**, n. 1, *conjunctio, societas*; 2, = by marriage, *affinis*.

connive (at), v.intr. *co(n)vivere in alqd re, alci rei or alci alqd ignoscere, alci or alci rei indulgere*. **connivance**, n. *indulgentia*.

connoisseur, n. *artium liberalium peritus, homo doctus*.

conquer, v.tr. *vincere, capere, expugnare, superare*. **conqueror**, n. *victor*. **conquest**, n. *victoria, occupatio, expugnatio*.

consanguinity, n. *sanguinis conjunctio*.

conscience, n. *scientia virtutis et vitiorum, c. factorum, c. mentis, religio, fides*; a good —, *c. recte facti, mens bene sibi conscia*; to have a good —, *nullius culpae sibi conscius esse*; a bad —, *c. scelerum, mens male sibi conscia*. **conscientious**, adj. *religiosus, sanctus*. Adv. *religiose, sancte*. **conscientiousness**, n. *religio, sanctitas, fides*.

conscious, adj. *alcis rei conscius, gnarus*. Adv. use adj. (e.g. I did it —, *gnarus feci*).

conscriptio, n. *delectus, -us, conquisitio militum*.

consecrate, v.tr. (con)secrare, (de)dicare. **consecrated**, adj. *sacratu, sacer*. **consecration**, n. *dedicatio*.

consecutive, adj. *continens, continuus*. Adv. *continenter*.

consent, I. v.intr., see AGREE. II. n. 1, *consensus, -us, consensio*; 2, *consensus, -us, assensus, -us*, see AGREEMENT; with your —, *te consentiente*.

consequent, adj. *consequens*. Adv., see THEREFORE. **consequence**, n. 1, = result, *consecutio, exitus, -us, eventus, -us*; the — was that, *ex quo factum est ut*; in — of, *ex or prae alqd re, quae cum ita sint, itaque*; 2, = importance, *auctoritas, momentum, pondus, -eris, n*; to be of —, *multum valere*.

conserve, I. v.tr. 1, see KEEP; 2, of fruit, *condire*. II. n. = jam, *fructus conditi*. **conservation**, n. *conservatio*. **conservative**, I. adj. *optimatibus addictus*. II. n. *unus ex optimatibus*. **conservatory**, n. (locus) *ad plantas colendas vitreis munitus*.

consider, v.tr. 1, = to look at, *spectare, intruere, contemplari*; 2, = to regard, *ducere, habere, existimare*; 3, see THINK; 4, = to be thoughtful for, *alqm respicere*. **considerable**, adj. *magis, gravis*; also by aliquantum with genit. (al. *prædae, — plunder; al. aeris alieni, — debt*); a — number, *multitudo, vis*. Adv. *aliquanto or aliquantum*. **considerate**, adj. 1, = thoughtful, *providus, providens, prudens, cautus*; 2, = thoughtful for others, *alqm respiciens, alci consulens, benignus*. Adv. 1, *providere, providenter, prudenter, caute*; 2, *benigne*. **considerateness**, n. 1, *providentia, prudentia*; 2, *benignitas*. **consideration**, n. 1, with the eyes, *contemplatio, conspectus, -us*; 2, with the mind, *judicium, meditatio, commentatio, consilium*; 3, = thought for anyone, *alcis respectus, -us*; 4, = motive, *ratio*; from these —s, *quae cum ita sint*; 5, see IMPORTANCE; with —, *bono consilio facere alqd*.

consign, v.tr. *deferre alqd ad alqm, credere, mandare alqd alci*; to — to the flames, *alqd in flammam con(j)icere*.

consist, v.intr. = to be made of, in or ex alqd.

re constare, compositum esse, consistere, aliquid re contineri. **consistent**, adj. **I.** — with, cum aliquid re congruens, conveniens, concors, or by esse with the genit. (e.g. it is — with my character, *mei est*); **2.** = unchanging, constans. Adv. congruenter, convenienter, constanter. **consistence**, **consistency**, **n.** **1.** = thickness, crassitudo, soliditas; **2.** = agreement, constantia.

console, v.tr. *consolari* aliquid, solatium afferre or solatio esse aliquid. **consolation**, **n.** solatium, consolatio. **consoler**, **n.** consolator.

consonant, **I.** **n.** = a letter, consonans (*litera*). **II.** adj. *consentaneus*, congruus cum aliquid re.

consort, **I.** **n.** comes, -itis, **m.** and **I.** socius, socia; = husband or wife, maritus, marita; *conjugium*, **m.** and **f.** uxor, **f.** **II.** v.intr. aliquid socium esse.

conspicuous, adj. **1.** = visible, conspicuus, clarus, manifestus; **2.** = remarkable, insignis. Adv. *clare, manifeste, mirum in modum.*

conspire, v.intr. *conjurare*, *conjuratorem facere*, *conspirare*. **conspiracy**, **n.** *conjuratio*, *conspiratio*. **conspirator**, **n.** *conjuratus*, -us, *conjuratoris socius*.

constable, **n.** apparitor.

constant, adj. **1.** = incessant, continuus, perpetuus; **2.** = faithful, fidelis. Adv. *perpetuo, continuo, fideliter*. **constancy**, **n.** **1.** = patience, patientia, constantia; **2.** = perseverance, perseverantia, pervicacia; **3.** = continuance, perpetuitas; **4.** = fidelity, fides, fidelitas.

constellation, **n.** sidus, -eris, **n.**, stella.

consternation, **n.** see **TERRORE**.

constipate, v.tr. med. t.t. *alvum a(d)stringere* or *cohibere*.

constitute, v.tr. *statuere*, *constituere*, *designare*. **constituent**, adj. *pars* or *res* (e.g. — parts, *aliquid rei partes, res et quibus aliquid constat*).

constitution, **n.** **1.** of body, corporis constitutio, affectio, habitus, -us; a good —, corpus bene constitutum; a weak —, corporis imbecillitas; **2.** of a state, civitatis forma, reipublicae ratio. **constitutional**, adj. **1.** *innatus, insitus*; **2.** *legitimus*. Adv. **1.** *e natura*; **2.** *legitime*.

constrain, v.tr. *aliquid aliquid stringere*, *vi cogere*, *aliquid necessitatem imponere aliquid rei faciendae*. **constrained**, adj. *vis*; to do by —, *aliquid invitum facere*. **constrained**, adj. = unnatural, invitus; of speech, oratio contorta, perplexa, difficilis; a — look, vultus fictus; a — laugh, risus invitus.

construct, v.tr., see **BUILD**, **MAKE**. **construction**, **n.** **1.** = act of —, aedificatio, constructio; **2.** = interpretation, interpretatio; to put a good, bad — on, *aliquid in bonam, malam partem accipere*; **3.** = — of a sentence, compositio.

construe, v.tr., see **INTERPRET**.

consult, v.tr. *aliquid aliquid consultare*, *consilium petere ab aliquid*; to — anyone's interests, *aliquid consulere*.

consume, v.tr. *edere*. **consumption**, **n.** *consumptio*; = the disease, tabes, phthisis (Plin.).

consummate, **I.** v.tr. *absolvere*, *cumulare*, *perficere*, *conficere*. **II.** adj. *summus*, *absolutus*, *perfectus*, or by superl. (e.g. *vir doctissimus*, of — learning). Adv. *summe*, *absolute*, *perfecte*. **consummation**, **n.** *absolutio*, *perfectio*.

contact, **n.** *tactio*, (*con*)*tactus*, -us. **confagion**, **n.** *contagio*. **contagious**, adj. *pestilens*.

contain, v.tr. *continere*, *complecti*, *comprehendere*; to — yourself, *se cohibere*, *temperare sibi quominus*, etc.

contaminate, v.tr. *contaminare*, *inquinare*, *polluere*. **contamination**, **n.** *contaminatio*, *macula*, *labes*, -is, **f.**

contemplate, v.tr. *contemplari*. **contemplation**, **n.** *contemplatio*. **contemplative**, adj. in *contemplatione* (*rerum*) *versatus*; see **CONSIDER**.

contemporaneous, adj. *quod eodem tempore est* or *fit*. Adv. *uno tempore*, *simul*. **contemporary**, **n.** *aequalis*, *qui ejusdem aetatis est*.

contempt, **n.** *contemptus*, -us, *fastidium*. **contemptible**, adj. *contemnendus*, *abjectus*, *turpis*. Adv. *turpiter*.

contend, v.intr. **1.** = fight, cum aliquid certare, *dimicare*, *pugnare*, *aliquid resistere*; **2.** fig. *aliquid (rei) resistere*; **3.** see **ARGUE**. **contention**, **n.** see **STRIFE**, **QUARREL**, **ARGUMENT**. **contentious**, adj. *aemulus*. Adv. *summum vi*.

content, **I.** v.tr. *aliquid satisfacere*. **II.** adj. *sorte sua contentus*. Adv. *tranquille*. **contentment**, **n.** *tranquillitas animi*, *animus tranquillus*. **contents**, **n.** *quod in libro continetur*, *argumentum*, *scripta*, -orum.

conterminous, adj. *aliquid loco confinis*.

contest, **I.** **n.** *certatio*, *certamen*. **II.** v.intr. *contendere*; see **CONTENT**.

context, **n.** *argumentum* or *ratio verborum* (opp. to *singula verba*).

contiguous, adj. *propinquus*; see **CONTERMINOUS**. **contiguity**, **n.** *propinquitas*.

continence, **n.** *continentia*, *temperantia*, *castitas*, *castimonia*. **continent**, **I.** adj. *continens*, *castus*; Adv. *caste*. **II.** **n.** *continens*. **continental**, adj. by genit. of *continens*.

contingent, **I.** adj. *fortuitus*, *forte oblatus*. **II.** **n.** *quantum militum quaeque civitas mittere debet*, *auxilia*, -orum. **contingency**, **n.** *casus*, -us (= a chance).

continual, adj. *continuus*, *perpetuus*, *assiduus*. Adv. *continenter*, *assiduo*, *perpetuo*. **continuance**, **n.** *constantia*, *perpetuitas*, *assiduitas*, *continuatio*, *durantia*. **continuation**, **n.** **1.** see **CONTINUANCE**; **2.** = the latter part, *reliqua pars*. **continue**, **I.** v.tr. **1.** = carry on, *aliquid extendere*, *producere*, *persequi*, *continuarere*; to — after an interruption, *renovare*. **II.** v.intr. **1.** = go on with, in *aliquid re perseverare*; **2.** = last, *durare*, *manere*, *stare*. **continuity**, **n.** *continuatio*, *perpetuitas*.

contort, v.tr. *depravare*, *detorquere*, *distorquere*. **contortion**, **n.** *distortio*, *depravatio*.

contraband, **n.** *merces velatae*.

contract, **I.** **n.** *pactum*, *conventio*, *condicio*, *conductio*, *locatio*, *syngrapha*. **II.** v.tr. **1.** = draw in, *aliquid contrahere* (in all meanings of Engl.); **2.** = agree to do, *aliquid redimere*, *aliquid faciendum conducere* (opp. to *aliquid faciendum locare*, to give out on —). **III.** v.intr. **1.** = *contrahere*; **2.** = grow shorter, *minui*. **contraction**, **n.** **1.** *contractio*; **2.** = — in writing, *compendium*. **contractor**, **n.** *conductor*, *redemptor*.

contradict, v.tr. **1.** = to speak against, *aliquid obloqui*, *contra dicere* (without dat. and in two words); **2.** fig. (*inter se*) *repugnare*, *ab aliquid re dissentire*, *discrepare*. **contradiction**, **n.** **1.** *quod contra dictum est*; **2.** *repugnantia*, *discrepantia*, *diversitas*. **contradictory**, adj. *contrarius*, *repugnans*, *diversus*. Adv. *contrarie*, *diverse*.

contrary, adj. *adversus*, (*aliquid rei*, dat., *inter se*) *contrarius*; a — wind, stream, ventus, adversus, *flumen adversum*; on the —, *contra*, *ex*

constrario; in answers immo (vero); — to, praeter, or contra with accus.

contrast, I. n. asperitas (in building, etc.), diversitas, varietas, dissimilitudo, discrepantia. II. v.tr. alqd cum alqd re comparare, conferre.

contravene, v.tr. repugnare, alqd violare.

contribute, v.tr. I. = to give towards, pecuniam conferre, dare; — to something, ad (or in) alqd dare; 2, fig. = to assist, vim habere ad; valere ad, prodesse, adjuvare ad, facere ut, efficere ut; it — much to glory, magni interest ad laudem (with infin. and accus. following). **contribution**, n. stips, pecunia; to levy a —, pecuniam a civitatibus cogere. **contributor**, n. I. in gen. qui alqd dat; 2, = — to a magazine, scriptor.

contrite, adj. see SORROWFUL. **contrition**, n. poenitentia; I feel —, poenitet me rei.

contrive, v.tr. excogitare, invenire, fingere; — to do anything, facere o. facere ut. **contrivance**, n. I. = act of —, inventio, excogitatio; 2, = thing contrived, inventum; 3, = plan, ratio, consilium.

control, I. n. I. — power, potestas, imperium, ditto; 2, self —, moderatio, temperatio. II. v.tr. alqd moderari, cohibere, coercere, reprimere; — oneself, sibi temperare, se continere.

controversy, n. controversia, altercatio, disceptatio, contentio. **controversial**, adj. controversus (= disputed). Adv. per disputationem. **controvert**, v.tr. refellere, refutare. **controvertible**, adj. dubius, ambiguus.

contumacy, n. pertinacia, contumacia. **contumacious**, adj. contumaz, pertinaz. Adv. contumaciter, pertinaciter.

contumely, n. contumelia. **contumelious**, adj. contumeliosus, probrosus. Adv. contumeliose.

convalescence, n. sanitas restituta, valetudo confirmata. **convalescent**, adj. use verb convalescere.

convene, v.tr. convocare. **convenient**, adj. commodus, opportunus, ad alqd (or dat.) accommodatus, idoneus. Adv. commodum, opportune, accommodate. **convenience**, n. commoditas, commodum, occasio, opportunitas. **convent**, see CLOISTER. **convention**, n. I. conventus, -us, foedus, -eris, n., pactio; 2, = custom, mos. **conventional**, adj. translativus, a majoribus traditus, usu receptus; it is —, moris est, in more est. Adv. ex usu, dat. mos est. **converge**, v.intr. se inclinare ad or in alqm or alqd.

conversation, n. sermo, sermo col(t)idians (quot.), or communis, colloquium; to be the subject of —, in ore omnium esse. **converse**, I. v.intr. colloqui cum alqo, serm. habere cum alqo de re. II. adj. see CONTRARY. **conversant**, adj. in alqd re versatus or exercitatus, alejs rei peritus.

convert, I. v.tr. I. see CHANGE; 2, = change anyone's opinion, alqm in aliam mentem adducere; be —ed, sententiam mutare. II. n. qui ad aliam opinionem (e.g. Christianam) adductus est. **conversion**, n. I. = change, (com)mutatio, conversio; 2, = change of opinion, sententiae or morum mutatio, = — to Christianity, accessio ad Christi doctrinam.

convex, adj. convexus.

convy, v.tr. I. see CARRY; 2, legal t.t. alqd alci transcribere, (con)scribere. **conveyance**, n. I. see CARRIAGE. 2, legal t.t. cessio, transcriptio. **conveyancer**, n. scriba, m.

convict, I. v.tr. I. damnare, condemnare alqm; 2, = show falsehood, etc., alqd convincere, redarguere. II. n. damnatus, maleficus. **conviction**, n. I. damnatio; 2, opinio, sententia, iudicium.

convince, v.tr. persuadere de re; be convinced, alci persuasum esse, exploratum or cognitum habere. **convincing**, adj. ad persuadendum accommodatus, gravis. Adv. graviter.

convivial, adj. hilaris, jucundus. **conviviality**, n. hilaritas.

convoke, v.tr. convocare.

convoy, I. n. praesidium, custodia. II. v.tr. alqm praesidii caus(s)u comitari.

convulse, v.tr. agitare, percutere, (com)movere; — the state, civitatem quassare, labe(la)clare. **convulsion**, n. spasmus, convulsio (Plin.). **convulsive**, adj. spasticus (Plin.).

cook, I. n. coquus. II. v.tr. coquere.

cookery, n. res coquinaria.

cool, I. adj. I. lit. frigidus; 2, fig. tranquillus (of temperament), superbus, fastidiosus (= haughty), fortis (= brave), impudens (= impudent). II. n. frigus, -oris, n., algor. III. v.tr. refrigerare. IV. v.intr. I. lit. frigesce(re), frigere (= be —), algere (= feel —); 2, fig. deferrescere, animum remittere. **coolness**, n. I. lit. frigus, -oris, n.; 2, fig. superbia, fastidium (= pride), fortitudo (= courage), inimicitia (= unfriendliness). Adv. frigide, aequo animo, tranquille, superbe, fastidiose, fortiter, impudenter (= with effrontery).

cooper, n. viator.

co-operate, v.intr. und agere, alqm (ad)juvare. **co-operation**, n. opera, auxilium. **copartner**, **co-operator**, n. socius; see COMPANION.

cope, v.intr. — with, cum alqo or alqd re certare, alci resistere.

coping, n. corona, fastigium.

copious, adj. copiosus, abundans, largus. Adv. copiose, abundanter, large. **copiousness**, n. copia, abundantia.

copper, I. n. aes, aeris, n., aes Cyprium; — money, rudera, -um; — vessel, a(h)eneum. II. adj. a(h)eneus.

coppiece, **copse**, n. virgultum.

copulation, n. coitus, -us.

copy, I. n. I. exemplum, exemplar (= model, — of a book, etc.); 2, — (book), for a child, lit(ter)ae praefatae. II. v.tr. I. = imitate, imitari; 2, of painters, writers, pingere, describere; — from the life, similitudinem ex vero effingere.

coquet, v.tr. viro spellicare. **coquette**, n. quae viros pelicit.

cord, I. n. restis, funis, m. II. v.tr. constringere, colligare. **cordon**, n. milites.

cordial, adj. ex animo amicus, benignus, comis. Adv. benigne, comiter, amice. **cordiality**, n. benignitas, comitas, amicitia.

core, n. nucleus, granum, semen (= seed).

cork, I. n., cortex. II. v.tr. obturare.

corn, n. frumentum, fruges, -um, f., annona; — measure, modius.

corn, n. on the foot, clavis.

corner, n. angulus; done in a —, in occulto. **cornet**, n. I. an instrument, cornu, buccina; 2, military t.t. vexillarius, signifer.

cornice, n. corona.

corollary, n. consecrarium.

coronation, n. (dies etc) quo rex diadem accipit.

coroner, *n.* *magistratus qui de mortuis inquiret.*

corporal, *I. n.* *decurio.* *II. adj.* by genit. of *corpus*, *-oris*, *n.* **corporal-punishment**, *n.* *verbera, -um*, to inflict —, *verberibus castigare.*

corporation, *n.* *societas* (religious), *municipium, concilium, collegium.*

corps, *n.* *manus. -us*, *I.* *pars exercitus, ala equitum, agmen.*

corpse, *n.* *cadaver, -eris*, *m.*

corpulent, *adj.* *obesus.* **corpulence**, *n.* *corpus obesum.*

correct, *I. v.tr.* *1.* = improve, corrigere, emendare; — a book for the press, *menda libro tollere*; *2.* = punish, punire, castigare. *II. adj.* *1.* of conduct, honestus, rectus; *2.* of style, emendatus, rectus, purus, accuratus; *3.* = true, verus. *Adv.* recte, honeste, pure, vere. **correctness**, *n.* use adjectives (e.g. the — of a thing, res recta).

correspond, *v.intr.* *1.* = agree, respondere alci rei or ad alqd, convenire alci rei; *2.* to — by letter, litteras dare et accipere; — with, cum alqo per litteras colloqui. **correspondent**, *n.* qui alqd per litteras (erebrius) communicat. **correspondence**, *n.* per litteras. **corresponding**, *adj.* par. *Adv.* pariter.

corroborate, *v.tr.* ratum facere or efficere, confirmare, comprobare. **corroboration**, *n.* confirmatio.

corrode, *v.tr.* erodere. **corrosive**, *adj.* qui (quas, quod) erodit.

corrupt, *I. adj.* perditus, profligatus, turpis, corruptus. *Adv.* perditie, turpiter. *II. v.tr.* putrefacere, corrumpere (lit. and fig.); depravare, vitare, perdere, pervertere (lit.). *III. v.intr.* putrefieri, corrumpi (all fig.). **corrupter**, *n.* corruptor, qui corrumpit, etc. **corruptible**, *adj.* quod corrumpi potest. **corruption**, *n.* corruptio, depravatio, corruptela. **corrupting**, *adj.* perniciosus, exitiosus.

corsair, *n.* *pirata*, *m.*

corset, *n.* *thorax, lorica, pectoris teg(mentum) or teg(imentum).*

cortege, *n.* *comitatus, -us.*

coruscation, *n.* *fulguratio, fulgor, splendor.*

cosmetic, *n.* *fucus.*

cost, *I. n.* *sumptus, -us, impensa, praeium, merces, -edis, f.* (= wages). *II. v.tr.* alqd (con)stat or venit or venditur or emitur (with genit. of the exact price); to — little, parvo stare; very little, minimo. **costly**, *adj.* sumptuosus, magno sumptu, pretiosus. **costliness**, *n.* *caritas.*

costume, *n.* *habitus, -us, ornatus, -us.*

cottage, *n.* *caso, tugurium.* **cottager**, *n.* *rusticus.*

cotton, *n.* *gossypion (-ium)* (Plin.).

couch, *I. n.* *lectus, lectulus.* *II. v.tr.* *1.* = stretch out, porrigere; to — spears, hastas dirigere; *2.* = express, (con)scribere. *III. v.intr.* cubare, latere, delitescere.

cough, *I. n.* *tussis.* *II. v.intr.* *tussire.*

council, *n.* *concilium.* **council-chamber**, *n.* *curia.* **councillor**, *n.* *consiliarius, senator.*

counsel, *I. n.* *1.* = consultation, consultatio, deliberatio; *2.* = advice, consilium, auctoritas. *II. v.tr.* see ADVISE.

count, *n.* *comes. **county**, *n.* *comitatus, -de.

count, *v.tr.* *1.* compute; *2.* — upon, alci confidere; see RECKON, CONSIDER. **counter**, *n.* *1.* = — of a shop, use mensa; *2.* = — for

reckoning, calculus. **countless**, *adj.* *innumerabilis.*

countenance, *I. n.* *1.* *vultus, os, oris*; *n.*; *2.* = protection, praesidium. *II. v.tr.* alci favere, opem ferre.

counter, *adv.* = against, contra. **counter-act**, *v.tr.* alci resistere. **counter-balance**, *parem esse alci.* **counterfeit**, *I. v.tr.* simulare; *II. adj.* simulatus; — money, nummus adulterinus. **counterpane**, *n.* *lodia.* **counterpart**, *n.* *res alci similitima.* **counterpoise**, *v.tr.* alqd cum alqd re (ad)aequare.

country, *n.* *1.* opp. to town, rus; in the —, ruri; *2.* = one's native land, patria; of what —? cujus? of our —, nostras; *3.* = region, terra, regio. **country-house**, *n.* *villa.* **countryman**, *n.* *1.* *homo rusticus*; *2.* = fellow —, civis, nostras, pl. nostri. **country-town**, *n.* *municipium.*

couple, *I. n.* *par, bini*; in married life, conjuges, mariti. *II. v.tr.* (con)jungere; — with, copulare cum re, miscere re.

courage, *n.* *animus, audacia, ferocia* (= fierce courage), *fortitudo, virtus, -utis, f.* **courageous**, *adj.* *fortis, audax, ferox, strenuus.* *Adv.* *fortiter, audacter, ferociter, strenue.*

courier, *n.* *nuntius.*

course, *I. n.* *1.* *(de)cursus, -us*; — of water, lapsus, -us; — of the stars, motus, -us; the — of nature, naturae lex; fig. the — of life, vitae curriculum; *2.* = plan, ratio, consilium; *3.* = progress, tenor, cursus, -us, via, progressus, -us; *4.* = — of time, in (e.g. in illo anno); in — of a few; many days, intra paucos, multos dies; *5.* = — at a dinner, serculum; *6.* = — of lectures, alqm audire; *7.* = manner of life, mores, -um, vitae ratio. *II. v.tr.* *venari.* **of course**, *adv.* *necessario, plane, prorsus*; in answers, sane.

court, *I. n.* *1.* = an open space, area; *2.* = royal —, aula, regia; *3.* = courtiers, nobiles, -ium; *4.* = — of justice, forum, tribunal, subsellia, -orum. *II. v.tr.* *1.* of a lover, alqm (in matrimonium) petere; *2.* = to seek to obtain, quaerere, captare. **courtier**, *n.* *nobilis.* **courteous**, *adj.* *comis, communis.* *Adv.* *urbane, comiter.* **courtesy**, *courteousness*, *n.* *urbanitas, comitas.* **courtship**, *n.* *amor or verb, in matrimonium petere.*

cousin, *n.* (con)sobrinus (-a) (on the mother's side), patruelis (a father's brother's child).

covenant, *I. n.* *pactio, pactum, conventum.* *II. v.tr.* *pacisci* cum alqo.

cover, *I. n.* *1.* of a bed, etc., *lodia, teg(imen); stragulum, gausapa*; = lid, operimentum; *2.* = shelter, perfugium; under — of, alqd re tectus; fig. = pretence, per speciem alci rei. *II. v.tr.* *1.* (con)jungere, ablegere, operire, velare; *2.* = protect; protegere, defendere; = to secure against loss, cavere alqd; *3.* = overwhelm, fig. alqd in alqm conferre, or by special verbs (e.g. — with abuse, alci maledicere).

covert, *I. n.* *1.* = shelter, latebra, perfugium; *2.* = thicket, virgultum. *II. adj.* *tectus.* See SECRET.

covet, *v.tr.* alqd appetere, concupiscere, cupiditate rei flagrare. **covetous**, *adj.* *avarus.* *Adv.* *avare.* **covetousness**, *n.* *avaritia.*

cow, *n.* *vacca.* **cow-herd**, *n.* *armentarius.* **cow-hide**, *n.* *corium vaccae.*

coward, *n.* *homo ignavus, timidus.* **cowardly**, *adj.* *ignavus, timidus.* *Adv.* *ignave, timida.* **cowardliness**, *n.* *metus, -us, ignavia.*

cower, *v.intr.* *perterritum esse.*

cowl, *n.* *cucullus.*

cockcomb, *n.* *homo ineptus*.
coy, *adj.* *verecundus*. **coyness**, *n.* *pudor, verecundia*.
cozen, *v.tr.* see **CHEAT**.
crab, *n.* *caucri*. **crabbed**, *adj.* 1, = ill-tempered, morosus; 2, = intricate, difficilis, impeditus. *Adv.* *morose, difficulter*.
crack, *I. n.* 1, = noise, *crepitus*, -ūs (e.g. — of the fingers, *digitorum crepitus*), † *fragor*; 2, = fissure, *rima*. *II. v.intr.* *crepare*, (dis)frangi, dissilire, dehiscere. *III. v.tr.* 1, *lit.* = burst, (dis)frangere, rumpere; 2, — a joke, *jocari*; to — a whip, *sonitum flagello edere*.
cradle, *I. n.* *cunae, cunabula, -orum*. *II. v.tr.* *in cunabulis ponere*.
craft, *n.* 1, = cunning, *dolus, astutia*; 2, = skill or trade, *ars, artificium*; 3, = ship, *cymba, scapha*. **crafty**, *adj.* *astutus, callidus, versutus, dolosus*. *Adv.* *astute, callide, versute, dolose*. **craftsman**, *n.* *opera*.
crag, *n.* see **Rock**.
cram, *v.tr.* 1, with food, *farcire, refecire*; 2, *fig.* *alqd alqd re complere, implere*; = crowd, *stipare* (more common in pass.).
cramp, *I. n.* *spasmus, tetanus* (Plin.). *II. v.tr.* to be —ed, *fig.* *circumscribi*.
crane, *I. n.* 1, = bird, *grus, gruis, m.* and *f.*; 2, a machine, *troclea*. *II. v.intr.* — forward, *servicem protrudere*.
crank, *n.* 1, of a machine, *uncus*; 2, = jest, *jocus*.
cranny, *n.* *rima*.
crash, *I. n.* *fragor*. *II. v.tr.* *crepare*.
crate, *n.* *crates, -is, f.*.
crater, *n.* *crater, -eris, m.*.
crave, *v.tr.* see **BEQ. NEED.** **craving**, *n.* *alci rei desiderium*.
crawl, *v.* *repere, serpere*.
crazy, *adj.* *mente captus*; see **MAD**.
creak, *v.* (con)crepare. **creaking**, *n.* *crepitus, -us*.
cream, *n.* *flos lactis*.
crease, *I. n.* *ruga*. *II. v.tr.* *rugare*.
create, *v.tr.* 1, *lit.* (pro)creare, gignere, facere; 2, *fig.* *praebere, facere, efficere, fingere*, or by special verbs (e.g. — confusion, perturbare); 3, = appoint, create, designare. **creation**, *n.* 1, procreation (= begetting), *initium* (= beginning); since the — of the world, *post mundum conditum*; 2, mental —, *poema, -atis, n. fabula, etc.* **creative**, *adj.* *qui creat (etc.) potest*. **creator**, *n.* (pro)creator, fabricator, auctor. **creature**, *n.* *animal*.
credit, *I. v.tr.* 1, = to believe, *credere*; 2, put to one's account, *alqd alci in acceptum conferre*. *II. n.* 1, = belief, *fides*; to give — to a thing, *alci* or *alci rei fidem habere, tribuere, adungere*; to withhold or refuse —, *fidem alci denegare*; 2, mercant. *t.t.* *fides*; to take up money on —, *pecuniam alci fide mutuum sumere*; to purchase on —, *emere in diem* (the time being fixed when payment has to be made), *emere pecuniā non praesentī*; his — is gone, *fides cecidit, concidit*; 3, = authority, *auctoritas, gratia* (= influence), *opinio, existimatio*; 4, do — to, *gloriae* or *decori alci esse*; no —, *dedituri alci esse*. **credible**, *adj.* *fide dignus, credibilis, verisimilis*. *Adv.* *credibiliter*. **credibly**, *fides, auctoritas, comb. auctoritas et fides*. **credentials**, *n.* *auctoritas, or lit(er)ae*. **credible**, *adj.* *honestus, honorificus*. *Adv.* *honorifice, honeste*. **creditor**, *n.* *creditor*. **credulous**, *adj.* *credulus*. *Adv.* *nimīd cum*

credulitate. **credulity**, *n.* *credulitas* (not in Cic.). **creed**, *n.* 1, = belief, *fides*; 2, = system believed, *doctrina*.
creek, *n.* *sinus, -ūs*.
creep, *v.intr.* see **CRAWL**.
crecent, *n.* *luna crescens*. **crecent-shaped**, *adj.* *lunatus*.
crest, *n.* *crista, juba*. **crested**, *adj.* *cristatus*. **crestfallen**, *adj.* *fractus, demissus*.
crevice, *n.* see **CRACK**.
crew, *n.* 1, *nautae*; 2, *fig.* *coetus, -ūs*.
crib, *n.* 1, for animals, *praesepe*; 2, see **CRADLE**.
crime, *n.* *delictum, maleficium, facinus, -inoris, n., scelus, -eris, n., nefas*. **criminate**, *v.tr.* *crimīnari*. **crimination**, *n.* *crimen, criminatio*. **criminal**, *adj.* *sceleratus, sceleratus, nefarius*.
crimson, *I. adj.* *coccineus*. *II. n.* *color coccineus*. *III. v.intr.* *erubescere*.
cringe, *v.intr.* — to, *alqm* or *alci adulari*.
cripple, *n.* *homo mancus, membris captus, homo debilis, or claudus manu, pedibus, etc.*
crisis, *n.* *discrimen, momentum*.
crisp, *adj.* 1, = curled, *crispus*; 2, = brittle, *fragilis*.
criterion, *n.* *discrimen*. **critic**, *n.* *criticus, homo alci rei peritus, or simply sapiens*. **criticism**, *n.* *judicium*. **criticize**, *v.tr.* *judicare*. **critical**, *adj.* 1, = belonging to criticism, *callidus, sol(l)ers, sapiens*; 2, = belonging to a crisis, *in discrimen adductus, anceps, dubius*. *Adv.* *accurate, callide, sol(l)enter, sapienter*.
croak, *I. v.intr.* *crocare* (of birds), *vocem emittere*. *II. n.* *vox*.
crockery, *n.* (vasa) *scitilia*.
crocodile, *n.* *crocodilus*.
crocus, *n.* *crocus*.
croone, *n.* *vetula, anus, -ūs, f.*.
crook, *I. n.* *pedum, lituus*. *II. v.tr.*, see **CURVE**. **crooked**, *adj.* *curvatus, incurvus*; = bad, *pravus, distortus*. *Adv.* 1, *oblique, or by adj.*; 2, *prave*. **crookedness**, *n.* 1, *quod incurvum est*; 2, *pravitas*.
crop, *I. n.* 1, of corn, etc., *messis, fruges, -um, f.*; 2, of birds, *ingluvies*. *II. v.tr.* = cut short, *praecidere, amputare, tondere*; = to cut down, *depassere, tondere*.
cross, *I. n.* 1, + *cruz, x decussis*; as instrument of punishment, *cruz*; 2, *fig.* *mala, -orum, or calamitas*. *II. adj.* = transverse, *transversus, obliquus*. *III. v.tr.* 1, = lay across, *alqd alci rei transversum ponere*; 2, = go across, *locum transire*; 3, = thwart, *alci obstitere*; 4, = — the mind, *alqd alci subit*; 5, = — out, *delere*. **cross-purpose**, *n.* be at —s, *alī alia putant, or by adj. contrarius*. **crosswise**, *adv.* *in transversum*. **crossing**, *n.* *transitus, -ūs*.
crouch, *v.intr.* *se demittere*.
crow, *I. n.* *cornix*. *II. v.intr.* *canere*.
crowd, *I. n.* *turba, caterva, frequentia, multitudo*. *II. v.tr.* (co)artare, *stipare, premere*. *III. v.intr.* *constituere, congregari*.
crown, *I. n.* 1, = wreath, *corona*; *diadem, diadema, -atis, n.*; 2, = kingly power, *regnum*; 3, = top, *summus* with noun (e.g. — of the mountain, *summus mons*); 4, = ornament, *decus, -oris, n.* *II. v.tr.* *coronare*; — a king, *diadema regi imponere*. **coronation**, *n.* *soliennia quibus rex diadema accipit*.
crucible, *n.* *catinus* (Plin.).

crucify, v.tr. *alqm cruci affigere*. **crucifixion**, n. *crucis supplicium*.

crude, adj. 1, = raw or unripe, *crudus*; 2, fig. *informis, incultus, rudis*. Adv. *inculte*. **crudity**, n. *cruditas*.

cruel, adj. *crudelis, saevus, ferus, atrox*. Adv. *crudeliter, atrociter*. **cruelty**, n. *crudelitas, feritas, saevitia, atrocitas*.

cruise, v.intr. (*per*)*vagari*; — along the shore, *praeter oram vagari*.

crumb, n. 1, = the soft part of bread, *panis mollia (-ium)*; 2, = a small piece, *mica, micula*. **crumble**, I. v.tr. *friare, comminuire, conterere*. II. v.intr. *friari, etc.*

crumple, I. n. *ruga*. II. v.tr. *rugare*. III. v.intr. *rugari*.

crupper, n. *postilena*.

crush, I. v.tr. 1, lit. *comprimere, contundere, conterere, concutere* (by treading); 2, fig. *affligere, comprimere, obruere, frangere*. II. n. = crowd, *turba*. See **Crowd**.

crust, n. *crusta*. **crusty**, adj. *crustus* (Plin.).

crutch, n. *baculum*.

cry, I. v.tr. 1, = call out, (*con*)*clamare, exclamare, acclamare, proclamare, praedicare, clamitare*; 2, see **WEEP**. II. n. 1, *clamor, exclamatio, acclamatio*; 2, *proclamatio, praeconium*; 3, *lacrimae, vagitus, -us*. **crier**, n. *praeco*.

crystal, n. *crystallus*. **crystallize**, I. v.tr. *in crystallis formare*. II. v.intr. *in crystallis abire*.

cub, n. I. *catulus*. II. v.tr. *setus edere*.

cube, n. *cubus*. **cubio**, adj. *cubicus*.

cubit, n. *cubitum*.

suckoo, n. *cuculus*.

cucumber, n. *cucumis, -ëris, m.*

cud, n. to chew the —, *ruminari, remandere*.

cudgel, I. n. *baculum, fustis, m.* II. v.tr. *ferire, percutere, fusti verberare*.

cue, n. 1, = hint, *signum*; to give a —, *alci innuere, signum alci dare*; 2, of an actor, *signum*.

cuff, I. n. 1, = blow, *alapa* (with the flat hand), *colaphus* (with the fist); 2, = sleeve, *manica extrema*. II. v.tr. *verberare alqm, plagam alci infigere, pugnis alci caedere*.

cuirass, n. *thorax*.

culinary, adj. *coquinarius*.

culmination, n. *fastigium*. **culminate**, v.intr. *in (summo) fastigio esse*.

culpable, adj. *culpa dignus, reprehendus, turpis, foedus*. **culprit**, n. see **CRIMINAL**.

cultivate, v.tr. 1, in agriculture, (*agrum*) *colere*; 2, fig. *figere, (con)formare, instituere, excolere*; 3, = practise, *alci rei studere, se ad alqd applicare*. **cultivation**, **culture**, n. 1, *cultus, -us*; 2, mental —, *animi cultus, humanitas, lit(terarum) or artium studia, -orum*. **cultivator**, n. 1, *agricola, m., cultor*; 2, fig. by verb.

cumber, v.tr. *alqm or alqd impedit, praegravare, alci (rei) obstruere*. **cumbrous**, adj. *gravis, incommodus, inhabilis*. Adv. *graviter, incommode*.

cunning, I. adj. 1, *astutus, callidus, versutus, dolosus*; 2, = skillful, *peritus, dexter, habilis, expertus*. Adv. 1, *astute, callide, versute, or abli. dolo or per dolum or fraudem*; 2, = skillfully, *ap(ert)er, perite, callide*. II. n. 1, *astutia, calliditas, versutia, dolo*; 2, = skill, *ars, so(l)ertia*.

cup, I. n. 1, *poculum, scyphus, calix, calathus,*

phiala, patera, carchesium, scaphium, cymbium, cyathus, battola, culullus; 2, fig. = — of sorrow, etc., *dolor*; to drain the —, *exhaustire dolorem*, etc. II. v.tr. *sanguinem alci (per cucurbitulas) detrahère*. **cup-bearer**, n. *minister or servus*. **cupboard**, n. *armarium*.

cupidity, n. *cupiditas, avaritia*.

cupola, n. *tholus*.

curator, n. *curator, custos*.

curb, I. n. *frenum*. II. v.tr. *frenare, coercere, domare, comprimere, prohibere*.

curd, n. *lac concretum*. **curdle**, v.tr. I. *alqd coagulare*. II. v.intr. *coagulare, coire*.

cure, I. n. *curatio, medicina, sanatio*. II. v.tr. 1, *sanare alqm, mederi alci*; 2, = preserve, *condire*.

curiosity, n. 1, *nova noscendi studium, spectandi studium*; 2, = something rare or strange, *res nova or rara*. **curious**, adj. 1, = inquisitive, *curiosus, atq(ue) rei studiosus*; 2, = strange, *insolitus, novus, rarus, singularis*; 3, = accurate, *accuratus*. Adv. *an(te), or adj.; raro, accurate*.

curl, I. v.tr. *crispare, calamistro intorquere*. II. v.intr. 1, *crispari, etc.*; 2, = to be bent round, *torqueri, flecti*. III. n. *cirrus*. **curling-irons**, n. *calamister*. **curly**, adj. *crispus*.

current, n. dried —s, *uvae passae*.

current, I. adj. 1, = this, *hic* (e.g. — year, *hic annus*); 2, = common, *more or usu receptus*; to be — in, *esse, valere*. Adv. *ulgo*. II. n. *flumen*, see **STREAM**. **currency**, n. *nummi or argentum*.

curry, v.tr. 1, to — leather, *conficere*; 2, to — favour, *alci blandiri*. **currycomb**, n. *strigilis*.

curse, I. n. 1, *exsecratio, imprecatio, maledictum*; 2, fig. *pestis*. II. v.tr. to — anyone, *exsecrari, alci male precari*.

cursory, adj. *rapidus, neglegens (neglig.)*. Adv. *brevisiter, strictim*.

curt, adj. *brevis*. Adv. *brevisiter*.

curtail, v.tr. *amputare, praecidere*.

curtain, n. *velum, aulaeum*.

curve, I. n. (*in*)*flectio, flexus, -us, sinus, -us*. II. v.tr. (*in*)*flectere*. III. v.intr. *flecti*.

cushion, n. *pulvinus, pulvinar*.

custard, n. *placenta ex ovis facta*.

custody, n. *custodia, carcer, -ëris, n., vincula, -orum*.

custom, n. 1, = usage, *consuetudo, mos, institutum, usus, -us*; it is a — with us, *est institutum, mos or moris est*; 2, = duty, *vectigal, portorium*. **customer**, n. *emptor*. **customary**, adj. *usitatus, tritus, pervulgatus, vulgaris, co(t)idianus (quot.), communis, tra(n)s)lativus*; to be —, *mos or moris esse, solere*. Adv. *ex consuetudine, ulgo, fere*.

cut, I. v.tr. 1, lit. *secare*; to — with a scythe, (*de*)*metire*; to — into planks, *in laminas secare*; to — the throat, *alqm jugulare*; to — on a gem, *in gemmâ scalpere*; to — the hair, *tondere, praecidere*; to — down, lit. *excidere*; 2, fig. *trucidare*; to — short, = interrupt, *alqm interpellare*; = abridge, *contrahere*; to — up, *condicere*. II. n. 1, by verb (e.g. to receive a —, *culto vulnerari*), if with a whip, *verber*; 2, of rivers, etc., *canalis, m.*, *fossa*; 3, a short —, *via brevisima or proxima*. **cutting**, I. adj. *aerbus*. Adv. *aerbe*. II. n. of a plant, *propaga*.

cutlery, n. *cultri (pl.)*. **cut-throat**, a *sicarius*.

cuttlefish, n. *sepia*.

cycle, *n.* 1. = circular course, *orbis*, *m.*, *circulus*; 2. = revolution, *orbis*, or by verb *revolvi*; see **REVOLVE**.

cyclops, *n.* *cyclops*.

cygnet, *n.* *pullus cynorum*.

cylinder, *n.* *cylindrus*.

cymbal, *n.* *cymbalum*.

cynic, *n.* 1. in philosophy, *cynicus*; 2. *fig.*, *homo acerbus*. **cynical**, *adj.* *acerbus*. *Adv.* *acerbe*.

cynosure, *n.* 1. *lit.* *Ursa Minor*; 2. *fig.*, *decus*, *ōris*, *n.*

cypress, *n.* *cupressus*, *f.*

D.

dabble, *I. v.tr.* *alqd alqa re a(d)spargere*. *II. v.intr.* 1. *lit.* in aqua ludere; 2. *fig.* *alqd leviter attingere*.

dad, daddy, *n.* *tata*.

daffodil, *n.* *narcissus*.

dagger, *n.* *pugio*, *sica*.

dainty, *I. adj.* 1. = — in choice of food, *fastuosus*; 2. = elegant, *exquisitus*, *elegans*; see **PRETTY**. *II. n.* *cibus delicatus*, *cibi delicatior*. **daintiness**, *n.* 1. = — in food, *cup(p)edia*; 2. = elegance, *venustas*.

dairy, *n.* *cella*, defining sense by context (e.g. *lacte repleta*).

dale, *n.* (con)vallis.

dally, *v.intr.* 1. = trifle, *nugari*, *lascivire*; 2. — with, *alci blandiri*; 3. see **DELAY**. **dalliance**, *n.* 1. *nugae*, *lascivia*; 2. *blanditiae*.

dam, *n.* = mother, *mater*, *matriz*.

dam, *I. n.* *agger*, *-ēris*, *in*, *moles*, *-is*, *f.* *II. v.tr.* *molem alci rei ob(j)icere*, *flumen coercere*.

damage, *I. n.* *damnum*, *detrimentum*, *noxa*. *II. v.tr.* *alci nocere*, *obesse*, *damno esse*. **damages**, *n. pl.* *impensa*; action for —, *judicium recuperatorium*.

dame, *n.* *mulier*, *matrona*, *domina*.

damn, *v.tr.* 1. *damnare*, *condemnare*; 2. *theol. t.t.*, * *damnare*, *aeternis suppliciis addicere*. **damnable**, *adj.* *damnandus*. **damnation**, *n.* *damnatio*, *condemnatio* (= the act).

damp, *I. adj.* *humidus*. *II. v.tr.* 1. *lit.* *humectare*; 2. *fig.* *deprimere*, *comprimere*, *resinguere*, *sedare*. *III. n.* *vapor*, *nebula*.

damsel, *n.* *puella*, *ancilla*, *virgo*.

dance, *I. n.* *salkatio*, *chorēa*. *II. v.intr.* *saltare*. **dancer**, *n.* *saltator*, *m.* *saltatrix*, *f.*

dandle, *v.tr.* *manibus agitare*.

dandy, *n.*, *homo elegans*; *de capsula totus* (Sen.).

danger, *n.* *periculum*, *discrimen*. **dangerous**, *adj.* *periculosus*, *anceps*; a — condition, *res dubiae*. *Adv.* *periculose*.

dangle, *v.intr.* *ex alqd re (de)pendere*.

dank, *adj.* *humidus*.

dapper, *adj.* *pernia* (= quick), *nitidus* (= neat).

dapple, *adj.* *maculosus*.

dare, *v.tr.* *audere*. **daring**, *I. adj.* *audax*. *Adv.* *audacter*. *II. n.* *audacia*.

dark, *I. adj.* 1. as opposed to daylight, *obscurus*, *caliginosus*, *caecus* (= blind); 2. — in colour, *fuscus*, *niger*, *pullus*; 3. = difficult to the mind, *obscurus*, *abstrusus*, *impeditus*, *in-*

certus. *Adv.* *obscure*, *perplexus*. *II. n.* to be in the — about, *alqd ignorare*. **darkness**, *n.* *obscuritas*, *tenebrae*, *caligo*, *nox*. **dark-red**, *adj.* *ex rubro subniger*. **dark-black**, *adj.* *niger*. **darken**, *I. v.tr.* *lit.* and *fig.* *obscurare*, *tenebras alci rei obducere*. *II. v.intr.* *obscurari*; it —s, *vesperascit*.

darling, *n.* *deliciae*.

darn, *v.tr.* *sarcire*. **darning-needle**, *n.* *acus*, *-ūs*, *f.* *grandior*.

dart, *I. n.* *pilum*, *hasta*, *telum*, *jaculum*, *tragula*. *II. v.tr.* *jaculari*; to throw —s, *tela (e)mittere*, *con(j)icere*. *III. v.intr.* in alqm locum irrupere, se con(j)icere.

dash, *I. v.tr.* 1. *lit.* *alqd ad alqd offendere*, *impingere*; — out the brains, *caput perfringere* or *elidere*; 2. *fig.* *spem (etc.) reprimere*, *comprimere*, *ad irritum redigere*. *II. v.intr.* see **DART**. *III. n.* 1. = rush, *impetus*, *-ūs*; 2. = something of, *aliquid*, *nescio quid*; 3. see **DISPLAY**.

dastard, *n.* *homo ignavus*.

date, *n.* (the fruit), *palmula* (Var.). **data**, *n.* *concessio*, *-orum*. **date**, *I. n.* *dies*; out of —, *obsoletus*. *II. v.tr.* *diem in epistola a(d)scribere*. **dativo**, *n.* (casus) *dativus* (Gram.).

daub, *v.tr.* (ob)linere, (per)ungere.

daughter, *n.* *filia*; a little —, *filiola*; — in-law, *nurus*, *-ūs*, *f.*

dawn, *v.tr.*, see **FRIGHTEN**. **dauntless**, *adj.* *impavens*. *Adv.* *impavide*.

daw, *n.* *monedula*.

dawdle, *v.intr.* *cessare*. **dawdler**, *n.* *cessator*.

dawn, *n.* *diluculum*. **it dawns**, *v.* (di)lucescit.

day, *n.* 1. *dies*, *lux* (= daylight); the longest —, *dies solstitialis*, *solstitium* (= the time of the longest days); the shortest —, *dies brumalis*; before —, ante lucem; at break of —, (cum) prima luce, luce oriente; by —, interdu; — and night, *diem noctem*, *diem noctemque*, *dies noctesque*, *noctes diesque*, *noctes et dies*; the — breaks, (di)lucescit, dilucescit, lux oritur; far on in the —, multo die; to wish one good —, alqm saluum esse jubere, alqm salutare; good —! salve (salvete); a lucky —, dies albus or candidus; an unlucky —, dies ater; the — star, Lucifer; 2. = a period of time, *dies*; a period of two or three —s, *biduum*, *triduum*; to —, hodierno die, hodie; every other —, tertio quoque die; from — to —, in dies; — after —, diem ex die, diem de die; every —, in dies singulos; to pay to the —, in diem solvere; the — before, after, pridie, postridie (ejus diei); in our —, nostrae aetate, nostro tempore, nostris temporibus; to pass one's —s, vitam degere; the —time, tempus diurnum. **day-break**, *n.* *diluculum*. **day-labourer**, *n.* *operarius* (in pl. operae). **daily**, *I. adj.* *col(t)idianus* (quot.), *diurnus*; — bread, *cibus diurnus*. *II. adv.* *col(t)idie*, *omnibus diebus*, *in dies singulos*.

dazzle, *v.tr.* *caecare*; *fig.* *obstupefacere*; to be —d, *obstupefiere*, *stupere*.

deacon, *n.* * *diaconus*.

dead, *adj.* *mortuus*, *exanimis*, *exanimus*; *fig.* — dull, *languidus*. **deaden**, *v.tr.* *hebetare*, *obtundere*, *enervare*, *debilitare*, *frangere*. **deadly**, *I. adj.* 1. *lit.* *mortifer*, *exitialis*; 2. *fig.* of sin, etc., *capitalis*, *gravis*. *II. adv.* *usque ad mortem*, or by *adj.* **deadness**, *n.* *rigor*, *stupor*, *torpor*. **death**, *n.*, *mors*, *letum*, *obitus*, *-ūs*, *finis*, *m.* and *f.*, or *exitus*, *-ūs*, *vitalis*; *neq* (= violent —); to suffer —, *mortem subire*; *be* starved to —, *per inedia(m) mori*. **death-bed**, *n.* *use ad moriens* or *moribundus*.

deaf, adj. *surdus, auribus captus*. **deafen**, v.tr. *exsurdare, obtundere*.

deal, I. v.tr. *dividère, distribuere, dispartire*. II. v.intr. — with, see TREAT. **dealer**, n. *mercator, negotiator (wholesale), institor, tabernarius, caupo, propola (retail)*. **dealing**, n. *commercium, negotium, usus, -us; have — with, commercium cum algo habere; harsh —, severitas; upright —, fides; double —, fraus*.

dear, adj. 1, *carus, magni pretii, pretiosus; how —? quanti? so —, tanti*; 2, = beloved, *carus*. Adv. *care, magno pretio; maxime* or adj. **dearness**, n. *caritas, magnum pretium*. **dearth**, n. *inopia, caritas, fames, -is, f.*

debar, v.tr. *alqm alqd re excludere, elqd alci praecludere, alqm (ab) alqd re prohibere, or with quominus and subj.*

dobase, v.tr. *corrumpere, vitare*. **debase-ment**, n. *ignominia*.

debate, I. n. *altercatio, disceptatio, contentio*. II. v.intr. *altercari, disceptare, disputare*.

debauch, I. v.tr. *corrumpere, depravare, vitare, perdere*. II. n. *comissatio*. **debauchery**, n. *stuprum, mores dissoluti, pravi, perditii*.

debuture, n. *syngrapha*.

debility, n. *infirmitas, imbecillitas, infirma valetudo*.

debt, n. *debitum, pecunia debita, nomen, aes alienum*; to get into —, *aes alienum contrahere*; to be in —, *in aere alieno esse, obaeratum esse*. **debtor**, n. *debitor, qui debet, obaeratus*. **debit**, v.tr. *alqd alci expensum ferre*.

decade, n. *decem anni*.

decamp, v.intr. *discedere*.

decant, v.tr. *diffundere*. **decanter**, n. *lagena*.

decapitate, v.tr. *caput alci praecludere*.

decay, I. n. *deminutio, defectio virium, tabes, -is, f.* II. v.intr. *(de)minui, deficere, decre- scere, senescere, tabescere; a decayed tooth, dens exesus (Cels.)*.

decease, n. *obitus, -us; see DEATH*.

deceit, n. *fallacia, fraus, dolus*. **deceive**, v.tr. *decipere, frustrari, fallere, circumvenire*. **deceiver**, n. *fraudator*. **deceitful**, adj. *fallax, dolosus, vaser, fraudulentus*. Adv. *fraudulenter, fallaciter, dolose, per dolum*.

december, n. *(mensis) December*.

decent, adj. *quod decet, decorus*. Adv. *decore*. **decency**, n. *modestia, decorum*.

deception, n. 1, *fraus, dolus*; 2, see DELU- sION.

decide, v.tr. 1, = settle a thing, *alqd or de alqd re statuere, constituere, decernere, alqd dijudicare*; 2, = to do, *constituere, statuere with infin. or ut*. **decided**, adj. 1, = fixed, *certus, exploratus*; I am —, *certum est mihi with infin.*; 2, = resolute, *stabilis, constans, firmus*. Adv. *certo, certe, constanter*; in answers, *certe, vero, sane*, or by repetition of a word (e.g. *visne? volo*). **decision**, n. 1, *dijudicatio, iudicium, sententia*; 2, of character, *constantia, stabilitas*. **decisive**, adj. *ultimus, or quod ad discrimen alqd adducit, or maximi momenti*.

deciduous, adj. *deciduus*.

decimate, v.tr. 1, lit. *decimare cohortes* (Suet.), *sorte decimum quemque (cohortis) ad sup- plicium legere*; 2, fig. see DESTROY.

decipher, v.tr. *explanare, interpretari, ex- plicare*.

deck, I. n. *constratum navis* (Petr.). II. v.tr. 1, = COVER; 2, = ADORN.

declaim, v.tr. *pronuntiare, declamare, de- clamitare*. **declamation**, n. 1, as an art, *pronuntiatio, declamatio*; 2, = speech de- claimed, *declamatio*. **declamatory**, adj. *declamatorius, tumidus*. **declaimer**, n. *de- clamator*.

declare, v.tr. *dicere, profiteri, praedicere, declarare, asseverare, confirmare*; to — for any- one, *partes alcijs sequi*. **declaration**, n. *praedicatio, sententia, dictum*; — of war, *belli denuntiatio*.

decline, I. v.tr. 1, = refuse, *alqd recusare, negare*; 2, gram. t.t. *declinare*. II. v.intr. *deficere, (de)minui, (se)remittere, decre- scere*; the day —s, *vesperascit*. III. n. 1, *(de)minutio, remissio*; in the — of life, *provetiore aetate*; 2, = consumption, *phthisis* (Plin.). **declen- sion**, n. *declinatio* (Quint.).

declivity, n. *declivitas, acclivitas*.

decoction, n. *decoctum* (Plin.).

decompose, I. v.tr. 1, lit. *(dis)solvere, re- solve*; 2, fig. *(con)turbare, excutire, erigere*. II. v.intr. 1, *dissolvi, tabescere*; 2, *(con)turbari, etc.* **decomposition**, n. *(dis)solutio, tabes, -is, f.*

decorate, v.tr. *alqm alqd re (ex)ornare, distinguere, decorare*. **decoration**, n. *ornatus, -us, ornamentum*. **decorous**, adj. *decorus*. Adv. *decore*. **decorum**, n. *decorum*.

decoy, I. v.tr. *allicere, pellicere*. II. n. *illece (= a lure)*.

decrease, I. v.tr. *(de)minuere, imminuere, (sub)levare, mitigare*. II. v.intr. *remittere (rare), remitti, (de)minui, etc.* III. n. *deminutio*.

decree, I. v.tr. 1, of formal decrees, *alqd alci de alqd re, with gerundive or ut, decernere, alqd or ut, edicere, alqd de alqd re sciscere, alqd, de alqd re, ut, (lege) sancire; impers. alci placet ut or accus. and infin.*; 2, see DETERMINE. II. n. *decretum, senatusconsultum, plebiscitum*.

decrepit, adj. *senectute confectus*. **decrep- itude**, n. *senectutis imbecillitas*.

decry, v.tr. *vituperare*.

dedicate, v.tr. *alqd alci (de)dicare* (lit.) and fig.), *consecrare* (only in religious sense).

deduce, v.tr. 1, = derive, *alqd ab or ex alqd re, ab alqd (de)ducere*; 2, logical t.t. *alqd ex alqd re concludere*.

deduct, v.tr. *alqd alci rei or de alqd re deträhre, alqd de alqd re deducere*. **deduc- tion**, n. 1, = abatement, *deductio, deminu- tio*; 2, logical t.t. *conclusio*.

deed, n. 1, *facinus, -oris, n.*; —s, *acta, facta*; 2, = document, *tabula, syngrapha*.

deep, I. adj. 1, lit. *altus, profundus*; ten feet —, *decem pedes altus*; 2, fig. *summus* (e.g. *summa eruditio*, — learning). Adv. 1, *alte, profunde*; 2, *penitus, prorsus, graviter* (e.g. *grav. commotus* = — moved). II. n. *fundus*. **deepen**, I. v.tr. 1, lit. *alqd altius fodere*; 2, = increase, *augere*. II. v.intr. = grow darker, *obscurari*; see also THICKEN. **depth**, n. 1, lit. *altitudo*; in —, *in altitudinem* (e.g. *triginta pedum* = thirty feet in —); 2, fig. of character, *summo ingenio, etc.*, *praeditus*; in the — of night, *mediä nocte*.

deer, n. *cervus, dama*.

deface, v.tr. *deformare, in pëjus fingere, foedare*.

defame, v.tr. *calumniari*.

default, n. 1, = error, *culpa, peccatum, error*; 2, = lack, *defectio, defectus, -us*; 3, legal t.t. = judgment, go by —, *radimonium de- serere*. **default**, n. *qui radimonium deserit*.

defeat, I. n. clades, -is, f., strages, -is, f.
II. v.tr., see CONQUER, BATTLE.

defect, n. 1, quod deest, desideratum; the — of character, vitia, -orum; 2, labe, -is, f., vitium, mendum. **defective**, adj. imperfectus, mancus, vitiosus; to be —, deficere, deesse. Adv. imperfecte, vitiose. **defection**, n. (ab algo) defectio. **deficiency**, n. defectio (e.g. virium, animi), inopia.

de end, v.tr. 1, alqm or alqd ab algo or alqd re defendere, alqm or alqd tueri, tutari, alqd ab algo prohibere, pro algo or alqd re propugnare; 2, legal t.t. caus(s)am alcis dicere. **defendant**, n. reus. **defence**, n. 1, in gen. tutela, praesidium, defensio, patrocinium; 2, legal t.t. patrocinium. **defenceless**, adj. inermis, sine praesidio. **defensible**, adj. quod defendi potest. **defensive**, adj. ad alqm defendendum; — war, bellum ad hostes repellendos susceptum; — weapons, arma, -orum.

defer, v.tr. 1, = to postpone, differre, proferre, prorogare (= to lengthen, e.g. the time for payment, diem ad solvendum), procrastinare, producere, prolatare, re(h)icere; 2, = to give way to, alci cedere, obsequi, morem gerere. **deference**, n. observantia, obsequium. **deferential**, adj. submissus; see HUMBLE. Adv. submissae.

deficient, adj., see DEFECTIVE.

defile, I. n. angustiae, fauces, -ium, f.
II. v.tr. maculare, inquinare, conspirare, foetare, violare, polluere. **defilement**, n. macula, labe, -is, f.

define, v.tr. (de)finire, describere, circumscribere. **definition**, n. (de)finitio. **definite**, adj. certus, constitutus, status, definitus. Adv. certe, certo, definite.

deflect, v.intr. declinare, errare.

deform, v.tr. deformare, depravare, in pejus mutare or vertere. **deformed**, adj. distortus, deformatus, deformis. **deformity**, n. deformitas, turpitude.

defraud, v.tr. alqm alqd re fraudare, fraudem or fallaciam alci facere, fraude or dolo capere, fallere, circumscribere, circumvenire. **defrauder**, n. fraudator, circumscriptor.

defray, v.tr. sumptus suppeditare, solvere.

defunct, adj. mortuus, falo functus.

defy, v.tr. alqm provocare (= to challenge), spernere alqm (e.g. imperia, contemnere alqm, alci rei se offerre or resistere. **defiance**, n. provocatio (Plin.), contumacia (= obstinacy).

degenerate, v.intr. degenerare a parentibus, mores mutare, depravari. **degenerate**, adj. degener, parentibus indignus.

degrade, v.tr. = to lower in rank or position, in ordinem cogere (of soldiers), in gen. alqm gradu de(h)icere. **degrading**, adj. indecorus. **degradation**, n. ignominia, dedecus, -oris, n.

degree, n. 1, gradus, -us; having —s, gradatus (= graduated); to such a —, eo with nom in gen. ut, or adeo ut; by —s, paulatim, insim; 2, = — in a university, gradus.

deify, v.tr. alqm in caelum tollere, alqm inter deos or in deorum numerum referre. **deified**, adj. deus. **deification**, n. consecratio (Tac.).

deign, v.intr. dignari, velle with infin.

deism, n. Deum esse putare. **deist**, n. qui Deum esse putat. **Delty**, n. Deus, numen.

dejected, adj. maestus, tristis, percussus; to be —, in maerore esse or jacere. Adv. maeste. **dejection**, n. aegritudo, maestitia, tristitia, maeror.

delay, I. v.tr. 1, = retard, (re)morari, detin-

ere alqm, moram facere alci, moram alci afferre, alqm (re)ardare, retinere, reprimere, cohibere; 2, = prolong, ducere, (ex)trahere; 3, = postpone, differre. **II.** v.intr. (com)morari, se tenere, continere, se cunctari, cessare; to — over a thing, in alqd re cessare. **III.** n. mora, dilatio, cessatio (= idle —).

delectation, n. delectatio, oblectatio.

delegate, I. n. legatus, nuntius. **II.** v.tr. 1, of formal delegation, legare (of state embassy), allegare (private); 2, = commit to anyone, alqd alci committere, mandare, delegare.

deleterious, adj. mortifer, exitialis, perniciosus. Adv. perniciose.

deliberate, I. v.intr. deliberare, consulere, consultare, consilium inire or c. capere de alqd re; to — over anything, alqd considerare, secum volvere. **II.** adj. 1, = slow, lentus; 2, = careful, prudens. Adv. lente; prudenter, considerate, consulto. **deliberative**, adj. = assembly, consilium, se.atus, -us. **deliberation**, n. 1, deliberatio, consultatio, consilium; 2, see SLOWNESS.

delicate, adj. 1, = tender, tener, mollis; 2, = weak, imbecillus, infirmus; 3, = fastidious, fastidiosus, delicatus; 4, = requiring care, difficultis, anceps, accuratus; 5, = fine, exquisitus. Adv. molliter, infirme, fastidiose, delicate, accurate, exquisite. **delicacy**, n. 1, mollitia, — of taste, style, etc., humanitas, subtilitas; 2, imbecillitas, infirmitas; 3, fastidius; 4, = tact, prudentia, cura; 5, venustas, elegantia; 6, = a dainty, cibis delicatus.

delicious, adj. suavis, dulcis, amoenus. Adv. suaviter, amoene.

delight, I. n. voluptas, dulcedo. **II.** v.tr. delectare, oblectare. **III.** v. intr. alqd re delectari or oblectari. **delightful**, adj. jucundus, suavis, acceptus, gratus. Adv. jucunde, suaviter, grate. **delightfulness**, n. suavitas, amoenitas.

delineate, v.tr. 1, lit. designare, depingere; 2, fig. describere, depingere, alumbare. See DESCRIBE. **delineation**, n. 1, adumbratio, descriptio; 2, descriptio.

delinquent, n. maleficus, capite damnatus. **delinquency**, n., delictum, scelus, -eris, n., facinus, -inoris, n.

delirium, n. delirium, furor. **delirious**, adj. delirus; to be —, mente alienari.

deliver, v.tr. 1, see FREE; 2, = to utter, pronuntiare; see SPEAK; 3, in childbirth, to be delivered, partum edere; 4, — up, praelere, dedere, tradere. **deliverer**, n. liberator, vindex. **delivery**, n. 1, liberatio; 2, actio, elocutio, dictio; 3, partus, -us; 4, traditio, delitio.

dell, n. (con)nullis.

delude, v.tr. deludere. See DECEIVE. **delusion**, n. 1, = cheat, frons, dolus, fallacia; 2, = error, error. **delusive**, adj. falsus, fallax, vanus. Adv. fallaciter, vane.

deluge, I. n. 1, lit. eluvio; 2, fig. magna vis alcis rei. **II.** v.tr. 1, lit. (terram, etc.) inundare; 2, fig. magnam copiam alcis rei dare; be deluged with, alqd re cumulari.

delve, v.tr. fodere.

demagogue, n. novarum rerum auctor; to be a —, rebus novis studere.

demand, I. v.tr. (de)poscere, exposcere, (ex)postulare, (ex)flagitare, implorare, requirere, flagitare, (ex)petere, exigere, requirere. **II.** n. postulatio, postulatium, flagitatio, preces, -um, f.

demarcation, n. terminus, limes, -itis, m., confinium.

demean, v. tr. **I.**, = to conduct, *se gerere in re*; **2.**, = to lower oneself, *descendere ad alqd.*
demeanour, n. mores, -um, m.

demerit, n. culpa. See BLAME, FAULT.

demí, n. semi, in comp. (e.g. *semideus*).

demigod, n. heros.

demise, **I.** n. obitus, -ús; see DEAD. **II.** v. tr. = leaving by will, *legare*.

democracy, n. ratio popularis, civitas in qua omnia per populum administrantur. **democratical**, adj. popularis. **democrat**, n. popularium fautor.

demolish, v. tr. alqd demotiri, del'ficere (pro)sternere, evertere. **demolition**, n. demolitio, eversio.

demon, n. * daemon (Eccl.).

demonstrate, v. tr. demonstrare, docere, (con)firmare, probare. **demonstration**, n. **1.**, = pointing out, demonstratio; **2.**, = proof, argumentum, documentum; **3.**, = political meeting, contio. **demonstrable**, adj. quod doceri potest. **demonstrative**, adj. **1.**, of argument, n. argumentum; **2.**, = eager, fervidus, vehementer. Adv. vehementer.

demoralize, v. tr. mores corrumpere, moribus nocere. **demoralization**, n. mores corrupti.

demur, v. intr. **1.** legal t.t. = to object to, alci rei exceptionem facere, contra dicere; **2.**, = to delay, remorari, moram facere. **demurrer**, n. **1.** legal t.t. exceptio; **2.** mora, dilatio.

demure, adj. verecundus.

den, n. caverna, specus, -ús, cavea, claustrum, latibulum.

denizen, n. incola, m. & f.

denominate, **I.** v. tr. & **II.** n., see NAME. **denominator**, n. index.

denote, v. tr. (de)notare, designare, notam imponere alci rei, alqd ostendere, significare. **denotation**, n. designatio, significatio.

denounce, v. tr. **1.** denuntiare; **2.** — before a court, nomen alcjs deferre, alqm accusare. **denunciation**, n. **1.** denuntiatio; **2.** delatio, accusatio. **denouncer**, n. accusator, index, delator.

dense, adj. densus, confertus, creber, crassus, solidus. Adv. dense, solide, confertim (of soldiers). **density**, n. densitas, soliditas; see also STUPIDITY.

dent, **I.** n. nota, injuria. **II.** v. tr. alci rei injuriam asferre.

dentist, n. medicus (dentium).

deny, v. tr. **1.**, = to refuse to admit, alqd (de)negare, recusare, or with accus. and infin. or quin, quominus; it cannot be denied, negari non potest quin; **2.**, = to — oneself, sibi temperare, se coercere or continere; to — anything, (ab) alqd re temperare. **denial**, n. negatio, recusatio.

depart, v. intr. **1.** abire ab or ex, abscedere ab or ex, decedere (de or ex) loco, discedere (ab) loco or ex loco, excedere loco or ex loco, egredi (ab) loco, digredi (ab, ex) loco; fig. = to die, decedere ex or a vita. **departure**, n. abitus, decessus, discessus (all -ús).

department, n. **1.** munus, -ëris, n., munita, -orum, provincia; **2.** = district, pars, ager, regio.

depend, v. intr. **1.**, = to be dependent on, pendere ex alqo or alqd re, in alcjs ditione esse, esse in alcjs manu, in alcjs potestate verti, in alqo esse or positum or situm esse; **2.**, = to rely on, alci (con)fidere; — upon it, mihi crede. **dependent**, adj. & n. use verb (e.g. qui ex te

pendet, etc.). **dependence**, n. **1.** = subjection, dicio; **2.** = trust, fiducia.

depict, v. tr. lit. & fig. (de)pingere, (ex)figere, exprimere, describere.

deplore, v. tr. deplorare, deslere, complorare. **deplorable**, adj. see MISERABLE.

deponent, n. **1.** legal t.t. testis, -is, m. and f.; **2.** gram. t.t. (verbum) deponens.

depopulate, v. tr. terram (de)vastare, (de)populari, vacuificare. **depopulation**, n. populatio, vacuatio.

deport, v. tr. se gerere. **deportment**, n. **1.** = carriage, gestus, -ús; **2.** = behaviour, mores, -um, m.

depose, v. tr. **1.** = to remove from office, loco suo alqm movere; see DETHRONE; **2.**, = — as a witness, testari, testificari. **deposition**, n. **1.** use verb; **2.** testimonium.

deposit, **I.** v. tr. **1.** = to lay down, (de)ponere; **2.** of money, pecuniam apud alqm (de)ponere, pecuniam collocare. **II.** n. **1.** quod depositum est; pecuniae apud alqm depositae; **2.** = pledge, pignus, -ëris, n. See PLEDGE. **depository**, n. apotheca, receptaculum.

deprave, v. tr. depravare, corrumpere, viticare. **depravation**, n. depravatio, corruptio. **depravity**, n. pravitas, turpitudine, mores perdit, mores turpes.

deprecate, v. tr. deprecari alqd ab alqo or quin with subj. **deprecation**, n. deprecatio.

depreciate, v. tr. minuere, elevare (= lessen), obtreare alci or alci rei. **depreciation**, n. obtreatio.

depredation, n. latrocinium. **depredator**, n. praedator, latro.

depress, v. tr. deprimere, opprimere, alcjs animum affigere. **depression**, n. tristitia, maenor.

deprive, v. tr. alqm alqd re privare, (de)spoliare, expoliare, orbare, alqd alci adimere, detrahere, eripere. **deprived**, adj. orbis (orbatus) alqd re; — of the use of his limbs, membris captus. **deprivation**, n. privatio, spoliatio.

depth, n. see DEEP.

depute, v. tr. legare (in state affairs), allegare (in private). **deputy**, n. see AGENT. **deputation**, n. legati.

derange, v. tr. (de)turbare, perturbare, conturbare. **deranged**, adj. demens, insanus. **derangement**, n. **1.** = confusion, perturbatio; **2.** = madness, dementia, insania.

deride, v. tr. alqm or alqd deridere, irridere. **derider**, n. irrisor. **derision**, n. irrisio. **derisive**, adj. by verb.

derive, v. tr. derivare (= to draw off or turn aside a river), (de)ducere; to — a word, verbum ex or ab alqd re (de)ducere.

derogate from, v. tr. derogare (e.g. alqd de magnificentia, alqd sibi, fidem alci), alci or alci rei obtreare. **derogatory**, adj. to be — to, alci dedecori esse; to speak in a — manner of anyone, alci obtreare.

descend, v. intr. **1.** = to come down, (de)scendere ex or de; **2.** fig. tradi; to be —ed from, ortum or oriundum esse ab alqo; **3.** see ATTACK. **descendant**, n. prognatus; pl. progenies, posteri. **descent**, n. **1.** = going down, use the verb; **2.** of a hill, declivitas, locus declivis; **3.** = origin, origo, genus, -ëris, n. stirps, progenies; **4.** — upon = attack, irruptio, incursio, incursus, -ús.

describe, v. tr. **1.** describere, verbis exsequi, scriptura persequi, explicare alqd or de alqd re, exponere alqd or de alqd re, alqd enarrare,

enumerare, comprehendere, complecti, *lit(teris) mandare, memoriae prodere, tradere*; 2, = to draw, describere. **description**, n. *descriptio, (e)narratio, expositio*.

desecrate, v.tr. *profanare, profanum facere, exaugurare* (opp. *inaugurare*), *polluere, maculare, violare*. **desecration**, n. *polluta sacra, -orum*.

desert, n. *dignitas, virtus, -itias, f., meritum*.

desert, I. n. = wilderness, solitudo, vastitas, regio deserta, loca, -orum, deserta; to turn into a —, *regionem (de)bastare*. II. v.tr. 1, in gen. *deserere, (de)relinquere, destituere, alci desce, alqm protere*; 2, = to become a deserter, signa deserere or relinquere, *ad hostem transfugere* or *perfugere*. **desertion**, n. 1, *(de)relictio*; 2, *transitio ad hostem*. **deserter**, n. *transfuga, desertor*.

deserve, v.tr. *(com)merere, (com)mereri, (pro)merere, (pro)mereri, dignum esse re*; he — praise from me, *dignus est quem laudem* or *qui a me laudetur*; — well of a person or city, *bene de algo or erga alqm mereri*. **deserving**, adj. *alqd re dignus*. Adv. *merito, jure*.

desideratum, n. *quod deest, res necessaria*.

design, n. and v.tr. 1, see **SKETCH**; 2, see **PURPOSE**. **designing**, adj. *peritus, prudens, sciens or, in bad sense, fraudulentus*. Adv. *consulto*.

designate, v.tr. *designare, notare, eligere, nominare*. **designation**, n. 1, *designatio, nominatio, notatio*; 2, = purpose, *finis, ratio*.

desire, I. n. *alci rei appetitio, appetitus, -us, appetentia, cupiditas, cupido, desiderium*. II. v.tr. *alqd appetere, expetere, cupere, concupiscere, desiderare, desiderio alci teneri, aere (with infin., e.g. *avete scire, audire, etc.*); what do you —? *quid vis? quid fieri jubet?** **desirable**, adj. *optabilis, expetendus*. **desirous**, adj. *alci rei appetens, cupidus, avidus*. Adv. *appetenter, cupide, avide*.

desist, v.intr. *desistere re (ad re and de re, or with infin.), abstinere (a)re*.

desk, n. *mensa (= table), scrinium (= escritoire)*.

desolate, I. adj. 1, = waste, *vastus, desertus*; 2, = bereaved, *orbus*; 3, = despairing, *spe destitutus, maestus*. II. v.tr. *vastare, (de)populari*.

despair, I. n. *desperatio*. II. v.intr. *desperare* (= of, de re or alqd or alci rei, or with accus. and infin.); — of the cure of a sick person, *aegrotum or aegroti salutem desperare*. **despairing**, adj. see **DESPERATE**.

despatch, dispatch, I. v.tr. 1, = to do, *conficere, perficere, absolvère, finire*; with haste, *maturare, accelerare*; 2, = send off, *(di)mittere, ablegare (on private), legare (on public business)*; 3, = kill, *trucidare, caedere*. II. n. 1, *confectio, perfectio, festinatio, propositio*; 2, *missio*; 3, *trucidatio, caedes, -is, f.* **despatches**, n.pl. *lit(terae) publicae missae*.

desperate, adj. 1, = hopeless, *exspes, sine spe, desperatus* (= despairing of); a — state of affairs, *res desperata or extremae*; 2, = dangerous, *periculosus*; 3, = villainous, *scleratus, scelestus*; 4, = brave, *fortissimus*. Adv. *desperanter, periculose, scelestè, sclerate, or by superl. (e.g. — wicked, scleratissimus), fortissime, acerrime*. **desperation**, n. *desperatio*.

despise, v.tr. *contemnere, contemptui habere, despiciere, aspernari, spernare*. **despicable**, adj. *contemnendus, turpis*. Adv. *turpiter, foede*.

despite, I. n. *odium, malitia*. II. prep. *contra, adversus* (e.g. *contra leges*, = in — of the laws); in, with abl., *(contemptis precibus) meis*

Romam rediit, = (in) despite (of) my prayers he returned to Rome).

despond, v.intr. *desperare de rebus suis, spe dejectum esse*. **despondency**, n. see **DESPAIR**.

despot, n. *tyrannus, dominus*. **despotism**, n. *dominatus, -us, tyrannis, -idias, f., dominatio*. **despotical**, adj. *imperiosus, superbus*. Adv. *superbe, crudeliter*.

desser, n. *mensa secunda*.

destine, v.tr. *alqd or alqm ad alqd or alci rei destinare, alqd constituere or statuere*. **destined**, adj. *destinatus, status, constitutus*. **destination**, n. 1, = end, *finis, m. and f.*; 2, = end of journey, *locum quem petimus, or the name of the town, etc.* **destiny**, n. *fatum, sors*.

destitute, adj. *inops, egens*; of anything, *alci rei inops, alqd re destitutus, privatus, or use sine with abl.* **desituation**, n. *inopia*.

destroy, v.tr. *perdere, destruere, diruere, demoliri, evertère, rescindere* (e.g. *pontem*), *intercidere* (*pontem*), *delere, ex(s)tinguere* (*societatem vitae, potentiam*), *dissolvere, interrumpere*; *conficere, subvertère* (e.g. *imperium, leges et libertatem*); to — oneself, *mortem sibi consciscere*. **destroyer**, n. *evertor rei, qui alqd perdit, etc.* **destructible**, adj. *fragilis, quod perdi potest*. **destructibility**, n. *fragilitas*. **destruction**, n. *dissolutio, eversio, excidium, ex(s)tinctio*. **destructive**, adj. *perniciosus, exitiosus, funestus*. Adv. *perniciose*.

desuetude, n. *oblivio*.

desultory, adj. *inconstans, levis, mobilis, instabilis*. Adv. *parum diligenter*.

detach, v.tr. *alqd ab alqd re separare, sejungere, disjungere*. **detachment**, n. = a body of troops, *delecta manus, -us, delecti* (militis).

details, n. *singula, -orum, singulae res*; to go into —, *de singulis agere*. **detail**, v.tr. *res explicare, singula conectari et colligere*.

detain, v.tr. *(de)tinere*. **detention**, n. *impedimentum, mora*; — in custody, *custodia, comprehensio* (= arrest).

detect, v.tr. *alqm in alqd re deprehendere, alqd invenire, reperire, patefacere*. **detection**, n. *deprehensio, but better by verb* (e.g. *the — is due to him, ad eo res patefacta est*).

deter, v.tr. *deterere alqm ab or de re* (or with ne, quin, *quominus*).

deteriorate, I. v.tr. *deterius facere, in deterius mutare, in pejus mutare or vertere, corrumpere*. II. v.intr. *deteriorem (deterius) fieri, in peiorem partem verti et mutari, in pejus mutari*. **deterioration**, n. *deterior condicio or status, -is*.

determine, v.tr. 1, = settle, *alqd (di)judicare, (de)finire, alqd or de alqd re decernere, alqd statuere, constituere*; 2, = decide to, *statuere, constituere, decernere with infin.*; I am —ed, *certum est mihi alqd facere, or by fut. part. (e.g. — to die, moriturus)*. **determination**, n. 1, *(de)stitutio, (di)judicatio, arbitrium, iudicium, sententia*; 2, *consilium, ratio*; 3, = decision of character, *constantia, gravitas*. **determined**, adj. *constans, gravis*.

detest, v.tr. *alqm or alqd detestari, aversari*. **detestable**, adj. *detestandus, detestabilis*. Adv. *foede, nefarie*. **detestation**, n. *odium*.

dethrone, v.tr. *alci regi imperium abrogare, regnum alci eripere or auferre*.

detonate, v.intr. *crepitare, † fragorem dare*.

detract, v.tr. *detrahere de algo or de alqd re, alqd minuire, alci obtrectare*. **detraction**, n. *obtractio*.

detriment, n. *damnum*, *detrimentum*, *factura*. **detrimental**, adj. *perniciosus*, *iniquus*, *adversus*, *contrarius*. Adv. *perniciose*.
deuce, n. as exclamation, *malum*, *ahi in malam rem* (or *crucem*).

devastate, v.tr. (per)vastare, (de)popolari, *perpopolari*. **devastation**, n. *vastatio*, (de)populatio.

develop, I. v.tr. 1, = explain, *alqd explicare*, *evolvere*, *explanare*; 2, = educate, *educare*, *excolere*; 3, = improve, *augere* (e.g. the resources of a country), *excolere*. II. v.intr. *crescere*, *adolescere*, *augeri*. **development**, n. 1, *explicatio*, *explanatio*; 2, = growth, etc., *acutus*, *-us*, *progressus*, *-us*.

deviate, v.intr. *declinare*, *deflectere*, *digredi*, *discedere*, *ab alqd re* (ab)errare. **deviation**, n. *declinatio* (lit. or fig.), *digressio* (fig.). **devious**, adj. *devius*, *errabundus*.

device, n. 1, *ratio*, *consilium*; 2, = motto, *insigne*, *dictum*, *sententia*; as an inscription, *inscriptio*.

devil, n. * *diabolus* (Eecl.); go to the —! *abi in malam partem!* **devilish**, adj. * *diabolicus* (Eecl.), *nefandus*. Adv. * *diabolice*, *foede*.

devise, v.tr. 1, *excogitare*, *inventire*, *figere*, *machinari* (in a bad sense); 2, see **BEQUEATH**.

devoid, adj. (ab) *alqd re vacuus*, *liber*; — of care, *securus*.

devolve, I. v.tr. *alqd alci*, (de)mandare, *deferre*. II. v.intr. *alci* (ob)venire, *transmitti*.

devote, v.tr. 1, lit. *alqd alci* (de)vorere, (con)secrare, (de)dicare; 2, fig. *alqd alci* (rei) adicere, *ad alqd destinare*; to — oneself to, *se alci* (rei) *dedere*, *se ad alqd conferre*. **devoted**, adj. *alci rei studiosus*. Adv. *studiose*, or by superl. (e.g. — attached, *amantissimus*). **devotion**, n. 1, *devotio*, *dedicatio*; 2, *studium*, *obsequium*, *obsequantia*, *amor*, *benevolentia*; 3, = religious feeling, *pietas* erga Deum. **devotions**, n. *preces*, *-um*, *f.*

devout, adj. *pious* erga Deum, *venerabundus*. Adv. *pie*.

dew, n. *ros*; the — falls, *rorat*, *cadit ros*. **dewy**, adj. *roscidus*.

dewlap, n. *palearia*, *-ium*, pl.

dexterity, n. *habilitas*, *facultas*, *ingenii dexteritas* *ad alqd*, *sol(ler)ta*, *peritia*, *scientia* rei. **dexterous**, adj. *habilis*, *dexter*, *peritus*, *sol(ler)s*, *sciens*. Adv. *dext(er)e*, *perite*, *sol(ler)ter*, *scienter*.

diadem, n. *diadema*. *-atis*, n., *insigne* (regium).

diagonal, adj. *diagonalis*.

diagram, n. *descriptio*, *forma* (geometrica).

dial, n. *solarium*

dialect, n. *lingua* with special adj. (e.g. *rustica*, *Anglicana*); *dialect* *-i* (Suet.); to speak in the Doric —, *Dorice* *qui*.

dialectics, n. *dialectica*, *-ae*, *dialectica*, *-orum*, n. *ars bene disserendi et vera ac falsa dijudicandi*, *disserendi ratio*.

dialogue, n. 1, = the philosophical, *dialogus*, *sermo*; 2, = — in plays, *dialogum*, *sermones alterni*; 3, = conversation, *sermo*.

diameter, n. * *diametros*, *linea media*.

diamond, n. *adamas*.

diaphragm, n. *diaphragma* (late), or *praecordia*, *-ium*, pl.

diarrhoea, n. *alvi profusum*, *profusio*, *alvus citia*, *ciliatio*, *liquida*, *fluens*, *soluta* (*diapnoia* only as a Greek word, in Cicero).

diary, n. *ephemeris*, *-idis*, *f.* (= a merchant's —), *adversaria*, *-orum*.

dice, **die**, I. n. *talus*, *tessera*; to play at — *talis* or *tesseris ludere*, *alea* or *aleam ludere*; a — *box*, *fritillus*, *alveus*, *alveolus*. II. v.intr. *talos* or *tesseris jacere* or *mittere*. **dicer**, n. *aleo*, *aleator*.

dictate, v.tr. 1, = to read to one who writes down, *dictare*; 2, see **ORDER**. **dictation**, n. 1, see **ORDER**, **SWAY**; 2, = an exercise, *quod dictatum est*. **dictator**, n. *dictator*. **dictatorial**, adj. *imperiosus*. **dictatorship**, n. *dictatura*.

diction, n. *dicendi* or *scribendi* *genus*, *-ēris*, n., *sermo*.

dictionary, n. * *thesaurus verborum*.

die, v.intr. *mori*, *vita* *decedere*, *diem supremum obire*.

diet, I. n. 1, *victus*, *-us*, *dieta*; 2, = assembly, *conventus* *regum* or *principum*. II. v.tr. *alqm* *victum* *alci* *imponere*.

differ, v.intr. *discrepare* *cum* *alqo* or *alqd re*, *dissidere*, *disserire* *ab* *cum* *alqo*, *differre* *ab* *alqo* or *alqd re*. **different**, adj. *discrepans*, *dis*, *versus*, *dissimilis*, *varius*. Adv. *aliter*, *alio modo*. **difference**, n. *varietas*, *diversitas* (in gen.), *discrepantia*, *dissensio* (= — in opinion and feeling).

difficult, adj. *difficilis*, *arduus*, *impeditus*, *magni negotii*, *laboriosus*. **difficulty**, n. *difficultas*, *pecuniary difficulties*, *pecuniae inopia*; with —, *viz.*

diffidence, n. *diffidentia*. **diffident**, adj. *timidus*, *diffidens*. Adv. *timide*, *modeste*.

diffuse, I. v.tr. *diffundere*, *differre*, (ali) *evulgare*. II. adj. *copiosus*, *verbosus*; to be — *longum esse*. Adv. *longe*, *diffuse*, *latius et diffusius*, *copiose*, *verboso*. **diffuseness**, n. by adj. (e.g. the — of a speech, *oratio longa*). **diffusion**, n. *propagatio*, or by adj.

dig, v.tr. *fodere*; to — up, *effodire*, *evellere*.

digger, n. *fossor*.

digest, I. v.tr. *concoquere*, *conficere*. II. n. *digesta*, *-orum* (Jct.). **digestion**, n. *concoctio* *digestibilis*, adj. *facilis* *ad concoquendum*.

dignity, n. 1, in gen. *honestas* (= moral dignity), *gravitas* (= earnestness of character), *auctoritas* (= influence), *amplitudo*, *maiestas* (= rank), *dignitas* (= both of character and rank); to stand on one's —, *superbum se gerere*; 2, = dignity of office, *dignitas*; official —, *magistratus*, *-us*. **dignify**, v.tr. *dignificare*, *deferre* *alci*, (ex)ornare *alqm*. **dignified**, adj. *gravis*; in a — way, *summā gravitate*.

digress, v.intr. *ab alqd re digredi*, *aberrare*. **digressive**, adj. *a proposito digredi*. **digression**, n. *digressio*.

dike, n. *moles*, *-is*, *f.*, *agger*, *-eris*, *m.*

dilapidation, n. *injurta*, *detrimentum*.

dilate, v.tr. 1, = to extend, *dilatare*; 2, fig. to — upon, *de alqd re latius dicere*.

dilatory, adj. *tardus*, *lentus*. **dilatoriness**, n. *cunctatio*, *tarditas*, *mora*.

dilemma, n. *complexio*; the horns of a —, *res in angustias deductae*.

diligence, n. *diligentia*, *industria*, (g)navitas; with —, *industrie*, (g)naviter, *sedulo*, *strenue*, *studiose*, *diligenter*, *cum diligentia*. **diligent**, adj. *diligens*, *industrius*, *studiosus* rei.

dilute, v.tr. 1, lit. *aqua* *alqd* (per)miscere, *diluere*; 2, fig. *diluere* (= an evil).

dim, I. v.tr. *obscurare*. II. adj. *obscurus*.

dimness, n. *obscuritas*.

dimension, n. *dimensio*.

diminish, I. v.tr. (im)nuere, *sublevar*.

II. v.intr. se minuire, (im)minui. — **diminutive**, n. nomen diminutivum (Gram.), see **SMALL**.

dimple, n. *gelasius* (Mart.).

din, I. n. *strepitus*, -ūs, *fremitus*, -ūs; to make a —, *strepere*, *strepitum edere*. **II.** v.tr. *alci aures obtundere*.

dine, v.tr. *prandere*, *cenare*; to — with one, *apud alqm cenare* or *accubare*. **dining-room**, n. *convale*. **dinner**, n. (at noon) *prandium*, (the chief meal, at three or four o'clock) *cena*.

dingy, adj. *fuscus*, *sordidus*.

dint, n. 1. = a mark, *nota*; 2, by — of, by abl. (e.g. *ira*, = by — of anger).

diocese, n. **diocesis* (Ecc.).

dip, I. v.tr. (in)tingere in re, mergere in alqd. **II.** v.intr. 1. (im)mergi; 2, see **INCLINE**; 3, to — into (of a book), *librum strictim attingere*. **III.** n. 1. = slope, *declivitas*; — of a hill, *declivitas*; 2. = into water, by verb (e.g. to take a —, *immergi*).

diploma, n. *diploma*, -ātis, n. **diplomacy**, n. 1, *legatio* (e.g. to follow the profession of —, *legationes obire*); 2. = craft, *astutia*. **diplomat**, n. *legatus*. **diplomatic**, adj. = clever, *astutus*, *callidus*.

dire, adj. *dirus*, *atrox*. **direfulness**, n. *atrocitas*.

direct, I. v.tr. 1. = to manage, *alci rei praeesse*, *praesidere*, *alqd administrare*, *procurare*, *dirigere*, *regere*, *gubernare*; 2, see **ORDER**; 3. = to show the way, *viam alci monstrare*; 4. = to — one's course, etc., *iter dirigere*, *flectere*, *convertere*; 5. = to — a letter, *alci epistolam inscribere*. **II.** adv. see **DIRECTLY**. **III.** adj. (di)rectus. **direction**, n. 1, *cura*, *procuratio*, *administratio*, *moderatio*, *gubernatio*; 2, see **ORDER**; 3, use verb; 4. = course, *iter*, *itineris*, n., *cursum*, -ūs, *via*; in different —s, in *diversas partes*; 5, *inscriptio*. **directly**, adv. 1. = in a straight course, *recta viā*; 2. = immediately, *statim*, *confestim*. **directness**, n. 1, of a route, *via recta*; 2, of speech, *sermo manifestus*, *clarus*, *planus*. **director**, a *magister*, *praeceps*, -idis, in. and f., *praeceptor*.

dirge, n. *nenia*.

dirt, n. *caenum*, *sordes*, -is, f., *illuvies*, *squalor*.

dirty, I. adj. 1, lit. *caenosus*, *lutulentus*, *spureus*, *sordidus*, *immundus*; to be —, *sordere*, *squalere*; 2, fig. *sordidus*, *turpis*. Adv. *spure*, *sordide*, *immunde*. **II.** v.tr. *maculare*, *inquinare*.

disable, v.tr. *infirmare*, *enervare*, *debilitare*, *frangere*.

disabuse, v.tr. *alqm dedocere alqd*.

disadvantage, n. *incommodum*; see **DAMAGE**. **disadvantageous**, adj. *incommodus*. Adv. *incommodē*.

disaffect, v.tr. (ab)alienare, sol(d)icitare. **disaffected**, adj. (ab)alienatus, *animo alieno* or *averso* ab alio or alqd re. **disaffection**, n. *alienatio*, *animus alienus* or *aversus*.

disagree, v.intr. *ab alqo*, *inter se*, etc., *discrepare*, *dissentire*, *dissidere*; of food, *non facile concoquit*, *stomacho gravem esse*. **disagreeable**, adj. *ingratus*, *gravis*, *molestus*, *injunctus*. Adv. *ingrate*, *graviter*, *moleste*. **disagreement**, n. *disidium*; see **QUARREL**.

disallow, v.tr. *improbare*, *renuere*, *vetare*.

disappear, v.intr. *abire*, *aufferi*, *tolli*, *obscurari*, *evanescere*. **disappearance**, n. by verb (e.g. after the disappearance of this hope, *hac spe sublatā*).

disappoint, v.tr. *ad vanum* or *ad irritum redigere*, *frustrari*, *spem fallere*; to — a person in all his plans, *conturbare alci omnes rationes*.

disappointment, n. *frustratio*, better by verb (e.g. I have met with a —, *spes me fellit*).

disapprove, v.tr. *improbare*, *reprobare*, *condemnare*. **disapproval**, n. *improbatio*.

disarm, v.tr. *alqm armis exuere*, *arma alci adimere*.

disarrange, v.tr. (con)turbare, *perturbare*, *confundere*. **disarrangement**, n. *perturbatio*.

disaster, n. *malum*, *clades*, -is, f., *calamitas*, *incommodum*, *casus*, -ūs (*adversus*); to be in —, *afflictus condicione esse*. **disastrous**, adj. *calamitosus*, *funestus*, *adversus*, *gravis*, *tristis*; — state of things, *res adversae*, *fortunae afflictae*. Adv. *calamitose*, *funeste*, *adverse*, *graviter*.

disavow, v.tr. *diffiteri*, *infitiari*, *infittias ire*, *abnuere*, *repudiare*, (de)negare. **disavowal**, n. *infittia*, *repudiatio* (rare).

disband, v.tr. *exactorare*, *missos facere*, *dimittere*, *militia solvere*, *sacramento solvere*.

disbelieve, v.tr. *alci (rei) non credere*. **disbelief**, n. use verb.

disburden, v.tr. *alqm* or *alqd alqd re exonerare*, *levare*, *liberare*, *solvere*, *expedire*.

disburse, v.tr. see **PAY**.

discern, v.tr. *discernere*; — black from white, *atra et alba* or *ab albis discernere*. **discernible**, adj. *conspicius*. **discerning**, adj. *intellegens*, *perspicax*, *sagax*, *prudens*. **discernment**, n. 1. = distinguishing, *distinctio*; 2. = insight, *intellegentia*, *prudentia*, *perspicentia*; a man of great —, *vir prudentissimus*.

discharge, I. v.tr. 1. as a soldier, *missum facere*, *alqm (di)mittere* (ab exercitu), *alqm militia solvere*, *exactorare alqm*, *sacramento solvere alqm* (= to free a soldier from his oath), *alqm loco movere*; — a gladiator, *rude (rudis)* = the foil given as a token of honour) *donare*; to — a civil officer or servant, *mittere alqm*, *missum facere alqm*, *removere alqm republicā*, *alqm submovere administratione republicae* or *a republicā*; 2. = unload, *navem*, etc., *exonerare*; 3. = pay, *solvere*; 4. = perform, *alqd re fungi*; 5. = let off, *telum (e)mittere*. **II.** v.intr. of rivers, in *mare effundi* or (e)fluere; of wounds, *pus exire*, or *effunditur*. **III.** n. 1, (di)missio; 2, by verb; 3, *solutio*; 4, *functio*; 5, *emissio*; 6, of wounds, rivers, etc., use verb.

disciple, n. *discipulus*, *auditor*.

discipline, I. n. *disciplina*, *regimen*; want of —, *licentia*. **II.** v.tr. *instituere*, *coercere*, in *officio continere*.

disolaim, v.tr. *repudiare*.

disolose, v.tr. *delegere*, *relegere*, *reclare*, *nudare*, *aperire*, *patefacere*. **disclosure**, n. *indictum*, *delatio*.

discolour, v.tr. *colorem mutare*, *decolorare*.

discomfit, v.tr. 1, *fundere*, *prostrare*, in *fugam vertere*; 2, fig. *repellere*, *spem alci eripere*. **discomfiture**, n. 1, *clades*, -is, f., *strages*, -is, f., *fuga*; 2, by verb.

discomfort, n. *incommodum*.

disconcerted, adj. *perturbatus*.

disconsolate, adj. *spe destitutus*, *tristis*. Adv. *maeste*.

discontent, n. *molestia*, *tædium*, *fastidium*. **discontented**, adj. *sorte sua non contentus*; to be —, *molestie ferre alqd*.

discontinue, v.tr. *interrumpere*, *interrumpere*, *intercipere*, *omittere*, *dimittere*.

discord, n. 1, in music, *discrepans sonus*, -ūs, *dissonantia*; 2, fig. *dissenso*, *dissidium*, *discordia*. **discordant**, adj. 1, in music, *absonus*; 2, *dissidens* ab or cum alqo, *discordans cum alqo*. Adv. *sine concentu*, *non congruenter*.

discount, I. n. *deductio*; without any —, sine ullâ deductione; to pay without —, *solidum solvere*. II. v.tr. *deductione facta pecuniam solvere*.

discountenance, v.tr. *improbare, condemnare*.

discourage, v.tr. *animum alcjs infringere, deprimere, frangere, affligere*; to be discouraged, *affligi, de alqd re desperare*; to — anything, *alqd dissuadere* or with *ne*; see DETER. **discouragement** n. *quod alcjs animum affligit*.

discourse, I. n. = conversation, *sermo, collocutio, colloquium, disputatio* (= discussion); = a speech or sermon, *contio*. II. v.intr. 1, *confabulari, colloqui cum alq*; 2, *contionari* (= — to an assembly of the people), *orationem facere* or *habere*.

discounteous, adj. *inurbanus, rusticus*. Adv. *inurbane, rustice*. **discourtesy**, n. *inurbanitas, rusticitas*.

discover, v.tr. *invenire, aperire, detegere* (= find), *indicare* (= point out), *in lucem proferre, enuntiare* (= make known). **discoverer**, n. *inventor, auctor, index, inventrix* (fem.). **discovery**, n. *inventio, investigatio* (as act); = the thing discovered, *inventum, res inventa*.

discredit, I. n. = disgrace, *dedecus, -ôris*, n., *ignominia, probum, infamia*. II. v.tr. *alcjs fidem minuire, de famâ detrâhere, alcjs auctoritatem levare, alcj invidiam facere*. **discreditable**, adj. *inhonestus, turpis*.

discreet, adj. *prudens, cautus, gravis, constans*. Adv. *prudenter, caute, graviter, constanter*. **discretion**, n. *prudentia, continentia* (= self-restraint), *cautio* (= wariness).

discriminate, v.tr. *di(f)indicare, discernere, distinguere* (alqd ab alqa re or two nouns joined by et). **discrimination**, n. *discrimen*; to make —, *discrimen facere*.

discursive, adj. *inconstans, varius, vagus*. Adv. *varie, inconstanter*. **discursiveness**, n. *error*.

discuss, v.tr. *disceptare, disputare* (alqd or de re). **discussion**, n. *disceptatio, disputatio*.

disdain, I. v.tr. *dedignari, spernere, fastidire, aspernari*. II. n. *fastigium, arrogantia*. **disdainful**, adj. *arrogans*; see HAUGHTY.

disease, n. *morbis*; to suffer from —, *negrotare*. **diseased**, adj. *aeger, negrotus*.

disembark, I. v.tr. *exponere*; — soldiers, *copias (e classe, navibus) exponere*. II. intr. *exponi (e nave) egredi*. **disembarkation**, n. *egressus, -ûs*.

disembarrass, v.tr. *alqm alqd re expedire, liberare, exonerare*.

disembodied, adj. *corporis sui expers*.

disenchant, v.tr. 1, *lit. alqm liberare* (allowing context to define from what); 2, *fig. alcjs animum convertere, or mutare*.

disengage, v.tr. *solvere, liberare*. **disengaged**, adj. *otiosus, vacuus*.

disentangle, v.tr. *expedire, explicare*.

disfavour, n. *odium, ira*; to fall into —, *alcj in odium venire*.

disfigure, v.tr. *deformare*.

disfranchise, v.tr. *civitatem alcj adimere, alqm suffragio privare*. **disfranchisement**, n. by verb (e.g. he suffered —, *suffragio privatus est*).

disgorge, v.tr. 1, *(e)romere, (e)ficere*; 2, = give up, *reddere*.

disgrace, I. n. 1, = shame, *turpitudô, infamia, dedecus, -ôris*, n., *ignominia*; mark of —,

nota; 2, = shameful act, *dedecus, probum, flagitium, opprobrium*. II. v.tr. *dedecorare, polluere*, *alcj dedecori esse, dedecus inurere*. **disgraceful**, adj. *turpis, foedus, inhonestus, flagitiosus, probrosus, infamis*. Adv. *turpiter, foede, inhoneste, flagitiose*.

disguise, I. n. 1, in dress, *vestis mutata*; = mask, *persona, larva*; 2, = appearance, *species, simulacrum, imago, simulatio, persona*. II. v.tr. 1, *alqm aliend veste occultare, vestum mutare*; 2, *fig. alqd (dis)simulare, occultare*.

disgust, n. *fastidium, tædium, satietas* (from fulness), *nausea* (from a foul stomach). **disgusting**, adj. *leter, molestus* (= trouble some), *gravis, horribilis*. Adv. *letere, moleste, graviter*.

dish, I. n. *patina, patella, lantz, scutula*. II. v.tr. — up, *apponere*.

dishearten, v.tr. *animum alcjs frangere, spem alcj eripere*.

dishonest, adj. *malus, improbus, inhonestus, male moratus, fallax, fraudulentus*. Adv. *male, improbe, fallaciter, fraudulenter*. **dishonesty**, n. *improbitas, mores pravi or corrupti, fraus*.

dishonour, I. v.tr. *dedecorare, dedecore afficere, polluere*. II. n. *ignominia*; see DISGRACE.

disinclination, n. *declinatio rei* (opp. *appetitio*), *fuga, animus alienus or aversus*. **disinclined**, adj. *ab alqd re alienus, alienatus, aversus*.

disingenuous, adj. see DISHONEST.

disinherit, v.tr. *exheredare, exheredem facere, hereditate excludere*.

disinter, v.tr. *effodere, eruere*.

disinterested, adj. *suæ utilitatis immemor*. Adv. *gratuito, liberaliter*. **disinterestedness**, n. *liberalitas, abstinencia*.

disjoin, v.tr. *disjungere, sejungere*.

disjoint, v.tr. = cut up, *scindere, (dis)secare, concidere, membratim caedere*. **disjointed**, adj. *interruptus, haud continuus, haud bene compositus*. Adv. *incompositus*.

disk, n. *discus, orbis*, m.

dislike, v.tr. *improbare, aversari, fastidire*.

dislocate, v.tr. *luxare* (only in past part.). **dislocation**, n. by verb.

dislodge, v.tr. *(de)pellere, expellere, propellere*.

disloyal, adj. *perfidus, infidelis*. Adv. *perfidè*. **disloyalty**, n. *perfidia, infidelitas*; to show —, *perfidè agere*.

dismal, adj. *maestus, luctuosus, tristis, miser*. Adv. *maeste, luctuose, misere*.

dismantle, v.tr. *alqd nudare, retegere*; — fortifications, *diruere*.

dismast, v.tr. *malo or malis privare*.

dismay, I. n. *terror*. II. v.tr. *terrere alqm*; see FRIGHTEN.

dismember, v.tr. see DISJOINT.

dismiss, v.tr. *(di)mittere, missum facere alqm*; see DISCHARGE. **dismissal**, n. *(di)missio*, (to vote for —, e.g. *senatus Caelium ab republicâ removendum censuit*); of soldiers, *dimissio militum, exauctoratio*; see DISCHARGE.

dismount, v.intr. *descendere, desilire ex equo or equis*.

disobey, v.tr. *alcj non parere or obediare, alcj dicto audientem non esse*. **disobedient**, adj. *non parens, dicto non audiens, minus obediens*. Adv. *non obedienter*. **disobedience**, n. *contumacia*.

disoblige, v.tr. *alcj morem non gerere*.

disorder, I. n. 1, *confusio*; 2. = — of the mind, *animi commotio, perturbatio*; 3. = moral —, *licentia*; 4. = disease, *morbus*. II. v. tr. (con)turbare, perturbare, miscere, confundere. **disordered**, adj. 1, of body, *aeger*; 2, of mind, *alienatus*. **disorderly**, adj. 1, = confused, *confusus*, (con)turbatus, perplexus, incompotitus, inordinatus; 2, = of conduct, *effrenatus, dissolutus, pravus, corruptus*.

disorganize, v. tr. (dis)solvère, resolvère. **disorganization**, n. dissolutio.

disown, v. tr. — a person's authority, *de tractare alqjs imperium*; — as a judge, *alqm judicem recusare*; — a debt, *insistari debitum*.

disparage, v. tr. extenuare, elevare, parvi facere, alci obtractare. **disparagement**, n. obtractatio. **disparaging**, adj. *envidiosus*.

disparity, n. dissimilitudo, diversitas, differentia.

dispassionate, adj. placidus, placatus, tranquillus. Adv. *placide, placate, tranquille*.

dispatch, v. tr. see **DESPATCH**.

dispel, v. tr. discutere (= to shake off), dissipare (e.g. *ordines pugnantium*), (de)pellere, dispellere, (dis)solvère, resolvère; — fear, metum alci depellere.

dispense, v. tr. 1, = distribute, distribuere, dividere; 2, — with, (di)mittere (= get rid of), alqd re carere (= be without). **dispensation**, n. *venia* (= pardon).

disperse, I. v. tr. (dis)icere, dissipare, dispergere, (dis)pellere, fugare (= put to flight). II. v. intr. se dispergere, dispergi, diabi, discurrere, diffugere, effundi. **dispersion**, n. *diast-pakto, fuga*.

dispirit, v. tr. animum alqjs affigere or frangere or infringere.

displace, v. tr. loco suo movere, transferre.

display, I. v. tr. 1, in conspectum dare, prae se ferre, proponere, vendicare, ostendere, exhibere; 2, = do, agere, facere; — oneself, (se) prestare, se gerere, or praebere. II. n. ostentatio, venditatio.

displease, v. tr. alci displicere, alqd habere offensivum; be displeased with, alci trahi. **displeasure**, n. offensio, tris, indignatio; without —, aequo animo.

dispose, v. tr. 1, = settle, statuere, constituere; 2, — of, vendere, see **SELL**; finire, see **FINISH**; alqd re uti, see **EMPLOY**; alqm interficere, see **KILL**. **disposal**, n. institutio, ordinatio, arbitrium, potestas; to be at the — of anyone, penes alqm or ex alqjs arbitrio esse. **disposed**, adj. erga alqm animatus, ad alqd inclinatus, ad or in alqd propensus, ad alqd proclivis (usu. in bad sense). **disposition**, n. 1, see **DISPOSAL**; 2, = character, indoles, ingenium, mores, um; 3, = frame of mind, voluntas, animi inclinatio, proclivitas.

dispossess, v. tr. de possessione dimovere et de(j)icere, possessione depellere, deturbare.

disproportion, n. inaequalitas, dissimilitudo. **disproportionate**, adj. inaequalis, non aequalis, justo or solito major, impar. Adv. *dissimiliter, justo or solito majus*.

disprove, v. tr. refellere, redarguere. **disproof**, n. responsio (= reply), refutatio.

dispute, I. v. tr. 1, verbis contendere, concertare, disputare, disceptare; — about, alqd in controversiam vocare or adducere; 2, = quarrel, cum alqo rixari. II. n. 1, disputatio, contentio, controversia, concertatio, disceptatio; 2, rixa.

disqualify, v. tr. I, legal t.t. = make an

exception of, excipere; 2, = hinder, alqm impedire or prohibere ne or quominus, alci obesse.

disquiet, n. inquires, -etis, f., animi motus, -us, (animi) perturbatio. **disquieted**, adj. inquietus, anxius, sollicitus.

disquisition, n. tractatio, oratio (= speech), scriptum (= a writing).

disregard, I. n. 1, = neglect, negligentia; 2, = disrespect, contemptio; to hold in —, male de alqo opinari. II. v. tr. parvi, minimi facere. **disregardful**, adj. alqjs rei negligens, inmemor.

disrespect, n. contemptio, despectus; comb. contemptio et despectus; see **DISREGARD**. **disrespectful**, adj. arrogans, insolens.

dissatisfy, v. tr. alci displicere. **dissatisfied**, adj. tristis, or by alqd aegre ferre. **dissatisfaction**, n. molestia, taedium, indignatio, ira.

dissect, v. tr. (dis)secare, **dissection**, n. anatomia or anatomice (late).

dissemble, v. tr. (dis)simulare. **dissembler**, n. rei simulator ac dissimulatur.

disseminate, v. tr. spargere, dispergere, jacere, differe, serere. **dissemination**, n. use verb or rumor (e.g. the — of a report was great, rumor percrebuit).

dissension, n. discordia; see **DISCORD**.

dissent, I. v. intr. ab alqo dissentire. II. n. dissensio. **dissentient**, or **dissenter**, qui ab alqo dissentit.

disservice, n. detrimentum, injuria.

dissever, v. tr. sejungere, secernere, segregare.

dissimilar, adj. dissimilis, diversus, diversus generis. **dissimilitude**, n. dissimilitudo. **dissimulation**, n. dissimulatio; see **DISSEMBLE**.

dissipate, v. tr. dissipare; see **DISPERSE**. **dissipated**, adj. effusus, pravus, dissolutus, luxuriosus, ad luxuriam effusus, libidinosus. **dissipation**, n. luxuria, licentia, pravitas.

dissolve, v. tr. 1, = melt, liquefacere, liquari, (dis)solvère, (re)solvère, diolvere; 2, = break up, (dis)solvère, di(s)jungere. **dissolute**, see **DISSIPATED**. **dissolution**, I, liquefactio; 2, dissolutio, dissipatio. **dissoluteness**, n. mores dissoluti, pravi, etc.

dissonant, adj. adsonus. **dissonance**, n. vox adsona.

dissuade, v. tr. dissuadere alqd or de alqjs re, dehortari alqm ab alqd re, deterrere alqm ab alqd re, or with ne, quin, quominus. **dissuasion**, n. dissuasio.

dissyllable, n. dissyllabus.

distaff, n. colus, f.

distance, I. n. 1, of space, spatium, distantia, intervallum, longinquitas; at a long —, longo spatio or intervallo interjecto; 2, of time, spatium, intervallum; 3, fig. of manner, superbia (= pride). II. v. tr. alqm superare; see **SPARE**. **distant**, adj. 1, remotus, longinquus; to be —, distare, abesse ab; to be far —, distare longo intervallo or procul disjunctum esse ab; he is far —, longe adest; 2, praeteritus; 3, = proud, superbus. Adv. *procul, superbe*.

distaste, n. animus alienus, stomachus, taedium. **distasteful**, adj. molestus, injucundus, ingratus. Adv. *moleste, injucunde, ingrate*.

distemper, n. see **DISEASE**.

distend, v. tr. referre (= stuff full). **distention**, n. distentio, or by verb (e.g. stomachus referitur).

distil, I. v. tr. 1, = make by distillation,

(de)coquere; 2, = pour ont by drops, stillare. **II.** v.intr. stillare. **distillation**, n. by verb. **distiller**, n. qui alqd (de)coquit.

distinct, adj. 1, = separate, distinctus, separatus, dis(junctus); 2, = clear, distinctus, clarus, perspicuus. Adv. separatim, distincte, clare, perspicue. **distinction**, n. 1, = act of distinguishing, distinctio; to draw a — between two things, aliud — aliud esse velle; see DIFFERENCE; 2, = rank, etc., honor, dignitas; man of —, vir illustris or clarus; a mark of —, insigne. **distinctive**, adj. proprius. Adv. proprie. **distinctiveness**, n. perspicuitas. **distinguish**, v.tr. 1, see DISCERN; — between, (inter) alqs res dis(judicare); 2, = honour, alqm (alqd re) ornare; — oneself, gloriam adipisci. **distinguished**, adj. insignis, clarus, nobilis, eximius; s — man, vir omnibus rebus ornatus or praececellens.

distort, v.tr. 1, detorquere, distorquere (e.g. oculos); 2, in pejus detorquere, vertere.

distract, v.tr. 1, = turn the attention, alqm (in plura studia, etc.) distrahere, distingere; 2, in a bad sense, alqm (con)turbare, perturbare. **distracted**, adj. (con)turbatus, perturbatus, mente turbata. Adv. raptim alque turbate, or by adj. amens. **distract**, n. 1, = interruption, impedimentum; 2, = want of attention, animi conturbatio, incuria (= carelessness), negligentia.

distrain, v.tr. in possessionem rerum debitoris mitti (Jct.), bona alqs rerum distrahere (Jct.), bona vendere. **distrain**, n. bonorum venditio (Jct.).

distress, I. v.tr. angere, vexare, urere, (dis)cruciare. **II.** n. 1, anxietas, timor, nimia cura; 2, = poverty, res angustiae, angustiae; 3, = danger, periculum; to be in —, laborare, in periculo versari; 4, = DISTRAINT. **distressed**, adj. anxius, sollicitus; — in mind, anxius animo; — circumstances, res afflictiae or angustiae. **distressing**, adj. gravis, acerbus. Adv. graviter, acerbè.

distribute, v.tr. distribuere, meliri, partiri, dispartire, dividere, (e)largiri, dispendere (= place here and there), assignare, describere. **distribution**, n. partitio, distributio, assignatio (of land), descriptio, largitio.

district, n. ager, regio, terra.

distrust, n. diffidentia (— in, alqs rei), parva fides, suspicio. **distrustful**, adj. suspiciosus, diffidens, diffusus. Adv. diffidenter, suspiciose.

disturb, v.tr. (con)turbare, perturbare. **disturbance**, n. turbatio, tumultus, -us, motus, disturbare, n. turbator.

disunion, n. dissensio, discidium, discordia; — in the State, civiles dissensiones; to excite —, commovere. **disunite**, v.tr. sejungere, secernere, disjungere, dissociare.

disuse, v.tr. deducere alqm alqd; — yourself to, descendere alqd, consuetudinem rei minuere.

ditch, n. fossa, incile. **ditcher**, n. fossor.

dithyrambic, adj. dithyrambicus.

ditty, n. carmen, cantus, -us.

diurnal, adj. cotidianus (quot.), diurnus.

dive, v.intr. 1, urinari, se (de)mergere, (de)mergi, submergi; — under, alqd re or in alqd or in alqd re or sub alqd; 2, — into, = examine, alqd explorare, investigare, cognoscere; = read in parts, librum strictim attingere. **diver**, n. urinator.

diverge, v.intr. 1, lit. discedere, digredi; of roads, in diversas partes ferre; 2, fig. ab alqo

discrepare, dissentire; see DIFFER. **divergence**, n. 1, declinatio; 2, dissensio.

diverse, adj. diversus, dispar impar, dissimilis. Adv. diverse, dissimiliter. **diversion**, n. 1, derivatio; 2, avocatio; 3, delectatio, oblectatio, volupias, oblectamentum. **diversify**, v.tr. variare, distinguere. **diversity**, n. diversitas, discrepantia, dissensio. **divert**, v.tr. 1, a river, avertere, derivare; 2, = lead aside, avocare, sevocare, distinere, dulcificare, flectere; 3, = to amuse, delectare, oblectare. **divert** ng, adj. juvenialis, jocosus.

divest, v.tr. alqm exuere, alqm alqd re nudare, detegere.

divide, I. v.tr. dividere, partiri, dispartire, dispartiri, distribuere, describere. **II.** v.intr. 1, dividi, discedere; 2, of opinion, in contrarias sententias distrahi; 3, = vote, in sententiam alqs discedere. **dividend**, n. = interest, usura, foenus, -oris, n. **division**, n. 1, partitio, divisio; 2, = a large part of an army, legio; 3, = a part, pars, portio. **divisible**, adj. quod dividi potest.

divine, I. adj. 1, divinus, celestis; by — inspiration, divinitus; to honour as —, alqm divino honore colere, alci divinos honores habere; 2, fig. praestans, eximius, pulcherrimus. Adv. divine, divinitus, eximie, pulcherrime. **II.** n. sacerdos, *clericus. **III.** v.tr. 1, lit. divinare, praesagire, praedicere, vaticinari, (h)ariolari; 2, fig. praecipere, praesentire, conjecturam consequi, conjectare. **divination**, n. 1, divinatio, vaticinatio, auguratio (= — by birds); the substance or result of —, vaticinium, oraculum; to tell by —, divinare (= to divine), vaticinari (= to prophesy), (h)ariolari (= to tell fortunes), futura divinare; 2, = conjecture, conjectura. **diviner**, n. vaticinator, vates, (h)ariolus. **divinity**, n. divinitas, natura divina, vis divina.

divorce, I. n. divortium, discidium (= separation), diffarreatio (= eating apart, opp. confarreatio), repudium (= putting away). **II.** v.tr. as the act of the man, divortium facere cum uxore, repudium remittere uxori, uxorem repudiare; claves uxori adimere; the woman was said divortium facere cum marito, repudiare virum, discedere a viro.

divulge, v.tr. * (di)vulgare, in medium ferre, declarare, aperire.

dizzy, adj. vertiginosus; a — height, immensa altitudo. **dizziness**, n. vertigo.

do, v.tr. facere (I fall at thy feet and beg, which I cannot — without the greatest pain, simplex te rogo, quod sine summo dolore facere non possum), agere, gerere, administrare; to — too much, modum excedere in re; I — not know what I shall —, quid agam or faciam, nescio; what have you to — here? quid tibi hic negotii est? to be done for, de re actum esse; to — again, reficere, redintegrare, repetere, iterare; — away, with, sec. **ABOLISH**, KILL. **doer**, n. auctor.

docile, adj. docilis. Adv. dociliter. **docility**, n. docilitas.

dock, I. n. navale, or navalia, -ium. **II.** v.tr. = cut short, praedicere.

doctor, I. n. medicus. **II.** v.tr. alci mederi, alqm curare.

doctrine, n. = instruction; doctrina, institutio, praeceptum. **doctrinal**, adj. quod ad doctrinam pertinet.

document, n. lit(terae, tabulae.

dodge, I. v.tr. alqm huc illuc trahere, circumvenire, illudere. **II.** n. = trick, dolus.

doe, n. dama femina.

doff, v. tr. *exuere*.

dog, I. n. *canis*; a young —, *catulus*; of a —, *caninus*; to go to the —, *pessum ire*, *corrumpi*; go to the —, *ad malam crucem*. II. v. tr. *indagare*, *investigare*. **dogged**, adj. I. (= sullen), *morosus*, *acerbus*; 2, (= determined), *constans*, *perseverans*. Adv. *morose*, *acerbe*, *constanter*, *perseveranter*. **doggedness**, n. *morositas*; *perseverantia*.

doggerel, n. *versus inculti*.

dogma, n. *dogma*, *placitum*, *scitum*, *praeceptum*, *institutum*, *sententia*, *iudicium*; it is a — of the Stoics that all sins are alike, *placet Stoicis omnia peccata esse paria*. **dogmatical**, adj. I. theol. f. t. * *dogmaticus*; 2, = assertive, (con)fident. Adv. * *dogmatice*, (con)fidenter.

doings, n. see *ACTION*.

dole, I. n. *stipes*, see *ALMS*. II. v. tr. *demitri*, *dividere*, *distribuere*. **doleful**, adj. *tristis*, *maestus*. Adv. *maeste*. **dolefulness**, n. *tristitia*, *maeror*.

doll, n. *pupa* (Pers.).

dollar, n. * *thalēus*.

dolphin, n. *delphinus*.

dolt, n. *stipes*, *-itis*, m., *caudex* (codex), *homo rusticus*, *baro*. **doltish**, adj. *rusticus*, *stultus*; — conduct, *rusticitas*. Adv. *rustice*, *stulte*.

domain, n. *ager publicus*, *possessio*.

dome, n. *tholus* (= *cupola*).

domestic, I. adj. I. *domesticus*, *familiaris*, *privatus*; 2, opp. to foreign, *inestinus*, *domestici*. II. n. *servus*, *minister*, *serva*, *ministra*. **domesticate**, v. tr. see *TAME*.

dominion, n. I. *potestas* (= civil authority), *jus*, *juris*, n. (= legal authority), *imperium* (= supreme power), *dicto*, *principatus*, *-us*, *regnum*, *dominatio*, *dominatus*, *-us* (= lordship), *tyrannis*, *-idis*, f. (*tyrannia*, = usurped dominion in a free state); 2, = realm, *regnum*. **dominate**, v. tr. *dominari*; — over, in alqos. **dominant**, adj. *summus*, *maximus*, *praeclarus* (= chief). **domination**, n. *dominatio*; see *DOMINION*. **domineering**, adj. *imperiosus*, *superbus*. **domineer**, v. intr. *ex arbitrio imperare*.

donation, n. *donum*; see *GIFT*.

doom, I. n. I. = fate, *fatum*, *sors*; 2, = judgment, *iudicis sententia*, *iudicium*. II. v. tr. *damnare*; see *CONDEMN*, *DESTINE*. **doomsday**, n. *extremum iudicium*.

door, n. *ostium*, *janua*, *fores*, *-um*, f., *valvae* = folding-doors, *limen* (= threshold); to bolt the — *ostio pessulum obdere*; to open a — to wickedness, *patefacere alicui fenestram ad nequitiam*. **doorpost**, n. *postis*; m. *doorkeeper*, n. *janitor*, *janitrix*, f.

dormant, adj. *mortuus*; to be —, *jacere*.

dormitory, n. *cubiculum*.

dormouse, n. *glis*, *gliris*, m.

dose, I. n. *potio*; to take a —, *medicamentum sumere* or *accipere*. II. v. tr. *alicui medicamentum dare*.

dot, I. n. *punctum*. II. v. tr. *pungere*.

dote, v. intr. *delirare*; — on, *perditte amare*. **dotage**, n. *senectus*, *-utis*, f. **dotard**, n. *senex*, fixing sense by context (e.g. *stultus*).

double, I. adj. I. *duplex* (= twofold), *duplus* (in gen.), *geminus*, *geminatus* (= twins, double in nature), *bi-partitus* (= having two parts), *anceps* (= two-headed, doubtful); 2, see *TREACHEROUS*. II. v. tr. I. *duplicare*; 2, = sail round, *alqd flectere*, *circumvehi*; 3, =

turn, *se flectere*. Adv. *bis*, *duplitter*, *persefide*, *perfidiose*. **double-dyed**, adj. I. lit. *bis tinctus*; 2, fig. use superl. (e.g. a — villain, *homo sceleratissimus*). **double-faced**, adj. see *DISCEITFUL*. **double mind**, n. *ambiguum ingenium*. **double sense**, n. *ambiguitas*; of —, *anceps*, *ambiguus*, *dubius*. **double-tongued**, adj. *bilinguis* (lit. and fig.). **doublet**, n. *tunica*.

doubt, I. n. *dubitatio* (*quin, ne, num, quidnam*), *scrupulus*, *difficultas*, *dubium*, (usu. after a prep., e.g. in *dubium vocare*); without —, *sine dubio*, *haud dubie*, *certe*, *non dubito quin* (with subj.); to be in —, *dubium esse*, *dubitare*. II. v. intr. *dubitare*, *dubium esse*, *in dubio esse* (to be doubtful), *animo* or *animi pendere*; I — whether, *dubito num*; I — not that, *non dubito quin*. **doubtful**, adj. I. = doubting, *dubius*, *incertus*; 2, = open to doubt, *anceps*, *ambiguus*, *dubius*, *incertus*. Adv. *dubie*, *dubitanter*, *ambigue*. **doubtless**, adj. *sine dubio*.

dough, n. *farina*.

doughty, adj. *fortis*.

dove, n. *columba*, f. *columbus*, m. *palumbes*, *-is*, m. and f. **dove-cot**, n. *columbarium*, *turris*. **dovetail**, I. n. *securicula*, *subscus*, *-idis*, f. II. v. tr. *securicula compingere*.

dower, n. *dos*, *dōtis*, f. **dowerless**, adj. *indotatus*.

down, I. prep. *de*, with abl.; — the stream, *secundo flumine*. II. n. = grassy hill, *campus paul(l)o editus*. **downcast**, adj. *tristis*, *maestus*. **downfall**, n. (*ocycasus*, *-is*, *interitus*); *-is*, *exitium*, *ruina*. **downpour**, n. *imber*, *-bris*, m. **downright**, I. adj. I. = altogether, *totus*, or *summus* (e.g. he is a — cheat, *totus a fraude factus est*; it is — folly, *summæ stultitiæ est*); 2, = straightforward, *simplex*. II. adv. *plane*, *prorsus*, *omnino*, *simpliciter*. **downwards**, adv. *desuper* (= from above), *deorsum*; in compounds by *de*; to go —, *descendere*; to bring —, *deferre*, *deducere*.

down, n. = plumage, *plumæ*; on a plant, the chin, etc., *lanugo*. **downy**, adj. *plumens*, *plumosus*.

doze, v. intr. *semisomnum esse*; dozing, *semisomnus*.

dozen, *duodecim*.

drab, adj. *ravus*; see *BROWN*.

drag, I. v. tr. *trahere*, *ducere*, *vehere*; — out, *educere*; see *DRAW* and *PROTRACT*. II. n. *suflamen*.

dragon, n. *draco*, *serpens*; *anguis* (the constellation).

dragon, I. n. *equus*, *-iste*, m. II. v. tr. *dominari*.

drain, I. n. *fossa*, *incile*, *eloaca*, *collictas* (col-ligatas, in fields, on roofs, etc.). II. v. tr. *siccare*.

drake, n. *anas mas*; see *DUCK*.

dram, n. I. = a weight, *drachma*; 2, = — of liquor, *haustus*, *-us*.

drama, n. *fabula*, *drama*, *-atis*, n. (late). **dramatic**, adj. *scenicus*; the — art, *ars scaenica*. **dramatize**, v. tr. *ad scaenam componere* (Quint.).

draper, n. *qui pannos vendit*. **drapery**, n. I (as a business), *pannorum mercatura*; 2 (as hangings), *tapele*; 3, = clothes, *vestitus*, *-us*.

draught, n. I. = a drink, *haustus*, *-us*; 2, of air, *spiritus*, *-us*.

draw, I. v. tr. *trahere*; — a sword, *gladium e vagina educere* (opp. *in vaginam recondere*),

gladium stringere; with sword —n, **gladio stricto**; — a carriage, **currum vehere**, **ducere**; — out, **ex alio loco educere**, ab or **ex alio loco ducere** (troops); — water; **ex puteo aquam trahere**; — wine, etc., **ex dolio promere**, **defundere**; — a line, **ducere lineam**; = to portray, **delineare**, **designare**, **describere** (always with an object, e.g. **delineare imagines**), **depingere**; = to excite, **movere** (e.g. **rimor**, laughter, etc.); — a conclusion, **alqd concludere**; — a bill, **syngrapham conscribere**; — a lot, **sortem ducere**; — curtains, **velis alqd obdendere**; — aside, **alqm sevocare**; — down, **1. deducere**, **elicere**; **2. = INCUR**; — on, = entice, **pellere**; — over, in **sententiam perducere**; — tight, **a(d)stringere**; — up, **scribere**. **II. v.intr.** — on or near, **accedere** = APPROACH; — back, **recedere**, **se recipere**. **draw-bridge**, n. use **pons**, m. **drawer**, n. **1** (of water), **aquarius**; **2**, = chest of drawers, **armarium**; **3**, = sketcher, **pictor**. **drawing**, n. **pictura**, **imago**. **drawing-room**, n. **atrium**.

drawl, v.intr. in **dicendo** **lentum esse**.

dray, n. **carrus**, -us, **carrum**, **vehiculũm**, **plaustrum**.

dread, n. see **FEAR**.

dream, I. n. **somnium**, **species per somnum oblata** or in **quiete visa**, **visus**, -us, **nocturnus**; in a —, per **somnum**; someone appeared to me in a —, **imago alcijs in somno mihi venit**. **II. v.intr.** **somniare**, **dormitare** (= to sleep away time); — of, **videre alqd in somnis** or per **somnum**, or per **quietem**. **dreamy**, adj. **somniculosus**.

dreary, adj. **tristis**, **miser**, **miserabilis**, **luctuosus**, **maestus**. Adv. **misere**, **miserabiliter**, **maeste**. **dreariness**, n. **tristitia**, **maestitia**.

dreys, n. **1. faex**; **2. fig.** the — of the population, **faex populi**, **sordes**, -is, et **faex urbis**, **infama plebs**; — of the state, **sentina reipublicae**.

drench, v.tr. **1. = to give to drink**, **alci potum praebere**; **2. = to cover with water**, **irrigare**, **maefacere**.

dress, I. n. **vestis**, **vestitus**, -us, **cultus**, -us, **ornatus**, -us, comb. **vestis** **alque ornatus**; to adopt the — of the Romans, **Romano habitu uti**. **II. v.tr. 1.** **vestire**, **veste tegere**, **veste induere alqm**, **vestem induere alci**, **veste alqm amictire**; **2.** = prepare food, (com)parare. **III. v.intr.** **vestiri**, **amiciri alqd re**. **ressed**, adj. **indutus**; — in black, **sordidatus**; — white, **albus**. **dressing-gown**, n. **vestis**. **dressing-room**, n. **cubiculum**. **dressing-table**, n. **mansa**.

dresser, n. **1. = table**, **mensa**; **2. = of wool**, **lanarius**; of plants, etc., **cultor**. **dressing**, n. med. t.t. **fomentum**, **cataplasma** (Plin.); (= the whole treatment) **curatio**.

drift, I. v.intr. **(de)ferri**, **†fluare**. **II. n.** = tendency or aim, **consilium**, **ratio**, **propositum**, **ad quod spectat mens** or **animus**; what is the —? **quo spectat oratio**? what is your —? **quid vis**?

drill, I. v.tr. **1. = to bore**, **perforare**, **terebare**; **2. = to exercise**, **exercere** (e.g. **milites**), **milites omni disciplina militari erudire**. **II. n. 1.** **terebra**; **2.** **exercitatio**.

drink, I. n. **1. = a drinking**, **potio**; **2. = a draught**, **potio**, **potus**, -us. **II. v.tr.** **bibere**, **potare**, **haurire** (=drink up), **sorbere** (=suck in); — too much, **vino se obnuere**; — in, **bibere**; — to, **alci alqd** or **solutem propinare**, **drinkere**, n. **potor**, **potator** (=habitual —), **combibo**, **compotor** (=a cup-companion). **drinking**, n. **potio**; in the act of —, **inter bibendum**; to be addicted to —, **vino indulgere**, **deditum esse**. **drinking-bout**, n. **comissatio**.

drip, v.intr. **stillare**.

drive, I. v.tr. **agere**, **pellere** (= — by force); to — forward, **propellere** (e.g. **navem**); — from, **abigere** ab or **ex alqd re**, **exigere** (e) **re** (e.g. **domo**, e) **civitate**, **hostem e campo**), **(ex)pellere alqm** (de) **re** (domo, ex urbe, a patria), **depellere alqm re** or **de re** (urbe, ex urbe, de provincia), **(dis)icere alqm** (de) **re** (de fundo), **exturbare ex re**; — hither and thither, **agitare** (**fluctibus agitari**); necessity —s, **necessitas urget** or **cogit alqm ut alqd faciat**; — too far, **modum excedere in re**. **II. v.intr. 1.** (in) **curru vehi**; **2.** — at, **alqd petere**; **3.** of the rain, in **alqm ferri**. **III. n. 1.** **gestatio**; to take a —, **curru vehi**; **2.** = the approach to a house, **aditus**, -us. **driver**, n. = of a carriage, **raedarius**, **auriga**; of animals, **agitor**; a donkey —, **asinarius**.

drivel, I. v.intr. **1.** lit. **salivare**, **salivam fluere pati**; **2.** fig. **ineptire**, **nugari**. **II. n. 1.** **saliva**; **2.** **nugae**, **ineptiae**.

drizzle, v.intr. **leniter pluere**; it —s, **rorat**.

droll, adj. **lepidus**, **jocularis**, **ridiculus**. Adv. **lepidè**, **ridiculè**. **drollery**, n. **lepar** (lepos), **ludus**, **jocus**, **nugae**, **tricae**, **ineptiae**.

dromedary, n. (camelus) **dromas**, -adis, m.

drone, n. **fucus**. **droning**, n. **bombus**.

droop, I. v.tr. **demittere**, **†inclinare**. **II. v.intr. 1.** lit. **demitti**; **2.** = fade, **languere**, **languescere**, **flaccescere**; **3.** = fail, **animo concidere**, **affigi**.

drop, I. n. **gutta**, **stilla**; not a —, **ne minimum quidem**. **II. v.intr. 1.** **lippire** (= — from the eyes), **(de)stillare de re**; — with, **stillare re** (e.g. **sanguine**), **madefactum esse re**; **2.** see **FALL**. **III. v.tr. 1.** = let fall, **alqd de(j)icere**, (manu) **emittere**, **demittere**; **2.** = cease, **alqd omittere**, **dimittere**.

dropsy, n. **aqua intercus**, -utis, **hydrops**. **dropsical**, adj. **hydropicus**.

dress, n. **1.** = slag, **scoria**; **2.** = rust, **robigio**, **aerugo** (= — of copper), **ferrugo** (= — of iron); **3.** fig. **faex**, **sentina**.

drought, n. **caelum siccum**, **siccitas**, **siccitates**, -um.

drove, n. **grex**, **armenta**, -orum. **drover**, n. **pecuarius**, **armentarius**, **bulbulcus**.

drown, v.tr. **1.** (de)mergere in **aquam**, **sumergere** (esp. in pass. part. **summersus**), **aquã suffocare**; fig. **se in alqd ingurgitare**; **2.** = overspread, **inundare**; **3.** fig. by special verbs (e.g. — the memory of, **oblivisci** = forget).

drowsy, adj. **dormitans**, **somni plenus**, **somno gravis**, **ociscans** (= yawning). Adv. by adj. **drowsiness**, n. **somno affectum esse**.

drudge, I. n. **servus**, **verna**, m. and f. **II. v.intr.** **servire**. **drudgery**, n. **officium servile**.

drug, I. n. **medicamentum**; poisonous —, **venenum**. **II. v.tr. 1.** = administer drugs, **alci medicamentum praebere**, **dare**; **2.** put a — into, **medicamentum alci rei addere**, (cum) **alqd re miscere**. **druggist**, n. **medicamentarius** (Plin.).

drum, n. **tympanum**; to beat the —, **tympanum pulsare**.

drunk, adj. **ebrius**, **bene potus**, **temulentus**, **vino gravis**, **crapulae plenus**. **drunkenness**, n. **ebriositas**, **vinolentia**, **ebrietas**. **drunkard**, n. **ebriosus**, **vinolentus**.

dry, I. adj. **1.** **siccus**, **aridus** (= withered), **sitiens** (= thirsty), **†siticulosus**, **(ex)siccatus**, **torridus**; **2.** fig. **exilis**, **frigidus**, **jejunus**, **aridus**. Adv. **sicce**, **jejune**, **exiliter**, **frigide**. **II. v.tr.** (ex)sicare, arefacere, torrefacere; — tears, **abstergere lacrimas**. **III. v.intr.** **siccari**, **siccescere** (ex)arescere. **dryness**, n. **1.** **siccitas**, **ariditas**; **2.** **jejunitas**, **exilitas**. **dry-nurse**, n. **assa**.

dual, adj. gram. t.t. *dualis numerus*.

dubious, see DOUBTFUL.

duck, **I.** n. *anas*, -*ātis*, f.; as term of endearment, *deliciae, corculum*; to play —s and drakes with, *alqd pessum dare*. **II.** v.tr. 1, under water, *alqd (sub)mergere, demergere in aquam*; 2, the head, *caput demittere*. **III.** v.intr. 1, se (sub)mergere, (sub)mergi; 2, caput demittere. **ducking**, n. to get a —, *madidum esse, madereri*.

ductile, adj. 1, *ductilis* (Plin.), *flexibilis*; 2, fig. obsequens, facilis. **ductility**, n. 1, by adj.; 2, *habilitas, facilitas*.

dudgeon, n. ira; in —, *iratus*.

due, **I.** adj. 1, = owed, *debitus*; to be —, *debēri*; to pay money before it is —, *pecuniam representare*; 2, = fit, ad alqm idoneus, congruens, alqd dignus, alci *debitus*. **II.** n. 1, *debitum*; 2, = tax, *vectigal*; harbour —, *portorium*.

duel, n. certamen.

duet, n. *versus alter*

duke, n. "duz.

duloimer, n. *sambuca*.

dull, **I.** v.tr. 1, = blunt, *hebetare*; obscure (anything bright); 2, = astound, (ob)stupefacere, *obtundere*. **II.** adj. 1, lit. *hebes*; 2, fig. obtusus, (ob)stupefactus, *hebes*; 3, = sluggish, stupid, tardus, iners, *frigidus*; 4, = uninteresting, aridus, *jejunus*. Adv. *tarde, frigide; jejune, aride*. **dulness**, n. 1, = — of mind, obtusior animi acies or vigor, *mens tarda, imbecillitas ingenii, ingenium hebes, ingenii tarditas, stupor*; 2, = sluggishness, inertia, *segnitia*; 3, of colour; see **PALENESS**.

dumb, adj. *mutus, elinguis* (lit. and fig.); to become —, *obmutescere* (lit. and fig.); to be —, i.e. silent, *tacere*. **dumbfounder**, v.tr. *obstupefacere*. **dumbness**, n. use adj. or verb (e.g. — seizes me, *obmutesco*).

dun, **I.** adj. *fuscus, subfuscus*. **II.** v.tr. *alqm alqd flagitare, alqd ab alqo exposcere*. **III.** n. *flagitator*.

dunce, n. *stipes, -itis, m., truncus*.

duns, n. *stercus, -ōris, n., fæmus*. **dunghill**, n. *stergulinium, fæmetum* (Plin.).

dungeon, n. *carcer, -ēris, m.*

dupe, **I.** n. *homo credulus, fatuus, ludibrium*. **II.** v.tr. *alqm ludibrio habere*; see **DECEIVE**.

duplicate, n. *alqd eodem exemplo*.

duplicity, n. *ambiguitas, fraus*; see **DECEIT**.

durable, adj. 1, *firmus, solidus, duraturus, stabilis*; 2, of time, *dururnus, longinquus, perpetuus*. Adv. *firme, solide, stabiliter, perpetuo*. **durability**, n. 1, *firmitas, stabilitas, perennitas*; 2, *dururnitas, longinquitas, perpetuitas*. **duration**, n. *temporis spatium*; long —, *dururnitas*; short —, *brevitas*. **during**, prep. per with accus. = throughout, in with abl. = time within which, inter with accus. (e.g. *inter cenam* = — dinner, or *inter cenandum*), abl. abs. (e.g. — the reign of Augustus, *Augusto imperatore*), dum with pres. indic., cum with indic. in primary, subj. in secondary tenses.

dusk, n. *crepusculum*; at —, *primo vespere*, jam obscurā luce; it grows —, *advesperascit*.

usky, adj. *fuscus*; see **DARK**.

dust, **I.** n. *pulvis, -ēris, m.*; to raise the —, *pulverem movere or excitare*; to lay the —, *p. sedare*; to throw — in the eyes, *verba alci dare*. **II.** v.tr. *alqd abstergere, detergere*. **duster** n. *penicillum* (or —us). **dustman**, n. *qui purgamenta tollit*. **dusty**, adj. *pulverulentus, pulveris plenus*.

duty, n. 1, *officium, debitum, pietas, religio*,

munus, -ēris, n., paries, -ium; it is the — of, *est alcijs*; it is my —, *meum est*; a sense of —, *pietas erga alqm or alqd, religio*; 2, = tax, *vectigal*. **dutiful**, **dutuous**, adj. *pius erga alqm, alci oboediens, dicto audiens*. Adv. *pie, oboedienter*. **dutifulness**, n. *pietas erga alqm, oboedientia*.

dwarf, **I.** n. *nanus* (Juv.), *pumilio*. **dwarfish**, adj. *pusillus*.

dwell, v.intr. 1, *habitare in loco*, (in)colere locum, *domicilium habere in loco*; 2, fig. — upon, *alqd longius prosequi*. **dwelling**, n. *domicilium, sedes, -is, f., habitatio, aedes, -is, f.*

dwindle, v.intr. (con)abescere, (de)minui, *extenuari, †rascere*.

dye, **I.** v.tr. *alqd re tingere*; *alqd re inficere*, imbuere, colorare, *inducere colorem alci rei*; — with blood, *cruentare, sanguine inficere*; — oneself with something, *se inficere alqd re* (e.g. with woad, vitro). **II.** n. color or verb; the blossom of the pomegranate is a —, *flos Punici mali tingendis vestibus idoneus*. **dyer**, n. *infector*.

dynasty, n. *domus regnatricis, imperium, regnum*.

dyspepsia, n. *cruditatis*. **dyspeptic**, adj. *crudus*.

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each, **I.** adj. *singuli, omnis, quisque* only after its noun, *utroque* (of two); on — side, *utrimque*; — other, *alii alios, or inter se*. **II.** pron. *quisque* after noun, *unusquisque, utroque* (of two), by distributive adjs. (e.g. *unicuique dina jugera* = two acres each); see **EVERY**.

eager, adj. 1, for anything, *alcijs rei cupidus, avidus, studiosus*; 2, = keen, acer, ardens, *fervidus*. Adv. *cupidè, avide, studiosè, acriter, fervide*. **eagerness**, n. 1, *cupiditas, cupido, aviditas, studium, appetentia*; 2, ardor, *impetus, -ūs, fervor, concitatio, aestus, -ūs*.

eagle, n. *aquila*; — eyed, *cut oculus acer*.

ear, n. 1, part of the body, *auris*; attentive —s, *aures applicatas*; to box a person's —s, *colaphum* (with the fist), *alapam* (with the palm) *alci ducere or impingere*; to pull the —s, *aures vellere*; to be over head and —s in debt, *aere alieno demersum esse*; 2, of corn, *spica, arista*. **earring**, n. *aurium insigne, inaures, -ium, f.*

earl, n. "comes.

early, **I.** adj. 1, *matutinus* (= in the morning), *maturus*; 2, of plants, etc., too —, *immaturus*, † *præcox, præmaturus*; from — youth, (*jam inde*) a puer, ab initio ætatis. **II.** Adv. *mane, primā luce, sub lucem, mature*.

earn, v.tr. 1, *merere and mereri*; — much money, *grandem pecuniam quaerere*; — by labour, *manu*; — your subsistence, *alqd re pecuniam sibi facere or colligere, quaestum quaerere*; 2, fig. (promerere, (promereri). **earnings**, n. *quaestus, -ūs, lucrum* (= gain); to make by bad means, *turpi quaestu victum parare or quaerere*.

earnest, adj. *gravis, serius* (usu. of things); to take in —, *rem in serium vertere*. Adv. *serio, ex animo, graviter*. **earnestness**, n. 1, = zeal, *studium, contentio, diligentia*; 2, = seriousness, *gravitas, severitas, diligentia*.

earth, **I.** n. 1, = soil, *terra, solum*; 2, = the globe, *terra, orbis terrarum, tellus, -ēris, f.* (mostly poet.). **II.** v.tr. = — up, *terram aggerare*. **earth-born**, adj. † *terrigena, terras*

filius. **earthen**, adj. *terrenus*. **earthenware**, n. *faecilia, -ium*. **earthly**, adj. *terrestis*; — life, *haec vita*; — goods, *res externae*; — happiness, *voluptas (humana)*; — minded, *a rebus divinis alienus*. **earthquake**, n. *terrae motus, -us*. **earthwork**, n. *agger, -aris*, m. **earth-worm**, n. *vermis*, m.

ease, I. n. 1, *tranquillitas, quietas, -etis, f., otium* (= leisure), *vita otiosa, pax*; to be at —, *quiescere*; to take your —, *requiescere, quieti se dare*; at —, *tranquillo animo*; 2, = readiness, *facilitas*. II. v.tr. *exonerare, laxare, (al)levare, sublevare, expedire*. **easiness**, n. *facilitas*, esp. of temper, for which also *indulgentia*; — of belief, *credulitas*. **easy**, adj. 1, *ad alqd faciendum or factu, facilis, nullius negotii, expeditus*; 2, = affluent, *dives*; — circumstances, *res secundae*; 3, = tranquil, *tranquillus, quietus, placidus*; 4, of temper, *facilis, indulgens*; 5, of manners, *simplex, comis*. Adv. in gen. *facile, nullo negotio*; = tranquilly, *tranquille, quiete, placide*; of temper, *facile, indulgent*; of manners, *simpliciter, comiter*.

east, n. *oriens, regio orientis* (as a district of the heavens), *orientis solis partes, -ium* (= the East). **eastward, eastern, easterly**, adj. *ad orientem vergens, in orientem spectans*; (as adverbs) *ad orientem versus, ad or in orientem, ad regionem orientis*; — nations, *Asiatici*; — land, *orientis terrae, or regiones*.

eat, I. v.tr. = to take food, *edere, manducare* (= to chew), *comedere* (= to eat up), *vesci alqd re* (= to eat up as nutriment), *vorare* (= to swallow, particularly to swallow unminged), *gustare* (= to taste); to — anyone out of house and home, *alqm sumptibus perdere*; to — away, *(e)rodere*. II. v.intr. to — well = taste, *gucunde sapere*. **eatable**, adj. *esculentus*. **eatables**, n. *cibus* (= food), *edibi* (= meats, that is, several kinds of food), *esca* (= prepared food); *victus, -us* (= living, victuals). **eating-house**, n. *popina*.

eaves, n. *suggrunda*. **eaves-dropper**, n. *qul alqd subanscullat*.

ebb, I. n. *aestils recessus, -us, or recessus, -us*; at —, *minuente aestu*; — and flood, *aestus maritimi accedentes et recedentes*. II. v.intr. *recedere*; — and flow, *affluere et remeare*.

ebony, n. *(h)ebenus, f. (or ebenum)*.

ebriety, n. *ebrietas, temulentia*; see DRUNK.

ebullition, n. 1, lit. use *effervescere*; 2, fig. *aestus, -us*; — of anger, *ira effervescit*.

eccentric, adj. *inauditus, inusitatus, novus, mirus, insolens*. **eccentricity**, n. *quod mirum est, etc.*

ecclesiastical, adj. * *ecclesiasticus*.

echo, I. n. *imago vocis*; to give an —, *voci respondere, vocem reddere, remittere*; a place which —es, *locus clamoribus repercutus*. II. v.intr. and tr. see "give an echo" above.

eclat, n. *laus, splendor, ostentatio*.

eclipse, I. n. *obscuratio, defectus (solis etc.)*. II. v.tr. 1, *obscurare*; to be eclipsed, *obscurari, deficere*; 2, fig. *alqm superare*; see EXCEL.

eclogue, n. *ecloga (late)*.

economy, n. 1, = house-management, *rei familiaris administratio, diligentia*; political —, *rei publicae administratio*; 2, = frugality, *parsimonia*; from —, *rei familiaris tuendae studio*.

economical, adj. *attentus ad rem, frugi, diligens, parcus*. Adv. *diligenter, parce*.

economist, n. 1, *qui rem suam bene administrat*; 2, = political —, *qui rei publicae opes investigat*.

ecstasy, n. 1, = elevation and abstraction of mind, *secessus, -us, mentis et animi a corpore, animus abstractus a corpore, mens sevocata a corpore, furor*; 2, = great delight, *summa voluptas*. **ecstatic**, adj. *mente incitatus, fanaticus, furens*. Adv. *per furorem*.

eddy, n. *vertex, vorago* (= whirlpool).

edge, n. 1, = a sharp lip, *acies, labrum* (of a cup, etc.); 2, = margin, *margo, m. and f., ora, crepido* (of quays, etc.); 3, = of a dress, *limbus, clavus, fimbriae, t instila*.

edible, adj. *esculentus*.

edict, n. *edictum, decretum, consultum, fuscum*.

edify, v.tr. 1, lit. *aedificare*; 2, fig. *docere, monere*. **edifying**, adj. *ad bonos mores docendos aptus, idoneus*; see EXCELLENT.

edit, v.tr. *librum edere*. **editor**, n. *editor*. **edition**, n. *editio*.

educate, v.tr. *alere* (= to support), *instruere, erudire, docere* (= teach), *educare* (= bring up); to be well educated, *bene doctum et educatum esse, institutum esse*. **education**, n. *educatio, disciplina, doctrina, eruditio*; a man of good —, *homo (e)doctus, eruditus, homo bene doctus et educatus*; without —, *(politionis) humanitatis expertus*. **educator**, n. *educator* (= one who brings up), *magister, magistra, praeceptor, praeceptor*. **educational**, adj. *ad disciplinam, etc., pertinens*.

educe, v.tr. *protrahere, producere, educere*.

eel, n. *anguilla*.

efface, v.tr. *delere, (e)radere*.

effect, I. n. 1, = consequence, *effectus, -us, eventus, -us, consecutio*; 2, = influence, *vis, effectus, -us, vis et effectus*; to have great —, *multum (apud alqm) valere*; without —, *frustra, nequit(c)quam*; 3, = purpose, to this —, *his verbis, hoc consilio*; 4, in —, *re (vera)*, *reapse*; 5, —, *res, rerum, f., bona, -orum*. II. v.tr. *efficere, facere, conficere, perficere*. **effective**, **effectual**, adj. *alqis rei efficiens, valens, efficax, or by verb qui, etc., efficit*. Adv. *efficienter, prospere*. **efficacy**, n. *efficientia*.

effeminate, adj. *mollis, effeminatus, delicatus, t semivir, muliebris*. Adv. *molliter, effeminate, muliebriter*. **effeminacy**, n. *mollitia, mollities, vita delicata*.

effervesce, v.intr. *servere, effervescere*.

effete, adj. *effectus, obsoletus*.

effigy, n. *effigies, imago, simulacrum*.

efflux, n. *effluvium, profluvium*.

effort, n. *opera, labor, studium, contentio, conatus, -us*; to make an —, *operam dare, (e)nitii*.

effrontery, n. *impudentia, os, oris, n. (impudens)*.

effulgence, n. *splendor, fulgor*.

egg, n. *ovum*; a fresh —, *ovum recens*; to lay —, *ova parere, edere, gignere*; yoke of —, *vitellus*; white of —, *album or albumen ovi* (Cels. & Plin.); teach your grandmother to suck —, *sus Minervam ut aiunt (i.e. docet)*. **egg-shell**, n. *ovi putamen* (Plin.).

egoism, n. *sui ostentatio, jactatio* (= display); *sui amor* (= love of self). **egoist**, n. *qui sibi soli studet*. **egoistical**, adj. use n.

egregious, adj. *maximus, summus, mirus, singularis*. Adv. *maxime, summe, mirum in modum*.

egress, n. 1, = going out, *egressus, -us, exitus, -us*; 2, = place through which you go out, *exitus, egressus, effugium*; 3, = mouth of a river, *os, oris, n., ostium*.

elder-down, *n.* plumas (anatum) molliissimae.

eight, *adj.* octo; octoni, -ae, -a (= eight each).
eighteen, *adj.* duodeviginti. **eighteenth**,
adj. duodevicesimus, octavus decimus. **eighty**,
adj. octoginta, octogeni (distrib.). **eightieth**,
adj. octogesimus.

either, *I.* pron. alteruter (more rarely uter),
 uterque, uterlibet; not —, neuter (fem. and neut.
 of all, -ra, -rum). *II.* conj. either ... or, aut ...
 aut, vel ... vel, sive (seu) ... sive (seu), not either
 ... nor, neque (nec) ... neque (nec).

ejaculate, *v.tr.* voces interruptas (et incondi-
 tas) mittere or edere. **ejaculation**, *n.* voces
 interruptae.

eject, *v.tr.* e(j)icere, emittere, extrudere.
ejection, *n.* expulsio, but more usu. by verb;
 legal t.t. defectio.

eke, *v.tr.* to — out, alci rei parcere.

elaborate, *I.* *v.tr.* conficere, perficere, ex-
 polire. *II.* *adj.* elaboratus, expositus, exquisitus,
 accuratus. *Adv.* exquisitely, accurate. **elabora-
 tion**, *n.* use the verb.

elapse, *v.intr.* transire, praeterire, peragi.

elastic, *adj.* 1, lit. qui (quae, quod) producti
 potest; 2, fig. see HOPEFUL.

elated, *adj.* algā re elatus; to be —, efferri.

elation, *n.* gaudium (= joy), arrogantia,
 superbia (= pride).

elbow, *n.* cubitum.

elder, *I.* *adj.* (natu) major, superior, prior.
II. *n.* eccl. t.t. *presbyter. **elderly**, *adj.* aetate
 proventus.

elect, *I.* *v.tr.* creare, capere, legere, eligere,
 comb. eligere et creare, deligere, cooptare (as a
 collegue), designare, declarare; — into a
 premature vacancy, sufficere. *II.* *adj.* designa-
 tus, suffectus (= to an unexpected vacancy).

election, *n.* 1, act of choice, electio, suffra-
 gia, -orum (= the votes); 2, a popular —,
 comitia, -orum; to hold an —, comitia habere; day
 of —, dies comitalis; day of your —, tua comitia.
electioneering, *adj.* candidatorius. **elec-
 tive**, *adj.* suffragis creatus. **elector**, *n.* qui
 jus suffragii habet, suffragator (= partisan).

elegant, *adj.* elegans, venustus, bellus (=
 graceful), lantus, nitidus, comptus, mundus
 (= neat), urbanus (= refined). *Adv.* eleganter,
 venuste, belle, nitide, urbane. **elegance**, *n.*,
 elegantia, urbanitas, venustas, munditia.

elegy, *n.* elegia, elēgi. **elegiac**, *adj.* elegi-
 acus (late).

element, *n.* 1, = original material, elementum,
 natura; the —s, principia rerum et quibus omnia
 constant, primordia rerum; the four —s, quatuor
 elementa, initia rerum; 2, = a part, membrum;
 3 = the rudiments of knowledge, elementa, -orum,
 rudimenta, -orum; 4, fig. to be in one's —, algā re
 familiariter atq; to be out of one's —, in algā re
 peregrinum ac hospitem esse. **elementary**,
adj. primus (e.g. — knowledge, prima lit(terarum)
 studia); — school, schola in quā lit(terarum)
 elementa traduntur.

elephant, *n.* elephantus (elephas).

elevate, *v.tr.* 1, = raise, (a) tollere, extollere,
 (a) levare; 2, fig. tollere, evehere; to be raised,
 efferri. **elevated**, *adj.* 1, of places, editus,
 altus, (ex)celsus, praecelsus; 2, fig. (ex)celsus.
elevation, *n.* = a raising, elatio, but usu. by
 verb; fig. elatio, magnitudo; — of character,
 magnanimitas; = — of the voice, vocis contentio;
 = a rising ground, locus editus or superior.

eleven, *adj.* undecim; — each, undeni; —
 times, undecies. **eleventh**, *adj.* undecimus.

elf, *n.* see FAIRY.

elicit, *v.tr.* elicere, eblandiri (by coaxing),
 extorquere (by force), evocare (to call or bring
 forth); to — tears, lacrimas movere alci.

eligible, *adj.* opportunus, idoneus ad algā,
 dignus algā re, or qui with subj. *Adv.* oppor-
 tune, bene. **eligibility**, *n.* opportunitas (e.g.
 loci); = — to office, dignus qui eligatur.

elixir, *n.* *elixir(ium).

elk, *n.* alces, -is, f.

ell, *n.* ulna (= a cloth measure), cubitum.

elm, *ulmus*, f.; of an —, ulmeus.

elocution, *n.* (e)locutio (= selection of
 words), pronuntiatio (= delivery); as an art,
 elocutoria, elocutrix (Quint.).

elongate, *v.tr.* see LENGTHEN.

elope, *v.intr.* cum algā or algā (pro)sugere,
 effugere. **elopement**, *n.* fuga.

eloquence, *n.* facullas or vis or copia di-
 cendi, facundia, eloquentia. **eloquent**, *adj.*
 facundus, eloquens, copiosus, dicendi peritus, in
 dicendo exercitatus, in dicendo suavis et ornatus.
Adv. copiose, ornate, facunde.

else, *I.* *adj.* alius. *II.* *adv.* 1, = besides,
 praeterea, praeter (prep. with accus., e.g. nothing
 —, praeter hoc nihil); see EXCEPT; 2, = other-
 wise, aliter, alioqui(n), alio modo, aliā ratione;
 it could not — happen, fieri non potuit quin;
 — where, alibi.

elucidate, *v.tr.* see EXPLAIN.

elude, *v.intr.* alci or de or (e) alcis manibus
 elabi, de alcis manibus effugere, alcis manibus
 evadere, alqm eludere, (e)vitare, (e)sugere, decli-
 nare. **elusive**, *adj.* fallax. *Adv.* fallaciter.

Elysium, *n.* Elysium, see PARADISE. **Ely-
 sian**, *adj.* Elysins (e.g. campi, domus).

emaciate, *v.tr.* attenuare, macerare, ener-
 vare, exhaustire. **emaciated**, *adj.* maceratus,
 macer, enervatus, gnavatus et exsanguis, enectus,
 effetus (= exhausted, of soils). **emaciation**,
n. macies.

emanate, *v.intr.* emanare. **emanation**,
n. by verb.

emancipate, *v.tr.* liberare re or a re; as
 slaves, etc., manumittere, servitute liberare, scrip-
 titio eximere, e servitute in libertatem restituere or
 vindicare. **emancipation**, *n.* liberatio; =
 — of slaves, manumissio. **emancipator**, *n.*
 liberator.

embalm, *v.tr.* condire.

embank, *v.tr.* molem opponere fluctibus, flu-
 men arceere, coërcere. **embankment**, *n.* agger,
 -ēris, m., terra ad aggerem extruendum congesta,
 moles, -is, f.

embark, *I.* *v.tr.* imponere in navem or
 naves. *II.* *v.intr.* 1, lit. conscendere (navem);
 2, fig. — upon, consilium or rationem intrare.

embarrass, *v.tr.* 1, = disturb, (con)turbare;
 2, = hinder, alqm impedire, alci obstare, obesse,
 officere. **embarrassed**, *adj.* impeditus; — cir-
 cumstances, see EMBARRASSMENT. **embarrass-
 ing**, *adj.* difficilis, dubius, anceps. **embar-
 rassment**, *n.* implicatio, perturbatio; = — of
 mind, mens turbata; = pecuniary —, rei fami-
 liaris implicatio, angustiae.

embassy, *n.* 1, = the office of an ambassador,
 legatio, legationis munus, -ēris, n.; 2, = the
 persons sent, legatio, legati, qui missi sunt; see
 AMBASSADOR.

embattled, *adj.* instructus.

embellish, *v.tr.* (ad)ornare, exornare, alci
 decori or ornamento esse, excolere. **embellish-
 ment**, *n.* decus, -oris, n., ornamentum, insigne.

embers, n. cinis, -ëris, m., favilla.

embezzle, v.tr. avertère, intervertère, intervertère ad sequē transferre, interceptère, suppressère, retinere ac suppressère. **embezzlement**, n. peculatus, -ūs. **embezzler**, n. pecuniae avertor, interceptor.

embitter, v.tr. exasperare, infestum facere, exacerbare. **embittered**, adj. irā acensius, iratus, infensus, infestus.

emblem, n. imago, signum, simulacrum. **emblematic**, adj. alqd significans, or referens.

embody, v.tr. 1, = to enroll troops, milites conscribere; 2, = to join one thing to another, adjungere, ad(j)icere; inserere (= to plant in, e.g. alqm familie); — in a society, in societatem ad(j)scribere, recipere; — the young soldiers with the veterans, tirones immiscere veteribus militibus; — a speech in a letter, epistulae orationem includere. **embodiment**, n. imago, simulacrum (= imago).

embolden, v.tr. alci animum addere, alqm accendere, confirmare.

emboss, v.tr. caelare (alqd auro, argento, also in auro). **embossed**, adj. caelatus; artificer in — work, caelator.

embrace, I. v.tr. 1, amplecti, amplexari, complecti; 2, = contain, comprehendere, complecti; 3, = seize, capere (e.g. occasionem), uti; 4, = encircle, complecti; 5, — an opinion, ad alcs partes transire, sententiae assentiri. II. n. amplexus, -ūs, complexus, -ūs.

embrocation, n. fomentum.

embroider, v.tr. (acu) pingere, acu facere; — with gold, auro alqd distinguere. **embroidery**, n. ars acu pingendi; a piece of —, opus acu pictum or factum, pictura acu facta.

embroid, v.tr. implicare alqm re, alqm conturbare.

embryo, n. partus, -ūs.

emendation, n. emendatio (et correctio).

emerald, n. smaragdus, m. and f.; of —, smaragdinus.

emerge, v.intr. emergere, existere. **emergency**, n. casus, -ūs, discrimin.

emetic, n. vomitorium, with n. (e.g. bulbus).

emigrant, n. patria or domo profugus, patriā exortis, advena, incolā (= foreign resident).

emigrate, v.intr. (em)igrare, demigrare ex loco in locum, transmigraire alqd (e.g. Veios), domo emigrare, solum (exsiliū causā) vertere. **emigration**, n. (e)migratio.

eminent, adj. insignis, praestans, clarus, nobilis, egregius, excellens, praecellens, eximius, singularis (= sole of its kind), summus. Adv. egregie, eximie, summe, praecipue, singulariter, ty superl. with ex omnibus or omnium, or posit. with prae ceteris (e.g. ex omnibus optimus, prae ceteris bonus). **eminence**, n. 1. of place, locus editus, clivus (= a hill), tumulus (= a mound); 2, = moral —, praestantia, excellentia, summa gloria; 3, = — of rank, amplissimus gradus, -ūs.

emissary, n. emissarius, speculator.

emit, v.tr. (e)mittere, jacere. **emission**, n. (e)missio, jactus, -ūs.

emollient, n. malagma, -ātis (Cels.).

emolument, n. emolumentum, lucrum, quaestus, -ūs, fructus, -ūs.

emotion, n. animi motus, -ūs, commotio, concitatio; a strong —, animi perturbatio; to be under —, perturbatum esse.

emperor, n. imperator, Caesar, Augustus, princeps. **empress**, n. domina, Augusta, uxor imperatoria.

emphasis, n. emphasis (Quint.), vis; with —, cum vi; to have —, vim habere, multum valere; to have more —, plus gravitatis or auctoritatis habere; without —, jejunis, frigidus. **emphatic**, adj. gravis, vehemens. Adv. graviter, vehementer.

empire, n. imperium, potestas, dictio, principatus, -ūs, dominatio, dominatus, -ūs, regnum (= monarchical despotism), tyrannia, -idis, f. (= power usurped in a free state).

empirical, adj. in usu tantum et experimentis positus (Cels.).

employ, v.tr. 1, = to engage in any work or office, occupare, occupatum tenere, detinere; alqd or alqd re uti; alqd usurpare, adhibere alqd m. alqm ad alqd, etc.; 2, = to spend in, or on, in alqm or alqd insumere, ad alqd conferre, in or ad alqd impendere, in alqd or in alqd re consumere, in alqd re collocare, alqd alci rei tribuere. **employment**, n. 1, act of —, usus, -ūs, occupatio, tractatio, pertractatio; 2, = business, res, negotium, studium, cura. **employer**, n. qui operas conducit.

emporium, n. emporium, forum rerum ventulium.

empower, v.tr. alci alcs rei faciendas potestatem facere, alci mandare ut, etc.; to be empowered by, mandata habere ab alqd, alcs nomine, alqd auctore facere alqd.

empty, I. adj. 1, inanis (opp. plenus or instructus), nudus (opp. exornatus), vacuus; 2, fig. inanis, vanus, omnis eruditionis expertus (atque ignarus), omnium rerum rudis (the two last in regard to learning and culture); — words, verba inania, voces inanes, sermo inanis, sermo vanus. II. v.tr. vacuificare, exinanire, exonerare (= — a cargo, etc.), exhaurire, exsiccare; — itself (of a river), se effundere, in mare (in)fluere.

emptiness, n. 1, = empty space, inanitas, inane vacuum, vacuitas; 2, fig. inanitas, vanitas.

empyrean, n. caelum, tigneae arces, tae therea domus, tignifer aether.

emulate, v.tr. (con)certare, contendere cum alqd, aemulari alqm. **emulation**, n. studium, certamen, certatio, aemulatio. **emulator**, n. aemulus, m., aemula, f. **emulous**, adj. aemulus. Adv. certatim.

enable, v.tr. facultatem alci alcs rei faciendae dare.

enact, v.tr. 1, of a deliberative body, alqd sancire, sciscere, jubere; 2, in a wider sense, jubere, accus, and infini.; statuere, constituere, infini. or ut. **enactment**, n. = law, sanctio, lex, plebiscitum, senatusconsultum.

enamoured, adj. see LOVE.

encamp, v.intr. castra ponere.

enchant, v.tr. 1, (e)fascinare (= — by the evil eye), incantare (= — by charms); 2, fig. capere, rapere, delinire, permutcare. **enchantment**, n. (e)fascinatio, carmen.

encircle, v.tr. see ENCLOSE.

enclose, v.tr. concludere, includere in re, cingere, saepire, continere, circumdare alqd alci rei, or alqd alqd re; to be enclosed by, alqd re cingi, circumdari, contineri. **enclosure**, n. 1, = act of —, inclusio; 2, = enclosed place, saeptum, locus saeptus, saepimentum, cohors.

encomium, n. laus, laudatio; to pronounce an — on, alqm laudare, dicere de alcs laudibus.

encompass, v.tr. see ENCLOSE.

encore, v.tr. revocare. **encore!** interj. revoco.

encounter, I. n. congressio, concursio, concursus, -ūs (as soldiers in fight). II. v.tr. inter se concurrere, (inter se) congregari, signa inter se conferre (= f armies); — a person, concurere.

et *congrēdi cum alqo* (hostiliter), *incidere in alqm* (= to meet by chance), *convenire, congrēdi cum alqo* (= to meet by design).

encourage, v.tr. (ad)hortari, cohortari ad alqd or with ut, (con)firmare, excitare, impellere, alqm stimulare, alci stimulus admovēre; — to concord, concordiam suadere. **encouragement**, n. = act of —, confirmatio, (ad)hortatio, cohortatio, impulsus, -ūs, hortamen(tum), incitamentum.

encroach, v.intr. alqd occupare, in alqd invadere; — on one's rights, alqd de jure alcijs deminuerē. **encroachment**, n. as an act, vis, violatio; as a result, injuria illata.

encumber, v.tr. tgravare, onerare, praegravare, impedire; — with burdens, onera alci imponere. **encumbrance**, n. onus, -eris, n. (= load), impedimentum, molestia.

end, I. n. 1. = termination, finis, m. and f., extremum, terminus (= boundary), exitus, -ūs, modus (e.g. nullus modus caedibus fuit, there was no — to the slaughter), clausula (= the conclusion of a period, of a letter, etc.), capit (e.g. capita finis), extremus (e.g. in extrema oratione, in the — of the speech); at the —, in extremo (in space), ad extremum (= lastly), denique; to bring to an —, finem alci rei afferre, alqd ad finem adducere or perducere, alqd absolvere, alqd transigere, perficere, conficere, consummare; the war has come to an —, debellatum est; 2. = aim or object, finis, consilium; propositum. II. v.intr. finem, exitum habere, evenire, exire, terminari, finire, tfinire, desinere. III. v.tr. alqd finire, terminare; — a speech, finem facere orationis or dicendi; — life, vitam finire, vitam deponere, mortem sibi consciscere (= — by suicide); — a strife, controversiam dirimere. **ending**, n. finis, terminatio, exitus, -ūs. **endless**, adj. infinitus, perpetuus, aeternus, sempiternus. Adv. infinite, perpetuo, perpetuum. **endlessness**, n. quod finem non habet, perpētuitas.

endanger, v.tr. alqm in periculum, in discrimen adducere or vocare, periclitari.

endear, v.tr. alqm alci devincere. **endearments**, n. blanditiae.

endeavour, I. n. n. usus, -ūs, contentio, opera, conatus, -ūs, studium; — after honours, honorum contentio, ambitio, ambitus, -ūs; my — tends, id ago, hoc specto ut, etc. II. v.intr. (e)niti, contendere, comb. eniti et contendere ut, etc., operam dare ut, etc., studere, conari (the two last with infin.).

endorse, v.tr. 1. syngrapham inscribere; 2, fig. see ALLOW, SANCTION. **endorsement**, n. use verbs.

endow, v.tr. 1. = — a daughter, alci dotem dare; 2, in gen. alqm alqd re or alci alqd donare, alqm re instruere, augere, ornare. **endowed**, adj. ornatus, praeditus, instructus. **endowment**, n. donatio, or any word = property, res, etc.; see PROPERTY.

endue, v.tr. see ENDOW.

endure, v.tr. ferre, sustinere, tolerare, pati, perpeti, comb. ferre et perpeti, pati ac ferre, perpeti ac perferre. **endurance**, n. tolerantia, tolerantia, perpersio, comb. perpersio et tolerantia. **endurable**, adj. tolerabilis, tolerandus, patibilis; to make a thing —, lenire, mitigare, levare (consuetudine levior fit labor). **enduring**, adj. perpetuus, perennis.

enemy, n. hostis (= public —), inimicus (= private —); the —, hostis, slug, or pl.

energy, n. vis, vigor, virtus, -ūtis, f., impetus, -ūs, contentio (e.g. roci). **energetic**, adj. acer, strenuus, impiger, vehemens. Adv. acriter, strenue, impigre, vehementer.

enervate, v.tr. enervare, debilitare; (a)molire, frangere. **enervation**, n. debilitatio.

enfeeble, v.tr. see ENERVATE.

enforce, v.tr. 1. = — an argument, confirmare; 2, in gen. vim alci rei dare or praebere.

enfranchise, v.tr. 1. alci civitatem dare, alqm in civitatem or civitati a(d)scribere, in civitatem a(d)sciscere, accipere, recipere, civitate donare; 2, = set free, manumittere. **enfranchisement**, n. 1. civitas, or civitatis donatio; 2, = setting free, manumissio.

engage, v.tr. 1. = to fight with, conficere cum alqo; 2, = to bind, alqm obligare, obstringere; 3, = to secure the services of, alqm mercede conducere; 4, = ask, alqm invitare, excitare (e.g. ad saltandum); 5, — in conversation, alqm appellare (= address), sermonem cum alqo incipere, instituire, conferre, se sermoni intermiscere; 6, = undertake, spondere, promittere, recipere (accus and infin.); 7, — in, = entorupon, alqd ingredi, invire, obire, suscipere. **engaged**, adj. 1. occupatus; 2, = — in marriage, sponsus, pactus. **engagement**, 1. = battle, pugna, proelium; 2, = plodge, sponsio, stipulatio, pactum, pactio, conventus, -ūs (= agreement), promissum (= promise); to keep an —, fidem praestare, servare; — in marriage, puctio nuptialis; 3, = appointment, constitutum, or by verb; 4, = business, occupatio, negotium. **engaging**, adj. suavis; — manners, mores urbani. Adv. suaviter.

engender, v.tr. 1. gignere, generare, (pro)creare, comb. creare et gignere, gignere et procreare; 2, fig. facere, creare; see CAUSE, PRODUCE.

engine, n. machina, machinatio, machinamentum, tormentum. **engineer**, n. faber (= workman), architectus, machinator, operum (publicorum) curator.

engrave, v.tr. 1. scalpere, in alqd re or alci rei (e.g. auro) incidere (e.g. leges); 2, fig. in mentibus alqd insculpere. **engraving**, n. as an art or work of art, sculptura (Plin.). **engraver**, n. sculptor (Plin.).

engross, v.tr. 1. = buy up, coemere; 2, = to write in large letters, magnis lit(ter)is scribere; 3, = occupy, alqm occupare, lenere.

engulf, v.tr. 1. absorbere, (de)vorare; 2, fig. absorbere, (ex)haurire.

enhance, v.tr. 1. = increase, augere, amplificare; 2, fig. augere, amplificare, ornare, exaggarare. **enhancement**, n. accessio, amplificatio.

enigma, n. aenigma, -ālis n., ambages, -um; you speak in —, ambages narras. **enigmatical**, adj. obscurus, perplexus, ambiguus. Adv. ambigue, per ambages, perplexe.

enjoin, v.tr. see COMMAND.

enjoy, v.tr. frui, gaudere, uti re (e.g. prosperitatem valetudine), florere re (e.g. justitiae famā), voluptatem capere or percipere ex re. **enjoyment**, n. gaudium, fructus, -ūs, usus, -ūs, voluptas, suavitatis, oblectatio, delectatio.

enkindle, v.tr. accendere, incendere, inflammare (scil. animos, discordium, odium, etc.).

enlarge, v.tr. amplificare, dilatare (opp. coartare, e.g. castra, aciem, imperium), proferre, prolatare, or propagare (= to extend, e.g. imperii fines, imperium), augere (= to increase); — one's knowledge, alqd addiscere; — upon, alqd re pluribus (verbis) disputare. **enlargement**, n. amplificatio, propagatio, prolatio, incrementum.

enlighten, v.tr. 1. lit. illustrare, illuminare; 2, fig. alqm docere, erudire, fingere. **enlightenment**, n. humanitas, mens exulta or perpolitā.

enlist, *I. v. tr.* milites conscribere, comparare, sacramento adigere, obligare, conquirere. **II. v. intr.** nomen dare, profiteri, sacramentum dicere. **enlistment**, *n.* use verbs.

enliven, *v. tr.* alqm (ex)hilarare, laetificare.

enmity, *n.* inimicitia, odium, simulas.

ennoble, *v. tr.* 1, alqm nobilium ordini a(d)scribere; in the Roman sense, transitio fit a plebe ad patricos; 2, fig. ornare, excolere, illustrare.

ennui, *n.* laedium.

enormous, *adj.* ingens, immanis, immensus, mirā or incredibile magnitudine. *Adv.* praeter modum, or by superl. of *adj.* (e.g. — high, altissimus). **enormity**, *n.* res atrox or nefanda, scelus, -eris, *n.*, facinus, -oris, *n.*

enough, *adj.* sat, satis (e.g. satis consilii), affatim; more than —, abunde, satis superque; not —, parum (opp. nimis); but —! sed haec hactenus.

enquire, *v. tr.* 1, see **ASK**; 2, — into, de alqd re quaerere, in alqd, (de) alqd re inquirere, alqd or de alqd re cognoscere. **enquiry**, *n.* 1, see **QUESTION**; 2, legal t.t. questio, inquisitio, cognitio; 3, = investigation, inquisitio, investigatio; see **ENQUIRE**.

enrage, *v. tr.* alcjs exasperare, inflammare, alqm lacessere; to be enraged, furore incendi or inflammari.

enrapture, *v. tr.* alqm oblectare, capere.

enrich, *v. tr.* locupletare, locupletem facere, ditare, divitiis ornare.

enrobe, *v. tr.* induere alci vestem or alqm veste.

enroll, *v. tr.* inscribere, consignare; see **ENLIST**.

enshrine, *v. tr.* dedicare (lit.), (con)secrare (lit. and fig.).

ensign, *n.* 1, signum (militare), vexillum; 2, an officer, signifer, aquilifer, vexillarius.

enslave, *v. tr.* alqm in servitutum redigere, alci servitutem injungere, alqm servitute afficere. **enslaved**, *adj.* alci rei additus; to be —, alci rei (in)servire.

ensnare, *v. tr.* 1, illaqueare (lit. late; fig. Hor.), luqueo capere, irretire; 2, fig. irretire, illicere, capere.

entail, *v. tr.* 1, terram heredi ita adicere ut nunquam alienari possit; 2, fig. see **CAUSE**.

entanglement, *n.* implicatio.

enter, *I. v. intr.* introire, inire, ingredi; — a port, in portum venire, inveni, deferri; — upon, intrare, suscipere; — into, cotra, facere (e.g. societatem); — public life, ad rempublicam accedere, remp. capessere; — an office, munus intrare, ingredi, capessere, suscipere. **II. v. tr.** = accounts, in tabulas referre; — as paid, alqd alci expensum (re)ferre. **entrance**, *n.* 1, = act of —, ingressus, introitus, -ūs; 2, = place of —, aditus, -us, os, ostium, janua (= gate), limen (= threshold), introitus, -ūs; 3, = beginning, initium; at — of spring, primo vere. **entry**, 1, see **ENTRANCE**; 2, = — in accounts, nomen (e.g. nomen in tabulas referre, make an —).

enterprise, *n.* inceptum, conatus, -ūs, conata, -orum, opus, -eris, *v.*, facinus, -oris, *n.* **enterprising**, *adj.* acer, strenuus, impiger, audax.

entertain, *v. tr.* 1, = to have, habere; 2, = to amuse, delectare, oblectare; 3, = to give hospitality to, hospitio accipere, recipere, excipere. **entertainer**, *n.* hospes, -itis, *m.* and *f.* **entertainment**, *n.* 1 = hospitality, hospitium; 2, = banquet, epulae, † daps or dapes, convivium; 3, see **AMUSEMENT**. **entertaining**, *adj.*, see **AMUSING**.

enthusiasm, *n.* inflammatio animi, mentis incitatio et permotio, mens incitata, aestus, -ūs, or fervor (ingenii), ardor (animi), furor divinus, † mens furibunda. **enthusiast**, *n.* 1, = religious —, † homo entheus, divino spiritu tactus, homo fanaticus; 2, = given to anything, alci rei addictus, deditus. **enthusiastic**, *adj.* 1, † entheus, fanaticus, † furens; 2, ardens, acer, vehemens. *Adv.* ardentier, acriter, vehementer.

entice, *v. tr.* allicere, illicere, pellicere. **enticement**, *n.* illecebrae. **enticing**, *adj.* blandus, dulcis or pres. part. of verb. *Adv.* blande.

entire, *adj.* totus, integer, solidus. *Adv.* omnino, plane, prorsus. **entireness**, **entirety**, *n.* by totus.

entitle, *v. tr.* 1, = to name, inscribere (a writing); 2, = to give a title to, jus or potestatem alqd faciendi dare; I am entitled to, facere alqd possum, mei est alqd facere.

entomb, *v. tr.* humare.

entrails, *n.* intestina, -orum, viscera, -um, exta, -orum.

entrap, *v. tr.* 1, irretire (= — by a net), inescare (= — by bait); 2, fig. irretire, illicere.

entreat, *v. tr.* precari, rogare, orare, petere, supplicare; see **ASK**.

entrust, *v. tr.* (con)credere, commendare et concedere, committere, permittere, mandare, commendare (all with alqd alci), deponere alqd apud alqm.

entwine, *v. tr.* innectere alqd alci rei, alqd alqd re redimere.

enumerate, *v. tr.* (an)numerare, dinumerare, enumerare.

enunciate, *v. tr.* edicere, indicare, pronuntiare, enuntiare. **enunciation**, *n.* enuntiatio.

envelope, *I. v. tr.* involvere, obducere. **II. n. involucrium, integumentum.**

envenom, *v. tr.* 1, alqd veneno imbuiere; 2, fig. alqm exasperare, exacerbare. **envenomed**, *adj.* see **SPITEFUL**.

environ, *v. tr.* circumdare, circumstare. **environs**, *n.* loca quae circumjacent alci loco, quae circum alqm locum sunt.

envoy, *n.* legatus; see **AMBASSADOR**.

envy, *I. n.* invidia, livor, malignitas, obtrectatio, malevolentia. **II. v. tr. invidere alci; — something, alci alqd invidere (e.g. invidere alci honorem; nullius equidem invidio honori, = I — no one's honour); I am envied, invidetur mihi, in invidia sum, invidiae sum.**

enviable, *adj.* † invidendus, fortunatus, beatus. **envious**, *adj.* invidus, lividus, malignus. *Adv.* cum invidia, maligne.

epheMERAL, *adj.* unus diei, caducus, brevis.

epic, *adj.* epicus, herōus, herōicus; — poem, epos (in nom. and accus. only).

Epicurean, *n.* 1, = a follower of Epicurus, Epicureus; 2, = a lover of pleasure, homo delectatus or luxuriosus.

epidemic, *adj.* and *n.* morbus, pestilentia, lues, -is, *f.*

epigram, *n.* epigramma, -ātis, *n.* **epigrammatic**, *adj.* epigrammaticus (late), salsus.

epilepsy, *n.* morbus comitialis.

epilogue, *n.* epilōgus.

episcopal, *adj.* *episcopalis (eccl.). **episcopacy**, *n.* episcopatus, -ūs (eccl.).

episode, *n.* embolium, excursus, -ūs, digressio, digressus, -ūs (= digression).

epistle, *n.* epistula. **epistolary**, *adj.* lit(t)eris or per lit(t)eras.

epitaph, *n.* titulus, elogium.

epithalamium, *n.* *epithalamium*, *carmen nuptiale*.

epithet, *n.* *epitheton* (Quint.).

epitome, *n.* *epitome*, *summarius* (Sen.).

epitomize, *v.tr.* *epitomen facere*.

epoch, *n.* *tempus*, -ōris, *n.*, *tempestas*, *aetas*, *saeculum*.

equal, *I. adj.* *aequus*, *similis*, *geminus* (= *twini*), *comb. aequus et par*, *aequalis et par*, *par et aequalis*, *par et similis*, *par atque idem*, *par atque unus*; — to each other, *compar* (scil. *† connubium*), *† parilis*, *inter se aequales*; not —, *dispar*, *impar*, *dissimilis*; to divide into twelve — parts, *in duodecim partes aequaliter dividere*; — to doing anything, *ad alqd faciendū sufficiens*. *Adv. aequē, aequaliter, pariter.* **II. n. par.**

III. v.tr. *alqd cum alqd re a(d)aequare, aequiparare* (more rarely with *dat.*). **equality**, *n.* *aequalitas*, *aequalitas*. **equable**, *adj.* *aequus*, *aequalis*, *aequalis sibi*, *constans (sibi)*, *stabilis*. *Adv. aequo animo*, *aequaliter*, *constanter*, *aequaliter*. **equability**, *n.* *constantia*, *aequus animus*, *aequalitas*, *stabilitas*. **equalize**, *v.tr.* *alqm or alqd alci (rei) (ex)aequare, adaequare*.

equanimity, *n.* *aequus animus*, *aequitas animi*, *aequa mens*, *constantia*.

equator, *n.* *circulus aequinoctialis*.

equerry, *n.* *equiso*, *tribunus stabuli* (under the emperors).

equestrian, *I. adj.* *equester*, *equestria*. **II. n.** *equus*, -itis.

equiangular, *adj.* *angulis aequis or paribus*.

equidistant, *adj.* *pari intervallo*, *aequis or paribus intervallis distantes inter se*.

equiformity, *n.* *aequalitas*.

equilateral, *adj.* *aequis or paribus lateribus*.

equilibrium, *n.* *aequilibrium* (Sen.); in — *pari momento libratus*.

equinox, *n.* *aequinoctium*. **equinoctial**, *adj.* *aequinoctialis*.

equip, *v.tr.* *armare*, *instruere*, *ornare*.

equipment, *n.* *arma*, -orum, *armatura instrumenta*, -orum, *navalia* (of ships).

equipoise, *n.* see **EQUILIBRIUM**.

equitable, *adj.* *aequus*, *justus*, *meritus* (= deserved); it is —, *aequum*, *par*, *ius*, *fas est* (with *finn.* or *infin.* and *accus.*). **equity**, *n.* *aequitas*, *aequum bonum*, *justitia*, *moderatio*; contrary to —, *contra fas*, *contra quam fas est*, *contra ius fasque*.

equivalent, *adj.* see **EQUAL**.

equivocal, *adj.* *equivocus*, *ambiguus*, *anceps*, *dubius*, *dubius et quasi duplex*. **equivocation**, *n.* *ex ambiguo dictum*, *ambiguitas*, *aphibolia*. **equivocate**, *v.intr.* *tergiversari*.

era, *n.* *temporum ratio*.

eradicate, *v.tr.* *eradicare* (ante-class.), *ex(s)tirparr*, (e)vellere, *extrahere*, *evellere et extrahere*, *eruere*, *delevē*, *extinguere*, *excidere*, *eradere*, *tollevē*. **eradication**, *n.* *ex(s)tirpatio*, *ex(s)tinctio*, *excidium*.

erase, *v.tr.* *delevē*, *inducere* (= to cover with the broad end of the stylus), (e)radere. **erasure**, *n.* *litura*.

ere, *adv.* *priusquam*, *ante quam*; see **BEFORE**.

erect, *I. adj.* (e)rectus. **II. v.tr.** *erigere* (= set straight up), *aedificare* (= build), *extruere* (= raise). **erection**, *n. I.* *as act*, *aedificatio*, *ex(s)tructio*; **2.** = building, *aedificium*.

erotic, *adj.* *amatorius*.

err, *v.intr.* *errare*, *vagari*, *in errore versari*, *errore captum esse* (= to be in error), *falli* (= to be misled), *peccare* (= to sin). **error**, *n.* *error*, *erratum* (= a single act), *lapsus*, -us (= a slip or fall), *peccatum* (= a sin); to commit —, *errare*, *peccare*. **erratic**, *adj.* *inconstans*. **erroneous**, *adj.* *falsus*. *Adv. falso*. **erroneousness**, *n.* see **ERROR**.

errand, *n.* *mandatum*; an — boy, *nuntius*, *tabellarius*.

erst, *adv.* *quondam*, *olim*.

erudite, *adj.* *litteratus*, *doctus*, *doctrinā instructus*, *eruditus*, *eruditione ornatus*; *comb. doctus atque eruditus*. **erudition**, *n.* *doctrina*, *eruditio*.

eruption, *n.* *eruptio* (e.g. *Etnaeorum ignium*).

escape, *I. v.tr.* *alqd (es) fugere*, *subterfugere* (secretly), *evadere ex alqd re*, *ab alqd*, *elabi ex alqd re*; — a danger, *periculum vitare*, *effugere*; it —s me, *me praerit*, *me fugit alqd*. **II. v.intr.** (es)fugere, *elabi*, *evadere*. **III. n.** *vitatio*, *devitatio*, *fuga*, *effugium*.

escarpment, *n.* *vallum*.

escheat, *I. n.* *hereditas caduca* (Jct.). **II. v.intr.** *caducum esse* (Jct.).

eschew, *v.tr.* *vitare*; see **AVOID**.

escort, *I. n.* *comitatus*, -ūs; under someone's —, *alqd comite or comitante*, *comitatu or cum comitatu alqis*, *cum alqd*, *ab alqd deductus* (as mark of honour). **II. v.tr.** *alqm comitari*, *deducere*, *prosequi*, *alci (rei) praesidio esse* (as a defence).

esculent, *adj.* *esculentus*.

esoteric, *adj.* *arcanus*, *occultus*.

especial, *adj.* *praecipuus*, *maximus*, *summus*; he had an — care for, *nihil antiquius habuit quam ut*. *Adv. praesertim*, *praecipue*, *maxime*, *in primis* (imprimis), *summe*.

esplanade, *n.* *ambulatio*.

espouse, *v.tr. I.* see **BETROTH**; **2.** see **MARRY**; **3.** fig. see **EMBRACE**.

esquire, *n.* * *armiger*.

essay, *I. v.tr.* *conari*. **II. n. I.** = an attempt, *experimentum*, *conatus*, -ūs, *conata*, -orum; **2.** = treatise, *libellus*. **essayist**, *n.* *scriptor*.

essence, *n.* *natura*, *vis*, *proprietas*; it is the — of affection, *amicitia vera est*, or *amicitius* (proprius) est. **essential**, *adj.* *verus*, *primus*, *praecipuus*, *proprius*; in alqis rei naturā positus. *Adv. reapse*, *vere*, *praecipue*, *imprimis*, *necessario*; to be — different, *ipsā rei naturā diversum esse*.

establish, *v.tr. I.* = to set up, *statuere*, *constituere*; **2.** = to make strong, *confirmare*, *stabilire*; **3.** = to prove, *probare*, *confirmare*. **establishment**, *n. I.* = act of —, *constitutio*, *conciliatio* (e.g. *gratie*), *confirmatio*; **2.** = household, *familia*.

estate, *n. I.* = condition, *ratio*, *status*, -ūs, *habitus*, -ūs, *condicio*, *res*, *fortuna*, *sors*; **2.** = property, *res*, *fundus*, *praedium*, *ager*, *possessio*.

esteem, *I. n. I.* = opinion, *aestimatio*, *opinio*, *existimatio*; **2.** = reverence, *observantia* (shown outwardly); to feel —, *alqm vereri*. **II. v.tr. I.** = think, *aestimare*, *existimare*, *putare*, *habere*; **2.** = reverence, *alqm respicere*, *vereri*, *magni facere alqm*; to be esteemed, *magni haberi* (the genitives *maximi*, *minimi*, *nihili*, *pluris*, etc., may be employed). **estimable**, *adj.* *dignus alqd re*, or *qui with subj.*, *laudatus*, *bonus*, *optimus*, *honestus*, *gravis*, *probus*.

estimate, *I. n. I.* = — in money, *aestimatio*.

2 = judgment, *judicium, aestimatio*. **II.** v. tr. **1.** *alqd aestimare* (with *genit* or *abl.* of price), *causare*; **2.** see **ESTEEM**. **estimation**, n. see **ESTEEM**.

estrane, v. tr. (*abalienare*; — from yourself, *alqm* or *alcjs voluntatem a se alienare, alienare* sibi *alcjs animum*. **estrangement**, n. *alienatio, discidium*.

estuary, n. *aestuarium*.

eternal, adj. *aeternus, sempiternus, immortalis, perpetuus*; — enmity, *odium inextinguibile*. Adv. *in aeternum, perpetuo, semper*. **eternity**, n. *aeternitas*; for —, *in aeternum, in perpetuum, in omne tempus*.

ether, n. *aether*. **ethereal**, adj. *aethereus (aethereus)*.

ethics, n. *de moribus, or officiis, ethice* (Quint.). **ethics**, adj. *de moribus or officiis, quod ad mores pertinet, moralis* (invented by Cicero).

etiquette, n. *mos, moris, m., usus, -us*.

etymology, n. = derivation, *etymologia, etymologia, explicatio verborum*.

eucharist, n. **eucharistia*.

eulogy, n. *laudatio, laus*. **eulogist**, n. *laudator*. **eulogize**, v. tr. *laudare*.

eunuch, n. *eunuchus*.

euphemism, n. **euphemistic**, adj. *ut bona de his loquar*.

euphony, n. *sonus, -us, dulcis or suavis*.

evacuate, v. tr. (*de*)*relinquere locum, (de)cedere loco* or *de or ex loco, discedere a loco or loco or ex loco, excedere loco or ex loco*; to — a town (with troops), *ab alqo loco milites deducere*.

evade, v. tr. *de or ex alcjs manibus elabi, de alcjs manibus effugere, alcjs manibus or alci evadere, alqm subterfugere*.

evasion, n. *ambages, -is, f., usu. in pl., tergiversatio*. **evasive**, adj. *ambiguus*. Adv. *ambigue*.

evangelist, n. **evangelista*. **evangelical**, adj. **evangelicus*.

evaporate, **I.** v. tr. (*e*)*vaporare, exhalare, exspirare*. **II.** v. intr. (*e*)*vaporari, exhalari, exspirari*. **evaporation**, n. (*e*)*vaporatio, exhalatio, exspiratio*.

even, adj. *aequus, planus, comb. aequus et planus*; of temper, *aequus, aequabilis*; of numbers, *par*. Adv. *aequaliter, aequabiliter, pariter*. **evenness**, n. *aequalitas* (Plin.); — of temper, *aequus animus*.

even, adv. *etiam, vel* (esp. with *superl.* or *single words*), *adeo, ipse* (e.g. *ipsa amicitia*); not —, *ne ... quidem*; — now, *jam nunc*.

evening, **I.** n. *vesper, -eris, or -eri, m. tempus vespertinum, occasus, -us, solis* (= sunset); towards —, *ad (sub) vespertum, sub occasum solis*; in the —, *vesperi*; the — before, *pride vesperi*; yesterday —, *heri vesperi*; good — I save; I wish good — to anyone, *salvere alqm jubeo*. **II.** adj. *vespertinus*; — star, *Hesperus, Vesper*.

event, n. **1.** = issue, *eventus, -us, exitus -us*; **2.** = occurrence, *res (gesta), factum, casus, -us, eventus, -us*. **eventful**, adj. *memorabilis, ille* (e.g. *ille dies* = that — day), *magni or maximi momenti*.

ever, adv. **1.** = always, *semper, perpetuo*; the best is — the rarest, *optimum quidque rarissimum est*; **2.** = at any time, *umquam (unq), (al)quando*; if —, *si quando*; — so great, *quantumvis or quamvis magnus*; for —, *in aeternum*. **everlasting**, adj. see **ETERNAL**.

every, adj. *quisque, quique, quilibet, quivis, omnis*; — one, each separately, *unusquisque*; — five days there were two days for hunt-

ing, *biuae venationes per dies quinque*; — day, etc., *singulis diebus, mensibus, annis*, also *quod diebus, mensibus, annis*, and in *singulas horas* or merely *in horas*; each of two, *utroque*; — person, — one, *nemo non* or *nemo est quin* or *nemo est qui non* (e.g. — one holds, *nemo est quin existimet*); — one knows, *nemo est qui nesciat*; — where, *ubique, ubivis, nusquam*.

evict, v. tr. *alqo loco (ex)pellere, de alqo loco detrudere, deturbare*. **eviction**, n. *evictio* (Jct.), or by verb.

evident, adj. *certus, manifestus, apertus, evidens, perspicuus*; it is —, *constat, certum est, liquet* (with *accus.* and *infin.*). Adv. *aperte, manifeste, perspicue, evidenter*. **evidence**, n. **1.** legal t.t. *testimonium, indicium*; **2.** in gen. *argumentum, or by verb probare*.

evil, **I.** adj. *malus, perversus, maleficus*. **II.** n. *malum, incommodum* (= inconvenience); to be in —, *in mala esse*; to suffer under some —, *laborare ex alqo re* (e.g. *ex pedibus*). **evil-doer**, n. *maleficus*. **evil-speaking**, adj. *maledictus*.

evince, v. tr. *ostendere, probare, (e)vincere*.

evoke, v. tr. *evocare, elicere, excitare*.

evolve, v. tr. *evolvere, explicare*. **evolution**, n. **1.** = — of soldiers, *decursus, -us*; **2.** = — of nature, *rerum progressio*.

ewe, n. *ovis femina*.

ewer, n. *urceus, hydria, urna*.

exacerbate, v. tr. see **EMBITTER**.

exact, **I.** adj. *exactus, accuratus, expressus*. **II.** v. tr. *alqd ab alqo exigere, alci alqd or alqd ab alqo extorquere; alqd alci imperare*. Adv. *accurate*; — so, *ita plane, or prorsus*. **exacting**, adj. *rapax*. **exaction**, n. *exactio*. **exactitude**, **exactness**, n. *diligentia, accuratio* (rare).

exaggerate, v. tr. *verbis exaggerare, multiplicare verbis* (e.g. *copias*), *verbis augere, in majus (verbis) extollere, in majus accipere*. **exaggeration**, n. (*nimia*) *amplificatio, veritatis superlatio, trajectio*.

exalt, v. tr. *augere, majus reddere, verbis or laudibus efferre or extollere*. **exaltation**, n. *dignitatis accessio*. **exalted**, adj. *altus (ex)celsus*; of — position, *gradu amplissimo*.

examine, v. tr. *explorare, ponderare, inquire, (per)scrutari*. **examination**, n. *scrutatio, inquisitio, probatio*. **examiner**, n. in gen. *investigator*; of a school, *qui quid profecerint pueri exquirat*.

example, n. *exemplum, exemplar, documentum*; to set an —, *exemplum praebere*.

exasperate, v. tr. *exasperare*.

excavate, v. tr. (*ex*)*avare, effodere*. **excavation**, n. *cavum*.

exceed, v. tr. *transgredi, excedere, transire fines* (lit. and fig.), *terminos egredi* (fig.), *modum egredi* or *excedere, ultra modum egredi*. **excess**, n. *intemperantia, licentia, luxuria*. **excessive**, adj. *nimius, immodicus, immoderatus*. Adv. *nimis, immodice, immoderate, praeter modum*.

excel, v. tr. *excellere* (*ingenio, virtute, animi magnitudine, dignitate*, also *in alqo re*), *alqm in re (ex)superare, alci (in) alqo re praestare*. **excellent**, adj. *excellens, praestans, egregius, bonus, optimus, laudatus, praecipuus*. Adv. *excellenter, egregie, bene, optime, praecipue, imprimis (in primis)*. **excellence**, n. *excellentia, praestantia*.

except, **I.** v. tr. *excipere, eximere, excludere*; — from military service, *vacationem militiae alci dare*; not one excepted, *ad unum omnes*

or omnes ad unum. **II.** prep. *præter, extra, accus.* past partic. of *excipere* in abl. abs. (e.g. *te excepto*), nisi after a neg. (e.g. *nisi in te nullam spem habeo*). **exception**, *n. exceptio*. **exceptional**, adj. *rarus*. Adv. *præter modum*.

exchange, *I.* v.tr. (*permutare*); — letters, *lit* (*litteras dare et accipere*). **II.** *n.* 1, = changing, (*permutatio*), *vices* (= turns); 2, of money, *collydus*; 3, = the place of —, *forum, mensa publica*.

exchequer, *n. astrarium, fiscus*.

excite, v.tr. *excitare, concitare*, (*com*)*movēre*; — pity, etc., *miseriordiam, seditionem, bellum mov. or com.*, *conflare* (e.g. *bellum, alci invidiam*); — a controversy, *controversiam inferre*. **excitable**, adj. *iracundus, fervidus*. **excited**, adj. *commotus*. **excitement**, *n. concitatio, commotio, motus, -ūs*.

exclaim, v.tr. *exclamare, conclamare* (of several). **exclamation**, *n. exclamatio, acclamatio, vox*.

exclude, v.tr. *excludere, prohibere*, (*ab*) *alqo loco arcere*. **exclusion**, *n. exclusio* (rare), or by verb. **exclusive**, adj. = — in choice of acquaintance, *parum affabilis, qui rari aditus est*; — property, *quod alci proprium est*. Adv. by adj. *proprius*. **exclusiveness**, *n. rari aditus esse*.

excommunicate, v.tr. *sacrificiis interdicere alci, alqm* **excommunicare*. **excommunication**, *n. sacrificiorum interdictio, *excommunication*.

excrement, *n. excrementum, stercus, -ōris*. **excreescence**, *n. gibber, -ēris, m.* (Plin. = a hunch), *tuber, -ēris, m.* (= protuberance).

excruciating, adj. *acerbissimus*.

exculpate, v.tr. *excusare, (ex)purgare*; — with someone, *alci or apud alqm excusare*; — yourself, *se excusare de re*. **exculpation**, *n. excusatio, purgatio*.

excursion, *n. iter, -īneris*; to make an —, *excurrere* (e.g. *rus*).

excuse, *I.* v.tr. 1, = ask for pardon, *veniam petere, rogare, se alci or apud alqm excusare, (ex)purgare*; 2, = grant pardon, *veniam alci dare, alci ignoscere*. **II.** *n.* 1, *excusatio*; 2, *venia*; 3, = PRETEXT. **excusable**, adj. *cui ignosci potest*.

execrate, v.tr. *exsecrari, detestari, abominari*; see CURSE. **execrable**, adj. see ABOMINABLE.

execute, v.tr. 1, = to carry into effect, *exsequi, persequi* (e.g. *alcijs mandata*; — a command, *imperium*), *efficere, perficere, ad effectum adducere*; 2, = to inflict punishment, *poenam capere* or *poenas exigere* de alqo, *supplicium* de alqo *sumere, necare*. **execution**, *n.* 1, *effectio*, or by verb; 2, *supplicium*; 3, = — on goods, *donorum venditio, emptio*; 4, = slaughter, *caedes, -is*. **executive**, *n. penes quos est administratio rerum*.

exegesis, *n. explanatio, interpretatio*.

exemplary, adj. see EXCELLENT; — punishment, *exemplum severitatis*.

exempt, *I.* v.tr. *excipere, eximere, immunem facere, vacationem dare, gratiam facere alci alcijs rei*. **II.** adj. (*ab alqo re*) *immunis, alqā re liber solutus*; — from further service (of a soldier), *emeritus*. **exemption**, *n. immunitas, vacatio*.

exercise, *I.* v.tr. 1, = carry on, *exercere, facere, agere, alqā re fungi*; 2, physically, *exercere* (e.g. *se, milites, etc.*). **II.** *n.* 1, *munus, -ēris, n.*; 2, *exercitatio*; 3, = theme, *thema, -ātis* (Quint.).

exert, v.tr. 1, *contendere, intendere*; — yourself, (*con*) *iti, eniti, emari*; 2, see USE, EMPLOY,

EXERCISE. **exertion**, *n. contentio, intentio, conatus, -ūs*.

exhale, v.tr. *exhalare*; odours are exhaled, *odores (e floribus) afflantur*; see EVAPORATE. **exhalation**, *n. exhalatio*.

exhaust, v.tr. *exhaustire* (*lit. and fig.*), *conficere*. **exhausted**, adj. see WEARY. **exhaustion**, *n.* see FATIGUE.

exhibit, v.tr. 1, *proponere, ante oculos ponere, edere, celebrare*; 2, = manifest, *præbere*. **exhibition**, *n.* 1, = act of —, by verb; 2, = show, *spectaculum, ludū*.

exhilarate, v.tr. (*ex*)*hilarare* (e.g. *vultum*), *hilem facere*. **exhilaration**, *n. animi relaxatio, oblectatio*.

exhort, v.tr. *hortari*; see ADMONISH, ENCOURAGE.

exigence, *n. necessitas, angustiae*.

exile, *I.* *n.* 1, = banishment, (*ex*)*silium, relegatio*; 2, = person banished, *exsul, exorris, profugus*. **II.** v.tr. (*ex*)*ficere, exterminare, relegare, deportare* (Tac.), (*ex*)*pellere, alci aquā et igni interdicare*.

exist, v.intr. (*ex*)*sistere, esse, exsistere*. **existence**, *n.* use *esse* (e.g. to believe in the — of gods, *deos esse putare*); I have means of —, *habeo unde utar*.

exit, *n.* 1, = going away, *exitus, egressus, abitus, all -ū* 2, = way out, *exitus, effugium, janua*.

exonerate, v.tr. see EXCULPATE.

exorbitant, adj. *immodicus, immoderatus*. Adv. *immodice, immoderate*.

exordium, *n. exordium, exorsus, -ūs, prooemium*.

exoteric, adj. *quod εξωτερικόν vocant, exotericus* (Gell.).

exotic, adj. *peregrinus, externus*.

expand, v.tr. see SPREAD. **expanse**, *n. spatium*.

expatiate, v.tr. *ubertius or pluribus (verbis) disputare, dicere, longum esse in alqā re*.

expatriate, v.tr. see BANISH.

expect, v.tr. (*ex*)*spectare, opperiri alqm or alqd*; *sperare* (with *fore ut*, *spem habere alcijs rei*, or with *accus*, and *infinit.*); a less slaughter than might have been —ed, *minor clades quam proptā victoriā fuit*. **expectant**, adj. *use sps or (ex)spectatio*, or verb, or *arrectus*. **expectation**, *n. (ex)spectatio, spes, opinio*.

expectorate, v.tr. *exscreare* (e.g. *sanguinem*), *exspuere*. **expectoration**, *n.* 1, *exscreatio* (= act of —) (Plin.); 2, *sputum* (= matter of —) (Cels.).

expedient, *I.* adj. *commodus, utilis*, it is —, *expedit*. **II.** *n.* *ratio*; no useful — is at hand, *nullum consilium in promptu est*; to find an —, *viam invenire, viam consilii invenire*. **expediency**, *n. utilitas*.

expedite, v.tr. *expedire, maturare*. **expedition**, *n.* 1, = speed, *celeritas*; 2, = military —, *expeditio*. **expeditious**, adj. *celer, promptus, maturus*. Adv. *celeriter, prompte, mature*.

expel, v.tr. (*ex*)*pellere re or a re or ex re, depellere, alqm re, de re or ex re, exgere re or ex re, (ex)ficere re, de, ex or ab re*. **expulsion**, *n. exactio, expulsio*.

expend, v.tr. *expendere, impendere, erogare* (of public money); — much money, *magnum sumptus facere, pecuniam profundere*. **expense**, *n.* *impensa, impendium, dispendium, sumptus, -ūs*.

expensive, adj. *sumptuosus, carus, pretiosus, magni pretii*. Adv. *sumptuose, pretiose*. **expensditure**, *n. rogatio, sumptus -ūs*.

experience, I. n. *usus, -ūs, experientia, prudentia* (= wisdom that is the result of —); — in nautical matters, *scientia atque usus rerum nauticarum*; I write from —, *expertus scribo quod scribo*. **II.** v.tr. *experiri, (usu) discere* or *cognoscere, experientia discere, usu alqd mihi rend.* **experienced, adj.** (*usu*) *peritus, usu atque exercitatione praeditus, quilarum rerum peritus*; *peritus alcjs rei, exercitatus, versutus in re*. **experiment, n.** *experimentum, periclitatio, periculum*; an unfortunate —, *res infelicitate tentata*. **experimental, adj.** and *adv.* *usu* or *experimentis cognitus*.

expert, adj. & n. *alcj rei* or *ad alqd aptus, idoneus, alcjs rei compos, alcjs rei peritus, in alqd re exercitatus, callidus, sol(l)ers*. **expertness, n.** *calliditas, sol(l)ertia*.

expiate, v.tr. *alqd lñre, expiare, poenas alcjs rei dare, pendere, deperdere, expendere, solvere*. **expiation, n.** *satisfactio, poena, piaculum*. **expiatory, adj.** *piacularis*.

expire, v.intr. *ex(s)pirare; animam, extremum spiritum edere*; see **DIE**. **expiration, n.** by *abl. abs.* (e.g. at the — of the year, *anno exeunte, finito jam anno*).

explain, v.tr. *exponere, expedire, explanare, explicare, interpretari, aperire, enodare, illustrare*. **explanation, n.** *explicatio, explanatio, interpretatio, enodatio*. **explanatory, adj.** *use verb.*

explicit, adj. *apertus, dilucidus, definitus. Adv.* *dilucide, plane, diserte, definite*.

explode, I. v.intr. (*di*)*rumpi*. **II.** v.tr. (*di*)*rumpere, refellere, confutare, refutare* (an opinion). **explosion, n.** *fragor, crepitus, -ūs*.

export, v.tr. *exportare* (opp. *importare*). **exportation, n.** *exportatio*. **exports, n.** *merces (quae exportantur)*.

expose, v.tr. **1.** *exponere*; — a child, *infantem exponere*; — to anything, *opponere, ob(j)icere, offerre alcj rei*; **2.** = to lay open, *delegere* (e.g. *latentem culpam*); **3.** = make bare, *nudare*. **exposition, n.** *expositio*; see **EXPLANATION**. **exposure, n.** by *verb.*

expound, v.tr. see **EXPLAIN**.

express, I. v.tr. *exprimere, significare, declarare, demonstrare, verbis consequi, exsequi*; — oneself, *loqui, dicere*. **II.** *adj.* **1.** = **EXACT**; **2.** = quick, *celer*. *Adv.* *his ipsis verbis*. **expression, n.** **1.** *verbum, sententia, vocabulum, dictum, vox*; **2.** of the features, etc., *vultus, -ūs, argutiae* (= animation); void of —, *languens, languidus* (as in the countenance, the voice, etc.). **expressive, adj.** *significans, gravis* (= with strength, of a speaker); by *vis* (e.g. it is most —, *vim habet magnam*). *Adv.* *significanter* (**Quint.**), *plane, diserte*. **expressiveness, n.** *argutiae* (= lively —, of face, etc.), *gravitas* (= — of speech).

expunge, v.tr. *delere, inducere, (e)radere* (**Tac.**).

expurgate, v.tr. *(e)xpurgare*. **expurgation, n.** (*e*)*purgatio* (= freeing from blame).

exquisite, adj. *exquisitus, conquisitus, egregius, tenuis*; — tortures, *supplicia exquisita, pulchra*. *Adv.* *exquisite, egregie, pulchre, vanuste*.

extant, adj., to be — (*superstitem*) *esse, extare, ex(s)istere*.

extemporary, adj. *subitus, subitus et fortuitus*; power of — speaking, *ex tempore dicendi facultas*.

extend, I. v.tr. = stretch out, enlarge, *extendere, distendere, augere, propagare, amplificare*. **II.** v.intr. *patere, extendi, distendi, etc.* **extension, n.** *porrectio* (e.g. *digitorum*), *productio, prolatio, propagatio*. **extensive, adj.**

magnus, amplius, late patens, latus. *Adv.* *late*. **extent, n.** *ambitus, -ūs, spatium, circuitus, -ūs*; to have a wide —, *latus patere*.

extenuate, v.tr. *attenuare, extenuare* (opp. to *amplificare*); — guilt, *(culpam, -etc.) levare, mitigare*. **extenuation, n.** *extenuatio, levatio, mitigatio*.

exterior, I. *adj.* see **EXTERNAL**. **II.** n. *facies, forma, species, figura*.

exterminate, v.tr. *ad unum interficere, interimere* (= kill), *eradicare, ex(s)tirpare* (= root out).

external, adj. *externus, exterior*; — advantages, *bona exteriora, bona corporis*. *Adv.* *extrinsecus*.

extinct, adj. *extinctus, obscurus*

extinguish, v.tr. — a fire, *ex(s)tinguere, restringere, compescere, delere* (= blot out).

extirpate, v.tr. *ex(s)tirpare*; see **EXTIRMINATE**.

extol, v.tr. *augere, ornare, laudibus (e)fferre, extollere, verbis efferre*.

extort, v.tr. *exprimere alcj alqd* or *alqd ab alqo, expugnare alqd alcj, alqd expilare, alcj alqd extorquere*. **extortion, n.** *res repetundae*. **extortionate, adj.** *rapax, avarus*. *Adv.* *avare*. **extortioner, n.** *immodici fenoris exactor*.

extra, adv. *praeterea*.

extract, I. v.tr. **1.** *extrahere, (e)vellere*; **2.** = to make an extract, *excerpere*; **3.** = to press out, *exprimere*. **II.** n. **1.** = — of a book, *excerptio* (**Gell.**), *quod excerptum est*; **2.** = — of a plant, etc., *sucus qui expressus est, quod expressum est*. **extraction, n.** as to origin, *origo, genus, -eris, n.*; of good —, *honesto loco ortus, honesto genere (natus)*; of poor —, *tenui loco ortus; humili or ignobili loco natus*.

extraneous, adj. see **EXTERNAL**.

extraordinary, adj. *extraordinarius, insitatus, insolitus, insolens, novus inauditus, incredibilis, mirus, insignis, summus*. *Adv.* *extra ordinem, praeter morem or consuetudinem, incredibiliter, mire, mirifice*.

extravagant, adj. **1.** = lavish, prodigous, *effusus, sumptuosus*; **2.** = excessive, immoderate, *immodicus*; **3.** = foolish, *insulsus*. *Adv.* *prodigie, effuse, sumptuose, immoderate, immodice, insulse*. **extravagance, n.** **1.** *prodigentia* (**Tac.**), *sumptus, -ūs (profusus)*; **2.** *imtemperantia, immoderatio*; **3.** *insulse factum*.

extreme, adj. *extremus* (= farthest), *ultimus* (= last), *summus* (= highest); — part, *pars extrema*; the — price, *summum pretium*; to come into — danger, *in ultimum discrimen adduci*; to go to —s, *modum, excedere* (so *ad extremum perventum est, ventum jam ad finem est, res est ad extremum perducta casum*). *Adv.* *summe, summo, quom or vel maxime, or by superl.* (e.g. — good, *optimus*). **extremity, n.** **1.** = furthest part, *extremus, with n.*; **2.** = top, *acumen, vertex, fastigium, extremitas*; of the body, *extremae partes*; **3.** = distress, etc., by special word (e.g. *inopia* = poverty), with *summus, or extrema, -orum, pl.*; to be brought to —s, *in extremum discrimen adductum esse*.

extricate, v.tr. see **RELEASE**.

extrude, v.tr. *extrudere, expellere, (e)ficere, comb. extrudere et (e)ficere*. **extrusion, n.** *expulsio*; see **EXPEL**.

exuberant, adj. *luxuriosus, luetus*; of style, *redundans*; to be —, *exuberare* (e.g. *ponis, foliorum luxuria, etc.*). *Adv.* *ubertim, luxuriose*. **exuberance, n.** *ubertas, luxuria*.

exude, v. intr. (ex)sudare.

exulcerate, v. tr. exulcerare.

exult, v. intr. exsultare, gestic, comb. exultare et gestic, laetitia efferi, laetari, gloriari.

exultant, adj. laetus. Adv. laeta. **exultation**, n. laetatio.

eye, I. n. oculus, † ocellus, † lumen (dimin.), = sight, conspectus, -ūs (e.g. before the —s, in conspectus), = keen sight, acies: blear-eyed, lippus; — in trees, etc., oculus, gemma; bull's —, use medius (e.g. scopum medium ferire, = hit the —); — in peacock's tail, oculus, inuid's —, acies or oculus mentis. II. v. tr. a(d)spicere, contemplari; — askance, oculis latus a(d)spicere. **eye-ball**, n. pupula, pupilla. **eye-brow**, n. supercilium. **eye-lash**, n. pili pupillae tegentes. **eye-lid**, n. palpebra (usu. pl.). **eyesight**, n. acies, oculus. **eyesore**, n. res foeda or tetra, see UGLY. **eye-witness**, n. testis, m. and f.; I was an —, ipse vidi.

F.

fable, n. 1, fabula (usu. with ficta or composita or commenticia); 2, = untruth, commentum, mendacium. **fabulous**, adj. fabulosus, fictus, commenticius, falsus, comb. fictus et commenticius.

fabric, n. 1, of carpenters, and in gen., fabrica, of weavers, textum, textile. 2, = structure, aedificium. **fabricate**, v. tr. fabricari, texere, conficere. **fabrication**, n. 1, = making, fabricatio. 2, = falsehood; see FABLE. 2. **fabricator**, n. opifex, fabricator (always with gen.), artifex, textor; = inventor, auctor.

face, I. n. facies (= the front of the head), vultus, -ūs (= the countenance), os, oris (properly, = the mouth), comb. os vultusque or os et vultus; frons, -ntis, f. (= the forehead); — to —, coram; to make —s, os (dis)torquere. II. v. tr. and intr. 1, = be opposite, ad alqd spectare; 2, = to cover, alqd alqd re or alci inducere; 3, = encounter, alci obviam ire; 4, — about, signa convertere. **facial**, adj. quod ad faciem pertinet.

facetious, adj. jocosus, jocularis, lepidus, facetus. Adv. jocosè, lepide, facete. **facetiousness**, n. lepus, -oris, facetiae, or by sal.

facilitate, v. tr. alcs rei expedire. **facility**, n. facilitas, with —, facile, nullo negotio.

facing, prep. contra alqd, ex adverso rei.

facsimile, n. descriptio imagoque (e.g. lit(terarum)).

fact, n. res, factum; that is a —, hoc certo auctore comperi, in —, reapse, etenim, enim or quidem (enclit.), sane, profecto.

faction, n. factio. **factious**, adj. factiosus, partium studiosus, turbulentus, seditiosus. Adv. seditiose. **factiousness**, n. factio.

factitious, adj. see FALSE.

factor, n. negotiorum (pro)curator.

factory, n. fabrica, officina; — hands, operae.

faculty, n. ingenium (= natural talent), comb. animus ingeniumque, sol(ertia (= skill), facultas, e.g. dicendi (also poetica facultas).

fade, v. intr. evanescere, † pallescere, marcescere. **faded**, adj. see FALE. **fading**, I. n. coloris mutatio. II. adj. caducus.

fagot, n. fascis, -is, m., armenta, -orum, pl.

fail, I. v. intr. 1, = to fall or come short of, non pervenire, 2, = to err or to do wrong, errare, † abi, peccare, peccatum admittère (= to sin), delinquere; 3, = to fall short, alci deesse, deficere; 4, = — in a lawsuit, cadere; 5, = be bankrupt, foro cedere. II. n. e.g. without —, by certo,

omnino. **failing**, n. error, peccatum, delictum. **failure**, n. defectio (e.g. virium), ruinae or naufragium fortunarium, or use verb.

fain, adv. libenter (lub-), by a participle, as volens; I would — believe that, hoc credere voluerim (vellem).

faint, I. adj. languidus, use sensu carere if unconsciousness be implied. II. v. intr. 1, = swoon, † collabi, animus alqm relinquit; 2, = be weary, languere. **faint-hearted**, adj. timidus. **faintness**, n. 1, languor; 2, by verb.

fair, I. adj. 1, = beautiful, pulcher, venustus; the — sex, sexus, -ūs, muliebris; 2, of weather, serenus; of wind or tide, secundus; 3, opp. to dark, candidus; 4, morally, aequus, integer; 5, = moderately good, mediocris. Adv. aequè, mediocriter, haud ita multum. II. n. nundinae, mercatus, -ūs. **fairness**, n. 1, pulchritudo, venustus; 2, serenitas; 3, aequitas, integritas; 4, mediocritas.

fairy, n. = — of the stream, nympa; = — of the tree, dryas (usu. pl. dryades); = — of the wood, faunus.

faith, n. 1, = fidelity, fidelitas, fides, pietas (= discharge of duty towards God, parents, etc.); 2, = belief, opinio, persuasio, fides; to have — in, alci credere; 3, see RELIGION; 4, as exclamation, nae, Hercle, medius fidius. **faithful**, adj. fidelis, fidus (e.g. in sud sententiâ). Adv. fideliter. **faithfulness**, n. fidelitas, fides, constantia. **faithless**, adj. perfidus, perfidiosus, infidelis, infidus. Adv. perfide, perfidiose, infideliter. **faithlessness**, n. perfidia, infidelitas.

falcon, n. † acinaces, -is, m.

fall, I. v. intr. cadere, decidere, delabi, defluere; to — away, desert, or abandon, deficere, ab alqo desciscere, alqm deserere; to — in battle, in acie cadere; — by ambush or snares, per insidias interfici; = to die, mori, perire; = to be captured, expugnari, deleri; to — out (= disagree), dissentire; to — on, in alqm invadere, irruere; to — into a person's arms, ruere in alcs amplexus; to — into suspicion, suspicio cadit in alqm; = to sink, delabi, decidere; of the wind, cadere, concidere; of the voice, cadere; = in price, cadere res fit vilior; = of an army, pedem referre; — at the feet of, se ad pedes alcs pro(j)icere; — in with, in alqm incidere; — in love with, amare. II. n. 1, casus, -ūs, lapsus, -ūs, ruina, labes, -is; 2, = ruin, ruina, excidium, a — from rank or dignity, dignitas amissa, gratia principis amissa; 3, = the lessening of a height or level of a fluid body, decensus, -ūs, recessus, -ūs, 4, = lessening, deminutio.

fallacy, n. error, fallacia, vitium, captio. **fallacious**, adj. fallax, vanus, fucosus, falsus, vitiosus. Adv. fallaciter, falso. **fallible**, adj. qui errare potest.

fallow, adj. the field lies —, ager cessat, quiescit, (re)quiescit, cultu vacat. **fallow soil**, n. novalis or novale, vervacuum.

false, adj. 1, = not genuine, falsus (opp. verus), subditus, suppositus (= forged), alienus (= under another name, e.g. libellum sub alieno nomine edere), simulatus (= pretended), fucatus, fucosus (= having a fair exterior, opp. sincerus, probus), fallax (= deceptive), mendax (= lying), — teeth, † dentes empyi; a — note, dissonum quiddam, 2, = treacherous, perfidus, † dolosus, fraudulentus; a — oath, perjurium; to swear —, perjurare, pejerare. Adv. falso, fallaciter, simulate, perperam, perfide, fraudulenter. **falsehood**, n. mendacium, commentum, falsum. **falseness**, n. fallacia, dolus, perfidia. **falsify**, v. tr. vitare, corrumpere, adulterare (e.g. nummos, gemmas), interpolare, depravare, tabulas interpolare (= to erase some letters and substitute others),

tabulas interlinere (= to erase or to put out letters). **falsification**, n. use verb.

falter, v.intr. *haesitare, haerere, titubare*. Adv. *titubanter, timide*.

fame, n. *laus, gloria, claritas, fama*. **famous**, adj. *celebratus, (prae)clarus, illustris*. Adv. *(prae)clare, bene* (= well).

familiar, adj. *1, familiaris; notus* = a bosom friend, homo intimus, homo quo alys intime utitur; *amicus conjunctissimus*; *2*, = acquainted with, alius rei sciens, gnarus, non ignarus, peritus, non exptus; — with a language, linguam bene nosse, linguam intellegere; — with danger, in periculis versatum esse. Adv. *familiariter*. **familiarity**, n. *familiaritas, familiaris* or *intima amicitia*.

family, I. n. *1, familia* (orig. = the slaves in a house), *domus, -us*; *2*, = race or clan, gens, also *gens* and *familia* (= a branch of a gens, thus the gens *Cornelia* comprised the families of the *Scipios* and *Lentuli*), *cognatio, stirps, propinqui*; of good —, *nobilis, nobili genere* or *nobili loco natus, haud obscuro loco natus, ho' sto loco natus*; *gentilis, gentilicium* (= belonging to a gens), *familiaris* (= belonging to a familia), *domesticus* (= belonging to the house). II. adj. *privatus* (opp. to *publicus*), *intestinus* (= in the interior of the — (opp. to *externus*)).

famine, n. *fames, -is, inopia* et *fames*. **famish**, I. v.tr. *alqm fame necare, conficere*. II. v.intr. *fame mori, confici, absumi* or *perire* or *interire*.

fan, I. n. *1*, = an agricultural instrument, *vannus, f. ventilabrum* (Col.); *2*, = a toy used by ladies, *flabellum*. II. v.tr. *1, evannare, ventilare*; *2, flabello uti*.

fanatic, adj. *fanaticus*. **fanaticism**, n. *animus fanaticus, or superstitionibus deditus*.

fancy, I. n. *opinio (falsa)*; as a faculty, *cogitatio*; a mere —, *somnium*; according to — (= liking), *ex libidine* (lib-); a glowing —, *fervidum ingentium, calor et impetus*; to belong to — and not to fact, *opinionis esse, non naturae*; — merely, *falsus, fictus*. II. v.tr. *cogitatione sibi alqd depingere, in opinione esse, opinari, alqd fingere*; I — I am ill, *aegrotare mihi videor*; what is fancied, *opinatus*; what may be —, *opinabilis*. **fanciful**, adj. *1*, = imaginative, *facilis* et *copiosus*, *br summo ingenio praeditus*; *2, morosus* (= captious). Adv. *morose*.

fang, n. *dens, m.* **fanged**, adj. *dentatus*. **fangless**, adj. *sine dentibus*.

far, adv. *procul, longe* (= to a great distance, e.g. *longe videre, prospicere*), *e longinquo* (= from afar), *eminus* (opp. *comminus*); to be —, *procul* or *longe abesse*; — be it! *di meliora* (seil. *dent*); so — is it that, etc., *tantum abest ut*; to go too —, *modum excedere*; as — as, *quatenus, quantum, quod* (e.g. *quod suam*); so —, *hactenus*; —, *fetched, longe repetitus*. **farther**, adv. *longius, ultra*.

farce, n. *minus, fabula Atellana*. **farcical**, adj. *mimicus, ridiculus, scurrilis*. Adv. *ridicule*.

fare, I. v.intr. *1, se habere*; — well, *bene, commode, recte valere, bene, belle se habere, dond valetudine uti*; *2*, to — well, *laute vivere*. II. n. *1, cibis potusque* (*potus, -us*), *victus, -us*; poor —, *tenuis victus*; good —, *lautus victus*; *2*, = money paid for journey, *vectura* (ante and post class.); *3*, see *PASSENGER*. **farewell**! interj. *ave! ave! ave! vale! vale! to bid —, salvare* or *valere alqm jubere*; a hearty —, *multam salutem alci dicere*.

farinaceous, adj. *farinaceus*.

farm, I. n. *ager, fundus, praedium*; belonging to a —, *agrarius*. II. v.tr. *1*, = till, *arare*,

colere; *2*, = let out on contract, (*elo*)*care* (*alqd faciendum*), opp. to *conducere*. **farm-work**, n. *aratio, opus rusticum, agricultura, agrorum cultus, -us*. **farmer**, n. *1, agricola, arator*; *2*, = — of the revenues, *publicanus*, in gen. *redemptor*. **farming**, n. *1, agricultura* (or as two words) *cultus, -us, agrorum, res rusticae*; *2*, *redemptio, conductio*.

farrago, n. *farrago*.

farrier, n. (*saber ferrarius*) *qui equis soleas ferreas suppingit* (= one who shoes horses), *medicus equarius* (late = horse-doctor).

farrow, I. n. *fetus, -us*. II. v.tr. *setum edere*.

farthing, n. *quadrans, teruncius*; I do not care a — for, *haud flocci facio*.

fascinate, v.tr. *† fascinare* (= — by the look, e.g. *agnos, tenere, capere* (fig.)). **fascination**, n. *1, lit. fascinum, fascinatio* (Plin.); *2*, fig. *blanditiae, dulcedo*.

fashion, I. n. *mos* (as custom, e.g. *mos vestis*), *ritus, -us* (e.g. after the — of men, *hominum ritus*), *habitus, -us, ornatus, -us*; a new —, *habitus novus*; to be in the — (of things), *moris esse, usu receptum esse*. II. v.tr. see *MAKE*. **fashionable**, adj. *elegans, quod moris est*. Adv. *elegantur*.

fast, I. adj. *1*, = quick, *celer, citus, properus, properans, festinans, citatus, incitatus, velox, pernix* (= brisk), *alacer* (= alive, energetic, opp. *languidus*), *agilis* (= in movement), *promptus* (= ready), *rapidus*; *2*, = fixed or firm, *firmus, stabilis*; to hold —, *tenere, retinere*; to stick —, *adhaerere alci rei* or *ad alqd* or *in alqd rei*; to make —, *firmare, stabilire*. II. adv. *citato gradu, celeriter, rapide, prompte, firme, mordicus* (colloquial). III. v.intr. *cibo abstinere*. IV. n. *jejunium, inedia*. **fasten**, v.tr. (*af*) *figere ad alqd* or *alci rei*; see *TIE, BIND*; — together, *configere, con(n)ectere, conjungere*. **fastening**, n. *vinculum, compages, -is, f.* (= fitting together), *clausura, -orum, pl.* (= bars), *passulus, repagula, -orum* (= bolt). **fasten!** interj. *propera!*

fastidious, adj. *fastidiosus, delicatus, mollis*. Adv. *fastidiosus, delicatus, molliter*.

fat, I. adj. *pinguis* (opp. *macer*), *opimus* (= full, rich, opp. *gracilis* or *sterilis*, of a field), *obesus* (= filled up, opp. *gracilis*), *nitidus* (= shining), *saginatus* (= fed up), *adipatus* (= supplied with grease), *luculentus* (= productive, e.g. *munus*). II. n. *1*, *pingue, adeps, sebum* (sebum); to live on the — of the land, *delicatissimis cibis uti*. **fatten**, v.tr. *saginare, farcire*. **fatted**, adj. *saginatius, altius*. **fatness**, n. *obesitas* (Suet.), *pinguitudo* (ante and post class.). **fatty**, adj. *pinguis*.

fate, n. *fatum, necessitas, sors* (= one's lot); the —s, *Parcae*. **fated**, adj. *† fatalis, † fataliter, funestus, mortifer(us)*. Adv. *funeste, fato* or *fataliter* (= by fate). **fatalism**, **fatalist**, n. use *fatum* (e.g. *omnia fato fieri credere, to be a —*). **fatality**, n. *1*, = power of fate, *fatum*; *2*, = accident, *casus, -us*.

father, I. n. *pater, parens, † genitor, † pater*; — and mother, *parentes*; the —s, *patres* (= forefathers, senators). II. v.tr. — upon, *alqd alci tribuere*. **fatherhood**, n. ** paternitas* (eccl.), or by *pater* (e.g. he learns it by his —, *hoc cum pater fit, tum discit*). **father-in-law**, n. *socer*. **fatherless**, adj. *orbus*. **fatherly**, adj. *paternus*.

fathom, I. n. *ulna*. II. v.tr. *explorare*.

fatigue, I. n. (*de*) *fatigatio, lassitudo, defectio virium*. II. v.tr. (*de*) *fatigare*. **fatigued**, adj. *fessus, (de) fatigatus, defessus, lassus, lassitudine confectus*.

fatuous, adj. *fatuus, ineptus, inscitus* (in-

faetulus, *insulsus*. Adv. *inepte*, *inficēle*, *insulse*, *etulle*. **fatuity**, n. *ineptiae*, *stultitia*, *insulsitas*, *fatuitas* (rare).

fault, n. 1. = wrong-doing, *vitium*, *peccatum*, *culpo*, *delictum*; 2. = blame; *reprehensio* (opp. *probatio*), *vituperatio* (opp. *laus*); find — with, *accipere*, *reprehendere*. **faultiness**, n. *pravitās*; see **FAULT**. 2. **faultless**, adj. *innocens*, *emendatus*. Adv. *innocenter*, *emendate*. **faultlessness**, n. *innocentia*. **faulty**, adj. *mendosus*, *vitiosus* (in gen.), *pravus* (morally). Adv. *mendose*, *vitiose*, *prave*.

favour, I. v.intr. *alci* or *alci rei favēre*, *alci rebus* or *partibus favēre* (= to be of his party), *alci indulgēre* (= to consult a person's wishes), *alci propitium esse* (= to be favourable or well-disposed, used generally of the gods), *alci studēre*, *alci esse studiosus* (= to be attached to), *juvare*, *adjuvare* (= to assist), *esse alci adiumento*, *afferre alci adiumentum* (= to give aid), *alqm fovēre*, *sustinēre ac fovēre*, *gratid auctoritatis suā sustentare* (= to support with your influence), *suffragari alci* (= to vote for or recommend), *gratiosus alci* or *apud alqm* (= e.g. to stand in favour with someone). II. n. 1. = goodwill, *favor*, *gratia*, *voluntas*, *studium*, *benevolentia* (*beniv-*); by your —, *pae tua*; 2. = benefit, *beneficium*, *gratia*. **favourable**, adj. 1. = inclined to, *propitius* (of the gods), *amicus*, *benignus*; 2. = advantageous, *commodus*, *prosperus*; of wind or tide, *secundus*. Adv. *amice*, *benignus*, *commode*, *prosperē*. **favourer**, n. *favor*. **favourite**, I. n. *deliciae* (= pet); to be a — with, *apud alqm gratid valēre*, *gratiosus esse*. II. adj. *gratiosus*, *gratus*, *acceptus*. **favouritism**, n. *gratia* (= influence) or *circumloc.* (e.g. he showed his — to Gaius, *Gaiō se nimis indulgentem praebuit*).

fawn, I. n. *hinnulus*. II. v.tr. — on, fig. *alqm adulari*, *alci blandiri*. **fawning**, n. *adulatio*. Adv. *blande*.

fealty, n. *fides*, *fidēlitas*; to swear — to, in *verba alci jurare*.

fear, I. n. *metus*, -ūs, *timor*, *verecundia* (of what is wrong), *terror* (= sudden fear), *pavor*, *trepidatio* (= trembling), *horror*, *formidō*, *timiditas*, *ignavia* (= cowardice). II. v.tr. *alqm metuēre*, *timere*, *verēri* (= reverence), *extimescēre*, *permetescēre*. **fearful**, adj. 1. = afraid, *timidus*, *trepidus*; *ignavus*, *pavidus*, *verecundus*; 2. = dreadful, *metuendus*, *dirus*, *horribilis*, *terribilis*, *formidulosus* (*formidol-*). Adv. *timide*, *ignave*, *pavide*, *verecunde*, *dire*, *trepide*, *formidulose*. **fearless**, adj. *metu vacuus* or *solutus*, *impavidus*, *intrepidus*; — as to, *securus de alq re* (e.g. *bello*). Adv. *sine metu*, *sine timore*, *impavide*, *intrepide*. **fearlessness**, n. see **COURAGE**.

feasible, adj. *quod fieri* or *effici potest*. **feasibility**, n. *potestas* or *facultas alci rei faciendae*.

feast, I. n. 1. = holy day, *dies festus*, *dies sollemnis*, *dies feriatus*, *† festum*; 2. = a bountiful meal, *convivium*, *epulum*, *epulae*, *daps*. II. v.intr. 1. lit. *epulari*; 2. fig. — on, *alqd re pasci* (both in good and bad sense).

feat, n. *facinus*, -ōris, n., *factum*, *res mira*, *res difficilis*.

feather, I. n. *penna* (*pinna*), *pluma* (= down). II. v.tr. — one's nest, *res suas augēre*; one who has —ed his nest, *bene pecuniatus*. **feather-bed**, n. *culcita plumea*. **feathery**, adj. *† plumosus*, *† plumosus*.

feature, n. 1. of the face, *lineamentum*, *ductus*, -ūs, or *habitus*, -ūs, os, -ōris; the —s, *vultus*, -ūs, os, -ōris, n.; 2. = peculiarity, *proprietas*, *quod proprium est*; it is a — of anyone, *alcijs est*.

febrile, adj. *febricōsus*.

February, n. (mensis) *Februarius*.

fecund, adj. *fecundus*. **fecundate**, v.tr. *† fecundare*. **fecundity**, n. *fecunditas*, *fertilitas*.

federate, **federal**, adj. *foederatus*, *foedēre junctus*, *foedēre sociatus*.

fee, I. n. *merces*, -ēdis, f., *honor* (honor). II. v.tr. *alci mercedem dare*.

feeble, adj. *imbecillus*, *tenuis*, *infirmus*, *invalidus*, *languidus*, *debilis*; of sight, etc., *hebes*. Adv. *infrne*, *imbecille* (rare), *languide*. **feebleness**, n. *imbecillitas*, *debilitas*, *infrmitas*, *languor*.

feed, I. v.tr. 1. *cibum praedēre alci*, *cibare* (of animals) (*Col.*), *pabulum dare alci* (*oxen*, etc.), *alēre* (= to nourish), *pascēre* (= to pasture, e.g. *ovēs*, *greges*); 2. fig. *alēre*, 3. of rivers, etc., in *mare*, etc., *infruēre*. II. v.intr. see **EAT**. **GRAZE**. **feeder**, n. 1. *qui aves*, etc., *alit*; 2. = eater, *qui edit*; 3. = a river, (*rivus*) *qui in mare infruit*.

feel, I. v.tr. 1. physically, = touch, *tangēre*, *tentare*, *alqd re affici*; 2. mentally, *sentire*, *percipere*, *conspicere*, *intelligere*, *capere*, *alqd re affici*; — joy, *laetari*; — pain, *dolere*. II. v.intr. 1. = appears (by touch, etc.), *esse videri* or *esse*; 2. = be, by special verb (e.g. — glad, *laetari*; — thirsty, *sitire*; — for, *alcijs misereri*). **feeler**, n. *crinis*, *corniculum* (*Plin.*). **feeling**, I. n. *sensus*, -ūs (= sensibility), *animus* (mental); the power or method of —, *sentienti ratio*; *tactus*, -ūs (= the touch), *gustatus*, -ūs (= taste), *judicium* (= power of judging), *conscientia* (= consciousness), *affectus*, -ūs (= the permanent condition of —); tender moral —, *pudor*; thankful —, *gratus animus*, *pietas*; humane —, *humanitas*; joyous —, *laetitia*; — for truth, *veritatis studium*; — for the beautiful, *elegantia*. II. adj. *humanus*, *humanitatis plenus*, *multum humanitatis habens*, *humanitatis sensu praeditus*, *misericors*. Adv. *miserabiliter*, *magnā cum misericordia*.

feign, v.tr. *fingere*, *simulare*, *dissimulare* (e.g. that a thing is not). **feigned**, adj. *factus*, *simulatus*. Adv. *ficte*, *simulate*. **feint**, n. see **PRETENCE**.

felicitate, v.tr. *gratulari alci alqd* or *de alqd re*. **felicitation**, n. *gratulatio*. **felicity**, **felicitousness**, n. 1. *vita beata*, *beatum*, *beate vivere*; 2. = appropriateness, *proprietas*. **felicitous**, adj. 1. = happy, *felix*, *beatus*; 2. = appropriate, *aptus*. Adv. *feliciter*, *beate*, *apte*.

fell, v.tr. 1. of timber, *caedere*, *excidere*; 2. = knock down, (*con*)*sternere*.

fell, n. *clivus* (= hill).

fell, adj. *crudelis*, *saevus*.

fellow, n. = associate, *socius*, *comes*, -itis, m. and f., *sodalis*, m. and f.; a good —, *homo festivus* or *lepidus*; a bad —, *homo dissolutus*; a trumpery —, *homuncio*, *homunculus*. **fellow-citizen**, n. *civis*, *municipes*. **fellow-countryman**, n. *civis*. **fellow-feeling**, n. *societas* (e.g. *aegritudinis* = in sorrow, etc.). **fellow-heir**, n. *coheres*, -ēdis, m. and f. **fellow-servant**, n. *conservus*. **fellow-soldier**, n. *commilito*. **fellowship**, n. *societas*; — in plans, *societas consiliorum*; *collegium* (= a corporation, e.g. of merchants, artisans, priests); to take into —, *alqm in collegium cooptare*; in a university, *socius* (e.g. to get a —, *socium a(d)scribi*); human —, *societas humana*, *societas hominum*; good —, *comitas*.

felon, n. see **CRIMINAL**.

female, I. adj. *muliebris*, *femineus* (in fem. also *femina*); — sex, *sexus*, -ūs, *muliebris* or *femineus*. II. n. *femina*, *mulier*. **feminine**, a. 1. = FEMALE; 2. Gram. t.t. *femininus*.

fen, *n.* terra uliginosa, loca, -orum, uliginosa or palustris, palus, -adis, *f.*, uligo. **fenny**, adj. uliginosus, paluster.

fence, *I. n.* saepes, -is, saepimentum, (con-) saepum (usu. pl.). **II. v. tr. 1.** = hedge in, saepire, saepio circumdare; **2.** = to fight in fencing, armis uti, batuere. **fencer**, *n.* gladiator; **3** good —, armorum peritissimus; to be a good —, armis optime uti. **fencing**, *n.* ars gladii, ars gladiatoria, skilled in —, armorum peritus; **a** — master, lanista, *m.*; — school, ludus.

ferment, *I. n.* 1, lit. fermentum; **2.** fig. tumor, fervor, aestus, -us. **II. v. tr.** *fermentare. **III. v. intr. 1.** *fermentari, fervere, *fermentescere, **2.** fig. fervere, tumere, turgescere.

fern, *n.* filix.

ferocious, adj. ferox; see FIERCE.

ferret, *n.* viverra (Plin.).

ferruginous, adj. ferrugineus (= iron-coloured), ferratus (= holding or tasting of iron, acil. aquide (Sen.)).

ferry, *I. n.* trajectus, -us; — boat, scapha; — man, portitor; the charge of —, portorium. **II. v. tr.** tra(j)ficere, transmittere.

fertile, adj. ferax, fecundus, fertilis, optimus, uber (= rich), comb. uber et fertilis, fecundus et uber, fetus. **fertility**, *n.* fertilitas, ubertas, fecunditas, copia.

ferule, *n.* ferula (= a reed or staff).

fervent, *fervid*, adj. fervidus (= glowing, e.g. pars mundi); fig. animus, fervens (= heated, hot, e.g. rota, aqua), ardens, flammans, to make —, fervescere, to be —, fervere. Adv. fervide, ardentem, ferventer. **fervency**, **fervour**, *n.* fervor (e.g. oceani, or fig. aetatis).

festival, *n.* dies festus, dies sollemnis, sollemnis, hilaritas. **festive**, adj. hilaris, festus, festivus (ante and post class.). Adv. hilariter, hilare, festive. **festivity**, *n.* 1, = FESTIVAL; **2** = mirth, festivitas, hilaritas. **festoon**, *n.* eerta, -orum.

fetoh, *v. tr.* afferre, apportare, adducere, arcescere (= to send for, advehere; — breath, spirare, spiritum ducere).

fetid, adj. leter, graveolens, foetidus, putidus. **fetidness**, *n.* foetor.

fetter, *I. n.* 1, compes, -edis, *f.*, pedica, vinculum (= chain); **2.** fig. vincula, -orum. **II. v. tr. 1, vincula alci in(j)ficere, alci compedes indere; **2.** fig. impedire.**

feud, *n.* = enmity, simultas; bellum (= public war); inimicitia (private), rixa (= quarrel).

feud, *n.* = property held of a lord, *feudum (Medieval Lat.). **feudal**, adj. *feudalis.

fever, *n.* febris. **feverish**, adj. 1, febriculosus (Gell.); **2.** fig. (com)motus, ardens.

few, adj. pauci, rari; very —, perpauca; see LITTLE.

fiat, *n.* see COMMAND.

fib, *n.* mendaciunculum (once in Cicero).

ibre, *n.* fibra. **fibrous**, adj. by the gen. fibrae.

fickle, adj. inconstans, varians, varius, levis, mutabilis, comb. varius et mutabilis, mobilis (e.g. ingenium, animus, voluntas). **fickleness**, *n.* inconstantia, levitas, mutabilitas, mobilitas, varietas. **fictile**, adj. fictilis.

fiction, *n.* 1, (con)fictio (= the act); **2.** res ficta, or fictum, falsum, fabula, commentum. **fictitious**, adj. commenticius; see FABULOUS.

fidle, *n.* fides, -tum, pl. **fiddler**, *n.* fidicen.

fidility, *n.* fidelitas; see FAITH.

figet, *I. v. tr.* see DISTURB. **II. v. intr.** quiescere non posse. **figetty**, adj. inquietus.

fie! interj. phui pro(h) (with nom. or accus.).

field, *n.* 1, = a plain, campus; **2.** = a piece of land, ager, or pl. agri, arrum, or pl. arva; seges, -etis, *f.* (= a sowed field); pratium (= meadow); relating to —, agrarius; **3.** fig. in relation to an army, to be in the —, militiae esse (opp. domi), in castris esse, bellum gerere; to take the — against, arma capere or ferre adversus alqm; in gen. — of history, etc., by special noun (e.g. historia), but locus and area are used in this sense. **field-day**, *n.* dies quo milites lustrantur. **field-piece**, *n.* tormentum (bellicum).

fiend, *n.* *diabolus (Eccl.). **fiendish**, adj. *diabolicus, nefandus, foedus, immanis, crudelis, ferox, atrox. Adv. nefandule, foede. **fiendishness**, *n.* (summa) ferocitas.

fierce, adj. ferax, ferus, saevus, atrox, † trux, † truculentus, immanis. Adv. ferociter, saeve, atrociter, immane, immaniter. **fierceness**, *n.* ferocitas; atrocitas, saevitia, immanitas.

fiery, adj. 1, lit. igneus, † ignifer, flammeus, ardens, fervens, fervidus; **2.** fig. see FIERCE, IMPETUOUS.

fi, *n.* tibia. **fi**, *n.* tibicen.

fifteen, adj. quindecim; — apiece, quindenti; — times, quindecim(n)s. **fifteenth**, adj. quintus decimus. **fifth**, adj. quintus. **fifty**, adj. quinquaginta; — apiece, quinquagenti. **fiftieth**, adj. quinquagesimus.

fig, *n.* 1, the tree, ficus, *f.*; **2.** the fruit, ficus; dried —, Carica, Cauneae; **3.** not to care a — for, non floci facere.

fight, *I. n.* pugna, certamen; — with the fist, pugilatus, -us, pugilatio. **II. v. intr.** (de)pugnare, dimicare, proeliari, digladiari, bellare. **fighter**, *n.* puginator, gladiator, proeliorator.

figment, *n.* see FICTION.

figure, *I. n.* 1, = form or shape, figura, forma, species, facies, statura (= the stature), habitus, -us (corporis, = the natural bearing, opp. cultus), conformatio; **2.** a beautiful —, dignitas corporis, venustus; **3.** = an image or representation, lit. schema, -atis, figura, forma, imago; geometrical —, formae geometricae, schemata geometrica, descriptiones, -um; **3.** fig. a — in rhetoric, figura (Quint.); rhetorical —, orationis ornamenta, -orum, verborum exornationes, -um; **4.** = a cipher, lit(tera); **5.** = sculpture, signum. **II. v. tr.** 1, = draw, describere; **2.** = FORM; **3.** = IMAGINE. **figurative**, adj. translatus. Adv. per translationem. **figured**, adj. sigillatus (of cups (Cic.)), late of silk).

filament, *n.* fibra (in bodies and plants).

file, *I. n.* 1, lima (of smiths). scobina (of carpenters); **2.** of soldiers, ordo; of the rank and —, milites. **II. v. tr.** limare, lima polire. **filings**, *n.* scobis.

filial, adj. pius (erga parentes). Adv. pie.

fill, *v. tr.* 1, implere (generally), explere (= to fill up), complere (to make quite full), replere (= to fill again, or merely fill), supplere (= to supply what is lacking), opplere (= to fill so as to cover), refectere (= to stuff), cumulare alqd alqd re (= to heap up); **2.** fig. (e.g. an office) alqd re fungi.

fillet, *n.* fascia (fasciola), redimiculum, mitella, vitta (round the head as an ornament), infula (used by priests).

filly, *n.* equula (ecula).

film, *n.* 1, = thin skin, membrana; **2.** = thread, filum; **3.** fig. = darkness, caligo, nubes, -is.

filter, *I. n.* colum. **II. v. tr.** (per)colare, filtrare.

filth, n. 1, lit. see DIRT; 2, fig. impuritas; to utter —, *foeda loqui*; see OBSCENITY. **filthy**, adj. 1, see DIRTY; 2, impurus; see OBSCENE. Adv. 1, see DIRTY; 2, impure. **filthiness**, n. equalor; see FILTH.

fin, n. pinna (Plin.).

final, adj. ultimus, extremus. Adv. ad extremum, denique, postremo, quod superest, restat, *reliquum est*.

finances, n. 1, of a private person, *res familiaris*; see INCOME; 2, of a state, *rectigalia*, -tum, *aerarium* (= treasury), *respublica* (= the general pecuniary condition). **financial**, adj. ad *rectigalia* or *aerarium* pertinens.

find, v. tr. 1, *invenire, reperire; offendere* (= to fall on), *deprehendere in alqd re* (= to catch); he found admirers, *erant or non deerant qui eum admirarentur*; to — out, *exagitare, explorare, exquirere*; 2, = to experience, *experiri*, or by special verb (e.g. death, *perire*; — favour, *gratiam conciliare*). **finder**, n. inventor, repertor.

fine, I. adj. 1, bellus, elegans; the — arts, *artes liberales*; see BEAUTIFUL; very —! belle! *pulchre! bene dictis! bene facis!* 2, = thin, tenuis, subtilis; 3, = pure, purus; 4, of weather, serenus, sudus. Adv. belle, eleganter, tenuiter, subtiliter. II. n. 1, = end, finis, m. (f. ante and post class., and poet. in sing.); in —, denique; 2, = penalty, multa. III. v. tr. *multare*. **fineness**, n. 1, elegantia; see BEAUTY; 2, tenuitas, subtilitas; 3, serenitas. **finery**, n. lenocinium (in bad sense), munditia, apparatus, -us, lautitia. **finesse**, I. n. artificium. II. v. intr. *artificiis uti*.

finger, I. n. digitus (also = a measure, e.g. *quatuor digitis longus, latus, crassus*), pollex (= the thumb); to count by the —s, in *digitos digerere*, *digitis or per digitos numerare, digitis computare*; to turn round your —, *nihil est tractabilius illo*; to regard as the — of God, *divinitus alqd accidisse putare*. II. v. tr. *tangere*.

finical, adj. putidus. Adv. putide.

finish, I. v. tr. *finire, ad exitum adducere, ad finem perducere, conficere, consummare, absolvere, perficere*. II. n. absolutio, perfectio, lima (= polish, lit. = file). **finished**, adj. limatus (= polished), absolutus, perfectus. **finisher**, n. confector, perfector. **finishing**, adj. = FINAL.

finite, adj. finitus (= having an end), *circumscriptus* (= limited). Adv. finite.

fir, n. abies, -etis, f., pinus.

fire, I. n. 1, ignis, m., *flamma, ardor, incendium, scintillae* (= sparks), *focus* (= fireside); 2, = conflagration, *incendium*; to be on —, *ardere, flagrare*; to waste with — and sword, *ferro ignique vastare*; to put out —, *ignem reprimere, incendium restringere*; to be between two —s, *lupum auribus tenere*; 3, fig. ignis, ardor; to set a person's mind on —, *vehementius incendere alcijs animum*; mental —, *vis, vigor, impetus, -us, spiritus, -us, calor, ardor, fervor, all with animi*; — of youth, *juvenilis ardor*; poetic —, *impetus divinus*; — of discourse, *vis orationis*; to be without — (of speakers), *linguere, frigere*; 4, = — of soldiers, *telum, coniectus, -us*; to stand —, *sub telum esse*; to be out of —, *extra telum coniectum esse*. II. v. tr. *incendere*. III. v. intr. *incendi*; he readily fires up, *natura ejus praecipit est in iram*. **fire-arms**, n. tormenta, -orum. **fire-brand**, n. 1, torris, m., *fax* (= torch); 2, fig. incitator et *fax*. **fire-brigade**, n. excubiae nocturnae vigilesque adversus incendia instituti (Suet.). **fire-engine**, n. siphon (Plin. Min.). **fire-escape**, n. scalae. **fire-place**, **fire-side**, n. caminus, focus. **fire-wood**, n. lignum (usu. pl.). **fire-worshipper**, n. qui ignem pro Deo venerat.

firm, adj. 1, firmus, stabilis, solidus, immobilis, immotus; 2, fig. constans, firmus. Adv. firme, solide, constanter. **firmness**, n. firmitas, firmitudo (e.g. vocis, animi), obstinatio, soliditas (lit.), constantia, perseverantia.

first, I. adj. primus, prior (of two), princeps (= chief). II. Adv. primum, primo. **first-born**, n. natu major (of two), maximus (of several). **first-fruits**, n. primitiae. **first-ling**, n. primus genitus.

fiscal, adj. fiscalis (Jct.).

fish, I. n. piscis, m., piscatus, -us (collectively); — of the sea, *piscis maritimus*; river —, *p. fluviatilis*. II. v. intr. 1, piscari; 2, fig. — for, captare, aucupari. **fishbone**, n. spina piscis. **fisher**, n. piscator, piscatrix. **fishery**, n. mare or flumen in quo pisces capiuntur. **fishhook**, n. hamus. **fishmonger**, n. qui pisces vendit. **fishing**, n. piscatus, -us; — line, *linum*; — a net, rete, funda, jaculum (= a casting-net); — boat, scapha or cymba piscatoria (small); — vessel, navis piscatoria; — rod, arundo piscatoria. **fishy**, adj. by gen. piscium (e.g. odor, a fishy smell).

fissure, n. fissura, fissum, rima (= a leak); to make a —, diffundere.

fit, n. pugnis. **fisticuffs**, n. pugilatus, -us, colaphus; to give —, colaphum alci impingere.

fistula, n. fistula (Cels.).

fit, I. adj. ad alqd aptus, idoneus (= proper), commodus, opportunus, habilis, appositus; conuli opportunus et idoneus, commodus et idoneus, habilis et aptus. Adv. apte, commodè, opportune, apposite. II. v. intr. 1, lit. aptum esse, apte convenire ad or in alqd; the shoes —, *calcei ad pedes apte conveniunt*; 2, fig. alci or ad alqd aptum esse, alci rei or ad alqd accommodatum esse, alci rei or cum re convenire, alci rei or cum alqd re congruere. III. v. tr. alqd alci rei aptare, accommodare; — out, *(ex)ornare, instruere*. IV. n. 1, of illness, *impetus, -us, accessio* (Plin.); 2, of anger, etc., *impetus, -us*, or by special word (e.g. ira, *amicitia*); by —s and starts, *modo modo* (e.g. good by —, *modo bonus, modo improbus*). **fitness**, n. habilitas, opportunitas, convenientia.

five, adj. quinque; *quinti, -ae, -a* (= five each); *quinquennium*, a period of — years, also *lustrum*; *quinto quoque anno, every — years*; — times, *quinque(n)s*; — fold, *quinguplex, quinquepartitus* (= of — parts). **fifth**, adj. quintus, -a, -um. **fives**, n. use *pila* (e.g. *pilis ludere*).

fix, v. tr. 1, alci rei or ad alqd (af)figere; 2, = APPOINT. **fixed**, adj. certus. Adv. intentis oculis. **fixture**, n. res quae moveri non potest. **fixedness**, n. constantia (animi, consilii); see FASTEN.

flabby, **fiaccid**, adj. marcidus, fluidus. **fiaccidity**, n. resolutio (Cels., e.g. *neravorum, stomachi*).

flag, I. n. = standard, signum, vexillum; of a ship, *insigne, vexillum*; a — ship, *navis praetoria*. II. v. intr. *languescere* (= grow feeble), *frigere* (of conversation, etc.), *refrigescere* (of preparations, etc.). **flagstaff**, n. vexillum.

flag, I. n. = flat stone, *quadratum saxum*. II. v. tr. *(viam) quadratis saxis sternere* or *munire*.

flagitious, adj. flagitiosus, nefarius, foedus. Adv. flagitiose, nefarie, foede.

flagon, n. lagēna, ampulla.

flagrant, adj. impudens, apertus, manifestus. Adv. impudenter, aperte, manifeste. **flagrancy**, n. impudentia.

flail, n. peltica (Plin.), or *fustis*, m. (Col.) (= cudgel used in thrashing).

flake, *n.* of snow, use in pl. *alvæ*.
flambeau, *n.* *far, taeda*.
flame, *I. n. 1.* *flamma* (lit. and fig.), *ignis*, *m.*; 2, fig. the — of war spreads in Africa, *Africa ardet bello*. **II. v.intr.** *ardere, flagrare*. **flame-coloured**, *adj.* *flammeus, rutilus*. **flaming**, *adj.* *flammeus*; — eyes, *oculi ardentes*.
flank, *n.* *latus, -ēris*, *n.* (of men, beasts, a camp, an army); on both —s, *ab utroque latere*.
flap, *I. n.* *lacinia*. **II. v.tr.** *alis plaudere*. **III. v.intr.** *fluitare*.
flare, *v.intr.* *fulgere, splendere*.
flash, *I. n.* *fulgur*. **II. v.intr.** *fulgurare, fulgere*, (*emicare, coruscare, splendere*; the eyes —, *oculi scintillant*).
flask, *n.* *ampulla*.
flat, *I. adj. 1.* *planus, aequus* (=even), *pronus* (=on the ground); — hose, *nasus simus*; 2, of wine, etc., *rapidus* (Col.); — bottomed boats, *naves plano alveo*; 3, = insipid, insulsius, frigidus. **Adv.** *fig. plane*. **II. n.** *planities*; — of the hand, *palmā*.
flatter, *v.tr.* *alqm adulari, alci assentari* or *blandiri*. **flatterer**, *n.* *adulator, assentator*.
flattering, *adj.* *blandus, blandiens, jucundus, gratus* (=acceptable). **Adv.** *assentatorie, per blanditias*. **flattery**, *n.* *adulatio, assentatio, ambitio* (=effort to gain favour), *blanditias* (=smooth words, caresses, etc.); *blandimentum*.
flatulence, *n.* *inflatio*. **flatulent**, *adj.* *use inflatio*.
flaunt, *I. v.intr.* *se ostentare*; — in gold and purple, *insignem auro et purpurā conspicit*. **II. v.tr.** = to display, *jactare alqd*.
flavour, *I. n.* *sapor*. **II. v.tr.** *alqd condire alqd re*.
flaw, *n.* *vittum*. **flawless**, *adj.* *enendatus, sine culpa*. **Adv.** *enendate*.
flax, *n.* *linum, corbasus*, *f. flaxen*, *adj. 1.* = of flax, *lineus*; 2, = of colour, *flavus*.
flay, *v.tr.* *lit. pellem detrahēre alci* or *alqjs corpori, deglutere alqm* (alive, vivum).
flea, *n.* *pulex*.
fledged, *adj.* *tplumatus*; to be —, *pennas habere*.
flee, *I. v.intr.* *fugam petere, capere, capessere, fugas se mandare, se committere, in fugam se dare, se conficere, terga vertere* (of soldiers), *in fugam effundi* or *se effundere*; — from, *fugere ab* or *ex alqo loco*; — a person, *alqm fugere*; — to, *fugā petere alqd* (e.g. *arborem*), *confugere* or *fugam capessere alqo, confugere* or *prafugere ad alqm*. **II. v.tr.** see Above. **flight**, *n.* *fuga*.
fleece, *I. n.* *vellus, -ēris*, *n.* **II. v.tr. 1.** *tondere*; 2, = rob, *exillare, spoliare*. **fleecy**, *adj.* *laniger*.
fleet, *I. adj.* *velox, volucer, perna*. **II. n.** *classis*. **fleeting**, *adj.* *supax, caducus, furus*.
fleetness, *n.* *velocitas, pernicitas*.
flesh, *n.* *caro, -ntis, f.* (=on the body and cooked), *viscera, -um, n.* (=everything under the skin of an animal), *corpus, -ōris, n.* (opp. *ossa*); in speaking of the flesh of animals the Latins omit *caro* (e.g. *vitulina*, = veal; *canina*, = dog's flesh). **fleshy**, *adj.* *carnosus*.
flexible, *adj. 1.* *lentus*; 2, of character, *mollis, facilis*. **flexibility**, *n.* of character, *mollitia, mollitudo, facilitas*.
flicker, *v.intr.* *volitare* (of birds), *fluitare* (of things, as sails), *trepidare* (of flames, etc.).
flight, *n. 1.* *fuga*; see FLEE; to put to —, *fugare*; 2, = way of flying, *loptus, -us, volatus*;

— *us*; 3, of stairs, *scalae*. **flighty**, *adj.* *volatilis, mobilis, levis, inconstans*. **flightiness**, *n.* *mobilitas, levitas*.
fimsy, *adj. 1.* = thin, *tenuis*; 2, = worthless, *inanis*. **fimsiness**, *n. 1.* *tenuitas*; 2, *inanitas*.
finch, *v.intr.* (*re*) *cedere, retro cedere*.
fling, *v.tr.* *jactare, mittere, jaculari, conficere*; — at, *alci rei* or *in alqd inficere, alqm alqd re petere*.
flint, *n.* *silex*; heart of —, *siliceus*.
flippant, *adj.* *lascivus, petulans*. **flippancy**, *n.* *petulant*.
flirt, *I. v.intr.* *alqm specie amoris illicere*. **II. n.** *amator* or *amaris inconstans*. **flirtation**, *n.* *species amoris*.
flit, *v.intr.* *volitare*.
flitch, *n.* *succidia*.
float, *v.intr.* *innare, innatare, aquā sustinere, fluctuare, fluitare, pendere* (in the air).
flock, *I. n.* *grex, pecus, -ōris, n.*; = a great number of persons, *caterva, multitudo*. **II. v.intr.** *affluere, confluire*; — together, *concurrere, convolare*.
flog, *v.tr.* *verberare*; be —ed, *caputare*.
flogging, *n.* *verbera, -um, celeratio*.
flood, *I. n. 1.* as contradistinguished from ebb, *accessus, -us, maris* (opp. *recessus aestuum*), *aestus commutatio* (=change of tide from the ebb); the — (tide) rises, *aestus crescit, aestus ex alto se incitat*; the — falls, *aestus minuit*; 2, = overflow, *eluvio, diluvies*; 3, fig. *vis* (e.g. *lacrimarum*). **II. v.tr. 1.** *lit. inundare*; 2, fig. *alqd alqd re cumulare*. **flood-gate**, *n. 1.* *lit. cataracta* (or *cataractae, -ae*) (Plin. Min.); 2, fig. *vis, impetus, -us*.
floor, *n.* *solum, coaratio* (coass.); to make or lay —, *coarationem facere, coarare*; pavement, *p. tessellatum* or *vermiculatum* (=mosaic); area (=a barn-floor); *tabulatum, (con)tabulatio, conlignatio* (=a storey).
floral, *adj.* *floreat*.
florid, *adj. 1.* of complexion, *rubicundus*; 2, fig. *floridus*.
founce, *n.* (of a woman's gown), *instilla, segmenta, -orum, pl.* **founced**, *adj.* *segmentatus*.
foulder, *v.intr. 1.* *lit. volutari, fluitare*; 2, fig. *titubare*.
flour, *n.* *farina*.
flourish, *I. v.intr. 1.* *florere, vigere*; 2, = make a display, *se jactare*. **II. v.tr.** see BRANDISH.
flout, *v.tr.* *ludificari, cavillari, deridere, irridere*.
flow, *I. v.intr.* (as a fluid) *fluere, labi, manare*; — into the sea, *effundi in mare*; — between, *interfluere*; — past, *praeterfluere*; — together, *confluere*. **II. n. 1.** *fluxio, lapsus, -us*; 2, fig. *volubilitas, copia* (e.g. *verborum*); 3, of the tide, *accessus, -us* (opp. *recessus*). **flowing**, *adj. 1.* *fluens, manans*; 2, — speech, (*profusus, volubilis*. **Adv.** (*profusenter, volubiler*).
flower, *I. n. 1.* *flos, flosculus* (dim.); the goddess of —s, *Flora*; 2, fig. — of life, *aetas florens*; = best part of, *flos, robur*; — of speech, *flos verborum*. **II. v.intr.** *florere, (ef)florescere, flores mittere*. **flowery**, *adj. 1.* *lit. †florens*; 2, fig. *floridus*.
fluctuate, *v.intr.* *fluctuare* (animo) or *fluctuari, pendere animi* or *animo* (of several, animis), *incertum, dubium, incipitem esse, haesitare, dubitare, in dubio esse*. **fluctuation**, *n.* *animus i incertus* or *dubius* or *suspensus, dubitatio*.

fue, *n.* caminus; the — smokes, domus fumat.

fluency, *n.* oratio volubilis, facundia, volubilitas. **fluent**, *adj.* volubilis (opp. stabilis); a — style, genus orationis (profluens). **Adv.** (pro)fluenter, volubiliter; to speak —, commode verba facere.

fluid, *I. n.* liquor, humor, aqua. **II. adj.** liquidus, fluidus, fluens.

flummery, *n. 1.* = a dish, avenae puls, -tis, f.; **2.** = empty talk, gerrae, nugae, nugatoria, -orum.

flurry, *n.* and *v. tr.*; see EXCITE.

flush, *I. n.* rubor. **II. v. intr.** rubor or pudor alci suffunditur.

fluster, *v. tr.* percutere, agitare, commovere.

flute, *n.* tibia or tibiae, tarundo. **flute-player**, *tibicen*. **fluted**, *adj.* striatus.

flutter, *I. v. intr.* trepidare, volitare. **II. v. tr.** agitare, commovere. **III. n.** trepidatio.

flux, *n.* fluxio (in gen.); — and reflux of the sea, marinarum aestuum accessus et recessus (both -ūs).

fly, *I. n.* musca, antharis, -itis, f. **II. v. intr.** volare, volitare; to — to, advolare; to — in, involare; to — out, evolare; to — away, avolare; to let —, emittere e manibus, ventis dare. **flying**, *adj.* volatilis, volucer; — (= dishevelled) hair, crines passi.

foal, *I. n.* pullus equi, pullus equinus. **II. v. tr.** parere.

foam, *I. n.* spuma. **II. v. intr.** spumare, (ex)cescare. **foamy**, *adj.* spumans, spumeus.

fodder, *n.* pabulum, pastus, -ūs.

foe, *n.* hostis (= a public —), inimicus (= a private —).

fog, *n.* nebula. **foggy**, *adj.* nebulosus.

foible, *n.* venum.

foil, *I. n.* rudis. **II. v. tr.** ad vanum or ad tritum redigere, eludere.

foist, *v. tr.* — on, alqd alci supponere, subdere, subijicere.

fold, *I. n.* † sinus, -ūs, ruga (= a wrinkle or small fold in plants, dresses, etc. (Plin.)). **II. v. tr.** alqd (com)plicare; to — the hands, digitos pectinatum inter se implicare (Plin.); with —ed hands, compressis manibus. **III. as suffix**, plex (e.g. three—, triplex). **folding-doors**, *n.* valvae (bifores), fores, sicut, f.

fold, *n.* — = for sheep, ovile, saeptum, usu. pl.; — = for cattle, stabulum.

foliage, *n.* frons, f., or pl. frondes (= branches); folia, -orum (= leaves).

folk, *n.* see PEOPLE.

follow, *v. tr. 1.* alqm (con)sequi, insequi, subsequi (= very close), prosequi (= at a distance), alqm persequi (= to follow out), comitari (= to accompany); he was —ed by an unusually large company, stipatus est non usitata frequentia; to — after or succeed, alci and alci rei succedere, alqm and alqd excipere; — = as a successor, succedere in alqis locum; to — from, effici, confici ex re (in argument, e.g. ex propositis efficitur); hence it —s, sequitur, sequitur igitur or enim, ex quo efficitur; what —s? quid igitur? thus it —s, ita fit ut, etc.; **2.** = regard as a teacher, etc., alqm or alqd sequi, auctoritate alqis moveri, alci obtemperare (= to listen to the wishes of), dicto alqis audientem esse (= to — or obey his command); to — an opinion, sententiam alqis sequi or probare; to — your own judgment, suo ingenio uti. **following**, *adj.* sequens, secutus; for the — year (e.g. in insequentem annum); alci proximus, secundus ab alqo (of persons in a

series), futurus, venturus, posterus; the — day, dies posterus; on the —, postero die, postridie (ejus diei). **follower**, *n.* = discipule, discipulus, auditor, (as)sector, unus e suis (of the followers of a leader); —s of Socrates, Socratici (and so with many other names).

folly, *n.* see under FOOL.

foment, *v. tr. 1.* alqd fovere, fomenta alci rei adhibere or admoveere; **2.** fig. sollicitare, excitare. **fomentation**, *n.* fomentum (Cels.). **fomenter**, *n.* fuz, concitator, instimulator.

fond, *adj. 1.* = foolish, stultus; **2.** = loving, amans, amator, cultor, studiosus alqis rei; very —, alqis rei or alqis amantissimus or studiosissimus, consector alqis rei (e.g. voluptatis); — of literature or learning, litterarum studiosus; — of hunting, venandi studiosus. **Adv.** stulte, amanter. **fondness**, *n. 1.* stultiia; **2.** studium, amor, caritas. **fondle**, *v. tr.* blandiri alci, (per)mulcere alqm, amplexari et osculari alqm. **fondling**, *n.* blanditiæ.

food, *n.* cibus, esca, cibaria, -orum (= whatever may be eaten by men or beasts), edulia, -ium (= eatables), alimentum (or in pl., esp. in poets); penus, -ūs or -i, m. and f., and -oris, n. (= supplies of food); to digest —, cibum conficere, concoquere; a food-shop, popina; of animals, pabulum, pastus, -ūs.

fool, *I. n.* homo stultus, fatuus, sannio (= a maker of grimaces); to put a —'s cap on a person, ludibrio habere; to play the —, nugari, ineptire, desipere. **II. v. tr.** alqm ludere. **foolery**, *n.* ineptiae, nugae. **fool-hardy**, *adj.* temerarius; see RASH. **foolish**, *adj.* stultus, stolidus (= silly), ineptus (= one who acts out of place and time and reason), insulsus (= witless), demens (= one who has lost his head), fatuus. **Adv.** stulte, stolidè, inepte, insulse. **folly**, *n.* stultiia (= stupidity, a foolish act), fatuitas (= silliness), insipientia (= want of prudence), amentia (= unreason), dementia (= loss of faculty), stulte factum (as an act).

foot, *I. n. 1.* = member of the body, pes, pedis, m.; to go on —, pedibus ire, venire, iter facere; to serve on —, pedibus merere, or stipendia facere; to tread under —, pedibus alqm conculcare, procucare; — by —, pedetentim, gradatim (= step by step); **2.** = the lowest part, pes (of articles of furniture), or by imus, infimus with n. (e.g. infimus mons); radix (e.g. montis); the town lies at the — of the mountain, urbs monti subjecta est; **3.** = a measure, pes; a — in size, pedalis (in longitudinem, in altitudinem), pedem longus; half a —, semipedalis; one and a half —, sesquipedalis; two —, bipedalis; three —, tripedalis; five — deep, quinque pedes altus; **4.** (in versification) pes. **II. v. intr.** see TREAD, DANCE. **III. adj.** pedester; — soldier, pedes, -itis. **footing**, *n.* = way or manner, modus, ratio, status, -us; to place an army on the — of the Roman, exercitum ad Romanæ disciplinae formam redigere; to place on the old —, ad antiquum morem revocare; to be on a very friendly — with, valde familiariter alqo uti. **footman**, *n.* pedissequus. **footpad**, *n. latro*. **foot-path**, *n.* semita, trames, -itis, m., callis. **foot-print**, *n.* vestigium. **footstool**, *n.* scannum, scabellum.

fop, *n.* homo ineptus, homuncio. **foppery**; *n.* ineptiae (= absurdities).

for, *I. prep. 1.* in behalf of, in return for, pro (with the ablative); dimicare pro legibus (so pro libertate, pro patria), = to fight — the laws; Cato est mihi unus pro multis militibus, = Cato alone is to me — (= as good as) many thousands; huc ille pro meritis gratiam tulit, = he returned him thanks — his deserts; **2.** = as, alqm virum bo-

num habere, = to hold him — a good man (so *vir bonus habetur*); "for" and "as" in such phrases do not appear in Latin (e.g. *dux electus est*, = he was chosen — (as) general); yet, *pro nihilo putare*, = to think nothing of; 3, "for" denoting value, by the genitive of indefinite price and the ablative of the definite (e.g. *quanti emisti?* — how much did you buy it?; *viginti assibus*, = twenty pence); 4, = by reason of, *prae* with abl., *propter* with acc., to die — a fear, *prae metu mori*; — this reason, *propter hoc*; 5, of time, in with accus., — the next day, *in postero die*; = during, accus., he had been away — a year, *annum jam aberat*, or by *per* with accus.; 6, expressing purpose, ad with accus., money — building a bridge, *pecunia ad pontem aedificandum data*; to live — the day, *in diem vivere*; 7, to watch or consult —, *alci consilium*; love —, *amor alcijs or erga alqm*; means or remedy —, *remedium adversus alqd*, or the genitive alone, as, care — you, *vestri cura*; —, as denoting according to, *pro sua quisque parte*, *pro viribus* (= according to your strength); according to your wisdom, *quae tua est prudentia*, or *quae est prudentia*; — the present, *in praesens*; to live — yourself (that is, your own interests), *sibi vivere*. **II.** conj. *nam(que)*, *enim* (enclit.), *etenim*, *quippe*, *quod*, *cum* (with subj.), *quoniam*, *quia*; see BECAUSE, FORASMUCH, FOR 1, 2.

forage, **I.** n. *pabulum*. **II.** v.tr. *pabulari*; to send soldiers to —, *pabulum or pabulandi caus(s)â milites mittere*. **forager**, **n.** *pabulator*. **foraging**, **n.** *pabulatio*.

forbear, v.tr. 1, = to abstain, *se tenere*, *se continere*, *se cohibere* (se) *alqd re abstinere*, *alci rei parcere*; 2, = to endure patiently, *patientia uti*, *patientiam adhibere alci rei*, *patienter atque aequo animo ferre*, *pati ac ferre*, *pati ac perferre*, *perferre patique alqd*. **forbearance**, **n.** *abstinentia*, *continentia*, *patientia*. **forbearing**, **adj.** *abstinens*, *continens*, *temperatus*.

forbid, v.tr. *vetare* (with accus. and inf.), *interdicere alci alqd re* (or with *ne*); to — one your house, *interdicere alci domo sua*; it is — den, *vetitum est, non licet*.

force, **I.** n. *vis*, *violentia*, *impetus*, —is, *momentum*; to use —, *vim facere*, *vim adhibere*. **II.** v.tr. see COMPEL. **forcible**, **adj.** 1, = by force, *per vim*; 2, = physically strong, *validus*, *nervosus*; 3, = morally strong, *energeticus*, *gravis*, *vehemens*. Adv. *vi*, *per vim*, *valide*, *nervose*, *graviter*, *vehementer*.

forcemeat, **n.** *insicia* (Varr.).

ford, **n.** *vadum*.

fore, adv. *ante*, *antea*. **forearm**, **I.** n. *brachium*. **II.** v.tr. see WARN, PREPARE; to be — ed, *praeavertere*. **forebode**, v.intr. and tr. 1, *portendere*, *praesagire*; 2, = have a presentiment of, *praesagire*, *praesentire*. **foreboding**, **n.** *praesensio*. **forecast**, v.tr. (*animi*) *praevidere*, *providere*, *prospicere*. **forefather**, **n.** *proavus*; pl. *priores*, *maiores*, *patres*. **forefinger**, **n.** *digitus index*. **forego**, v.tr. (*concedere alqd forehead*, *n.* *frons*, —ntis, f. *foreknow*, v.tr. *praenoscere* *foreknowledge*, **n.** by *providere*, *foreland*, **n.** *promontorium*. **foreman**, **n.** *procurator*. **foremast**, **n.** *mus anterior*. **foremost**, **adj.** *primus*. **forenoon**, **n.** *dies antemeridiana*. **forerunner**, **n.** *praenuntius*. **foresee**, v.tr. *praevidere*, *providere*, *prospicere*. **foresight**, **n.** *providentia*, *prospicientia*. **forestall**, v.tr. *praevenire*; see ANTICIPATE. **foretell**, v.tr. *praedicere*. **forethought**, **n.** *providentia*; by —, *consulto*; to do —, *alqd consulto or meditatum or praeparatum facere*. **forewarn**, v.tr. *praemonere*.

foreign, **adj.** *peregrinus*, *externus*, *barbarus*, *adventicius*; — to, (ab) *alqd re*, or *alci rei alienus*; — to each other, *res sibi repugnantes*. **foreigner**, **n.** *peregrinus*, *alienigena*, **m.** and **f.**, *advena*, **m.** and **f.** (= new settler).

forensic, **adj.** *forensis*.

forest, **n.** *silva*, *saltus*, —is (wild and on hills).

forfeit, **I.** v.tr. *amittere*, *alqd re mullari*.

II. n. *poena*, *multa*, *damnium*.

forge, v.tr. 1, = to form, *tundere* (= to beat, e.g. *ferrum*), *procurare* (e.g. *gladium*), *fabricari* (e.g. *fulmina*, *fallacias*), *ingere* (e.g. *fallacias*); 2, = to falsify, — documents, *tabulas corrumpere*, *vitare*, *interpolarere*, (= — parts in a document) *sub(j)icere*; of money, *cadere*. **forger**, **n.** *subjector* (of wills, etc.), *qui nummos adulterinos cudit*; forged coin, *nummus adulterinus*. **forgery**, **n.** *subjectio* (= — of wills, etc.). For — of money, use verb.

forget, v.tr. *alcjs rei or alqd oblivisci*, *neglegere* (neglig-), *neglegentia praeterire*; I have forgotten, *alqd fugit me*, *alqd e memoria excessit*; to be forgotten, *e memoria exidere*; to — yourself, *sui oblivisci*; to — your dignity, *dignitatis suae immemorem esse*. **forgetful**, **adj.** *obliviosus*, *immemor*. **forgetfulness**, **n.** *oblivio*.

forgive, v.tr. *alqd alci ignoscere*, *veniam dare alcjs rei* (= to give mercy instead of justice), *gratiam facere alcjs rei*, *alqd alci concedere*, *condonare*, *alci indulgere*. **forgiveness**, **n.** *venia*, *poenae (meritae) remissio*. **forgiving**, **adj.** *facilis*, *clemens*, *exorabilis*.

fork, **n.** *furca*, *furcilla* (used in making hay; forks for eating were unknown). **forked**, **adj.** *bifurcus*.

forlorn, **adj.** *spe dejectus*, *relictus*, *destitutus*.

form, **I.** n. 1, *figura*, *forma*, *facies*; of a fine —, *formosus*, *dignitate corporis praeditus or insignis*; human —, *species humana*; things have taken a new —, *magna rerum commutatio facta est*; 2, see FORMULA; 3, = bench, *scamnum*; 4, = appearances, for —'s sake, *dicis caus(s)â*. **II.** v.tr. 1, = to give — to, *ingere*, *figurare*, *formare*, *fabricari*, *facere*, *efficere*; to — intellectually and morally, *ingere*, (*ex*)*colere*, *expolire*, *instituere*; 2, = troops, *instruere*, *ordinare*; 3, = — plans, etc., (*consilia*) *inire*; — friendship, *amicitiam cum alqo conjungere*. **III.** v.intr. 1, = constitute, *ealq re consistere*; 2, of troops, *se explicare*. **formal**, **adj.** = for the sake of appearances, *dicis caus(s)â*; = artificial, *compositus*, *frigidus*, *stintulus*, = stiff (of manners), *urbanus ac perpolitus*. Adv. *rite* (= duly), *composite*, *urbane*. **formality**, **n.** 1, see CEREMONY; 2, of manners, *mores perpolitae*. **formation**, **n.** 1, as act, *conformatio*; 2, = form, *conformatio*, *forma*. **formless**, **adj.** *informis*, *rudis*. **formula**, **n.** *formula*, *verba*, —orum.

former, **adj.** *prior*, *pristinus* (= ancient), *superior* (e.g. *annus*); the —, the latter, *hic ... ille, or ille ... hic*. Adv. *antea*, *olim*, *quondam*.

formidable, **adj.** *metuendus*, *timendus*, *horrendus*, *terribilis*, *formidulosus* (*formidol-*). Adv. *formidulose*, *terribilem in modum*.

fornication, **n.** *stuprum*.

forsake, v.tr. (*de*)*relinquere*, *deserere*, *destituere*, *comb.* *deserere et relinquere*, *destituere et relinquere*.

forsooth! interj. *scilicet* (iron.), *sane*.

forswear, v.tr. 1, = to deny on oath, *adjurare*, *ejurare* (= to renounce); 2, = to swear falsely, *perjurare*, *pejurare*.

fort, n. locus munitus, arx, castellum, castrum.
fortification, n. munitio, munitiones, munimenta, -orum, opera, -um (= works). **fortify**, v.tr. (comm)unire, praemunire, operibus munire, munitioibus firmare; muris munire, vallo et fossa circumdare locum, vallum et fossam circumdare alci loco.

forth, adv. 1, of place, foras; in combination it is expressed by *e*, *ex*, and *pro*, with the several verbs (e.g. to bring —, *efferre*; to cast —, *efficere*; to go —, *exire*; to lead —, *educere*, *producere*); 2, of time, inde. **forthcoming**, adj. by fut. (e.g. — book, *liber quem alqs editurus est*); to be —, in eo esse ut. **forthwith**, adv. *extemplo*, *statim*, *confestim*, *protinus*.

fortitude, n. fortitudo, animus fortis, virtus, -utis, f.

fortune, n. 1, fortuna, fors, casus, -ūs; changeful —, fortunae vicissitudines, varietates temporum, comb. temporum varietates fortunaeque vicissitudines, casus varii; to be content with your —, sorte sua contentum vivere; the goddess of —, Fortuna; 2, = wealth, divitiae, res familiaris, facultates, opes, pecuniae, bona, -orum, fortunae. **fortune-teller**, n. sortilegus, (h)ariolus; a female —, saga. **fortuitous**, adj. fortuitus, in casu positus, forte oblatus. Adv. forte, fortuito, casu. **fortunate**, adj. felix, fortunatus, prosper(us), secundus; — condition, res secundae. Adv. feliciter, fortunate, prospere.

forty, adj. quadraginta, quadragenī (= — each), quadragesim(e)s (= — times).

forum, n. forum.

forward, I. adv. porro; to go —, pergere. II. v.tr. 1, = send on, perferendum curare (e.g. *lit(t)eras perferendas curavit*); 2, = help, (ad)juvare, alci adjumento esse. III. adj. 1, = early, praecox; 2, = rude, protervus, inurbanus.

foss, n. fossa (incilis), incile. **fossil**, n. fossilla, -ium.

foster, v.tr. curare, nutrire, sustinere, alere. **foster-brother**, n. collocutus (late). **foster-child**, n. alumnus, alumna. **foster-father**, n. nutritivus. **foster-sister**, n. collocuta (Juv.).

foul, adj. putidus, putridus, foetidus (= stinking), foedus, turpis (= morally foul), obscenus (= impure), immundus (= dirty). **foul-play**, n. dolus malus. Adv. putide, foede, turpiter. **foulness**, n. foeditas, obscenitas.

found, v.tr. 1, fundamentum alci rei jacere or ponere, fundamenta locare, condere, instituere, constituere, civitatem funditus tollere; 2, fig. to be founded on, niti alqd re or in alqd re, also niti fundamento alci rei, postium esse in alqd re; = cast, fundere. **foundation**, n. fundamenta, -orum, sedes, -is; — (of a pillar), basis. **founder**, I. n. conditor, auctor. II. v.intr. submergi. **foundling**, n. infans expositus, expositivus.

fount, or **fountain**, n. 1, lit. fons (= the place and the water), caput (= the spring); 2, fig. fons, caput, principium, comb. fons et caput, principium et fons, origo, caus(s)a (= the primary cause), comb. caus(s)a atque fons.

four, adj. quatuor, quaterni (= — each); — or five, quatuor (aut) quinque; — years old, quadrimus; a period of — years, quadriennium; every — years, quarto quoque anno; going on — feet, quadrupes; — fold, quadruplex; — times as much, quadruplum; — times, quater. **fourteen**, adj. quatuordecim, quaterni deni (distributively); — times, quater decies. **fourteenth**, adj. quatuordecimus. **fourth**, I. adj. quartus, -a, -um; every —, quartus quisque; the — time,

quartum; in the — place, quarto. II. n. quadrans.

fowl, n. 1, avis, volucris, ales, -itis, m. and f.; 2, = a hen, gallina; flesh of —, (caro) gallinacea. **fowler**, n. aucups. **fowling**, n. aucupium.

fox, n. 1, vulpes, -is, f.; of a —, vulpinus; 2, fig. = a cunning man, homo versutus or callidus.

fraction, n. pars. **fractionous**, adj. morosus. Adv. morose. **fractionousness**, n. morositas. **fracture**, I. n. med. t.t. fractura (Cels.). II. v.tr. frangere.

fragile, adj. fragilis. **fragility**, n. fragilitas. **fragment**, n. fragmentum, re(l)iquiae (= remains); —s of the plays of Menander, trunca quaedam ex Menandro (Gell.). **fragmentary**, adj. fractus.

fragrance, n. odor suavis, suaveolentia. **fragrant**, adj. suavis, †suaveolens, †odorifer, †odoratus, †odorosus.

frail, adj. infirmus, debilis, imbecillus. **frailty**, n. infirmitas, imbecillitas (lit. and fig.).

frame, I. n. 1, of a window, picture, etc., forma (Plin.); 2, = body, corpus, -oris; 3, = — of mind, animus. II. v.tr. 1, = put into a frame, in formā includere; 2, = compose, componere; 3, see MAKE. **framework**, n. compages, -is, contignatio.

France, n. Gallia. **French**, adj. Gallicus. **franchise**, n. civitas, jus, juris, n., suffragium.

frank, adj. sincerus, apertus, simplex. Adv. sincere, candide, aperte, simpliciter. **frankness**, n. sinceritas, simplicitas.

frankincense, n. (t)hūs, (t)huris, n.

frantic, adj. insanus, delirus, fanaticus, amens, demens. Adv. insane.

fraternal, adj. fraternus. Adv. fraterne. **fraternity**, n. 1, fraternitas, necessitudo fraterna, germanitas; 2, = society, sodalitas, sodalium, collegium, corpus, -oris. **fraternize**, v.intr. amicitia inter se conjungi.

fratricide, n. 1, = the murder of a brother, parricidium fraternum; 2, = the murderer of a brother, fraticida, m.

fraud, n. fraus, dolus (malus), circumscriptio, fallacia; comp. doli atque fallaciae; to devise — against anyone, dolum alci struere, neclere, confingere, fraude alqm tentare, fallaciam in alqm intendere. **fraudulent**, adj. fraudulentus, qui totus ex fraude et fallaciis constat (opp. homo sine fuco et fallaciis), dolosus. Adv. dolo mulo, dolose, fraudulententer, contra (jus ac) fidem.

fraught, adj. alqd re repletus, repletus, oneratus.

fray, n. pugna.

freak, n. see CAPRICE.

freckle, n. lentacula, lentigo (Plin.). **freckled**, adj. lentiginosus (Val. Max.).

free, I. adj. 1, = — from burdens, etc., liber, solutus; vacuus (a) re, expers rei; from taxes, immunis; from guilt, innocens; from military service, immunis militiā; from danger, tutus; from care, securus; to make —, liberare; to — from guilt, absolvere alqm; to be — from, alqd re carere; 2, = not subject to. liber; 3, = not restricted, as in space, patens, apertus; 4, = without cost, gratuitus; to have a — dwelling, grati(i)s habitare; 5, = — to do or to act, liber, solutus; I am — to say, audeo dicere; 6, = generous, largus, munificus, liberalis. Adv. libere, solute, tuto, secure, aperte, grati(i)s, gratuito, large, munifice, liberaliter. II. v.tr. alqm alqd re liberare, eximere, solvere, expedire, manumiti-

tere (of a slave), to make — with, **1**, = to indulge in, *alci rei indulgere*; **2**, = to treat disrespectfully, *alqo parum honorifice uti*. **free-agent**, *n. qui sui juris est*. **freebooter**, *n. latro*. **free-born**, *adj. ingenuus*. **freedman**, *n. liber-tus, libertinus*. **freedom**, *n. 1*, = — from limits, *vacuitas, vacatio*; from business, *otium*; from taxes, *immanitas*; from punishment, *impunitas*; **2**, = independence, *libertas*; to give —, *libertatem alci dare, in libertatem alqm vindicare*; — from slavery, *alqm manumittere*; — from prison, *e custodia emittere*; to restore —, *libertatem alci reddere*; to restore yourself to —, *e vinculis ee expedire*; moral —, *arbitrium (liberum)*; **3**, = rights or privileges, *jus, juris, n.*, *privilegium, beneficium*; **4**, = license, *licentia*; to take —, *licentiam sibi sumere, audere*; to take great —, *multa sibi sumere*; = great license, *licentia, arrogantia, procacitas*. **free-hearted**, *adj.* see **GENEROUS**. **freehold**, *n. praedium liberum or immune*. **freeholder**, *n. qui praed. lib. habet, or simply possessor*. **free-liver**, *n. qui licentius agit*. **free-living**, *n. licentia*. **free-man**, *n. civis, homo liber*. **free-speech**, *n. sermo liberior*. **free-thinking**, *adj.* see **SCPTICAL**. **free-will**, *n. voluntas*; to have —, *sponsa sua agere*.

freeze, **I.** *v. tr.* *glaciare, urere*. **II.** *v. intr.* *gelare, gelari* (Plin., etc.); it —, *gelat*; = to feel cold, *frigere, algere*. **frozen**, *adj.* *† rigidus*; to be —, *rigere*.

freight, **I.** *n. onus, -eris, n. **II.** *v. tr.* *onerare*. **freighted**, *adj. onustus*.*

frenzy, *n. vesanius, delirium, furor, amentia, dementia*.

frequent, *adj. frequens* (= many present, e.g., *frequens senatus*), *creber* (= thickly filled, opp. *rarus*), *multus* (= many), *celeber* (= numerous). *Adv.* *frequenter, crebro, saepe*. **II.** *v. tr.* *celebrare, frequentare*, in *alqo loco versari*. **frequency**, *n. frequentia, crebritas, celebritas*. **frequented**, *adj. frequens, celebris, tritus* (= well trodden).

fresh, *adj. 1*, = cool, *frigidus*; **2**, = recent, *recens, novus*; — sod, *caespes viridis*; **3**, = unused, and therefore vigorous, *recens, integer, viridis*, *comb. recens intertegre, vegetus, alacer, vivus*; a — complexion, *nitidus color*. *Adv.* use *frigidus* (*frigide* not in this sense), *recenter* (ante and post class.), *nove, integre, vegete*. **freshen**, *v. tr.* *refrigerare* (= to cool), *recreare, reficere* (= to revive), *relaxare, integrare*. **freshness**, *n. viriditas* = vigour, use *novus*, with *n.* = novelty (e.g. the — of a book, *liber novus*).

fret, **I.** *v. tr. 1*, *rub, fricare, terere*; **2**, = wear away, *atterere*; **3**, *fig. sollicitare, vexare, angere*. **II.** *v. intr.* *alqd aegre ferre, angere, dolere*; see **GRIEVE**. **III.** *n. molestia* (or pl.), *angor, vexatio*. **fretful**, *adj. morosus, stomachosus* (rare). *Adv.* *morose, stomachose*. **fretfulness**, *n. morositas*.

fricassee, *n. sartago* (Pers.).

friction, *n. tritus*.

Friday, *n. * dies Veneris*.

friend, *n. amicus, amica, sodalis* (= companion), *necessarius* (= relation), *familiaris* (= intimate), *studiosus, amans, amator alqis*; my — *! O bone ! sodes ! to be a — (patron) to alqis favorem esse, alci favere or bene velle*; those who are —s to a cause, etc., *qui stant ab or cum alqo*. **friendless**, *adj. sine amicis, amicorum expert or inops*. **friendly**, **I.** *adj. amicus, benevolus, humanus, benignus, comis, urbanus*. **II.** *adv. comiter, amice, benigne, urbane*. **friendliness**, *n. comitatus, humanitas, benignitas, benevolentia* (beniv.), *affabilitas, urbanitas*. **friendship**, *n. amicitia, necessi-*

tudo, conjunctio, familiaritas; to form a —, *amicitiam cum alqo facere, (con)jungere, instituere, conciliare, invire, sibi parare, ad am. alqis se conferre, seapplicare, se adjungere, amicitiam alqm sibi conjungere*.

frieze, *n. 1*, in architecture, *zoophorus*; **2**, = rough cloth, *gausapa* (*gausapes, gausape, or gausapum*).

fright, *n. terror, pavor*; to take —, *pavescere*. **frighten**, *v. tr.* *alqm (ex)terrere, terrorem alci afferre, inferre, offerre, in(hicere, incutere, alqm in terr. con(j)icere*. **frightful**, *adj. terribilis, horribilis, foedus* (= disgusting), *horrendus, hor-rificus, ingens, immanis*. *Adv.* *terribilem in modum, foede, immane, immaniter*. **frightened**, *adj. terrore percussus, territius, exterritus, trepidus* (= afraid, trembling).

frigid, *adj. frigidus*; see **COLD**.

frill, *n. segmenta, -orum* (but this = flounce).

fringe, *n. fimbriae, limbus*.

frisk, *v. intr.* *salire, lascivire*. **frisky**, *adj. lascivus*. *Adv.* *lascive*. **friskiness**, *n. lascivia*.

frith, *n. fretum*.

fritter, **I.** *v. tr.* e.g. to — away time, *tem-pus (con)terere*; property, *dissipare*. **II.** *n. laganum*.

frivolous, *adj. nugax, levis, inanis, frivolus*. *Adv.* *maximam cum levitate*. **frivolousness**, *frivolity*, *n. nugae, levitas*.

fro, *adv.* e.g. to and —, *huc (et) illuc, ultro citro(que)*.

frock, *n.* see **GOWN**.

frog, *n. rana*; a small —, *ranunculus*.

frolle, **I.** *n. ludus et focus, lascivia*. **II.** *v. tr.* *joca agere, lascivire, ludere*; to — with, *cum alqo jocari, joco uti, joculari*. **frollesome**, *adj. hilaris* (*hilarus*), *jocularis, lascivus, ludibundus*.

from, *prep. 1*, = denoting severance and distance, is expressed by *a, ab*; the force sometimes being increased by *procul*; *decidere ab alqo*, = to depart from; *absunt a Dyrrachio*, = they are far from Dyrrachium; *conscia mihi sum a me culpa hanc esse procul*, = I know that this fault is far from me. "From," denoting the place out of which, by *e, ex* (e.g. *ex urbe venit*). "From," denoting order, by *a*; *quartus ab Arcesila*, = the fourth from Arcesilas; with towns and small islands *abl.* alone, *so rure, domo*, **2**, = aversion, *alieno a te animo fuit*, = his mind was hostile to (from) you; = transference, *per manus tradere*, = from hand to hand. *A, ab*, denotes the beginning, e.g. *ab fundamento interire*, = to perish from the foundation, and has *ad* for its antithesis, e.g. *a minimo ad maximum*, = from the least to the greatest; **3**, = of time, *a, ab, e.g. ab hora tertia bibebatur*, = they drank from three o'clock; the force is increased by *jam, tunc, etc.*, *jam inde ab adolescentia*, = from youth up; *a puero*, = from boyhood; *a mane ad noctem*, = from morning to night; *ab incendio Capitolii*, = from the burning of the Capitol; *ab urbe condita*, = from the foundation of the city; **4**, denoting a cause or source, is expressed by *e, de, or ex*; e.g. *discere a patre, perire a peste, plaga ab amico*, = a snare for a friend; *certe scio me ab singulari amore ac benevolentia tibi scribere*, = I well know that I write to thee from singular love and good-will; *a metu*, from fear; *ex ira*, from anger.

front, **I.** *n. frons, -ntia, f.*; in — of the camp, *pro castris*; to place the troops in —, *apud in fronte constituere*; to attack in —, *hostes adversos aggredi*. **II.** *adj. prior, anticus, opp. to posticus*. **III.** *v. tr. 1*, = to look towards, *alqm ad(d)spectare*; **2**, = to oppose, *alci adversari*. **frontage**, *n.*

frontis, **frontispiece**, *n. libri prima tabula*.
fronting, *adj. alci (rei) adversus, oppositus*.
frontier, *n. confinium*. **frontlet**, *n. frontalia, -ium*.

frost, *n. frigus, -ōris, n., gelu, pruina*.
frosty, *adj. frigidus (lit. and fig.)*.

froth, *I. n. spuma*. **II. v.intr.** *spumare*.
frothy, *adj. † spumous*.

froward, *adj. contumax, pertinax, perversa*.
Adv. contumaciter, pertinaciter. **frowardness**, *n. contumacia, pertinacia, perversicia*.

frown, *I. n. frontis or superciliorum contractio*. **II. v.intr.** *frontem contrahere, vultum adducere*.

frowsy, *adj. sordidus, immundus*.

fructify, *v.tr.* *see FERTILIZE*.

frugal, *adj. parvus, restrictus (opp. largus), comb. parvus et restrictus (in housewifery, opp. neglegens), frugi (indecl., comp. frugalior, sup. frugalissimus), comb. homo frugi et diligens*.
Adv. parce, frugaliter. **frugality**, *n. parsimonia, frugalitas, diligentia*.

fruit, *n. I. fructus, -ūs, fruges, -um (= fruit collectively), fetus, -nis (= fruit, usu. as produced by generation), pomum (= tree-fruit), baccā (= berry); to bear —, fructum ferre or reddere; to bear no —, sterilem esse; 2. fig. = good and bad results, fruges, fructus, commoda, -orum, merces, -edis, pretium (= reward)*. **fruitful**, *adj. ferax, fecundus, fertilis, opimus (= rich, rank), uber, fructuosus, † fructifer, † fructifer, † pomifer*.
Adv. fecunde, utiliter (= profitably). **fruitfulness**, *n. fertilitas, ubertas*. **fruition**, *n. usus, -ūs, fructus, -ūs*. **fruitless**, *adj. inutilis, sterilis, casus, irritus*. *Adv. incassum, frustra, nequicquam, ad irritum, re infectā*. **fruit-tree**, *n. pomum, pomus, f.*

frustrate, *v.tr.* *ad vanum or ad irritum or ad vanum et irritum redigere, frustrari (rainer in sense of deceive); to be frustrated, irritum fieri, ad irritum cadere or recidere or venire; — a hope, spem fallere*. **frustration**, *n. frustratio*.

fry, *I. n. I. of fish, examen, fetus, -ūs; 2. of men, common —, plebs, plebecula*. **II. v.tr.** *assare, frigere*. **frying-pan**, *n. sartago (Juv.), fritorium (Plin.)*; *out of the — into the fire, ne praeter casam, ut aiunt, or de fumo ad flammam*.

fudge! *interj. gerrae! nugus!*

fuel, *n. lignum (or pl.)*.

fugitive, *I. adj. fugiens, fugax*. **II. n. domo or patriā profugus, fugitivus, extorris.**

full, *I. adj. alci rei or alqā re plenus, alqā re completus, oppletus, confertus, repletus, abundans or effluens, frequens (= well attended, e.g. theatrum, senatus); to go with — sails, passis velis; ut — pace, gradu pleno; a — year, annus solidus, integer or totus*. *Adv. plene; see ALTOGETHER*. **QUITE**; = copiously (of speech, etc.), copiose, latus, fuse, abundanter, uberius. **II. v.tr.** *of cloth, durare, curare*. **full-blown**, *adj. I. lit. apertus*. **2. fig. superbus, tumidus**. **full-grown**, *adj. adultus, pubes (puber)*. **full-moon**, *n. luna plena*. **fulness**, *n. = abundance, ubertas, copia*. **fulfil**, *v.tr. conficere, efficere, ad effectum adducere, exsequi, persequi, peragere, patrare, perpetrare (e.g. facinus), consummare (= to finish), alqā re fungi (= — an office)*. **fulfilment**, *n. confectio*.

fuller, *n. fullo (Plin.)*; *—'s earth, creta fulvonia (Plin.)*.

fulminate, *v.tr. I. † fulminare (= to hurl thunderbolts and to cast down by); 2. fig. minas jactare*. **fulmination**, *n. minae*.

fulsome, *adj. putidus; — flattery, nimia adulatio*. *Adv. putide*. **fulness**, *n. molestia, nimia adulatio*.

fumble, *v.intr.* *see FEEL*.

fume, *I. n. fumus, vapor, factor (= bad smell), halitus, -ūs*. **II. v.intr.** *(ex)aestuare*. **fumigate**, *v.tr. suffumigare*.

fun, *n. jocus, ludus*. **funny**, *adj. ridiculus*. *Adv. ridicule*.

function, *n. munus, -ēris, n., officium, magistratus, -ūs, procuratio*.

fund, *n. I. pecunia; 2. fig. by some special noun (e.g. — of knowledge, doctrina)*. **fundamental**, *adj. primus, principalis*. *Adv. funditus, penitus*. **fundamentals**, *n. elementa, -orum, principia, -orum*.

funeral, *I. n. funus, -ēris, n., exsequiae, pompa funeris or pompa (= the procession), justa, -orum, justa funebria (= the last tribute), sepultura (= interment)*. **II. adj. funebris, † funereus; — pile, rogos, pyra**. **funereal**, *adj. funebris, lugubris*.

fungus, *n. fungus, agaricon (Plin.)*. **fungous**, *adj. fungosus (Plin.)*.

funnel, *n. infu(n)dibulum, cornu*.

fur, *n. pellis*. **furry**, *adj. vellosus*. **furrier**, *n. pellio*.

furbelow, *n. instila*.

urbish, *v.tr. interpolare, expolire*.

furl, *v.tr. vela legere*.

furlong, *n. stadium*.

furlough, *n. commeatus, -ūs; to give —, alci commeatum dare; on —, in commeatu esse*.

furnace, *n. fornax*.

furnish, *v.tr. I. = to provide with, alqm dare re instruere, ornare; 2. = to supply, suppediare, praedare; 3. = to fit up (as a house, with furniture), instruere, exornare et instruere*. **furnished**, *adj. alqā re instructus, praeditus*. **furniture**, *n. of a house, suppellex, lectilis, f., apparatus, -ūs*.

furrow, *I. n. sulcus*. **II. v.tr.** *sulcos facere, agere, ducere, sulcare*.

further, *I. adj. ulterior*. **II. adv. I. ulterius, amplius; 2. = in fut. porro, posthac; 3. = yet more, praeterea, ad hoc, jam, autem, accedit (quod), huc accedit quod, addendum eodem est quod, ad(j)ice quod; what —? quid vis amplius? quid porro? III. interj. perge! pergit! *pergamus!* **IV. v.tr.** *alqm or alqā (ad)juvare, alci or alci rei consulere*. **furtherance**, *n. auxilium*. **furtherer**, *n. adjutor*. **furthest**, *adj. ultimus*.**

furtive, *adj. furtivus*. *Adv. furtim, furtive*.

fury, *n. furor, rabies; a —, Furia, Erinnyis*. **furious**, *adj. rabidus, furiosus, furens, furibundus*. *Adv. rabide, furiose, furente*.

furze, *n. ulex (Plin.)*.

fuse, *v.tr. liquefacere, fundere*. **fusible**, *adj. fusilis*. **fusion**, *n. fusio (= outpouring)*.

fuss, *I. n. tumultus, -ūs*. **II. v.intr.** *tumultuari*. **fussy**, *adj. curiosus*.

fastian, *n. gausapa or gausapes*.

fusty, *adj. see MOULDY*.

futile, *adj. inutilis, inanis, vanus*. **futility**, *n. inutilitas, inanitas, vanitas*.

future, *I. adj. futurus, posterus; a — governor, imperator*. **II. n. futura, -orum (e.g. scire, prospicere)**. **futurity**, *n. tempus futurum, or posterum*.

G.

gabble, I. v. intr. *garrire*. II. n. *garrulitas*.

gable, n. *fastigium*.

gad, v. intr. *vagari*.

gadfly, n. *ostrus*, *asilus*, *tabanus*.

gag, I. v. tr. os alci *alga* re obvolvère et praetigare. II. n. use noun describing the material of which gag is made (e.g. *lintheum in os injectum*).

gage, n. *pignus*, -*oris*, n.; see PLEDGE.

gain, I. n. *lucrum* (opp. *damnum*, = loss or injury), *quæstus*, -*us* (= profit), *commodum* (= advantage), *emolumentum* (opp. *detrimētum*), *compendium* (= savings), *fructus*, -*us* (= natural growth), *praeda*, or in pl. (= booty), *praemium* (= a prize). II. v. tr. *alqd lucrari* (opp. *perdere*), *consequi*, *assequi*, *capere*; — a place (that is, to reach it after effort), *locum capere*, in *alqm locum eniti* or *evadere*; — a battle or victory, *superiorem discedere*, *vincere*; the enemy has —ed the day, *hostis vicit* or *victor evasit*; — a wager, *sponsione* or *sponsionem vincere*; — a lawsuit, *causam*, *iudicium* (or *iudicio*) *vincere*, *causam tenere* or *obtinere*; — a prize, *praemium auferre*; — a person's friendship, in *amicitiam alcijs recipi*; — over, *conciliare*; to try to — over, *alqd re hominum (plebis, etc.) animos ad benevolentiam allicere*, *conciliare ad benevolentiam erga alqm*. **gainful**, adj. *quæstuosus*, *lucrosus*.

gainsay, v. tr. see CONTRADICT.

gait, n. *incessus*, -*us*.

gaiters, n. *ocreae* (= leather coverings for soldiers, etc.).

gala, n. see FESTIVAL.

galaxy, n. *orbis*, -*is*, m., or *circulus lacteus*, † *via lactea*.

gale, n. 1, *ventus magnus*, *aura* (= breeze); 2, fig. *aura* (e.g. *popularis*).

gall, I. n. *fel*, *bilis*. II. v. tr. 1, = rub, *terere*; 2, fig. *mordere*. **galling**, adj. *mordax*.

gallant, I. adj. 1, = brave, *fortis*, *animosus*, *strenuus*; 2, = attentive to females, *amori deditus*, *amatorius*. Adv. *fortiter*, *animose*, *strenue*. II. n. 1, *juvenis fortis*; 2, *amator*. **gallantry**, n. 1, *virtus*, -*utis*, f., *fortitudo*; 2, *amores*, -*um*.

gallery, n. *porticus*, f. (= an open — with pillars), *æstus* (= walk or alley formed by two lines of trees), *pinacotheca* (= picture —), *superior locus* (as in a theatre, e.g. *ex superiore loco spectare*), *cavea summa* or *ultima* (= the last row in a theatre; to address the —, *verba ad summam caveam spectantium dicere*); underground —, *cuniculus*.

galley, n. *navis actuaria* (= swift sailing ship); *navis longa*, *biremis*, *triremis* (= ship of war); to condemn to the —, *alqm dare ad remum publicæ triremis*.

gallipot, n. *ollula* (aul-).

gallon, n. *congius*.

gallop, I. n. *gradus*, -*us*, *citatus*; at a —, *equo admissio* or *laxatis habenis*. II. v. intr. *equo admissio*, etc., *vehi* or *currere*.

gallows, n. *crux* (crucifixion and strangling were the Roman equivalents for hanging, see HANG).

gamble, v. intr. *ludere*; — with dice, *tesseris* or *talis ludere*, *alea ludere*. **gambler**, n. *aleator*. **gambling**, n. *alea*; to gain at —, *prosperâ alea uti*.

gambol, v. intr. *ludere*, *lascivire*.

game, I. n. 1, *ludus*, *lusio*, *ludicrum* (esp. = public —); — of chance, *alea*; 2, = animal,

ferax, on table, *caro ferina*; to make — of, *alqm ludibrio habere*, *alqm ludere* or *illudere*. II. v. intr. see GAMBLE. **gamesome**, adj. see PLAYFUL. **gamester**, **gaming**, see GAMBLE.

gaming-table, n. *alveus*.

gammon, n. = — of bacon, *perna*.

gammon, interj. = nonsense! *gerae! rugas!* **gander**, n. *anser* (mas or masculus, opp. *anser femina*).

gang, n. *caterva*, *operæ* (= of roughs).

gangway, n. *forus*.

gangrene, n. *ossium caries*, *gangraena*.

gaol, n. *carcer*, -*eris*, m., *vincula*, -*orum*.

gaoler, n. (*carceris*) *custos*.

gap, n. *lacuna*, *hiatus*, -*us*. **gape**, v. intr. *hiare*.

garbage, n. *purgamentum*, *quisquiliae*.

garble, v. tr. = to falsify, *corrumpere*, *vitiare*.

garden, I. n. *hortus*; a small —, *hortulus*.

II. v. intr. in *horto fodere*, *hortum colere*. **garden-stuff**, n. *olus*, -*eris*, n. **gardening**, n. *hortorum cultus*, -*us*. **gardener**, n. *qui hortum colit*.

gargle, I. n. 1, *gargarizatio* (= the act, Cels.); 2, for the fluid use verb. II. v. intr. *gargarizare* (ex) *alqd re* (Cels.).

garish, adj. 1, = bright, *clarus*, *splendidus*; 2, = gay, *nitidus* (= spruce), *fucatus* (= rouged).

garland, n. *sertum*.

garlic, n. *al(i)um*.

garment, n. *vestis*; see CLOTHES.

garner, I. n. *horreum*. II. v. tr. *condere*.

garnish, v. tr. (ex) *ornare*, *instruere*.

garret, n. *cenaculum superius*; to live in a —, *sub tegulis habitare*, in *superiore habitare cenaculo*, *tribus scalis habitare* (= up three pair of stairs).

garrison, I. n. *praesidium*, *milites praesidiarii*. II. v. tr. *urbis praesidium imponere*, in *urbe pr.* (col) *locare*.

garrulity, n. *garrulitas*, *loquacitas*. **garrulous**, adj. *garrulus*, *loquax*, *verbosus*. Adv. *loquaciter*.

garter, n. **periscellis* (mediaeval), in pl. † *genualia*, -*ium* (Ov.).

gas, n. *spiritus*, -*us*, *vapor*, **gas quod dicitur*.

gasconade, n. *factio*, *ostentatio*, *venditatio* (sui), *venditatio quædam atque ostentatio*.

gash, I. n. *vulnus*, -*eris*, n. II. v. tr. *vulnerare*.

gasp, I. v. intr. *aegre spiritum ducere*, *anhelare*, † *singulare*. II. n. *anhelitus*, -*us*, *singultus*, -*us*. **gasping**, n. *anhelitus*, -*us*.

gastric, adj. *ad stomachum pertinens*. **gastronomy**, n. *quæ ad gulam pertinet*.

gate, n. *janua*, *porta* (= — of a city). **gate-keeper**, n. *janitor*. **gate-post**, n. *postis*.

gather, I. v. tr. 1, *legere* (= to pick up), *colligere*, *conquirere* (= to search out), *congerere* (= to heap up), *coacervare*; — flowers, *flores carpere*; — grapes, *vindemiare*; 2, = conjecture, *con(j)icere*. II. v. intr. 1, = assemble, *convenire*, *congregari*; 2, of a sore, *suppurare*. **gathering**, n. 1, = assembly, *coetus*, -*us*; 2, = a sore, *suppuratio* (Cels.).

gaudy, adj. *fucatus*, *magnificus*. Adv. *magnificenter*.

gauge, v. tr. *metiri*; see MEASURE.

gaunt, adj. *exilis*; see THIN.

gauntlet, n. *manicae*; to run the —, *per militum ordines currentem virgis cædi*.

gauze, n. *vestis coa.*

gay, adj. 1, of mind, *hilaris* (*hilaris*), *laetus*; 2, of colour, etc., *splendidus*, *nitidus*. Adv. *illare*, *lacta*. **gaiety**, n. *hilaritas*, *laetitia*.

gaze (at), I. v.intr. in obtutu alcijs rei haerere defixum, alqm or alqd intueri, contueri, contemplari. II. n. obtutus, -us, conspectus, -us. **gazing-stock**, n. *spectaculum*.

gazette, n. *acta* (*diurna*), *acta publica*, -orum.

gear, n. *ornatus*, -us, *vestitus*, -us, *supellex*, *lectilis*, f. (= household).

geld, v.tr. *castrare*. **gelding**, n. *castratus*.

gem, n. *gemma*, *flapis*, *flapillus* (both also with *generosus*).

gender, n. *genus*, -eris, n. **genealogy**, n. *origo*, *stirps* (= the branches of a family).

genealogical, adj. *de origine*, etc., *scriptus*, *ad originem pertinens*.

general, I. n. *dux*, *imperator* (= g-in-chief); the -'s tent, *praetorium*; to be - , *exercitui praesse*; to appoint anyone - , *alqm exercitui praeficere*. II. adj. *generalis* (= relating to the genus or whole), *communis* (= common to all, opp. *singularis*, = individually), *vulgaris*, *comb. vulgaris communisque*; *omnium rerum*, or merely *omnium*; - want, *inopia omnium rerum*; - conversation, *omnium hominum sermo*; a - idea, *notio universa* or *summa*, *notio communis*; the - good, *omnium salus*; to devote to the - good, *in commune conferre*; in - , *ad summam*, in *universum*, *universae* (opp. *proprie*, *nominatim*), *omnino* (opp. *separatim*), *generaliter* (opp. *si(n)gillatim*, *per singulas species*), *communiter*. Adv. = usually, *ferè*, *ferme*, *vulgo*, *plerumque*.

generality, n. = most people, *vulgus*, -i, n., *plerique*.

generalization, n. *quod de omnibus rebus dictum est*. **generalship**, n. *ductus*, -us; under the - of Caesar, *Caesare duce*; to act with good - , *summo consilio rem gerere*.

generate, v.tr. 1, *gignere*, *generare*, (*procreare*, *parere*); 2, = cause, *facere*, *efficere*. **generation**, n. 1, *generatio*, *procreatio* (e.g. *liberorum*); 2, = age, *saeculum*, *aetas*; the present -, *hujus aetatis homines*, *qui nunc vivunt homines*. **generator**, n. *genitor*, *procreator*.

generative, adj. *† genitilis*; - organs, *genitalia*, -ium.

generous, adj. 1, = good of its kind, *† generosus*, *nobilis*, *eximius*; 2, = of a large heart, *generosus*, *magnificus*, *benignus*, *liberalis*; 3, = liberal, *largus*, *liberalis*. Adv. *bene*, *eximie*, *magnifice*, *benigne*, *liberaliter*, *large*.

generosity, n. 1, see **EXCELLENCE**; 2, *magnificentia*, *magnanimitas*, *benignitas*, *liberalitas*; 3, *liberalitas*, *benignitas*, *beneficentia*.

genesis, n. see **ORIGIN**.

genial, adj. *comis*, *genialis* (of things, e.g. *Men(p)us*). Adv. *comiter*, *genialiter*. **geniality**, n. *comitas*.

genitive, n. (*casus*) *genitivus* (Gramm.).

genius, n. 1, = an imaginary spirit, *genius*; 2, = high, natural ability, *ingenium*, *indoles*, -is; of rude -, *crassā Minervā*; a man of -, *vir magni* or *elati ingenii*, *vir ingenio praestans*, *magno ingenio praeditus homo*.

genteel, adj. *honestus*, *elegans*, *urbanus*. Adv. *honeste*, *elegantē*, *urbane*. **gentility**, n. *honestas*, *elegantia*, *urbanitas*.

gentle, adj. 1, = well-born, *generosus*, *ingenius*, *nobilis*; 2, = - in disposition, *mitis*, *demens*, *mansuetus*, *placidus*; 3, of wind, *lenis*; of a hill, *mollis*, *lenis*. Adv. *nobili loco ortus* or *natus*, *placide*, *leniter*, *molliter*. **gentleman**,

n. 1, *homo generosus*, *ingenius*, *nobilis*, *honestus* or *nobili loco natus*; 2, = well-bred, *homo urbanus*, *liberalis*, *ingenius*, *generosus*. **gentlemanly**, adj. *liberalis*, *urbanus*, *ingenius*, *generosus*, *honestus*. **gentleness**, n. 1, *nobilitas*; 2, *clementia*, *mansuetudo*; 3, *lenitas*. **gentry**, n. *nobilitas*, *nobiles*, -ium, *optimates*, -itum. **gentlewoman**, n. see **LADY**.

genuflexion, n. see **KNEEL**.

genuine, adj. *sincerus*, *merus*, *germanus*. Adv. *reapse*, *sincere*, *vere*. **genuineness**, n. *auctoritas*, *fides*; many doubt of the - of this book, *multi dubitant hunc librum ab eo ad quem refertur conscriptum esse*.

geography, n. * *geographia*, *terrarum orbis regionum descriptio*.

geology, n. * *geologia*. **geological**, adj. * *geologicus*; - time, *immensae antiquitatis*.

geometry, n. *geometria*. **geometrical**, adj. *geometricus* (*γεωμετρικός*). **geometer**, or **geometrician**, n. *geometres*, -ae, m.

germ, n. 1, = of plants, *† germen*; 2, fig. *semen* (e.g. *malorum*, *discordiarum*). **germinate**, v.intr. *germinare* (Plin.). **germination**, n. *germinatio*. **germane**, adj. *affinis*.

Germany, n. *Germania*. **German**, adj. *Germanicus*.

gestation, n. *partus gerendi tempus* (Plin.).

gesture, n. *gestus*, -us (= the mode of carrying the body), *comb. motus gestusque* (*gestus* is used especially of speakers, players, etc.). **gesticulate**, v.intr. *se jactare*, *gesticulari* (Suet.). *gestus facere* or *agere*. **gesticulation**, n. *jactatio*, *gestus*, -us, *motus*, -us.

get, v.tr. *acquirere*, *conquirere*, *consequi*, *cupere*, *adiptsci*, *nancisci*, (*com*) *parare*, *lucrari* (= to get gain); - anything done, *alqd faciendum curare*; - abroad, *percrebrescere*; - off, *discedere*; - up, *surgere*; - down, *descendere*; - forward, *proficere*, *provehit*; - in, *introtre*; - near, *accedere*; - out, *egredi*; - round, *circumvenire*; - by heart, *memoriae alqd mandare*; - with child, *gravidam facere*; - to, *pervenire*; - away! *aufer te hinc*.

gewgaws, n. *nugae*, *lenocinium*.

ghastly, adj. 1, *exsangvis*, *pallidus*, *cadaverosus*, *huidus*; 2, see **TERRIBLE**. **ghastliness**, n. 1, *pallor*; 2, see **HORROR**.

ghost, n. 1, = breath, *spiritus*, -us, *anima*; the Holy -, * *Spiritus Sanctus*, * *Paracletus*; 2, = in pl. imaginary spirits, or the spirits of the dead, *lemures* (in gen.), *manes* (= the shade or ghost of a particular person), *lares* (= the good spirits worshipped in the home), of a single person, *larva*, *umbra* (= the shade).

ghoul, n. *larva tetrica*.

giant, n. *homo ingentis* or *immanis magnitudinis*, *homo eximii corporis magnitudine*, *vir major quam pro humano habitu*; the giants, *gigantes*; one of the -, *gigas*. **gigantic**, adj. *eximiae* or *ingentis* or *immanis magnitudinis*, *eximii* or *ingentis* or *immanis magnitudine*; a - labour, *moles*, -is.

gibbet, n. see **GALLOWS**.

gibe, I. n. *ludibrium*, *sanna* (Juv.). II. v.tr. *ludibrio habere*.

giddy, adj. 1, lit. *vertiginosus* (Plin.), *vertigine correptus*; 2, fig. *levis*, *inconstans*. Adv. *inconstanter*. **giddiness**, n. 1, *vertigo*; 2, *animus levis*.

gift, n. *donum*; see **GIVE**.

gig, n. *cisium*.

giggle, v.intr. *effuse ridere*, *inepte ridere*, *furtim cachinnare*.

gild, v.tr. *inaurare*, *alci rei aurum illinere* or *alqd auro illinere*.

gill, n. = a measure, *hemina*.

gills, n. *branchiae* (Plin.).

gimlet, n. *terebra*.

gin, n. = trap, *laqueus*, *tendicula*.

gingerly, adv. *pedetentim* (*pedetempt-*), *sensim*.

gipsy, n. * *Cingarus*, * *Cingara*, fem.

giraffe, n. *camelopardalis* (Plin.).

gird, v.tr. 1, (*suc*)*cingere*, *accingere*; — yourself, (*suc*)*cingi* or *accingi* (e.g. *gladio*, *ferro*); 2, fig. — oneself to, = to apply to, *se accingere* or *accingi ad alqd*, or *alci rei*. **gird**, n. *trabs*. **girdle**, n. *zona*, *cingulum*, *cestus*, *balleus* (= belt).

girl, n. *puella*, *virgo*. **girlish**, adj. *puellaris*, *virginalis*. Adv. *more puellarum*. **girlhood**, n. *aetas puellaris*; she did it in her —, *puella fecit*.

girth, n. 1, = distance or space round, *ambitus*, *circuitus*, *complexus*, all -ūs; 2, of a horse, † *cingula*.

give, v.tr. *alqd alci dare*, *praebere*, *reddere*, *tradere*, *impertire*, *largiri*, or *alqm alqd re* or *alqd alci donare*, *ad alqd conferre* (= contribute); to — for = to buy at, *rem emere tanti*; to — word for word, *exprimere verbum de verbo*; — up, see CEASE; to — up for lost, *desperare de algo* or *alga re*; to — little attention to, *parum curare*, *neglegere* (*neglig-*) *alqd*; to — up yourself = to surrender, *se dare*, *manus dare*, (*con*)*cedere*; — in (of accounts), *rationem reddere*, *referre*; = to yield, see “— up yourself” above; — a blow, *plagam alci inf(j)icere*. **gift**, n. *donum*, *munus*, -ēris, n., *praemium* (= a reward or prize); to make a —, *alci donum dare*, *alqm dono donare*. **gifted**, adj. *alqd re praeditus*; a — man, *vir summi ingenti*. **giver**, n. *qui donum dat*, *largitor*.

gizzard, n. *ingluvies*, *guttur*.

glad, adj. *laetus*, *hilaris* or *hilarus*; — at, *alqd re laetari*, *gaudere*. Adv. *laete*, *hilariter*. **gladden**, v.tr. *alqm (ex)hilarare*. **gladness**, n. *laetitia*, *hilaritas*.

glade, n. *silva*.

gladiator, n. *gladiator*. **gladiatorial**, adj. *gladiatorius*; a trainer of —s, *lanista*.

glance, I. n. (of the eyes), *oculorum confectus*, -ūs. II. v.intr. 1, = shine, *splendere*, *fulgere*, *nitere*; 2, — at, *oculos con(j)icere in alqd*, *alqd leviter* or *strictim attingere* or *dicere*, *perscringere*.

gland, n. *glans* (Cels.).

glare, I. v.intr. *fulgere* (= be bright); — at, *alqm* or *alqd intentis oculis tueri*. II. n. *fulgor*, *intenti* (ut *aiunt*) *oculi*.

glass, n. *vitrum*. **glazier**, n. *vitarius qui fenestris vitrum inserit*. **glassy**, adj. *vitreus*.

gleam, I. n. 1, *fulgor*; 2, fig. *aura*; — of hope, *specula*. II. v.intr. *fulgere*.

glean, v.tr. *spicilegium facere* (= — in the field), *racemari* (= — in the vineyard). **gleaning**, n. *spicilegium*.

glee, n. *hilaritas*, *laetitia*. **gleeful**, adj. *hilaris*, *laetus*. Adv. *hilariter*, *laete*.

glen, n. (*con*)*vallis*.

glib, adj. *loquax*, *garrulus*, *volubilis*. Adv. *loquaciter*, *volubiliter*. **glibness**, n. *loquacitas*, *garrulitas*, *volubilitas*.

glide, v. (*pro*)*labi*.

glimmer, v.intr. *sublucere*.

glimpse, n. see SIGHT, n.

glisten, **glitter**, v.intr. *micare*, *candere*, *fulgere*, *nitere*, *lucere*, *splendere*. **glistening**, **glittering**, adj. *lucidus*, *candidus* (= — white, opp. to *niger*, = — black), † *coruscus*, *nitidus*, *splendidus*, *splendens*, *fulgens*.

gloat, v.intr. — over, *se a(d)pectu alcijs rei delectare*.

globe, n. *globus*, *sphaera*, *orbis terrarum*. **globular**, adj. *globosus*.

gloom, n. 1, lit. *obscuritas*, *caligo*, *tenebrae*; 2, fig. *animus dejectus*, *afflictus*, *caligo*, *tenebrae*, *tristitia*, *maeror*, *maestitia*. **gloomy**, adj. 1, *obscurus*, † *tenebrosus*, *caliginosus*; 2, *tristis*, *maestus*. Adv. *obscur*, *per tenebras* or *caliginem* (e.g. *visus*), *maeste*.

glory, I. n. *gloria*, *honor* (*honor*), *decus*, -ōris, n.; to be a — to, *laudari* or *gloriae esse alci*, *laudem alci afferre*. II. v.intr. (*de*) *alqd re gloriar* (or with *quod*). **glorify**, v.tr. *laudibus ornare* or *efferre* or *tollere*, *alqm gloria afficere*, *alqm (laudibus) celebrare*. **glorious**, adj. *gloriosus*, (*prae*)*clarus*, *amplius* (esp. in superl.), *illustris*. Adv. *glorioso*, (*prae*)*clare*, *ample*. **glorying**, n. *gloriatio*, *praedicatio*.

gloss, I. n. 1, = a shining, *nitor*, *candor*; 2, = an explanation, *interpretatio*. II. v.tr. — over, *extenuare*, *mitigare*. **glossary**, n. *glossae*. **glossy**, adj. *nitidus*.

glove, n. *manicae* (= sleeves).

glow, I. n. *ardor*, *fervor*, *aestus*, -ūs. II. v.intr. *candere*, *ardere*, *fervere*; to begin to —, (*ex*)*ardescere*, *incandescere*, *exandescere*. **glowing**, adj. *candens*, *ardens*, *fervens*, *fervidus*; to have a — desire for, *desiderio alcijs flagrare*. **glow-worm**, n. *cicindela*, *lampyrus* (Plin.).

glue, I. n. *glutinum*, *gluten*. II. v.tr. (*con*)*glutinare*. **glutinous**, adj. *glutinosus*, *lentus*, *viscosus*.

glut, I. v.tr. 1, lit. *satire*, *saturare*, *explere*; 2, fig. — the market, *vilitatem annonae efficere*. II. n. *satiatio*, *satietas*.

glutton, n. *homo edax*, *vorax*, *gurgus*, -ātis, m., *hel(l)uo*; comb. *gurgus* et *helluo*. **gluttonous**, adj. *edax*, *vorax*, *gulosus* (Juv. Sen.). Adv. *avide*. **gluttony**, n. *hel(l)uatio*, *edacitas*.

gnarled, adj. see KNOTTY.

gnash, v.tr. *dentibus (in)frendere*, *dentibus stridere* or *stridere*. **gnashing**, n. *stridor dentium* (Cels.).

gnat, n. *culex*.

gnaw, v.tr. 1, *alqd (ar)rodere*, *c rcomrodere*; 2, fig. *pungere*, *cruciare*, *mordere*. **gnawing**, adj. *mordax*.

gnome, n. 1, see MAXIM; 2, see FAIRY.

go, v.intr. *ire*, *gradi* (= to step), *ingredere* (= to step into), *incedere* (= to enter), *vadere*, *ambulare* (= to walk), *spatiari* (= to strut), *commear* *ad alqm (in locum)*, *procedere* (= to — forth); to — out, *prodire* (of the harbour, a portu), *exire*, *excedere*, *egredi*; — in, *inire*, *introire*, *intrare*, *ingredi*; — over, *transire*, *praeterire* (*locum*) (= to pass by a place); — on board, (*navem*) *a(d)scendere*, *conscendere*; — down, *descendere*; — up, *a(d)scendere*; — before, *anteire*, *antegredi* (with *accus.*); — through, *transire*; = to set out, proceed, march, *proficisci* (= — on foot or horseback); = to betake yourself, *conferre se alqm*; = to make for, *contendere alqm*. *In* imper. as command, *abi! abi hine! apagesis!* to let one —, *alqm demittere*; where are you —ing? *quo tendis?* what are you —ing to do? *quid cogitas?* to — and come, *venire et redire*, *ire et redire*; to — after, *alqd petere*; — to see, *spectatum ire*; — for someone, *alqm arcessere*; the affair begins to — better, *incipit*

res melius ire; how goes it? how is it? how are you? *quomodo habes te?* or *est tibi?* the answer is made by *bene, recte, male*, etc.; as of health, *quomodo valet?* of action, *quid agis?* *quid agitur?* is all well? answers, *valeo, bene mecum agitur*; — for, = be sold at, *emi* or *vendi*, with genit. of price; — about, = attempt, *alqd expectari, moliri*; — beyond, *excedere*; — off (of a weapon), *emitti* (with the thing shot as subj.). **go-between**, *n. conciliator, interpres, -itis, ui. and f., internuntius*.

goad, *I. n. stimulus*; to kick against a —, *stimulum pugnis cedere, adversum stimulum calcare*. **II. v.tr.** *alqm ad or in alqd stimulare, incitare*.

goal, *n. meta* (= the pillar at the end of the course; then in poets, fig.), *colz* (lit. and fig.).

goat, *n. capra, capella*. **he-goat**, *n. caper, hircus*. **goatherd**, *n. caprarius*.

gobble, *v.tr. (de)vorare*.

goblet, *n. scyphus*; see *Cup*.

goblin, *n. umbra quas homines inquietat; daemon, larva, in pl. lemures*.

God, *n. Deus* (as the highest being, often with title *Optimus, Maximus*), *numen divinum, numen* (= the nod, i.e. the supreme will), *†divus*; the —s, *di(i), †caelestes, †caelites, †caeliocolas, di(i) superi, superi* also (opp. *inferi*); — of the house, *lares, penates*; to raise to the honours of a —, *alqm in deorum numerum referre, alqm inter deos referre, alqm consecrare*; to call — to witness, *Deum testari*; for —'s sake I beg, *Deum testans oro te, pro Deum fidem!* by the —s, *per deos*; so help me —, *ita me Deus (adijvet or amet, hercule or mehercule, so also Deus me perdat! may — be favourable, di(i) propitii sint*; in —'s name, *quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit!* *quod bene vertat!* — grant, *facit Deus!* *utinam di(i) ita faciant!* *utinam Deus ratum esse jubeat!* — forbid! *quod Deus prohibet!* *quod omen Deus avertat!* *di meliora!* **goddess**, *n. dea, †diva*. **Godhead**, *n. numen*. **godless**, *adj. 1, impius (erga Deum, so erga patriam, erga parentes), 2, atheus or atheos (= God-denying), godlessness, n. impietas erga deos. godlike, adj. divinus. godly, adj. pius erga deos. godliness, n. pietas erga deos. godsend, n. ἐπιμαχον ut ita dicam (in colloquial passage); quod quas divinitus oblatum est*.

gold, *n. aurum*. **gold-dust**, *n. ballus (Plin.)*. **gold-leaf**, *n. bractea, auri lamina*. **gold-mine**, *n. aurifodina (Plin.)*. **gold-smith**, *n. aurifex*. **golden**, *adj. aureus, ex auro factus*.

good, *I. adj. bonus*, (in gen.) *jucundus, suavis, dulcis* (= pleasant), *probus* (= what it ought to be), *commodus* (= having the right quantity or quality), *opportunus* (= suitable), *prosper, securus (res prosperae, = circumstances), utilis* (= useful), *salutaris* (= healthful), *honestus* (= morally —, honourable), *simplex* (= unpretending), *be-agnus* (= kind); — health, *bona valetudo*; — for anything, *ad alqd utilis, commodus, opportunus, idoneus, aptus*; — eyes, *oculi acres et acuti*; my — friend, *o bone! sodes!* a — many, *plerique, aliquot, complures*; a — part, *bona pars* (= a considerable part); a — while, *aliquantum temporis*; to be — for, as a remedy, *alci rei or contra alqd prodesse, alci rei mederi, contra alqd efficere esse*; to make —, *alqd sarcire* (e.g. *detrimentum acceptum*), *alqd restituere*. **II. interj.** — bye, *vale, ave (valete, avete, pl.)*; *bene (agis), bene fecis!* *bene fecisti!* *bene habet!* *euge*, (well!) *non repugno!* *nihil impedio!* **III. n. bonum**; the highest —, *summum bonum*; external —s, *externa bona, -orum, res externae or humanae*; —s, = possessions, *bona*; = wares or merchandise, *merx*; to do much —, *de multis bene*

mereri; — to, *conferre in alqm beneficia (nulla) bene de algo mereri*; to turn to —, *alqd in bonum vertere*. **good-breeding**, *n. humanitas*. **good-fellowship**, *n. comitas*. **good-for-nothing**, *adj. nequam*. **good-humour**, *n. comitas, facilitas*. **good-humoured**, *adj. comis, facilis, benignus*. **Adv. comiter, benigne**. **good-looking**, *adj. pulcher, venustus*. **goodly**, *adj. 1, see GOOD-LOOKING, 2, = large, magnus*. **good-nature**, *n. see GOOD-HUMOUR*. **goodness**, *n. 1, = excellence, bonitas; 2, moral —, probitas, virtus, -utis, f.; 3, = kindness, benignitas, bonitas*.

goose, *n. anser, m., or anser femina*; — flesh, *caro anserina*.

gore, *I. n. cruor*. **II. v.tr.** *transfigere, confodere*. **gory**, *adj. cruentus, cruentatus*.

gorge, *I. n. 1, = throat, gula, guttur; 2, = a narrow pass, angustiae, saltus, -us*. **II. v.tr.** *alqm (ex)satiare, alqm (ex)saturare*; — oneself, *exsatiari (vino ciboque)*.

gorgeous, *adj. splendidus, magnificus, lautus*. **Adv. splendide, magnifice, laute**. **gorgeousness**, *n. splendor, magnificentia*.

gormandize, *v.intr.* *hel(l)uari*. **gorman-dizer**, *n. hel(l)uo*.

gospel, *n. *evangelium*.

gossamer, *n. aranea* (= spider's web).

gossip, *I. n. 1, = idle talk, sermo, rumor; 2, = talkative person, homo garrulus, femina garrula; 3, = friend, familiaris*. **II. v.intr.** *sermonem cum algo conferre*.

gouge, *v.tr.* *scalpro eximere or exsecare*.

gourd, *n. cucurbita*.

gout, *n. arthritis*; — in the hands, *chiragra*; — in the feet, *podagra*. **gouty**, *adj. arthriticus*.

govern, *v.tr. 1, = — a province, etc., gubernare, administrare, gerere, temperare, curare, reipublicae praeesse; 2, in gen. = — temper, etc., alci rei moderari, alqd temperare, regere, coercere*. **government**, *n. 1, = governing, administratio, procuratio, cura; 2, = power, imperium, regnum, dicio; 3, as place, provincia; 4, = rulers, ii penes quos est reipublicae administratio*. **governor**, *n. 1, in gen. gubernator, rector; 2, state —, praefectus, propraeior, proconsul, legatus*.

gown, *n. toga, vestis; a lawyer's —, toga forensis; the manly —, toga virilis; a morning —, toga cubicularis or domestica; a woman's —, palla, stola*.

grace, *I. n. 1, = favour, gratia, favor, comb. gratia et favor, studium, comb. studium et favor, voluntas (= inclination), benevolentia (= kindness), indulgentia (= special favour), beneficium, venia (= pardon)*; he grows in —, *maclius est virtute*; by the — of God, *Dei beneficio, Deo favente*; — in speaking, *facundia, lepos*; — at meals, *gratiarum* (= thanks) *actio*; to be in the good —s of, *apud alqm plurimum gratia pollere*; to gain the — of, *alci gratiam sibi conciliare*; your —, **Clementia tua*; the —s, *Gratiae*; with a good, bad —, *cum bona, mala gratia (Ter.)*; 2, = gracefulness, *venustus* (= attraction, charm), *elegantia*; *lepos* (= — in words); feminine —, *muliebris venustas*; — of expression, *suavitas dicendi*. **II. v.tr.** *honestare, (ad)ornare, decorare*. **graceful**, *adj. venustus, decorus, elegans, lepidus*. **Adv. venuste, decore, eleganter, lepide. **graceless**, *adj. improbus*. **Adv. improbe**. **gracious**, *adj. propitius* (esp. of gods); see *KIND*.**

grade, *n. = a step, gradus, -us, a(d)scensus, -us* (= a step up); there are many —s in human society, *gradus plures sunt societatis hominum*;

— of honour, *gradus honoris* or *dignitatis*.
gradual, adj., **gradually**, adv. *per gradus*, *gradatim*, or *pau(l)latim*, *sensim*. **graduate**, *I. v. intr.* *ad gradum (*Baccalauri in artibus*, = as B.A., etc.) *admitti*. *II. n.* *ad gradum (*Baccalauri*, etc.) *admissus*.

graft, *I. n.* *surculus*. *II. v. tr.* *surculum arbori inserere*.

grain, *n. 1.* = a seed, etc., *granum*, *mica* (e.g. *salis*); *2.* = corn, *frumentum*.

graminivorous, adj. (*animas*) *quod herbis pascitur*.

grammar, *n. 1.* = the science of —, *grammatica*, -ae, or *grammatica*, -orum, or *grammatica*; *2.* = a book on —, *liber grammaticus* or *ad grammaticam rationem pertinens*. **grammatical**, adj. *grammaticus*. Adv. *grammatice* (*Quint.*). **grammarian**, *n.* *grammaticus*.

granary, *n.* *horreum*, *granaria*, -orum.

grand, adj. *grandis*, *eximius*, *magnificus*, *amplius*. Adv. *eximie*, *magnifice*, *ample*. **grandeur**, *n.* *amplitudo*, *majestas*. **grande**, *n.* *procere*, *optimates*. **grandiloquent**, adj. *grandiloquus*, *magniloquus* (*late in prose*), *tumidus*. Adv. *tumide*. **grandiloquence**, *n.* *oratio tumida*. **granddaughter**, *n.* *neptis*.

grandfather, *n.* *avus*. **grandmother**, *n.* *avia*. **grandson**, *n.* *nepos*. **great-granddaughter**, *n.* *pronēptis*. **great-grandfather**, *n.* *proavus* (so backward, *abavus*, *atavus*, *tritavus*). **great-grandmother**, *n.* *proavia*. **great-grandson**, *n.* *pronēpos*.

grango, *n. 1.* = barn, *horreum*; *2.* = country-house, *villa*.

granite, *n.* *lapis*, *lapidis*, *m.*, *saxum*.

grant, *I. n.* *gratia*, *beneficium*, *donum*, *præmium*, *venia*, *concessio* (= the granting). *II. v. tr.* *concedere*, see *GIVE*; *sinere* (= allow); this — ed, *hoc dato* or *concesso*; — ed that, or that not, *ut sit*, *ne sit*, *ut non sit*.

grape, *n.* *acinus* or *acinum* (= a single grape), *uva* (= a bunch of grapes).

graphio, adj. *expressus*; to give a — description, *alqd tanquam sub oculos sub(j)icere*. Adv. *clare*.

grapple, *v. tr.* *cum alqo luctari*. **grappling-iron**, *n.* *ferrea manus*, -ūs, *harpago*.

grasp, *I. v. tr. 1.* (*ap*)*prehendere*, *comprehendere*, *prensare*; — anyone's hand, *manum alqis amplecti*; *2.* fig. *concipere*, *intelligere*; see *COMPREHEND*; — at, *alqd (ap)petere*, *captare*. *II. n. 1.* *complexus*, -ūs; to wrest from the —, *de manibus alqd extorquere*; *2.* *mens*, *captus*, -ūs. **grasping**, adj. *avarus*.

grass, *n.* *gramen*, *herba* (= the young and fresh grass). **grassy**, adj. *herbidus*, *therbosus*, *gramineus*. **grasshopper**, *n.* *gryllus* (*grillus*) (*Plin.*).

grate, *n.* *focus*, *caminus*.

grate, *v. tr. 1.* = rub, *conterere*; *2.* fig. see *ANNOY*. **grating**, *n.* *cancelli*, *clathri*.

grateful, adj. *1.* = pleasant, (*per*)*gratus*, *acceptus*, *comb.* *gratus acceptusque*, *juvundus*, *perficiundus*, *suavis*; *2.* = thankful, *gratus*, *benefici* or *beneficiorum memor*, *comb.* *memor gratusque*. Adv. *grate*, *grato animo*. **gratitude**, *n.* *gratus animus*, *memor benefici* or *beneficiorum animus*, *gratus animus* et *beneficii memor*, *grata benefici memoria*. **gratify**, *v. tr.* *alci gratificari*, *alqm delectare*, *morem alci perire*. **gratification**, *n.* *expletio* (= satisfaction), *delectatio*, to have — from, *voluptatem ex alqd re percipere*. **gratifying**, adj. *gratus*. **gratis**, adv. *grat(i)s*, *sine mercede*, *comb.* *grat(i)s et sine mercede*, *gratuito*, *sine pretio*. **gratuitous**,

adj. *gratuitus*. Adv. see *GRATIS*. **gratuity**, *n.* see *ALMS*, *GIFT*.

grave, adj. *gravis* (= full of excellence), *serius*, *severus*. **gravity**, *n. 1.* *gravitas*, *severitas*; to have — of face (= look grave), *rultum ad severitatem componere*, also *rultum componere*; *2.* (in physics) *gravitas*. **gravitation**, *n.* *vis et gravitas alqis rei*, *pondus*, -ēris, *n.*, *et gravitas*.

grave, *I. n. 1.* *sepulchrum*, *dustum*, *tumulus* (= a mound); to carry to the —, *sepelire*, *exsequias alqis funeris prosequi*; *2.* = death, *mors*, *inferi*; he took the hope with him into the —, *moriena ferebat secum spem*. *II. v. tr.* see *ENGRAVE*.

gravel, *n.* *glarea*.

gravy, *n.* *jus*, *juris*, *n.*, *sucus*.

gray, adj. *canus* (= turning white, as the hair from age), *ravus* (of the sea, the eyes), *caestus* (= blue-green, esp. of the eyes), *glaucus* (of the eyes, etc.), (*capilli*) *cani* (= gray hairs). **graybeard**, *n.* *senex*. **grayness**, *n.* *canities*.

graze, *I. v. tr.* *pascere*. *II. v. intr.* *pasci*. **grazier**, *n.* *pecuarius*.

graze, *v. tr.* = touch, *stringere*, *radere*.

grease, *I. n.* *adeps*, *lardum*. *II. v. tr.* *ung(u)ere*, *alqd alqd re illinere*, *perlinere* (*Col.*), *oblinere*. **greasy**, adj. *unctus* (= rubbed with grease), *pinguis* (= fat).

great, adj. *magnus*, *grandis*, *amplius*, *vastus*, *immanis*, *spatiosus* (= roomy), *procere* (= tall), *altus* (= high or deep), (*ex*)*celsus* (= lofty); a — assembly, *conventus*, -ūs, *celeber*; a — man, *vir magnus*, *clarus*, or *illustris*; a — statesman, *rei publicae gerendae scientissimus*; too —, *nimius*; extraordinarily —, *ingens*, *praegrandis*; very —, *maximus* (*mazu-*) (in reference to contents and quantity), *summus* (= the highest in regard to rank or position), *supremus* (in relation to rank and to inferiors). Adv. *magnopere*, *valde*, *vehementer* (e.g. *veh. commotus*, — disturbed). "Greatest" must often be expressed by superlatives; the — enemy, *alqis* or *alci inimicissimus*; — chatterer, *homo loquacissimus* or *omnium loquacissimus*; so —, *tantus*; how —, *quantus*; soever —, *quantuscunque*, *quantusvis*, *quantuslibet*; as — again, *altero tanto major*; twice as —, *duplo major*, *duplus*; as — as, *tantus*, followed by *quantus* or *instar* (e.g. *instar montis*); the —, *nobiles*, *optimates*; — grandfather, see under *GRAND*. **greatcoat**, *d. pallium*, *lacerna*, *paenula* (all = cloak). **greatness**, *n. 1.* *magnitudo*, *amplitudo*; *2.* — of mind, *animi dignitas*, *gravitas*, *amplitudo*, *magnitudo*, *magnanimitas*.

greaves, *n.* *ocreae*.

Greece, *n.* *Graecia*. **Greek**, adj. *Graecus*.

greedy, adj. *alqis rei avidus*, *cupidus*. Adv. *avide*, *cupide*. **greediness**, *n.* *aviditas*, *cupiditas*. See *GLUTTONY*.

green, *I. adj. 1.* *viridis* (in gen.), *virens* (= still green), *glaucus* (= sea-green); *2.* = fresh, *revens*, *rivus*, *crudus* (not ripe). *II. n. 1.* *viriditas*, *color viridis*; *2.* = grassy spaces, *campus*. **greens**, *n.* *olera*, -um. **greengrocer**, *n.* *qui olera vendit*. **greenhouse**, *n.* *perhaps sub vitro esse* or *habere* (= to be or keep in a —). **greenness**, *n.* *viriditas*.

greet, *v. tr.* (*con*)*salutare*, *alqm liberaliter appellare*, *salutem alci dare*, *alqm salvere jubere*.

greeting, *n.* (*con*)*salutatio*, *salus*, -ūtis, *f.*, *appellatio* (= address).

gregarious, adj. *qui congregari solent*.

gridiron, *n.* *craticula* (*Mart.*).

grief, *n.* *negritudo* (for any disturbance of

mind), *sollicitudo* (= anxiety), *dolor* (= pain of heart), *maerior* (= sadness), *luctus*, *-ūs* (= sorrow, esp. the display of it), *angor*. **grieve**, *I*. v.tr. *alqm dolore afficere, dolorem alci afferre, alqm alcijs rei piget*. **II**. v.intr. *maerere alqd, dolere alqd (de or ex) alqd re, alqm alcijs rei piget*. **grievance**, *n*. *injuria* (= wrong done), *querimonia*, *querel(l)a* (= complaint). **grievous**, *adj*. *acerbus, gravis, molestus*. Adv. *acerbe, moleste, graviter*. **grievousness**, *n*. *acerbitas, molestia, gravitas*.

griffin, *n*. *gryps*.

grill, v.tr. see **Roast**.

grim, *adj*. *horrens, tirus, saevus*. Adv. *saevè, ferociter*. **griminess**, *n*. *saevitia, ferocia, ferocitas*.

grimace, *n*. *os distortum*; to make —s, *os ducere, os (dis)torquere*.

grimy, *adj*. see **Dirty**.

grin, *I*. *n*. *use riatus, -ūs*. **II**. v.intr. *use riatus ridere*.

grind, v.tr. **1**, *molere*; to — the teeth, *dentibus frendere*; **2**, — the face of the poor, *egentes vexare, premere*. **grinder**, *n*. **1**, *qui alqd molit*; **2**, of teeth, *dens genivinus*. **grindstone**, *n*. *coa*.

grip, *I*. v.tr. see **SEIZE**. **II**. *n*. *manus, -ūs*, *f*. **gripe**, v.tr. = to give pain, *alqm torminibus afficere*; to be —ed, *torminibus or ex intestinis laborare, torminibus affectum esse*. **gripes**, *n*. *tormina, -um*.

grisly, *adj*. *foedus, teler*. **grisly-bear**, *n*. *ursus*.

grist, *n*. *farina*; to bring — to his own mill, *quaestum ad se redigere*.

gristle, *n*. *cartilago* (Plin.). **gristly**, *adj*. *cartilagineus* (Plin.).

grit, *n*. *pisana* (= — of barley) (Cels.), *arena* (= — of sand).

groan, *I*. v.intr. *gemere, gemitus edere*. **II**. *n*. *gemitus, -ūs*.

grocer, *n*. *qui aromata vendit*. **grocery**, *n*. *aromata, -um* (= spices (Col.)).

groin, *n*. *inguen*.

groom, *I*. *n*. *agās, equis*, — of the chamber, *cubicularius*. **II**. v.tr. *curare*.

groove, *n*. *canalis, canaliculus, stria*.

grope, v.intr. *errare*; — one's way, *iter explorare*. Adv. *pedetemptim* (*pedetenti*).

gross, *I*. *adj*. **1**, = thick, *crassus, densus*; **2**, = too great, *nimius, incredibilis*; **3**, = disgraceful, *turpis, foedus, indecorus*. Adv. *dense, nimium, incredibiliter, turpiter, foede, indecore*. **II**. *n*. **1**, = 144, *duodecies duodecim*; **2**, in the —, *ferè, ferme* (= generally), *in universum* (= altogether). **grossness**, *n*. **1**, *crassitudo, densitas*; **2**, *nimia magnitudo*; **3**, *turpitudine, foeditas*; — of manners, *inhumanitas*.

grotesque, *adj*. *immanis, mirus*. Adv. *mirè*. **grotesqueness**, *n*. *mira species*.

grotto, *n*. *antrum*.

ground, *I*. *n*. **1**, *humus, f*, *solum, terra*; on the —, *humi*; **2**, = reason of a thing, *fundamentum, ratio, causa*, *principium*; **3**, = — of a battle, *locus*; **4**, to gain —, *proficere*; of a rumour, *percrebrescere*. **II**. v.tr. = teach, *alqm alqd docere*. **III**. v.intr. of a ship, *sidere*. **groundless**, *adj*. *vanus, fictilis, fictus*. Adv. *sine caus(s)a, temere, ex vano*. **groundlessness**, *n*. *vanitas*. **groundwork**, *n*. **1**, of a building, *substructio, fundamentum*; **2**, *fig*. *fundamentum, principium*.

group, *I*. *n*. *caterva, globus, circulus*. **II**. v.tr. *disponere*. **grouping**, *n*. *dispositio*.

grove, *n*. *lucus, nemus, -oris, n*, *arbutum*.

grovel, v.intr. *humi jacere, humi serpere*. **grovelling**, *adj*. *abjectus, humilis, sordidus, submissus, servilis, turpis*. Adv. *humiliter, sordide, submissè, serviliter, turpiter*.

grow, *I*. v.intr. *creescere, augeri, ingravescere* (— worse); to let the beard —, *barbam promittere*; — up, *adolescere, pubescere*. **II**. v.tr. *alere, colere*. **grower**, *n*. *cultor*. **grown-up**, *adj*. *adultus, pubes, grandis*. **growth**, *n*. *auctus, -ūs, incrementum*.

growl, *I*. *n*. *fremitus, -ūs*. **II**. v.intr. *fremere*.

grub, *I*. *n*. *vermiculus*. **II**. v.tr. — up, *ruere*.

grudge, *I*. *n*. *simultas, invidia* (= a dislike). **II**. v.tr. *alci alqd invidere*; see **ENVY**.

gruel, *n*. *cremor avenae, ptisana, multcula*.

gruff, *adj*. *acerbus, rancus, asper*. Adv. *raucè voce*. **gruffness**, *n*. *rauca vox*.

grumble, v.intr. *murmurare, mussare*.

grunt, *I*. *n*. *grunnitus, -ūs*. **II**. v.intr. *gruntnre*.

guarantee, *I*. *n*. **1**, = surety, *sponsio, vadi-monium* (= recognizance), *fides*; **2**, = guarantor, *vas, praes, sponsor, obsec, -idis, m*, and *f* (= hostage). **II**. v.tr. *alqm or alqd re de alqd re praestare, fidem alci dare or interponere, pro alqd (pecuniam) intercedere*.

guard, *n*. **1**, = a watch for the security of others, *custodia, praesidium, excubiae, vigiliae, statio* (= a post or file of men); to keep —, *excubare, excubias habere or agere, vigilias agere, stationem agere or habere, in statione esse*; others mount —, *alii succedunt in stationem* (all of military matters); **2**, = the persons forming the guard, *custodes, excubiae, excubitores* (= —a for the security of a place), *vigiliae, vigiles* (= —a by night), *statio*; to place the —, *custodias or vigilias or stationes disponere*. **II**. v.tr. *custodire, alci (rei) praesidere*; see **PROTECT**; — against, *alqd or ab alqd re praecavere*. **guardian**, *n*. **1**, in gen. *defensor, praeses, custos, propugnator*; **2**, = — of a ward, *tutor, curator*. **guardianship**, *n*. **1**, *custodia, praesidium, fides, tutela*; **2**, *tutela*. **guarded**, *adj*. *cautus*. Adv. *caute*.

guerdon, *n*. *praemium, merces, -edis, f*.

guess, *I*. v.tr. *alqd (opinione or conjectura) auguri, con(f)icere, conjectura consequi, opinari, suspicari*. **II**. *n*. *conjectura*.

guest, *n*. *hospes, -itis, m*, *hospita, f* (= one who is received into the home and entertained there); to receive as —, *alqm hospitio excipere*; one brought uninvited, *umbra*. **guest-chamber**, *n*. *cubiculum hospitale*.

guide, *I*. *n*. **1**, *lit*. *dux*; **2**, *fig*. *dux, auctor, suavis*. **II**. v.tr. **1**, *ducere*; **2**, *regere, gubernare, moderari*. **guidance**, *n*. *ductus, -ūs, consilium, or use dux, auctor* (e.g. *te ducit*). **guide-post**, *n*. *lapis or miliarium* (= mile-stone).

guild, *n*. *collegium*. **guildhall**, *n*. *curia*.

guile, *n*. *dolus, astutia*. **guileful**, *adj*. *dolosus, astutus*. Adv. *dolose, astute*. **guileless**, *adj*. *simplex, sincerus*. Adv. *simpliciter, sincere, sine fūco ac fallaciis*. **guilelessness**, *n*. *simplicitas*.

guilt, *n*. *vitium, culpa, noxia* (= — as a condition), *noxā* (= injury), *delictum* (= crime). **guilty**, *adj*. *noxius, sons, sceleratus*. Adv. *scelerate*. **guiltless**, *adj*. *innocens, insons, culpā vacuus or carens*; to be —, *extra noxiam esse, extra culpam esse, integer*.

guise, *n*. *mos, moris, m*, *habitus, -ūs, species*.

gulf, *n*. *sinus, -ūs* (= a bay), *gurgis, -itis, m*, *vorago* (= a whirlpool).

gull, I. n. *gavia*. II. v.tr. *alqm* decipere, *alci* verba dare. **gullible**, adj. *credulus*.

gullet, n. *gula*, *guttur*.

gully, n. *alveus* (= bed of a stream).

gulp, I. n. *haustus*, -ūs. II. v.tr. *haurire*, *absorbere*.

gum, I. n. 1, of the mouth, *gingivā*; 2, of trees, etc., *gummi* (Plin.). II. v.tr. *glutinare* (Plin.). **gummy**, adj. *gummosus* (Plin.), *glutinosus* (Cels.).

gun, n. **sclopetum*, where possible use *tormentum* (= engine for hurling stones, etc.).

gunpowder, n. **pulvis pyrius*.

gurgle, v.intr. *murmurare*, † *susurrare*.

gush, v.intr. = out, *effundi* or *se effundere* ex *alqā* re.

gust, n. *venti impetus*, -ūs, *ventus violentus*, *procella*. **gusty**, adj. *turbidus*, *procellosus*.

gut, n. I. *intestinum*. II. v.tr. 1, *exenterare* (ante and post class.); 2, *fig. exinanire*.

gutter, n. *canalis*, *cloaca*.

gutturai, adj. (sonus) *gravis*.

guzzle, v.intr. (per) *polare*. **guzzler**, n. *homo ebriosus*.

gymnasium, n. *gymnasium*, *palaestra*.

gymnastic, adj. *gymnicus*, *palaestricticus*. **gymnastics**, n. *ars gymnastica*, *palaestra*.

gypsum, n. *gypsum*.

gypsy, n. see *Gipsy*.

H.

ha! interj. *ha!*

haberdasher, n. *qui pannos vendit*. **haberdashery**, n. *panni*.

habilitment, n. *vestis*, *vestitus*, -ūs.

habit, n. 1, *consuetudo*, *mōs*, *mōris*, *m.*, *usus*, -ūs; 2, of body, *habitus*, -ūs; 3, see **HABILMENT**. **habitable**, adj. *habitabilis*. **habitation**, n. *domicilium*, *sedes*, -is, *comb. sedes et domicilium*, *habitatio*. **habitual**, adj. *inveteratus*, *usitatus*, *usu receptus*; — *drunkard*, *ebriosus*. Adv. *de ore ex more*. **habituate**, v.tr. *alqm* *assuefacere* (with *infin.* or *ad*).

hack, v.tr. *caedere*; — in pieces, *concidere*. **hackneyed**, adj. *tritus*.

haft, n. *manudrium*, *capulus* (= hilt of a sword).

hag, n. *anus*, -ūs, or *anicaula*; an old —, *vetula*. **haggard**, adj. *morbo* or *maerore* *confectus*.

haggle, v.tr. 1, in buying, *minore pretio alqd* *emere velle*, *pretium facere* (= set a price); 2, see **QUARREL**.

hail, I. n. *grando*. II. v.intr. it — a, *grandinat* (Sen.).

hail, I. v.tr. *alqm* *salutare*, *appellare*. II. Interj. *salve!* ave! — to you! *macte esto!* *macte virtute esto!* o te *felicem!*

hair, n. *pilus* (= a single —), *pili* (= — in general), *seta* (= a bristle), *crinis*, *coma* (= the hair of the head), *caesaries* (= flowing —), *villus*, *villi*, (= the thick hair of beasts, e.g. *villosissimus animalium lepus*); a fine —, *pilus tenuis*; thick —, *pilus crassus*; thin —, *pili rari*; downy —, *lanugo*; — of the eyebrows, *supercilia*, -orum; to cut —, *pilos recidere*, *tondere*; to a —, *rem acu tetigisti*, *rem ipsam putasti*; the account tallies to a —, *ratio ad nummum*

convenit; not a —'s breadth, *ad alqd re non transversum, ut aiunt, digulum discedere*; false —, *capillamentum* (Suet.), *alieni capilli*; a — band, *redimiculum*, *vitta*. **hair-cloth**, n. *cilicium*. **hairdresser**, n. *tonsor*, *cinerarius*. **hairpin**, n. *crinale*. **hairsplitting**, n. *disserendi spinæ, minuta subtilitas*. **hairy**, adj. *crinitus*, *capillatus*, *comatus* (opp. *calvus*), *intonsus* (= unshaved), *pilosus*, *selosus*, *capillis losus*, *comosus* (= having much hair); to be —, *pilos habere*.

halcyon, I. n. (*halcedo*, (*halcyon*). II. adj. *serenus*; — days, *dies sereni et tranquilli*, (*halcedonia*, -orum, (*halcyonei* dies).

hale, adj. *sanus*, *validus*, *robustus*; *comb. salvus et sanus*, *scvus et salvus*.

hale, v.tr. *rapere*, *trahere*.

half, I. adj. *dimidius*, *dimidiatus*. II. n. *dimidium*, *dimidia pars*, *semis* (e.g. *heir* to — an estate, *heres ex semisse*). III. adv. *semi* as prefix, e.g. **half-asleep**, adj. *semisomnus* or *semisomnis*. **half-brother**, n. *eodem patre, eadem matre natus*. **half-circle**, n. *semicirculus*. **half-hour**, n. *semihora*. **half-moon**, n. *luna dimidiata*. **half-open**, adj. *semiapertus*. **half-ounce**, n. *semuncia*. **half-pound**, n. *seibra*. **half-sister**, n. *eodem patre or eadem matre nata*. **halve**, v.tr. in *aequis partes dividere*. **halved**, adj. *bipartitus*, *dimidiatus*. **halves!** interj. in *commune!* (Sen.); to go —, *dimidium cum alqo partem dividere*.

hall, n. *atrium*, *vestibulum*; — for public meetings, *forum*, *conciliabulum*.

halloo, I. n. = the — of hunters, *venantium voces*; (in gen.) *clamor*, *clamoses*. II. v.intr. *clamare*, *vociferari*. **halloo!** interj. *heus!* *ohé!*

hallow, v.tr. *consecrare*, *dedicare*, *inaugurare*. **hallowed**, adj. *sacer*, *sanctus*.

hallucination, n. *error*.

halm, n. *calamus*, *calamus* (= reed).

halo, n. *corona* (lunae), *area* (lunae) (Sen.).

halt, I. adj. *claudus*. II. v.intr. 1, = to walk as a lame person, *claudicare*, *claudum esse*; 2, = to stop, *subsistere*, *consistere*; 3, = to hesitate, *dubitare*, *animo pendere*, *animo esse suspensio*, *haerere*, *claudicare* (e.g. *si quid in nostrā oratione claudicat*). III. n. use verb. **halter**, n. *capistrum* (= for a horse); to put on a —, *capistrare* (e.g. *equum*, *boves*); *laqueus* (= noose and — for strangling, e.g. *gulum laqueus frangere*).

ham, n. 1, = back of the knee, *popes*, -itis, m.; 2, = salted —, *perna*: **hamstring**, I. n. *poplitis nervus*. II. v.tr. *poplitis nervum secare*.

hamlet, n. *viculus*, *parvus vicus*.

hammer, I. n. *malleus*; a small —, *malleolus*. II. v.tr. *malleo* (*contundere*); — out, *ducere*.

hamper, n. *corbis*; see **BASKET**.

hamper, v.tr. *implicare*, *alqm impedire*.

hand, I. n. 1, *manus*, -ūs, f.; the hollow of the —, *palma*; —s off! *heus tu*, *manum de tabulā!* to give a person the —, *alci dextrum porrigere*; to join —s, *dextram jungere cum alqo*; — with one another, *dextras jungere*, *dextrae dextram jungere*; to strike —s on —, *fidem de alqo re dextrā dare*, *dextram fidemque dare*; put the last — on, *ex-tremam* or *summam manum imponere alci rei* or in *alqā re*; to lay —s on a person, *alci manus afferre* or *admovere* or *in(f)icere*, *alci vim afferre*, *alci vim et manus in(f)icere*; to lay —s on yourself, *manus sibi afferre* (= to destroy oneself); to fall from —, *excidere de manibus*; to be at —, *ad manum*, *prae manibus* or *praesto esse*.

adesse; to take in —, in *manum* or *manus* **sumere**, in *manum* **capere** (e.g. *hunc librum nemo in manus sumit*), = undertake, **suscipere**; to hold in the —, *manu tenere*; to have in —, in *manibus* **habere** (e.g. *victoriam*); the state is in the —s of the nobles, *res publica apud optimates est*; all is in the —s of the enemy, *omnia hostium sunt*; it is in my —, *alqd in meâ manu* or *in meâ potestate est* or *positum est*, *alqd in me situm est*; with my (thy, his) own —, *meâ (tuâ, suâ) manu*; on the one —, on the other, *et . . . et*; *quidem* (enclit.) . . . *sed* or *autem*; *alter . . . alter*; *alius . . . alius*; I have in —, *habeo alqd in manibus* or *inter manus*, *mihi alqd in manibus est*; the letter is not to —, *epistolam non accipi*; 2, = — of a clock, dial, etc., *index*; 3, = — writing, n. *manus*, -us, f., *chirographum*; to write a good —, *bene ac velociter scribere*; 4, = workman, *opera*, usu. in pl.

II. v.tr. *alqd alci dure, tradere, porrigere*; — down, *tradere, prodere*; — round, *circumferre*. **hand-bill**, n. *libellus*. **hand-breadth**, n. *palmus*. **handcuff**, f. n. —s, *manicae*. **II. v.tr.** *manicas alci in(j)icere*. **handful**, n. f. lit. *manipulus*, *pugillus*; 2, fig. *exigua manus*, -us, f. (= small band) *pauci* (e.g. a — of men, *pauci* (*homines*)). **handicraft**, n. *artificium*; —sman, *artifex*. **handiwork**, n. *opus*, -eris, n., *opificium*. **handkerchief**, n. *sudarium*. **hand-labour**, n. *opera*; I live by —, *operâ mihi vita est*. **handle**, f. n. f. *capulus*, *manubrium* (= — of a sword, etc.), *ansa* (= — of a cup, etc.); 2, fig. *tangam ansa*, *ad alqd faciendum*; see **OPPORTUNITY**. **II. v.tr.** 1, lit. *trahere*; 2, fig. *alqd tractare* or *disputare*, *disserere* de *alqd re*. **handling**, n. *tractatio*. **handwriting**, n. *manus*, -us, f., *chirographum*. **handy**, adj. 1, *habilis*; see **SKILFUL**; 2, *promptus*; see **READY**.

handsome, adj. 1, *formosus*, *venustus*, *bellus*, *speciosus*, *pulcher*; 2, fig. *amplius*, *magnus* (= great), *liberalis* (= freehanded). Adv. *venuste*, *belle*, *ample*, *magnopere*, *liberaliter*. **handsomeness**, n. *pulchritudo*, *venustas*. **hang**, f. v.intr. 1, *pendere* (*ab, de, ex*) *alqd re*; 2, fig. — on anyone's lips, *oculos in vultu alcijs defigere*, or *in alqo* or *alqd re*. **II. v.tr.** *suspendere alqd* (*de, ab, ex*) *alqd re*; — the head, *caput demittere*. **hangdog**, f. n. *verbero*, *furcifer*, -eri. **II. adj.** *impudicus*, *sceleratus*. **hanger**, n. *gladius*. **hanger-on**, n. *assecutus*. **hanging**, f. n. *suspensum*. **II. adj.** *pendens*, *pendens*, *pendulus*. **hangman**, n. *caruifex*.

hanker, v.tr. to — after, *alqd desiderare*, *desiderio alcijs rei teneri* or *flagrare*.

haphazard, adv. at —, *temere*. **hapless**, adj. *infelix*; see **UNLUCKY**. **haply**, adv. *forte*. **happen**, v.intr. *feri*, *accidere*, *contingere*, *evenire*. **happy**, adj. 1, *felix*, *fortunatus* (= fortunate), *beatus* (= blessed), *faustus* (= of good omen), *secundus* (= favourable), *prosper* (= corresponding to hope), *bonus* (= good); may it have a — issue, *quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit!* I aim — to see you, *gratus acceptusque venis*; 2, of language, *aptus*, *accommodatus* *ad alqm rem*. Adv. *felicitate*, *fortunate*, *beate*, *fauste*, *prosperè*, *bene*, *ex sententiâ* (= to your wish), *apte*, *accommodate*. **happiness**, n. *vita beata* or *beate vivere*, *felicitas*, *beatitas*, *beatitudo* (both in a philosophical sense).

harangue, f. n. *contio*. **II. v.intr.** *contionari*.

harass, v.tr. 1, *fatigare*, *vezare*, *sollicitare*; 2, military term, *carpere*, *premere*.

harbinger, n. *praenuntius*, *anteversor*.

harbour, f. n. 1, lit. *portus*, -us; steer for —, *portum petere*; — toll or dues, *portorium*; 2, fig. (*tangam*) *portus*, -us, *refugium*, *perfugium*.

II. v.tr. 1, = receive, (*hospitio*) *excipere*; 2, fig. *colere*, *in se admittere*.

hard, f. adj. 1, *durus*, *solidus*, *rigidus* (= stiff), *crudus* (= unripe); 2, to feelings, *asper*, *acerbus* (= bitter), *iniquus* (= unfair), *indignus* (= unworthy); 3, = difficult, *difficilis*, *arduus*. **II. adv.** *summâ vi*, *enize*; to go — with, *alqd aegre ferre*.

harden, f. v.tr. *durum facere* or *reddere*, *durare* (*ante and post class.*). **II. v.intr.** *obdurescere* (lit. and fig.). **hardened**, adj. *inveteratus*.

hard-hearted, adj. *durus*, *ferreus*. **hardi-**

hood, n. *audacia*. **hardly**, adv. 1, = scarcely, *vix*, *aegre*; 2, = cruelly, etc., *dure*, *duriter*, *aspre*, *acerbe*.

hardness, n. 1, lit. *duritia* (or *durities*); 2, fig. = severity, *iniquitas*, *crudelitas*, *saevitia*; 3, see **HARDSHIP**.

hardship, n. 1, = toil, *labor*; 2, = trouble, *molestia*, *aerumna*, *injuria*.

hardy, adj. 1, lit. *durus*, *robustus*, *laborum patiens*; 2, fig. *strenuus*, *audax*. Adv. *duriter*.

hardiness, n. *robur*, -oris; see **STRENGTH**.

hardware, n. *ferramenta*, -orum.

hare, n. *lepus*, *leporis*, m. **hare-brained**,

adj. *temerarius*. **Hare-lip**, n. *labrum fissum*.

hark! interj. *heus!*

harlequin, n. *sannio*, m.

harlot, n. *scortum*, *meretrix*.

harm, f. n. *damnum*, *detrimentum*; great

—, *clades*, -is, *calamitas*. **II. v.tr.** *alci nocere*, *alqm laedere*.

harmful, adj. *nocens*, *noxius*.

harmless, adj. *innoxius*, *innocuus*. Adv. by

adj. *harmlessness*, n. *innocentia*.

harmony, n. 1, (*vocum*, etc.) *concentus*, -us,

concordia; science of —, *harmonice* or *harmonica*;

2, fig. *consensus*, -us, *consensio*, *concordia*, *con-*

venientia. **harmonious**, adj. 1, of sounds,

consors, *consonus*, *canorus*; 2, fig. *concor-*

gruens, *consentiens*, *conveniens*. Adv. *conson-*

anter, *concorditer*, *congruenter*, *convenienter*.

harmonize, f. v.tr. 1, *alqas res concord-*

facere or *reddere*; 2, *componere*, (*re*)*conciliare*.

II. v.intr. *concinere* (lit. and fig.).

harness, f. n. *ornamenta equi*, *arma equestria*.

II. v.tr. *instruere*, *equum ornare*, *equum ad cur-*

rum jungere (Plin.).

harp, n. *lyra*, *fides*, -ium, *psalterium*. **har-**

per, n. *fidicen*, *fidicina*, *psalter*, -ae (Quint.),

psalteria.

harry, n. 1, *harryia*; 2, fig. *homo rapax*.

harrow, f. n. *crates*, -is, (*h*)*irper*, (*urper*)*-icis*,

m., *rastrum*. **II. v.tr.** 1, *occare*; 2, fig. —

the feelings, *alqm* (*ex*)*cruciare*, *torquere*. **har-**

rowing, adj. *terribilis*.

harry, v.tr. *vezare*, *torquere*, *cruciare*.

harsh, adj. 1, *asper*, *austerus*, *severus*, *morosus*,

crudelis, *saevus*, *durus*; 2, — in taste, *acer*,

asper; 3, — in sound, *absonus*, *auribus ingratus*,

dissonus, *raucus*. Adv. *aspre*, *austere*, *severe*, *cru-*

deliter, *saevè*, *morose*, *duriter*, *acriter*; in sound,

use adj. **harshness**, n. 1, *asperitas*, *severitas*,

crudelitas, *saevitia*; 2, *acerbitas*; 3, *asperitas*.

hart, n. *cervus*.

harvest, f. n. 1, *messis*; 2, fig. *quæstus*, -us,

fructus, -us. **II. v.tr.** *messem facere*. **harvester**,

n. *messor*.

hash, f. v.tr. *concidere*. **II. n.** *minutal*

(Juv.).

hasp, n. see **LOCK**, **BOLT**.

hassock, n. *scirpea matta* (of rushes),

pulvinus (= cushion).

haste, n. *festinatio*, *properatio*, *properantia*,

celeritas (*festinatioque*), *maturatio*, *trepidatio*

(= confused hurry, nervous haste); excuse —,

ignoscas velim festinationi meae (in a letter).

you must make —, *properato* or *maturato* *opus* est; to be in —, *festinare*; more — less speed, *omnis festinatio tarda est*. **hasten**, *I.* v.intr. alqo or infin. *properare*, *contendere*, *advolare* ad or in alqm locum (= — to a place, e.g. to the scene of action); *festinare*, *maturare* (both with infin.).

II. v.tr. *accelerare*, *maturare*, *properare*, *festinare*, *præcipitare*, *repræsentare*. **hasty**, adj. 1, = hurried, (*præ*)*properus*, *cilus*, *cilatus*, *festinans*, *properans*, *præceps*; 2, = irritable, *vehemens* or *acer* (e.g. *vehemens acerque*, opp. *placidus mollisque* = gentle and mild); = easily excited to wrath, *iracundus*, *stomachosus*; = passionate, *præceps* in *iram*, *promus* in *iram*, *vir* or *homo vehementis* or *violentis ingenii*, *vir violentus ingenio*. Adv. *propere*, *properanter*, *rapim*, *festinanter*, *vehementer*, *acriter*, *stomachose*. **hastiness**, *n.* 1, see **HASTE**; 2, of temper, *iracundia*, *stomachus*.

hat, *n.* a broad-brimmed —, *peltæus*, *causia*; *pileus* or *pilleum* (more especially = a skull-cap of felt without brim); to take the — off to a person (as a mark of respect), *alci caput nudare*.

hatch, v.tr. 1, *parere*, *procreare* (= to produce young); 2, fig. = to brood, concoct, *moliri*, *machinari*, (*con*)*coquere*. **hatches**, *n.* *clathri*, *claustra*, *-orum*.

hatchet, *n.* *securis*, *ascia*, *dolabra*.

hate, **hatred**, *I.* *n.* odium (also in the pl. *odia*), *invidia*, *stimulus*, *ira* (= passion), *inimicitia*. **II.** v.tr. (both with and without accus.) *odisse*; to bear — against, *odium* in alqm *habere*, *gerere*, *odio* in alqm *ferri*, *odium* in alqm *concepisse*; to be hated by, *odio alci esse*, in *odio apud alqm esse*. **hater**, *n.* *qui odit*; a — of, *inimicus*, *inensus alci*. **hateful**, adj. *odiosus*, *inivisus*. Adv. *odiöse*, *invidiose*.

haughty, adj. *superbus*, *insolens*, *contumax*, *arrogans*; comb. *minax* atque *arrogans* (= threatening and haughty); *sermo plenus arrogantiae* (= a — speech), *fastidiosus*, *alqd re fumens*. Adv. *superbe*, *insolenter*, *arroganter*; to behave —, *insolentius se gerere*, *se superbum prædere*, *superbe*. **haughtiness**, *n.* *superbia*, *insolentia*; comb. *superbia et insolentia*, *insolentia et superbia*; *contumacia*, *arrogantia*; comb. *superbia et arrogantia*; *fastidium* (= contempt), comb. *superbia et fastidium*; *fastus*, *-us* (mostly poet.), *spiritus*, *-us* (usu. in pl.), *superbia et elatio quædam animi*.

haul, *I.* v.tr. *trahere*, *ducere* (= to draw, to carry along with, gently), *subducere* (= — down to the sea, of ships), *rapere*. **II.** *n.* (in gen.) *tractus*, *-us* (= the act of pulling along).

haulm, *n.* see **STALK**.

haunch, *n.* *clunis*, *m.* and *f.*

haunt, *I.* v.tr. 1, *frequentare* (as *alci* *domum*), (*con*)*celebrare*; 2, of spirits, *alqm agitare*, *sollicitare*; 3, of thoughts, etc., *urgere*, *evagare*, *sollicitare*. **II.** *n.* 1, of men, *locus quem alqs frequentare solet*; in bad sense, *latibulum*; = retreat, *receptaculum*; 2, of animals, *latibulum*, *† lustrum*, *cubile*. **haunted**, adj. — house, *domus ab umbris frequentata*.

have, v.tr. 1, = to hold, carry, *habere*, *tenere* (= to hold); *gestare* (= to carry); to hold in the hand, (*in*) *manibus habere* or *tenere*; to hold by the hand, *manu ducere*; to — with, carry with, *secum habere* or *portare* or *gestare*, *esse cum alqd re* (i.e. cum *telo*); 2, as auxiliary by tenses of special verb, e.g. take it! — you got it? Yes, I — got it, *prehende! jam tenes? teneo*; 3, = to possess, *habere alqd* (as *auctoritatem*, *potestatem*); *est mihi alqd* (e.g. *liber*, I — a book); *esse alqd re* (of a man's qualities, as *Hortensius tanta erat memoriâ, ut, etc.*, = Hort. had such a memory,

that, etc.); or *esse alci rei*, *alqd possidere*, to possess (lit. and of qualities, as *ingenium*, *magnam vim*); *tenere alqd* (= to hold in possession, to hold an office, a rank, as *tenere loca*, *summam imperii*), *alqd re præditum* or *instructum* or *ornatum esse* (e.g. *animi nobilitate*, to — nobleness of heart), or *inesse ei animi nobilitas, est in eo an. nob.*; *affectum esse alqd re*; to — an illness, *morbo correptum* or *affectum esse*; to — anyone or a thing = to use, *uti alqd* or *alqd re*; to — favourable wind, *uti vento secundo*; to — success in war, *uti præliis secundis*; to — a great deal of money, *divitiis* or *opibus* et *copiis affluere*; to — children, *liberis auctum esse*; to — a friend in, *habere alqm amicum*, *uti alqd amico*; those whom I had with me (i.e. my companions), *qui erant mecum*; 4, = to be obliged, i.e. everybody has to use his own judgment, *suo cuiusque iudicio utendum est*; see **BE**, **DO**, **TAKE**, **GET**, **POSSESS**.

haven, *n.* *portus*, *-us* (lit. and fig.); *refugium*, *perflugium* (fig. refuge); *asylum* (= refuge); see **HARBOUR**.

havoc, **havock**, *n.* *vastatio*, (*de*)*populatio* (= complete devastation); *eversio*, *excidium* (= destruction, e.g. of a town); *strages*, *caedes*, *-is*, *f.* (= slaughter).

haw, v.intr. *balbutire* (in Latin both trans. and intr.), *balbum esse*, *linguâ hæsitare*.

haw, v.tr. = spit up (*ex*)*screare* (Cels.).

hawk, v.tr. = sell, *venditare*.

hawk, *n.* *accipiter*, *-tris*, *m.* **hawk-eyed**, adj. *lyncæus*.

hay, *n.* *faenum* (*fe-*); make — while the sun shines, *vento, ut avent, uti secundo*. **hay-cock**, **hay-rick**, *n.* *faeni acervus* or *meta*. **hay-cutter**, *n.* *faeniscæ*, *-icis*, *m.* **hay-fork**, *n.* *furca*.

hazard, *I.* *n.* 1, *fors* *-tis*, *f.*; *sors*, *-tis*, *f.* (= lot), *casus*, *-us* (= chance, accident), *fortuna* (= luck), *periculum* (= risk, peril), *alea* (i.e. gambling); scil. *alea alci rei* = uncertainty; at —, *temere*, *forte*, *fortuito* ac *temere*, *temere* ac *fortuito*. **II.** v.tr. *audere* or *tentare alqd* (= — with danger), *periculum facere alci rei*; see **RISK**, **VENTURE**. **hazardous**, adj. *periculosus*, *anceps*, *dubius* (= doubtful, uncertain), comb. *periculosus et anceps*; *difficilis* (= difficult), *lubricus* (= slippery), comb. *periculosus et lubricus*. Adv. *periculose*.

haze, *n.* *nebula* (= fog), *caligo* (= thick, dense fog); see **Fog**. **hazy**, adj. 1, *nebulosus*; 2, fig., *dubius*, *anceps*.

hazel, *n.* *corylus*, *f.* **hazel-nut**, *n.* (*nux*) *avellana* (Plin.).

he, pron. 1, expressed by the form of the verb, as *amat* (= he loves); 2, when used emphatically = *ille*, *is*, *iste* (referring to a third person); *ipse* (= he himself, himself), e.g. *Pythagoræos ferunt respondere solitos, Ipse dixit* = it is said that the Pythagoreans used to answer, He has said it. He, him, when = man, expressed by *homo*, e.g. *nosti hominem?* = do you know him? *valde hominem diligo*; (prefixed to the names of animals) *mas*, e.g. *caper* (= he-goat), or by special form (e.g., *ursus* = — bear; *ursa* = she-bear).

head, *I.* *n.* 1, *caput* (= uppermost part of the human body); *cacumen* (= the top of anything, scil. *c. ovi*); *vertex*, *-icis*, *m.* (= top of the —); *bulla* (= the thick part at the top, scil. *bulla clavi* = — of a nail); *occipitum*, *occiput* (= hinder part of the —); *biceps* (adj. = with two —s); *capitula aut navim* = head or tail (a game of boys; very late); *a capillo usque ad unguem*; *a vestigio ad verticem* (= from — to foot, from top to bottom);

alqm totum oculis perlustrare or **pererrare** (= to examine from — to foot, all over); **praeceps** (adj. = — foremost); **capitis longitudine alqm superare** (to be a — taller); **2**, = animal, individual, **quot homines, tot sententiae**, as many opinions as —s; **numerus eorum, qui in eum locum convenerant, fuit quinquaginta capitum** (= the company was composed of fifty —); **virum** (= according to the number of —s); **3**, = life, **res capitis alci agitur, caput alcijs agitur** (= it costs him —); **4**, = chief, **caput** (= the head, chief, in gen.), **princeps** (= principal, the most influential), **dux** (= commander), **comb. dux et princeps; auctor** (= instigator), **comb. dux et auctor; fax, facis, f., tuba** (= signal, then = author of a conspiracy); **caput conjuratorum, princeps conjurationis** (= ring-leader of a conspiracy); **5**, = understanding, faculties, memory, **mens, animus, ingenium, iudicium; animus sum conturbato et incerto** (= I don't know where my — stands, I am quite confused); **multa simul cogito** (= my — is quite full); **opinionis errore sibi fingere alqd** (= to get a foolish notion into one's —); **alqd memoria tenere** (= to have a thing in the —); **6**, = forepart of a thing, **superior (pars) or summus** (with noun); **pars prior** (= the first part), **prora** (= prow or fore-part of a ship); **fons, -tis, m., caput, or comb. fons et caput** (= — of a stream); **caput** (= — of a discourse); — of the table, **lectus summus** (see Smith "Dict. Antiq." art. *tridinium*); **7**, = countenance, resistance, resolution; to make — against, **alci resistere, alqm superare**. **II.** adj. in compound words, to be rendered with **primus** (= the first); **primarius, praecipuus or potissimus** (= particular, special); **summus or maximus** (= chief, original).

III. v.tr. **alqm ducere, alci ducem or auctorem esse, alci or alci rei praeesse**. **head-ache**, n. **capitis dolor**. **head-band**, n. **infula, vitta, redimiculum**. **head-dress**, n. **vitta, redimiculum, mitra**. **header**, n. see **Drive**. **headland**, n. **promontorium**. **headless**, adj. **capite praeciso**. **headlong**, adj. **inconsideratus, inconsultus** (= foolish), **incautus** (= incautious); **improvidus** (= thoughtless), **comb. improvidus incautusque; imprudens; temerarius** (= rash, e.g. *vox temeraria*, a rash expression), **comb. inconsultus et temerarius, temerariusque inconsideratus; demens, praiceps**. Adv. **temere**, or by adj. **praiceps**. **head-man**, n. **praefectus** (with gen. or dat.), **magister, praeses, -idis** (= president, chairman). **head-piece**, n. **cassis, -idis, f.** (of metal), **galea** (of leather). **head-quarters**, n. **praetorium**. **headship**, n. **locus princeps or primus, principatus, -us**. **headstrong**, adj. **pertinax, contumax** (= obstinate), **pervicax**. **head-wind**, n. **ventus adversus**. **heady**, adj. **1**, = headstrong, **vehemens** (= vehement, opp. *lenis, placidus*); **2**, = intoxicating, **servidus**.

Heal, **I.** v.tr. **1**, **alqm or alqd sanare, sanum facere, alci or alci rei mederi** (= to apply medicines, to restore), **alqm or alqd curare** (= to treat a complaint, take care of a person, nurse); **2**, fig. **alqm or alcijs animum sanare, alqm ad sanitatem reducere or perducere or revocare, alci rei mederi**. **II.** v.intr. **† coire** (of wounds), **consanescere, sanum fieri** (= to get better). **heal-able**, adj. **sanabilis, quod sanari potest**. **healing**, **I.** adj. **saluber, salutaris** (= conducive to health, lit. and fig.), **utilis** (= useful, lit. and fig.). **II.** n. **1**, **sanatio** (= art of curing), **curatio** (= treatment of a complaint, but not cure); **2**, fig. **sanatio**. **health**, n. **sanitas; dona, commodà, firma, prospera valetudo** (= good health; valetudo alone = state of health), **salus, -utis, f., corporis or valetudinis integritas** (= sound constitution), **salubritas, saltem alci propinare** (= to propose, drink the — off), **dene tibi dene tibi!** (= your good —). **healthful, healthy**, adj.

sanus, salvus (= in good condition, in good health), **integer** (= uninjured, sound), **valens, validus, firmus** (= strong), **robustus** (= robust, stout), **comb. robustus et valens, firmus et valens; saluber or salubris** (= of a place), **salutaris** (= salutary, wholesome, opp. *pestilens*), **sanus et salvus, salvus et sanus** (= safe and sound), **aër saluber** (= atmosphere, opp. *aër pestilens*), **mens sana** (= sound mind). Adv. **salubriter, belle**.

heap, **I.** n. **acervus, strues, -is, f., cumulus, agger** (= a mass, mound); to fall all in a —, **collabi, corrûere**. **II.** v.tr. **1**, **acervum construere, cumulum exstruere, coacervare, aggerare, congerere**; **2**, fig. **alqm alqd re cumulare, alqd in alqm con- (or in-) gerere** (e.g. *convicia* = abuse), **alqd alci rei addere**.

hear, v.tr. and intr. **1**, **audire, auscultare**, to — badly, **surdum esse** (never male *audire* = to be in bad repute); **2**, = to listen, **audire, auscultare** (= to be a listener), **alqd audire** (= to listen to), **alcijs rei rationem non habere** (= to make no account of), **alci aures dare** (= to lend an attentive ear), **alqm audire, alci auscultare** (= to follow an advice), **ausculta mihi** (= follow my advice); **3**, = to learn, (*ex*)**audire** (of gods hearing prayer, etc.), **percipere** (= to — distinctly, to understand), **accipere** (= to learn from hearsay), **excipere or excipere auribus** (= to — with pleasure, to receive, to catch), **alqd or de alqd re cognoscere** (= to become acquainted with), **conspicere** (= to receive information); to — a cause, **causam cognoscere**; — a lecturer, **alqm audire; quantum audio** (= from what I —), **quod nos quidem audierimus** (= at least as far as I have heard), **de rebus suis alqm facere certiores** (= to let a person — from one). **hearer**, n. **auditor** (to be an attentive —, **diligenter audire alqm, studiosum esse alcijs audiendi, multam operam dare alci, se alci attentum praebere auditorem**). **hearing**, n. **1**, **auditus, -us, scil. auditus acutus**; **2**, = audience, **audientia**; to get a — for, **alci audientiam facere** (for a public speaker); **facere sibi audientium** (for oneself), **audiri** (= to find hearers); **3**, = judicial trial, **cognitio, interrogatio, interrogatio testium** (= — of witnesses); see **TRIAL**.

hearsay, n. **rumor**.

hearken, v.intr., see **HEAR**.

hearse, n. **plaustrum or vehiculum**.

heart, n. **1**, lit. **cor, cordis, n., pectus, -oris, n.** (= the chest, breast); **† praecordia, -orum, cor palpitat** (= the heart beats); **2**, fig. of a country, **interior alcijs terrae regio, interiora (-um) alcijs terrae, or intimus with n.** (e.g. *India intima*); **3**, the — morally, inwardly, **animus; mens, -tis, f.** (= mind, disposition), **comb. animus et mens** (= — and mind); **voluntas** (= inclination); **ingenium** (= natural disposition); **natura** (= human nature); **naturâ vir bonus** (= good in —); **pectus, -oris, n.** (= breast); **bonitas** (= good —); **animus benignus, benignitas** (= kindness); **animus mitis** (= gentleness of —); **animus improbus, improbitas** (= depravity of —); **animus fractus or afflictus** (= a broken —); **ex animo** (= from the —); **ex (animi) sententia** (= from my —'s desire); I have at —, **alqd or alqs mihi curae or cordi est; alqd mihi summae curae est, alqd mihi in medullis est; nihil est mihi alqd re antiquius** (= I am particularly anxious); **nihil mihi potius est, quam ut, etc.** (= I have nothing more at — than that); to take to —, **alqd re (com)moveri**; to be grieved at — about, **alqd aegre ferre**; **4**, as endearing term, = my dear, **meum cor or anime mi, meum corculum**; **5**, = courage, **animus**; **6**, = memory; by —, **memoriter, ex memoria**; to know by —, **memoriâ tenere or complecti; in memoria habere**; to learn

'by —, ediscere, memoriae mandare, tradere, committere; to say off by —, memoriter pronuntiare or recitare, ex memoria exponere. **heart-ache**, n. dolor; see GRIEF, SORROW. **heart-break**, n. dolor. **heart-breaking**, **heart-rending**, adj. miserabilis, maestus, acerbus, flebilis. **heart-broken**, adj. animo fractus or afflictus. **heart-burning**, n. fig. odium occultum or inclusum (= secret hatred); *simultas obscura* (= secret dislike, political enmity, Cic.); *idolor* (= pain). **heartfelt**, adj. verus, sincerus, sine fūco ac fallaciis. **heartless**, adj. 1, = without courage, *timidus*, *humilis*, *demissus*, comb. *humilis atque demissus* (= low, downcast); *abjectus* or *abjectior*, *afflictus*, *fractus*, comb. *demissus fractusque*, *fractus et demissus* (= with a broken heart, spirit); *percussus*, *profligatus*, comb. *percussus et abjectus* (= prostrated); *tristis*, *maestus* (= sad, sorrowful); 2, = cruel, *crudelis*, *ferreus*, *inimicus*, *inhumanus*, *saevus*, *severus*. Adv. *timide*, *humili animo*, *demisse*, *demisso animo*, *humili atque demisso animo*; *abjecte*, *abjecto* or *fracto* or *afflicto animo*, *demisso fractoque animo*; *timido animo*, *tristi animo*; *crudeliter*, *saeve*, *severe*, *inhumane*. **heartlessness**, n. *crudelitas*, *severitas*, *inhumanitas*, *sevitia*. **heart-shaped**, adj. *ad cordis speciem factus*. **heart-sick**, adj. *animo aeger*. **heart-whole**, adj. *nondum amore captus*. **heartly**, adj. 1, *verus* (= true, opp. *falsus*), *sincerus* (opp. *fucatus*); comb. *sincerus atque verus*; *incorruptus* (= genuine, not bribed, opp. *corruptus*); *candidus* (= candid); *simplex* (= upright); *integer* (= pure); *apertus* (= open-hearted, opp. *tectus*), comb. *apertus et simplex*; 2, = vigorous, *velutus*, *vividus*, *vigens* (= fresh in mind and body), *alacer* (= lively); *valens*, *robustus*, *fortis*, *firmus* (= strong); 3, = cordial, *benignus*, *benevolus*, *amicus*; to receive a — welcome, *summo studio excipi*; to give one a — welcome, *alqm summo studio excipere*. Adv. *sincere*, *vere*, *simpliciter*, *sine fūco ac fallaciis*, *alacriter*, *fortiter*, *ferme*, *firmiter*, *benigne*, *amice*. **heartiness**, n. 1, *veritas*, *sinceritas*, *simplicitas*; 2, *alacritas*, *fortitudo*; 3, *benignitas*, *amicitia*, *benevolentia*, *studium*.

hearth, n. *focus*.

heat, I. n. 1, *calor* (in gen. opp. *frigus*); ardor (= burning —), *fervor* (= roaring —), *aestus*, *-is* (= scorching, fever —); all these also in the pl.; 2, fig. = ardour, *impetus*, *-is*, *ardor*, *feror* (animi), *vis*; *gravitas* (= powerfulness, scil. belli); *incitatio* (= vehemence, impetus), *violencia* (= violence), *ardor juvenilis*, *ardor* or *feror aetatis* (= fieriness of youth); *ira* (= anger); *impetus* et *ira*, *impotentia* (= ungovernableness, excess of passion); *iracundia* (= hastiness of temper); 3, = course at a race, *cursus*, *-us*. II. v.tr. 1 (lit.), (*per*)*calefacere*, *fervefacere* (esp. in past. part.); 2 (fig.), *† cal(e)facere*, *accendere*, *incendere*, *inflammare*. **heat-ed**, adj., see *Hot*.

heath, n. 1, = a plant, *erice*, *-es*, f. (Plin.); 2, = a place overgrown with heath, *loca (-orum) deserta* or *inculta*, *campi inculti* (= barren country); 3, = a place overgrown with shrubs of any kind, *silva*.

heathen, adj. *ethnicus*, *gentilis*, *paganus* (Eccl.); otherwise *sacrorum Christianorum expers*; the —, *barbarae gentes*.

heave, I. v.tr. = to move upwards, (at-)*tolle*, *extollere*, (*al*)*levare*; *sustinere* (= to hold up, scil. arma); — a sigh, *gemitum dare*, *edere*. II. v.intr. *† aestuare*, *fluctuare*, *† tumescere*, *† tumere* (of the waves, etc.), *anhelare* (of the breast).

heaven, n. 1, *caelum*, *† polus* (= sky); *† Olympus* (= abode of the gods); to praise anyone or anything to the skies, *alqm or alqd in caelum tollere*; by — 1 *medius fidius*! 2, = God, *Deus*

(*Optimus Maximus*), *di(i)*, (*dei*)[†] *superi*; may — fulfil your wishes! *di(i) tibi dent* (or *Deus tibi det*); if — pleases, *si di(i)s* (or *Deo*) *placet*; thank —! *di(i)s* (or *Deo*) *gratia*! in the name of —, *per Deum* (or *deos*); for —'s sake! *per deos immortales*! *proh deum fidem*! *proh deum atque hominum fidem*; — forbid, *di meliora*. **heaven-born**, adj. *† caeligenus*, *caelestis*, *dicurus*. **heavenly**, adj. 1, *caelestis*, *divinus*; 2, = very charming, *venustus*, *bellus*. **heavenward**, adv. *in* or *ad caelum*.

heavy, adj. 1, lit. *gravis* (opp. *levis*), *ponderosus*; 2, fig. *gravis*, *difficilis*, *molestus* (= troublesome); it is — to bear, *aegre id fero*; it is a — task for me, *grave mihi est alqd*; = of weighty material, *gravis* (opp. *levis*); — (= indigestible) food, *cibus difficilis ad consequendum*; of air, *caelum crassum*, *pingue*; a — (= rich) soil, *solum pingue*; a — (= hard) soil, *solum spissum*; = oppressive, *gravis* (opp. *levis*); *magnus* (= great, e.g. *imber magnus*, — rain); of speech, *jejunus*, *frigidus*; *periculosus* (= dangerous); *mortifer(us)* (= fatal, causing death); *atrox* (fearful); to labour under a — disease, *graviter aegrotare*. Adv. *graviter*, *difficiliter*, *molestè*, *aegre*; *vasto corpore* (= — built); *magnopere*. **heavy-armed**, adj. *qui gravi armatu sunt*, *gravioris armatus*. **heaviness**, n. 1, *gravitas*, *pondus*, *-eris*, n.; 2, *gravitas*, *difficultas*, *molestia*; *crassitudo* (of the air), *solum pingue* or *spissum* (of ground); = of mind, *sollicitudo*; *anxietas*, *maeror*, *maestitia*, *tristitia*.

Hebrew, adj. *Hebraeus* or *Hebraicus*.

hecetomb, n. *hecetombe*.

hectic, adj. *fabriculosus*.

hector, v.intr. *se jactare*. **hectoring**, adj. *gloriosus*.

hedge, I. n. *saepes*, *-is*, f. (sep.), *saepimentum*.

II. v.tr. *saepire*. **hedge-born**, adj. *tenui loco ortus*; *humili* or *obscuro* or *ignobili loco natus*.

hedge-hog, n. *ericius*, *erinaceus* (Plin.), *echinus*.

heed, I. v.tr. 1, = take care, *alqd curare*, *observare*; 2, = obey, *alci obediēre* (obed.), *parēre*.

II. n. *cura*; take —, (*prae*)*cavere* *alqd*, *ad alqd re*, *ut* or *ne*. **heedful**, adj. 1, *cautus*, *circumspectans*; 2, *oboediens*. Adv. *caute*, *oboediēter*.

heedless, 1, = neglectful, *neglegens* (negligens); 2, = rash, *temerarius*. Adv. *neglegenter*, *temere*. **heedlessness**, n. 1, *neglegentia*; 2, *temeritas*.

heel, I. n. 1, = the hind part of the foot of man and of quadrupeds, *calc*; 2, = whole foot, to be at one's —, *alcis vestigiis instare*, *alcis vestigia premere*, *alqm vestigiis sequi*; to fall head over —, *ire praecipitem per caput pedesque*; II. v.intr. of a ship, *labare* or *in latus labi*.

heft, n. *manubrium*.

heifer, n. *juvencula*.

height, n. 1, lit. *altitudo* (e.g. *hominis*, *montis*, etc.), *proceritas* (= tallness); 2, fig. *altitudo*, *sublimitas*, or by adj. *summus* with special n. (e.g. — of glory, *summa gloria*); 3, = high place, *locus editus* or *superior*. **heighten**, v.tr. 1, = to raise higher, lit. *alqd altius efferre*; 2, = to improve, *efferre*; = to raise, to increase, *augere*; = to enlarge, *amplificare*, *exaggerare*, (*ex*)*ornare*; = to raise the price of an article, *pretium alcis rei efferre*; = to sell at a higher price, *carius vendere* *alqd*.

heinous, adj. *foedus* (= foul, loathsome, lit. and fig.); = impious, *impius* (*erga Deum*, *erga patriam*, *erga parentes*); = detestable, *abominandus*, *detestandus*, *detestabilis*; = wicked, *nefarius*, *nefandus*, *sceleratus*, *sceleratus*, *immanis*, *atrox*, *flagitiosus*. Adv. *foede*, *nefarie*, comb. *impie*

asfarique, nefande, scelerate, impie, atrociter, flagitose. **heinousness**, *n.* *impietas, atrocitas, scelus, -ēris, n.,* or *facinus, -ōris, n.* (= the act).

heir, *n.* *heres, -idis, m. & f.*; the — to the whole fortune, sole —, *heres ex osse*; — to half the property, *heres ex dimidia parte*; to name one his —, *aliquem heredem instituere, aliquem heredem (testamentum) scribere, facere.* **heirress**, *n.* *heres, -idis, f.* **heirloom**, *n.* *aliquid paternum (et avitum).* **heirship**, *n.* *hereditas.*

hell, *n.* 1, *inferi, Tartarus(os)* or pl. *Tartara*; 2, *eccl. l.t. Gehenna, Infernus.* **hellhound**, *v.* *Furia, Erin(n)ys.* **hellish**, *adj.* *infernus (lit.)*; = diabolical, terrible; = diabolical, nefandus.

hellebore, *n.* *(Helleborus, veratrum).*

Hellenic, *adj.* *Græcus.*

helm, *n.* *lit. and fig. gubernaculum*; the handle of the —, or the — itself, *clavus.* **helmsman**, *n.* *gubernator (lit. and fig.).*

helmet, *n.* *cassis, -idis (of metal)*; *galea (originally of skin).*

help, *I. n.* *auxilium* (= increase of power, aid in need, in pl. *auxilia*, = auxiliaries); *subsidium* (= aid ready to be supplied; in pl. = the reserves), *opc, f.* (only *opis, opem, ope* in use, = power to assist), *adjumentum* (= a means), *ornamentum* (= a supply or support), *praesidium* (= something set before to shield you), *suppletivæ* (= present aid, succour, of troops, etc.), *salus, -utis, f.* (= rescue, sustentation of existence), *opera* (= — in act and deed); with anyone's —, *aliquid auxilium* or *ope* or *operâ, aliquid adjutorie, aliquid adjutore, divini ope*; "with the — of a thing" may be expressed by the ablative (e.g. with the — of genius and reflection, *ingenio et cogitatione*). **II. v.tr. 1.** *aliquid in aliquid re* or *ad aliquid faciendum (ad)juvare, aliquid subesse, and subvenire, succurrere, auxiliari (rare)*; so — me God, *ita me Deus adjuvet*; — I subvert, or pl. subvertite! 2, of food, *aliquid aliquid dare, porrigere, dividere*; 3, = hinder, I can't — telling, (*facere*) *non possum quin dicam, so fieri non potest quin.* **helper**, *n.* *adjutor, adiutrix.* **helpful**, *adj.* *utilis, aptus, idoneus*; he is — to me, *auxilio mihi est*; to be —, = **HELP.** **Adv. utiliter, apte.** **helping**, *adj.* *auxiliaris, auxiliarius* (more usually = belonging to auxiliary forces). **helpless**, *adj.* *inermis (or -us), inops* or *auxilii inops, auxilio orbatus*; thoroughly —, *ad summam omnium rerum inopiam reductus.* **helplessness**, *n.* *inopia.* **helpmeet**, *n.* *socius, consors, -tis, m. and f., marriage* (= husband), *uxor, f.* (= wife).

helter-skelter, *I. adj. praeceps.* **II. adv. capiti.**

hem, *I. n.* *limbus, instita* (both, however, = fringe or border sewn on). **II. v.tr. 1.** *subire* (= sew); 2, *fig. — in, circumseclere, obsidere, circumvallare* (with entrenchments).

hem, *I. v.intr.* to — and haw, *haesitare, dubitare.* **II. interj.** (*hem!*)

hemisphere, *n.* *hemisphaerium.*

hemorrhage, *n.* *haemorrhagia (Plin.).*

hemp, *n.* *cannabis, -is, f.* **hempen**, *adj. cannabinus.*

hen, *n.* 1, opp. to male, *femina*; 2, domestic fowl, *gallina.* **hen-coop**, *n.* *cavea.* **hen-house**, *n.* *gallinarium (Plin.).* **hen-pecked**, *adj.* (*maritus*) *cui uxor imperat.*

hence, *adv. 1.* of place, *hinc*; as interj., *apage, procul*; 2, of time, by abl. (e.g. *paucis diebus, a few days —*), or post (e.g. *post paucos dies*); 3, = for this reason, *hinc, ita, quam ob*

rem (or, as one word, *quamobrem*). **henceforth**, *henceforward*, *adv.* *dehinc, post-hac.*

her, *I. pers. pron.*, see **She.** **II. adj. ejus, illius, suus (only in ref. to subj. of sentence).**

herald, *I. n. 1.* *caduceator, (legatus) fœtialis* (= belonging to a college of priests instituted to declare war or to ratify a peace); 2, = public crier, *præco*; 3, = forerunner, *prænuntius.* **II. v.tr.** *nuntiare.*

herb, *n. 1.* *herba*; 2, = kitchen-stuff, *olus, oleris, n.* **herbage**, *n.* *herba* or *herbae, † gramin.* **herbalist**, *n.* *herbarius.*

herculean, *adj.* *fortissimus* (= very strong).

herd, *I. n. 1.* *grex*; of large cattle, etc., *armentum*; of a —, *gregalis, gregarius*; in —, *gregatim*; 2, = a company of people, *grex, multitudo, caterva*; the common —, *vulgus, -i, n.* **II. v.tr.** *pascere.* **III. v.intr.** *congregari.* **herdsman**, *n.* in gen. *pastor*; = keeper of large cattle, *armentarius.*

here, *adv. hic* (= where the speaker is); not far from —, *haud procul*; *huc loco, hac regione* (= in this place); from — (hence), *hinc*; only — and there, *rarus (adv. raro)*; they fought only — and there, *rari praeliabantur*; — and there, in this and that place, *huc atque illuc*; — (that is, in this thing), *hac in re.* **hereafter**, *adv. posthac, aliquando.* **herein**, *adv. in hac re.* **hereupon**, *adv. ad hæc* (e.g. *ad hæc* or *adversus hæc respondit*).

hereditary, *adj.* *hereditarius, paternus* (as transmitted from a parent to a child). **heritage**, *n.* = an inherited estate, *heredium, hereditas, patrimonium.*

heresy, *n.* *haeresis (Eccl.).* **heretic**, *n.* *haereticus.* **heretical**, *adj.* *haereticus (Eccl.).*

hermaphrodite, *n.* *androgynos, homo utriusque sexus.*

hermetically, *adv. arte clausus.*

hermit, *n.* *homo solitarius, eremita, anachoreta, -ae, m. (Eccl.).*

hero, *n. 1.* (= demigod, son of the gods, illustrious person), *heros, -ois, m.*; 2, = brave man, *vir fortis* or *fortissimus, dux fortissimus*; 3, = the principal person in a poem, *de quo (fabula) scripta est*; — of the drama, *persona prima.* **heroic**, *adj. 1.* *heroicus* (e.g. the — age, *ætas heroica, tempora, -um, heroica*), *præstans*; 2, = brave, valiant, *fortis, fortis et invictus*; = godly, *divinus*; = superhuman, *major quam pro homine* or *plus quam humanus*; = incredible, *incredibilis.* **Adv.** *fortiter, invictè, præstanter.* **heroine**, *n. 1.* = demi-goddess, *heroina, herois*; 2, = brave woman, *femina fortissima, præstantissima, etc.*; 3, — of a story, *de qua (fabula) scripta est.* **heroism**, *n.* *virtus, -utis, animus fortis* or *fortis et invictus* (= brave spirit); = greatness of soul, *animi magnitudo.*

heron, *n.* *ardeo.*

hers, *pron. suus* (in reference to the main subject); *ejus, illius* (not in reference to the main subject).

herself, *pron. (ea) ipsa, se, etc.* (in ref. to subj. of sentence).

hesitate, *v.intr. 1.* *dubitare* with *infin.* (but non *dubitare* quin), *dubiosa* (= doubtful) or *incertum* (= uncertain) *esse*; 1 — what to do, *dubius* or *incertus sum quid faciam*; 2, = to get confused in speaking, *haerere, haesitare.* **hesitation**, *n. 1.* *dubitatio, haesitatio*; 2, *haesitatio, haesitantia linguae.*

heterogeneous, *adj. diversus et dissimilis.* **heterogeneousness**, *n.* *natura diversa et dissimilis.*

hew, v. tr. *caedere, concidere* (scil. lignum).
hewer, n. *qui ligna caedit*. **hewn**, adj. *quadratus* (e.g. saxum).

hexameter, n. *hexameter* (or -*brus*).

hey, interj. *ejā! age!* **heyday**, n. (*aetatis*) *fos, floris*, m., *robur, -ōris*, n.

hiatus, n. *hiatus, -us* (in sound); there is an — (in MS.), *alqd deest*.

hibernal, adj. *hibernus*. **hibernate**, v. intr. **1**, = to pass the winter, *hibernare*; **2**, = to sleep through the winter, *per hiemem dormire* or *quiescere*.

hiccup, **hiccup**, n. *singultus, -us* (Plin.).

hide, **I**, n. *corium, tergum, vellus, -ēris*, n., *pellis*. **II**, v. tr. *abdere, abscondere, condere, celare, occultare, occultare*; — and seek, (*pueros*) *latitantes conquirere*. **hidden**, adj. *abditus*, etc.; to lie —, *latere*. **hiding-place**, n. *latibulum*.

hideous, adj. *foedus, deformis*; see **UGLY**. Adv. *foede*. **hideousness**, n. *foeditas, deformitas*.

hierarchy, n. of priests, *sacerdotium*.

hieroglyphical, adj. * *hieroglyphicus*, * *hierographicus*.

higgle, v. intr., see **HAGGLE**. **higgledy-piggledy**, adv. *confuse*.

high, **I**, adj. **1**, *altus* (= the distance from the ground, opp. *humilis, profundus*), (*ex*)*celsus* (in *altum*) *editus* (= raised, opp. *planus*), *elatus* (= lifted up, and specially of words and manner), *erectus* (= straight up, hence lofty in thought), (*adit*) *arduus* (= hard of ascent), *procursus* (= stretching up, opp. *brevis*, used only of things high by growth), *sublimis* (= rising from below up to heaven), *acutus* (= sharp, clear, of tones); most —, *summus* (opp. *imus, infimus*), *supremus* (in rank, opp. *infimus*); the —est God, *Deus supremus, Deus optimus maximus*; fifty feet —, *quingaginta pedes altus*; to be fifty feet —, *in altitudinem quingaginta pedum eminere*; **2**, a — price, *pretium magnum*; to be of — price, *magni pretii esse, magno constare*; to buy at — price, *magno or (pretio) impenso emere* (dear); to rise, to bid —er (at an auction), *contra liceri*; to set a — value on, *alqd magni aestimare*, *alqd magno aestimare, alci rei multum tribuere*; to stand —, *magnum pretium habere*; to stand —er than, *praestare alci rei*; **3**, fig. it is too — for me, *alqd niente meā assequi* or *capere non possum*; **4**, = bad, of meat, etc., *rancidus, puter (putris)*. **II**, adv. *alte*; to aim —, *magnas res (app)etere*. **high-born**, adj. *generosus, nobili loco ortus*. **high-bred**, adj. **1**, by birth, *generosus*; **2**, fig. *generosus, urbanus*. **high-day**, n. *dies festus*. **high-flown**, adj. *tumidus*; to use — words, *amplulari, nullum modum habere*. **high-handed**, adj. *superbus, imperiosus*. **high-heeled**, adj. — boot, *cothurnus* (of tragedy). **highlands**, adj. *loca mont(u)osa, -orum*. **highlander**, n. *homo montanus*. **highly**, adv. *magni* (e.g. *magni aestimare*, to value —), *valde, magnopere*. **high-mettled**, adj. *acer*. **high-minded**, adj. *magnanimus, generosus*. **high-mindedness**, n. *magnanimitas, highness*, n. *altitudo*; of price, *caritas*. **high-priced**, adj. *carus*. **high-priest**, n. *Pontifex Maximus*. **high-shouldered**, adj. *gibber* (= hunch-backed). **high-spirited**, adj. *generosus, fortis, animosus*. **high-treason**, n. *majestas, perduellio*. **high-water**, **high-tide**, n. *pluvius aestus, -us, accessus, -us*. **highway**, n. *via*. **highwayman**, n. *latro, grassator*.

hilarity, n. *hilaritas* (= merriness); = joy, *hilaritas, animus laetus* or *hilaris*.

hill, n. *collis*, m.; = height, *altus*; = mound,

tumulus; = elevated spot, *locus editus* or *superior*; up —, *acclivis*, adj.; *adverso colle*, adv.; down —, *declivis* (opp. *acclivis*). **hillock**, n. *tumulus*. **hilly**, adj. † *clivusos, mont(u)osus*.

hilt, n. *capulus*.

hind, n. = female stag, *cerva*.

hind, n. **1**, = servant, *domesticus* (= house-servant), *servus*; **2**, = peasant, *agricola, rusticus, arator* (= ploughman).

hind, adj. *aversus* (= wrong side, opp. *adversus*); = that is behind, *posterior* (= hinder); **hindermost**, adj. *postremus*; (of two) *posterior*; = the last of a number, *ultimus*; = the most remote, *extremus*.

hinder, v. tr. *impedire, prohibere alqm* or *alqd*, (ab) *alqa re, quin* or *quominus*; — in a thing, *impedimento esse alci* (alci rei) *ad alqd*; in gen. *impedimentum afferre alci rei faciendae*; = to be in the way of, *obstare alci* and *alci rei*; = to oppose, *officere alci* and *alci rei, prohibere* or *arcere alqm alqd re* or *ab alqd re*; = to retard, *retardare alqm ad alqd faciendum* or *ab alqd re faciendū* or *in alqd re*; = to delay a thing, *moram facere alci rei, alci obstare, officere*, or with *quominus* or *quin*. **hinderer**, n. *turbator* (e.g. *pacis*), = who interrupts anyone in speaking, *interpellator* (e.g. *sermonis*); = interrupter, *interceptor*. **hindrance**, n. *impedimentum*; = interruption, *interpellatio*; = delay, *mora*; = difficulty, *difficultas*.

hinge, **I**, n. **1**, *cardo*, m.; **2**, = a leading principle, *caput*; = the main thing in anything, *summa alci rei*; the — on which a question turns, *cardo*; = the deciding point, *momentum*. **II**, v. intr. *alqd re contineri, in alqd re versari*; see above.

hint, **I**, n. *significatio*; a — is sufficient, *rem ostendisse satis est*. **II**, v. intr. *alqd alci sub(j)icere* (= to remind privily).

hip, n. *coaxandix*.

hire, **I**, n. **1**, = hiring, *conductio*; **2**, = wages, *merces*; -*ēdis*; see **WAGES**. **II**, v. tr. *conducere*; to — oneself out, *se* or *operum suum locare* (Plautus). **hiring**, **I**, n. = one who serves for wages, *homo conducticius, mercenarius* (i.e. serving for wages), *homo (miles) mercedis conductus* (= engaged for hire). **II**, adj. *venalis*; see **VENAL**. **hirer**, n. *conductor*.

his, adj. *stus* (in reference to the subject of the same sentence, and if in a dependent sentence the subject of the principal sentence is referred to); *ejus, illius* (if not referring to the subject); — own, *suus (proprius)* (if referring to the subject); *ejus proprius* (if not referring to the subject); is not expressed in Latin, unless we wish to speak emphatically.

hiss, **I**, v. intr. *sibilare* (resembling the noise made by serpents), *sibilum mittere* or (*ef*) *fundere*; to utter a shrilling sound, *stridere* (*stridere*). **II**, v. tr. (an actor or speaker) *sibilare*; to — off (a bad actor off the stage) (*e scena sibilis*) *explodere*. **III**, n. *sibilus* (poet. pl. *sibila*).

hist! interj. *st!*

historian, n. *rerum* (*gestarum* or *antiquarum*) *scriptor* or *actor*, in the context only *scriptor*; *historicus*. **historio**, adj. *historicus*; — style of writing, *genus historicum* (opp. *genus oratorium*, etc.); by *historiae rerum* (e.g. — fidelity, authority, *rerum* or *historiae fides, fides historica*); — writings, *libri ad historiam pertinentes*; according to — truth, *ad historiae fidem*. Adv. *historice* (Plin. Min.). **history**, n. *historia, rerum gestarum memoria, res* (*gestae*), *annales*.

histrionic, adj. *scenicus* (scen-); = what occurs on the scene of action, *theatralis*; — art, *ars ludiorum*.

hit, I. v.tr. 1, lit. *ferire, tundere, percutere*; = not to miss, *tungere* (in gen. = to touch); to — with a blow, *icere*; to be — by lightning, *de caelo tangi* or *ici*; to — the mark, *collinere*, or *scopum ferire* (lit. and fig. but rare); 2, — it off = to agree, *convenire*; to be hard —, *probe tactum esse*; — upon, *alqm* or *alqd* offendere, in *alqm* or *alqd* incidere, *incurrere*; Prov. "you have — the nail on the head," *acu feligisti*; the word —s us, *sermo nos tangit*; to be — by calamities, *calamitate affligi*. II. n. 1, *ictus*, -us; 2, = a casual event, *fortis, fortis, f.*; a lucky —, *fortuna secunda, felicitas*; = injury, *plaga*; "a —," *hoc habet* (= "he has caught it"); 3, = a sudden idea, *cogitatio repentina*.

hitch, I. v.tr. = to join together, *conjungere*; = to tie to, *annectere* ad or dat. II. n. = hindrance, *impedimentum*.

hither, adv. of place, *huc* (where the speaker is); — and thither, *huc illuc, huc et illuc, ultro et citro*; by ad in composition (e.g. to bring —, *afferre, apportare*; to fly —, *advolare*); —! *huc ades!* **hitherto**, adv. = up to this time, *adhuc, adhuc usque, ad hoc tempus, ad hunc diem*.

hive, I. n. 1, (*apium*) *examen*; 2, = box for the reception of a swarm of honey-bees, *alveus* or *alveus*. II. v.tr. = to — bees, in *alveum congerere*.

ho! interj. *heus!*

hoar, adj. *canus*, † *incanus*; — antiquity, *antiquitas ultima*. **hoar-frost**, n. *pruina, pruinae* (the latter esp. of continued frost). **hoary**, adj. *canus*, † *incanus*.

hoard, I. n. (= a large stock) *copia, tacevius*; to have a — of anything, *alqd re abundare*. II. v.tr. e.g. to — money, *pecuniam* or *opes undique* *conquirere* (= to collect), *coacervare*.

hoarse, adj. *raucus*; a little —, *subraucus*; asper (in gen. opp. *lenis*); to demand till one becomes —, *usque ad ravim poscere*. Adv. *raucā voce*. **hoarseness**, n. *rauca vox*; — of throat, *funces raucae*.

hoax, I. n. *ludificatio*, or *circumloc.* by verb. II. v.tr. *alci illudere, alqm* (*lepidè*) *ludificari*.

hobble, v.intr. *claudicare* (lit. and fig.). **hobblingly**, adv. *claudo pede*.

hobby, n. 1, = a stick or figure of a horse, on which boys ride, † *arundo*; to ride on a —, † *equitare in arundine longa*; 2, = favourite object, everyone has his —, *trahit quemque sua voluptas*; to be on one's —, *ineptiis suis plaudere*.

hobgoblin, n. *larra*.

hobnob, v.intr. *alqo familiariter uti*.

hock, n. *poples*, -itis; m.

hockey, n. *pila*; to play —, *pilis ludere*.

hodge-podge, n. *farrago* (Juv.).

hoe, I. n. = a rake for hoeing the ground, *ligo, ligonis*, m., *marra* (Plin.); = a rake, harrow to break clods with, *rastrum*; (if a small one) *rastellus*; = a weeding-hook, *sarculum*. II. v.tr. *sarrire* (= to weed with a hook).

hog, n. *sus, suis*, m. and f., *porcus*. **hog-gish**, adj. 1, lit. *suillus*; 2, fig. see GLUTTONOUS.

hogshead, n. *dolium* (= cask).

hoist, v.tr. *sublevaré, tollere*; — sails, *vela dare*.

hold, I. n. 1, = grasp, *manus*, -us, f.; to take —, *prehendere*; 2, see PRISON; 3, of a ship, *alveus* (= hull), *avermia*; 4, fig. to have a — over, *alqm devinctum* or *obligatum habere, multum apud alqm valere*. II. v.tr. 1, = to have, *tenere*; *habere, obtinere, possidere* (= to possess), *gestare* (= to carry); — an office, *gerere* (e.g. *praeturam*);

2, = to contain, *capere, continere*; 3, = to uphold, *sustinere, sustentare*; 4, = to keep against attack, *defendere*; 5, = to conduct, *agere, habere* (e.g. *comitia*, an election); — a festival, *celebrare*; 6, see CONSIDER, THINK. III. v.intr. = to hold good, *certum esse*; it —s, (*res*) *convenit cum alqd re, in or ad alqd ut acc. and infin.*; — back, *retinere, cunctari* (= to delay); — forth (= to extend) *porrigere, extendere*; = to propose, *fig. proponere, proferre, praebere*; = to discourse, *contionari*; — in, lit. *equum inhibere*; fig. *reprimere, cohibere*; — on, — one's course, *cursum tenere*; — out (= to endure) *durare, (alqd) sustinere, perferre*; — up, see HOLD, II. 3; — with, *cum alqo consentire, convenire*. **holder**, n. 1, *is qui tenet*; — of land, possessor; *conductor* (= tenant), *colonus*; 2, = something by which a thing is held, *retinaculum, capulus* (= handle). **hold-fast**, *fibula* (= clasp), *retinaculum*. **holding**, n. = possession, *possessio*.

hole, n. 1, *cavum* (= hollow place in gen., mouse's —, etc.), *foramen* (= an opening in or through a solid body), *rima* (= a chink), *lacuna* (= a pit, a pool); to bore a —, *pertundere*; 2, = a small, miserable hut, a wretched —, *gurgustium*.

hollow, I. adj. 1, (*con*)*cavus*; eaten up, *hollowed out, exesus* (e.g. *exese arboris truncus*); — teeth, *dentes exesi* (Plin.); the — hand, *manus cava* or *concava* (e.g. of a beggar holding his hands in that way); to make —, *alqd excavare*; 2, = deep, hoarse in sound, *fuscus* (= the tone of the voice, opp. *canidius*), *asper, raucus*; 3, = not sincere, *vanus* (= empty), *simulatus, fucatus, fucosus* (= with only the outward appearance); see FALSE. II. n. *cavum, foramen*; see HOLE, = valley, *convallis, vallis* (*vallis*), -is, m. III. v.tr. *excavare*.

holy, adj. *sacer* (= sacred to the gods, opp. *profanus*); = under divine protection, inviolable, *sanctus*; inviolable (i.e. protected by the sanction of a heavy penalty), *sacrosanctus* (e.g. *memoria*); = what is held in veneration, *religiosus* (e.g. tombs, oaths); = august, venerable, *augustus*; = with godly fear, *pius erga Deum*; = reverend, *venerandus, venerabilis*. Adv. *sancte, religiose, pie, auguste*. **Holy Ghost**, n. **Spiritus Sanctus*. **holiness**, n. *sanctitas, religio* (attaching to an object of regard), *ceremonia* (rare), *pietas erga Deum*.

homage, n. *cultus*, -us (e.g. *Dei*), *observantia*; in feudal times, **homagium*.

home, I. n. *domus*, -us (irreg.), *domicilium* (= household), *familia, patria* (= mother-country), *sedes et domicilium*; at —, *domi, inter suos*; to be at —, *domi esse, in patria esse*; at my —, *domi meae* (*huc*, etc.); at — and abroad, *domi militiaeque*; from —, *domo*; at Caesar's —, in *domo Caesaris, domo Caesaris*; to remain at —, *domi (re)manere*; to keep at —, *publico carere* or *se abstinere*, in *publicum non prodire, domi sedere*; he is not at —, *est foris* (= he is out); he is at —, *est intus*; to sup from —, *foris cenare*; to go —, *ire domum*. II. adj. *domesticus, familiaris*; to strike —, *ferrum adigere*; to come — to one, *alqd sibi dictum putare*. **home-baked**, adj. *domi coctus*. **home-bred**, adj. *domesticus, intestinus, vernaculus*. **homeless**, adj. *pro-fugus, exortus* (= exiled), *patria* or *domo carens*. **homely**, adj. *simpliciter, inornatus*. **homeliness**, n. *simplicitas*. **home-made**, adj. *domesticus*.

homicidal, adj. see MURDEROUS. **homicide**, n. 1, = murder, *caedes*, -is; 2, = murderer, *homicida*, m. and f.; see MURDER, MURDERER.

homily, n. *oratio quae de rebus divinis habetur*.

homœopathy, n. *ea modendi ratio quae*

similia morbis adhibet remedia (Riddle and Arnold).

homogeneous, adj. *ejusdem generis, eodem genere*. **homogeneity**, n. *natura similis, genus simile*.

homologous, adj. by par. *similis, similis in alqā re ratio*.

homonymous, adj. *eodem nomine*.

honest, adj. *bonus, probus*; = without trickishness, *sincerus, sine fūco et fallaciis*; = one in whose words and actions we may trust, *fusus*. = frank, *simplex, candidus*; = genuine, *antiquā fide*; = pure, unstained, *integer, sanctus, incorruptus*; to lose one's — name, *boni viri nomen amittere*. Adv. *probe, integre, sance, sine fraude*; *sine fūco et fallaciis* (= without deceit); *simpliciter, candide* (= candidly). **honesty**, n. = uprightness, *probitas*; = moral purity, rectitude, integrity, *integritas, sanctitas*; = innocent heart, *innocentia*; = sincerity, *sinceritas*; = trustworthiness, *fides*, comb. *integritas et fides*; = noble mind, *animus ingenuus, ingenuitas*; = carefulness (as regards other people's property), *abstinentia*; to show —, *fidem adhibere in alqā re*, = cardour, *simplicitas*; = decency, discreetness, *castitas, sanctitas, pudicitia*.

honey, n. *mel*; his language is as sweet as —, *loquenti illi mella profuunt*, hence also sweetness of language, *dulcedo orationis* or *suavitas* (= mildness); my — (= my darling), *deliciae meae, voluptas mea*. **honeycomb**, n. *favus*; to take the —, *favum eximere*, the cell of a —, *cellam*. **honeymoon**, n. *dies confugio facto laeti*. **honeyed, honied**, adj. *l. mellitus*; 2, fig. *dulcis*.

honorary, adj. *honorarius* (= for the sake of giving honour). **honorarium**, n. see **FEE**.

honour, I. n. 1, = official distinction, *dig-nitas, honos (honor), honoris gradus, -us*; highest —, *amplissimus dignitatis gradus*; 2, = moral quality, *honestas, honos*; 3, = reputation, *fama, existimatio*; of a woman, = chastity, *pudor, pudicitia*; 4, = respect felt, *verecundia*; 5, = mark of respect, *honos*; to pay the last —, *iusta alci facere* or *solvere*. II. v.tr. 1, = celebrate, *honorare, decorare, celebrare*; 2, = esteem, *colere, diligere, vereri*. **honourable**, adj. *honoratus* (= very much honoured, e.g. the army, *militia*); causing or bringing honour, *honestus, honorificus, honorabilis* (very seldom, although once in Cic.); = proper, *decōrus*; = praiseworthy, *laudabilis, laude dignus, praedicabilis*; = glorious, *gloriosus* (e.g. *mors*), = excellent, distinguished, *egregius*; to thank a person in the most — terms, *alci gratias agere singularibus* or *amplissimis verbis*. Adv. *honeste, cum dignitate*; = in a manner conferring honour, *honorifice*; most —, *honorificentissime, summo cum honore*; to die —, *bene mori*; = in a manner deserving of praise, *laudabiliter, cum laude*; *glorioso*; *egregie, eximie*.

hood, n. = covering for the head used by females, *mitra, mitella*; a fillet of net-work for covering the hair, *reticulum*. **hoodwink**, v.tr. *alci illudere, alqm ludificari, fallere*.

hoof, n. *ungula*, cloven — *ungula bisulca* (Plin.).

hook, I. n. 1, *hamus (piscarius), uncus* (= a large iron —); by — or by crook, *quocunque modo*. 2, = a sickle, *falcis*. II. v.tr. to — a fish, *hamo piscari, hamo pisces capere*; to — on, *alci rei* or in *alqā re suspendere*. **hooked**, adj. *aduncus*; = having —s, *hamatus*.

hoop, n. *circulus* (= anything circular); an iron — set round with rings as an amusement for boys, *trochus*.

hoopoe, n. *upupa, epops, -opsis, m*.

hoot, v.intr. (of owls), *canēre*; (of men), *voci-ferari, alci ostrepere*; — off the stage, *alqm explodere*. **hooting**, n. *cantus, -us, carmen* (of owls), *voxes, vociferatio, clamor* (of men).

hop, v.intr. (of birds), *salire* (Plin.); (of men), *altero pede saltuatum currere*.

hope, I. n. *spes* (opp. *fiducia* = confidence); meton. Cicero our last —, *spes reliqua nostra, Cicero*; — (from the fact of a thing being considered likely), *opinio*; = expectation, *exspectatio*; a gleam of —, *specūla*; — of, *spes alci rei* (e.g. of immortality, *immortalitatis*); = probability of, *opinio alci rei*; I have — that, etc., *spero fore ut*, etc.; I have no — in, *despero de alqā re* (e.g. *de republicā*); if there is, or will be, —, *si est, or erit, spes* (e.g. of returning, *reditus*).

II. v.tr. *sperare, accens, or accens* and (fut.) *infim, confidere*. **hopeful**, adj. 1, = full of hope, *spe animoque impletus* (= filled with hope and courage); 2, = having qualities which excite hope (e.g. a son, daughter, pupil, etc.), *bonae spei, qui spem bonae indolis dat, de quo bene sperare possis*; very —, *optimā* or *egregiae* or *summae spei, eximā spe*. Adv. *cum magnā spe*. **hopeless**, adj. *spe carens, spe orbatu, spe dejectus, t'espes* (= one who has no hope); = one who must be given up, *desperatus*. Adv. *sine spe, desperanter* (rare). **hopelessness**, n. *desperatio* (as mental quality), *res desperatae* (= of affairs).

horde, n. *grex, gregis, m*; *caterva* (of people); = wandering tribe, *vagus* with noun (e.g. — of Gaetulians, *Gaetuli vagi*).

horizon, n. 1, lit. * *horizon, finiens circulus*; the sun passes the —, *sol emergit de subterranea parte, sol emergit supra terram*; 2, fig. = the sky in gen. *caelum* (e.g. a clear — or sky, *caelum vacuum*); = view, *a(d)spectus, -us* (= view from a mountain); *conspetus* (= sight); a thing limits our —, *alqd a(d)spectum nostrum definit*; 3, fig. = limits of the understanding (e.g. a thing goes, lies beyond my —, *alqd in intelligentiam meam non cadit*). **horizontal**, adj. *aequus, libratus*. Adv. *ad libram*.

horn, n. 1, lit. *cornu*; 2, fig. = the horns of the moon, *cornua lunae*; 3, = drinking-cup, *poculum*; 4, = musical instrument, *cornu, buccina, tuba*; to blow the —, *cornu* or *buccinam insuare*. **horned**, adj. *corniger, cornutus*. **hornless**, adj. *non cornutus*; (of an animal by nature without horns, or if it has lost them through butting) *mutilus* (cornibus). **horny**, adj. *corneus*.

hornet, n. *crabro*.

horn-pipe, n. *sallatio*.

horoscope, n. *horoscopus* (Pers.); to cast a —, *sidera natalicia notare*.

horrible, horrid, adj. *horrendus, horribilis, terribilis, nefarius, nefandus, foedus*. Adv. *terribilem in modum, nefarie, foede*. **horribleness**, n. *foeditas*, better use adj. with n. (e.g. the — of the thing, *res horrenda*). **horrify**, v.tr. (es) *terrere, perterrere, obstupescere*; to be horrified, *obstupescere*. **horror**, n. 1, = fear, *horror, timor, pavor*; 2, = hatred, *odium*; 3, = a monster, a perfect —, *monstrum portentum*.

horse, n. 1, *equus (ecus), equa* (the name of the species); common —, *caballus*; a Gallic —, *manius*; a swift fleet —, *veredus*; a gelding, *canterius*; a nag, *caballus*; 2, = cavalry, *equites, -um, equitatus, -us*; to ride on —, *equo vehi, equitare*; to fight on —, *ex equo pugnare*. **horsebreaker**, n. *equorum domitor*; higher groom, for breaking in horses, *equiso* (ante and post class.). **horse-cloth**, n. *stratum*. **horse-dealer**, n. *qui equos vendit*. **horse-flesh**, n. 1, = meat, *caro*

equina; 2, = horses, **equi**, **horse-fly**, n. *cestrus, tabanus*. **horse-hair**, n. *pilus equinus*. **horse-laugh**, n. *mirus risus*, -is, *cathinnus*. **horseman**, n. *eques*, -itis, m. **horseman-ship**, n. *equitandi ars*. **horse-race**, n. *curriculum equestris*, *cursus* (-is) *equestris* or *equester*; *equorum certamen* (as a contest). **horse-shoe**, n. *solea ferrea* (in ancient times *solea sparteae* or simply *sparteae*, because they were only like slippers put on and taken off, and made of broom). **horse-soldier**, n. *eques*, -itis, m. **horse-stealer**, n. *fur*. **horse-whip**, n. see **WHIP**.

hortative, adj. *hortans*, *monens*; see **EXHORTATION**. **hortatory**, adj. *monens*.

horticulture, n. *hortorum cultura* or *cultus*, -us.

hose, n. see **STOCKING**.

hospital, n. *nosocomium* (*νοσοκομειον*, Jct.); *valetudinarium* (Jct.).

hospitality, n. *hospitium* (= the relation of —). **hospitable**, adj. *hospitalis*, *liberalis*. Adv. *hospitaliter*, *liberaliter*.

host, n. 1, *hospes*, -itis, m., or *cenae pater* (at a feast); 2, for gain, *caupo* (= a tavern-keeper); to reckon without your —, *spe frustrari*. **hostess**, n. *hospita*.

host, n. 1, = number, *multitudo*; a — of, *secentis* (secc-); 2, = army, *exercitus*, -us.

hostage, n. *obses*, -idis, m.

hostel(ry), n. *caupona*. **hostler**, n. *stabularius* (in gen.), *agās* (= groom).

hostile, adj. = belonging to a public enemy, by the gen. pl. *hostium*, *hostilis* (class. only in the meaning of acting as an enemy in times of war; hence, a — country, *hostilis terra* or *regio*); = anything in the possession of the enemy, *hosticus*; = unfriendly, *inimicus*, *infectus*, comb. *infectus* atque *inimicus*, *inimicus infectusque*. Adv. *hostiliter*, *inimice*, *infecte*, *infecte*. **hostility**, n. *animus infectus*, *inimicitia*; = hatred, aversion, odium; in the pl. *hostilities*, *hostilia*, -ium, n.; *bellum* (= war); to commence —, *bellum facere*.

hot, adj. 1, *lit. calidus*, *fervidus*, *ferrens* (= seething), *candens* (= of a white heat), *aestuosus*, *ardens*, *flagrans*; 2, *fig. calidus*, *fervidus*, *ferrens*, *flagrans*, *acer*, *avidus*; see **EAGER**; to be —, *fervere*, *candere*, *aestuare*; to become —, *fervescere*, *effervesce*, *incallescere*, (*in*)*candescere*; to make —, *calefacere*, *servefacere*. Adv. *calide*, *fervide*, *ferventer*, *acriter*, *avide*. **hotbed**, n. 1, *lit. locus stercoratus*; 2, *fig. semen* (= seed). **hotheaded**, adj. *iracundus*, *ingenio praeceps*, *temerarius*, *imprudens*. **hothouse**, n. see **HOTBED**, **GREENHOUSE**.

hotel, n. *deversorium*, *caupona* (= a tavern), *hospitium*.

hound, I. n. *canis* (*venaticus*), *canis venator*; to keep a pack of —s, *canes altre ad venandum*. II. v. tr. to — on, *alqm instigare*, *urgere*, *laccoscere*, *stimulare*, *incitare*.

hour, n. *hora*; the space of an —, *horae spatium*; the —s of the night, *nocturna tempora*, -um; half an —, *semihora*; what — is it? *quota hora est* his last —, *hora novissima* or *suprema*; in his last —, *eo ipso die*, *quo e vita excessit*; leisure —s, *tempus otiosum*; *tempus subsidium*, to spare a few —s from one's studies, *alqd subsidium temporis studiis suis subtrahere*; from — to —, in *horas*. **hour-glass**, n. *horologium*. **hourly**, adj. *singulis horis*.

house, I. n. *domus*, -us, f. (Irreg.), (= the place of abode, also those who inhabit it, the family), *aedes*, *aedificium*, *domicilium* (specially

the dwelling); *villa* (= country —); *insula* (= — let out in portions), *lectum* (= a covering or roof), *familia* (= the family), *stirps*, -is, f., *genus*; -eris, n. (= the race or clan), *res familiaris* (= house affairs); from — to —, *per domos*, *ostiatim* (= from door to door). **house-servants**, n. *familia* (= slaves, as with the ancients), *familia domestica* (as now). II. v. tr. 1, = to take into one's —, *domo excipere*; 2, = to store, *condere*. **housebreaker**, n. *fur*. **household**, I. n. *domus*, -us, f., *familia*, *omnes sui* (*mei*, etc.). II. adj. *domesticus*; — gods, *lares*, -um, m., *penates*, -ium. **householder**, n. *paterfamilias*. **house-keeper**, n. *quae res domesticae dispensat*. **house-keeping**, n. *cura rei domesticae*. **house-maid**, n. *ancilla*. **house-warming**, n. to give a —, *domum amicis exceptis* *tangam inaugurare*. **house-wife**, n. *hera*. **house-wifery**, n. *diligentia*; *cura domestica*.

hovel, n. *tugurium*, *gargustium*.

hover, v. intr. *circum-volare* (lit. and fig.).

how, adv. 1, as interrog. particle; *qui? quid?* = in or according to what manner? *quomodo? quemadmodum?* (to express surprise); *quid? quidvis?* = are you? — do you do? = *quomodo vales? ut vales?* — does it happen that, etc.? = *qui tandem sit*, *ut*, etc. = what now, or what then? *quid porro?* = but what? *quid vero?* = — many? = *quot?* — few! = *quotusquisque?* (e.g. — few philosophers are there that, etc.!) *quotusquisque philosophus est*, *qui?*, etc. () = often? = *quoties(n)?* — great? = *quantus?* — dear? — much? what price? = *quantum?* *quanto?* 2, in exclamations, *quam*, *quantopere*; — well you have done! = *quam bene fecisti!* — much could I wish? = *quam* or *quantopere vellem!* — dissatisfied he was, felt with himself! = *ut sibi ipse displicebat!* Very often merely the accus. of the noun (e.g. — blind I am that I could not foresee that! = *me caecum, quia haec ante non viderim!* — treacherous are the hopes of men! — short their earthly happiness! — vain all their efforts! = *o fallacem hominum spem!* *o fragilem fortunam et inanes nostras contentiones!* 3, as a relative adv. = by what means; *quemadmodum* (= according to what, etc.); = by what means, *quomodo*; = in what manner, *quid ratione*; — under what conditions, circumstances, *quo pacto*; they fix — to carry out the remainder, = *reliqua, quid ratione agi placeat, constituent*; I don't know — this always happens; = *nescio quo pacto semper hoc fit*. **howbeit**, adv. (*at*)*tamen*. **however**, I. adv. *quamvis*, *quamlibet*, *quantumvis* (e.g. — great, *quamvis magna*). II. conj. *sed*, *autem*, (*at*)*tamen*, *nilominus*.

howl, I. v. intr. *ululare* (from the sound, referring to dogs, wolves, human beings); of the roaring of the wind, *frenere*; of the loud cries of women at funerals, *ejulare*; to weep aloud, moan, *plorare*, *lamentari*; comb. *ejulare* atque *lamentari*. II. n. *ululatus*; *ejulatus*, *ploratus* (all, -us), *ejulatio*; or, of several together, *comploratio*, *lamentatio*.

hubbub, n. *tumultus*, -us.

huckster, I. n. *caupo*, *institor*. II. v. intr. *cauponam exercere*.

huddle, n. *turba*; huddled together, *conserti*.

hue, n. *color*.

hue, n. = exclamation, *voces*, -um, pl., *clamor*, *vociferatio*; see **CRY**; to raise (= order) a — and cry by land and by water, *terra-marique ut alqd conquiratur, praemonstrare*.

huff, *n.* *impetus*, -*ūs* (= *fit*); *ira*, *iracundia*; *be in a —*, *trasci, moleste ferre*.

hug, *I. v. tr.* *amplecti, complecti*; — *the shore, litus* *† amare*; — *oneself, se jactare, gloriari*. **II. n.** *complexus*, -*ūs*.

huge, *adj.* *immans, vastus* (= *immense in gen.*); *immensus* (= *unusually great*), *large = ingens* (e.g. *tree, arbor*; *sum of money, pecunia*; *genius, talent, ingenium*); of — *depth, immensū, infinita altitudine*. *Adv.* *valde, magnopere*. **hugeousness**, *n.* *magnitudo, moles* (= *bulk*).

hulk, *n.* (= *the body of a ship*), *alveus navis*.

hull, *n.* *the — of a nut, cortex; folliculus* (= *little bag, hence husk*).

hum, *I. v. intr.* *frēmēre, strepēre, † susurrare, murmurare, murmur edēre; stridorem edēre*; = *to buzz, bombum facere*; = *sing softly, secum canēre, cantare*. **II. n.** *frēmītus, -ūs* (in *gen.*); *murmur, -ūs*, *n.* (of *men and bees*), *† susurrus, stridor, bombus, comprobatio* (= *applause*). **III.** *interj.* *hem!*

human, *adj.* *humanus*; by the *gen. pl. hominum* (e.g. — *vices and errors, hominum vitia et errores*); = *mortal, mortalis*; — *feelings* (in *gen.*), *humanitas*. *Adv.* *humano modo* (= *after the manner of men*).

humane, *adj.* = *kind, affable, misericors, clemens*. *Adv.* *clementer*.

humaneness, *n.* *clementia, misericordia*.

humanity, *n. 1.* = *peculiar nature of man, natura or condicio humana*; **2.** = *mankind, human race, humanum or hominum genus, -ēris, n., genus humana*; **3.** = *kind feelings, humanitas, clementia, misericordia*. **humanize**, *v. tr.* = *to make a person more civilized, alqm humanum reddēre, excolēre*; see **CIVILIZE**. **humankind**, *n.* *genus humanum*.

humble, *I. adj.* *humilis*; = *lowly, meek, rubmissus, demissus* (opp. *elatus*); = *modest, modestus, moderatus, verecundus*; = *suppliant, supplex, comb. humilis et supplex* (e.g. *oratio*); = *low, humilis* (e.g. *humili loco ortus*); to show oneself —, *subnaisse se gerere*. *Adv.* *demisse, rubmisse, simpliciter, humiliter* (= *meanly*), *modeste, moderate, comb. modeste ac moderate* (= *without ostentation*); to be — *disposed, animo esse submisso*; to request —, *supplicidus verbis orare*; to entreat very —, *multis verbis et supplicem orare*. **II. v. tr.** = *to break anyone's bold spirit, infringere; frangere alqm or alqis audaciam, comprimere alqis audaciam, comb. frangere alqm et comminuere*; to — oneself, *se or animum submittere, submisso se gerere, comprimere animos suos*. **humbling, humili-ating**, *adj.* use *n.* *dedecus, -ōris, n.* (e.g. *he found it —, quod dedecori esse putavit*). **humiliation**, *n.* *dedecus, -ōris, n.*; see **DISGRACE**. **humility**, *n.* = *lowliness of spirits, animus submissus, demissus* = *lowliness of origin, humilitas*; = *modesty, modestia*; * *humilitas* (as a *Christian virtue*).

humbug, *I. n.* *gerae, nugae, tricae*. **II. v. tr.** *alci illudēre, alqm ludificare, alci verba dare, alqm circumvenire, circumducere*.

humdrum, *adj.* *iners, tardus, segnis* (= *sluggish*).

humid, *adj.* *humidus, humectus* (ante and post *class.*). **humidity**, *n.* *humor*.

humour, *I. n. 1.* (= *fluids of animal bodies*), *humor*; **2.** = *temper, (animi) affectio or affectus, -ūs*; *ingenium, natura*; *arbitrary —, libido* (*lib.*); in *gen.*, = *propensities, studia, -orum*; = *general temper of the mind, animi habitus, -ūs*; *temporary —, animi motus, -ūs*; *disposition in gen., animus*; = *inclination, voluntas*; = *a quiet disposition, animus tranquillus*; the best — *towards, summa in alqm voluntas*; to be in good —, *bene affectum esse*; to be in ill —,

male affectum esse, morosum esse; **III. —, natura difficilis, morositas; *violent —, asperitas* (i.e. *harshness*); in the —, *ex libidine, ad arbitrium suum*; = *as one thinks proper, arbitrio suo*; *comb. ad arbitrium suum* (*nostrum, etc.*) *libidinēque*; **1** am in the —, *libet* (*lib.*) *mihī alqd facere*; **3**, = *that quality by which we give to one's ideas a ludicrous turn, lepos* (*lepor*), -*ōris, m.* (in the whole character, also in a written work), *festivitas* (= *mirth, wit*; also in a written work); *facetiousness or — in speech, cavillatio* (= *railery*); *jocus; facetiae*. **II. v. tr.** *alci obtemperare; indulgere, alci morem gerere, morigerari*. **humourist**, *n. 1.* *homo jocosus, lepidus, facetus, festivus*; **2.** = *an ill-tempered man, homo difficilis, morosus*. **humoursome**, *adj.* *difficilis, morosus, difficilis ac morosus*.**

hump, *n.* *tuber, -eris, n.* (Plin., e.g. of a camel); a bunch in any part of the body (espec. on the back), *gibber, -eris, n.* (Plin.). **hump-backed**, *adj.* *gibber*.

hunch, *n.* see **HUMP**.

hundred, *adj.* *centum*; every —, *centeni, -ae, -a* (also = — *at once*); a subdivision of the Roman people into centuries or —s, *centuria*; of a —, — *years old, centenarius*; a — *times, centie(n)s*; a — *thousand, centum mil(ia)*; — *years, centum anni*; a space of one — *years, centum annorum spatium*; a century, a generation, *saeculum*. **hundred-fold**, *adj.* *† centuplus, † centuplicatus*; to bear fruit a —, *cum centesimo efferre*. **hundred-handed**, *adj.* *† centimanus*. **hundred-headed**, *adj.* *† centiceps*. **hundredweight**, *n.* *centu(m) pondium* (ante *class.*).

hunger, *I. n.* *fames, -is*; *lit. and fig.*, — *after gold, fames auri*; = *starvation, inedia*; — *is the best cook, cibi condimentum fames*.

II. v. intr. *esurire*; to — *after, alqd sitire, alqis rei avidum esse*. **hungry**, *adj.* *esuriens, jejunos, famelicus* (ante and post *class.*). *Adv.* *avide*; see **EAGERLY**.

hunt, *I. v. tr.* *venari*; — *after, alqd* (con)secrari. **II. n.** *venatio, venatus, -ūs*. **hunter, huntsman**, *n.* *venator*. **huntress**, *n.* *venatrix*.

hurdle, *n.* *crates, -is*.

hurl, *v. tr.* *jacere, jaculari, con(j)icere*. **hurling**, *n.* *confectus, -ūs*.

hurly-burly, *n.* *tumultus, -ūs*; see **TUMULT**, **NOISE**.

hurrah, see **HUZZA**.

hurricane, *n.* *tempestas* (*foeda*), *turbo, -inis, m.* (= *whirlwind, procella*).

hurry, *I. v. tr.* *accelerare; impellere, incitare, excitare* (= *to rouse*), *rapere* (= *to carry off*), *urgere* (= *to press on*), *stimulare, stimulus alci admoovere*.

II. v. intr. *festinare, properare, maturare*; *whether are you —ing? quo te agis?* — *about, discurrere* (in different directions), *trepidare*; — *away, abripere, rapere, trahere* (= *to drag*); — *on, maturare, urgere, festinare*. **III. n.** *festinatio, trepidatio* (= *alarm*). **hurried**, *adj.* *properus, citatus, citus, praecipuus*. *Adv.* *festinanter, propere, cursim, raptim*.

hurt, *I. v. tr. 1.* *lit. alqm laedere, alci nocere*; **2.** *fig. laedere*; to be —, *alqd aegre ferre*. **II. v. intr.** *dolere* (e.g. *it —s, dolet*, mostly ante *class.* and colloquial). **III. n. 1.** = *a wound, vulnus, -ēris, n.*; **2.** = *injury, damnum*. **IV. adj. 1.** *sancius* (= *wounded*); **2.** *fig. conturbatus, tristis*. **hurtful**, *adj.* *nocens, noxius, perniciosus, extiosus, exitialis, damnosus*. *Adv.* *pernicioso*. **hurtfulness**, *n.* *perniciēs*.

husband, *I. n.* *maritus, vir, conj(u)x, -ūgis, m. and f.*; a young married man, *novus maritus*.

II. v. tr. *rem familiarem curare, alci rei parcere*.

husbandman, *n.* *agricola*, *m.* *arator* (= ploughman). **husbandry**, *n.* 1, *res rustica*, *res-rusticae* (= the occupations of a farmer); = agriculture, *agricultura*, *agricultio* (or as two words); 2, = care of domestic affairs, *cura rerum domesticarum*; 3, = economy, *as*, *good*, *frugalitas*.

hush, *I.* *interj.* *st!* *tace*, *pl. tacete*. *II.* *v. tr.* *restringere*, *ex(s)tinguere* (e.g. *tumultum*, to — the crowd); to — cares, *alcijs animo lenire et placare*, *placare et mitigare*; to — up a rumour, *rumorem opprimere*; see **SUPPRESS**.

husk, *n.* *folliculus*, *gluma*: **husky**, *adj.* (*sub*)*rancus*; see **HOARSE**.

hustings, *n.* *suggestus*, *-us* (*suggestum*) (= platform), *comitium* (= place of election).

hustle, *v. intr.* *alqm cubito offendere*, *premēre*.

hut, *n.* *casa* (= a small —, cottage), *tugurium*.

hutch, *n.* *cavea* (= cage).

huzza, *I.* *interj.* *eja!* *eje!* *evōē!* *io!* *io!* *II.* *m.* (= a shout of joy), *clamor et gaudium*. *III.* *v. intr.* (*ac*)*clamare*, *conclamare*, *succlamare*; see **SHOUT**.

hyacinth, *m.* *hyacinthus* (*hyacinthos*).

Hyades, *n.* *Hyades*, *-um*, *f.*; *suclae* (mis-translation of *vades*, as though from *vs* = pig, instead of *veiv* = to rain).

Hymen, *n.* *Hymen* or *Hymenaeus*. **Hymeneal**, *adj.* *nuptialis*.

hymn, *I.* *n.* *hymnus*; = in honour of Apollo or other gods, a song of triumph, *psalm*, *-ānis*, *m.* *II.* *v. tr.* *cantu alcijs laudes prosequi*.

hyperbole, *n.* *hyperbole* (or *hyperbola*), *-es*, *f.*, *veritatis superlatio et trajectio*. **hyperbolic**, *a* *lj.* *veritatis modum excedens*.

Hyperborean, *adj.* + *Hyperboreus*.

hypercritical, *adj.* *iniquus*, *severus*. *Adv.* *nimīa cum severitate*. **hypercriticism**, *n.* *nimīa severitas*.

hypochondria, *n.* *atra* or *nigra bilis*. **hypochondriacal**, *adj.* *melancholicus*.

hypocrisy, *n.* (*dis*)*simulatio*, *fraus*, *-dis*, *f.*, *mendacium*; without —, *ex animo*.

hypocrite, *n.* (*dis*)*simulator*. **hypocritical**, *adj.* *simulatus*, *fictus*. *Adv.* *simulate*, *ficte*.

hypothesis, *n.* *opinio*, *sententia* (= opinion), *ratio*, *condicio* (= condition), *conjectura* (= conjecture); on this —, *quo posito*, *quibus positis*.

hypothetical, *adj.* *opinabilis*. *Adv.* to speak —, *ex conjecturā* or *de re opinabili dicere*; if this be — granted, *hoc concesso* or *posito*.

hysteria, *n.* 1, *med. t.t.* **hysteria*; 2, = excitement, *furor*, *animo* or *mentis motus*, *-ūs*, *convulsio*, *animus* (*convolutus*). **hysterical**, *adj.* 1, *hystericus* (*Plin.*); 2, † *furens*, *mente* (*convulsus*).

I.

I, *pron.* *ego*, *egomet*. It is generally only expressed in Latin when we wish to speak emphatically. The plural is frequently used in Latin for **I**. — myself, *ego ipse*, *egomet ipse*, *ipse*; — at least, *ego quidem*, *equidem*.

iambic, *I.* *adj.* *iambicus*. *II.* *n.* *iambus*.

ice, *n.* *glacies*, *gelu*; to break the —, *fig. viam aperire*. **ice-berg**, *n.* *glaciei moles*, *-is*. **icicle**, *n.* † *stiria*. **icy**, *adj.* 1, *lit.* *glacialis*, *gelidus*, *frigidus*; 2, *fig. use superbus*. *Adv.* *superbe*.

idea, *n.* = — of anything, *notio* (*notionem*

appello, *quod* *Græci* *tum* *ἐννοια*, *tum* *πρόληψις*, *dicunt*. *Ea est insita, et ante percepta cuiusque formae cognitio, enodationis indigens*, *Cic.*); = the apprehension of anything, *intellegentia* (*intelligē*); *intellectus*, *-us* (*Quint.*); the — which we form therefrom, *opinio*, *opinio*; = the picture we have of anything, *imago*, *effigies*; = the expectation we base upon the latter, *ex(s)pectatio*; = the — formed of anything, *informatio*; the — was form, an image to the mind, *species*, *idea*, (= thought) *cognitio*; = the meaning of anything, *vis*, *vis*, *sententia*; an original, innate —, *notio in animis informata*; *notio in animis impressa*; *insita et quasi consignata in animis notio*; *innata cognitio*; *praenotio insita* or *insita praeceptaque cognitio*; *quod natura inculpsit in mentibus*; = an innate — of God, *informatio Dei animo antecepta*; obscure —, *cognitio indagacionis indigens*; to form a correct — of, *recte sentire de alq re*; to have no — of, *notionem alcijs rei nullam habere*, *alqd ignorare*; to have a false, wrong — of, *prava* *alqd re sentire*; to have a clear — of, *perspectum habere alqd*; much depends on what — you have of the office of a tribune, *plurimum refert quid esse tribunatum putes*; we have not all one and the same — about what is honourable and dishonourable, *non eadem omnibus honesta sunt ac turpia*; that — of Aristippus, *illud Aristippum*; (*idea*, *idéa*, in the meaning of Plato's system of mental philosophy, is generally rendered by *Cic.* by *idéa*, with *species*, e.g. *hanc illi idéas appellant*, *jam a Platone ita nominata*, *nos recte speciem possumus dicere*; and in *Senec.* by *idea* or *exemplar rerum*); to raise the mind to the — (in the sense of modern metaphysics), *a consuetudine oculorum mentis aciem abducere*; = definition of fear, *metus*, *-us* (e.g. to be subordinate to the — of fear, etc., *sub metum subiectum esse*). **Ideal**, *I.* *adj.* 1, *optimus*, *summus* (= the best, most excellent); = most perfect, *perfectissimus* (*rare*); *perfectus* et *omnibus numeris absolutus*; = most beautiful, *pulcherrimus*; 2, = intellectual, *quod tantummodo ad cogitationem valet*; *quod non sensu, sed mente cernitur*. *II.* *n.* *singularis quaedam summae perfectionis species animo informata*, *singularis quaedam summae perfectionis imago animo et cogitatione concepta* (i.e. the idea of the highest perfection as conceived in the mind); anything in the most accomplished form, *undique expleta et perfecta forma alcijs rei*, *optima et perfecta alcijs rei species*, *optimum*; = what we picture in our minds as the — of anything, *effigies*, *imago*, *simulacrum* (also = the highest idea of anything, which is constantly in our mind), *species*, *forma*; — of beauty, *species pulchritudinis eximia quaedam*; = a pattern, model, *exemplar* (et *forma*); = a pattern (in a moral sense), *specimen* (e.g. *prudētia specimen pontifex maximus*, *Qu. Scaevola*). Very often an — may also be rendered by *adjs.*, *summus*, *optimus*, *pulcherrimus*; — of a state, *civitas optima* or *perfectissima*; — of a wise man (in mental philosophy), *sapiens*, *perfectus homo planeque sapiens*; — of an orator, *imago perfecti oratoris*, *simulacrum oratoris*, *orator summus*, *norma oratoris et regula oratoris* (e.g. *Demosthenes ille, norma oratoris et regula*); a beau — of a state, *imago civitatis*, *quam cogitatione tantum et mente complecti, nullo autem modo in vitam hominum introducere possumus* (= an — state); a state of the highest perfection, *civitas perfectissima*; = pattern, model of a state, *exemplar reipublicae et forma*; — of a state in *Plato*, *illa commēnticia Platonis civitas*; *civitas*, *quam finxit Plato, cum optimum reipublicae statum exquireret*. **idealism**, *n.* *ars* or *vis animo sibi fingendi alqd*. **idealist**, *n.* *qui alqd sibi animo fingit*. **idealize**, *v. tr.* *speciem alcijs rei animo sibi fingere*, *concipere*, *informare*, *a consuetudine oculorum mentis aciem abducere*; see **IDEAL**.

identical, adj. *ejusdem generis* (= of the same kind); *idem, unus et idem, idem et par, nihil aliud nisi*; at the very same time, *eodem* or *uno eoque tempore*; to be —, *nihil differre*; exertion and grief are not —, *interest alqd inter laborem et dolorem*. **Identify**, v.tr. *ad eandem notionem (or vim or rationem) referre*, = to recognize, *agnoscere*. **Identity**, n. *eandem vis* or *ratio*; *nullum omnino discrimen*.

ides, n. *idus*, -uum, f.pl.

Idiom, n. **1**, = mode of expression peculiar to a language, *proprietas*; *quae Latinae linguae propria sunt*; *loquendi ratio*; **2**, = genius or peculiar cast of a language, *idioma*, -atis, n. (Gram.). **Idiomatic**, adj. *proprius*. Adv. *proprie*.

Idiot, n. lit. and fig. (*homo*) *stultus*; see **FOOL**. **Idiocy**, n. *stultitia*, *stultitia*.

Idle, I. adj. **1**, = inactive, unemployed, *otiosus, vacuus, ignavus, piger, iners, segnis, deses, -dis*; **2**, = useless, *inutilis, vanus, irritus*; see **USELESS**, **VAIN**; **3**, = trifling, unprofitable, *levis, vils*; see **INSIGNIFICANT**. Adv. *ignave, segnitier, frustra, incassum* (or as two words). **II**. v.intr. *cessare, nihil agere*. **Idleness**, n. **1**, *cessatio, otium*; **2**, = laziness, *segnitia, pigritia, desidia*. **Idler**, n. *homo deses*; = one who loiters, *cessator*; I am the greatest — in the world, *nihil me est inerti*.

Idol, n. **1**, **idolum* (= an image or likeness, = "idol" in the Christian Fathers); **2**, fig. *amores, deliciae*, comb. *amores et deliciae* (of a beloved person). **Idolator**, n. *deorum fictorum cultor*. **Idolatrous**, adj. **idolatrix, fictos deos colens*. **Idolatry**, n. *deorum fictorum (or simulacrorum) cultus*, -as; to practise —, *colere deos fictos, alqd pro deo venerari*.

Idyl, n. *carmen bucolicum, bucolica*, -o-um (of a poem). **Idyllic**, adj. by circumloc. (e.g. an — future of leisured life, *pulcherrima quadam vitae umbratilis descriptio*).

Id, conj. **1** (with the indic. mood if we merely speak about the reality of a thing; with the subj. if we represent anything as possible, probable, or doubtful); every event is determined by fate, we cannot be too cautious, *si fato omnia fiunt, nihil nos admonere potest ut cautiore simus*; a whole day would not be sufficient, — I were to enumerate, *dies deficiat, si velim numerare*; in comparisons (e.g. — anything of that kind delights me, it is painting, *si quid generis istius modi me delectat, pictura delectat*); quod si is often used instead of *si*, owing to a tendency in Latin to connect sentences by relatives. Very often we render — by a participle (e.g. I should never have thought of it, — you had not reminded me, *non mihi, nisi admonito, in mentem venisset*); but —, *sin, sin autem, si vero*; but — not, but unless, *si non, si minus, sin minus, sin aliter*; — not, unless, *nisi, ni, si non* (a negative condition, where non must be taken together with the verb); — not perhaps, *nisi forte*; namely —, *si quidem*; that is — (in correcting or modifying an expression previously used), *si modo*, and simply *si* (e.g. God only gives us reason, that is, — we have any, *a Deo tantum rationem habemus, si modo habemus*; — only, *dum modo, dummodo* (with the subjunctive); — perhaps, *si forte* (not *si fortasse*; see **PERHAPS**); — anyone, *si aliquis*; — anything, *si aliquid*; — at any time, — some day, *si aliquando* (*si aliquis, si aliquid, si aliquando* are only used if we lay a particular stress on the word "some"); even — (=although), *quamquam, quamvis licet, etsi, etiamsi* (see **ALTHOUGH**); whether . . . or —, *sive (seu) . . . sive (seu)*; as —, *quasi, tanquam (tanq.)*, *ac si, velut si*, (with conj.), (e.g. the Sequani feared the cruelty

of Ariovistus the same in his absence as — he were present, *Sequani Ariovisti absentis crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, horrebant*); —, after many words, especially after to seem, to pretend, to feign, to suspect, to doubt, etc., by the accus. with inf. (e.g. with some I create a suspicion, as — I intended to sail, *moveo nonnullis suspitionem velle me navigare*; he did as — he were mad, *stimulavit se furere*); as —, after *videor* (= it looks, appears to me), rendered with the nominative with inf. (e.g. it looks as — you were angry, *iratum esse videris*); not as —, *non quo* (not as — I had anything to write to you, *non quo habere, quod tibi scriberem*).

Ignite, I. v.tr. = to kindle or set on fire, *accendere, incendere, inflammare* (rare); see **FIRE**, **HEAT**. **II**. v.intr. *exardescere, accendi, incendi*, etc. (lit. and fig.); *ignem or flammam concipere*; see **KINDLE**, **EXCITE**. **igneous**, adj. *igneus*. **Ignition**, n. *incensio*, but better use verb.

Ignoble, adj. *ignobilis* (= of low birth); = of unknown origin, *obscuri loco natus, obscuris ortus majoribus*; = of low rank and character, *humilis* (of persons and things, e.g. speech, *oratio*; style, *verbum*); = of low descent, *humili loco natus*; = illiberal, *illiberalis*; = low, despicable, *abjectus, turpis*; — disposition, meanness of action, *humilitas, illiberalitas*. Adv. *humiliter, illiberaliter, turpiter*.

Ignominy, n. *ignominia, infamia, dedecus, -oris, probrum, contumelia, turpitude*; to throw — upon, *alqm ignominia afficere, ignominiam alci imponere or injungere or inurere*. **Ignominious**, adj. *ignominiosus, contumeliosus, turpis, probrosus*. Adv. *contumeliose, turpiter*.

Ignoramus, n. *homo incitus alci rei*. **Ignorance**, n. *imprudentia, inscientia*; = want of abilities, *inscitia*; — of facts, *ignoratio*; = want of education, *ignorantia* (all with gen.); to confess one's — in many things, *confitetur multa se ignorare*. **Ignorant**, adj. *insciens* (opp. *sciens*), *incitus*; = unawares, *imprudens* (opp. *sciens*); *incitus alci rei* (= illiterate); = unskilful in, *ignarus alci rei*; = inexperienced in, *imperitus alci rei*, comb. *incitus imperitusque*; quite — of, *rudis alci rei* or *in alqd re*, or comb. *alci rei incitus et rudis*; = not learned, *indoctus*; = illiterate, *illit(er)atus, indoctus*; a pupil who is only a beginner, *rudis et integer discipulus*; to be — of, *alqd nescire, alqd ignorare*; = not to be skilled in, *alqd non callere*. Adv. by adj. or *imprudenter, inscienter, incite, imperite, indocte*. **Ignore**, v.tr. *praeire*.

Iliad, n. *Ilias*.

Ill, I. adj. **1**, *aeger, aegrotus, morbidus* (= seized by disease), *valetudine affectus, invalidus, infirmus, imbecillus*; very —, *gravi et periculoso morbo aeger*; to be —, *aegrotare, morbo affici or laborare*; to fall —, *morbo corripri*; in *morbum incidere*; **2**, in gen. *malus*; of an — reputation, *male audire, pravus, nequam* (= wicked). **II**. Adv. *male, prave, misere, miseriter*; it goes — with me, *male mecum agitur*; to brook a thing —, *alqd aegre or moleste ferre*. **III**. n. *malum, pestis, pestilentia* (= plague), *incommodum*; *casus, -dis* (= misfortune). **Ill-advised**, adj. *inconsultus, temerarius*; see **RASH**. **Ill-affected**, adj. **1**, = unfriendly, *inimicus, infestus*; **2**, = disloyal, *infidelis*; — citizens, *cives turbulent et mali*. **Ill-bred**, adj. *humanitatis expertus, inurbanus*. **Ill-breeding**, v. *more inurbani*; *inhumanitas*. **Ill-fated**, adj. *infelix, miser*; see **UNHAPPY**. **Ill-favoured**, adj. see **UGLY**. **Ill-gotten**, adj. *male partus*. **Ill-health**, n. *valetudo infirma*. **Ill-made**, adj. *informis, deformis* (by nature, opp. *to formosus*), *male factus* (by art). **Ill-matched**, adj. *impar*; see **UN-**

EQUAL. **ill-mannered**, adj. see **ILL-BRED**.
ill-nature, n. malignitas. **ill-natured**, adj. morosus, difficilis, malignus. **illness**, n. morbus, aegrotatio, valetudo infirma, adversa, incommoda or tenuis. **ill-omened**, adj. dirus, infaustus, inauspicatus. **ill-temper**, n. stomachus, morositas, malignitas, iracundia.

illegal, adj. legi repugnans, contrarius, quod contra leges fit; = contrary to the law of God and man, contra jus fasque, contra fas et jus. Adv. contra legem or leges; praeter leges or jus; **illegality**, n. by the adj.

illegible, adj. qui, quae, quod legi non potest; to be —, legi non posse.

illegitimate, adj. 1. incerto patre natus, spurrius (Jct.); pellice ortus, nothus (vobos = a bastard (Quint.)), (hybridus (hyb.)) (= a person whose parents were of different countries, or one of whose parents was a slave); 2, in gen. = unlawful, non legitimus (not illegitimus), quod contra leges fit; haud ex legitimis; 3, = not genuine, adulteratus, adulterinus. Adv. non legitime, haud ex legitimis, contra leges.

illiberal, adj. illiberalis (= unworthy of a free man, e.g. a joke, focus), = mean, ungenerous, cordidus, parvus, avarus, malignus. **illiberality**, n. illiberalitas, avaritia, parsimonia (parc.); malignitas.

illicit, adj. inconcessus, vetitus (= prohibited), nefas, n. indecl. (= contrary to human and divine law, impious); = means, artes maleae.

illimitable, adj. infinitus.

illiterate, adj. illiteratus, indoctus, inruditus; to be —, nescire litteras. Adv. indocte.

illogical, adj. quod haud necessario consequitur, inconstans, quod vitiose conclusum est. Adv. inconstanter, vitiose.

illumine, illumine, illuminate, v.tr. 1, = to throw light on, collustrare, illustrare (lit and fig.); illuminare (lit. = illuminate, fig. = to throw light upon a matter; none of these verbs used in reference to the mind); the light of the sun — all things, sol cuncta luce sua illustrat; to be — by the sun, sole illustrum esse; to — a town, in urbe pernoctantia lumina accendere (Ammian. said of the lighting of the streets); 2, = to enlighten the mind, colere, docere, erudire; 3, = to adorn with pictures (as to — manuscripts or books, according to ancient practice), varie pingere, alci rei vivos colores inducere. **illumination**, n. 1, of MSS., use verb ILLUMINARE; 2, = the picture itself, pictura, tabula; 3, mental —, eruditio, doctrina.

illusion, n. (opinionis) error, somnium, opinio falsa or vana. **illusive, illusory**, adj. vanus, falsus, commenticius.

illustrate, v.tr. 1, illustrare; see ILLUMINATE; 2, = — a book, librum tabulis or picturis ornare; 3, = to explain, illustrare; see EXPLAIN. **illustration**, n. 1, explicatio; see EXPLANATION; 2, of a book, pictura, tabula; 3, = example, exemplum. **illustrious**, adj. (prae)clarus, amplus (usu. in superl.), splendidus, illustris, insignis, egregius, eximius, spectatus, nobilis, praestans. **illustrative**, adj. quod alqd illustrat, explicat, etc.

image, n. 1, imago, simulacrum, effigies; = painting, tabula picta, pictura; = statue, statua; to form an — or likeness, imaginem alcijs exprimere; 2, = a conception, imago, species; to form an — of, animo alqd effingere; 3, in rhetoric, translatio, figura. **image-worshipper**, n. qui imagines pro Deo veneratur. **imagery**, n. 1, = sensible representations, pictures, statues,

imago; 2, = forms of the fancy, imago; see FANCY. **imaginable**, adj. quod cogitari potest, quod cogitatione comprehendere or percipi potest, quod in cogitationem cadit, cogitabilis (Sen.); with all — pains, maximo, quod fieri potest, studio. **imaginary**, adj. opinatus (e.g. a good, bonum; an evil, malum), opinabilis, commenticius, imaginarius, fictus, falsus, inanis; — misfortunes, malorum opinio; — difficulties, difficultates, quos sibi alci ipse fingit; see FANCY. **imagination**, n. cogitatio (= a thought, the faculty of thinking); an idle —, metus, -is, inanis, species inanis; = an idea without foundation, opinio (falsa); to exist in —, not in reality (e.g. of an evil), opinionis esse, non naturae; what lies only in one's —, opinatus; only based upon —, opinabilis; = false, fictitious, falsus, fictus; = the faculty of understanding, mens, comb. cogitatio et mens. **imaginative**, adj. ingeniosus (of one who has always new ideas); soliders (of one who understands the art of following out an idea); one who is —, ingenium ad excoquendum acutum. Adv. ingeniose, soliderter, acute. **imagine**, v.tr. and intr. animo concipere, cogitare, complecti, or simply cogitare, fingere, conjectura consequi; = invent, comminisci, excoquere, fingere, machinari; I — (parenthetically), ut opinor.

imbecile, adj. fatuus, stultus; see FOOLISH. **imbecility**, n. imbecillitas animi or ingenii, fatuitas (rare), stultitia.

imbibe, v.tr. bibere, comidere, imbibere; fig. se alqd re imbuiere, alqd re infici; — errors with your mother's milk, errores cum lacte nutricis sugere.

imbrue, v.tr. imbuiere, madefacere; — with blood, cruentare.

imbue, v.tr. 1, = to dye, ting(u)ere, inficere; 2, fig. alqm alqd re inficere, imbuiere, alqd docere.

imitable, adj. imitabilis, quod imitari possumus. **imitate**, v.tr. imitari (e.g. the human voice, voces hominum); to — in dress, manners, to — a statue, painting, sound, action, (imitando or imitatione) exprimere, imitando effingere; = to emulate, endeavour to equal or excel, aemulari alqm or alqd and alci or cum alqd (aemulans = imitating a rival; imitans = imitating one who is a pattern to us, who is our superior in that wherein we try to imitate him; aemulari alqm in a good sense; aemulari alci until Quint. only in a bad sense, i.e. to contend with a spirit of rivalry); to — (i.e. to tread in anyone's footsteps), (per)sequi. **imitation**, n. 1, the act of imitating, imitatio (in gen.); the desire of —, imitatio, imitandi studium; = emulation, aemulatio; also circumlocution with imitari (e.g. to devote oneself to the — of a person, ad imitationem alcijs se conferre or ad imitandum alqm se conferre); 2, = the thing itself that is imitated, res imitatio or imitando expressa, res imitando effecta; effigies, imago, simulacrum; to be an — of anything, imitatione ex alqd re expressum esse; see IMAGE. **imitative**, adj. qui alqd facile imitatur. **imitator**, n. imitator; a zealous —, aemulus, aemulator.

immaculate, adj. purus, sanctus, incorruptus, innocens, integer; = chaste, pure, innocent, castus, comb. castus et integer, integer castusque, castus purusque. Adv. pure, sancte, incorrupte, caste.

immanent, adj. in alqd re inhaerens, interior.

immaterial, adj. 1, = incorporeal (e.g. spirits), corpore vacans, quod cerni tanquam non potest; 2, = unimportant, by nullius momenti, nullo momento, levis; to consider as —, non flecti facere. **immateriality**, n. by circumloc.

Plato asserts the — of the Deity, *Plato sine corpore ullo Deum esse vult*.

immature, adj. lit. and fig. *immaturus*, *crudus* (lit., poet., and late fig.).

immeasurable, adj. *immensus*; = endless, *infinitus* (e.g. multitude); = immense, extremely large, *vastus*, *ingens* (e.g. fortune); a mountain of — height, *mons in immensum editus*. Adv. in or ad *immensum*.

immediate, adj. 1, = without the intervention of anyone else, *ipse*, *proximus*; an — cause, *caus(a) efficiens* or *proxima*; 2, = without delay, *praesens*. Adv. use adj. (e.g. to apply — to anyone, *alqm ipsum adire*); *statim* (followed by *ab alqd re* or *ut* or *simulac*), *protinus*, *confestim*, *extemplo*, (*e*) *vestigio*; not — from the field of battle, *non ex ipsa acie*; — after anyone (in order, rank, or time), *secundum alqm*; — after, *sub alqd* (e.g. — after these words he threw himself at his feet, *sub haec dicta ad genua ejus procubuit*); — after (i.e. as a sequel to, and in consequence of), *ex alqd re* (e.g. — after the dictatorship made into a consul, *consul ex dictatura factus*).

immemorial, adj. = beyond memory, e.g. from time —, *ex omni memoria aetatum*, or *temporum* (i.e. throughout all ages); = as long as we can think, *post hominum memoriam*; = from the remotest times, *inde ab antiquissimis temporibus*, also by *priscus*, *antiquissimus*, *perantiquus* (= from ancient times, opp. *novus*, of persons and things); *avitus* (= from the times of our grandfathers); it is an — custom, *ex antiquis temporibus inveteravit*.

immense, adj. *ingens*, *vastus*, *immensus*, *infinitus*. Adv. ad or in *immensum*; = very much, *maxime*, *valde*. **immensity**, n. *immensitas*, *vastitas*.

immerge, v.tr. 1, (*im*) *mergere*, *demergere*, *submergere* (in) *alqd re* or in *alqd*; 2, fig. *alqm in alqd demergere*; = to fall into deep meditation about, *se totum in alci rei cognitione collocare*. **immersion**, n. by the verb.

immethetical, adj. = not properly arranged, *incompositus*; = disordered, irregular, not put in order, *inordinatus* (e.g. soldiers, *milles*); = without method, *indigestus*; = careless, *neglegens* (neglig.). Adv. *sine ordine*, *incompositae*, *neglegenter*.

immigrate, v.intr. (*im*) *migrare*. **immigrant**, n. *advena*, m. and f. **immigration**, n. *adventus*, *-us* (e.g. of foreign tribes, *aliarum gentium*).

imminent, adj. *praeiens*, *maximus*, *summus* with n. (e.g. to be in — danger, *in summo periculo esse*); by *subesse* (= to be at hand, near), *instare* (= to draw nigh, threaten, e.g. winter, war), *imminuere*, *impendere* (to be —, e.g. evils, calamities).

immitigable, adj. *qui se mitigari non patitur*.

immobility, n. *immobilitas*, or by adj.; see IMMOVABLE.

immoderate, adj. *immodicus* (= exceeding bounds, also in a moral sense); = intemperate, *immoderatus* (e.g. in drink; also in a moral sense); *intemperans*; = incontinent, *unchaste*, *incontinens*; = impotent, ungovernable, *impotens* (e.g. joy, *laetitia*), in anything, *alci rei*; = immodest (of persons and things), unrestrained, *fierce*, *effrenatus*; — boldness, *audacia*; = profuse, *effusus*, *profusus*; = immense, *immanis* (e.g. size, *magnitudo*; sums of money, *pecuniae*); = extravagant, *luxuriosus*. Adv. *immoderate*, *intemperanter*, *immodeste*, *effuse*,

profuse, *immodice*, *luxuriose*; to drink —, *vino abobruere*. **Immoderation**, n. *intemperantia*, *incontinentia*; — in speaking, *immoderatio verborum*.

immodest, adj. = arrogant, *arrogans*; = insolent, *haughty*, *insolens*; = indiscreet, *impudicus*, *inverecundus*. Adv. *immodeste*, *arroganter*, *insolenter*, *impudice*. **immodesty**, n. = arrogance, *arrogantia*; = haughtiness, *insolentia*; = indiscretion, *impudicitia*.

immolate, v.tr. *immolare*. **immolation**, n. *immolatio*.

immoral, adj. *pravus*, *depravatus*, *perditus*, *inhonestus* (= base, nasty); = infamous, *turpis*, *comb. turpis* *alque inhonestus*; *flagitiosus*, *nequam*, *corruptus*; see WICKED; a person of bad principle, *mole moratus*, *malis* or *corruptis moribus*; — conduct, *mores turpes*, *mores corrupti*. Adv. *inhoneste*, *turpiter*, *flagitiose*, *perdite*, *prave*. **immorality**, n. *mores corrupti* or *perditi* (= immoral habits); *turpitudine*, *morum pravitas* or *depravatio*, or by *vitia*, *scelerum* (= crimes), *libidines* (= lusts); a life addicted to —, *vita vitii flagitiisque omnibus dedita*.

immortal, adj. *immortalis* (opp. *mortalis*; of persons and things, also in gen. = imperishable, e.g. glory); = eternal, *aeternus* (of things, e.g. life); = everlasting, *unceasing*, *sempiternus* (e.g. soul, life, glory); to be —, *immortale* or *sempiternum esse*, *non interire* (in gen., e.g. of the soul); to have — life, *vita sempiterna frui*; to have — glory, *memoria omnium saeculorum vigere*. **immortality**, n. *immortalitas* (opp. *mortalitas*); = eternity, hence eternal glory, *aeternitas*; — of the soul or souls, *immortalitas* or *aeternitas animi* or *animorum*; = immortal glory, *immortalis* or *sempiterna gloria*; to assert the — of the soul, *dicere animos hominum esse immortales* or *sempiternos*. **immortalize**, v.tr. *alqd immortalis gloriae tradere*; see IMMORTAL.

immovable, adj. *immobilis*, *immutus*, *stabilis* (all lit. and fig.); — property, *res* or *bona quae moveri non possunt*; to be — (lit.), *loco suo non moveri*; see FIRM. Adv. use adj. **immovableness**, n. *immobilitas*.

immunity, n. 1, *vacatio*, *immunitas* (e.g. *tributorum*); 2, see FREEDOM.

immure, v.tr. *muro* *saepire*, *cingere* (= to enclose with a wall); see SHUT.

immutability, n. *immutabilitas* (Cic.); = firmness, consistency, *constantia*; = steadfastness, *stabilitas* (e.g. *amicitia*); = continuance, *perpetuitas*; — of anyone's disposition, *constans* in *alqm voluntas*. **immutable**, adj. *immutabilis*; = constant, *constans*; = fixed, *ineluctabile*, *invariabile* (e.g. the course of the moon, *cursus lunae*); the order of the stars, *astrorum ordines*; = undisturbed, *perpetuus* (e.g. right, *ius*). Adv. *constanter*, *perpetuo*. **immutation**, n. *mutatio*; see CHANGE.

imp, n. 1, = child, *progenies*; an — of mischief, *puer lascivus*; 2, = demon, "daemon".

impair, v.tr. *alqd (im)minuere*, *diminuere*, *comminuere*, *debilitare*, *frangere*, *infringere*; — an argument, *elevare*; *deteriore statu* or *conditione esse*, *pejore loco esse*.

impale, v.tr. (*hasta* or *palo*) *transfigere*.

impalpable, adj. *quod tangi non potest*.

impart, v.tr. 1, = to bestow on another a share or portion of something, *impartire alci alqd* or *alqm alqd re* (lit. and fig.); *communicare alqd cum alqd* (= to share with anyone, lit., and to make a communication to); *participem facere alqm* (= to allow anyone to participate in); = to pour into, *diffuse*, *infundere alqd in* (with *accus*, e.g.

evils in a state, *mala in civitate*); **2**, = to grant, confer (e.g. honour), *dare, tribuere, donare alci alqd or alqm alqd re* (= to present with); *afferre* (= to procure).

impartial, adj. *medius* (= in the middle, of persons), *tantum medius nec in alterius favorem inclinatus* (= neutral, of persons only); = disinterested, *integer*; = not bribed, *incorruptus* (of persons and things, e.g. judge, witness, sentence); = equitable, *aequus* (of persons and things, e.g. praetor, law); *aequalis* (of things); = free from partisanship, *studio et irâ vacuus* (of persons in gen.); = free from spite and ill-will, *obtrectatione et malevolentia liberatus*; to be —, *neutri parti favere*; *neque irâ, neque gratiâ teneri*. Adv. *aequo animo, integre or incorrupte, sine irâ et studio*. **impartiality**, n. *animus ab omni partium studio alienus, animus studio et irâ vacuus*; = equity, *aequitas, aequalitas*.

impassable, adj. *inviis, insuperabilis, impeditus*. **impassibility, impassibleness**, n. *torpor* (= torpor, stupor); = hardness of heart, *durus animus*; = slowness, apathy, *lentitudo, lentus animus*. **impassible**, adj. *quod nullo dolore affici potest*.

impassioned, adj. *concitatus, fervidus, ardens, vehemens*.

impatience, n. *impatientia morae, festinatio*; to expect anything with the greatest —, *acerrime alqd expectare*. **impatient**, adj. **1**, *impatiens morae or morarum, ardens, vehemens, acer*; to be — at a thing, *alqd aegre or moleste ferre*; **2**, = angry, *iracundus, iratus*. Adv. *ardenter, acriter, vehementer, iracunde*; see **EAGER**.

impeach, v.tr. *accusare*. **impeachable**, adj. *quem in jus vocare possumus*. **impeacher**, n. *accusator*, n. **impeachment**, n. *accusatio*; see **ACCUSE**.

impede, v.tr. *impedire*; see **HINDER**. **impediment**, n. **1**, *impedimentum*; see **HINDRANCE**; **2**, = stammer, *haesitantia linguae*; to have an —, *linguâ haesitare, dabbaturê*. **impedimental**, adj. *quod impedimento est, quod impedit, quod obstat et impedit*; to be — to anyone or anything, *obesse alci and alci rei*; it was very — for, a great hindrance to the Gauls in battle, that, etc., *Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, quod, etc.*; I will not be — to prevent his going, *nulla in me or per me est mora, in me non erit mora, non moror, quominus abeat*.

impel, v.tr. **1**, lit. *impellere, urgere*; **2**, fig. *impellere, incitare, concitare, stimulare, (ad)hortari alqm ad alqd*.

impend, v.intr. **1**, lit. *impendere, imminere*; **2**, = to be near, *instare in alqm or alci impendere*.

impenetrable, adj. **1**, *impenetrabilis* (Plin.); — against a thing, *alci rei*; = impervious, *impervius* (Tac., e.g. fire-proof, *ignibus impervius*), *impenitus*; see **IMPASSABLE**; **2**, = thick, *caliginosus* (of darkness); **3**, fig. *ambiguus* (= doubtful).

impentence, impentency, n. *obstinatio, animus obstinatus or affirmatus*. **impentent**, adj. *obstinatus, affirmatus*; to become —, *obdurescere*. Adv. *obstinatè*.

imperative, adj. **1**, = expressive of command, (e.g. — commands), by circumloc. with *imperare alci alqd or with ut, or by necessarius*; **2**, (in gram. = the — mood of a verb), *imperativus modus* (gram.).

imperfect, adj. *imperfectus* (= not completed); = only in its beginning, *inchoatus*; = only superficial, drawn out in general sketches, *adumbratus* (e.g. an idea, *intellegentia, opinio*); = faulty, *vitiosus, mendosus*; = rough, *rudis*; =

defective, maimed, *mancus*; — tense, *tempus imperfectum* (gram.). Adv. *imperfecte, vitiose, mendose*. **imperfection, imperfectness**, n. *vitium, mendum, culpa, or by adj.* (e.g. the — of our nature, *natura hominum imperfecta et mendosa*).

imperial, adj. *imperatorius, Caesareus* (Imperial Rome); often by the genit. *imperatoris or Caesaris or Augusti*; *principalis*, or with the gen. *imperatoris or principis*; your — Majesty, **majestas or magnitudo tua*. **imperious**, adj. *impertiosus*; = haughty, *superbus*; = disdainful, *insolens*; = arrogant, *arrogans*. Adv. *imperiose, superbe, insolenter, arrogantè*.

imperil, v.tr. *in discrimen adducere*.

imperishable, adj. *immortalis*; see **ETERNAL, IMMORTAL**.

impermeeable, adj. see **IMPENETRABLE**.

impersonal, adj. gram. t.t. *impersonalis*.

impersonate, v.tr. *partes alqis agere*.

impertinence, n. *insolentia*; see **ARROGANCE, RUDENESS**.

impertinent, adj. **1**, *insolens*; **2**, = not to the point, *quod nihil ad rem est*. Adv. *insolenter*.

imperturbable, adj. *stabilis, constans, firmus, gravis, immobilis*. Adv. *constanter, firmè, graviter, tranquille*.

impervious, adj. *impervius*; see **IMPENETRABLE**.

impetuous, adj. *violentus*, = violent (e.g. attack, *impetus*); = strong, intense, *vehemens* (e.g. wind, *ventus*, then of individuals), comb. *vehemens et violentus* (e.g. *homo*); = eager, *acer, fervidus, fervens, intentus*. Adv. *magno impetu* (e.g. to attack the enemy, *hostem aggredi*); *violenter* (e.g. to demand, *poscere*); *vehementer* (= strongly, e.g. to insist upon it, *flagitare*); *acriter, ferventer*. **impetuosity**, n. *violencia* (lit. and fig.), *vis* (= strength), *incitatio* (= impulse); = intemperateness, *intemperies* (e.g. *caeli*); then = want of moderation; violence, *impetus, -us*, of persons and things (e.g. of the fever, *febris*). **impetus**, n. *impetus, -us, vis*.

impiety, n. *impietas erga Deum*; = wicked, criminal deed, *nefas, scelus, -eris, res scelestae or nefariae*; he has committed many —s against God and man, *multa et in deos et in homines impie nefarieque commisit*. **impious**, adj. *impius* (erga deum, erga patriam, erga parentes, etc.); = wicked (the general disposition), *nefarius*; = wicked, heinous, *nefandus* (of a deed). Adv. *impie, nefarie*, comb. *impie nefarieque, nefande*.

impinge, v.intr. to — against, *incidere in alqd, impingit alci rei* (so as to cause a violent shock), *offendere in alqd re or ad alqd*.

implacability, n. *odium implacabile or inexorabile*. **implacable**, adj. *implacabilis*; — against anyone, *alci or in alqm*; = inexorable, *inexorabilis* (all of persons and things, e.g. hatred, anger), against anyone, *in or adversus alqm*; = cruel, *atrox, saevus*; see **CRUEL**. Adv. *atrociter, saeve*.

implant, v.tr. **1**, lit. = to set, *alqd in alqd re inserere, ponere*; **2**, fig. *ingenere, ingignere* (at the time of one's birth, as it were); = to engraft, *inserere, animo insigere*.

implead, v.tr. *alqm in jus vocare*; see **SUE, ACCUSER**.

implement, n. **1**, = tools, *instrumentum, ferramentum*; **2**, fig. *minister*; see **INSTRUMENT, TOOL**.

implicate, v.tr. *implicare or impedire* (lit. and fig.); — in a thing, *alqd alqd re illigare, admiscere or immiscere* (only the former in Cic.)

(fig.); Intr. *in alqd re*; to implicate in a war, *alqm bello implicare*; to be — in a war, *bello implicatum* or *illegatum* or *occupatum esse*; with anyone, *bellum gerere cum alqo*; to — oneself, *implicari alqd re* (lit. and fig.); to — oneself in (i.e. to muddle), *se immiscere alci rei* (fig.).

implicated, adj. by past. part. *implicatus*, etc., *alcjs rei conscius*, *alci rei affinis*. **implication**, n. *implicatio*; to say a thing by —, see HINT. **implicit**, adj. 1. = implied, *tacitus*; an — compact, *assensus*, *consensus*, —us, *conventio*; he has an — faith, *est homo credulus*, *est nimis facilis ad credendum*; 2. = complete, *totus*, *omnis*; to have — faith in anyone, *alci maximam fidem adhibere*, *totum se alci committere*. Adv. *facile*, *prorsus*; see ALTOGETHER.

implore, v.tr. *alqm* or *alqd implorare* (urgently), *alqd ab alqo petere* (= to endeavour to obtain by entreaties); *alqm alqd rogare* (= to request); *deprecari* (= to pray for, entreat earnestly), comb. *petere* ac *deprecari*, *ne*, etc.; (*precibus*) *implerare*, or *alqd ab alqo exposcere* (= to obtain by entreaties); = to induce by entreaties, *exorare*; = to beseech anyone on one's knees to help, to supplicate, beg humbly, *supplicare* or *supplicem esse alci*, *se alci supplicem abijicere*; = to beseech by everything sacred, to pray earnestly, *alqm obsecrare*; = to conjure, *alqm obtestari*; to — anyone for, to pray urgently, *alqd voce supplicis postulare*; *orare multis et supplicibus verbis*, *ut*, etc.; *alqd ab alqo exposcere*; to — anyone to help, *alqm ad or in auxilium implorare*, *auxilium implorare ab alqo*; to — God and man, *deum atque hominum fidem implorare*.

imply, v.tr. *in se habere*; to be implied in, *alci rei inesse*, or *sudesse*.

impolite, adj. *inurbanus*, *rusticus*, *agrestis*, *inhumanus*, *illepidus*. Adv. *inurbane*, *rustice*, *illepide*, *inhumane*, *inhumaniter*. **impoliteness**, n. *rusticitas*, *inhumanitas*.

impolitic, adj. 1. in the state, *alienus* or *abhorrens a prudentia civilis*; 2. fig. *imprudens*.

import, I. v.tr. 1. (that is, to bring goods into a country for sale) *invahere*, *importare*; 2. = signify, *declarare*, *significare*, *valere*. II. n. 1. *quod importatur*; 2. *significatio*, *sententia*, *vis*. **import-duty**, n. *poriorum*. **importance**, n. 1. *auctoritas*, *discrimen*, *momentum*, *pondus*, —is, *vis*; to be of no —, *nullo esse numero*; 2. = of high position, *amplitudo*, *dignitas*, *auctoritas*. **important**, adj. *gravis*; to be —, *magni* (so *alcjs*, *maximi*, *minimi*, *pluris*, etc.) *momenti esse*; *valere*, *vim habere*, *alqo esse numero*; to deem anything more —, *antiquius alqd habere*. **importation**, n. *invectio*. **importunate**, adj. *molestus*, *improbus*; see TROUBESOME. **importune**, v.tr. *molestum esse alci*, *exposcere*, (*cf*) *flagitare*; see TROUBESOME, MOLEST. **importunity**, n. = pressing solicitation, (*cf*) *flagitatio*.

impose, v.tr. *alqd alci imponere*, *injuungere*; — a punishment, *multam alci irrogare*; — upon; see CHEAT. **imposing**, adj. *conspicuus* (= drawing the attention); = showy, *epicurius*; = majestic, *magnificus* (e.g. *forin*, *forma*); = deceitful, *fallax*. **imposition**, n. *irrogatio* (e.g. *multae*, = the infliction of a penalty); also *by circumloc.* with *imponere* (e.g. to extract the poison by — of hands, *manu imposita venena extrahere*); *fraus* (= deceit, deception), *fallacia*. **impest**, n. *onera*, —um, *vecligal*, *tributum*. **imposter**, n. *fraudator*. **imposture**, n. *fraus*, —is, f., *fallacia*, *praestigiae* (= tricks).

impossibility, n. usu. *feri non posse*, etc. (e.g. to prove the — of anything, *probare alqd feri non posse*). **impossible**, adj.

by *quod fieri* or *quod effici non potest*, and the adv. by *nullo pacto* or *plane non*; nothing is — to kindness, *nihil est quod benevolentia efficiere non possit*; I believe this to be —, *non puto hoc fieri posse*; it is — for me to, etc., *feri non potest, ut*, etc.

impotence, n. *imbecillitas*, *infirmilas corporis*, or *animi*. **impotent**, adj. *invalidus*, *infirmus*, *imbecillus*, *impotens*.

impound, v.tr. 1. in gen. *pignus*, —oris, *capere* or *auferre*; *alqm pignore copere* (of the consul who —ed a senator); 2. in *alqo loco includere* (= to confine, e.g. cattle).

impoverish, v.tr. *alqm in egestatem reducere*. **impoverishment**, n. *egestas*, *inopia*, *paupertas* = poverty.

impracticable, adj. 1. = impossible, *quod fieri non potest*; 2. = intractable, *contumax*; see IMPOSSIBLE, REFRACTORY.

imprecate, v.tr. *alqd alci* (*im*) *precari*, *ex(s)ecrari*; see CURSE, EXECRATE. **imprecation**, n. *dirae*, *preces*, —um, f., *ex(s)ecratio*; see EXECRATION.

impregnable, adj. 1. = not to be stormed, e.g. an — fortress, *inexpugnabilis*; 2. fig. = not to be moved, *stabilis*.

impregnate, v.tr. 1. = to make pregnant, *alqm gravidam* or *praegnantem facere*? 2. fig. = to render prolific, *fecundare*, *fertilem reddere*; 3. gen. = to communicate the virtues of one thing to another, *compleere alqd alqd re* (= to fill with); *addere alqd alci rei* (= to add); (*com*) *miscere cum alqd re*, or simply *alqd re* (= to mix); see FILL. **impregnation**, n. (applied to animals or plants), by verb.

impress, v.tr. 1. lit. *alqd alci rei imprimere*; 2. fig. *alqd alci inurere*, *inculcare*, *in animo insculpere* or *imprimere*. **impression**, n. 1. the act of taking an —, *impressio*; = the copy, *exemplum* (= copy in general), *imago expressa*, *vestigium* (= footprint); to take or make an —, *exprimere alqd alqd re* or *in alqd re*, *imprimere alqd in alqd re*; 2. the working or effect of any influence on the mind, *animi motus*, —us, or by special word (e.g. *visa*, —orum, — of sight); *visis ad actionem excitamur*, we are excited to action by visible —s; to make an — on anyone, *alqm movere*. **impressive**, adj. *gravis*, *vehemens*. Adv. *graviter*, *vehementer*. **impressiveness**, n. *gravitas*.

imprint, v.tr. *in alqd re imprimere*; see IMPRESSION.

imprison, v.tr. *in custodiam dare*, *tradere*, *inijicere*; *custodias* or *vinculis mandare*, *comprehendere* (= arrest). **imprisonment**, n. *custodia*, *carcer*, —eris, m., *vincula*, —orum.

improbable, adj. *non verisimilis*, *non probabilis*. Adv. *non verisimiliter*. **improbability**, n. use adj.

improbability, n. *improbilas*.

impromptu, adv. *ex tempore*.

improper, adj. *improprius* (Plin. Quint.) (e.g. *verba* = unsuitable); = unbecoming, indecent, *indecorus*; = silly, *ineptus* (e.g. *laughter*, *risus*); = unworthy, *indignus* (of anyone, *alqo*); = unsuitable, not suited, *alienus* (of things, place, and time, *ab alqo* or *ab alqd re* and *alci* or *alci rei*; *alcjs rei*, not *Cic.*); = inelegant, awkward in one's manners, *inconcinuus* (e.g. *roughness* of manners, want of polish, *asperitas* i.); absurd, *absonus*; it is — to, etc., *indecorum esse* (with inf.); to be — for anyone, *dedere* or *non dedere alqm*, *indignum esse alqo*. Adv. *indecore*, *perperam*, *incepte*, *indigne*. **impropriety**, n. *quod indecorum est*.

improvable, adj. *quod est ejusmodi ut corrigi*

possit. improve, I. v.tr. *alqd melius facere*; see **CORRECT**; *excolere*. **II. v.intr.** *meliozem fieri, se colligere* (morally), *convalescere* (= to — in health), *augeri* (= to rise in price), *proficere* (= to make progress). **improvement, n.** *correctio, emendatio, comb. correctio et emendatio*; — of circumstances, *amplificatio rei familiaris*; morally and mentally, *cultus, -us, educatio, disciplina* (= mental and moral training); *institutio* (= instruction in any particular branch); *humanitas* (= general moral and mental and physical — of the whole man), *comb. cultus (-us) atque humanitas*; I perceive an — in my general health; *meas vires auctas sentio*.

improvidence, n. *inconsiderantia, temeritas, imprudentia*. **improvident, adj.** *improvidus* (= not looking forward), *incautus* (= heedless, opp. *prudens*), *comb. improvidus incautusque, improvidus et negligens (neglig-)*; = inconsiderate, *inconsideratus*; = thoughtless, *temerarius*; = imprudent, *imprudens* (opp. *paratus*); = indifferent, negligent, *neglegens* (neglig-). **Adv.** *improvide, incaute, temere, imprudenter, inconsiderate, neglegenter* (neglig-).

imprudence, n. *imprudentia, temeritas* (= rashness); see **IMPROVIDENCE**. **imprudent, adj.** *imprudens, temerarius, inconsultus*; see **IMPROVIDENT**. **Adv.** *imprudenter, temere, inconsulte*.

impudence, n. *impudentia, os impudens* (or *durum* or *ferreum*); *confidentia* (= boldness, in a bad sense). **impudent, adj.** *impudens* (= void of feeling of shame), *procax* (= saucy), *confidens* (= having assurance), *improbus* (= saucy). **Adv.** *procaciter* (not in Cic.), *impudenter, confidenter*.

impugn, v.tr. *impugnare* (e.g. to — anyone's honour, *impugnare alcjs honorem*); *oppugnare*; *negare* (= to deny absolutely, opp. *aiō*); *improbare* (= to prove to be void, e.g. a will, testamentum); *repugnare* (= to contend against, e.g. anyone's opinion, *alcjs opinioni*); = to contradict everything, *contra omnia disserere*.

impulse, n. 1. as a term of mechanical philosophy, *impulsio, impulsus, -us* (better by verbs, e.g. *agere, pellere*, etc.); see **DRIVE, PROPEL, MOVE**; 2, = motive, *impulsus, -us, caus(s)a*, or by circumloc. (e.g. ambition is the — of all his actions, *quidquid agit, gloriae cupiditate impulsus agit*); 3, = impression, *impulsus, -us, impulsio*; external —, *pulsus (-us) externus*; at anybody's —, *alqo fuctore, alcjs impulsu, alcjs auctoritate*; from one's own —, *sponsē* or *sua sponē*, also *ipse* (i.e. from one's own free will); not influenced by anybody else, *per se*; willingly, *ultro*; — from without, *incitamentum, stimulus*. **impulsive, adj.** by verb; see **IMPEL**.

impunity, n. with —, *impunitus, inultus* (= unrevenged, unpunished, scot-free), *inestigatus* (= unchastised), *impune*; to have done with —, by *impune esse, non puniri*; *impune adire*; to be able to do with —, *alqd impune ferre* or *impune habere* or *impune facere*.

impure, adj. *impurus* (fig. = immoral, unchaste, of persons and things, e.g. manners, morals, life, mores); *obscenus* (obscen- or obscen-), (= unchaste); = stained, *contaminatus* (opp. *integer*), with anything, *alqd re* (e.g. with blood, sanguine); = unchaste, *incestus*; = low, *inquinatus* (= spotted, e.g. a speech, a verse); *foedus, spurcus, turpis, teter* (= foul); — desires, *libidines*. **Adv.** *impure, obscene* (obscen- or obscen-), *inquinatē, foede, spurce, turpiter*. **impurity, n.** *impuritas, or incestum, incestus, -us, obscenitas* (obscen- or obscen-), *libido, stuprum, foeditas, turpilitudo*.

imputable, adj. by *cujus rei culpa alcj*

assignari potest, and by verbs; see below: **imputation, n. 1**; by verb; 2, = charge, *crimen, culpa, accusatio*. **impute, v.tr.** *alqd alcj assignare* (in a good and bad sense); to — to anyone the fault of anything, *culpam alcjs rei alcj assignare*; *culpam alcjs rei conferre* or *transfere*, or *derivare in alqm*; *culpa alcj dare*, *alqd. alcj a(d)scribere, attribuire, affingere*; see **ATTRIBUTE**.

in, prep. 1. of place, by old locative (e.g. — Rome, — Corinth, *Romae, Corinthi*, where — = at), in with abl. (e.g. *in Italia*), abl. (e.g. *eo loco, hac regione, his terris*), — a letter, *epistula quādam*, with verbs implying motion, in with accus. (to place — a ship, *in navem imponere*); — the assembly, *pro contione* (= before); — breadth, *in latitudinem*; — height, *in altitudinem*; 2, of time, in with abl., or inter- or intra with accus. (of time within which); per with accus. (= throughout), de with abl. (= the course of), simply abl. (e.g. — the night, *nocte* or *de nocte*), by the noun in apposition (e.g. I did it — my boyhood, *puer-feci*), to have a friend — so-and-so, *alqm amicum habere*; 3, of occasion, manner, etc., per (e.g. *per iram*, = anger); abl., *hac modo* = in this way (so too *hunc modum, ad hunc modum*); — respect of (e.g. — wisdom = *sapientia*); 4, other uses, — an author, *apud* with accus. (e.g. — Cicero, *apud Ciceronem*); — the hands of, *penes alqm*; — the beginning, *ad initio* (when the act continues); to be — our favour, *a nobis stare*, with gerund (e.g. — loving, *amando*); — living, etc., cum, with indic. (e.g. you do well — saying, *bene facis cum dicis*).

inability, n. *imbecillitas, infirmitas* (= bodily weakness), *inopia* (= want of means), or use non *posse*; see **WEAKNESS**.

inaccessibility, n. by **inaccessible, adj.** *inaccessus*; = impassable, surrounded, *inivus*; = difficult to pass, *impeditus* (e.g. forest); of persons difficult to be seen, *rari aditus*. **Adv.** — situated, *quo non aditus est*.

inaccuracy, n. *indiligentia, pravitas* (when anything has been done totally wrong); = untruth, it must be circumscribed by *falsus* (e.g. to show the — of anything, *alqd falsum esse probare*); see **FALSEHOOD**. **inaccurate, adj.** *indiligens*. **Adv.** *indiligenter*; see **INCORRECT**.

inaction, inactivity, n. *seguities* (*seguitia*), *inertia, ignavia*, *comb. segnitie et inertia* or *ignavia et inertia* (= laziness); inclination to be idle, *desidia* (opp. *industria, labor*), *comb. inertia atque desidia* or *desidia segnitieque*; = cessation (of labour from fear of work), *cessatio*; = leisure, *otium, desidia*; = rest, *quies, -tis*. **inactive, adj.** *ignavus, desēs, segnis, iners, quietus*. **Adv.** *ignave, segniter, quiete*.

inadequacy, n. by **inadequate, adj.** *alienus* ad *alqd re*, *non sufficiens*; = not adapted, not answering the purpose (e.g. a witness, evidence given), *non satis idoneus, impar*. **Adv.** *parum, haud satis*.

inadmissibility, n. circumloc. by **inadmissible, adj.** *quod admitti non potest*.

inadvertence, n. *neglegentia* (neglig-); = want of care, *incuria*; = laziness, *accordia*. **inadvertent, adj.** *neglegens* (neglig-), (opp. *diligens*); = lazy, *socors*, *comb. socors neglegensque* (neglig-). **Adv.** *neglegenter* (neglig-); = unintentionally, *sine consilio*.

inalienable, adj. *quod abalienari non potest*. **inane, adj.** *inanis*.

inanimated, adj. *inanimus, inanimatus*.

inanition, inanity, n. *inanitas* (lit. and fig.), *inane, vacuitas, vacuum*; = hollowness (fig.), *vanitas*.

inapplicability, n. by **inapplicable,**

adj. with *non pertinere ad*, or *non cadere in* (with acc.); *non valere*.

inappesite, adj. *quod non aptum est*.

inappreciable, adj. *quod sentiri non potest*, or by *minimus*.

inapprehensive, adj. *neglegens* (neglig.).

inappropriate, adj. *non idoneus*.

inaptitude, n. 1. *inutilitas* (= uselessness); 2. see **INABILITY**.

inarticulate, adj. *non satis distinctus*. Adv. *parum distincte*.

inartificial, adj. *simplex* (e.g. food, speech, language).

inattention, n. *animus non attentus*, *neglegentia* (neglig.), *incuria*, *indiligentia*. **inattentive**, adj. *non attentus*.

inaudible, adj. *quod audiri non potest*.

inaugural, adj. *aditialis* (ante and post class.); to deliver an — discourse, *orationes munus auspiciari*. **inaugurate**, v.tr. 1. *inaugurare*, *auspicare*, *dedicare* (in respect of the worship of the gods, e.g. statues, images, altars, temples, etc.); *consecrare* (anything, e.g. an animal, a field, etc.); to initiate, *initiare* (= to admit to a knowledge of the sacred rites); 2. = to begin, *coepisse*; see **BEGIN**. **inauguration**, n. *dedicatio*, *consecratio*.

inauspicious, adj. in gen. *infelix*, † *infaustus*, *laevis*, † *sinister*, *nefastus*; an — day, *dies ater*. Adv. *infeliciter*, *malis omnibus*, *inauspiciato*.

incalculable, adj. *major* (e.g. *numerus*, etc.) *quam qui calculari possit*.

incandescent, adj. *candens*.

incantation, n. *carmen*.

incapability, n. *insemitia*, but better use *non posse* (e.g. — for action, *qui agere non potest*). **incapable**, adj. *indocilis* (= indocile, — of instruction); = dull, *hebes*; = unfit, incompetent, *inutilis* or *inhabilis ad alqd*; = too dull for, *hebes ad alqd*. **incapacitate**, v.tr. *inutilem reddere*. **incapacity**, n. see **INCAPABILITY**.

incarcerate, v.tr. (in *carcerem* or in *custodiam*) *in(j)icere*, *includere*. **incarceration**, n. *custodia*, *vincula*, —orum, n.

incarnate, adj. eccl. t.t. * *incarnatus* (Eccl.), *specie humana* or *corpore indutus*. **incarnation**, n. * *incarnatio*.

incautious, adj. *imprudens*, *incautus*, *inconsultus*, *inconsideratus*, *temerarius*. Adv. *imprudenter*, *inculte*, *inconsulte*, *inconsiderate*, *temere*.

incendiarism, n. *incendium* (e.g. he was tried for —, *de incendiis postnatus est*). **incendiary**, n. *incendiaris* (Tac.), *incendii auctor* (referring to one case only).

incense, I. n. *tus*, *turis*; of —, † *tureus*; carrying —, † *turifer*. II. v.tr. *tus accendere*. **incense**, v.tr. *accendere*, *incendere* (lit. and fig.); see **EXASPERATE**.

incensive, I. adj. *quod instigat*; see **INCITE**. II. n. *instigatio*, *irritatio*, *incitatio*, *concitatio*, *impulsus*, —us, *instinctus*, —us, *stimulus*; = means of inciting, *irritamentum*, *invitamentum* (chiefly in the pl.), *illicebra*, *lenocinium* (= allurement); see **IMPULSE**.

inception, n. *initium*; see **COMMENCEMENT**. **incipient**, adj. *incipiens*.

incessant, adj. *perpetuus*, *assiduus*, *continuus*; see **CONTINUOUS**. Adv. *perpetuo*, *assidue*, *continuo*.

incest, n. *incestus*, —us, *incestum*. **incestuous**, adj. *incestus*.

inch, n. 1. = a lineal measure, *digitus*, *uncia* (Plin.); 2. fig. = a small quantity or degree; not to yield, depart an — from, *ab alqd re non transversum digitum or non digitum discedere*; to an — almost, *tantum non*, *non multum* (not *parum*) *absuit quin*, etc.; not an — better, *nililo melius*; not an — different, *plane idem*; by —es, *paul(ulatim, sensim)*.

inchoate, adj. *inchoatus*.

incident, I. adj. *quod ad alqd pertinet*, or *in alqd re consistit*, or *alqd re continetur*, *proprius*, with gen. or dat. II. n. *casus*, —us, *eventus*, —us, res; see **CIRCUMSTANCE**. **incidental**, adj. *fortuitus*, *forte oblatus*. Adv. *forte*, *fortuito*; I chanced to mention —, *in mentionem (alqis rei) incidi*.

incipiency, n. *initium*; see **BEGINNING**. **incipient**, adj. *initium faciens*.

incision, n. *incisura* (Plin.) (= the act of making an —, and also the — made, e.g. in the hand, the insects, leaves); the — made by the wheel, furrow, or ship, *sulcus*. **incisive**, adj. *mordens*, *mordax*, *asper*. **incisor**, n. (= fore-teeth), *dentes qui digerunt cibum*, *dentes qui secant*.

incite, v.tr. *instigare* (= to instigate, set on); = to excite, animate, *incitare*, *excitare*, *concitare*, (com)movere, *permovere*; = to irritate, *irritare*; = to stimulate, *stimulare*; = to rouse, kindle, *inflammare*, *incendere*, *accendere*; = to urge, *impellere* (all *alqm* or *alqis animum ad alqd*); *stimulus alci admovere* or *addere* (= to prick), *calcaria alci adhibere* or *admovere* (= to give the spur), *alqm (ex)acutere* (= to sharpen), *ignem alci sub(j)icere* (= to kindle a fire underneath, i.e. to rouse one's desires, esp. envy). **incitement**, n. *impulsus*, —us; see **IMPULSE**.

incivility, n. *inurbanitas*, *rusticitas*, *inhumanitas*.

inclemency, n. 1. *inhumanitas*, *severitas*, *crudelitas*, *saevitia*; 2. of the weather, *asperitas* (e.g. *hiemis*), or *gravis* with n. (e.g. *tempestas gravis*); — of winter, *hiemis difficultas*. **inclement**, adj. 1. *inclemens* (Liv.), *inhumanus*, *severus*, *crudelis*, *saevus*; 2. *gravis*, *asper*; see also **COLD**, **STORMY**, **SEVERITY**.

inclination, n. 1. lit. *inclinatio*; 2. in geom. and mech. (= leaning of two bodies, lines, planes, towards each other, so as to make an angle) *fastigium* (= slope); = declivity, *proclivitas*, *declivitas* (both considered from the top), *acclivitas* (considered from the bottom, = a bending upwards); 3. = leaning of the mind, — to a subject, *inclinatio animi*; for anything, *ad alqd voluntas*; = a propensity, *proclivitas ad alqd* (in a bad sense); a favourable — for anything or anybody, *studium alqis rei* or *alqis*; a favourable — towards a person, *propensa in alqm voluntas*, *propensum in alqm studium*; = love, *amor*, towards anybody, *in* or *erga alqm*; = — from a wish, *studio*, *propensio animo* (e.g. to do anything, *alqd facere*); from free —, *ex animo*; to have an — for anything, *ad alqd inclinatum*, *proclivem*, *pronom esse*, *alci rei studere*, *alqis rei esse studiosum*, *alqis rei studio teneri*; to be guided by one's own —, *studiis suis obsequi*.

incline, I. v.intr. 1. = to slope, *proclivem* or *declivem esse*; to be rising, *acclivem esse* (in looking upwards); neither to — one way nor the other, in *nulla parte habere proclinationes* (e.g. of walls, etc.); 2. = to lean (in a moral sense), to have a tendency (of times, circumstances, etc.), *inclinari*, (se) *inclinare*; to — towards anything, (se) *inclinare ad* or *in alqd* (of persons and things), *inclinazione voluntatis propendere in alqm* (= to feel oneself from — drawn towards anybody); to — more towards

peace, *inclinatiorem esse ad pacem*. II. v.tr. *inclinare*, submittere, demittere (e.g. caput). **inclined**, adj. for anybody or for anything, *inclinatus ad alqm, alqd*; = easy to persuade, *propensus ad* or *in alqd* (e.g. to pardon, enjoyment); — to fall into anything, *proclivis ad alqd*, *pronus in alqd* or *ad alqd*; I am more — to think, *eo magis adducor ut putem*; = inerciful, *proptius* (especially of the gods, seldom of man); = benevolent, *benevolus* (of man).

inclose, v.tr. *saepire* (sep-); see ENCLOSE.

include, v.tr. = to comprehend, *comprehendere*, *complecti*, *continere*, *annumerare*, *a(d)scribere* *alci rei* or *in* or *ad*; to — among the accused, *in reos referre*; without including you, *te excepto*; to be included in anything, *comprehendi*, *contineri alqd re*; to be included in that number, *in eo numero esse or haberi*. **Inclusive**, **included**, adj. that matter —, *admixta ea re*; often simply by *cum* or *in*; there were 300 soldiers, the prisoners —, *militis erant trecenti cum captivis* (or *captivis annumeratis*). Adv. that one —, *eo comprehenso*; — all those, *omnibus comprehensis or additis*.

incogitable, adj. to be —, *ne cogitari quidem posse*.

incognito, adv. *incognitus*, *ignoratus*, *alieno or dissimulato nomine*.

Incoherence, Incoherency, n. by circumloc. with **incoherent**, adj. *interruptus* (= interrupted), *dissipatus* (= scattered, torn, e.g. a speech), *sibi non congruens*. Adv. *interrupte*, *haud constanter or congruenter*; to speak —, *haud coherentia dicere*.

Incombustibility, n. by **incombustible**, adj. *qui ignibus non absumitur*.

income, n. *vectigal*, -*alis*, n. (including public and private —, as taxes, tithes, rent), *reditus*, -*us* (in the sing. = the returns), *fructus*, -*us* (= the produce), *pecunia*, also *reditus pecuniae* (= a pecuniary return); public —, *fructus publici*, (if in mere money) *pecunias vectigales*; — from lands, *praediorum fructus*, *fructus quem praedia reddunt*; — from gain, *quastus*, -*us*; to make an —, *quastum facere*; he has an — to live upon, *habet unde vivat*.

Incommod, v.tr. *incommodum alci afferre*. **Incommodious**, adj. *incommodus*; = troublesome, *moestus*; see INCONVENIENT.

Incomparable, adj. *incomparabilis* (Plin.); = unequalled, *sine exemplo maximus* (e.g. Homerus); *divinus* (of persons and things, e.g. a legion, legio; a voice, vox; works, opera); *singularis* (= unique, of persons and things, e.g. daughter, filia; virtue); *eximius*, *egregius*, *praestans* (= uncommon, distinguished in particular respects, of things); Cicero, this man who, as regards his diction, can be equalled to none, *Cicero, caelestis hic in dicendo vir*. Adv. *sine exemplo*, *divine*, *eximie*, *egregie*, *praestanter*.

Incompetability, n. *repugnancia*, *diversitas*; — of temper, *rudeness*, *importunitas*; see RUDENESS. **Incompatible**, adj. of anything that cannot subsist with something else, *alienus ab alqd re*, *alci rei contrarius*; *adversarius*, *adversus*, *inensus* (= hostile), (*ab alqd re*) *diversus*; to be — with anything, *abhorrere ab alqd re*; *ignoscere inter se* (= to contradict each other, of things), *repugnare alci rei* (of two things that cannot be reconciled together).

Incompetence, incompetency, n. *insectia*; see INABILITY. **Incompetent**, adj. 1. legally, to be — for anything, *faciendi alqd jus or potestatem non habere*, *jure alqd facere non posse*; 2, in gen., *insemitis*, *inhabilis*, *nescius*, *inutilis*; see FOOLISH, INCAPABLE. Adv. *insecte*.

Incomplete, adj. *imperfectus*. Adv. *imperfecte*. **Incompleteness**, n. *quod imperfectum est*; see IMPERFECT.

Incompliance, n. *recusatio*; with anything, *alci rei*.

Incomprehensibility, n. by **incomprehensible**, adj. *quod comprehendi or intellegi (intelligi) non potest*.

Incompressible, adj. *quod comprimi, condensari non potest* (e.g. water).

Inconceivable, adj. *quod (mente or cogitatione) comprehendi non potest, quod intellegi non potest, quod in intelligentiam non cadit, quod cogitare non possumus, quod cogitari non potest*; = inexplicable, *immense*, *inexplicabilis* (e.g. kindness, facilitas); = incredible, *incredibilis*. Adv. *incredibiliter*, *mirum in modum*.

Inconclusive, adj. (*argumentum*) *quo nihil efficitur*.

Incongruity, n. *repugnancia*; see ABSURDITY, CONTRADICTION. **Incongruous**, adj. *alienus ab alqd or ab alqd re*, *incongruens* (Plin. Min.), *inconveniens*. Adv. *non apte*.

Inconsequence, n. see ABSURDITY. **Inconsequent**, adj. see INCOHERENT.

Inconsiderable, adj. *levis* (= without weight, unimportant); *mediocris* (= mediocre, common, e.g. a man, a family; then = not very great, light, etc.); *minutus* (= trifling); *exiguus* (= small in comparison with others, e.g. troops, copiae; fortune, property, *res familiaris*); = small in gen., *parvus* (opp. *magnus*, e.g. sum of money; pecunia; troop of soldiers, *manus*); not —, *non-nullus*. **Inconsiderate**, adj. 1. *inconsideratus* (= without thinking); *inconsultus* (= rash); = incautious, *incautus*; = imprudent, *imprudens*, comb. *imprudens incautusque*; = imprudent, *imprudens*; 2, = not regardless of others, *alqm non observans or respiciens*, *alci non consulens*. Adv. *inconsiderate*, *incaute*, *imprudenter*; *nullius ratione habitus* (= without regard to persons).

Inconsistency, n. *discrepantia*, *inconstantia*, *mutabilitas*; see CONTRADICTION. **Inconsistent**, adj. *ab alqd re alienus*, *inconstans*, *alci rei contrarius*, *ab alqd re* or *alci rei absonus*, *alci rei repugnans*, *ab or cum alqd re* or *alci rei discrepans*. Adv. *inconstanter*.

Inconsolable, adj. + *inconsolabilis*, (*dolor* or *luctus*, -*us*) *qui nullo solatio levare potest*.

Inconspicuous, adj. *quod vix sentiri or sensibus percipi potest*. Adv. *sensim*.

Inconstancy, n. *inconstantia* (of persons and things, physical and moral, e.g. of the wind, venti); = changeableness, *varieta*s (e.g. of the army); = infidelity of a person, *infidelitas*; = levity, *levitas*; in one's resolutions, *mutabilitas* (mentis), comb. *inconstantia m: tabilitasque mentis*; = invariableness, *variableness*, *mobilitas* (also of anything personified, e.g. of fortune, *fortune*). **Inconstant**, adj. *inconstans* (= not remaining always the same, physical, e.g. the wind, and in a moral sense, of persons and things); = changing, *varius*; = unfaithful, *infidelis* (of persons); = vacillating, *wavering*, *infirmus* (of persons and things, *opimus*); = volatile, *levis* (of persons); = changeable, *fickle* in one's resolutions, *mutabilis* (of persons), comb. *varius et mutabilis*; = fickle, one who goes easily from one thing to another, *mobilis* (of persons and things, e.g. character, mind, disposition, *ingenium*, *animus*; will, resolution, *voluntas*); = uncertain, not to be relied upon, *fluvius* (of things, e.g. faith, *fides*; fortune, *fortuna*); see CHANGEABLE.

Incontestable, adj. *quod refutari non potest*.

incontinence, n. *incontinentia* (= want of power to rule one's passions); *intemperantia* (= intemperance). **incontinent**, adj. *incontinens*, *intemperans*. Adv. *incontinenter*: = immediately, *statim*.

incontrovertible, adj. *quod refutari non potest*.

inconvenience, **inconvenience**, n. *incommoditas* (e.g. of anything, *rei*; of time, *temporis*); *incommodum* (= an — to anyone); = a disadvantage, *molestia*; to cause — to anyone, *alci incommode* or *molestum esse*, *alci incommode afferre*, *alci negotium exhibere*, *faccessere*. **inconvenient**, adj. *inopportunos*, *intempestivus* (= in undue season), *incommodus* (= not quite convenient). Adv. *intempestive*, *incommode*.

inconvertible, adj. *immutabilis*; see **IMMUTABLE**.

incorporate, v.tr. see **UNITE**, 1; **ESTABLISH**, 2.

incorrect, adj. *non justus* (= not according to order, opp. *justus*), *pravus* (= perverse, contrary to reason, improper, opp. *rectus*); *vitiosus*, *mendosus* (= full of mistakes, opp. *rectus*); = false, not true, *falsus* (opp. *verus*); the account is —, *ratio non convenit* or *non constat*; a very — work, with many mistakes, *in quo multa vitia insunt*; in which many statements are —, *in quo multa perperam dicta sunt*. Adv. *perperam* (= wrong, contrary to the real nature of anything, opp. *recte*; e.g. to pronounce, *pronuntiare*); = with many mistakes, *vitiose*, *mendose* (opp. *recte*, e.g. to infer, argue, conclude); = falsely, untruly, *falso* (opp. *vere* or *vero*); = not as it should be, *secus* (e.g. to judge, *iudicare*). **incorrectness**, n. by adj. **INCORRECT**. **incorrigibility**, n. *pravitas*. **incorrigible**, adj. *qui corrigi non potest*; = saucy, *improbis*.

incorrupt, adj. 1. *incorruptus*; 2, fig. *integer*, *incorruptus*, *purus*, *sanctus*, *castus*, *innocens*. Adv. *incorrupte*, *sancte*, *integre*, *caste*, *pure*, *sancte*. **incorruptibility**, n. 1, lit. *quod corrumpi or putrescere non potest*; 2, fig. *integritas*, *sanctitas*, *castimonia*, *castitas*, *innocentia*.

increase, I. v.intr. 1, = to grow, (*ac*)*crecere*, *succrescere*, *gliscere*, *incrementum capere*, *augeri*, *augescere*, *se corroborare* or *corroborari*, *ingravescere* (in bad sense), *increbrescere* (= to become more frequent), *invalescere* (= to get the upper hand), *proficere* (= to advance); the evil increases, *malum ingravescit* or *corroboratur*.

II. v.tr. = to augment, *amplificare* (= to make wider), *dilatare* (= to spread out), *extendere*, *propagare* or *proferre* *alqd* (= to extend the limits, e.g. *imperium* or *fines imperii*), *augere*, *amplificare*, *multiplicare* (= to multiply).

III. n. = augmentation, *amplificatio* (e.g. *gloriae rei familiaris*), *propagatio* or *prolatio finium*, *accretio*, *accessio*, *augmentum*, *augmentum*, *augmentum*.

incredible, adj. *incredibilis*; it is — (*auditu*, *dictu*, *memoratu*) *incredibile est*. Adv. *incredibiliter*, *incredibilem in modum*. **incredulous**, adj. *qui non facile adduci potest ut credat*, *incredulus*. **incredulity**, n. by circumloc. (e.g. *se incredulum praeiit*), = he showed his —.

increment, n. *incrementum*; see **INCREASE**.

incriminate, v.tr. *alqm suspectum reddere*, — oneself, *se scelere alligare*.

incrusted, v.tr. *crustare*. **incrustation**, n. *crusta*.

incubate, v. intr. *incubare* (Plin.); see **BATCH**. **incubus**, n. *incubo*.

inculcate, v.tr. *alqm alqd docere*; to — *alqd*, etc., *alci inculcare ut*, etc.; *imprimere* (= to impress, imprint a mark upon) or *insculpere* (= to engrave) *alqd in alqd re* (the two latter verbs both lit. and fig.); to have been — on the heart, *in animo insculptum esse* or *in animo insculptum habere*.

incumbency, n. 1, = a relying on something, *officium* (in gen.), *munus*, *-eris* (as the duty of an office); 2, = state of holding an ecclesiastical benefice, ** possessio beneficii*. **incumbent**, I. adj. = lying on (as duty or obligation), anything is — upon me, *debeo alqd facere*, or *alqd mihi faciendum est*, or *est* with genit. (e.g. it is — upon, the duty of the pupil, *est discipuli*; it is — upon me, you, etc., *meum, tuum est*). II. n. = a clergyman, ** beneficiarius*.

incur, v.tr. 1, lit. = to run against, hence to become subject to, *incurrere in alqm or alci rei*, *incidere in alqd*; 2, fig. *colligere* (e.g. hatred, *invidiam*, by anything, *alqd re*), or *alci in odium venire*, *in alcijs odium incurrere*; *alcijs odium sibi contrahere*; to — disgrace, *dedecus in se admittere*.

incurability, n. by **incurable**, adj. *insanabilis*, *† immedicabilis*; = hopeless, *desperatus* (e.g. a patient given up by the medical attendant). Adv. use adj. (e.g. he was — ill, *morbus erat insanabilis*).

indebted, adj. 1, = being in debt, *obaeatus*; to be — to, *alci pecuniam debere* or *pecuniam acceptam referre*; 2, = obliged by something received; to be — to anyone, *alci obnoxium esse*, *alcijs beneficiis obligatum esse*; to be greatly — to anybody, *alci multum or multa beneficia debere*, *alqd alci acceptum referre*.

indecency, n. *turpitude* (= — in anyone's language or behaviour), *obscenitas* (*obscen-*, *obscen-*); see **OBSCENITY**. **indecent**, adj. *indecorus* (= unbecoming, opp. *decorus*, e.g. laughter, *risus*); *obscenus* (= obscene), *inhonestus* (= dishonourable); *turpis*; *parum verecundus* (= offensive to modesty and delicacy, not feeling ashamed, e.g. words, *verba*); an — expression, *quod turpe dictu videatur* (e.g. to make use of, *dicere*). Adv. *indecore*, *turpiter*, *obscene*.

indeciduous, adj. (*folia*, etc.) *quae non cadunt*, or *non decidua sunt*.

indecision, n. *dubitatio*, *inconstantia*, *haesitantia*. **indecisive**, adj. *dubius*, *anceps*. Adv. by adj.; see **INDEFINITE**.

indeclinable, adj. use *verbum quod casibus immutari non potest*, *quod declinari non potest*, *indeclinabilis* (gram.); — nouns, *aptota*, pl. (gram.).

indecorous, adj. *indecorus*; see **INDECENT**. **indecorum**, n. *deformatas* (= ugliness); = an evil, a mistake, *vittum*; by the adj. *turpis* or *indecorus*, also by *dedecet* (e.g. that is an —, *hoc turpe est* or *dedecet*); see **INDECENCY**.

indeed, adv. = in reality, *quidem* or *enim* (enclit.), *adeo*, *profecto*, *enimvero*, *vere* (= truly); *vero*, *re verà*, *re* (= in reality, indeed, opp. *nomine*, i.e. nominally, merely in appearance), *I —, equidem*; —? *itane vero?* (in an ironical sense), *ain' tu?* you don't say so? If used in an emphatic sense, e.g. this is true, it is indeed, = *sane* (referring to particular expressions), *vero?* both also = yes, certainly (i.e. *sane quidem* and *ita sane*); *quidem*, *enim* (to note concession); *credo* (= I think so; with reserve); *atqui* (= yes; if however, etc.); *nempe*, *nimirum*, *scilicet*, *videlicet* (all = a concession in a familiar kind of way; *nempe* = surely); *nimirum* = no doubt; *scilicet*, *videlicet* = of course; all four also used in an ironical sense; e.g. very difficult —; *sane difficilia*. — I could —

wish, *Servius, Ego vero, Servi, vellem*; I should — serve my fellow-citizens very badly, *Male, credo, mererer de meis civibus*; and —, *et sane*; surely —, *immo vero*; — . . . but nevertheless, *etsi . . . tamen*; or by *ille quidem, is quidem . . . sed tamen*; — not, *neque* (at the beginning of a sentence, with *sed* following); then —, *tum vero*.

Indefatigable, adj. *assiduus* (= constantly active), *impiger* (= unwearied); *indefessus*, comb. *assiduus et indefessus*. Adv. *assidue, impigre*. **Indefatigability**, n. *assiduitas, assiduitas et diligentia, impigritas*.

Indefeasible, adj. *in perpetuum ratus*.

Indefectible, Indefective, adj. *vilitas carnis*.

Indefensible, adj. *quod defendi non potest* (in gen.); of a military position, (*locus*) *qui teneri non potest*.

Indefinable, adj. *quod definiri non potest*; an — sense of danger, *nescio quid periculi*. **Indefinite**, adj. *incertus* (= uncertain, e.g. answer, responsum); = doubtful, *dubius, anceps*; = ambiguous, *ambiguus* (e.g. oracle, *oraculum*, = of doubtful meaning); for an — period, *in incertum*; the — pronoun, *pronomen infinitum et indefinitum* (gram.). Adv. *ambigue, incerte* or *incerto* (both ante class.), *dubie*.

Indelibility, n. by circumloc. with adj. **Indelible**, adj. † *indelibilis, quod deleri non potest*; *quod elui non potest* (= what cannot be wiped off); *inexpiabilis, implacabilis* (e.g. hatred, fig.); *sempiternus, perpetuus* (fig., e.g. hatred).

Indelicate, adj. *parum verecundus, inurbanus, inhonestus* (= ungentlemanly), *impudicus* (= indecent). Adv. *parum verecunde, inurbane, impudice*. **Indelicacy**, n. by adj.

Indemnification, n. *damni restitutio*; in the connexion of a sentence, *compensatio*, or circumloc. by *damnum* (*compensare* or *(re)sarcire* or *restituere*. **Indemnify**, v.tr. *damnum alci restituere, (re)sarcire, pensare*; to — by anything for a thing, *alqd alqd re compensare*. **Indemnity**, n. see **INDEMNIFICATION**; act of —, *lex oblivionis*; see **AMNESTY**.

Indent, v.tr. *alqd incidere*. **Indenture**, n. *pactum*.

Independence, n. *libertas* (opp. *servitus*), *arbitrium liberum* (i.e. liberty of using one's own judgment); = exemption from burdens, *immunitas*. **Independent**, adj. *liber, solutus* (often = free in bad sense); *sui juris* (of one who is his own master, of age); *sui potens* (= who does as he thinks proper); *liber et solutus, solutus et liber* (= free and unbound, tied by nobody); = exempt from burdens, *immunis, legibus solutus*; to be —, *sui juris* or *suae potestatis* or *in sua potestate esse*; to obey nobody, *nemini parere*; to live as one thinks proper, — from others, *ad suum arbitrium vivere*. Adv. *libere, solute*, comb. *libere et solute, suo arbitrio* (= at one's own will).

Indescribable, adj. *inenarrabilis* (= what cannot be estimated properly, e.g. trouble, labour); *incredibilis* (= incredible, e.g. joy, *laetitia*); *mirus* (= wonderful); *singularis* (e.g. faithfulness, *fides*), or by *nescio quid* (= what is so extraordinary that we can hardly comprehend it, e.g. that wonderful thing, *illud nescio quid praeclarum*). Adv. *inenarrabiliter, incredibiliter, singulariter, mirum in modum*.

Indestructible, adj. *quod dirui or everti non potest, or perveniri, perpetuus* (= lasting).

Indeterminate, adj. *incertus*; see **INDEFINITE**. **Indetermination**, n. by circumloc. with **INDEFINITE**. **Indetermined**, adj. *dubius* (= doubtful), *incertus* (= uncertain); I am —

what to do, *dubius or incertus sum quid faciam*; I am — whether to stay or to go, *incertum mihi est quid agam, abeam an maneam*; I am — whether, etc., *incertus sum utrum, etc.* Adv. *dubitanter*; see **INDEFINITE**.

Index, n. 1, in gen. = that which points out, *index, -icis, in* and *f.* (in a good or bad sense); 2, = the hand that points to the hour of the day, use *gnomon*, or *horarum index*; 3, = table of the contents of a book, *index* or *epitome*.

indexterity, n. *insectia*.

Indian, adj. *Indianus, Indicus*.

Indicate, v.tr. *indicare, indicio* or *indicium esse*; in reference to future things, *significare, praenuntiare, portendere*; = to announce, *nuntiare, nuntium alci rei afferre*; = to declare anything that is to be kept a secret, *evnuntiare*; = to denounce, inform, *deferre*; = to declare, state what is to be done, *denuntiare* (e.g. war); = to prove, *arguere*; see **DECLARE**. **Indication**, n. *indicium, index, argumentum, vestigium, documentum, significatio, signum*. **Indicative**, adj. 1, *indicans*; see **DECLARE**; 2, — mood, *modus indicativus* (gram.). **Indicatory**, adj. *significans*; see **DECLARE**.

Indict, v.tr. = to accuse, *accusare, postulare, nomen alci deferre*; see **ACCUSE**, **ACTION**. **Indictment**, n. bill of —, *libellus, accusatio* (inasmuch as the speaker appears before the public with it). **Indictable**, adj. *accusabilis, quod lege animadvertendum est*. **Indicter**, n. *accusator*.

Indifference, n. 1, lit. *levitas, vilitas* (= slightness of a matter); 2, = carelessness about anything, taking no notice of it, *neglegentia* (*neglig-*) *alci* or *alci rei*; *neglectio alci rei, contemptio alci rei, despicentia alci rei, incuria*; 3, = calmness, *aequus animus, aequitas animi*; = coldness, *lentitudo*; = hardness of heart, *animus durus, animus alienatus ab alio* (= coldness towards a friend); 4, = impartiality, *aequalitas, aequitas*; see **IMPARTIALITY**. **Indifferent**, adj. 1, in the proper sense, *idem valens, ejusdem pretii* (= of the same value); = neither good nor bad, *nec bonus nec malus*; *indiferens* (attempted by Cicero as a translation of the Greek ἀδιάφορος); = keeping the middle course, neither to blame nor to praise, *medius, qui (quae, quod) neque laudari per se neque vituperari potest*; = trifling, insignificant, *levis, vilis*; = too sure of anything, *securus*; = careless about anything, *remissus, dissolutus*; (e.g. whoever, in seeing these things, could be so — as to remain silent? *quis tam dissoluto animo est, qui haec quum videat tacere possit?*) = slow, sluggish, *lentus*; = hard-hearted, *durus*; it is — to me whether, etc., *nilhil me interest or refert*; I have become — against any fresh grief, affliction, *obdurui animus ad dolorem novum*; to remain — to anything, to bear, put up with, *aequo animo ferre or pati alqd, lente* (= easily) *ferre alqd*; see **IMPARTIAL**; 2, neither good nor the worst, *tolerabilis*; = middling, *mediocris, modicus*; = pretty fair, *satis bonus* or *sat bonus* (e.g. *accusator*). Adv. = without distinction, *promiscue, promiscam* (ante class.); = carelessly, *dissoluto* or *remisso animo, neglegenter* (*neglig-*); = coolly, *lente*; = hard-heartedly, *duriter*; = impartially, *aequo animo, aequaliter*; = middlingly, *mediocriter, modice*.

Indigence, n. *inopia*; = want, *egestas, mendicitas*; = poverty, *inopia*; to be reduced to extreme —, *ad extremum inopiae venire*; to be reduced to complete poverty, to become a pauper, *in mendicitatem detrudi*. **Indigent**, adj. *inops, egens, mendicus*; see **NEEDY**.

indigenous, adj. 1, applied to persons, *indigena* (opp. *alienigena*, *advena*, *peregrinus*), or circumloc. by *in ea* or *illâ terrâ natus*; the — inhabitants (= natives), *indigenae*; 2, applied to animals, vegetables, etc., *indigena*, *vernaculus*; see NATIVE.

indigested, adj. 1, = not concocted in the stomach, *crudus*; 2, = not regularly disposed and arranged; see UNARRANGED; 3, = not reduced to due form, immaturus. **indigestible**, adj. *difficilis concocto* or *ad concoquendum*, *gravis*. **indigestion**, n. *cruditas* (e.g. of the stomach).

indignant, adj. *indignabundus* (= full of indignation); = half-angry, *subiratus*; = angry, *iratus*, *iracundus*; = with a hostile feeling, *iniquus*; to be — against anyone, *alci stomachari* or *iratum esse*. Adv. *irate*, *iracunde*. **indignation**, n. *indignatio* (in gen.), *indignitas* (= indignity, then dissatisfaction we feel), at anything, *alcis rei*; = displeasure, sensitiveness, *stomachus*; = anger, *ira*, *iracundia*, *bilis*; rather in —, *subiratus*; in —, *animo iniquo* or *irato*, *indignabundus*, *iratus*. **indignity**, n. *ignominia*, *indignitas*, *contumelia*; see INSULT.

indirect, adj. 1, lit. not straight, *non rectus*, *devius*; 2, — fig., can only be rendered by circumloc.; there are direct and — causes, *caus(a)rum aliae sunt adjuvantes*, *aliae proximae*; if — means through a third party, it is rendered by *per* (e.g. *per senatum*); 3, Gram. t.t. *obliquus* (e.g. *oratio obliqua*). Adv. *obscure*, *tacte*, *clam*, *occulte*, or by *per* with acc. as above, *circuitione quâdam*.

indiscernible, adj. *quod cerni non potest*.

undiscoverable, adj. *quod inveniri non potest*.

indiscreet, adj. see INCONSIDERATE, IMPROVIDENT, IMMODEST. **indiscretion**, n. see IMPROVIDENCE, IMMODESTY.

indiscriminate, adj. *promiscuus*. Adv. *omni discrimine sublato*, *promiscue*.

indispensable, adj. *necessarius*; it is —, *necesse est* (with acc. and inf. or with subjunc.). Adv. *necessario*.

indispose, v.tr. by circumloc. *alqd ad alqd inutile reddere*, *alqm ad alqd re avocare*. **indisposed**, adj. 1, to be, feel —, *lævis aegrotare*; to become —, see SICKLY; 2, = unwilling, *aversus ab algo* or *ab alqd re* (= feeling averse), *alienatus*, *alienus* (= hostile to a cause); not to be — to believe a thing, *inclinato ad credendum esse animo*; not to feel — to do a thing, *hæud displicet* (with inf.). **indisposition**, n. 1, *commotio*, *inclinatio*; 2, *animus aversus*, *inivitus*, *alienus*; see AVERSION, DISINCLINATION.

indisputable, adj. *certus*, *perspicuus*, *manifestus*, *clarus*; see CERTAIN. Adv. *sine (ulla) controversiâ* (= without the least controversy); = undoubtedly, *certo*, *sine dubio*; = without fail, *hæud dubie*, *certe*; = by far, long, with adj. (e.g. *Demosthenes was — the finest orator*, *oratorum longe princeps Demosthenes*).

indissoluble, adj. *indissolubilis* (lit. e.g. knot, nodus); *inexplicabilis* (lit. = what cannot be unfolded, untwisted, e.g. chain, *vinculum*; hence fig. = unexplainable); = everlasting, *aeternus*.

indistinct, adj. *parum clarus* (both for the eye and the ear); *obscurus* (e.g. speech, *oratio*); = perplexed, *perplexus* (= difficult to make out, e.g. an answer, a reply, *responsum*); as — voice, *vox obtusa* (= weak, Quint.). Adv. *minus clare*, *obscure*, *perplexe*, *confuse*; see DOUBTFUL, DOUBTFULLY. **indistinguishable**, adj. *quod discerni non potest*.

indite, v.tr. *scribere*.

individual, I. adj. *proprius*, *singularis*,

singuli; to remain true to one's — character, *naturam propriam sequi*. Adv. *viritum*, in *singulos*, *si(n)gillatim*. II. n. an —, homo. **indivisibility**, n. *natura*, *alcy propria*.

indivisibility, n. by adj. **indivisible**, adj. *indivisus*, *quod dividi non potest*; small — bodies, *corpuscula individua*.

indocile, adj. *indocilis*. **indocility**, n. *ingenium indocile*.

indoctrinate, v.tr. *erudire in alqd re*.

indolence, n. *ignavia*, *inertia*, *desidia*, *segnitia* (*segnities*), *pigritia* (*pigrities*). **indolent**, adj. *ignavus*, *iners*, *deses*, *segnis* (in posit. rare in classical Lat.). *piger*. Adv. *ignave*, *segnè*, *segniter*; see IDLE.

indomitable, adj. *quod vinci non potest*, *invictus*, *indomitus*.

in-door, adj. *umbratilis*. **in-doors**, adv. *domi*.

indorse, v.tr. 1, *syngrapham inscribere*; 2, fig. see SANCTION, ALLOW.

indubitable, adj. *non dubius*; = certain, *certus*. Adv. see CERTAIN.

induce, v.tr. anybody to a thing, *alqm in* or *alqd inducere* (= to lead into, e.g. an error, *in errorem*; to a war, *ad bellum*); = to urge anyone to a thing, *alqm impellere ad* or *in alqd* (e.g. to a war, *ad bellum*); = to allure anyone to a thing, *alqm illicere* or *pellicere in* or *ad alqd* (e.g. *in fraudem*); = to try to — a person to do a thing, *alqm sollicitare ad alqd faciendum* or *sollicitare ut*, etc. **inducement**, n. *caus(a)*, *impulsus*, *ûs*, *incitamentum*, *illectbrae*, *praemium*. **inducer**, n. *auctor*. **induct**, v.tr. *inaugurare*. **induction**, n. in logic, *inductio* (Quint.); logical t.t. **ratio per inductionem facta*.

indulgence, n. *indulgentia*, *clementia*, *benignitas*, *venia* (= the overlooking of faults); in the middle ages, **indulgentia* (= remission of sins). **indulge**, I. v.tr. *alci* or *alci rei indulgere*, *alci* or *alci rei veniam dare*, *alqm indulgentiâ tractare*, *alqd alci concedere* or *condonare*; = gratify, *(voluptabilis) se dedere*, (in) *servire*. II. v.intr. *nimis sibi indulgere*. **indulgent**, adj. *indulgens* (= showing kindness or favour, opp. of *severus*), *clemens* (= merciful, opp. of *severus*, *crudelis*), *benignus* (= kindness of heart, opp. of *malignus*), *facilis*. Adv. *indulgentè*, *clementer*, *benigne*.

industry, n. *industria*, (*gynavitas* (rare, opp. *ignavia*), *labor*, *opera*, *assiduitas*, *sedulitas*). **industrious**, adj. *industrius*, (*gynavus*, *acer*, *sedulus*, *assiduus*, *strenuus*, *diligens*). Adv. *industrie*, (*gynaviter*, *acriter*, *assidue*, *strenue*, *diligenter*).

indweller, n. *incola*, m. and f.; see INHABITANT. **indwelling**, adj. = remaining within (e.g. sin), *qui intus est*, *insitus*; = natural, innate, *innatus*, *naturâ insitus*.

inebriate, v.tr. *ebrium facere*, *temulentum facere*. **inebriated**, adj. *ebrius*, *temulentus*. **inebriation**, n. *ebrietas*; see DRUNKENNESS.

inedited, adj. *ineditus*.

ineffability, n. by **ineffable**, adj. by *quod verbis exprimi non potest*, *inauditus*; = too horrible to utter, *infandus* (e.g. deed, grief); = incredible, *incredibilis* (e.g. pleasure, desire, longing); = unheard of, *inauditus* (e.g. greatness, size, cruelty). Adv. *supra quam enarrari potest* (= indescribably); *incredibiliter* (= incredibly).

ineffective, **inefficient**, adj. *invalidus* (lit. not strong, weak), (e.g. medicine, opp. *fortis*, *valens*); = unfit, unwholesome, *inutilis*; to remain, to be —, *effectu carere* (e.g. plans, etc.).

Adv. frustra, nequ(i)quam (nequidq.) — **ineffectiveness, inefficiency**, n. use adj.

inelegance, inelegancy, n. circumloc. by sine elegantia; inconcinnitas (e.g. of the ideas, sententiarum); see **ELEGANCE**. **inelegant**, adj. **intenuatus** (= ungraceful), **inelegans** (= without taste), **inconcinuus** (= slovenly, improper), **illepidus** (= without grace), **inurbanus, agrestis, inhumanus, rusticus** (= boorish), **inornatus** (= without ornament); **incomptus** (lit. uncombed, e.g. head, hair; then fig., unpolished, e.g. speech, style). **Adv. ineleganter, illepidè, inurbane, rustice.**

ineligible, adj. qui per leges non eligendus est, = unsuitable, inopportunos; see **UNFIT, UNSUITABLE**.

inept, adj. ineptus; see **ABSD.**

inequality, n. **inaequalitas, dissimilitudo** (= unlikeness, e.g. of character, morum). **inequitable**, adj. **iniquus** (of pers. and things, opp. **aequus**, e.g. judge, law, condition); **injustus** (= unjust, of pers. and things, opp. **justus**, **meritus, debitus**, e.g. interest of money); **improbus** (= dishonest); **immeritus** (= undeserved; especially with a negation before it, e.g. praise, not undeserved, laudes haud immeritae). **Adv. inique, injuste.**

inert, adj. iners, immobilis, tardus; see **IDLE, INDOLENT**. **Adv. tarde.** **inertness**, n. **inertia**; see **INDOLENCE**.

inestimable, adj. **inaestimabilis** (lit. = what cannot be estimated, **Liv.**); **unicus** (= alone of its kind), **mirus, mirificus, incredibilis** (= wonderful); **eximius, praestans, excellens, singularis** (= excellent). **Adv. eximie, excellenter, unice, praestanter, mire, mirifice, incredibiliter.**

inevitable, adj. quod vitari non potest, inevitabilis, necessarius. **Adv. necessario.**

inexact, adj. haud exquisitus or accuratus (of things), **indiligens** (of persons). **inexactness**, n. **indiligentia**; — of expression, verba non accurata.

inexcusable, adj. quod excusari non potest, quod nihil excusationis habet. **Adv. use adj.**

inexhaustible, adj. quod exhauriri non potest, infinitus.

inexorability, inexorableness, n. circumloc. by **inexorable**, adj. **inexorabilis**; = with unflinching severity, severissimus, durus. **Adv. use adj.**

inexpediency, n. **inutilitas**, or by adj. **inexpedient**, adj. **inutilis, inopportunos.**

inexperience, n. **imperitia** (= want of knowledge and experience); **inscitia, inscientia, insolentia** (= ignorance in gen.), **alcis rei**. **inexperienced**, adj. **imperitus**, in anything, **alcis rei**; = ignorant, **ignarus (alcis rei)**, = only a beginner, **rudis in alqd re**; to be — in anything, **alqd nescire, in alqd re non versatum esse, in alqd re peregrinum, or hospitem, or comb. peregrinum atque hospitem esse**. **inexpert**, adj. = **INEXPERIENCED**.

inexpiable, adj. inexpiabilis.

inexplicable, adj. inexplicabilis, & **Adv. use adj.**

inexpressible, adj. inauditus, inenarrabilis; see **INEFFABLE**.

inexpugnable, adj. inexpugnabilis.

inextinguishable, adj. †inextinctus (e.g. **ignis, fames, nomen**), quod reprimi or extinguui non potest.

inextricable, adj. inexplicabilis, †inextricabilis. **Adv. use adj.**

infallibility, n. (e.g. of a remedy) certum

remedium. — **infallible**, adj. 1. = certain, certus, non dubius; exploratus; 2. = one who is incapable of erring, qui errare non potest. **Adv. certo**; to be —, omni errore carere.

infamous, adj. **infamis, turpis, flagitiosus, sceleratus, foedus**. **Adv. turpiter, flagitiose, scelerate, foede**. **infamy**, n. **infamia, turpitude, dedecus, oris, ignominia.**

infant, n. **infans, filiolus, filiola**. **infancy**, n. **infantia** (Plin., Tac.), or by **infans** (e.g. in his —, cum esset infans). **infanta**, n. **filia regis Hispaniae**. **infanticide**, n. **infantium caedes**. **infantine**, adj. **puerilis**.

infantry, n. **pedites**, -um; or collectively, **pedes**, also **peditatus**, -us.

infatuate, v.tr. **infatuare** (= to lead, antice to an absurdity); **occacare** (= to make blind, to blind); **pellacere** (= to inveigle, wheedle, e.g. a girl). **infatuated**, adj. **amens, demens**. **infatuation**, n. **amentia, dementia, furor**.

infect, v.tr. = to infuse into a healthy body the virus of a diseased body, **facere ut alqd transeat in alios** (i.e. lit. to pass over into others, of diseases); = to communicate bad qualities to anyone; e.g. others became likewise —ed, **contagio morbi etiam in alios vulgata est**; fig. to — a person through one's bad qualities, **alqm vitis suis inficere**; to become —ed by errors, **infici or imbut vitis, imbui erroribus**. **infection**, n. **contagio** (lit. and fig. in pl.), † **contagium, contactus**, -us; see **CONTACTUS**. **infectious, infective**, adj. in good Lat. circ. by **contagio morbi**; — disease, **pestilentia**.

infecundity, n. **sterilitas** (opp. **fertilitas**).

infelicitous, adj. **infelix**; see **UNHAPPY**. **infelicity**, n. **malum**; see **UNHAPPINESS**.

infer, v.tr. **concludere, colligere**. **inference**, n. 1. = the art of inferring, argumentatio, conjectura; 2. = conclusion drawn, conclusio (of a syllogism), **conjectura** (on general grounds); quod colligi potest (from, etc., et, etc.); see **CONCLUSION**.

inferior, I. adj. **inferior, deterior, minor**. II. n. (e.g. anyone's —), **inferior**; **ti qui inferiores sunt**.

infernal, adj. **infernus** (lit.); the — regions, **inferi, + Orcus**; = frightful, **terribilis** (fig.); = diabolical, **nefandus** (fig.).

infertile, adj. **sterilis**; see **BARREN**. **infertility**, n. **sterilitas**.

infest, v.tr. **infestum reddere**; to — (the high seas) by piracy, **mare infestare latrocinis**; vexare. **infested**, adj. **infestus**.

infidelity, n. (in a Christian sense), **impietas**; = unfaithfulness, **infidelitas**; **perfidia** (= treachery); = to commit a breach of faith, **fidem movere or violare or frangere**; = to show —, **perfidè agere**.

infinite, adj. **infinitus** (= without limits), **immensus**; — mood, **verbum infinitum, modus infinitus** (gram.). **Adv. infinite, ad or in infinitum, ad or in immensum**; see **ENDLESS**. **infinitesimal**, adj. **minimus, quam minimus**. **infinitude, infinity**, n. **infinitas** (= infinite extent), **infinitum tempus** (= endless time); **magna copia** (= great quantity).

infirm, adj. **infirmus, imbecillus, invalidus, debilis**; see **WEAK**. **infirmity**, n. **nosocomium (νοσοκομiov) valetudinarium** (Jct.). **infirmity**, n. 1. **infirmitas, imbecillitas, debilitas**; 2. = a complaint, **vitium**; = a bodily complaint, **vitium corporis, morbus**; the —, the defects of the state, **reipublicae vitia**.

inflamm, v.tr. 1. = to set on fire in a lit. sense, **accendere, incendere, inflammare**; 2. = to

excite or increase (e.g. passions), *incitare, inflammare, accendere, incendere*; see **INCITE**; **3**, = to heat, as to — with wine, to exasperate (e.g. the enmity of parties), *inflammare*; to be inflamed, to grow hot, angry, and painful, *inflammari, ardere, flagrare*. **inflammable**, adj. *facilis ad exardescendum, quod celeriter accenditur*. **inflammation**, n. *inflammatio* (Plin.). **inflammatory**, adj. **1**, *inflammans*; **2**, *seditionis, turbulentus* (of speech).

inflate, v.tr. **1**, = to swell or distend by injecting air, *inflare, sufflare*; to become inflated, *inflari*; **2**, = to distend by blowing in, *spiritu distendere* (e.g. a bladder); **3**, = to become inflated, *se inflare* or *sufflare* (e.g. of the frog); = to puff up (e.g. to — anyone), *inflare alcijs animum ad superbiam*. **inflated**, adj. **1**, *inflatus, sufflatus*; **2**, of speech, *tumidus, turgidus, inflatus*. **inflation**, n. *inflatio*; *fastus, -us*, = idle vanity, conceit, *superbia inanis*.

inflect, v.tr. **1**, = to bend, (*in*)*flexere*; see **BEND**; **2**, (in the grammat. sense) *declinare*. **inflection**, n. *flexus, -us*, = in the grammat. sense, *declinatio*. **inflexibility**, n. (of the temper), *obstinatio, pertinacia, perversitas, perseverantia*. **inflexible**, adj. *rigidus* (lit. = stiff with cold, then fig. = rigid, inexorable), *obstinatus, pertinax, perversus*. Adv. *obstinate, pertinaciter, perversaciter, perseveranter*.

inflict, v.tr. *alci alqd afferre, inferre* (esp. evil); *alqm alqd re afficere* (= to affect anyone, make an impression with anything); to — ignominy, disgrace, *alci turpitudinem inferre* or *infigere*, *ignominiam alci afficere* or *notare*; *alci ignominiam injungere*; to — wrong, *injuriam alci facere, inferre, injungere, imponere*; — punishment upon, *poenam de alqo capere* or *sumere, alqm poenam afficere, alqm punire*; see **PUNISH**. **inflation**, n. = an evil, *malum, incommodum*.

inflorescence, n. *flor.*

influence, I. n. *vis*; *effectus, -us* (i.e. *vis efficiendi*, e.g. of the moon), *pondus, -eris, auctoritas, momentum* (= weight), *potentia* (= power), *gratia* (= personal or political —); *amplitudo* (= greatness acquired through the office which a person holds); *dignitas* (= personal — through one's high social position); = — of a whole party, or of one person, through power and wealth, *opes, -um, f.*; = power of one body by coming in contact with another, *tactus, -us* (e.g. of the sun, *solis*; of the moon, *lunae*); = — of the stars and the moon, *vis stellarum ac lunae*; divine — *flatus, -us, instinctus* or *divinus*; to exercise an — upon anything, *valere, conducere, vim habere ad alqd* (= to contribute to, etc.); = to extend to, *pertinere ad alqd*; to have —, weight with a person, *multum auctoritate valere* or *posse, apud alqm multum gratia valere*; to have no —, to be of no avail, *nihil posse, nihil valere, sine auctoritate esse*; to have a beneficial — upon anyone, *prodesse alci (rei)*; an injurious —, *nocere alci (rei)*. **II**. v.tr. *alqm movere, permovere, alci persuadere*, see above, to have —. **influential**, adj. (*alcijs rei*) *potens* (of animate and inanimate objects); = strong, through means, resources, favour, *validus* or *potens opibus, gratia* (of persons); an — person, *qui multum valet*; *gravis* (= weighty), *amplius* (= — in position), *magna auctoritate*. **influx**, n. by *insuere* (e.g. *influentes in Italiam Gallorum copias reprimere*, = to check the — of the Gauls into Italy).

inform, v.tr. **1**, (lit. = to give form or shape to), (*ef*)*ingere, facere, efficere, conformare, informare*; hence, = to animate, *animare*; **2**, = to acquaint anyone with a fact, *alci alqd auntiare* (= to announce in writing, or by a

messenger); = to announce through a messenger, *alqd alci per nuntium declarare*; = to communicate a fact (as a certainty), *certiorem facere alqm alcijs rei* or *de alqd re*; *alqm alqd* or *de alqd re docere*; *alqd ad alqm deferre, praeferre*; — by a hint, *alci alqd significare*; **3**, — against, *accusare nomen alcijs de alqd re*, or *alci alcijs rei deferre*. **informal**, adj. *inusitatus, irritus, insolitus*; of an election, by *vitium* (e.g. *consul vitio creatus*). Adv. *vitio, haud more*. **informality**, n. **1**, *vitium* (in an election, etc.); **2**, = without formality, *amicus*. **informant**, n. *auctor alcijs rei*. **information**, n. **1**, = intelligence, *nuntius*; written —, *litterae*; = the authority (for the truth of anything), *auctoritas*; = a doubtful —, *rumour, fama*; = indication of anything, *significatio alcijs rei*; to receive —, *nuntium accipere, certiorem fieri*, about anything, *alcijs rei* or *de alqd re*; to learn, hear —, *alqd accipere, audire, compertire*; **2**, = knowledge, *scientia, doctrina*; see **KNOWLEDGE**; **3**, = accusation, *delatio, indicium*. **informer**, n. *delator, index, -icis, m.* ad f.

infraction, n. = non-observance, by violation (e.g. of a treaty, *violatum* or *ruptum foedus*). **infrangible**, adj. *quod frangi non potest*.

infrequency, n. *raritas*; see **RARE**, **RARITY**. **infrequent**, adj. *rarus*.

infringe, v.tr. = to break (e.g. contracts), *frangere, violare*. **infringement**, n. *immunitio, diminutio* (= lessening, e.g. *gloriae*); *violatio alcijs rei* (e.g. of the international law, *juris gentium*; of a treaty, *foederis*); — of the law, *peccatum, delictum*. **infringer**, n. *qui alqd non (ob)servat, qui alqd violat, alcijs rei violator*.

infuriate, I. adj. *rabidus*; see **FURIOUS**. **II**. v.tr. *exasperare*; see **ENRAGE**.

infuse, v.tr. **1**, = to pour in (e.g. a liquid), *infundere*; **2**, see **INSTIL**. **infusion**, n. **1**, = the act of pouring in, *infusio*; **2**, = the thing itself in which a thing is steeped, *dilutum, decoctum* (Plin.).

ingathering, n. = collecting fruits, *perceptio frugum* or *fructuum*.

ingenerate, v.tr. *generare, gignere, parere*.

ingenious, adj. = subtle, *subtilis*; = one who shows taste and refinement, *luculentus, solutus, callidus* (= dexterous or clever), *artificiosus* (= highly finished both by nature and art); = of great talent, *ingenio praestans, ingenio summo, elati ingenii*; = acute, ready, *argutus* (e.g. an idea, *sententia*). Adv. *subtiliter, luculenter*, *solute*, *classe, callide, artificiose, argute*; see **CLEVER**, **DEXTEROUS**, **ACUTE**. **ingenuity**, n. = quickness of invention (of persons), (*ingenii*) *acumen* or *acies*; = clearness of mind, *perspicacitas, prudentia*; = subtlety, *subtilitas*; = sagaciousness, *sagacitas*; = clearness in arguing, *acumen* or *subtilitas disserendi*; *ars* (= cleverness), *solertia* (= dexterity), *machinatio* (= contrivance). **ingenuous**, adj. an — mind, *liber* (= without reserve); = open, straightforward, *ingenuus*, an —, candid letter, *epistula liberior*, *apertus* (= open), *simplex* (= simple). Adv. *libere, ingenue, aperte, simpliciter*; to speak —, *libere dicere*. **ingenuousness**, n. = openness of heart, *libertas* (also of speech); — in conversation, *sermo liberior*; with —, *libere, ingenuus*; *ingenuitas* (= the character of a gentleman).

ingestion, n. *indere alqd alci rei* or *in alqd, ingerere in alqd*.

ingle-nook, n. *domus (intimo)*; in the —, *domi*.

inglorious, adj. *inglorius* (e.g. life); = ugly, *turpis* (morally; e.g. deed). Adv. *sine gloria*; = dishonourably, *turpiter*.

ingot, *n.* — of gold, *later, -ēris, m., aureus*; — of silver, *later argenteus*.

ingraft, *v.tr.* = to insert a scion of one tree or plant into another for propagation, *inserere*; *ingrafted, insitus*.

ingrained, *adj.* *insitus*; = produced by habit, *inveteratus*.

ingrate, *I. adj.* = ungrateful; *ingratus* (= both —, and what does not pay). = unmindful of kindness received, *benefici, beneficiorum immemor. II. n. homo ingratus. ingratiate, *v.tr.* = to commend oneself to another's goodwill (of persons), *alcis favorem* or *benevolentiam sibi conciliare* or *colligere, gratiam inire ab alqo, ad* or *apud alqm*; *alcis benevolentiam capiare* (= to seek favour), *alcis gratiam aucupari, alcis favorem quaerere*; to try to — oneself with the people, *aurem popularem capiare, alcis gratiam sequi*; to have ingratiated himself with anybody, *gratosum esse alci* or *apud alqm*; very much, *gratiā florere* or *multum gratiā valere apud alqm*; to have ingratiated oneself very much with everybody, *apud omnes in summā gratiā esse. ingratitude, *n. animus ingratus, beneficiorum immemor.***

ingredient, *n. pars*; = member, limb, component part, *membrum* (e.g. *hujus otiosae dignitatis haec fundamenta sunt, haec membra*); —, *elementa alcis rei*; that of which anything is an —, *res ex quibus conflat et efficitur alqd*; or by *n. pl.* (e.g. the following —, *haec*).

ingress, *n. ingressus, -ūs.*

ingulf, *v.tr. 1.* = to swallow up in a vast deep, (*devorare, haurire*; *3.* = to cast into a gulf, *alqm in alqd detrudere, de(j)icere, (alqd re) obruere* (e.g. *fluctibus*).

inhabit, *v.tr. habitare alqm locum, (in) alqo loco*; = to be resident anywhere, (*incolere alqm locum*; = to occupy, *tenere alqm locum* (e.g. places, countries); densely inhabited, *frequens* (*lectis*; opp. *desertus*). **inhabitable**, *adj. habitabilis. inhabitant*, *n. incolā, m. and f.* (= resident in a town, country); *assor* (in the same sense, in *Nepos*); *habitor* (= one who has his residence in a country, etc.); = tenant, *inquilinus* (opp. *landlord, dominus*); = citizen, *civis* (opp. *peregrinus, a foreigner*); = colonist, *colonus*; *homo, esp. in the pl. homines* (= mankind); — of a town, *oppidi incolā, oppidanus*; — of a village, *incolā vici, vicanius, paganius*; — of an island, *insulanus* (*Cic.*); — of a province, *provincialis*.

inhale, *v.tr. spiritu (spirando) ducere, spiritu haurire*.

inharmonious, *adj. 1.* *discors, absonus, dissonus*; *2.* = on bad terms, *dissentaneus, discrepans*. *Adv. haud consonanter, haud congruenter.*

inherent, *adj. insitus, innatus, proprius*; to be —, *in alqd re inesse. Adv. naturā, in or per se* (e.g. the thing is — evil, *quod in se malum est*).

inherit, *v.tr. and intr. heredem esse* (= to be heir), to anyone, *alci* (not *alcis*), *hereditatem accipere ab alqo, hereditatem consequi*; I have inherited, *hereditas venit ad me, hereditas mihi obvenit*; to have inherited a thing, *alqd hereditate possidere* (= to possess a thing by virtue of a will); = to succeed, come to property, *hereditatem adire, cernere* (the legal declaration of acceptance, *creatio*); to — everything, *heredem ex asse esse*; to — one-half, *heredem esse ex dimidiā parte*; to — one-sixth, *heredem in sextante esse. inheritance*, *n. hereditas* (= right of —, and the — itself); I come to the property by —, *hereditas mihi venit, obtingit, obvenit, hereditas ad me venit* or *per-*

venit. inherited, *adj. patrius, paternus, avitus.*

inhibit, *v.tr. interdicere*; see **FORBID. inhibition**, *n. interdictum*; see **PROHIBITION.**

inhospitable, *adj. † inhospitalis, † inhospitus. inhospitality*, *n. inhospitalitas* or *by inhospitalis*; see **CHURLISH.**

inhuman, *adj. inhumanus* (= unfeeling, e.g. character, *ingenium*; cruelty, *crudelitas*; man, *homo*); = monstrous, *immanis* (of things and persons); = unfeeling, *ferus* (of persons), *comb. ferus et immanis, crudelis, saevus, atrox, durus, ferreus. Adv. inhumane, crudeliter, saeve, atrociter, dure, duriter. inhumanity*, *n. inhumanitas, immanitas, feritas, crudelitas, saevitas, atrocitas.*

inimical, *adj. inimicus*; see **HOSTILE.**

inimitability, *n. by inimitable*, *adj. non imitabilis, inimitabilis* (*Quint.*), or by *quod nulla ars (or nemo) consequi potest imitando. Adv. by adj.*

iniquitous, *adj.* = unfair, *injustus, iniquus. Adv. injuste, inique. iniquity*, *n. injustitia, iniquitas*; see **WICKED.**

initial, *I. adj.* by *initio positus*, or *primus. II. n.* = the first letter of a name,

prima littera. initiate, *v.tr. 1.* in religious sense, *initiare*; *2.* = to begin, *coepisse*; see **BEGIN. initiation**, *n. 1.* by *initiare*; *2.* *initium. initiative*, *adj. 1.* by verb **INITIATE**; *2.* *quod initio factum est, primus.*

inject, *v.tr. (siphonis ope) infundere.*

injudicious, *adj. nullius consilii* (= without judgment); *imprudens* (= without caution), *stultus* (= silly); *inconsultus* (= without considering); = inconsiderate, *inconsideratus* (e.g. desires); = rash, *temerarius* (e.g. expression, *vox*). *Adv. inconsulte, inconsiderate or parum considerate, temere. injudiciousness*, *n. imprudentia, stultitia, or by adj.*

injunction, *n. interdictum.*

injure, *v.tr. laedere, sauciare, vulnerare, comb. laedere et vulnerare, lacerare* (= to tear to pieces), *fig. alci nocere* (e.g. *optimum virum verborum contumeliis, violare* (= to treat with violence); the storm —s the ship, *tempestas afflicta navem. injury*, *n. 1.* as act, *vulneratio, sauciatio*; without — to duty, *salvo officio*; *2.* = harm, *detrimentum, incommodum, damnum* (= loss), *malum* (= evil); *vulnus, -ēris* (= wound), *noctia* (= trespass); to do anyone an —, *injuriā alci facere*; to forgive an —, *injuriā condonare. injurer*, *n. qui injuriā facit. injurious*, *adj. noxiū, injuriosus, damnosus, gravis* (of air), *malus, adversus, † contrarius, iniquus*; — words, *contumeliae* or *verba contumeliosa. Adv. injuriose, damnose, graviter, male, contumeliose.*

injustice, *n. injustitia* (of unjust proceedings); an — done, *injuria factum*; to commit —, *injuriā facere, injuste facere.*

ink, *n. atramentum*; an —horn, —stand, —pot, * *atramentarium. inky*, *adj. atramento foedatus.*

inkling, *n. susurrus*; see **WHISPER, HINT.**

inland, *adj. mediterraneus.*

inlay, *v.tr. inserere, variare, distinguere*; see **ADORN.**

inlet, *n. 1.* *aditus, -ūs*; *2.* of the sea, *aestuarium.*

inly, *adv. penitus.*

inmate, *n.* = lodger, *deversor, inquilinus*; of a country, *incolā, m. and f.*; see **INHABITANT.**

inmost, innermost, *adj. intimus*; the — part, *intima pars*; *intima, -orum*; *viscera, -um,*

pl. (= entrails, bowels, fig. = the noblest parts, e.g. of the heart, the state, etc.); a thing is impressed in my — **heart**, *alqd haeret mihi in visceribus*; also by *intimus* or *penitus* (e.g. he proceeded to the — parts of Macedonia to conceal himself, *se abdidit in intimam Macedoniam*, *penitus se abdidit in Macedoniam*), or, if speaking of forests, by *densissimus* (e.g. to retreat into the — parts of the forests, *se in densissimas silvas abdidit*).

inn, *n.* *deversoriolium*, *hospitium*, *caupona* (= a tavern). **innkeeper**, *n.* *caupo*.

innate, *adj.* *innatus*, *ingeneratus*, *insitus*, *comb. insitus et innatus*; *proprius*; = natural, *naturalis*, *nativus* (opp. *assumptus*, *adventicius*, i.e. artificially acquired); = inherited, *congeneratus*; *avitus* (e.g. an evil, *malum*); the old and — pride of the Claudian family, *vetus atque insula Claudiae familiae superbia*; — ideas, *notiones (in animo insitae)*.

inner, *adj.* = interior, *interior* (opp. *exterior*); = what is going on in the interior of the country, etc., *intestinus* (opp. *externus*, foreign); = what is going on at home, in one's own country, *domesticus* (opp. *foris*, abroad), *comb. intestinus ac domesticus*; the — man, *animus*; the interior affairs, *res domesticae* (= home affairs); = intellectual (e.g. qualities, *bona animi*, *virtutes animi*); = natural feeling, *natura*. *Adv. intus*; within, *interius* (opp. *exteriorius*).

innocence, *n.* *innocentia*; = purity, incorruptness, *integritas*, *comb. integritas atque innocentia*; = simplicity, sincerity, *simplicitas*; to prove one's —, *se purgare alci*; = modesty, *pudicitia*; = chastity, *castitas*, *comb. integritas pudicitiaeque*; — of the heart, *castus animus purisque*. **innocent**, *I. adj. 1.* = without crime, *innocens* (= doing no harm), *† immerens*, *† immeritus*; = free from guilt, guiltless, *insons*, *culpâ vacuus* or *carens*; = pure, free from all sin, not to be seduced, *integer*, *sandus*; to be — of a thing, *insontem esse alci rei* (e.g. of a public decree, *consilii publici*); *2.* = chaste, *integer* (= who leads a moral life); = discreet, *pudicus*; = chaste, who does nothing unchaste, *castus et integer*. *Adv. integre*, *pudice*, *caste*, *comb. pure et caste*, *caste inlequire*; = without bad intention, *imprudenter*, *per inscitiam*.

II. n. = idiot, (*homo*) *stultissimus*. **innocuous**, *adj.* = harmless, *innocuus* (= not able to do harm), to anyone, *alci*; = doing no harm, *innocius*, to anyone, *alci*; = innocent, *innocens* (all three of persons and things); to be —, *non* or *nihil nocere*.

innovate, *v.tr.* *novare*, *mutare* (= to change); see **INNOVATION** hereafter. **Innovation**, *n. 1.* = renewing, *renovatio*; *2.* = the thing itself, *res nova*; to be fond of making —s (in the state), *verum novarum cupidum esse*, *rerum commutandarum* or *eventandarum cupidum esse*; fondness of making —s in the state of government, *rerum novarum studium*. **Innovator**, *n.* = fond of innovations, *novitatis cupidus* (in gen.).

innumerable, *adj.* *innumerabilis*, *† infinitus*; = endless, *infinitus*, *comb. infinitus prope et innumerabilis*; an indefinite number, *secenti*.

inobservance, *n.* *negligentia* (neglig-); see **INADVERTENCY**, **DISOBEDIENCE**. **Inobservant**, *adj.* *neglens* (neglig-).

inoculate, *v.tr. 1.* in gardening, *inoculare* (Col.); *2.* med. t.t. * *variolas inserere* has been suggested.

inodorous, *adj.* *odore carens*.

inoffensive, *adj.* *quod nihil habet offensivis*; = simple, *simplex*. *Adv. simpliciter*. **Inoffen-**

siveness, *n.* by *adj.* **INOFFENSIVE**; see **INNOCENT**.

Inopportune, *adj.* *inopportunus*; see **INCONVENIENT**. *Adv. laud opportune*.

inordinate, *adj.* *immoderatus*, *immodicus*, *nimis*, *incredibilis*, *singularis*, *mirificus*, *mirus*. *Adv. propter modum*, *immoderate*, *immodice*; *nimis*, *nimum*, *incredibiliter*, *singulariter*, *mirifice*, *miris*.

Inorganic, *adj.* e.g. — bodies, *corpora nulla cohaerendi naturâ* (Cic.).

inquest, *n.* *quaestio*; to hold an —, *de alqd re* (e.g. *de morte*) *quaerere*.

inquietude, *n.* *sollicitudo*; see **DISQUIET**.

Inquire, *v.intr.* = to ask a question, *alqd* or *de alqd re quaerere* (= to ask in general); to — strictly after, *alqd requirere*, *exquirere*, *perquirere*; *de alqd re sciiscitare*; *percontari* (*percunct-*) *alqd* or with *utrum* or *ne*; = to make oneself acquainted with a thing, *cognoscere* *de alqd re*; to — of persons after a thing, *alqd ab* or *ex alqo quaerere*, *requirere*, *exquirere*, *alqm de alqd re interrogare*; — about anything in writing, *sciiscitari per litteras* *de alqd re*; — into, *de alqd re cognoscere* or *quaerere*, *de alqd re* or in *alqd inquirere*, *alqd investigare*, *indagare*. **Inquiry**, *n. 1.* = act of inquiring, *indagatio*; *investigatio* (= tracing); = examination, *cognitio*; *percontatio* (*percunct-*) (= questioning); — of the truth, *investigatio veri*, *veri inquisitio atque investigatio*; = the critical examination of the truth, *cognitio*; to be entirely bent upon the — of a thing, *totum se in alqd re exquirendâ collocare*; = a diligent research, *diligentia*; to find by —, *inquirendo reperire*; *2.* legal t.t., = examination, *cognitio* (= inspection with the view of becoming acquainted with a thing, e.g. of the town, *urbis*; then = — by a magistrate or jury); *quaestio* (in gen., and in a court); *inquisitio* (lit. = examination of anything, e.g. of the truth, *veri*; in the law = — about a person's life and any crime committed by him); — for a capital offence, *cognitio rei capitalis*; to demand a judicial —, *inquisitionem in alqm postulare* (= to inquire into the conduct of, in order to accuse); to institute an —, *questionem habere* or *instituire*, *cognitionem constituere*, about, into anything, *alqd* or *de alqd re quaerere*, *questionem de alqd re habere*; to come to an — (e.g. it will come to a trial), *venire in questionem* or in *cognitionem*, *cognosci*. **Inquisition**, *n. 1.* see **INQUIRY**; *2.* in some Catholic countries = a tribunal for trying heretics, *quaestiones*; a trial of this kind, *inquisitio de fide habita*. **Inquisitive**, *adj.* *audienti cupidus* or *avidus*, or *studiosus*, *curiosus*. *Adv. curiose*. **Inquisitiveness**, *n.* *cupiditas*, *studium*, or *aviditas audienti* or *cognoscendi*. **Inquisitor**, *n.* = one who inquires by virtue of his office, *quaestor*; to be the —, to be the person charged with an inquiry, an examination, trial, *cognoscere*, into, of a thing, *alqd*.

Inroad, *n.* *irruptio*, *incursio*, *incursus*, *-us* (the latter also of rivers); to make an —, *irruptionem* or *incursionem facere in alqd*; = a sally, attack, excursion, *excursio*, *excursus*, *-us*; = a single expedition, movement in a campaign, *expeditio*; — into the enemy's land, *incursio in fines hostium facta*.

insalubrious, *adj.* *insaluber*; = oppressive, hence unfavourable to health, *gravis* (e.g. temperature, *aelum*), *comb. gravis et pestilens*; — air or climate, *pestilentia* or *gravitas caeli*; *intemperies caeli*. — **insalubrity**, *n.* — of a place, *pestilens loci natura*; — of the air, *pestilentia* or *gravitas* or *intemperies caeli*; see **UNHEALTHY**.

insane, *adj.* *ineanus* (lit. and fig.), *mentis captus*, (of one who is out of his mind, silly,

foolish, and of anything that is so) *amens, demens* (lit. and fig., e.g. a scheme, *consilium, ratio*); = mad, raving, *furius, exors, vecors* (also = foolish), *seors* (rare), (of persons and things, e.g. a desire, *cupiditas*); = absurd, childish, *stultus, ineptus* (of persons and things). Adv. *dementer, insane, furiose, stulte, inepte*. **Insanity**, n. *insania* (of lunatics, or in gen. of extreme passion), *furor* (= fury, of anyone that flies into a passion), *amentia, dementia, vecordia* (= madness or silliness), *seordia* (rare), *stultitia* (= silliness).

Insatiable, adj. *insatiabilis, inexplebilis* (lit. and fig.), *insaturabilis* (lit., e.g. belly, abdomen); an — desire for reading, *legendi aviditas*. Adv. by adj.

Inscribe, v.tr. = to mark with letters, *inscribere, adscribere, consignare*. **Inscription**, n. on monuments, coins, statues, *inscriptio, index, lexis, m.* and *f.* (both in gen., e.g. of a book, picture, statue); *titulus* (= inscriptio and index; then = epitaph, *titulus (sepulchri)*); also = a note, card, as a sign that a certain thing is to be sold or let); *epigramma, -atis, n.*, an — at the foot of a statue, a gift, a tombstone, etc.; *carmen* (in verses, e.g., over the entrance of a temple); to place an — upon anything, *titulum adscribere alicui rei, aliquid inscribere*.

Inscrutability, n. *obscuritas*, or by **inscrutable**, adj. *inexplicabilis, obscurus*.

Insect, n. *insectum* (Plin.); *bestiola* (= a small animal, e.g. the wire-worm).

Insecure, adj. non with *tutus, munitus* or *firmus, infestus* (of roads, etc., = beset by robbers), *instabilis, incertus, lubricus* (of footing). Adv. non with *tuto, firme, firmiter*. **Insecurity**, n. by adj. (e.g. the — of the roads, *ititerna infesta*).

Insensate, adj., see **INSANE, INSENSIBLE**.

Insensible, adj. 1, *sensilis expertus*; to be —, *sensu carere*; 2, fig., *durus, lentus*. Adv. *sensim, pedetemptim (pedetent-)*; see **FEELING**. **Insensibility**, n. 1, *torpor*; 2, *animus durus, lentitudo*; see also **CRUELTY**.

Inseparability, n. by **inseparable**, adj. = indissoluble, *indissolubilis*; = indivisible, *indivisus*; an — friend, *amicus fidissimus*. Adv. by adj. **INSEPARABLE**.

Insert, v.tr. *inserere alicui rei, or in aliquid, includere alicui rei, or in aliquid, inter(s)ficere, interponere* (= to put in between, e.g. intercalary months, *intercalatos menses*; then in general as a parenthesis, either in speaking or in writing); *supplere* (= to supply, add, what was still wanting); *addere aliquid alicui rei, or in* with accus. (in general, = to add anything, e.g. I have inserted something in my speech, *in orationem addidi quaedam*); *adscribere aliquid in aliquid, or in aliquid re* (e.g. *diem in litteris*, the date in a letter); = to fasten in, *insigere alicui rei or in aliquid*; = to fix in the ground, plant, *desigere in aliquid or in aliquid re*. **Insertion**, n. 1, by verb **INSERT**; 2, in rhet., the — of a clause = parenthesis, *interpositio*.

Inside, I. n. *pars interior*. II. adv. *intus*. III. prep. in with abl., *intra* with accus.; see **WITHIN**.

Insidious, adj. *insidiosus, fallax, dolosus, fraudulentus*. Adv. *insidiosus, fallaciter, dolose, fraudulentus*. **Insidiousness**, n. *fallacia, dolus, fraus*; see **DECEITFUL**.

Insight, n. = discernment, *intellegentia (intellig-)*; = perfect knowledge, understanding, seeing through, *perspicentia*; of the truth, *veri*; a deeper — into, knowledge of things (in the highest sense), *sapientia*; = judgment, the opinion based upon judgment, *iudicium, consilium*; = a clear knowledge and —, *cognitio*,

of and into, *alcis rei*; no —, want of judgment, *imprudencia*; a man of deep —, *vir prudentissimus, vir multi or magni consilii plenus*; men of — and talent, *virii docti et eruditi*; see **KNOWLEDGE**.

Insignia, n. *fascies, -tum, m.*, *insignia, -ium*.

Insignificant, adj. 1, = small, *parvus, exiguus, minutus*; 2, = unimportant, *levis, nullius momenti*. **Insignificance**, n. 1, *exiguitas*; 2, *mediocritas* (rare), *nullius or parvi momenti*.

Insincere, adj. *falsus, simulatus, fucosus, fucatus, fallax, fraudulentus, dolosus, infidus or infidelis* (rare). Adv. *fulso, fallaciter, simulate, fraudulentus, dolose*. **Insincerity**, n. *fucus, fallacia* (e.g. *sine fuco et fallacis*), *fraus, -dis, f.*, *dolus, simulatio, infidelitas*.

Insinuate, v.tr. and intr. 1, = to push, work oneself into favour, *se insinuare, arripere, irrepere, obrepere*, *insurrepere in aliquid* (e.g. *amicitium*); *gratiam sibi parere apud aliquid* (= to ingratiate oneself); 2, = to suggest by remote allusion, *aliquid aliquid significare* (= to give to understand); see **HINT**. **Insinuation**, n. 1, *blanditine*; 2, *significatio*. **Insinuating**, adj. *blandus* (= bland). Adv. *blande*.

Insipid, adj. 1, *nihil sapiens, insulsus, t elutus*; 2, fig., *insulsus, absurdus, ineptus, frigidus, jejunus, inanis, exilis*; (= tasteless, lit. *insipidus* is quite late); = not seasoned, *non conditus*; see **ABSURD**. Adv. *insulse, absurde, inepte, frigide, jejune, inaniter, exiliter*. **Insipidity**, n. by **INSIPID**, e.g. the — of the food, *cibi voluptate carentes*; if fig. see **ABSURDITY**.

Insist, v.intr. *aliquid suadere, hortari*; = to ask for, *aliquid exigere, postulare, (ex)poscere, (ex)flagitare*; = to state strongly, *declarare, asseverare, dicere, ab aliquid contendere ut or de aliquid re sciendū*.

Insinare, v.tr. *irretire* (lit. and fig.); see **ENSNARE**.

Insobriety, n. *intemperantia*; see **DRUNKENNESS**.

Insolence; n. *insolentia*; = pride, *superbia, contumacia, audacia, imprudentia, arrogantia*. **Insolent**, adj. *insolens, contumax, audax, impudens, arrogans*. Adv. *insolenter, contumaciter, audaciter, impudenter, arroganter, superbe*.

Insoluble, adj. 1, *quod liquefieri non potest*; 2, fig. *inexplicabilis, difficilis et inexplicabilis*.

Insolvent, adj. *qui non est solvendo or ad solvendum*. **Insolvency**, n. *non solvendo esse, or foro cedere*; see **BANKRUPT**.

Insomuch, adv. *sic, ita, hoc or eo modo, adeo*; under this condition, *hac or ea conditione, hac lege*; so far, *eo usque*; see **SO**.

Inspect, v.tr. *visere, invisere* (= to view, lit.); *ad(s)picere* (= to look on); *inspicere, intraspicere, perspicere* (= to look through, examine); = to examine, *intruere, contemplari, oculis* (col.) *illustrare*; to —, superintend anything, *aliquid curare, regere, moderari*; see **EXAMINE**. **Inspection**, n. 1, = a looking on, by verbs; 2, = watch, guardianship, superintendence, *cum* (= care over anything, e.g. the treasury, *aerarii*); *custodia*, comb. *cura custodiaque*; = protection, protecting care, *tutela*; = superintendence, — of a chairman, an officer, *praesidium*; = watch over the public morals, *praefectura morum*; to have the —, superintendence over anything, *aliquid rei praeesse, praesectum esse, aliquid rei praesidere* (as chairman, e.g. over public games, the affairs of the town); to have anyone under one's —, *aliquid custodire*. **Inspector**, n. *custos, -odis* (m. and f.), *curator* (= keeper, librarian); = one who is set over a thing, *praeses, -idis, m.* and *f.*, *praefectus*, one who superintends the public morals,

praefectus moribus, censor; — of the public highways, **curator viarum**; = superintendent of a certain district of a town (as regards its cleanliness, etc.), **magister vici, vicomagister** (Suet.); — of the public buildings and chief constable, **aedilis** (in Rome). **inspectorship**, *n.* **custodis munus, -eris, cura, praefectura**.

inspiration, *n.* **1.** = the inhaling of air, **spiritus, -tis**; **2.** = by the Holy Spirit, **instinctus (-us) divinus, instinctus divinus afflatusque, inspiratio** (Eccl.); by divine —, through God's command, **divinitus**; **3.** = counsel, **monitus, -us, consilium** (= advice, what has been suggested; at anyone's —, see **SUGGESTION**). **inspire**, *v.tr.* = to infuse ideas, **suggere, sub(j)icere alci alqd** (= to suggest), as theol. t.t., to — by the Holy Spirit, **inspirare**; = to warn, advise, **monere alqm alqd** (or **monere alqm ut, etc.**; to — with, instil, **in(j)icere**; to excite, — with, instil into anyone courage, vigour, **excitare, incitare, incendere, inflammare**; = to delight, **laetitia** or **gaudio perfundere**. **inspired**, *adj.* **divino spiritu inflatus** or **lactus, mente incitatus** (in gen.); = fanatic, of enthusiasm approaching to madness, **fanaticus, furens, furibundus**. **inspirer**, *n.* see **INSPIRE**. **inspirit**, *v.tr.* **animum alci addere**; see **ENCOURAGE**.

instability, *n.* **inconstantia**; see **INCONSTANCY**. **instable**, *adj.* **inconstans**; see **INCONSTANT**.

install, *v.tr.* **inaugurare** (under the celebration of auguries). **installation**, *n.* by **inaugurare**. **instalment**, *n.* **prima (secunda, etc.) pensio, pars, portio**; to pay by —, **in antecessum dare**; to receive, to be paid by —, **in antecessum accipere** (Sen.).

instance, *I. n.* **1.** = request, **preces, -um**, more usually by **abl. abs.** (e.g. at the — of these men, **his petentibus, or his auctoribus**); **2.** = example, **exemplum, specimen**; for —, **verbi or exempli caus(s)a** or **gratia**. **II. v.tr.** **referre, dicere**; see **MENTION**. **instant**, *I. adj.* **1.** = urgent, vehement, intentus, acer, **magni momenti, gravis** (= serious); **2.** = immediate, **praesens**. **II. n.** **punctum temporis** (= the smallest point in duration); = a moment, as part of an hour, **momentum** or **vestigium temporis, momentum horae**; in an —, **momento temporis**; to the —, **ad tempus**; not an —, **ne minimum partem temporis**; in every —, **omni puncto temporis, nullo temporis puncto intermisso**; the, this very —, by **ipse** (e.g. the very — of his departure, **sud ipsa projectione**; at the very —, **ipso tempore**); to an —, **ad tempus**; for the —, **ad tempus, temporis caus(s)a**; for the present —, **in praesens, in praesentia** (opp. **in posterum**); = a favourable opportunity, **tempus opportunum, temporis opportunitas** or **occasio**; not to allow the — to pass, **tempori or temporis occasioni non deesse**; during the last —, **in ipsa morte**. **Adv.** = immediately, **statim, confestim, protinus, e vestigio, extemplo, continuo**; = urgently, **intente, acriter, vehementer, impense, etiam atque etiam, magnopere**. **instaneous**, *adj.* **brevissimus** (= of very short duration); = transient, **fugax** (= swift); sudden, **subitus** (e.g. **consilia**); = present, momentary, **praesens** (e.g. possibility, **facultas**). **Adv.** **puncto or momento temporis, e vestigio**; = by-and-by, immediately, **extemplo**.

instate, *v.tr.* = to establish in a rank or condition, by **constituere**; to — in an office (in general), **munus alci mandare or assignare or deferre, muneri alqm praeficere or praeponere**; to — in any particular office, **apponere** (e.g. in the office of guardian, **alqm custodem alcjs**); see **INSTALL**.

instead, *prep.* **loco or in locum alcjs or alcjs rei**; = in the place of, **vice** (Plin.), **in vicem or vicem alcjs or alcjs rei** (**neum, tuam, nostrum, vestram vicem**, in my, etc., stead; — of you all, **vestram omnium vicem**); **pro** with the **abl.** (= for, as good as, in comparison with, in proportion to); I was invited — of him, **in locum ejus invitatus sum**; he had called them **Quirites** — of soldiers, **Quirites eos pro militibus appellaverat**; — of, = rather than, with the **pres. part.**, **tantum abest ut . . . ut, etc.** (= so far from . . . he rather, sooner, etc.); = not only did not . . . but, **non modo non . . . sed etiam**; instead of . . . he rather, **adeo non, adeo nihil . . . ut**; instead of . . . he only, **magis quam** (in Lat. the second clause comes first; e.g. — of frightening him, it only brought him into greater rage, **accenderat eum magis quam conterrerat**); — of taking to flight, **omissa fuga**; sometimes also by **cum** (e.g. — of praising him, he reproved him, **cum laudare deberet, eum vituperavit**).

instep, *n.* **pes superior**.

instigate, *v.tr.* **instigare** (e.g. **canes in alqm**, = to set on, and fig.), **concitare, incitare**. **instigation**, *n.* **impulsus, -us, stimulus, instinctus, -us**; at your —, **le auctore**. **instigator**, *n.* **auctor, concitator, impulsor, suator, machinator, princeps, -ipis**.

instil, *v.tr.* **1.** = to infuse by drops, **in general, in os alcjs in(j)icere or indere or ingerere**; **instillare** (by drops, e.g. milk); **2.** = to fill with, **alqm alqd re implere**; to — admiration, **alqm admiratione imbuiere, admirationem alci in(j)icere**.

instinct, *I. n.* **animal —, natura**; from one's own —, **natura duce**; = natural desire, **appetitus** (= the act of striving, e.g. after knowledge, cognitionis); **appetitus, -us** (= natural feeling, especially animal); (1oth **appetitus** and **appetitus** are used by Cic. for the Greek **ὄρεσις** = desire in general); a sudden impulse, **impetus, -us**; = inward desire, inclination, taste, **studium**; sensual —, **studia prava or turpia or humilia**. **II. adj.** — with anything, **alqd re imbutus**. **instinctive**, *adj.* **naturalis, duce natura sua** (e.g. to do anything, **facere alqd**). **Adv.** **naturā (duce), naturaliter**.

institute, *I. v.tr.* = to found (e.g. a court), **condere** (lit. to put together, hence to accomplish the building or the establishing of anything, e.g. an empire, **imperium**); to — a thing, **instituere**; to — a monarchy, **regnum statuere, regem creare** (= to create a king); = to erect, place, **constituere** (e.g. a monument, **monumentum**); to — friendship, **conciliare amicitiam**; a union, wedding, **nuptias**; peace, **pacem**; to — again, re-establish, **reconciliare** (e.g. **peace, pacem**); to effect, **facere** (e.g. a treaty, alliance, **foedus, -eris, n. ; peace, pacem**). **II. n.** see **INSTITUTION**. **institution**, *n.* **1.** = foundation, **initium** (= beginning), or verb (e.g. after the — of the state, **post quam civitas instituta est**, or post civitatem institutam, or by **abl. abs.**, **civitate institutā**); **2.** = custom, **institutum, lex, mos, moris, m.**; **3.** = society, **societas, collegium, sodalitas**; **4.** = school, **ludus** (**lit(t)erarium**), **schola**; see **SCHOOL**.

instruct, *v.tr.* **1.** **erudire** (= to draw out of a state of comparative rudeness and ignorance), in anything, **in alqd re**; = to teach, **alqm alqd docere**; comb. **erudire atque docere, docere atque erudire**; = to prepare anyone for a certain avocation, **instruere ad alqd**; or by **instruere** (lit. to provide anyone with what is necessary, **doctrinis, artibus**, = to instruct in); to lecture, **praecipere or tradere alqd or de alqd re, tradere praecepta alcjs rei**; to — anyone in elocution, **alqm ad dicendum instituere**; see **ORDER**; to be instructed by anyone, **discere ab alqo**; to be instructed in,

anything by anyone, *discere alqd* (or with inf.); **2**, = order, *alqd alci praescribere* (e.g. *quae sint agenda*), *alci committere* or *mandare ut*; see **ORDER, CHARGE**. **instructed**, adj. *eruditus* (= brought out of a state of ignorance, educated); one who has received a learned, a literary education, *doctus, doctrinā instructus*. **instruction**, n. **1**, = the act of teaching, *institutio* (= — in gen., information), in anything, *alci rei*; = the bringing up of anyone from a state of ignorance, *eruditio*; = education in a school, or from a master, *disciplina*; — given by a teacher, *doctrina*; *praeceptum* (= lesson); **2**, = direction, *praeceptio* (= the act of prescribing), *praeceptum* (= precept), *praescriptum, mandatum* (= charge given to anyone, e.g. an ambassador); *litis* — *s, alci mandare ut*; see **INSTRUCT**. **2**. **instructive**, adj. *utilis*. Adv. *utiliter*. **instructor**, n. *magister, doctor, praeceptor, dux* (= leader).

instrument, n. **1**, = tool, *utensilia, -ium*, n. (= utensils in a household, and in general); = furniture, *supellex*; = vessels, culinary — *s*, a soldier's cooking apparatus, *vasa, -orum*; = tools for carrying on trade, *instrumentum* (collectively or in pl., e.g. agricultural, rusticum); = some large, artificial —, machine, *machina*; an iron —, *feramentum*; musical — with strings, *fides, -ium*; = horn, *cornu*; = trumpet, *tuba*; = pipe, *tibia*; to sing to an —, *ad chordarum sonum cantare*; **2**, = means, *minister* (fig.); to use anyone as an — for anything, *alci operā alqd efficere*; **3**, in law and in gen. (= a deed), *lit(t)erae, tabulae* (= anything in writing); to draw up an — in writing, *lit(t)eris alqd consignare*. **instrumental**, adj. **1**, = contributing aid, *utilis* (= useful); convenient, *commodus, accommodatus, aptus*; you were — in hindering, *per te stetit quominus*, etc., or *te auctore*; to be —, *ad alqd valere, alci operā effici*, *alci prodesse*; **2**, = pertaining to music, — music, *cantus tibiarum nervorumque* or *nervorum et tibiarum*; — and vocal music, *chordarum sonitus et vocis cantus, vocum nervorumque cantus, -us*. **instrumentality**, n. *opera, ministerium*, or by per or *alci operā* or *abl. abs.* (e.g. *per te* or *tuā operā* or *te auctore*).

insubordination, n. *disciplina nulla* (= no order, discipline); = licentiousness, *licentia, nimia licentia*, comb. *intemperantia et nimia licentia*. **insubordinate**, adj. *nullā disciplinā coercitus, intemperans, seditiosus, turbulentus, male* or *parum obediens* (obed-) or *obtemperans*. Adv. *seditiose, turbulenter*.

insufferable, adj. *intolerabilis*; see **INTOLERABLE**.

insufficient, adj. *haud sufficiens, haud satis* (*magnus*, etc.), *impar* (= unequal); see **INADEQUATE**. Adv. *haud satis, parum*. **insufficiency**, n. *inopia, imbecillitas* (= weakness), *angustiae, egestas, paupertas* (= poverty).

insular, adj. by *insula* (e.g. through our — position, *eo ipso quod insulam incolimus*).

insult, **I**. n. *injuriam, injuria alci illata, et alio illata, contumelia, probrum, maledictum*; = disgrace, *dedecus, -oris*, n., *ignominia, indignitas*. **II**. v.tr. *alci maledicere* (= abuse), *contumeliam alci imponere*; without any —, *sine ullā contumeliā*; to be insulted, *injuriā accipere* or *pati*; easily insulted, *animus mollis ad decipiendam offensionem*; to feel yourself insulted, *injuriā sibi factam putare*; insulted by something, *alqd in* or *ad contumeliam accipere* (= to take as an —). **insulting**, adj. *contumeliosus, probrus, maledicus, maledicens*; — words, *voce contumeliosae, verborum contumeliae*. Adv. *contumeliose, maledice, per ludibrium*.

insuperable, adj. *inexsuperabilis* (lit., = what cannot be surmounted, of mountains), *quod superari non potest* (lit. and fig.); invincible, *invictus* (of persons).

insupportable, adj. see **INTOLERABLE**.

insurance, n. *fides de damno resciscendo interposita*. **insure**, v.tr. and i.p.tr. *damnum praestare, de alqā re cavere*.

insurgent, adj. and n. *seditiosus, turbulentus*. **insurrection**, n. *rebellio, seditio, motus, -us, tumultus, -us*. **insurrectionary**, adj. *seditiosus*; see **INSURGENT**.

insusceptibility, n. by **insusceptible**, adj. see **INSENSIBLE**.

intact, adj. *intactus*; **integer** (= untouched), *salvus, incolumis* (= unharmed).

intangible, n. *quod sentire* or *sensibus percipere non possumus*.

integral, adj. *pars ad totum necessaria*. **integrity**, n. **1**, = entireness (e.g. — of the empire), adj. *regnum integrum*; **2**, = incorruptness, *integritas, probitas, abstinencia, innocentia, sanctitas, castitas* (= purity).

integument, n. (= that which naturally covers a thing, but chiefly a term in anatomy), *cutis* (= skin or —), *teg(um)en(tum, opertimentum* (= a covering, protection), *velamentum, velum* (= a covering, cloak), *involverum* (= a wrapper).

intellect, n. *mens, -ntis, f., ingenium, ingenii via, animus, cogitatio, intelligentia, quae pars animi rationis atque intelligentiae participes est*; acuteness of —, *ingenii acumen* or *acies, subtilitas, sagacitas*. **intellectual**, adj. by genit. of *mens*, etc. **intelligence**, n. **1**, *perspicacitas, sol(l)ertia*, see **INTELLECT**; **2**, = news, *nuntius*, see **News**. **intelligencer**, n. = one who sends or conveys intelligence, *nuntius, legatus* (= an ambassador); = one who gives notice of transactions in writing, a newspaper-writer, journalist, *diurnorum scriptor*. **intelligent**, adj. *mente praeditus* (= gifted with understanding); one who has understanding, and uses it, *mentis compos, sanus*; = wise, *intelligens, sapiens, prudens, sciens, comb. prudens et sciens*, (*per)acutus, astutus, sol(l)ers*, a very — man, *homo ingenio prudentiāque acutissimus*, to be —, *sapere*. Adv. *intelligenter, sapienter, prudenter, scienter, acute, astute, sol(l)enter*. **intelligible**, adj. *quod facile intellegi potest*, = well explained, *explicatus*; = clear, *perspicuus*; = plain, not confused, *planus*; = manifest, *apertus* (lit., open to everybody, also of the speaker); = distinct, *distinctus* (= well arranged, e.g. of the language, also of the person who speaks it, e.g. *utroque distinctior Cicero, Tac.*). Adv. *perspicue, plane, aperte, distincte, explicite*.

intemperance, n. *intemperantia, immoderatio, impotentia*; in drink, *ebrietas*. **intemperate**, adj. *intemperans, impotens, immodicus, immoderatus*; — in drink, *ebriosus, temulentus*; = angry, *iracundus*. Adv. *intemperanter, immodice, immoderate, iracunde*.

intend, v.tr. and i.p.tr. = to purpose, *propositum habere* or by *propositum est mihi alqd* (or with infin.); = to think of, *cogitare alqd* (or with infin.); = to look forward to a thing, to direct one's attention to, (*animo*) *intendere* (with the accus. of a pron., or with *ut* or with infin.), *animum intendere ad* or *in alqd*; = to design, *in* be trying to, *id agere ut*, etc., *alqd agitare*; he could not do what he intended, *quod intendere non efficere poterat*, = to prepare anything, *parare*; = to attempt something difficult, *alqd moliri*; = to devise, *alqd comminisci* (something bad, e.g. *a fraud, fraudem*); = to be about to, *velle, cogitare*.

in animo habere, destinare (all with infin.; also very often by using the fut., e.g. *nunc scripturus sum*, = I am just about to write). **intense**, adj. *magnus, acer, ardens, summus, intensus*; to take — pains with, *incumbere ad* or *in alqd* or *alci rei*, or by *animum intendere ad alqd*. Adv. *valde, magnopere, acriter, summe*. **intensity**, v.tr. *majorem, etc., reddere, amplificare, exaggerare, augere*; see INCREASE. **intensity**, n. *vis, vis, f., gravitas*; — of cold, *rigor*. **intensive**, adj. = serving to give emphasis (e.g. an — particle), *intensivus* (e.g. *intensiva adverbica, gram.*). **intent**, I. adj. (lit., = having the mind strained, bent on a subject, eager, e.g. on business), *studiosus alci rei, intentus, attentus ad alqd* or (in) *alqd re*; *erectus*; to be — upon, *animum ad alqd, in alqd* or *alci rei intendere, incumbere in* or *ad alqd* or *alci rei, studere alci rei*. Adv. by adj. **II. n.** see INTENTION; to all —s and purposes, *omnino*. **intention**, n. = design, *consilium, propositum, mens, animus* (e.g. *in animo habere, esse in animo alci*), *institutum, sententia, studium, voluntas*. **intentional**, adj. by *ad*. *quod consulto* or *de industria*, or *dediti operâ fit*.

inter, v.tr. *sepelire* (= to bury in general; also *sepelire dolorem*), *humare* (= to cover with earth). **interment**, n. *sepultura, humatio*; place of —, *sepulchrum*; see BURY.

interact, n. = interlude in a play, *embolium* (ἐμβόλιον, fig., *embolia amoris*, Cic.).

intercalary, adj. *intercalaris* or *intercalarius*. **intercalate**, v.tr. *intercalare*.

intercede, v.intr. = to plead, (*de*)*precari pro alqd* (= to — for anyone); see ENTREAT, BEG. **intercession**, n. *deprecatio* (= praying earnestly to turn off some evil); at anyone's request, *alqd deprecator* (e.g. to obtain pardon, *veniam impetrare*); to make — for anyone, *rogare pro alqd* (so as to obtain something); on account of anything, *alci adesse ad alqd deprecandum*; with anyone, *deprecari alqm pro alqd, deprecatorem alci adesse apud alqm*; *alci supplicare pro alqd*. **intercessor**, n. one who entreats, *deprecator*. **intercessory**, adj. by verbs, see INTERCEDE.

intercept, v.tr. **1.** = to seize on by the way (e.g. a letter, a prince), *intercipere, excipere*; **2.** = to cut off, *intercludere, circumvenire, officere* (e.g. — the light, *luminibus officere*); see INTERRUPT, HINDER.

interchange, I. v.tr. **1.** = to reciprocate (e.g. places), by (*com*)*mutare, (per)**mutare inter se*; see ALTERNATE, EXCHANGE. **II. n.** (*com*)*mutatio, permutatio, vicissitudo*. **interchangeable**, adj. *quae inter se (com)mutari possunt*. Adv. *invicem*.

intercolumniation, n. *intercolumnium*.

intercommunicate, v.intr. **1.** *alqd communicare inter se* or *conferre inter se*; see COMMUNICATE; **2.** of rooms, etc., *communeus, -us, continere*.

intercourse, n. *conversatio* (social), *usus, -us* (frequent); *commercium* (commercial and in gen.); habitual —, *consuetudo*; —, inasmuch as parties live, reside together, *convictus, -us*; family —, *usus domesticus et consuetudo*; familiar —, *usus familiaris, familiaritas*; I have — with anyone, *est mihi consuetudo cum alqd*; to have familiar — with anyone, *alqd familiariter* or *intime uti, conjunctissime vivere cum alqd, usu cum alqd conjunctissimum esse*; to avoid all — with men, *congressus hominum fugere, fugere colloquia et coetus hominum*.

interdict, I. v.tr. **1.** = to forbid, *interdicere alci alqd re*, or with *ne*; see FORBID; **2.** see EXCOMMUNICATE. **II. n.** *interdictum*.

interest, I. v.tr. **1.** = to excite an interest (e.g. a book), *jucundum esse* (lit. = to be pleasing); = to delight, *delectare*; = to fascinate, *capere* (= to prepossess); to — anyone, *alci placere*; = to attract delight, *alqm delectare* or *delectatione allicere*; = to enlist anyone's attention, *tenere* (e.g. *audientium animos*); if it —s you to know this likewise, *si etiam hoc quaeris*; **2.** = to have a share, to be concerned in; anything —s me, *alqd meâ interest, alqd ad me pertinet*; **3.** = to give a share in; **1** — anyone in anything, *alci alqd commendo* (e.g. *alci gloriam alcijs*); I feel an — in anything, *alqd mihi curae* or *cordi* (but *curae cordique*) *est*; **1** — myself for anyone, *alci studeo, consulo, alcijs sum studiosus*; to take — in, *participem esse alcijs rei*; = to be an accomplice in a bad action, *affinem esse rei* (lit. = to be related to anyone). **II. n. 1.** = causing interest, in gen. *studium*; the divided — of the hearers, *deductum in partes audientium studium*. = attraction, *voluptas*; = pleasantness, *jucunditas*; = delight, *delectatio, oblectatio*; to give an — to a matter, *voluptatem dare alci rei*; **2.** = advantage; to have an — in, by interest or *refert*; the — anyone has in a thing, *res* or *rationes* or *caus(a) alcijs*; = advantage, *commodum*; *bonum, usus, -us, utilitas*; = emolument, *emolumentum*; the common —, *res* or *caus(a) communis, communis omnium utilitas*; in anyone's —, *ex usu alcijs*; anything is in my —, *alqd est e re meâ*; my — requires it, *rationes meae ita ferunt*; it is conducive to my —, *expedit mihi, meis rationibus conducit*; not all have, feel the same —, *aliis aliud expedit*; to defend anyone's —, *alcijs causam defendere*; to consider, study anyone's —, *alcijs rationibus consulere*; **3.** *usura* or *usurae, faenus* (f.); — added to the capital, *anatocismus*; — of —, *usurae usurarum*; to lend out money on —, *pecuniam faenerari, pecuniam dare faenore* or *faenori, ponere in faenore nummos*; to invest capital at —, *pecuniam apud alqm occupare*; to lend out money at high —, *pecuniam grandi faenore occupare*; money lent without —, *pecunia gratuita*; the act of lending money on —, *faeneratio*; the — mounts up, *usurae multiplicantur*; to return, repay an act of kindness with —, *beneficium cum usuris reddere*; to return kindness with —, *debitum alci cumulate reddere*. **interested**, adj. *attentus, erectus*; — in, *alcijs rei studiosus* (= fond of); I am — in anything, *alqd e re meâ est, mihi expedit, meâ interest* or *refert*. **interesting**, adj. by *quod* *ad se* *at* *trahit* or *illicit* (of a person), or by *alqm tenere* (of a writer), or by *multum habere* or *plenum esse delectationis* (of a book), *jucundus*; see AGREEABLE.

interfere, v.intr. *alci rei* or *in alqd intercedere, admiscere, intervenire, se interponere, or se immiscere*; I shall not — with it, *per me licet*; to — on anyone's behalf (i.e. to guarantee for anyone), *intercedere pro alqd*; to hinder, *alqm interpellare* or *prohibere* or *impedire* (with *quominus* or *quin* or *ne*), *alci officere, obesse, alci obstore quominus* or *quin*; see HINDER. **interference**, n. by verb, or by *intercessio* (of the tribunes).

interim, n. *tempus interjectum, spatium, temporis intervallum, tempus quod interea est*; *ad —, interim*; *ad tempus* (= for a time); *temporis gratiâ* (= for the present time); a decree *ad —, edictum ad tempus propositum*.

interior, I. adj. *interior, internus*. **II. n.** *pars interior*; see INNER, INTERNAL.

interjacent, adj. **1.** by *interjacere, intercedere*; **2.** *interjacens, interjectus*.

interject, v.tr. *interponere*, *interjicere*.
interjection, n. (in grammar) *interjectio*.

interlace, v.tr. *implicare* = to intermix (e.g. remarks), *interire aliquid alci rei* (fig., e.g. poetry in a discourse, *versus orationi*); see ENTWINE.

interlapse, I. v.intr. *interfici*, *interponi*. II. n. by verb; in the — of a year, *anno circum-acto* or *praeterito*, *anno interjecto*, also *anno post*, or *post annum*.

interlard, v.tr. see MIX.

interleave, v.tr. *libri singulis paginis inter(j)icere singulas chartas parvas*.

interline, v.tr. *interscribere* (Plin. Min.).

interlocution, n. see CONVERSATION. **interlocutory**, adj. (= consisting of dialogue, e.g. discourses), in *sermone*; to mention to anyone by way of conversation, *alci in sermone in(j)icere* (with acc. and infin., Cic.); a thing is mentioned as an — remark, *incidit mentio de aliquid re*.

interlude, n. see INTERACT.

intermarriage, n. *connubium*. **intermarry**, v.intr. *inter se matrimonio conjugari*.

intermeddle, v.intr. *se interponere alci rei* or *in aliquid*, *se admiscere* or *immiscere*; not to —, *abesse* or *se abstinere ab aliquid re*; you may do as you like, I shall not —, *quod voles facies, me nihil interpono*. **intermediate**, adj. *medius* (*intermedius*, ante class.).

interment, n. see INTER.

interminable, adj. *infinitus*. Adv. *infinite*.

intermingle, v.tr. *alci aliquid (inter)miscere*; see MINGLE, MIX.

intermission, n. *intermissio* (e.g. of duty, officii); see INTERRUPTION, PAUSE. **intermit**, v.tr. *aliquid intermittere*; see OMIT, CEASE, INTERRUPT. **intermittent**, adj., med. t.t. *febris intermittens* (Cels.). Adv. *tempore* or *intervallo interposito*, or *certis temporibus* (= at fixed times, or *incertis temp.* = at irregular intervals), *aliquando*, *nonnunquam* (*nonnunq.* = sometimes).

intermix, I. v.tr. see INTERMINGLE. II. v.intr. (*com*)*misceri*, *permisceri*, *intermisceri*. **intermixture**, n. *mixtio*, *permixtio* (the act); see COMPOUND, MIXTURE.

internal, see INNER. Adv. *intus*, *penitus*.

international, adj. — law, *jus (juris, n.) gentium*.

internecine, adj. *internecivus*; see FATAL.

internuncio, n. = messenger between two parties, *internuntius*.

interpellation, n. *interpellatio* (Cic.).

interpolate, v.tr. = to insert, *aliquid alci rei addere*, *inserere*; = to falsify, *corruptere*. **interpolation**, n. use verb.

interpose, I. v.tr. = to place between (e.g. to — a body between the earth and the sun), *interponere*, *interjicere*. II. v.intr. = to mediate, *se interponere in rem*; see INTERFERE. **interposition**, n. 1. = a placing between (e.g. the — of the Baltic sea between, etc.), *interpositus*, *interpositus* (both *-is*, only common in abl. however), *interventus*, *-us*; better use abl. abs. (e.g. *maris interjecto* = by the — of the sea; 2, (in general = mediation, anything interposed), *vis*, *impulsus*, *-us* (= instigation), or by *auctor* (e.g. by my —, *me auctore*); see INTERFERENCE; by divine —, influence, *divinitus*.

interpret, v.tr. 1, = to — for anyone, *interpretari*; see TRANSLATE; 2, = to unfold

the meaning of anything (e.g. a dream), *aliquid interpretari*, *esse interpretem alci rei* (e.g. the law, a dream); *con(j)icere*, *aliquid conjecturam explanare*, *conjecturam alci rei facere*, *aliquid enarrare* (= to conjecture, explain by conjecture, e.g. a dream, a wonder, etc.); = to take anything that is said, *accipere* (either in a good or bad sense); = to explain, *explanare*; to — in a wrong sense, *misinterpret*, *detorque* (in with accens.), *trahere ad orin* (with accus., — on purpose); to — anything that is not clear, *rem obscuram interpretando explanare*; to get anyone to — anything for, *de aliquid re uti interprete*; to — anything in good part, *aliquid in bonam partem accipere* or *bene interpretari*; to — anything as an offence, *aliquid in malam partem accipere* or *male interpretari*; to — anything from anyone as haughtiness, *aliquid alci tribuere superbiae*, *trahere aliquid in superbiam*; as an insult, as disgracing anyone, *in contumeliam convertere*; to — a thing differently from what anyone said, *aliter aliquid ad dictum erat accipere*. **interpretation**, n. *interpretatio*, *explanatio* (= explanation); an — by conjecture, a conjecture, hypothesis, *conjectio*, *conjectura*; = critical explanations of an author, *enarratio* (Quint.); to be liable to have a bad — put upon, *in malam partem accipi*. **interpretative**, adj. *quod explanat*. **interpreter**, n. an — of a foreign tongue, *interpretes*, *-etis*, m. and f.; to converse through the medium of an —, *per interpretem colloqui*, with anyone, *cum aliquo*.

interregnum, n. *interregnum*. **interrex**, n. *interrex*.

interrogate, v.tr. and intr. *quaerere*, *exquirere*, *requirere* ex or ab aliquo; see ASK, INQUIRE; = to — again and again, *rogitare*; see ASK. **interrogation**, n. *interrogatio* (= the act of interrogating, hence anything in the form of a question), *percontatio* (*percont-*); = the question asked, (*interrogatio*); = investigation, *questio*. **interrogative**, I. adj. use verb (e.g. in an — manner, *percontando* (*percont-*) et *interrogando*). II. n. *particula interrogativa* (gram.). **interrogator**, n. *qui interogat*. **interrogatory**, I. adj. by INTERROGATE. II. n. *interrogatio*.

interrupt, v.tr. *interrumpere* (e.g. a speech, *orationem*; sleep, *sonnum*; order, *successionem*, *ordinem*); *interrumpere* (lit. to — a speaker by speaking, by addressing the meeting; then in general, to disturb); = to rest, cease for a while from anything, *interrumpere* (e.g. the march, journey, *iter*; the battle, *praelium*); to intercept, arrest suddenly, *interrumpere* (e.g. the march, *iter*; a conversation, *sermonem medium*); to — by interfering, *intervenire alci rei* (e.g. a deliberation, *deliberationi*); = to cut short, *incidere* (lit. = to cut into, to cut away a piece as it were, e.g. a discourse, the conversation, speech, *sermonem*); = to speak whilst others are speaking, *aliquid interrumpi*; = to cause to cease, separate, put off, *dirimere* (e.g. *sermonem*, *praelium*; both of persons and circumstances); to — by speaking against, *alci obloqui*; — possibly, *alci obstruere*. **interrupted**, adj. *interruptus*, *intereptus*, *intermissus*. Adv. *interrup-*. **interruption**, n. *interruptio* (= of one who speaks by others; then in general = disturbance); = the act of speaking whilst someone else speaks, *interfatio* = the act of ceasing for a while, *intermissio* (e.g. of the correspondence, *lit(terarum)* or *epistolarum*); = the interval whilst an — takes place, *intercapedo* (e.g. *scribendi*); without —, *uno tenore*, *sine ulla intermissione*; to carry on the war with —, *per dilaciones bellum gerere*.

intersect, v.tr. *secare* (lit. and fig.); = to cleave, divide, *scindere* (lit. and fig.); to cut

across, thus, **X**, *decussare* (e.g. a line); to cut right in the middle, *medium secare*; by ditches, *fossis concidere* (e.g. a field, a piece of land). **intersection**, *n.* *sectio* (the act); the — (**X**) of two lines that cross each other, *decussatio*, *decussis*, *-is*, *m.*: = diameter, *diametros*; see **DIAMETER**.

intersperse, *v.tr.* *immiscere*; in anything, *alci rei*; to — poetry in a discourse, speech, sermon, *versus admiscere orationi*; see **MIX**.

interstice, *n.* *rima*, *foramen*.

intertwine, *v.tr.* see **ENTWINE**.

interval, *n.* *intervallum*, *spatium intersecutum* (in general: *distancia*, for — between two places, distance, seldom used, as in *Vitruv.*); — of time, *tempus interjectum*; to leave an —, a space between, *spatium relinquere* or *intermittere*; after a brief —, *interjecto haud magno spatio*; in the —, *interim*; at —s, *aliquando*, *nonnumquam* (*nonnunq.*).

intervene, *v.intr.* = to be between, *interjacere*; = to come between, *intercedere*, *interfluere*, *interponi*, *intervenire*; *supervenire alci rei* (of persons and things, e.g. of the night, *ni nox praelio intervenisset*, *Liv.*; to — (of obstacles), *obfiscis* **intervention**, *n.* *interventus*, *-us* (of persons and things); see **INTERFERENCE**.

interview, *n.* *congressio* (= the act), *congressus*, *-us* (= the — itself, friendly meeting); an — for a stated purpose, *conventus*, *-us*; = conversation, *colloquium*, *sermo*.

interweave, *v.tr.* *intessere alci rei* or *in alqd re* (lit. and fig.); see **ENTWINE**.

intestate, *n.* of a person who dies without making a will, *intestatum* (*Cic.*) or *intestato* (*Cic.*) *decedere*.

intestine, **I**, *adj.* *intestinalis*; see **INTERNAL**. **II**, *n.* *intestinum*, *usu. pl. illa*, *viscera*, *exta* (all pl.).

intimacy, *n.* *familiaritas*, *visus* (*-us*), *familiaris*, *consuetudo*, *necessitudo*. **intimate**, **I**, *adj.* *familiaris* (e.g. conversation, *sermo*), *intimus* (*inter*), *conjunctus*; to have an — knowledge of anything, *alqd penitus perspectrum cognitumque habere*. *Adv. familiariter*, *intime*, *conjuncte*, *penitus*, *prorsus*; see **WHOLLY**. **II**, *v.tr.* *significare* (in gen.); = to indicate, *indicare* (both *alci alqd*); = to inform anyone about a matter, *docere alqm alqd*, *alqm de alqd re certiores facere*, *alqd alci nuntiare*, *declarare*; to — by words, *voce significare*; to — in a roundabout way, *alqd circuitu plurium verborum ostendere*; as a prediction, a wonder, *alqd portendere*; to — (in a threatening manner), *denuntiare*. **intimation**, *n.* *significatio*, *nuntius*, *denuntiatio*.

intimidate, *v.tr.* *metum* (*timorem*, *terrorem*, *pavorem*, *formidinem*) *alci in* (*jacere*, *incutere*; *metum* (*timorem*, *terrorem*) *alci afferre*, *inferre*, *offerre*; *alqm in metum compellere*, *conficere*; see **FRIGHTEN**, **TERRIFY**. **intimidated**, *adj.* *timefactus* (e.g. liberty). **intimidation**, *n.* *minae* = threats; by *pavorem* or *metum alci incutere*.

into, *prep.* as denoting motion towards or entrance, *in* with *accus.*; *in meridiem*, = southwards; *in Galliam*, = towards Gaul; so of time, to, or up to, *dormiet in lucem*, = he will sleep till daybreak; *in multam noctem*, = deep into the night. An adverb may be added, *usque in senectutem*, = down to old age; *mihi in mentem venit*, = it occurs to me. **In**, as equivalent to **into**, may signify change or conversion, as *in lapidem vertit*, = to be changed — stone; *in aquam solvit*, = to be melted — water. With verbs compounded with preps., **into** is often not expressed, to go — the city, *urbem ingredi*.

intolerable, *adj.* *intolerabilis*, *intolerandus*, *viz tolerabilis*, *non ferendus* (of persons and things, e.g. woman, cold, pain); = odious, disagreeable, troublesome, *odiosus* (of persons and things, e.g. you are — to me, *odiosus mihi es*); = disobliging, disagreeable, *importunus* (of persons and things, e.g. avarice, *avaritia*). *Adv. intoleranter*; to boast —, *intolerantissime loriari*; it is — cold, *intolerabile est frigus*. **intolerance**, *n.* *animus aliorum de rebus divinis opinionum haud ferens*, or by some word = pride, *intolerantia*, *superbia*, *arrogantia*. **intolerant**, *adj.* *moribus inmitis* (= of a harsh disposition); = intractable, difficult to deal with, *obstinatus*, *difficilis*; = proud, *superbus*, *alci rei intolerans*; in religion, *erga alqos parum indulgens*.

intone, *v.tr.* = to sound the notes of a musical scale, *incipere* (= to begin to sing, *Virg.*); *voce praetere* (= to lead, of a precentor, to sound the first note); to — prayers, *preces canere*.

intoxicate, *v.tr.* *inebriare* (lit.), *ebrium reddere*. **intoxicated**, *adj.* *ebrius*, *temulentus*. **intoxicating**, *adj.* (*potus*) *qui alqm ebrium reddit*. **intoxication**, *n.* *ebrietas*, *temulentia*; see **DRUNK**.

intractable, *adj.* *indocilis*, *difficilis*. **intractability**, *n.* by *adj.*

intransitive, *adj.* *intransitivus* (gram.).

intrench, *v.tr.* = to cut a trench, (*com*) *munire* (= to fortify, in gen.); = to surround with fortifications, *operibus et munitionibus saepire*, *operibus munire*; = to surround with palisades, *vallare*, *obvallare*, *vallum* or *fossam saepire* (sep-), or cingere, or circumdare, or *munire*; *alqm locum munitionibus saepire*, *castra in alqo loco communire*. **intrenchment**, *n.* *vallum*, *munitionis*, *munitionum*, *opera*, *-um*.

intrepid, *adj.* *intrepidus*; see **FEARLESS**. **intrepidity**, *n.* *animus intrepidus* or *impavidus* or *fortis*; *fortitudo*; see **COURAGE**.

intricacy, *n.* *implicatio*, *contortio* (e.g. *orationis*); the — of the road, *iter impeditum*. **intricate**, *adj.* *contortus*, *implicatus*, *inexplicabilis*, *perplexus*, *tortuosus*, *impeditus*.

intrigue, **I**, *n.* = a plot of a complicated nature, *dolus* (= a trick played to do harm); a secret —, *clandestinum consilium*, *artificia*, *-iorum*; = a snare, *fallacia*; = a deception, *fraus*, *-dis*; ambush, *insidiae*. **II**, *v.tr.* *fallacias fabricari*, (*con*) *coquere* (e.g. *consilia*); see **PLOT**, **CONSPIRE**. **intriguer**, *n.* *doli* or *fallaciarum machinator*. **intriguing**, *adj.* *callidus* et *ad fraudem acutus*, *fraudulentus* (= deceitful); = cunning, crafty, *astutus*, *uifer*; = malicious, knavish, *malitiosus*; a crafty fellow, *veterator*.

intrinsical, *adj.* = real, *verus*, or *per se*, or *ipse*. *Adv. re verâ*, *per se*, *vere*; see **REAL**.

introduce, *v.tr.* lit. *invehere*, *importare* (by carriers, by ship, goods, etc.); to — anyone to one, *alqm introducere ad alqm* (*usu.* to the great, to an audience, *Curt.*, or to a house); to — anyone to a person (for making his acquaintance) by letter, *alqm alci commendare*; = to make acquainted with someone, *praesentem praesenti alci commendare*; = to induct anyone to an office, *alqm inangurare*; in a fig. sense, e.g. to — anyone as speaking, *alqm loquentem* or *disputantem inducere*; = to bring up (e.g. customs, etc.), *inducere*, *introducere*; to have been introduced, *usu receptum esse*; to — many changes, *multa mutare* or *novare*. **introduction**, *n.* *invectio* (= importation of goods, etc.), *inductio* (= the act of letting go in, e.g. of armed soldiers, *inductio armatorum*); — of persons, *introductio* (e.g. *adolescentulorum nobilium*); to give an — to, *alqm alci commendare*; an — to a book, etc.

proemium, principium, exordium, praefatio (Plin., Quint.); say something in — to, *dicere alqd ante rem*; after a short — respecting old age, *pauca praefatus de senectute*, **introduc-tory**, adj. by v., e.g. to make — remarks, *prae-fari*.

Intromission, n. *aditus*, -ūs, or by verb, *intromittere*.

Introspect, v.tr., **introspection**, n. *ip-sus se inspicere*; for gen. sense, see **INSPECT**.

Intrude, v.intr. = to — on a person or family, *se intrudere, se inferre et intrudere, se in-culcare alcis auribus* (in order that one may be heard). **Intruder**, n. by *importunus, molestus*. **Intrusion**, n. *importunitas*; = troublesomeness, or by verb, *se inferre et intrudere*. **In-trusive**, adj. *qui se infert et intrudit*. Adv. *molestè, importune*.

Intrust, v.tr. *fidei alcis alqd committere* or *permittere, tradere alqd in alcis fidem*; see **EN-TRUST**.

Intuition, n. poetical, philosophical —, *anticipatio, cognitio, perceptio, comprehensio, anti-cipatio* (κατάληψις). **Intuitive**, adj. = clear, *perspicuus, dilucidus*; = clearly expressed, *ex-pressus* (of images); in philosophy use n. (e.g. — knowledge, *alqd per quamdam animi percep-tionem cognitum*). Adv. *perspicue, dilucide, (celeri) quādam animi perceptione*.

Intumescence, inturgescence, n. by verbs, (*intumescere, extumescere* (in gen.); *tur-gescere*; see **SWELL, SWELLING**.

Inundation, n. better expressed by verb, *inundare*, or by *magnae aquae*.

Inurbanity, n. *inurbanitas, rusticitas*.

Inure, v.tr. *assuefacere*; see **ACCUSTOM**.

Inurn, v.in in urnam condere; see **INTER**.

Inutility, n. *inutilitas*.

Inva-de, v.tr. *irruptionem* or *incursionem facere* in, etc., *invadere* (the enemy, a town, a harbour, etc., in *alqm*, in *alqd*; also of an evil); *alci* or in *alqm* *incurrere, bellum alci inferre*; of a large body of troops, *in terram infundi* or *in-fundere*; to — a country with an army, *terram invadere cum copiis*; the enemy's land, *copias in fines hostium introducere, or inducere, impres-sionem facere in fines hostium*; see **ATTACK, AS-SAIL**. **Invader**, n. *hostis*. **Invasion**, n. *irruptio, incursio*.

Invalid, I. adj. in law, = having no effect, *irritus* (= without legal force, opp. *ratus*, e.g. a will); = fruitless, *vanus* (= vain, without effect, of things), comb. *irritus et vanus* (e.g. a will); = unfit, *parum idoneus* (= not suited to the purpose, e.g. authority, witness, excuse); of arguments, *infirmus, nugatorius, vitiosus*; to make any-thing —, *alqd irritum facere* (e.g. a will), = to rescind, to annul, *alqd rescindere* (e.g. a will, a compact, a sentence), comb. *rescindere et irritum facere* or *ut irritum et vanum rescindere* (of a will). II. n. *aeger* = ill; to be a confined —, *tenui aut potius nullā valetudine esse*; an — soldier, *causarius*. **invalidate**, v.tr. *alqd irri-tum facere, tollere* (= to destroy), *infirmare* (= to weaken), *labefactare* (e.g. opinionem), *rescin-dere, rescipere* (of laws); see **ABROGATE, ABOLISH**. **Invalidish**, adj. *ad alqm morbum procli-rior*. **Invalidity**, n. use adj. **INVALID** or v. **INVALIDATE**.

Investive, n. *convicium, contumelia, male-dictum, probrum, invection* (rare), *verba* with adj., e.g. *acerba* (= bitter); *maligna* (= sharp), *aculeata* (= stinging), *moradacia* (= reproachful), *criminosa* (of a speech). **inveigh**, v.intr. in *alqm* *invehi, incur-rere, incessere, alqm jurgio adoriri, con-*

tumeliosis verbis or *verbis vehementioribus pro-sequi, alqm or alqd oburgare*; = to scold, *alqm increpare, castigare*.

inveigle, v.tr. see **MISLEAD, SEDUCE**.

invent, v.tr. *invenire, reperire*; to — (in the mind), *excogitare*; = to contrive, hatch, *con-tingisci* (gen. something bad). **invention**, n. 1. = act of —, *inventio, excogitatio*, or by verb (e.g. *hamis repertis*, = by the — of hooks); 2. = thing invented, *alqd inventum or repertum*; 3. = fic-tion, *commentum, fabula, mendacium* (= lie). **inventive**, adj. *ingeniosus* (= who has always new ideas); *sol(l)ers* (= clever, who knows how to make use of, how to apply new ideas to some purpose); sharp, deep, *acutus* (= who can conceive a thing in its depth); an — person, *ingenium ad excogilandum acutum*; the — faculty, *inventio, excogitatio*. **inventor**, n. *inventor* (chiefly poet., or late repertor), *fem. inventrix*; = author, *auctor, architectus* (lit. architect), comb. *architectus ad princeps*; the —s of the art of sculpture, *fig-urandi conditores*. **inventory**, n. *repertorium, inventarium* (Jct.).

Inverse, adj. *inversus, conversus*. Adv. *retro, permutato ordine*. **inversion**, n. *con-versio* (lit., e.g. of the bladder, *vesicae*; fig. = de-struction, *eversio*); — of words, *inversio verborum*. **invert**, v.tr. = to turn into a contrary direc-tion, (*convertere*); = to turn round, *invertere* (e.g. the ring, *anulum*; hence fig., to change entirely, e.g. the order of the words, *ordinem verborum*); to — the order of words, *ultima primis prae-ponere*; = to alter, *commutare* (fig., e.g. the con-stitution of the state, *republicam*); = to change entirely, *permutare* (e.g. *omnem republicae statum*; = to upset completely, *evertere* (fig., e.g. the state, *republicam*); = to turn everything topsy-turvy, *omnia miscere, summa imis miscere, omnia sursum deorsum versare*.

invest, v.tr. 1. see **CLOTHE**; 2. = to — with an office, *magistratum alci dare, mandare, deferre, muneri alqm praeficere*; to — anyone with the highest power, *deferre alci sum-mam imperii*; 3. = to lend (e.g. — with a charm), *alqd alci addere, impertire, alqm alqd re (ex)ornare*; see **ADORN, GIVE**; 4. of money, *pecuniam collocare, occupare, ponere, with in alqd re or quid alqm*; 5. = to besiege, *circumsedere, obsidere, vallo or fossā cingere* or *circumdare*; see **BESIEGE**. **investiture**, n. = the right of giving possession of any manor, office, or bene-fice, *ritus inaugurationis feudalis*. **invest-ment**, n. 1. with an office, *inauguratio*, or by verb; see **INSTALL**; 2. of money, by verb **INVEST**; 3. = siege, *obsessio*.

Investigate, v.tr. *exquirere, indagare, (per-)scrutari, investigare, quærerè, cognoscere* (the last two also of judicial investigation), *per-contari* (*percunct-*), *sciscitari*; to — the true reason of anything, *veram rationem alcis rei ex-sequi*; to — the truth, *quid verum sit exquirere*.

Investigation, n. *investigatio, indagatio, per-contatio* (*percunct-*) (= questioning, *inquisitio, questio, cognitio*); see **INQUIRE**. **investigator**, n. *investigator, indagator, quæstor* (only in judi-cial matters), *inquisitor*.

inveteracy, n. *inveteratio*. **inveterate**, adj. *inveteratus, confirmatus* (fig., = deeply rooted), *penitus deitatus* (of bad habits), *penitus insitius* (of opinions); to become —, *inveterascere*. Adv. *penitus*.

invidious, adj. 1. = envious, *invidus, in-vidiosus, lividus, malignus, mulerosus*; 2. = exposed to envy, *invidiosus, odiosus*. Adv. *maligne, invidiose*. **invidiousness**, n. 1. *invidia, malevolentia, malignitas*; 2. *invidia, odium*.

invigorate, v. tr. *corroborare* (e.g. anyone through constant work, employment, *alqm assiduo opere*); = to revive anyone, (*confirmare* (e.g. the body through food, *corpus cibo firmare*); to become invigorated, *se corroborare, se confirmare, se recreare, or vires reficere* (= to recruit one's strength). **invigorating**, adj. *aptus ad corpus (etc.) reficiendum*. **invigoration**, n. *confirmatio animi*; for — of the body, use verb.

invincible, adj. *invictus, in(ex)superabilis, insuperabilis* (= impregnable, of places); *quod superari non potest* (fig., e.g. obstacles, *impedimenta*). Adv. *quod superari non potest*.

inviolability, n. *sanctitas* (of God and men, = sanctity), *caerimonia, religio* (= sacredness, of the gods and of everything consecrated to them, e.g. tombs). **inviolable**, adj. *inviolabilis, inviolatus*; = sacred, holy, consecrated, *sanctus, sacrosanctus*. Adv. *involute*. **involute**, adj. *integer* (of a thing remaining in its former state); = without having received any injury, unhurt, *illaesus, inviolatus, comb. integer atque inviolatus, intactus inviolatusque*; = entire, undamaged, *incorruptus*; = without any accident, safe, *incolumis* (opp. *afflictus, vitiosus*), comb. *integer incolumisque*; = safe, in safety, *salvus, comb. salvus atque incolumis*.

invisibility, n. by *invisio*, adj. *caecus* or *nilhil cernendus, or quem (quam, quod) cernere et videre non possumus, quem (quam, quod) non possumus oculis consequi*; to be —, *sub oculis non cadere*; non comparere (= not to appear, of persons and things); the — world, *caelum, superi*; see HEAVEN. Adv. *quod cerni non potest*.

invitation, n. *invitatio*; at your —, *invitatus or vocatus a te, invitato or vocato tuo*. **invite**, v. tr. 1, (in the usual sense) *invitare alqm ad alqd* (any invitation, of persons and things); *vocare alqm ad alqd* (the usual phrase in inviting anyone to dinner through a slave; then in gen. of an invitation to take part in anything, e.g. *ad bellum, ad quietem, etc.*); to — oneself to dinner, *condicere ad cenam, condicere alci* (the latter in gen. in the sense, I'll be your guest); 2, = to allure; to — to the pleasures of rural life, *ad fructum agrum invitare*; see ALLURE. **inviting**, adj. *blandus, gratus, amoenus, dulcis*. Adv. *blande, grate, amoene, dulciter*.

invocation, n. *implicatio* (= imploring), *testatio* (= calling as a witness).

invoice, n. (*mercium*) *libellus* or *index, icis, m. and f.*; see ACCOUNT.

invoke, v. tr. *invocare, implorare*; to — the Muses, *invocare Musas*; to — the gods, *implorare or invocare Deos, invocare atque obtestari Deos, comprecari Deos* (the latter esp. = to pray for help); to — anyone's assistance, *implorare fidem alci, invocare subsidium alci, auxilium alci implorare et flagitare*; to — God as a witness, *Deum testari, Deum invocare testem*.

involuntary, adj. *invitus et coactus* (= unwilling and forced), *non voluntarius* (= not made to please us, e.g. death). Adv. *invite, or by adj. or haud sponte sua*. **involuntariness**, n. *necessitas, or by adj.* (e.g. the — of my action, *quod coactus feci*).

involution, n. *implicatio, involutio* (Vitruv.), better by INVOLVE, which see. **involve**, v. tr. 1, = to envelop (e.g. to — one in smoke), *involvere*; see ENVELOP; 2, = to implicate, *alqm alqd re implicare, illaqueare, illigare*; to be involved in debt, *aere alieno obrutum, oppressum, or demersum esse*; see IMPLICATE; 3, = to imply, *confinere, habere*; it is involved in the nature of the

case, *rei inest alqd, ex alqd re sequitur*; see IMPLY, FOLLOW.

invulnerable, adj. *invulnerabilis* (Sen.); to be —, *vulnerari non posse*.

inwall, v. tr. *saxo consaeper* (consep-).

inward, adj. = internal, interior, interior; see INNER. Adv. *introrsus or introrsum, intus, intrinsecus*; bent —, *incurvus*.

inweave, v. tr. *intexere alci rei* or *in alqd re* (lit. and fig.).

inwrought, adj. by *intextus*; see WEAVE, ENGRAVE.

irascible, adj. *iracundus, in iram praeceps, stomachosus, irritabilis*. Adv. *iracunde, irate, stomachose*. **irascibility**, n. *iracundia, stomachosus*; see IRRITATION. **ire**, n. see ANGER, WRATH. **ireful**, adj. see ANGRY.

iris, n. 1, see RAINBOW; 2, = the flag-flower, *iris* (Plin.).

irks, v. tr. impers.; it —, *alqm alci rei piget, taedet, or with infin.*; *alci molestum est, with infin.* **irksome**, adj. = annoying, *gravis, molestus*; = full of labour, tiring, *operosus*; = hateful, odious. Adv. *graviter, moleste, aegre*. **irksomeness**, n. *taedium, molestia*; see DISAGREEABLE.

iron, I. n. *ferrum*; of —, made of —, *ferreus*; ironed, *ferratus*; to put anyone in —, *alqm in vincula conficere or mittere*; we must strike the — whilst it is hot, *utendum est animis dum spe calent*, Curt.; *matura dum libido manet* (Ter.). II. adj. *ferreus* (both lit. and fig.); an — instrument, —ware, *ferramentum*; I must have a heart of —, *ferreus essem*; oh you with your heart of —! *o te ferreum!* III. v. tr. 1, = to smooth with an instrument of —, *ferro cal(e)facto vestes premere*; 2, = chain; see IRON, n. above. **ironmaster**, **ironmonger**, n. *negotiator ferrarius, ironmongery*, n. *ferramenta, -orum*.

ironical, adj. *alqd per ironiam seu dissimulationem dictum*; an — man, *simulator* (e.g. in *omni oratione simulatorem, quem epipova Graeci nominarunt, Socratem accepimus* (Cic.). Adv. *per ironiam*. **irony**, n. *ironia* (εἰρωνεία, a word which Cic. borrowed from the Greek), *dissimulatio* (= dissimulation).

irradiate, v. tr. = to illuminate, lit. *irradiare* (post-Aug. poets), *luce sua collustrare* (of the sun, etc.), *illustrare*; see ILLUMINATE.

irrational, adj. = without reason, *rationalis* experts, *brutius* (esp. of animals); *amens, demens, insanus* (= mad), *stolidus, stupidus, stultus, fatuus* (= stupid), *caecus* (= mentally blind). Adv. *insane, stolidie, stultie*. **Irrationality**, n. by adj. or some word = stupidity or madness (e.g. *stultitia, stupor, stupiditas, socordia, amentia, dementia*).

irreclaimable, adj. *quod emendari non potest*.

irreconcilable, adj. 1, = not to be appeased, *implacabilis, inexorabilis*; 2, of propositions, *(res) inter se repugnantes, contrariae*; see INCONSISTENT. Adv. by adj.

irrecoverable, adj. *irreparabilis*; an — loss, *damnum quod nunquam resarciri potest; irrevocabilis*. Adv. by adj.

irrefragable, adj. *certus, firmus, gravis, ratus, confirmatus, or (argumentum) quod refelli non potest, or quod vim aperi in docendo*. Adv. by adj. or *necessario, necessarie* (rare, but found in Cic.), *necessarie demonstrari*.

irrefutable, adj. see IRREFRAGABLE.

irregular, adj. *enormis* (Tac., of streets, etc.), *incompositus* (= not well put together), *inversitatus* (= unusual), *inaequalis, inaequalis* (=

unequal; as gram. t.t., *anōmalus*; of an election, *vitiosus*; — conduct, *licentia*, *mores dissoluti* or *pravi*. Adv. *enormiter*, *incomposita*, *inustate*, *inaequaliter*, *inequaliter*; of conduct, *dissolute*, *prave*; of an election, *vitio* (e.g. *consules vitio creati*). **Irregularity**, n. *enormitas* (Quint.), *inaequalitas*; gram. t.t., *anōmalia*; — of conduct, *licentia*, *mores dissoluti* or *pravi*, *pravitas*; in an election, *vitium*.

Irrelevant, adj. *alci rei*, (ab) *alq̄ re alienus*; it is —, *nihil ad rem* or *ad haec*.

Irreligion, n. *impietas erga Deum* or *Deos*; = want of devotion, *Dei* or *Deorum negligentia* (neglig-). **Irreligious**, adj. *impius erga Deum* or *Deos*, *contemptor religionis*. Adv. *impie*.

Irremediable, adj. see INCURABLE.

Irremovable, adj. *immobilis*, see IMMOVABLE; = that cannot be changed, *immutabilis* (e.g. the tracks of the stars, *spatia*); *certus*, *ratus*.

Irreparable, adj. see IRREVOCABLE.

Irreprehensible, adj. *non reprehendendus*, *non vituperandus* (= blameless); = as it ought to be, *probus* (e.g. goods, an article; hence also of persons); = virtuous, good, *integer*, *sanctus*. Adv. *sanc̄te*, *probe*, *integre*.

Irreproachable, adj. see IRREPREHENSIBLE.

Irresistible, adj. *cui nulla vi resisti potest*, *invictus*, *in(er)superabilis*. Adv. *necessario* or *necessarie* (rare), or *ita ut nullo modo resisti possit*.

Irresolute, adj. *dubius* (= doubtful); = uncertain, *incertus*; = changeable, *mutabilis*, *mobilis*, *varius*, *parum stabilis*, *firmus* or *constans*, *inconstans*, *haesitans*, *cunctans*; to be —, *magnd̄ consilii inopiā affectum esse*. Adv. *dubitanter*, *inconstanter*. **Irresolution**, n. *dubitatio*, *haesitantia*, *cunctatio* (cont-).

Irrespective, adj. by Adv. *nulla ratione* (*alci rei*) *habita*.

Irresponsible, adj. *cui nulla ratio reddenda est*. **Irresponsibility**, n. see ADJ.

Irretrievable, adj. see IRRECOVERABLE.

Irreverence, n. *impietas erga Deum* or *Deos*, *nulla rerum divinarum reverentia*. **Irreverent**, adj. *inverecundus*, *parum verecundus* (= immodest), *impius erga Deum* or *Deos*. Adv. *impie*; to behave — towards anyone, *reverentiam alci non praestare*.

Irrevocable, adj. *irrevocabilis*, *irreparabilis*, *immutabilis*; an — loss, *damnum quod nullo modo rescari potest*. Adv. *in perpetuum*.

Irrigate, v.tr. *irrigare*. **Irrigation**, n. *irrigatio*, *inductio aquarum*. **Irrigulous**, adj. + *irriguus*, or by *rigare*, *irrigare*.

Irritable, adj. *irritabilis*, *stomachosus*, *iracundus*. Adv. *stomachosus*, *iracunde*. **Irritate**, v.tr. 1, e.g. to — a wound, *inflammare* (Plin.); 2, in a fig. sense, *alqm irritare*, *alci trum concitare* or *irritare*. **Irritation**, n. *ira*, *stomachus*; see ANGER.

Irruption, n. 1, e.g. of the sea, by *irrumperē*; e.g. of the enemy, *irruptio*, *incursio*. **Irruptive**, adj. by *irrumperē*.

Isinglass, n. *ichthyocolla* (Plin.).

Island, n. *insula* (also = the inhabitants of the —, e.g. *insula bello persequi*, Nep.). **Islander**, n. *insulanus* (Cic.), *insulae incolā*; the —s, *ei qui insulam*, or *insulae incolunt*. **Isle**, n. see ISLAND. **Islet**, n. *parva insula*.

Isolate, v.tr. *secernere*, *sejungere*, *separare* (= separate). **Isolated**, adj. *remotus* (= distant), *solus* (= alone). **Isolation**, n. *solitudo*.

Isosceles, n. ° *isosceles*.

Issue, 1. n. 1, = the act of flowing (e.g. — of blood), by verb; 2, = a sending out (e.g. the — of an order, money), by verb; 3, = the result of a thing, *exitus*, *-us*, *eventus*, *-us*; a good —, *successus*, *-us*; to know the —, *res quos eventus res sit habitura*; the point at —, *res de qua agitur*; see END, CONCLUSION, DECISION; 4, = offspring, *filius*, *filia* (= son, daughter); *progenies*, *stirps* (the latter lit. stem, in the sing. = children, — in gen.); one of the later —, *unus e posteris* (= one of those who were later born, down from the great-grandson, opp. *unus e majoribus*); = the descendants, *progenies* or *progenies liberorum*, *stirps* or *stirps liberorum* (as regards the coming generation); = the whole posterity, in a wide sense, *posteritas*; + *suboles*; male —, *stirps virilis*, *virilis sexus stirps*; to leave —, *stirpem relinquere*. II. v.intr. 1, = to flow out, *effluere*, *emanare*; 2, = to go out, *egredi*, *evadere*; = to rush out (e.g. troops), *erumpere* (expressing wherefrom, of buds, leaves, etc., also of soldiers that make a sally, e.g. from the camp, *ex castris*); *prorumpere*, *prorumpi* (= to rush, expressing the direction whereto, e.g. a fountain, fire, also of soldiers); = to make a sally, *eruptionem facere*; = to rush forth, *procurrere* (of troops rushing forth from their position to attack the enemy); = to march out hastily, *provalere*, *evolare* (from, ex, etc.; with all troops, with the whole force, *omnibus copiis*); = to emerge, *emergere* (from, ex, etc.; lit. to dive forth, from under); to — suddenly from the ambush, *ex insidiis subito consurgere*; 3, = to proceed (as income), by *fructum reddere*; 4, = to end, *finire*, *terminari* (= to come to an end); = to cease, *desinere*. III. v.tr. 1, = to send out (e.g. money), *promere* (e.g. money from the treasury); to — a new coinage, *distribuere*; 2, = to send out, deliver from authority (e.g. to — an order, a book), *edere*, *proponere* (by placards), *pronuntiare* (by heralds, public criers); to be issued, *exire*, *emanare*; to — an order, *edicere*, *edictum proponere*; to — too severe orders, *nimis severe statuere*; to — a decree, *rescribere* (of the sovereign); to — a written order to anybody, *lit(ter)as dare* or *mittere ad alqm*; 3, = to deliver for use, to — voting papers, voting tablets, *dirigere tabellas*; one who does this, *diribitor*; to — provisions, *dispensare* (of the dispensator, = the manager of the house).

Isthmus, n. *isthmus* (*isthmos*).

It, pers. pron. 1, as a demon. pron. by *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*, or *is*, *ea*, *id*; 2, before a verb, not rendered at all; if used emphatically, by *ille*, *illa*, *illud*, or, pointing to a third party, *iste*, *ista*, *istud*, or if = self, itself, by *ipse*, *ipsa*, *ipsum*, or by *res*, *ipsa res*.

Italian, adj. *Italicus*, + *Italus*. **Italics**, n. *lit(ter)ae tenuiores* et *paulum inclinatae*.

Itch, 1. n. 1, as a disease, *scabies*; to suffer from the —, *scabie laborare*; 2, = sensation caused from that disease, *scabies* (rare), *prurigo*, *pruritus*, *-us* (Plin.), *formicatio* (*μυρμικία*, = as — like the crawling of ants, Plin.). II. v.intr. lit. *prurire* (in gen.), *formicare* (Plin., as if ants were running about on the part of the body which itches), *verminare* (Mart., as if the part which itches was full of vermin).

Item, 1. adv. = also; (used when something is to be added) see FURTHER. II. n. in an account, —s of expenditure, *rationes sumptuariae*; in a gen. sense, = article, *pars*, *caput* (e.g. of a law, a treaty); an — in a contract, agreement, *condictio*, *caput*; or often *res* would be sufficient; or by adj. *singulis* (e.g. the —s of expenditure, *pecuniae singulae*).

iterate, v. tr. *iterare*. **iteration**, n. use verb

itinerant, n. and adj. *viator*, *circumforaneus*. **itinerary**, n. *itineris descriptio*.

ivory, I. n. *ebor*. II. adj. *eburneus*, + *eburnus*, *eboreus*.

ivy, *h. aëra*; — mantled (ōf towers, etc.), *haberi obitus*.

J.

jabber, v. intr. *blaterare*, *garrere*, *strepere*, *crepare*; see PRATTLE. **jabberer**, n. qui *blaterat*. **jabbering**, n. *clamor*, *strepitus*, *-ūs*.

jack, n. 1, as term of contempt, — of all trades, *qui se ad omnia aptum esse putat*; 2, = boot—, *instrumentum ad caligis detrahendas aptum*; kitchen —, *machina quā utimur ad carnem circumagendam*. **jackanapes**, n. *homo stolidus*. **jackass**, n. *asinus* (lit. and fig.). **jackdaw**, n. *monedula*, perhaps *graculus*.

jacket, n. *vestis* or *vestimentum*.

jade, n. 1, = a poor horse, *caballus*; 2, of a woman, *mulier importuna*, *puella proterva*. **jaded**, adj. *fatigatus*, (*desseus*); see WEARY.

jag, v. tr. = to cut into notches like those of a saw, *incidere* (= to make incisions); see INDENT. **jagged**, **jaggy**, adj. *serratus* (Plin., with teeth like those of a saw); — rocks, *saxa praerupta*; see RUGGED.

jail, n. *furcifer*; see GAOL, PRISON.

jam, I. n. *fructus conditi*. II. v. tr. *comprimere*.

jamb, n. (in architecture) *postic*, m.

jangle, v. see QUARREL.

janitor, n. *janitor*, *ostiarius*; fem. *janitrix*.

January, n. *Januarius (mensis)*.

jar, I. v. intr. 1, = to strike discordantly, or if the jarring sound is repeated, *stridere* (or *stridere*, = to whiz), *absonum esse*, *dissonare*, *discrepare*; 2, = to disagree with, *discrepare*, *dissonum esse*; see DISAGREE. II. n. = quarrel, *rixa*, *furgium*; see QUARREL. **jarring**, adj. *dissonus*, *discors*; see DISCORDANT.

jar, n. = a vessel, *olla* (orig. *aula*), *cadus* (esp. for wine), *dolium* (= cask), *seria* (= large —); *urceus* (in gen.); *urna* (lit., = a jug for water, then an urn for the ashes of dead bodies, a lottery-box, a money-box, etc.); *hydria* (*ύδρία*), *stibulus* and *situla* (= a water-pot, also used as a lottery-box, in this sense usu. *stibella*); *amphora* (*αμφορεύς* = a large vessel, usually with two ears or handles, esp. used for wine).

jargon, n. *strepitus*, *-ūs*, or *sermo barbarus*. ut ita dicam.

jasper, I. n. *iaspis*. II. adj. *iaspideus* (Plin.).

jaundice, n. *morbus regius* or *argutus* (Cels.). **jaundiced**, adj. fig. *lividus*, *invidus*.

jaunt, n. *iter*, *excursio* (Plin. Min.); to take a —, *excurrere* (Plin. Min.).

javelin, n. *pilum*, *jaculum*; see DART.

jaw, n. 1, *maxilla* (Cels.); *jaws*, *fauces*, *-ium* (= the larynx); to tear out of the —, *eripere* *faucibus* (lit. and fig.). **jaw-bone**, n. *maxilla*.

jealous, adj. *aemulus* (= rival); = envious, *invidus*, *lividus*; to be — of anyone, *aemulari*

alci or *cum algo*, *invidere alci*. Adv. use adj. **jealousy**, n. in gen. *aemulatio* (Cic., Tusc.); *zelotypia* (Plin.); by Cic. written in Greek, *ζηλοτυπία* = — in love).

jeer, I. v. tr. and intr. in *ludibrium vertere* (Tac.); the people — at anything, *alqd in ord omniū pro ludibrio abiit* (Liv.); = to deride anything or anyone, *ludibrio sibi habere*, *ludificare*, *deridere*; = to mock, *irridere*, all with *alqm*, *illudere alci*, or in *alqm*; = to caviil, *alqm cavillari*.

II. n. *ludificatio*, *cavillatio*, *irrisio*, *irrisus*, *-ūs*, *ludibrium*. **jeerer**, n. *irrisor*, *derisor*, *cavillator*. **jeering**, adj. by adv. *cum irrisione*.

jeune, adj. *jejunus*, *aridus*, *exilis*, *siccus*, *exsanguis*. Adv. *jeune*, *exiliter*, *jeune et exiliter*. **jeuneness**, n. *jejunitas*, *siccitas*, comb. *jejunitas et siccitas* et *inopia*.

jeopardize, v. tr. *alqd in aleam dare*, *alqd in discrimen committere* or *vocare* or *adducere*; *alqd discriminis committere*, *alqd ad ultimum discrimen adducere*. **jeopardy**, n. see DANGER, ADVENTURE.

jerk, I. v. tr. *offendere alqm alqd re* (e.g. *capite*, *cubito*, *pede aut genu*); see HIT, BEAT. II. u. 1, *impetus*, *-ūs*; see HIT; 2, see LEAP.

jerkin, n. 1, see JACKET; a buff —, *lorica*; 2, *vestis*.

jest, I. v. intr. *jocari*, *joco uti*, *joca agere* cum *alqo*, *joculari*, *cavillari*. II. n. *jocus*, in the plur. *joca* in Cic. and Sall., *joci* in Liv.; = a joke, amusement, *ludus*, comb. *ludus et jocus*; = fun, wit, *facetiae*; in —, *per jocum*, *per ludum et jocum*; for —, *per ridiculum*, *joco*, *joculariter*; do you mean that in earnest or in —? *jocone an serio hoc dicis?* without —, *no* —, *amolo* or *remoto joco*, *omissis jocis*, *extra jocum*; to put a — upon anyone, *alqm ludere*, *ludificare*. **jester**, n. *qui jocatur*; = buffoon, *scurra*, *sannio*, *balatro*.

jet, n. = the mineral, *gagates*, *-ae*, in (Plin.); — black, *nigerrimus*.

jet, n. of water, *aqua saliens* or *exsiliens* (or in pl.).

jetsam, n. *res naufragio ejectae*.

jetty, n. *moles*, *-is*.

Jew, n. *Judaicus*. **Judaism**, n. *Judaismus*, *religio Judaica*, *doctrina Judaica*. **Jewish**, adj. *Judaicus*, *Judaicus*. **Jewry**, n. *vicus Judaicus*, *regio Judaica*.

jewel, n. *gemma*; see GEM. **jewelled**, adj. *gemmeus*, *gemmatus*. **jeweller**, n. *qui gemmas vendit* or *sculpiit*.

jig, n. and v. tr. see DANCE.

jilt, v. tr. *repudiare*.

jingle, I. v. intr. (as in jingling chains or bells), *tinnire* (a to ring). II. n. or **jingling**, n. *tinnitūs*, *-ūs*.

job, n. 1, = work, *opus*, *-eris*, n.; 2, = a small lucrative business or office, *munus exiguum* or *parvum*; see WORK, PERFORMANCE; 3, = work carried on unfairly, *fravus*, *-dis*, f. **jobber**, n. 1, = one who does small jobs, *operarius* (= one who assists, servant, labourer); 2 (= a stock-jobber), *argentarius*; see BROKER; 3, = one who does anything unfairly, *fraudator*, *circumscripitor*.

jockey, I. n. *agaso* (= groom). II. v. tr. (= to cheat), *circumvenire* (= to surround, fig. to take in); see CHEAT.

jocose, **jocular**, adj. *jocosus*, *jocularis*, *jocularius*, *ridiculus* (of persons and things); = laughable, *ridendus* (of things); *facetus*, *salsus*, *festivus*, *hilaris* (*hilaris* = gay), *ludicr*, *lascivus* (= sportive). Adv. *jocose*, *joculariter*, *festive*, *lascive*, *hilariter*, *hilar*, *facete*, *salse*; see GAY.

MERRY. **Jocoseness, jocularly, jocundity**, n. *faciētia, hilarus animus et ad jocandum promptus, hilaritas, laetitia, alacritas, lascivia.*

jog, **I.** v.tr. = to push off, *propellere* (e.g. *alqm.*, or the vessel with the oar, *navem remis*); **impellers**; see **PUSH**. **II.** v.intr. (= to move by jogs) *promoveri, lente progredi.* **III.** n. 1. = a push intended to awaken attention, in general, *offensio*; (= the impression from without) (*impulsus*, -us; a violent —, *impetus*, -us; see **PUSH**).

join, **I.** v.tr. lit. = to bring one thing in contiguity with another, (*con*), *jungere* (in general); *nectere, con(n)ectere* (= to connect, lit. and fig.); = to unite things so that they belong together, *comparare* (all *cum alqđ re* or *alci rei*); = to glue together, cement, fig. = to unite closely together, *conglutinare* (e.g. *verba*); = to tie, fasten together, *colligare, copulare, comb. jungere et copulare, continuare* (lit. and fig.); — without a break, *adjungere, ad alqđ* or *alci rei*; — battle, *proelium* or *pugnam committere*. **II.** v.intr. 1. = to be connected with, *committi, continuari, (con)jungi, adungi; 2. = in partnership, etc., *se (con)jungere, or societatem inire* or *coire, cum alqđ*; 3. = to meet, *se alci addere, alci occurrere, alci rei participem esse*. **Joiner, n. faber.** **joint**, **I.** n. (in anatomy) = the joining of two or more bones, *commisura* (in general, also in the human body); *artus, -us, articulus, comb. commissurae et artus*; — of a plant, *nodus*; in particular the joints of the spine, *vertebrae*, so too *nodus*, and *comb. nodi articuli*; a — of a chain, *annulus*; (in architecture and joinery) = a binding or tying together (in architecture), *colligatio, verticula* (to cause motion); in joinery, *coagmentum, coagmentatio, compages, -is, compactura, junctura* (= the joining in general). **II.** adj. (as in — property), *communis*; see **COMMON**. Adv. *conjuncte, conjunctim, una, communiter*. **joint-heir, n. coheres, -edis, m. and f.** **joint-stock company, n. societas.** **jointure, n. annua** (quae viduae praebentur).*

joist, n. lignum transversum or *transversarium*.

joke, see JEST

jolly, adj. hilaris (hilarus), lascivus; see **MERRY. **jollity, n. hilaritas, lascivia.****

jolt, I. v.tr. *jactare, concutere, quassare*; see **SHAKE**. **II.** v.intr. *jactari, concuti, quassari*; to — against (e.g. the cai-lage —), *by offendere alqm, alqđ* = to run accidentally against one, of persons and things; hence to fall in with, meet; *incurrere in alqm* or *in alqđ* (= to run violently against anyone or anything, of persons and things; hence to fall in with anyone); *illidi alci rei* or *in alqđ, allidi ad alqđ* (= to be knocked, to dash upon anyone or against anything so as to be hurt, of persons and things, e.g. against the wall, *parieti illidi*; against the rocks, *ad scopulos allidi*); see **SHAKE**. **III.** n. *jactatio, quassatio*, or by verb.

jostle, v.intr. alqm offendere; see **JOLT, II.**

jot, I. n. not a —, *nihil, ne minimā quidem re, ne transversum unguem* or *digitum*; not to care a —, *alqđ non floci, or nihili* or *nauci facere*. **II.** v.tr. to — down, *annotare* or *scribere*.

journal, n. 1. = diary, *ephemēris, -idis, f. (ἐφημερίς)*; 2. in commerce, *rationes* (= accounts), *codex accepti et expens.*, or, in the connexion of the sentence, simply *codex* or *tabulae* (= a cash-book for putting down income and expenditure); = the waste-book, *adversaria, -orum*; 3. = newspaper, *acta (diurna), -orum*. **journalist, n. diurnorum scriptor.**

journey, I. n. *iter, itineris, n.* (to a place); *via* (= the way, road); = the departure, *profectio* (never in the sense of the — itself); = the act of

travelling and the stay in foreign countries, *peregrinatio*; = a voyage, *navigatio*; to be on a —, *in itinere esse*; to make, undertake a —, *iter facere*; into foreign countries, *peregrinationes suscipere*; to get ready for the —, *omnia quas ad proficiscendum pertinent comparare*; *profectionem* or *iter parare*; a march, *iter* (= in gen.); a day's —, march (of troops), *diei* or *unius diei iter*; — or march, *prima, secunda, tertia, quarta, quinta castra, -orum*; — by sea, *cursus, -us, navigatio*; in speaking in the ordinary sense of a — or voyage of so many days, the number of days is added in the genitive case, e.g. one day's —, *diei iter* or *cursus, -us, or navigatio*; of two days, *bidui iter* or *cursus* or *navigatio*; of nine days, *novem dierum iter, cursus, navigatio*; to be distant one day's —, *diei itinere* or *cursu* or *navigations abesse*; two days' —, *bidui spatium* or simply *bidui abesse*; the forest extends in breadth a nine days' —, *latitudo silvae patet novem dierum iter*; the distance was about a ten days' —, *via dierum fere erat decem*. **II.** v.intr. *iter facere, conficere, progredi* (= to set out), *peregrinari* (= to — abroad); see **TRAVEL, MARCH**.

journeyman, n. In a trade, *opifex, -icis, m. and f.* (= artisan); *opera* (usually in pl.), *mercenarius, operarius*.

Jove, n. Jupiter, gen. Jovis (as god and planet); by — I mehercle!

jovial, adj. hilaris, lascivus; see **MERRY. Adv. *hilariter, lascive*. **joviality, n. hilaritas, lascivia; see **MIRTH**.****

Joy, I. n. *gaudium* (= the state of the mind, i.e. *cum ratione animus movetur placide atque constant, tum illud gaudium dicitur, Cic., laetitia*, (when we show it outwardly, *laetitia gestiens, Cic.*); the sensation of —, = pleasure, *voluptas*; *comb. laetitia ac voluptas*, = delight, *delectatio, deliciae* (= the object of —; poets use also *gaudium* and *voluptas* in this sense); to gratify anyone, *gratificari alci* (by a present, etc.); you have given me great pleasure, caused me great —, by, etc., *magnū mihi gaudium attulisti, quod, etc.*; it gives me great pleasure, *alqđ mihi gaudium, laetitiae, or voluptati est*; delector *alqđ re, alqđ mihi in deliciis est*; anything gives me great pleasure, *magnū laetitia, magno gaudio me afficit alqđ*; *alqđ summæ mihi voluptati est*; *magnum gaudium, magnam laetitiam voluptatemque capio (percipio) ex alqđ re*; *alqđ cunilum gaudii mihi affert* (used when we wish to express a still higher degree of —, caused by something additional); to express one's — in words, *gaudium verbis prodere*; to jump with — (in succeeding, in hearing joyous news), *laetitia se efferre, gaudio exsultare, exsultare*; to be delighted with —, *laetum esse omnibus laetitia* (a phrase which Cic. borrowed from a comedy of Cæcilius and uses very often); on his arrival they all received him with expressions of —, *eum adventem laeti omnes accepere*. **II.** v.intr. *gaudere, gaudia affici, gestire, exsultare, laetificari* (= to show signs of —); see **REJOICE**. **joyous, joyful, adj. 1.** = glad, *laetus, hilaris* or *hilarus* (= in a merry humour); *libens (lub-)* (= with pleasure); 2. = giving joy, *laetus, laetabilis*; *gratus* (as regards anything for which we ought to be thankful); = pleasing, *jucundus, dulcis*; = welcome, *exoptatus*. Adv. *laete, hilariter, hilarē, libenter (lub-), jucunde*. **joyless, adj. maestus**; see **SAD**. **joyousness, joyfulness, n.** see **Joy**.

joyulant, adj. = rejoicing, *by laetitia* or *gaudio* (*exsultare, laetitia* or *alacritate gestiens, exsultans et gestiens*; see **EXULT**). **jubilee, n.** = a season of great public joy and festivity, *festi dies laetissimi*; the — year, *annus qui est quinquagesimus* or *centesimus post rem gestam*.

judge, *I. n. 1*, *judex*, -icis, *m.* (for the exact meaning of the term *judex* see Smith, "Dict. of Antiquities," art. *JUDEX*), assessor; in Cic. often *qui judicat* or *qui iudicium exercet* or *qui est iudicator* (when he is about to —); = arbitrator, *arbiter*; = delegate, *recuperator*; — of the circuit, *quaestor* (lit. of criminal offences); = a mediator, umpire, *disceptor* (fem. *disceptorix*); to bring anything before the —, *alqd ad iudicem deferre*; verdict, sentence of the —, court, *iudicis sententia*, *iudicium*; a decree of a —, *edictum*; an injunction, *interdictum*; to appeal to the —, *ad iudicem confugere*; belonging to the office of a —, *iudicialis*; *2*, in gen. *judex*, *aestimator*, *existimator*, comb. *existimator et judex*, censor (censor *castigatorque*); see **CRITIC**. *II. v.intr.* *judicare*, about anything, *alqd*, about anyone, *de alqo* (also in a judicial sense), *facere iudicium*, about anything, *alqis rei* or *de alqd re*, about anyone, *de alqo*; = to think, *existimare* (= to have an opinion), about anything, *alqd* or *de alqd re*, about anybody, *de alqo*; = to think well, have a good or bad opinion of anyone, *bene* or *male existimare de alqo*; = to give a formal judgment, a decision, esp. in the Senate, *censere*. *III. v.tr.* (= to hear and determine a case), *judicare de alqo*, *iudicium edere in alqm*; = to — between, *dijudicare* (e.g. *vera et falsa*, or *vera et falsis*). **judgment**, *n.* = the process of examining facts in court, *iudicium*; to administer justice, give —, *jus dicere*, *agere*; as a faculty of the mind, *iudicium*, *sapientia*, *prudentia*; to show —, *iudicium habere*; see **UNDERSTANDING**, **WISDOM**; = determination, *arbitrium*, *decretum* (= decree), *sententia* (= opinion); the opinion which anyone forms after having first inquired into the value of anything, estimation, *existimatio*; the public opinion, *existimatio vulgi* (Caes.); to give one's —, *sententiam dicere* (of the author, senator, judge); in my —, *meo iudicio*, *quantum ego iudico*, (ex or de) *mea sententia*, *ut mihi quidem videtur*; — seat, tribunal, *iudicium*; to bring anything before the —, *alqd* (e.g. *alqis factum*) in *iudicium vocare* (Cic.); see also **OPINION**. **judicature**, *n.* *iurisdictio*, *iurisdictionis potestas*; to be subject to anyone's —, *sub alqis jus et iurisdictionem subijunctum esse*; it comes under my —, *iurisdictionis mea est*, *hoc meum est*, *huius rei potestas penes me est*. **judicial**, adj. *1*, *iudicialis*; = belonging to the judge, *iudiciarius*; = what belongs to the forum, *forensis* (e.g. *contentiones*); a — opinion, *sententia*; a — decree, *edictum*; in junction, *interdictum* (of anything prohibited by the praetor, until the cause was tried); to demand a — inquiry against anyone, *iudicium postulare in alqm*, *iudices petere in alqm*; *2*, fig. (e.g. a — habit of mind), *aequus*; see **IMPARTIAL**; *3*, sent by Heaven (e.g. — blindness), *a Deo* or *divinitus missa* (caecitas, etc.). Adv. *jure*, *lege* (e.g. to proceed — against anyone, *lege agere cum alqo*, *jure* or *lege experiri cum alqo*). **judiciary**, adj. *iudiciarius*. **judicious**, adj. *sagax*, *maximis consiliis*, *sapiens*, *prudens* (= sagacious). Adv. *sagaciter*, *sapienter*, *prudenter*, *aequo animo*. **judiciousness**, *n.* *sagacitas*, *prudentia*, *sapientia*, *aequanimitas* (i.e. without bias), *consilium*.

jug, *n.* *urceus*, *urceolus* (= little —), *hirnea*, *hirnula* (= little —), *amphora* (large, with two handles, esp. for wine); see **JAR**.

juggle, *I. v.intr.* *1*, in the lit. sense, *praestitias agere*; *2*, see **DECEIVE**. *II. n. 1*, = trick by legerdemain, *praestigiae*; *2*, deception, *deceptio* (the act), *error* (= mistake); = fallacy, *teachery*, *fallacia*; = simulation, *simulatio*, *dissimulatio* (the former = pretending what one is not, the latter = pretending not to be what one really is). **jugglery**, **juggling**, *n.* = artifice, *ars*, *artificium*, *dolus*. **juggler**, *n. 1*, lit. *proe-*

stigiator (in gen.), *f. praestigiatrix*, *circulator* or *planus* (= a conjuror who travels about, the former exhibiting snakes); *2*, see **DECEIVER**.

jugular, adj. — vein, * *vena jugularis*.

juice, *n.* *sucus* (also fig. = energy, e.g. in speech); = poison, *virus*, *n.*; the — of the grape, *suci urae* (in gen.), *melligo urae* (when still unripe). **juicy**, adj. *suci plenus*, *sucusus* (= full of juice); *sucidus* (= with juice in).

jujube, *n. 1*, *zizyphus* (= the tree), *zizyphum* (= the fruit); *2*, = a medicine which melts in the mouth, *eligma* (all three Plin.).

July, *n.* *Julius (mensis)*; in the times of the Republic, *Quinctilis (mensis)*.

jumble, *I. v.tr.* (per) *miscere*; to make a regular — *omnia miscere*, *omnia miscere et turbare*; see **CONFOUND**. *II. v.intr.* (per) *misceri*. *III. n.* *mistura* (lit. and fig., e.g. of virtues and vices, *mistura vitiorum et virtutum*, Suet.); = mixture of different kinds of corn, *sarrago* (also of the contents of a book, *nostris libelli*, Juv.); — of words, *sartago*; = conflux of different things, *colluvies*, *colluvio* (e.g. *exercitus mixtus ex colluvione omnium gentium*, *colluvies illa nationum*); *varietas* (e.g. *sermonum opinionumque*); generally by *miscere* (e.g. *bona mixta malis*).

jump, *I. v.intr.* lit. *salire*; = to exercise oneself in jumping, *saltando se exercere*; to — up, *exsilire*; with joy, *exsultare gaudio*, *exsilire*; to — upon or into, *insilire in alqd*; to — from a wearied horse upon a fresh one, *ex fesso in recentem equum transulare*; to — over anything, *transilire alqd*; to — down from, *desilire ex*, etc. (from the horse, *ex equo*). *II. n.* = leap, *saltus*, -us. **jumper**, *n.* *qui saltit*.

junction, *n.* *conjunction*, *unctio*. **junction**, *n.* *status*, -us; — of affairs, *tempora*, -um; happy —, *temporum felicitas*.

June, *n.* (mensis) *Junius*.

jungle, *n.* *silva*.

junior, adj. and *n.* *junior* or *minor aetate*; the —, (natu) *minor*.

juniper, *n.* *juniperus*, *f.*

junk, *n. 1*, = pieces of old cable, by *funis*, -is, *m.*; see **CABLE**, **ROPE**, *2*, = Chinese vessel, *navis serica*.

junket, *n.* *placenta* (= cake), *cup(p)edia*, -orum, or *cup(p)ediae* (ante and post class. = dainties). **junketting**, *n.* *iter*, *inieris*, *roluptatis caus(s)a susceptum*.

juridical, adj. see **JUDICIAL**. **jurisconsult**, *n.* *iuris peritus*, *iuris* or *jure consultus* (both also written as one word), *iuris sciens*, *in jure prudens*. **jurisdiction**, *n.* see **JUDICATURE**. **jurisprudence**, *n.* *iuris civilis prudentia*; anyone's knowledge in —, *iuris civilis scientia*. **jurist**, *n.* see **JURISCONSULT**. **juror**, *n.* as judge, *judex* (*selectus*) (selected in Rome from the senators, knights, i.e. equites, and the tribuni aerarii). **jury**, *n.* *iudices*, -um, or *consilium* (e.g. *iudicium*).

just, *I. adj.* = upright, *justus* (e.g. judge, complaint, fears, punishment, etc.), *aequus* (= equitable, reasonable, of persons), *legitimus* (= lawful, of things); to have — claims upon a thing, *alqd jure suo* (or *recte*) *postulare*; *meritus* (= deserved). *II. adv. 1*, = exactly, *diligenter* (e.g. I can't — tell, *hanc rem non ita diligenter teneo*); *2*, in reference to a particular moment, *commodum*, *commode*; (colloquial) — now, *tantum quod* (*tantum quod cum* (*quum*), — when); — now, this moment, for the present, *in praesentia*; only — lately, *modo*, *proxime* (e.g. the piece which he had written — lately, *fabula quam proxime scripserat*); also by the adj. *recens* (with

ab or **ex** and **ablat.**, or simply by the local **ablat.**); to have only — arrived from the province, the country, *e provincia recentem esse*; the people that had only — come from Rome, *homines Romā recentes*; = accidentally, *forte, forte fortumā* (e.g. the king was — here, *rex forte, aderat*); **3**, in comparison, — as, *aeque, perinde, pariter, similiter, item* (or *idem, eodem, idem*, in reference to subject and object), *itidem, iuxta, eodem or pari modo* (= — in the same manner); to speak — in the same manner, *in eandem sententiam disputare*; to love anyone — as much, *aeque amare alqm*; to be — as old and as popular, *pari esse aetate et gratiā*; — as well . . . as, *aeque . . . ac* (*atque, et, ut*), *perinde . . . ac* (*atque, ut, quasi*); *proinde . . . ac* (*quasi*), *similiter . . . ac* (*atque, et, ut*), *item . . . ut* (*uti, quemadmodum, quasi*), *itidem . . . et* (*quasi*), *iuxta . . . ac* (*atque, quasi, cum* [with the **ablat.** of the persons to whom we compare anyone]); *non secus . . . ac*; *ut . . . ita, non minus . . . quam* (the latter if there is no negation connected with it), *talis . . . qualis*, is with *qui* following (if — as . . . as, = — the same . . . as, — such a one . . . as); — as if, *aeque* (*pariter, perinde*), *ac si*; *similiter, ut si* or *ac si*; *iuxta ac si*; — as well . . . as, *tam . . . quam, item . . . ut*; — as well . . . as anyone else, *tam . . . quam qui maxime*, also *ita, ut cum maxime*; *not . . . — as little, non . . . non magis, non . . . nihilo plus* (or *non plus*), — as little . . . as, *non magis . . . quam* (= no more . . . than); *non plus . . . quam*; *nec . . . nec, or neque . . . neque* (*nec inferendo injuriam, nec patiendo*); — as much . . . as, *non magis . . . quam* (i.e. no less . . . than), *non minus . . . quam*; — as great, large, *tantusdem, idem* (e.g. *eodem impudentia*); — as much, *tantidem, tantundem* (. . . as, *quantum*, as regards the quality), *totidem* (. . . as, *atque, ac*, or the correlative *quot*, as regards the quantity); — as many vessels, *totidem naves, por narium numerus*; — as far, *pari spatio*; — that one, the same, *idem, hic idem, hic is, idem hic, idem ille, idem iste* (if the subject has already been mentioned before, = likewise the same); *by solus* (e.g. *capiti solo ex aqua exstant*, only — their heads out from the water); **4**, to express emphasis, *imprimis*, or as two words (*in primis*), *potissimum, maxime, praesertim, praecipue*; = certainly, *quidem* (*enclit.*); = indeed, *utique, sane*; — now, *modo, jam cum maxime*; — now, of what has long been desired, *ritum, vix tandem*; — at that time, *tum cum maxime, eo maxime tempore*; — then, then —, *tum maxime*; *not . . . not exactly, haud ita, non ita* (e.g. *sunt ea [simulacra] praecleara, sed non ita antiqua*), also simply *haud, or non, parum* (= not so very); = not exactly, but, etc., *immo vero*; — that which, *id quod*; exactly, *quidem*; but that is — exactly what is considered wicked, *at id quidem nefas habetur*; with the superlative by *quisque*, — exactly the best, *optimus quisque*; but —, *nunc denique*; in answers, — so, *inquam, ita plene or prorsus*; sometimes expressed by *sub* with *accus.* (e.g. *sub lucem*, — before daybreak). Adv. *iuste, jure, legitime, merito*. **justice**, *n. justitia* (= the virtue itself, and the love of —); = equity, equitability, *aequitas* (especially as a quality inherent in a person or thing); = right, law, *jus* (= that which is considered right); — requires that, etc., *aequum est* (with *accus.* and *infin.*); to exercise —, *justitiam exercere or colere*; to see — done to anyone, *alci jus dure or reddere* (in court); *ea quae alci debentur tribuere* (in gen., in daily life, to give anyone what is due to him); in —, *jure*. **justiciary**, *n.* perhaps *praetor urbanus*, see **JUDGE**. **justifiable**, adj. *justus*; = lawful, *legitimus*, comb. *justus et legitimus*; see **LAWFUL**; in more gen. sense, *alqd recte ac jure factum*; see **EXCUSABLE**. Adv. *recte ac jure*. **justifica-**

tion, *n. 1*, *purgatio, excusatio, satisfactio*; to accept anyone's —, *excusationem or satisfactionem accipere*; for his or her —, *sui purgandi caus(s)a*; **2**, Theol. t.t. * *justificatio*. **justify**, v.tr. **1**, in the ordinary sense, *alqm or alqd purgare* (= to prove one's innocence); = to excuse, *alqm or alqd excusare* (e.g. that anything was not done on purpose, that anything was neglected through other engagements, or through an oversight, or through ignorance, etc.); = to free from guilt, *alqm culpa liberare*; to — anyone on account of, *alqm purgare de alqā re* (seldom *alci rei*), *culpam alci rei demovere ab alqo*; to — oneself, *se purgare, se excusare*; to — oneself before anyone, *se purgare alci*; sufficiently, *satisfacere alci*; to — one's conduct before anyone, *facti sui rationem alci probare*; **2**, Theol. t.t. * *justificare*.

jut, v.intr. — out, *exstare, eminere, prominere*; of peninsulas and other portions of land, *excutte*.

juvenile, adj. *puerilis*, or by the genit. *pueri* or *puerorum*, *adulescentis* or *adulescentium*, *juvenilis*. **juvenility**, *n.* see **YOUTH**.

juxtaposition, *n.* by verbs (e.g. *quod una positum est*).

K.

kale, *n.* *crambe, -es, f.*

kalendar, *n.* *fasti, ephemeris, -idis, f.*

keel, *n.* *carina* (in poetry = the whole ship).

keen, adj. = sharp (lit. and fig.) *acer, acerbus* (= poignant); = acute, *acutus, astutus* (often in bad sense), *subtilis, perspicax, sagax, argutus* (= sagacious or witty). Adv. *acriter, acerbè, acute, astute, subtiliter, sagaciter, argute*; to feel a sorrow —, *summo dolore affici*. **keenness**, *n.* *acerbitas* (in such phrases as the — of winter, better use adj.), *astutia, subtilitas, sagacitas, perspicacitas*; — of wit, *argutiae*.

keep, *I. v.tr.* *servare, custodire, tenere, continere, habere* (= to have); to — house, i.e., to remain in it, *domi (re)manere*; to — one's bed, *in lecto esse, lecto teneri*; to — a position, *locum tenere*; = to store up, *condere*; = to preserve, *conservare*; = to support (animals), *alere*; = to observe, *tenere, servare, observare*; to — faith, *fidem servare* or *praestare, or exsolvere*; to — a secret, *alqd occultum tenere*; to — apart, *distinere*; to — back, = to retain, *retinere*; I generally — it in this way, *ita facere soleo, sic est meus mos*. **II. v.intr.** *contineri* (of a dam), *firmum esse* (of a door); *frangi non posse* (of what cannot be broken open, e.g. a door), *non rumpi* (of what cannot burst, e.g. a vessel), *manere, non evanescere* (of things that will — their colour); to — to a thing, *retinere alqd* (*justitiam, officium*), always to — in the path of duty and honour, *officii et existimationis rationem semper dicere*; who —s to, upholds a thing, *retinens alci rei* (e.g. *sui juris dignitatisque*); to — in a certain track, *tenere alqm locum, cursum tenere alqo*; to — down, *reprimere, comprimere*; to — in, *cludere, includere, concludere, continere, cohibere*; to — off, *arcere, defendere, prohibere, prohibere*; to — from, (*se*) *abstinere*; to — up, *conservare, tueri*; to — up with, *subsequi*. **III. n. arx.** **keeper**, *n.* *custos, curator*. **keeping**, *n.* *custodia* (= custody), *tutela* (= protection), to be in —, *convenire, congruere*; see **AGREE**. **keepsake**, *n.* *donum*, or more accurately defined, *memoriae caus(s)a dolum or acceptum*.

keg, *n.* *dolium* (of earthenware), *lignum vas circulis vinctum* (of wood (Plin.)).

ken, *n.* *conspicuum*, -*us*.

kennel, *n.* 1, a house for dogs, *stabilum canis* or *canum*; *tugurium canis* (for a watchdog, etc.); 2, = a pack of hounds, *canes*; 3, = a water-course of a street, *emissarium* (for the water), = a drain, *cloaca*.

kerb, *n.* *crepido*, better defined by *viae* or *itineris*.

kerchief, *n.* see **HANDKERCHIEF**, **NECKKERCHIEF**.

kernel, *n.* 1, of fruits, *nucleus* (large or small); 2, in a fig. sense, *medulla* (= marrow); = the blossom, *flos*, *floris*, *m.* (of a flower, youth, nobility); = the select portions, *robur*, -*oris*, *n.*, *robora* (e.g. of Italy, of the Roman people, of the troops, the foot-soldiers, etc.); that was the real — of the army, *hoc erat robur exercitus, id roboris in exercitu erat*.

kettle, *n.* *a(h)enum*, *cortina* (for cooking and dyeing); *lebes*, -*ētis*, *m.* **kettle-drum**, *n.* *lympanum*.

key, *n.* 1, *clavis*, -*is*, *f.*; 2, fig. *janua* (rare, e.g. *urbis janua Asiae*); 3, of a musical instrument, **clavis*.

kick, *I.* *v.* intr. and tr. *calcitrare*, *calces remittere*, *calcibus caedere*; a horse that — *s.*, *equus calcitro*. **II.** *n.* *pedis* or *calcis ictus*, -*us*; to give anyone a —, *alqm pede* or *calce percutere*.

kid, *n.* *haedus*, *haedulus*.

kidnap, *v.* tr. see **STEAL**. **kidnapper**, *n.* *plagiarius*.

kidney, *n.* *renes*, *renum*, *m.* **kidney-bean**, *n.* *phasolus*, *m.* and *f.*

kill, *v.* tr. *occidere* (e.g. *ferro*, *veneno*, but generally of an honourable death), *caedere* (= to fell, especially in battle, in a fight; if of several, also *alqm caedes facere*); *interficere* (= to cause anyone's death, to murder, also in general like *occidere*, but implying a design and the act of destroying), *conficere* (= to put to the sword, in case of resistance), *necare* (in a cruel manner and wilfully, implying cruelty and want of feeling), *enecare* (stronger than *necare*); *interimere*, *e medio tollere* (= to get rid, especially of an adversary); *vitam adimere* *alci*, *vita* or *luce alqm privare* (in general = to deprive of life), *alci vim afferre* (= to lay hands on), *trucidare* (= to murder), *jugulare* (= to cut the throat), *obtruncare* (= to attack anyone and assassinate him); *percutere* (with the sword, axe, stick, etc., generally with the abl. of the instrument whereby a person is killed, e.g. *gladio*, hence *securi percutere*, the proper term to express the act of executing one); to — oneself, *se interficere*, *se occidere*, *se interimere*, *mortem* or *necem sibi consciscere*, *mortem* or *vim sibi inferre*, *vim afferre vitae suae*, *manus sibi afferre* or *inferre*, *seipsum vita privare*; to — the time, *horas* or *tempus perdere*; to — (of beasts), *caedere* (cattle), *jugulare*, *maculare* (only = to slay victims, never = to butcher), *trucidare* (also of slaughter of men).

kiln, *n.* *fornax*, -*acis*, *f.*; a lime —, *fornax calcaria*; see **STOVE**, **OVEN**.

kimbo, *n.* (i.e. a —); see **CROOKED**, **CURVE**.

kin, *n.* see **RELATION**, **RELATIVE**. **kind**, *I.* *n.* *genus*, -*eris*, *n.*, *species* (= the single species of the genus); *modus* (esp. in gen. ejusdem modi, etc.); *forma* (= characteristic form, feature, e.g. *orationis*, *eloquentiae*, *dicendi*, *loquendi*, etc.); in logic, *species*, *forma*, *pars*, -*tis*, *f.* (opp. *genus*); of the same —, *eiusdem generis*, *congener*; to arrange everything accord-

ing to its —, *singula generatim disponere*; Theocritus is wonderful in his — of poetry, *admirabilis in suo genere Theocritus*; very often by *quidam* or *quasi* (e.g. for slaves the house is a — of republic, and they are all citizens in it, *servis respublica quasi civitas domus est*; to make a — of will, *quasi testamentum facere*); every — of, *omne genus* (with the gen., e.g. *herbarum radicumque*), or simply by *omnes* (e.g. every — of danger, *omnia pericula*). **II.** adj. *benignus* (in character and in actions); = charitable, *beneficus*; = benevolent, *benevolus*; = amiable, *facilis*, *humanus*; = friendly, *amicus*; = indulgent, *indulgens*; = liberal, *liberalis*; = obliging, *comis*; = gentle, *mild*, *clemens*; = well, favourably disposed, *propitius* (of the gods); you are too good! very — *benigne! benigne! also recte!* no, thank you (when we decline taking more at table, thanking for any act of kindness), *facis amice!* Adv. *benigne*, *liberaliter*, *comb. benigne ac liberaliter*, *comiter*, *clementer*, *indulgenter* (e.g. to treat, deal with anyone —, *alqm habere*, *amice*, *humane*). **kindness**, *n.* 1, = kindness, *benignitas*, *benevolentia*, *comitas*, *humanitas*, *liberalitas* (= generosity), *clementia*, *indulgentia*, *facilitas* (= affability); 2, = a benefit, *beneficium*; see **FAVOUR**. **kindred**, *n.* see **RELATION**, **RELATIVE**. **kinsman**, *n.* see **RELATIVE**.

kindle, *I.* *v.* tr. 1, *accendere*, *inflammare* (= both to make light and to burn); *incendere*, *inflammare et incendere*, *succendere* (from below), *alci rei ignem in(j)icere*, *inferre* (= to throw fire in), *alci rei ignem sub(j)icere*, *subdere* (= to put fire under anything); 2, fig. *accendere*, *incendere*, *† succendere*, *inflammare*, *conflare*, *excitare*, *incitare*; see **EXCITE**. **II.** *v.* intr. 1, (ex-) *ardescere*; 2, fig. = to glow with, *ardere*, *flagrare*.

king, *n.* *rex*, *regis*, *m.*; = a prince of a small territory, *regulus*; the — of — *s.*, *rex regum*; to be —, *regem esse*, *regnum obtinere*, *regiam potestatem habere*; to make oneself into a —, to occupy, usurp the throne, *regnum occupare*, *regium ornatum nomenque sumere* (of one who had been before governor of a province, etc.); I shall be as happy as a —, if, etc., *rex ero*, *s.*, etc. **kingcraft**, *n.* *ars regendi*. **kingdom**, *n.* *regnum*. **kingfisher**, *n.* (h) *alcedo*, later form (h) *alcyon*. **kingly**, adj. *regius*, *regalis*. **kingship**, *n.* *regia potestas*, *regnum*.

kiss, *I.* *v.* tr. *alqm osculari*, *suaviari*, *basiare*; to — a stranger, *osculis alqm excipere*; to — each other, *osculari inter se*; — Attica from me, *Atticae meae meis verbis suavius des*; to throw a — to anyone, *manum a facie jacere*; in the plural, *oscula jacere*, *basia jactare*. **II.** *n.* *osculum* (lit., = a little mouth, used as a nobler expression), *suavium* (= a tender — upon the mouth or cheek), *basium* (= a loud —); to give anyone a —, *osculum* or *suavium* or *basium alci dare*; *osculum alci ferre* or *offerre*, *basium* or *suavium alci imprimere*; to steal a —, *suavium alci eripere*.

kitchen, *I.* *n.* 1, = place for cooking, *culina*; 2, = the dishes themselves, *cena* (coen-); to keep a good —, *laute cenitare*. **II.** adj. *culinarius*; — materials, *res culinaria* (in gen.); vegetable, *olus*, -*eris*, *n.*, or in the plur. *olera*, -*um*. **kitchen-garden**, *n.* *hortus olitorius* (Jct.).

kitten, *I.* *n.* *catulus felinus*. **II.** *v.* intr. *seles parere*.

knapsack, *n.* *pæra* (= bag), *mantica* (= port-manteau), *sarcina* (= baggage of soldiers).

knave, *n.* (tri) *furcifer*, *veterator* (colloquial terms), *homo nequam* or *sceleratus*; see **ROGUE**. **knavery**, *n.* *nequitia*, *malitia*, *fraus*, *dolus*,

improbilas; see **DECEPTION**. **knavish**, adj. *nequam* (= worthless), *malitiosus* (= crafty), *perfidus* (= treacherous), *fraudulentus* (= fraudulent, deceitful), *lascivus* (= full of tricks). Adv. *perfidè, malitiosè, fraudulentè*.

knead, v.tr. (con)depère, subigère.

knee, n. genu, to bend the —, *genua flectere*, or *curvare* (in general); to fall upon one's —s, (in genu) *procumbere* (unintentionally, or from admiration, or out of respect, or as suppliant); to fall upon one's —s before anyone, *alci procumbere*, ad *genua alcijs procumbere*, ad *genua alci* or *genuis alcijs accidere*, *prosternere se et supplicare alci* (= to prostrate oneself). **knee-deep**, adj. *genuis tenuis*. **knee-pan**, n. *patella* (Cels.). **kneel**, v.intr. *genuis niti*; to — down (in genu) *procumbere*; see **KNEE**.

knell, n. *campana funebris*.

knife, n. *culler*; a small —, *cultellus*.

knight, n. *eques*, —itis, m. **knighthood**, n. *ordo equester* (= the whole order); *dignitas equestri*, *locus equester* (= the rank). **knightly**, adj. *equester*; = worthy of a knight, *equite dignus*.

knit, v.tr. *acubus texere*; fig., see **TIE**, **UNITE**; to — the brow, *frontem contrahere* or *adducere*.

knob, n. *bulia* (of a door, etc.); *nodus* (in plants). **knobbed**, **knobly**, adj. *† nodosus*.

knock, I. v.tr. and intr *alqd pulsare* (e.g. *fores, ostium*); to — with the fist, *pulsare, tundere*, see **BEAT**, **KILL**; to — against, *alqd ad* or *in alqd offendere* (e.g. *pedem in saxum*); to — down, *sternere*; —ed up, *fatigatus* (through a combat), *fessus* (through suffering, e.g. illness, poverty, etc.); = fit to sink, *defatigatus, defessus, lassus, lassitudine confectus* (= worn out). II. n. *pulsatio* (e.g. *fortium*); there is a — against the door, *pulsantur fores*. **knocker**, n. by circumloc. (e.g. *he raised the —, fores pulsavit*), or *tinninabulum* (= bell). **knock-kneed**, adj. *varus*.

knót, I. n. *nodus* (in gen.), *articulus* (= joint), = a tie, *nodus, vinculum*; = difficulty, *nodus, difficultas*; = a group of people, *circulus*; to make a —, *nodum facere, nectere*; to draw the —, *nodum adstringere*; to loosen the —, *nodum solvère, expedire* (lit. and fig.). II. v.tr. *nodare, nectere*; see **TIE**. **knotty**, adj. I. *nodosus, geniculatus*; 2. fig. *difficilis, spinosus* (= thorny); a — point, *nodus*.

know, v.tr. *scire, novisse* (= to have learnt to know); = to have a knowledge of, *alcijs rei scientiam habere, alqd cognitum habere*; = to have had a good knowledge of, experience in a matter, *non nescire, non ignorare, alcijs rei non ignorare esse*; *didicisse* (= to have learnt); I —, = a thing does not escape me, *me non fugit* or *non prae-terit*; = to comprehend, *tenere, intelligere, cognoscere* (= to experience, learn); I don't —, *nescio, haud scio, ignoro, me fugit, me praeterit*; not to — that the dictator had arrived, *ignorare venisse dictatorem*; I don't — where to turn, to whom to apply, *nescio quo me convertam*; I don't — what to say, *nescio or non habeo or nihil habeo, quod dicam*; I don't — who, *nescio quis*; I read I don't — what, *legi nescio quid*; I don't — whether — (a modest assertion), *haud scio an, etc., nescio an, etc.* (e.g. I don't — whether this road is the shorter of the two, *haud scio an or nescio an haec via brevior sit*); you must —, *scito* (not *sci*), *scitote* (not *scite*); do you —? do you — perhaps? *scin? scisne? nostin?* as far as I —, *quod scio, quantum scio, quod sciam*, I should like to — (in questions, the answer to which

would create surprise), *miror, miror unde sit*; to — for certain, *certo* and *certe scire*, *pro certo scire, certum habere, pro certo habere, exploratum* or *cognitum habere, certum est mihi alqd* and *de alqd re, exploratum* or *notum exploratumque mihi est alqd* and *de alqd re, cognitum* *comperitumque mihi est alqd*, *certis auctoribus comperisse* (ou good authority); let me —, *fac me certiorè, fac ut sciam*; I wished you to —, *id te scire volui*; to get to —, *audire* (= to hear), *accipere* (= to receive intelligence), *comperire* (= to understand), *discere* (= to learn); he knew how to maintain his dignity, *auctoritatem suam bene tuebatur*; = to have a clear idea about anything, *novisse, cognovisse, cognitum habere* (in gen.), *alcijs rei notitiam habere* or *tenere* (= to have a conception of a thing), *didicisse* (through having learnt, opp. *ignorare*), *ridisse* (through outward perception), *tenere* (= to hold), *intelligere* (intellig-) *alqm* or *alqd* (with regard to a thing, = to understand its peculiar features; with regard to persons, to understand their motives, etc.); = to learn to —, *noscere, cognoscere* esp. through experience), *discere* (by study, inquiry, *παρασκευη*), *percipere* (= to obtain a clear perception); = to get a taste of anything, *degustare* (fig., = to get a knowledge of anything, e.g. *ingenium alcijs*); to — anyone, *noscere* or *novisse alqm*, opp. *ignorare*; = to become most intimately acquainted with a thing, *alqd familiariter nosse* (*novisse*), they — each other perfectly well, *erant notissimi inter se*; to — oneself thoroughly, *penitus ipsum se nosse*; to — a person by sight, *alqm de facie nosse*; not to — anyone, *alqm non nosse, alcijs mihi est ignotus, alqm ignorare* (seldom); = to recognise, *cognoscere*; in order that nobody might — me, *ne quis me cognosceret*; *agnoscere* *ex alqi re* (e.g. anyone by his works, *alqm ex operibus suis*), *noscitare alqd re* (e.g. anyone by the voice, *voce*; by his countenance, *facie*). **knowable**, adj. *insignis*, by anything, *alqd re* (e.g. *armis*), *conspicuous alqd re* (= conspicuous, e.g. *armis*); to make a thing — by, *alqd insignire alqd re* (e.g. *notè*); to make anything —, intelligible by words, *alqd explanare*. **knowing**, I. n. = **KNOWLEDGE**. II. adj. *sciens, prudens*, comb. *sciens ac prudens* (with regard to the person who does a thing, opp. *insciens*), *quod consulto et cogitatum fit, quod de industria fit* (= on purpose); = clever, *callidus, versutus, astutus*. Adv. *consulto* (= with consideration, calmly); *de industria* (= on purpose); to sin wilfully, —, *scientem peccare* (opp. *inscientem peccare*); I have done it —, *sciens* or *sciens prudensque feci, consulto* or *de industria feci*. **knowledge**, n. *scientia, notitia, cognitio* (in a subjective sense); in an objective sense, = a branch of learning, (*ars*) = art, *doctrina, disciplina*; sciences, literature, *doctrinae, disciplinae, disciplinae studia, -orum*, to inform anyone, bring anything to his —, *alqm certiorè facere alcijs rei* or *de alqd re*, *docere alqm alqd* or *de alqd re* (= to teach), *erudire alqm de alqd re* (= to instruct), comb. *alqm erudire* nique *docere*; to gain — about a thing, *cognoscere de alqd re*, to have anything brought to one's —, *certiorè fieri de alqd re, doceri alqd*; the — of anything spreads to, reaches, *audire alqd*, to have no — of, *alqd ignorare*; = a clear perception, *notitia alcijs rei*; *notio alcijs rei* (= the idea which we have of anything, e.g. the — of God, *notitia* or *notio Dei*); = the knowing about anything, *scientia alcijs rei*, = the act of having got into a thing with the understanding, *cognitio* or *intelligentia* (intellig-) *alcijs rei*, — about the past, *memoria praeteritorum*, about the future, *prudens futurorum*, to have only a superficial — of, in, *alqd primariis labris* or *laseris attingisse, praeis labris gustasse*; to have scarcely a superficial — of, *alqd re ne imbutum quidem*

esse; if I possess any — in it, *si in me est huiusce rei ratio alga*; void of —, *rerum rudis et ignarus* (jn. gen.); illiterate, *lit(terarum) expers*, non *lit(teratus)*, *illit(teratus)*; with regard to the fine arts and sciences, *liberalium artium nescius*; = quite illiterate, *omnium rerum rudis* (in gen.), *omnis eruditionis expers*. **known**, adj. *notus*; it is —, *constat, certum est*, with accus. and infin.; to make —, *declarare*; see **PUBLISH**.

knuckle, n. *articulus (digiti)*.

L.

label, I. n. *scheda* (sc(h)ida) = strip of papyrus bark, leaf of paper; *tessera* (= a square, a square piece of stone or wood); *pittacium* (late, — on necks of bottles, etc.). II. v.tr. *pittacium affigere* or *titulum inscribere*.

labial, n. = letter pronounced by the lips, **littera labialis* (only as t.t.).

laborious, adj. *laboriosus*, *operosus*, *industrius*, (g)navus, *diligens*, *sedulus*; to be —, *magni esse laboris*, *laboriosum esse*. Adv. *laboriose*, *opereose*, *industrie*, (g)naviter, *sedulo*, *diligenter*.

labour, I. n. 1. labor, opus, -eris, n., opera, occupatio, pensum (= task); moles, -is, f. (esp. poet., but also in prose, e.g. *haud magna mole*, = without great —); to undertake a —, *laborem suscipere*; to wear down with —, *alqm labore conficere*; to pay by —, *pecuniam debitam operâ suâ* (com)pensare; learned —s, studia; — by night, *lucubratio*; —s at spare time, *operæ subsidivæ*; without —, free from —, *otiosus*; 2. in child birth, *partus*, -ûs (= bringing forth), *†nisus*, -ûs (*nisus*). II. v.intr. 1. = to be active, *laborare*; — in study, *studere lit(teris)*; — on or at anything, *elaborare in re* or *in alqd* or *ut*, *operam dare alci rei*, *incumbere in re* or *in alqd*, or *alci rei*; to be employed in —, *in opere esse*, *laborem subire*; — day and night, *opus continuare diem et noctem*; — for pay, *operam suam locare*; 2. = to be troubled, *laborare*; — under, *alqd re laborare* (of trouble); — under a delusion, *decepti*; 3. = to strive, (e)ntiti; see **STRIVE**; 4. of child birth, *parturire*. **laboured**, adj. *nitidus alqd et affectatus* (Quint.), *nimis exquisitus*. **labourer**, n. *qui opus facit*, *operarius*, *opera*; — for pay, a hireling, *mercenarius*; — in a vineyard, *vinitor*; to engage —s, *conducere operas*; skilled —s, *artifices*. **laboratory**, n. *locus cameratus ubi metallorum experimenta aguntur*.

labyrinth, n. *labyrinthus* (of the Cretan —); fig. *difficulates summae, res inexplicabiles*; to fall into a —, *in summas difficultates incurrere*; to be in a —, *in summis difficultatibus esse* or *versari*. **labyrinthine**, adj. *†labyrinthêus*, *inexplicabilis*.

lace, I. n. 1. *texta reticulata*, -orum; 2. of a boot, *li(n)gula* (Juv. = shoe-latchet). II. v.tr. *nectere*; see **TIE**.

lacerate, v.tr. *lacerare*, *†dilaterare*, *laniare* (fig., e.g. the heart, *acerbissimo dolore afficere alqis animum*). **laceration**, n. *laceratio*, *laniatus*, -ûs.

lachrymose, adj. = breaking into tears, *lacrimabundus*; = full of tears, *lacrimosus* (*lach(ru-)*) (e.g. *oculi* or *lumina*, *voce*); = causing tears, *lacrimosus*.

lack, I. n. = not having, *defectio* (esp. *defectio virium*, — of strength), *inopia* (= — of means), *penuria* (= — of necessities). II. v.tr. *re carere*, *cogere*, *indigere*, *inopid rei laborare* or *premi*, *alqd*

alci deesse, *abesse*, *deficere*; — nothing, *nihil deesse alci*. **lack-a-day!** interj. *ah! o! proh!* generally with accus., also without exclamation, e.g. *me miserum!* **lack-lustre**, adj. *decolor*.

lackey, n. *pedissequus*, *famulus*.

laconic, adj. 1. *Laconicus* = Spartan; 2. = brief, *brevia*. Adv. *breviter*, *paucis* (verbis).

lacquer, I. n. *lacca*. II. v.tr. *laccâ alqd obducere* (not class.).

lacteal, adj. *†lacteus*.

lad, n. *puer*.

ladder, n. *scalae*; the step of a —, *scalarum gradus*, -ûs.

lade, v.tr. = to load, *onerare*; — anyone, *onus alci imponere*. **laden**, adj. *onustus*, *oneratus*, *gravis*, *†gravidus*; — with debt, *aere alieno obrutus*; — with business, *occupationibus distentus*. **lading**, n. *onus*, -eris, n.

ladle, I. n. = large spoon, *cochlear* (*cochlearium* or *cochleare*, Plin.); *trulla* (= small —), *cyathus*. II. v.tr. *haurire*.

lady, n. *domina*; *hæra*, *matrona*, *materfamilias* (= lady of the house). **lady-like**, adj. *honestus*, *quod matronâ dignum est*. **ladyship**, n. *domina*. **lady's-maid**, n. *famula*, *†ornatrix*.

lag, v.intr. *contari* (cunct-), *cessare*, *morari*. **lagging**, n. *mora*, *contatio*. **laggard**, n. *cessator*, *contator*.

lagoon, n. *lacuna*.

laic, **lay**, adj. **laicus*. **laity**, n. **laici* (Eccl. t.t.). **layman**, n. **laicus*.

lair, n. *latibulum*, *cubile*; see **DEN**.

laird, n. *dominus*, *possessor*.

lamb, I. n. *agnus*, *agna*; a small —, *lambkin*, *agnellus*; of a —, *agninus*; — like, *placidior agno*; as meat (*caro*) *agnina*. II. v.tr. *agnum edere* or *procreare*.

lambent, adj. use *†lambere* (e.g. *flamma quæ lambit alqd*).

lame, I. adj. *claudus*, *maignus* (= short of a limb), *debilis* (= feeble); to be — of a wound, *vulnere debilitatum esse*; to be —, *claudum esse*, *claudicare*; — in speech, *si quid in oratione claudicat*; — in one foot, *altero pede claudum esse*; a — excuse, *excusatio vanu*. II. v.tr. *alqm claudum reddere*. Adv. by adj. or v. (e.g. to walk —, *claudicare*). **lameness**, n. *claudicatio*.

lament, I. n. or **lamentation**, *lamentum* (usu. in pl.), *lamentatio* (= act of —), *fletus*, -ûs (= weeping), *gemitus*, -ûs (= groaning), *comploratio*, (com)ploratus, -ûs, *ejulatus*, *ejulatio* (the latter rare = wailing), *quivritatio* (rare), *questus*, -ûs, *querimonia*, *querela* (= complaint), *nenia* (= dirge), *plangor* (= beating of the breast, loud —). II. v.tr. *alqd lamentari*, *deserere*, (con)queri, *†fletu*, *deplorare* (= — bitterly), *complorare* (rare), *†plorare*. III. v.intr. *lamentari*, *fletu*, (de)plorare, *ejulare*, (con)queri. **lamentable**, adj. *defendus*, *†lamentabilis*, *flexibilis*, *miserandus*, *miserabilis*. Adv. *miserandum in modum*, *miserabiliter*, *flexibiliter*. **lamented**, adj. past part. of v. or *divus* (of the dead, Tac.).

lamp, n. *lucerna*, *lychnus*. **lamp-black**, n. *fuligo*.

lampoon, I. n. *libellus famosus* (Suet.), *famosum carmen* or *famosi versus*, -ûs, pl. II. v.tr. *libellum ad infamiam alqis edere*.

lance, I. n. *lancea*, *hasta*; to break a — with, *hasta pugnare cum alqd*; fig. *certare, contendere cum alqd*. II. v.tr. med. t.t. *incidere*. **lancer**, n. *eques hastatus*. **lancet**, n. (or little lance), *scalpulum* (*scalpellus*).

land, I. n. 1. opp. to the *sea, terra, + tellus, -uris, f.*; to gain the —, *terram capere*; to quit —, (*navem*) *solvere*; to sail along —, *oram legere*; **2.** a fruit-bearing country, *ager, fundus, solum, terra*; a cultivated —, *field, arrum*; to cultivate —, *agrum colere*; relating to the culture of —, *agrarias*; **3.** = a particular part of the earth, *terra, regio, provincia, ager, pagus, civitas, patria*; in the — of the Etruscans, in *Etruscorum finibus*; to drive out of the —, *alqm civitate pellere, in exilium pellere, agere alqm*; of what —? *cujas*; out of our —, *nostras*; the law of the —, *lex (publica)*. **II. adj. terrestris, terrenus, pedester** (e.g. *pugna pedestris*, — battle). **III. v.intr.** e nave or navem egredi, e nave evadere or *exire*. **IV. v.tr.** alqos or alqd e nave or in terram exponere; to — a fish, *piscem capere*. **landed, adj.** — property, *agrum, possessio* (usu. in pl.); — proprietor, *agrorum possessor*. **land-ing, n.** *exsensus, egressus, -us, litoris-appulsus, -us*; to make a —, *navi exire*; to forbid anyone a —, *alqm navi egredi prohibere*; a — place, *aditus, -us*. **landlord, n.** *agrorum possessor* (= proprietor), *caupo* (= "mine host"). **landmark, n.** *lapis, -idis, m.* **landscape, n.** *regio, terra*; in painting, *regio in tabula picta*. **landslip, n.** *terrae lapsus, -us*.

lane, n. *angiportum* (or *-us, -us*), = narrow street; country lane, *via*.

language, n. 1. = the faculty of speech, *vox, oratio, lingua*; **2.** = the act and manner of speaking, *vox, lingua, oratio, dictio*; the — of common life, *sermo colloquianus* (quot.); — of polite life, *sermo urbanus*; to speak a —, *alqd linguā uti* or *loqui*.

languid, adj. *languidus, languens, remissus, lassus* (= weary), *fessus* (= worn out), *defessus* (= worn down); to be —, *languere*; fig. *iners* (= inactive), *frigidus, languidus* (of style). Adv. *languide*. **languidness or languor, n.** *languor*. **languish, v.intr.** *languere, languescere*; = to pine away, *tabescere*; — in prison, *in carcere vitam miseriam trahere*.

lank, lanky, adj. *prolitzus, procerus* (= tall), *gracilis, tenuis* (= thin). **lankness, n.** *proceritas, gracilitas, tenuitas*.

lantern, n. *laterna* (*lanterna*).

lap, I. n. 1. *gremium* (= bosom), *sinus, -us* (properly = a fold of the gown); **2.** of a racecourse, *spatium*. **II. v.tr. 1.** = to lick up, *ligu(r)ire, lingere*; **2.** = to touch (as waves), *lambere*. **lap-dog, n.** *catellus, lappet, n. lafinia*.

lapidary, n. *sculptor*.

lapse, I. n. 1. *lapsus, -us* (≡ a gliding or fall); **2.** fig. *lapsus, -us, error, peccatum*; **3.** = flight, expiry, *fuga*; after the — of a year, *interjecto anno*. **II. v.intr. 1.** *labi, defluere*; **2.** *errare* (= to go wrong); **3.** of property, *caducum fieri, reverti* (ad dominum).

larboard, adj. *laevus*; see LEFT.

larceny, n. *furtum*; to commit —, *furtum facere*.

lard, I. n. *adeps, -ipis, m.* and *f.*, *lar(i)dum*. **II. v.tr.** *alqd adipem ad coquendum parare*. **larder, n.** *armarium promptuarium, cella penaria, carmarium* (for keeping meat, *Piazet*).

large, adj. 1. = of great size or bulk, *magnus, grandis, amplus*; a — assembly, *celeber conventus, -us*; **2.** — of heart (= liberal), *largus* (e.g. *argus homo, largus animo* or *promissis*). Adv. *magno opere, large*. **large-hearted, adj. 1.** = *magnanimus, magnanimus*; **2.** = generous, *liberalis, benignus, benevolus*. **large-hearted-ness, n. 1.** *magnanimitas*; **2.** *liberalitas, benignitas, benevolentia*. **largeness, n. 1.**

magnitudo, amplitudo, proceritas (= tallness), *altitudo* (= in height), *ambitus, -us* (= in girth), *spatium* (= in surface); **2.** fig. see LARGE-HEARTEDNESS. **largess, n.** *largitio, congiarium* (of ebrn, oil, or money).

lark, n. *alauda*.

larynx, n. *guttur, -uris, n.*

lascivious, adj. *lascivus* (= playful), *impurus, impudicus, libidinosus*. Adv. *parvus caste, impudice*. **lasciviousness, n.** *lascivia* (= playfulness), *impudicitia, libido*.

lash, I. n. 1. = a whip, *flagrum, lorum* (usu. in pl.), *flagellum, scutica* (= light —); **2.** = a blow or stroke, *verber, -eris, n.* (*huic homini parata erunt verbera*); — of the tongue, *verbera lingue*; — of fortune, *verbera fortunae*. **II. v.tr. 1.** *flagellare, verberare, virgā* or *virgis caedere*; **2.** = to bind, *alligare, colligare*; see BIND, FASTEN. **lashing, n.** *verberatio*.

lassitude, n. *lassitudo, languor, (de)fatigatio*.

last, n. of a shoemaker, *forma*; let the shoemaker stick to his —, *ne ultra crepidam sutor*.

last, I. adj. *ultimus, extremus, postremus, proximus, summus* (= the highest), *novissimus* (= latest); when used of two, *posterior, superior*; to the —, *ad ultimum*. **II. n.** by extremus (e.g. the — of the letter, *epistula extrema*); at —, (*hunc*) *denique, ad extremum* or *postremum*. **III. v.intr.** *durare, (per)manere, stare, longum* or *diuturnum esse*. **last-ing, adj.** *firmus, solidus, duraturus, stabilis, diuturnus, (per)mansurus, perennis*; not —, *fragilis* (= frail), *caducus* (= falling), *fluxus*. **lastly, adv.** *postremo, postremum, ad extremum, denique, quod superest* or *restat* or *extremum est, novissime* (esp. in Quint.).

latch, n. *pessulus* (= bolt). **latchet, n.** *corrigia*.

late, adj. 1. *serus*; I went away —, *serus abi*; too — repentance, *sera paenitentia*; *tardus* (= slow), *serotinus* (= — coming or growing, e.g. *hiems, pira, pulli*); the —, *defunctus*, = *mortuus, divus* (of an emperor); — in the day, *nullo die*; — at night, *multa nocte*, or by neut. *serum*, used as n. (e.g. *serum erat diei*, it was — in the day); **2.** = recent, *recens, novus, inferior* (e.g. of a — age, *inferioris aetatis*). Adv. *nuper, modo*. **lateness, n.** use adj

latent, adj. *occultus, abditus, absconditus, reconditus*.

lateral, adj. *lateralis* (ante and post class.), a *latere*. Adv. a *latere*.

lath, n. *asser, -eris, m.*, *asserculus*.

lathe, n. *tornus*; to work at the —, *tornare*.

lather, n. *spuma e sapone facta*.

Latin, adj. *Latinus*; the — tongue, *latinitas, oratio* or *lingua Latina, sermo Latinus*; to translate into —, *alqd Latine reddere*; to know —, *Latine scire, linguam Latinam callere*; to be ignorant of —, *Latine nescire*. **latinity, n.** *latinitas*.

latitude, n. 1. = breadth, *latitudo*; in —, *latitudinem*; fig. — of speech, *latitudo verborum*; **2.** = liberty, *licentia*; to have great —, *late patere*.

latter, adj. *posterior*; the former, the —, *ille, . . ille*. Adv. see LATELY.

lattice, n. *cancelli, clathri*.

laud, I. n. *laus*. **II. v.tr.** *alqm laudare, extollere*; see PRAISE. **laudable, adj.** *laudabilis, laudatus, laude dignus*. Adv. *laudabiliter, laudabili in modo*. **laudatory, adj.** *honorificus*.

laugh, laughing, or laughter, I. v. risus, -us; immoderate —, *cachinnatio*; a horse —, *cachinnus*; a — at, *irrisus, -us, derisus, -us*; a — to scorn, *derisus*; a — -stock, *ludibrium*.

to be a — stock, esse alci ludibria. **II.** v.intr. ridere; to — at, arridere (= to smile upon in a friendly way, e.g. non alloqui amicos, viz notis familiariter arridere); alqm deridere, irridere; = to burst into —, cachinnare, cachinnari. **laughable**, adj. ridiculus, ridendus. Adv. ridicule. **laughter**, n. see LAUGH, I.

launch, v.tr. 1, navem deducere; 2, = to hupl, forquere; to — out, in aequor efferri; to — out in praise of, alqm efferre laudibus.

laundress, n. mulier quae lintea lavat. **laundry**, n. aedificium quo lintea lavantur.

laurel, n. laurus (-i and -us), f.; belonging to —, laureus; fig. gloria, laus, honos (= honour); decorated with —, laureatus; to strive for —, gloriae cupidum esse; to win new — s in war, gloriā bello augere. **laureled**, adj. laureatus.

lava, n. massa ardens, saxa liquefacta, pl.

lave, v.tr. lavare (= to wash), abluerē (= to wash off), irrigare. **lavatory**, n. bal(i)neum (= bath). **laver**, n. aqualis, m. and f. (ante class.), pelvis (Plin.).

lavish, I. adj. prodigus (e.g. aeris), profusus (e.g. profusissima largitio), in largitione effusus; a — giver, largitor. Adv. large, prodigie, effuse, profuse. **II.** v.tr. profundere, effundere, largiri. **lavishness**, n. effusio (= prodigality), largitus, munificentia; see LIBERALITY.

law, n. lex, regula (= a rule), norma (= a standard); body of — s, jus (e.g. jus civile, = civil —); a —, lex, edictum, institutum; lex is also used in a wider sense, as is our "law," e.g. verbum est certa lex, hanc ad legem formanda est oratio (= to or by this model); a divine —, fas; a — of nature, lex naturae. **law-breaker**, n. legis violator. **lawful**, adj. legitimus (= according to —); legalis (Quint.) (e.g. pars civitatis, vita, = conformable to —). Adv. legitime, lege, per leges. **lawfulness**, n. use adj. **law-giver**, n. see LEGISLATOR. **lawless**, adj. effrenatus. Adv. effrenate, licenter, contra legem, maeter jus. **lawlessness**, n. (effrenata) licentia. **lawsuit**, n. lis, litis, f., controversia. **lawyer**, n. jurisconsultus, juris peritus; see ADVOCATE.

lawn, n. 1, = fine linen, sindon; see LINEN; 2, = grass plat, pratulum or herba (= grass).

lax, adj. 1, = loose, laxus, flaccus; 2, med. lax, solutus, liquidus (e.g. alvus liquida, — bowels, Cels.); 3, fig. (dis)solutus, remissus, laxus, neglegens (neglig.). Adv. fig. (dis)solute, remisse, laxe, neglegenter (neglig.). **laxness, laxity**, n. negligentia (neglig.) = carelessness; — of spirit, remissio animi ac dissolutio, or adj.

lay, adj. see LAIC.

lay, n. see SONG.

lay, v.tr. 1, = to place; ponere, (col)locare; 2, fig. — the foundations, fundamenta jacere; — an ambush, insidiari, insidias collocare, jacere, ponere, struere, parare, tendere alci; — siege, obsidere; — a wager, sponsione provocare or lacescere; — a plan, consilium or rationem inire or capere; — hands on, manus alci inferre; — waste, rustare; 3, = eggs, (ova) parere; — aside, abjicere, (se)ponere; — before, alqd alibi proponere; — oneself open to, alqd in se admittere; — down, = to put down, (de)ponere; — down an office, magistratu abiri, se abdicare; — down arms, ab armis discedere; — down a proposition, sententiam dicere, alqd affirmare, confirmare; see STATE; — out money, see SPEND; — out a corpse, mortuum lavare (= to wash), alci omnia iusta solvere would include the burying out; — up, condere, reponere; see STORE; — commands, blame, etc., upon, see COMMAND, BLAME, etc. **layer**, n. 1, in built-

ing, etc., corium (of lime, etc.) ordo (= row); 2, of a plant, propago.

lazar, n. see LEPER.

lazy, adj. piger, ignavus, segnīs, iners, otiosus (= having leisure). Adv. pigre, ignave, segniter, otiose. **laziness**, n. ignavia, segnitia, pigritia.

lead, I. v.tr. 1, ducere, agere; — an army, exercitum ducere, exercitui praeesse (= to command); — the way, alci praesire (= to go before); 2, fig. = to pass, — a life, vitam agere; = to induce, alqm ad alqd faciendum or ut alqd faciat, adducere; in bad sense, inducere; see PERSUADE; 3, with omission of object, e.g. the road — s, via ferri; the matter — s to, etc., res spectat; see TEND; — away, abducere, seducere; — into, inducere; — out, educere; — a colony, coloniam deducere. **II.** n. or leadership, ductus, -us; under your —, te duce. **leader**, n. dux, ducis, m. (lit. and fig.), auctor, princeps, -icis, m. and f. (fig.). **leading**, adj. princeps, primarius (of men), summus (of men and things); see CHIEF. **leading-strings**, n. alci obtemperare (tanquam puer).

lead, n. plumbum; of —, plumbeus. **leadén**, adj. plumbeus.

leaf, n. of a tree, folium, frons; a — of paper, scheda (schēda), pagina, charta; of metal, wood, etc., bractea, lamina. **leafless**, adj. foliis carens or nudatus. **leafy**, adj. †frondosus, †frondeus, †frondifer.

league, I. n. foedus, -eris, n. (= treaty); pactum (= agreement), societas (= alliance or union). **II.** v.tr. foedus cum alio inire.

league, n. tria milia passuum.

leak, n. rima; to spring a —, rimas agere. **leakage**, n. rima. **leaky**, adj. rimosus, rimarum plenus; ships that have become —, quassatae naves.

lean, I. adj. macer (opp. pinguis), macilentus (ante and post class.); strigosus (of horses, etc.); see THIN. **II.** v.intr. nitī; — on, (in)nitī; inhaerere (= to adhere to), pendere (= to hang from), confugere or sese conferre ad alci praesidia ((= to seek support with), fulciri re (= to depend on or be supported by), ad alqd acclinare ((= to — towards), se applicare, in alqd or alci rei incumbere; to — backward, se reclinare; to — to (in opinion), sententiae fuvēre. **leaning**, adj. — on, innituz; — towards, †acclinis; — backwards, †reclinis; — against on, incumbens. **leanness**, n. macies.

leap, I. n. saltus, -us; to take a —, salire; by — s, per saltus, saltuam. **II.** v.intr. saltare; — back, resilire; — down, desilire; — forward, prosilire; — for joy, gestire, exsultare; — on horse-back, in equum insilire; — over, transsilire. **leaping**, n. saltus, -us. **leapfrog**, n. (pueri) alius alium transilit. **leap-year**, n. annus intercalaris, annus bisextus (late).

learn, v.tr. 1, discere, ediscere (by heart), memoriae mandare (= to commit to memory), perdiscere (thoroughly); word for word, ad verbum ediscere; — something more, addiscere; 2, = to hear, discere, cognoscere (esp. by inquiry), certiorē fieri, audire. **learned**, adj. doctus, eruditus, lilteratus. Adv. docte, erudite, lilterate. **learner**, n. discipulus. **learning**, n. doctrina, eruditio.

lease, I. n. conductio. **II.** v.tr., to hire on —, conducere; to let on —, locare.

leash, n. lorum (= a strip of leather); — of hounds, tres canes.

least, I. adj. minimus; see LITTLE. **II.** adv. minime; at —, saltem, certe, (at)tamen; not in the —, nihil omnino, ne minimum quidem.

leather, *I. n.* corium (= the hide); *aluta* (tanned). *II. adj.* scorticus.

leave, *n.* concessio (= yielding), *permissio* (= permission), *potestas* (= authority), *copia* (= allowance), *venia* (= favour), *arbitrium* (= freedom of action); to give —, *potestatem alicui facere*; with your —, *pace tua*; against —, *me invito*; — to say, *sic venia verbo*; I have —, *mihi licet*; through you, *per te*; give me — to clear myself, *sine me expurgem*.

leave, *I. n.* = departure, by verb, to take —, *salvare alqm jubere*; see FAREWELL. *II. v.tr.* *1.* = to desert, abandon, (de)relinquere, *deserere*, *desituere*; *2.* — property, *relinquere*, *legare*; see BEQUEATH; *3.* = to depart from, (ex) alio loco (ex)cedere, *discedere*, *proficisci*, *egredi*, *digredi*; — a province on expiration of office, (de or ex) *provincia decedere*; — behind, *relinquere*; — off, alqd *omittere*, *desinere* with infin., *desistere* alqd *re* or *infin.*; — out, *omittere*, *praetermittere*. **leavings**, *nr* quae reliqua sunt.

leaven, *I. n.* fermentum; bread without —, or unleavened, *panis nullo fermento* or *eine fermento coctus*. *II. v.tr.* *fermentare*; *panis fermentatus*, = leavened bread (Plin.).

lecture, *I. n.* schola (= disputation), *oratio* (= address), *sermo* (= speech). *II. v.tr.* *1.* *scholam habere* de alqd *re*; *2.* fig. see REPROVE. **lecturer**, *n.* qui *scholas habet*, **lecture-room**, *n.* schola.

ledge, *n.* *projectura*; — of rocks, *dorsum*.

ledger, *n.* *codex accepti et expensi*.

lee, *n.* (of a ship), *navis latus a vento tutum*.

leech, *n.* *1.* see DOCTOR; *2.* = blood-sucker, *hirudo*, *sanguisuga* (Plin.).

leek, *n.* *porrum* and *porrus* (of two kinds, one called *capitatum* the other *sectivum*, also *sectilis*).

leer, *v.intr.* *oculis limis intueri*, *limis oculis* (dis)picere or *limis (oculis)* spectare. **leering**, *adj.* *limus*. Adv. *limis oculis*.

lees, *n.* *faex* (= dregs of wine; so *faex populi*).

leet, *n.* as in court-leet, *curia*.

left, *adj.* *rel(l)iquus*; to be —, *restare*; see LEAVE.

left, *adj.* *sinister*, *laevus*; the — hand, *sinistra* (i.e., manus); on the —, *a sinistra*, ad *laevam*. **left-handed**, *adj.* *qui manu sinistra pro dextra utitur*.

leg, *n.* *crus*, *cruris*, *n.*; — of mutton, *caro ovilla*; — of a table, *pes mensae*. **leggings**, *n.* *ocreae*.

legacy, *n.* *legatum*; to make a —, *alci legare alqd*.

legal, *adj.* *legitimus*, *quod ex lege* or *legibus* or *secundum leges fit*. Adv. *legitime*, *lege*. **legality**, *n.* *quod ex lege fit*. **legalize**, *v.tr.* *legibus constituere*, *sancire ut*, *ferre*, *ut alqd fiat* (= to propose a law).

legate, *n.* *legatus*, *nuntius*. **legation**, *n.* *legatio*.

legend, *n.* on coin, *inscriptio*, *titulus*; = history of a saint, *vita hominis sancti*, *res ab homine sancto gesta*; = fable, *fabula*. **legendary**, *adj.* *commenticius*, *fictus*, *fabulosus*, *fulsus* (= untrue).

legerdemain, *n.* *ars praestigatoria*; — tricks, *praestigiae* (ante and post class.).

legible, *adj.* *quod facile legi potest*. Adv. by **legibility**, *n.* *quod facile legi potest*.

legion, *n.* *legio*; — legionary, *legionarius*

(e.g. *cohors*, *miles*); fig. *ingens numerus*, *magna vis*. **legionary**, *adj.* *legionarius*.

legislate, *v.intr.* *leges dare*, *constituere*, *condere*, *scribere*; see also LAW. **legislation**, *n.* *legis (legum) datio*, *legis latio* (= proposal of a law); so by circuml. *leges dare*, *leges condere*; see LAW. **legislator**, *n.* *legis* or *legum lator*. **legislative**, *adj.* — body, *senatus*, — *vis*. **legislature**, *n.* *comitia*, — *orum* (centuriata, tributa, etc.), *senatus*, — *vis*.

leisure, *n.* *otium* (opp. *negotium*, that is, *nec* *aud* *otium*); to be at —, *otari*, *vacare*, *cessare*; at —, *otiosus*, *vacuus*; not at —, *occupatus*; — time, *tempus subsidivus* (subsec-). **leisurely**, *adj.* *lentus*, *otiosus*; see SLOW. Adv. *otiose*.

lend, *v.tr.* *1.* *mutuum dare*, *commodare* alci alqd; — on interest, *fenerari*, (feno) *occupare*, (col) *locare*; *2.* fig. *dare*, *praebere*.

length, *n.* *longitudo*; = extension in height, *proceritas*; — in time, *longinquitas*, *diuturnitas*; — of the way, *longinqua viae*; in —, *per longitudinem*; — of time, *in longinquum*, *diu*; to run all —, *extrema audire*; at —, *tandem*, *denique*, *tum (tunc) demum*; = fully, *copiose*, *fuse*. **length-wise**, *adv.* *in longitudinem*. **lengthy**, *adj.* — in words, *verbosus*, *longus*; not to be —, *ne in re multus sim*. **lengthen**, *v.tr.* alqd *longius facere*, *producere*; — in time, *prorogare*; — for payment, *diem ad solvendum prorogare*; — the war, *bellum prorogare*; — the service, *militiam continuare*; — a feast, *convivium producere*.

lenient, *adj.* *milis*, *clemens*, *misericus*. Adv. *clementer*. **leniency**, *n.* *clementia*, *lenitas*, *miseriordia*.

lens, *n.* = vitrum *lenticulari formâ* (in po sense class.).

lentil, *n.* *lens*, *ntis*, *f.*, *lenticula* (Cels.).

leonine, *adj.* *leoninus*.

leopard, *n.* *leopardus* (very late).

leprosy, *n.* *lepra* (usu. in pl., Plin.); **leper**, *n.* *homo leprosus* (late).

less, *I. adj.* *minor*. *II. adv.* *minus*; see LITTLE. **lessen**, *v.tr.* (de)minuere, imminuere. **lessening**, *n.* *diminutio*, *imminutio*.

lessee, *n.* *conductor*.

lesson, *n.* *1.* *discenda* (= things to be learned; if by heart, *ediscenda*); dictated —, *dictata*, — *orum*; to take —s of anyone, *audire magistrum*; *2.* fig. *praeceptum*, *monitum*, *documentum* (= proof).

lest, *conj.* *ne* with subj.

let, *v.tr.* = to hinder; see HINDER.

let, *v.intr.* *1.* = to cause or make; I will — you know, *te certiorare faciam* (also by *monere*); Xenophon —s Socrates say, *Xenophon Socratem disputantem facit*; *2.* = to command, *jubere*, *curare*, *alci negotium dare*; *3.* = as a sign of the imperative, — us go, *eamus*; *4.* in various phrases, e.g. to — blood, *sanguinem mittere*; to — go, *missum facere*, *mittere*, *dimittere*; — alone, — that alone, or be quiet, *missa isthac fac*; — down, *demittere*; — fly, = shoot, *jaculari*, *telum in alqm jacere*; — loose, *emittere*; — in, *admittere*; — off, *absolvere*, = absolve; *pila* (e) *mittere*, *teia* *con(j)icere*, = discharge weapons; — into your secrets, *secreta consilia alci impertire*; — slip, *omittere*, *praetermittere*; — an opportunity, *facultatem alqd agendi omittere*; — that pass, *ut ista omittamus*; *5.* = to allow, *sinere* acc. and infin. or *ut*, *paci* acc. and infin., *concedere* infin., *permittere* alci *ut* or *infin.*; — not, *cave* *ne* (e.g. — him not go out, *cave ne exeat*); my business

will not — me, *per negotium mihi non licet*; 6, = to lend or give the use of; see LEASE.

lethal, adj. *mortifer, exitialis, exitibilis, funestus*.

lethargic, adj. *veternosus, torpidus*. **lethargy**, n. *torpor* (Tac.), *vertunus*.

letter, n. 1, (of the alphabet) *lit(t)era*; capital —, *lit(t)era grandis*; —s of the alphabet, *lit(t)erarum notae*; to the —, *ad verbum*, *ad lit(t)eram*; the — of the law, *verba legis*; to hold to the —, *scriptum sequi*; 2, = an epistle, *lit(t)erae, epistula (epistola)*; by —, *lit(t)eris, per lit(t)eras*. **letter-carrier**, n. *tabellarius, qui lit(t)eras perferit*. **letters**, n. = learning, doctrine; eruditio, humanitas, *lit(t)erae*; a man of —, *homo doctus, eruditus, lit(t)eratus, doctrinā ornatus*. **lettered**, adj. *lit(t)eratus*.

lettuce, n. *lactuca*.

levant, n. *oriens, solis ortus, -ūs*.

levee, n. *salutatio*.

level, I. adj. *aequus, planus, comb. aequus et planus, libratus* (= balanced). II. n. *aequum* (e.g. in *aequum descendere*), *planities*; to be on a — with, *pari esse conditione cum algo, parem or aequalem esse alci*. III. v.tr. 1, *aequare, coaequare, exaequare, complanare* (e.g. *terram*); 2, = to destroy, solo urbem *aequare*; — to the ground, *diruere, evertere, sternere*; see RAZE.

lever, n. *vedis, -is, m.*

leveret, n. *lepusculus*.

levity, n. 1, = lightness, *lēvitas*; 2, = in character, *inconstantia, lēvitas* (with *hominis, animi, opinionis*); = jesting, *jocus, jocatio*.

levy, I. v.tr., — soldiers, *militēs scribere, militēs conscribere*; — tribute, *tributum imponere, vectigal exigere*. II. n. *delectus, -ūs*; to make a —, *delectum habere or agere*; see ENLIST.

lewd, adj. *impudicus, incestus, impurus*. Adv. *incaste, impure*. **lewdness**, n. *impudicitia, impuritas, libidines, -um, pl. f.*

lexicon, n. **lexicon*, **onomasticon*.

liable, adj. *obnoxius* (e.g. *trac, bello*); to be —, *cadere in* (e.g. *cadit ergo in donum hominem mentiri* ? Cic.). **liability**, n. use adj.

libation, n. *libatio, libamentum, libamen*; to make a —, *libare*.

libel, I. n. *libellus famosus, carmen famosum* (in verse). II. v.tr. *libellum ad infamiam alcijs edere*. **libellous**, adj. *famosus, probrosus*.

liberal, adj. *liberalis, largus, munificus, benignus, beneficus*; too —, *prodigus, profusus*; the — arts, *artes liberales, artes ingenuae*. Adv. *liberaliter, large, comb. large et liberaliter, munifice, benigne, prodige, profuse*; to give —, *largiri*. **liberality**, n. *liberalitas, munificentia, largitas, beneficentia, benignitas*; of thought, etc., *animus ingenuus, liberalis*.

liberate, v.tr. *liberare*; to — a slave, *manumittere*; see DELIVER. **liberator**, n. *liberator* (e.g. *patriae*), *vindeax*. **liberation**, n. *liberatio*; = of a slave, *manumissio*.

libertine, n. *homo dissolutus*. **libertinism**, n. *licentia morum, mores dissoluti*.

liberty, n. *libertas*; too much —, *licentia*; = leave, *copia, potestas*; = of will, *arbitrium, liberum arbitrium*; at —, *liber*; you are at — to do it, *nihil impedit quominus facias, alqd facere tibi licet or integrum est*.

library, n. *bibliotheca*; a considerable —, *bona librorum copia*. **librarian**, n., to be a —, *bibliothecae praeses*.

libration, n. *libratio*.

license, I. n. = permission, *opīa, potestas*;

= liberty, *licentia* (also in bad sense, *licentia Sullani temporis*; *licentia militum*; *magna gladiatorum est licentia*). II. v.tr. *alqm privilegio munire*. **licentious**, adj. *dissolutus, libidinosus* (Lub-). Adv. *per licentiam, dissolute*. **licentiousness**, n. *libido, libidines, vita dissoluta*; see LEWD.

lick, v.tr. *lingere, lambere*; to — up, *ligur(r)ire*.

lickerish, adj. *fastidiosus, delicatus*.

licorice, n. *glycyrrhiza, -ae, f., dulcis radix* (Plin.).

lid, n. *operculum, operimentum*.

lie, I. n. *mendacium, commentum, falsum*; to tell a —, *mendacium dicere alci de alqd re*; to give a person the —, *mendaci alqm coarguere*. II. v.intr. *mentiri*. **liar**, n. (*homo*) *mendax, homo fallax, falsiloquus* (Plaut.).

lie, v.intr. = to be in a certain place or position, *jacere* (e.g. *jacere humi*, to lie or be on the ground; so *jacere in gramine, jacere ad alcijs pedes, jacere sub arbore, jacere per vias*); *cabare* (in bed, etc.); *situm esse, positum esse*; as far as — in me, *quantum est in me* (te, vobis, etc.), *pro viribus meis* (tuis, etc.); to — in, *puerperio cabare* (of childbirth (Plaut.)); *parturire*; to — in this, *continere re, situm esse, versari, cerni in re*; on whom does it —? *per quem stat?* where —s the hindrance? *quid impedit?* to — between, *interjacere*; with accus. or with dat.; — in wait, *alci insidiari*; — down, *procumbere, decumbere, quieti se dare*; — hid, *latere*; — still, *quiescere*; — under an obligation, *alci gratiā devinctum esse*.

lief, adj. e.g. I had as —, *malim*; — die as endure it, *mortuum me quam ut id patiar malim*.

liege, adj. *imperio or ditione alcijs subjectus, or parens, obnoxius alci*; to be —, *esse in alcijs ditione, parere alci*.

lieu, n. in — of, *pro, loco, vice*. **lieutenant**, n. in gen. *legatus*; in the army, perhaps *centurio* (infantry), and *praefectus* (cavalry); the lord-lieutenant of a country, *praefectus provinciae*.

life, n. 1, *vita, anima, spiritus, -ūs*; physical —, *vita quae corpore et spiritu continetur*; in my —, *dum vivo*; to have —, *vivere, in vitā esse*; to come to —, *nasci, in lucem edi*; to put an end to —, *mortem sibi consciscere*; to take away —, *vitam alci adimere*; to give —, *procreare, parere alqm*; to call into —, *gignere, procreare, facere, efficere*; he can scarcely sustain —, *vix habet unde vivat*; as to the manner in which men live, mode of —, *victus, -ūs*; in public duty, in republica gerenda; private —, *vita cot(idi)ana* (quot-); early —, *iniens aetas*; the prime of —, *bona or constans aetas*; (as a word of affection), *mea vita! mea lux!* while there is — there is hope, *aegrotō dum anima est spes est*; to restore to —, *ad vitam revocare or reducere, e mortuis excitare*; to come to — again, *reviviscere*; to venture your —, *capitis periculum adire*; to cost a person his —, *morte stare*; to try a person for his —, *de capite quaerere*; to lead a —, *vivere, vitam agere*; to flee for one's —, *fugā salutem petere*; to lose —, *perire, vitam perdere*; if I could without losing my —, *si salvo capite potuissem*; to depart this —, *diem obire supremum*; all one's —, *per totam vitam*; loss of — by law, *ultimum supplicium*; to the —, *ad vivum*; full of —, *viridus, vegetus, alacer*; to put — into, *alci animū facere or addere*; 2, fig., see VIGOUR; in oratory, *sucus, comb. succus et sanguis*; 3, = the reality (e.g. paint from the -), *ipse with the noun mentioned*; 4, = time, *aetas, tempora, -um* (e.g. this —, *haec aetas*). **life-blood**, n. 1, *sanguis, vīnis, m.*; 2, fig.,

see LIFE. **life-boat**, *n.* *scapha ad naufragos excipiendos facta.* **life-guards**, *n.* *milites or cohors praetoriani* (of the emperor). **lifeless**, *adj.* **1.** *exanimis, exanimus, inanimus* (opp. *animatus, animans*); **2.** *frigidus, exsanguis, exilis, aridus, comb. arideus et exsanguis, jejunus* (all of speech). **Adv.** *fig., languide, frigide, exiliter, comb. frigide et exiliter* (of speech); *jejunus, comb. jejune et exiliter.* **lifetime**, *n.* *aetas, + aeternum.* **Lively**, *adj.* **livelihood**, *n.*, *see LIVE.*

lift, **I.** *v.tr.* (a) *tolleŕe, extolleŕe, (sub)levare*; — *upright, erigere*; he — his hands to heaven, *manus ad sidera tollit*; — *ed up, levatus, allevatus, arrectus*; — *with pride, etc., superbis, rebus secundis, etc., elatus.* **II.** *n.*, *use verb.*

ligament, *n.* *ligamentum* (Tac.). **ligature**, *n.* *ligatura* (late).

light, **I.** *n.* = *luminous matter, or the result of (as daylight).* *lumen, lux*; with the —, *cum primâ luce, die illucescente, sub lucis ortum*; the — of the eyes, *lumina (oculorum)*; — of a precious stone, *lux gemmae*; to give —, *lucem edere, fundere*; to see the — of day (or be born), *in lucem edi or suscipi, nasci*; to come to —, *in lucem proferri, protrahi, deŕegi, pateŕeri* (= to be uncovered, made manifest); to bring to —, *in lucem proferre, protrahere, aperire, pateŕere, deŕegere*; to stand in or intercept a person's —, (lit.) *alcis luminibus offeŕe, obstruere, (fig.) alcis offeŕe, obesse*; to stand in your own —, *sibi or utilitati suae or commodis suis male consulere, sibi deesse*; to place in an odious —, *alqd in invidiam adducere, in summam invid. adduc.*, *alcis rei adŕiŕe invidiam*; to see in a false —, *alqd fallaci iudicio videre*; = *lamp, lumen* (in gen.), *lucerna* (espec. = a lamp), *candela* (= a taper or torch of wax, tallow, etc.), *cereus* (= a wax taper or torch); to light a —, *lumen, lucernam, candelam accendere*; to write or work by —, *ad lucernam (cum lucernâ) scribere, alqd lucubrare or elucubrari* (e.g. *epistulam*); to study by —, *lucubrare*; a study by —, *lucubratio.* **II.** *adj.* as opposed to what is dark, *clarus* (= light in itself), *illustris, lucidus* (= light-spreading), *luminosus, albidus* (= white), *candidus* (= dazzling), *pellucidus* (= shining through). **III.** *v.tr.* **1.** = to set light to, *alqd accendere*; **2.** = to fill with light, *illustrare, colustrare.* **Lighten**, **I.** *v.intr.* *fulgere, fulgurare* (asu. *impeŕe, fulget, fulgurat*). **II.** *v.tr.* *see LIGHT.* **III.** **2.** **lighthouse**, *n.* *pharus* (pharos). **Lightning**, *n.* *fulmen, fulgur.*

light, *adj.* as opposed to heavy, *levis* (opp. *gravis*); — *soil, solum tenue*; = *inconsiderable, levis* (opp. *gravis, weighty*), *parvus* (opp. *magnum*); — *pain, dolor levis or parvus* (= slight); — *armed infantry, equites levis armaturae*; — *troops, milites levis armaturae or merely levis armaturae, milites leves, velites* (as a regular part of the Roman army, early called *rotararii*), *milites expediti* (= all soldiers who have laid aside their kit, consequently we find *expediti levis armaturae*); — *clad or armed, expeditus, nudus* (= one who has laid aside his overcoat); a — *foot-soldier, pedes expeditus*; — of foot, *velox* (opp. *tardus*), *pernix* (= nimble); he is very — of foot, *inest in eo praecipua pedum pernicitas*; — of colour, *pellidus*; *see PALE*; — *hearted, hilaris, curis vacuus, curis liber solutusque animus*; it is something — (= trivial), *nilhil est negotii*; — *minded, levis, vanus.* **Adv.** *leviter* (lit. and fig.), *temere, inconŕulte* (inconŕulto) (= without consideration); to think — of anything, *alqd non magni facere.* **Lighten**, *v.tr.* lit. *exonerare* (not in Cic. or Caes.), *jacturam facere* (of a ship). **Lightness**, *n.* *levitas* (lit. and fig.). **Lightsome**, *adj.* *hilaris,*

alacer (= cheerful). **Lightsomeness**, *n.* *laetitia, hilaritas*; *see GAY.*

like, **I.** *adj.* = *similar, similis, consimilis*, with *gen.* or *dat.*, *par, dat.*; *instar* (indecl., *n.*), *gen.*; to make —, *ad similitudinem rei fingere*; he is no longer — what he was, *prorsus alius est factus ac fuit antea*; that is — him, *hoc dignum est illi.* **II.** *adv.* *similiter, simili modo* with *ut atque* (acc. *modo, instar, ritu* with *gen.* (ad *instar, pos. class.*); *see AS.* **III.** *v.tr.* *amare, diligere* *carum habere alqm, delectari alqd re*; **1** — that *hoc aridet* or *cordi est* or *datum* or *acceptum* *es mihi, libet mihi*; **I** do not — that, *hoc displice mihi* (with *infin.* following); **I** — it well, *magis noperi probo*; if you —, *si isthuc tibi placet*; as you —, *arbitratu tuo.* **Like-minded**, *adj.* *consors, congruus, conveniens, consentaneus.* **likely**, *adj.* *veri similis* (often written as one word, sometimes *similis veri*), *probabilis*; it is — that, *veri simile est*, with *accus.* and *infin.* **likelihood**, *n.* *veri similitudo* (also in one word, or *similitudo veri*), *probabilitas.* **liken**, *v.tr.* *alqd alci rei or cum alga re comparare*; *see COMPARE.* **likeness**, *n.* **1.** = *resemblance, similitudo*, or by *adj.*; *see LIKE*; **2.** = *portrait, effigies, imago*; painted —, *picta imago.* **liking**, *n.* *amor, voluptas* (= pleasure); *libido*; to one's —, *gratus, acceptus, jucundus.* **likewise**, *adv.* *item, itidem, et, or by idem*; *see ALSO.*

liliputian, *adj.* *see LITTLE, INSIGNIFICANT.*

lily, *n.* *lilium*; of or from a —, *lilaceus.*

limb, *n.* *membrum, artus, -uum* (= a member).

limber, *adj.* *flexibilis, mollis, lentus.*

lime or limestone, **I.** *n.* *calx, -cis, f.* and (rarely) *m.*; to burn —, *calcem coquere*; quick —, *calx viva*; slaked —, *calx exŕincta*; bird —, *viscum.* **II.** *v.tr.* = to smear with bird —, *visco illinere.* **lime-burner**, *n.* *calcararius.* **lime-kiln**, *n.* (fornax) *calcaria.* **limed**, *adj.* *viscatum.*

lime-tree, *n.* *tilia.*

limit, **I.** *n.* *terminus, finis, -is, m., limes, -itis, m., circumscriptio.* **II.** *v.tr.* *finire, limitare* (= to separate by a boundary-stone or line, thus *limitati agri*), *terminare* (= to put an end to), *certis limitibus or terminis circumscribere.* **limitation** or **limiting**, *n.* *determinationis, circumscriptio, definitio, limitatio*; = *exception, exceptio.* **limited**, *adj.* **1.** = *short, brevis*; *see BRIEF*; **2.** *fig.* a — *monarchy, condiciones regiae potestati impositae, or potestas certis cond. circumscripta.* **limitless**, *adj.* *immensus, infinitus.*

limn, *v.tr.* *see PAINT.*

limp, *adj.* *languidus, flaccus, flaccidus.* **limpness**, *n.* *languor.*

limp, *v.intr.* *claudicare, claudum esse* (= to be lame); *see LAME.*

limpet, *n.* *lepas.*

limpid, *adj.* *limpidus* (rare), *pellucidus*; *see TRANSPARENT.*

linch-pin, *n.* *axis fibula.*

linden-tree, *n.* *tilia.*

line, **I.** *n.* **1.** *linea*; a straight —, *recta linea*; curved —, *curva linea*; the — of the circle, *linea circumcurrens*; to draw a —, *lineam ducere or scribere*; **2.** a boundary —, *finis, m. and f.*; **3.** — (in poetry), *versus, -us, versiculus*; in letters, to write a few —s in reply, *parca rescribere*; **4.** of soldiers, *acies* (in battle), *agmen* (on the march); the front —, *prima acies, hastati, principia, fortum*; the second —, *principes, -um*; the third —, *triarii*; — of skirmishers, *velites*; to advance in equal —, *aequâ fronte procedere*; a soldier of the —, (*miles*) *legionarius*; to draw up the army in

three —s, *aciem triplicem instruere*; **5**, in the father's —, *a patre*; in the mother's —, *a matre*; to be connected with one in the direct —, *artissimo gradu contingere alqm*; **6**, (in fortification), *fossa* (= trench), *vallum* (= entrenchment), *opus*, —eris, n., *munitio* (= fortification), *agger*, —eris, m. (= mound); **7**, = a thin rope, *funis*, *funiculus*, *linea*; a carpenter's —, *amussis*, —is, m., *linea*; a chalked —, *linea creta descripta*; a fishing —, *linea*; a plumb —, *perpendiculum*; by —, *ad amussim*, *examussim* (ante and post class.). **II**. v.tr. **1**, — a dress, perhaps *vesti alqd assuere*; **2**, to — all, *complere*. **lineal**, adj. better not expressed, (e.g. a — descendant, *unus e posteris alqis*). **lineage**, n. *stirps*, —is, f., *genus*, —eris, n., *origo*, *progenies*. **lineament**, n. used generally in the pl., as in English, *lineamenta* (similitudo oris vultusque ut *lineamenta*, Liv.), but applied to the mind (e.g. *animi lineamenta sunt pulchriora quam corporis*). See **FEATURE**. **linear**, adj. *linearis* (Plin.).

linen, n. as the material, *linum* (λίον, *flax*; *linum tam factum quam infectum*, quodque netum quodque in telâ est, Cic.), *linteum*, *linlea*, —orum, n. (properly of —, i.e. — cloth, e.g. *linlea*, *vestis*, *vêla*); clad in —, *linteatus*.

linger, v.intr. *cessare*, *morari*, *contari* (cunct-); **he** —s (i.e. dies slowly), perhaps *paul(t)atim* *moritur*. **lingerer**, n. *cessator*, *contator* (cunct-). **lingering**, I. n. *cessatio*, *contatio* (cunct-), *mora*. **II**. adj. *tardus*, *lentus*, *contabundus* (cunct-) (of people); a — death, *tabes*, —is, f. (= consumption), perhaps *tarda mors*, —is, f.; see **SLOW**. Adv. *tarde*, *contanter* (cunct-), *lente*; see **SLOWLY**.

linguist, n. *homo multarum linguarum sciens*. **linguistic**, adj. *grammaticus* or *de ratione linguarum*.

liniment, n. *unguentum*.

link, I. n. **1**, = torch, *fax*, *taeda*, *funale*; **2**, = bond, *vinculum*, *conjunctio*, *societas*, *familiaritas* (of friendship), *affinitas* (by marriage), *necessitudo* (any close tie); **3**, of a chain, *anulus* (Mart.). **II**. v.tr. *conjungere*, (con)nectere; see **UNITE**.

lint, n. *linamentum* (Gels.).

lintel, n. *limen* (*superum* or *superius*).

lion, n. **1**, *leo*; of a —, *leoninus*; a —'s skin, *pellis leonina*; —'s claw, *unguis leoninus*; **2**, fig. (e.g. of the season) *deliciae*, —um. **lion-hearted**, adj. *magnanimus*. **lioness**, n. *leæna*.

lip, n. *labrum*; the upper —, *labrum superius*; the lower —, *labrum inferius*; *primoribus labris* (= the tip of the —s) *gustasse* = to get a taste of; *labellum* (esp. in endearing sense), *labium* (rare). **lip-salve**, n. *unguentum*. **lip-service**, n. see **FLATTERY**. **lip-wisdom**, n. *verbo tenuis sapientia*.

liquid, I. adj. *liquidus*, *fluens*; to grow —, *liquecere*, *liquefieri*; to make —, *liquefacere*. **II**. n. *liquor*, *humor*, + *latex*, *sucus* (= juice). **liquidate**, v.tr. see **PAY**. **liquefy**, v.tr. *liquefacere*. **liquor**, n. see **LIQUID**, II.

lisp, v.intr. *balbutire* (= to stammer).

list, n. = catalogue, *tabula*, *index* (Quint.).

list, v.tr. see **WISH**, **DESIRE**, **PLEASE**.

listen, v.intr. see **HEAR**. **listener**, n. *auscultator*.

listless, adj. *socors*, *deses*, *languidus*, *piger*. Adv. *torpide*, *stupide*, *languide*. **listlessness**, n. *torpor* (Tac.), *socordia*, *desidia*.

lista, n. *campus*, *hippodromus*, *spatia*, —orum; to enter the — against (fig.), *cum alqo contendere*.

litany, n. **litanía* (Eccl.), or *process*, —um, f. (= prayers).

literal, adj. to employ a word in its — sense, *verbum proprie dicere*; a — translator, *ad verbum interpres*; the — sense, *propria via*. Adv. *lit(t)eratim*, *proprie*, *ad lit(t)eram*, *ad verbum*. **literary**, adj. *lit(t)eratus* (= lettered or learned), *lit(t)erarium studiosus*; — leisure, *otium lit(t)eratum*; — monuments, *lit(t)erarium monumenta*. **literature**, n. *lit(t)eræ*, *lit(t)erarum monumenta*, —orum; to entrust to the care of —, *lit(t)eris mandare* or *consignare*; to learn from —, *lit(t)eris percipere*; we have no history in our —, *abest historia lit(t)eris nostris*; the study of —, *lit(t)erarum studium*; the knowledge of —, *lit(t)erarum scientia*; to be acquainted with —, *lit(t)eris scire*; to be without —, *lit(t)eris nescire*.

lithe, adj. *mollis*, *flexibilis*.

lithographer, n. *lithographus* (in no sense class.).

litigate, v.tr. and intr. *litigare cum alqo pro alqo*, *inter se de alqâ re* (*noli pati fratres litigare*) (Cic.), *lites sequi*. **litigant**, n. *qui cum alqo litigat*. **litigation**, n. *lis*. **litigious**, adj. *litigiosus* (= full of strife, given to law-suits). **litigiousness**, n. use an adj. (e.g. the — of the man, *homo litum cupidus*).

litter, I. n. **1**, *lectica*; a small —, *lecticula*; **2**, *setura*, *setus*, —is, *suboles* (sob-) (= a brood); — of pigs, *porcelli uno partu editi*; **3**, — for cattle, *stramentum*; = confusion, *turbæ*; to make a —, *res turbare*. **II**. v.tr. **1**, *parere*, *setum edere* = to bring forth; **2**, see **STREW**.

little, I. adj. *parvus*, *parvulus* (dim.), *exiguus*, *minutus*, *modicus*; often rendered by diminutives, as — (small) coins, *nummuli*; — book, *libellus*; — present, *munusculum*; — used as a noun, e.g. a little gain, *paul(l)um lucri*; also by aliquid, e.g. a — pride, *alqd superbiae*; to sell by — and —, or by retail, *divendere*; the — ones, *parci*, *liberi*; a — time, *tempus breve*; for a —, *parumper*, *paul(l)isper*; in a —, *brevi*; a — after, *paul(l)o post*; by — and —, *paul(l)isper*, *sensim*, *gradatim*, *minutatim*; a — soul, *animus pusillus*; not a —, *valde*, *vehementer*, *magnopere*; he is a — too much given to money, *aliquanto ad rem est avidior*; these things are a — trouble-some to me, *nonnihil molesta hæc sunt mihi*; a — before sunset, *sub occasum solis*; how —, *quantillus* (Plaut.), *quantulus*; how — soever, *quantuluscunque*; go —, *tantulus*; he lacked — of being killed, *haud multum abfuit quin occideretur*. **II**. adv. *paul(l)um*, *aliquantulum*, *nonnihil* (= somewhat), *parum* (= too —). **III**. n. *aliquantum*, *nonnihil*, *parum* (= too —), *paul(l)um*, *paul(l)ulum*; see **LITTLE**. **I. littleness**, n. *parvitas*, *exiguitas*. **less**, adj. *minor*. **least**, adj. *minimus*; *minimum*, at least.

liturgy, n. **liturgia* (Eccl.).

live, I. v.intr. **1**, *vivere*, *in vitâ esse*; yet to —, *in vivis esse*, *superstitem esse*; to let one —, *alqis vitæ parere*; cannot — without, *alqâ re carere non posse*; so long as I —, *me vivo, dum* (*quoad*) *vivo*; if I —, *si vitâ suppetit*; as I —! *ita vivam!* — for a thing, *deditum esse rei*; — in a thing, *totum esse in re*; — for self, *sibi vivere*; **2**, to — on anything, *vivere re*, *resci re*; *ali re*, *vitam sustentare alqâ re*; **3**, to — luxuriously, *laute vivere*; — poorly, *parce vivere*; to — at or in a place, *locum incolere*, *locum* or *in loco habitare*; see **DWELL**; as to your condition, to —, *vitam agere* or *degere*; — happily, etc., *bene*, *feliciter*, *misere*, etc., *vivere*. **II**. adj. or *living* adj. *virus*. **livelihood**, n. *victus*, —is (= provisions). **livelong**, adj. *totus*. **lively**, adj.

1, = active, strenuus, acer; see **ACTIVE**; **2**, = sprightly, alacer, vegetus, hilaris, festivus, lepidus; see **MERRY**, **WITTY**; **3**, of places, = frequented, celebr; **4**, = keen, vehemens; to feel a — joy, valde et vehementer gaudere; to form a — idea of anything, rem longquam praesentem contemplari. **liveliness**, n. alacritas, hilaritas, festivitas

liver, n. jecur, -(in)oris, n.

livery, n. vestis quam alios famuli gerunt. **liveryman**, n. sodalis, -is, m., or socius aleis societatis. **livery-stables**, n. stabulum (mercatorum).

livid, adj. lividus; a — colour, livor.

lizard, n. lacerta, stellio.

lo! interj. en, ecce.

load, **I**, n. onus, -us, n.; a cart —, vehes, -is, f. (Plin.); a — on the mind, tristitia, molestia, animi dolor or aegritudo. **II**, v. tr. 1, onerare, gravare (properly) = to make heavy or weigh down, e.g. membra gravabat onus, gravatus vino somnoque, oculi morte gravati; he —ed the people excessively, nimium oneris plebi imposuit; opprimere (= to press down or oppress); — with reproaches; see **REPROACH**; **2**, of firearms, arma parare, instruere. **loaded**, adj. onustus, oneratus.

loaf, n. panis, -is, m.

loam, n. lutum. **loamy**, adj. lutosus (= muddy), cretosus, argillosus (of chalk).

loan, n. res mutuata or mutuo data or commodata; pecunia mutua or credita.

loath, adj. invitus; I am —, piget me (e.g. referre piget me, piget me dicere). **loathe**, v. tr. alqd fastidire, aversari, a re abhorrere. **loathing**, n. fastidium (for food, fig. = disdain, odium (= hatred), taedium (fig. = disgust, mostly post class.). **loathsome**, adj. leter, foedus, obsecus (obscen-), odiosus. **loathsomeness**, n. foeditas, obscenitas (obscen-).

lobby, n. vestibulum.

lobster, n. cancer (= crab).

local, adj. by the genitive loci, regionis, etc. (e.g. locorum difficultates, = — difficulties; loci opportunitas, = a — advantage or convenience). **locality**, n. locus, or loci natura or situs, -us.

lock, n. latus.

lock, **I**, n. claustrum, -orum (properly = a shutter or fastener); to be under — and key, esse sub claustris or clavi; — in a river, piscina (Plin.) or emissarium (= outlet of a lake). **II**, v. tr. obscrere, occludere; to — in, claustrum includere; to — out, claustrum foras excludere; to — up, alqm concludere. **looker**, n. armarium. **locket**, n. collare; see **NECKLACE**. **lock-jaw**, n. tetanus (Plin.).

lock, n. of hair, cirrus; of wool, floccus.

locomotion, n. motus, -us. **locomotive**, adj. sua vi motus; — engine, machina ad cursum trahendos facta.

locust, n. locusta (Plin.).

lodge, **I**, n. casa (= a cot). **II**, v. intr. 1, deversari apud alqm, ad alqm devertere; **2**, = in, (in) alqd re habere. **III**, v. tr. 1, hospitio excipere, tecto recipere; **2**, — a complaint, alqm or nomen aleis deferre; **3**, — a spear, etc., adigere. **lodger**, n. deversor (at an inn), inquilinus, inquilinus (= one who lives in another's house). **lodgings**, n. cenaculum meritorium (= hired room, Suet.), or by domus, = house. **lodging-house**, n. insula. **lodgment**, n. to effect a —, see **LODGE II**. and **III**.

loft, n. caenaculum (coen-); hay —, faenilia, ium (fen-); corn —, horreum. **lofty**, adj. 1, = high, altus, (ex)celsus, editus (of places), sublimis (= aloft, mostly poet.); **2**, fig. (ex)celsus, elatus, sublimis, erectus; of speech, grandis; of pride, superbus. Adv. alte, excelsa (lit. and fig.), sublime (lit.), elate (fig.); = proudly, superbe. **loftiness**, n. 1, altitudo, **2**, (fig.) altitudo, elatio, excelsus, comb. of speech, altitudo et elatio oratoris (Cic.), sublimitas et magnificentia et nitor (Quint.); — of mind, altitudo animi

log, n. 1, lignum or ligna, pl. = firewood; stipes, -itis, m. (= trunk of tree); **2**, fig. = blockhead, stipes, caudez, -icis, m., truncus. **logbook**, n. tabulae. **loggerhead**, n. 1, = blockhead; see **LOO**, **2**, to be at —s, see **QUARREL**.

logic, n. logica, -orum, or dialectica (or dialectice), logica (or logice, or written in Greek, ἡ λογική). **logical**, adj. logicus, dialecticus (= connected with logic); — questions, dialectica, -orum, — conclusion, consequentia, -ium, or ea quae ex concessis consequuntur. Adv. dialectice or quod ex concessis consequitur, or quod necessarie demonstratur. **logician**, n. dialecticus.

loin, n. lumbus.

loiter, v. intr. cessare, see **LINGER**.

loll, v. intr. and tr. recumbere, recubare; to — out the tongue, linguam exserere.

lonely, lonesome, lone, adj. solus, solitarius, avius, reductus (of situation). **loneliness**, n. solitudo.

long, **I**, adj. 1, = extension in space, longus, procerus (= tall), promissus (= hanging down), longinquus (= distant); exceedingly —, praelongus; — hair, capillus promissus; to defer for a — time, in longinquum tempus differre rem; the measure or degree of length is put in the accusative (e.g. six feet —, longus pedes sex or in longitudinem sex pedum); a foot —, pedalis, pedem longus; **2**, = extension in time, longus, longinquus, diuturnus, diutinus; during a — while, diu; a — time before, multum ante alqd; a — time after, multum post alqd; **3**, = slow or dilatory, tardus, lentus, segnis, piger; a — business, lentum negotium. **II**, adv. diu; — ago, pridem, jampridem (or as two words), jampridem (or in two words), not — ago, haud dudum, modo, olim; how —, quamdiu; as — as, quamdiu . . . tamdiu; — after, multo post or post multos annos; — before, ante multos annos. **III**, v. intr. and tr. to — for, avere alqd or with infn., cupere alqd or with infn. or ut, gestire with infn., avere, cupere, gestire, desiderare (= to regret the loss or want of) alqd or alqm, alqd ab alqd, alqd in alqd; desiderio aleis rei tenet or flagrare, concupiscere (= to desire). **longevity**, n. by circumloc. = see **OLD**. **longing**, **I**, n. aleis rei desiderium (= desire), appetitus, -us, appetitio (= passionate desire). **II**, adj. — after anything, aleis rei cupidus, or avidus. Adv. cupide, avide. **long-suffering**, adj. see **PATIENT**.

look, **I**, n. 1, as act, (oculorum) obtutus, -us; to direct a — at, aspectum or oculos convertere or conjicere in rem, — at a person, intueri, (ad)spicere alqm; **2**, = appearance of the countenance, vultus, -us; a severe —, vultus severus; in gen. species, facies. **II**, v. tr. to — at, (ad)spicere, intueri, contemplari. **III**, v. intr. speciem aleis rei praebere, videri; see **SEEM**; to — about, circumspicere; to — back, (alqd) respicere; to — down, despicere; to — down upon, alqm despicere; to — for, see **SEEK**; = to expect, (ex)pectare; to — out, = to be on the — out, speculari, to — out for, = to take

care of, *alci rei consilire*; to — towards, in or ad *alqm locum spectare*; to — up, *suspiciere*; to — up to, *alqm vereri*. **looking-glass**, *n.* *speculum*. **look-out**, *n.* use verb.

loom, *n.* *tela*.

loom, *v.intr.* in *conspicuum e longinquo dari*.

loop, *I. n.* *laqueus* (= noose). **II. v.tr.** *annectere*; see **TIE**. **loophole**, *n.* *foramen* (= hole), *fenestra* (= in the wall of a tower for the discharge of missiles).

loose, *I. adj. 1.* = slack, *laxus*, *fluxus*, *remissus*; — reins, *laxae* or *fluviae habenae*; with — hair, *pissis crinibus*; **2.** of soil, *rarus* (opp. *densus*), *solutus* (opp. *spissus*), *facilis* (Col.); **3.** of teeth, *mobilis* (Plin.); **4.** = at liberty, (*carcere*, etc.) *liberatus*, *solutus*; **5.** of morals, (*dis*)*solutus*, *effrenatus*, *remissus*. **Adv.** *laxe*, (*dis*)*solute*. **II. v.tr.** (*re*)*laxare*, *remittere*, (*re*)*solvere*; see **UNTIE**. **looseness**, *n.* use *adj.* **LOOSE**.

lop, *v.tr.* *tondere*, (*de*)*putare*, *amputare* (= to prune), *praecidere* (= to — off). **lopsided**, *adj.* *uno latere grandis*.

loquacious, *adj.* *loquax*, *garrulus* (= chattering), *verbosus*. **Adv.** *loquaciter*, *verboso*. **loquacity**, *n.* *loquacitas*, *garrulitas*.

lord, *n.* *dominus*. **lordly**, *adj. 1.* of high rank, *illustris*, *nobilis*, *illustri* or *nobili loco natus*; **2.** = proud, *superbus*, *arrogans*; see **PROUD**, **ARROGANT**. **lordliness**, *n.* *superbia*, *arrogantia*; see **PRIDE**, **ARROGANCE**. **lordship**, *n.* = power, *imperium*, *dominatus*, *-us*.

lore, *n.* *eruditio*, *doctrina*.

lorn, *adj.* *solus*, *desertus*; see **LONELY**, **FORLORN**.

lose, *v.tr.* *amittere*, *perdere*, *jacturam rei facere* (of loss purposely incurred); one who has lost a member, *captus* (e.g. *oculo*, *auribus*); = to be bereaved, *privari*, *orbati re*; to — hope, *spe excedere*; to — a battle, *vinci*; to — patience, *patientiam rumpere*; to — time, *tempus perdere*; to — sight of one, *alqm e conspectu amittere*; to never — sight of, *alqd nunquam dimittere*; to be lost, *amitti*, *perdi*, *perire*, *absumi*; to give up for lost, *desperare de re*; to — colour, *evanescere*, *palescere*, to be lost in thought, in *cogitatione defixum esse*; the mountain —s itself in the plain, *mons in planitiem se subducit*; I am lost, *perit*; the ships were lost at sea, *mersae sunt naves (in) mari*. **loser**, *n.* *qui damno afficitur*; he was a great —, *magno damno affectus est*. **losing**, *n.* *amissio*. **loss**, *n.* *damnum*, *detrimentum*, *jactura*, *dispendium*; to sustain a —, *damna pati*, *calamitates subire*, *incommodis affici*; to repair a —, *damnum resarcire*; the — of a battle, *pugna adversa*; I am at a —, *dubius sum*; see **UNCERTAIN**.

lot, *n. 1.* *sors*, *-tis*, *f.*, *sortitio*, *sortitus*, *-us*; *by* —, *sorte*, *sortio*; **2.** = fortune, *sors*, *fortuna*; casting of —s, *sortitio*, *sortitus*, *-us*. **lottery**, *n.* *sors*, *sortitio*, *alea* (= game of dice); 'tis all a —, *nihil incertius est*.

loth, *adj.* see **LOATH**.

lotion, *n.* *liquida quae alci illuminantur*.

loud, *adj.* *clarus* (= clear), *magnus* (= strong); — cry, *magnus clamor*; — voice, *vox clara*, *vox magna*. **Adv.** *clare*, *clarâ voce*, *magnâ* or *summâ voce*. **loudness**, *n.* *magnitudo*, *vox clara*.

lounge, *v.intr.* *nihil agere*, *desidere*. **loungeur**, *n.* *homo dees*, *iners*, *conlator* (*cunct-*), *cessator*, *ambulator*.

louse, *n.* *pediculus* (Plin.). **lousy**, *adj.* *pediculosis* (Mart.).

lout, *n.* *homo rusticus*, *agrestis*, *stipes*, *crudez*

(cod-). **loutish**, *adj.* *rusticus*, *agrestis*; see **RUDE**. **Adv.** *rustice*.

love, *I. n.* *amor*, *caritas* (= affection), *pietas* (= reverent devotion), *studium*; = a favourable disposition, *studium alcis rei*; to have —, *alcis rei amantem esse*; worthy of —, *amandus*, *amore dignus*; — affair, *amor*; — potion, + *phyl-trum*; the god of —, *Cupido*, *Amor*; the goddess of —, *Venus*; my —! *mea voluptas! meum cor!* *deliciae meae*. **II. v.tr.** *amare* (with natural affection), *diligere* (as friends), *carum habere* *alqm*, *studere* *alcis*, *amore completi* *alqm*, *amore prosequi* *alqm*, *amore alcis feneri*, *amore alcis captum esse*, *alcis amore deperire*; to — learning, *litterarum studiosum esse*. **loves**, *n.* *amores*.

loved, *adj.* *carus*, *acceptus*, *gratus*, *jucundus*, *sua-vis*. **loving**, *adj.* *alcis amans*, *studiosus*, *blandus*, *benignus*, *dulcis*, *sua-vis*, *indulgens*. **Adv.** *amanter*. **loving-kindness**, *n.* *misericordia*; see **MERCY**. **lovely**, *adj. 1.* *bellus*, *venustus* (of persons and things), *amoenus* (of things); see **BEAUTIFUL**; **2.** = worthy of love, *amore dignus*, *amandus*, *amabilis*. **loveliness**, *n.* *venustus*, *amoenitas*. **lover**, *n.* *amator*, *f.* *amatriz*; a — of literature, *litterarum studiosus*.

low, *I. adj. 1.* of position, *humilis*, *demissus*; **2.** of voice, *gravis*, *submissus*, *suppressus*; **3.** of price, *vilitis*; to buy at a — price, *parvo* or *vili* (*pretio*) *emere*; **4. in regard to condition, *humilis* (= humble), *ignobilis*, *obscurus* (as to birth and ancestors), *tenuis* (as to property); lower, *inferior* (in position), *sordidus* (as to origin); of — birth, *humili* or *ignobili*, *obscuro* or *tenui loco ortus*, *humili fortunâ ortus*; of the lowest birth, *infimae conditionis* et *fortune*, *infimus*, *sordido loco ortus*; of the lower orders, *tenuioris ordinis*; the lowest of the people, *infima plebs*; the lowest class of men, *ultimae sortis homines*, *infimi ordinis* (*generis*) *homines*, *infimum genus hominum*, *faex*, *vulgus*, *-i*, *n.*, *plebs*, *plebecula*; **5.** = having a — tone, *humilis*, *illibera-lis* (= unworthy a gentleman), *abjectus* (= despicable, employed with animus), *turpis*; see **BASE**; — expressions, *verba ex trivis petita*; **6.** = sad, *maestus*, *tristis*. **II. adv.** *humiliter* (lit. post class., but class. = basely), *demisse*, *abjecte* = basely, *illiberaliter* (= unbecomingly to a gentleman); to speak —, *submisce*, *submissâ voce dicere*. **lowly**, *adj. 1.* see **Low**; **2.** = humble, *modestus*, *moderatus*; see **HUMBLE**. **lowliness**, *n. 1.* *humilitas*, *obscuritas*; **2.** *modestia*; see **HUMILITY**. **lowness**, *n. 1.* *humilitas* (of position or stature); **2.** of birth, *humilitas*, *ignobilitas*, *obscuritas*; **3.** of price, *vilitas*; **4.** of the voice, *vox gravis*; **5.** of mind, *humilitas*, *animus humilis* or *abjectus*, *turpitude*; of expression, *verba ex trivis petita*. **low-born**, *adj.* *ignobili* or *obscuro loco natus*. **low-lands**, *n.* *loca* (-orum) *plana*. **low-spirited**, *adj.* *animus demissus* et *oppressus*, *afflictus*, *maestus*, *tristis*; see **SAD**. **lower**, *I. adj.* *inferior*; the — world, *apud inferos*, † *Tartarus* (-os), † *Tartara*, -orum, *pl.*; — orders, see **Low**; **4.** **II. v.tr.** *demittere*; to — the voice, *submittere* (Quint.); to — one-self, *se ab(j)icere*. **lowering**, *adj.* see **DARK**, **THREATENING**.**

low, *v.tr.* of cattle, *mugire*. **lowing**, *n.* *mugitus*, *-us*.

loyal, *adj.* *fidelis*, *fidus*. **Adv.** *fideliter*. **loyalty**, *n.* *fides*, *fidelitas*.

lozenge, *n.* *pastillus* (Plin.).

lubber, *n.* *lubberly*, *adj.* see **LOUR**.

lubricate, *v.tr.* *ung(u)ere*.

lucid, *adj.* *lucidus* (= bright, distinct of speech, etc.; in the latter sense, also *di-lucidus*). **Adv.** (*di*)*lucide*. **lucidity**, *n.* *perspicuitas* (Quint.), better use *adj.* or *adv.* (e.g.

he expressed himself with —, *dilucidare rem explicavit*).

Lucifer, n. 1, the morning star, *Lucifer*, † *Phosphorus*, † *Eous*; 2, = Satan, *Lucifer* (Eccl.).

luck, n. *fortuna*, *fors*, *sors*, *casus*, -*ūs*; good —, *fortuna secunda*, *res secundae*; bad —, *adversa fortuna*, *res adversae*; good — to it! *bene vertat!* **lucky**, adj. *felix*, *fortunatus*, *faustus*, *auspiciosus*. Adv. *felicitate*, *ex animi sententia*, *auspiciato*.

lucre, n. *lucrum* (= gain), *quaestus*, -*ūs* (= acquirement); for —'s sake, *lucri causae*. **lucrative**, adj. *lucrosus*, *quaestuosus*.

lucubration, n. *lucubratio*.

ludicrous, adj. (*de*)*ridiculus*, *perridiculus*, *ridendus*, *deridendus*. Adv. (*per*)*ridicule*. **ludicrousness**, n. *stultitia*, *insulitas* (= folly), or by adj.

lug, v.tr. *trahere*, *vehere*. **luggage**, n. *impedimenta*, -*orum*, n.; the — (collectively), *exsa*, -*orum*, n.; *sarcinae* (= the knapsacks, etc., of the individual soldiers).

lugubrious, adj. *lugubris* (mostly poet., belonging to mourning), *flebilis*, *maestus*, *tristis* (= sad); see SAD. Adv. † *lugubre*, † *lugubriter*, *flebiliter*, *maeste*; see SADLY.

lukewarm, adj. *tepidus* (lit. and fig.); = indifferent, languidus, frigidus, lentus, remissus, negligens (neglig-). Adv. *languide*, *frigide*, *lente*, *remisse*, *neglegenter* (neglig-). **lukewarmness**, n. *tepor* (lit.), *languor*, or by adj.

lull, I. v.tr. *sedare* (e.g. *ventos*, *insolentiam*, etc.); to — to sleep, *sopire*, † *somnum suadere*. II. v.intr., the wind —s, *venti vis cadit*, *venti sedantur*. III. n. use verb. **lullaby**, n. *cantus*, -*us*, or verb *lallare* (= to sing a —, Pers.).

lumber, n. *scrula*, -*orum*.

luminous, adj. *luminosus* (= having light), *lucidus* (= giving light); — narration, *narratio lucida* or *perspicua* or *aperta* or *dilucida*; the thoughts of, etc., are not —, *sententiae alcis lucem desiderant*. Adv. (*di*)*lucide*, *perspicue*, *aperte*, *plane*, comb. *aperte* *alque* *dilucide*, *dilucide et perspicue*. **luminary**, n. 1, lit. *sol*, -*is*, m., *luna* (= sun, moon, etc.); 2, fig. *lumen*.

lump, n. *massa*, *glæba* (*gleba*). **lumpish**, adj. *hebes*, *stupidus* (= stupid). **lumpy**, adj. *glebosus* (Plin.).

lunar, adj. *lunaris* (with *cursor*, *cornus*, etc.); a — year, *annus lunaris*. **lunatic**, adj. *lunaticus* (very late); see MAD, MADMAN.

lunch, n. *prandium*.

lung, n. *pulmo*; —s, *pulmones*.

lunge, n. and v.tr. see STAB.

lupine, n. *lupinus*, *lupinum*.

lurch, I. n. 1, see ROLL; 2, to leave in the —, *deserere*; see ABANDON. II. v.intr. see ROLL.

lure, I. n. = decoy-bird, or fig. *allicebra*. II. v.tr. *allicere*, *allicere*, *pellicere*.

lurid, adj. *obscurus*, *caliginosus* (*luridus* = pale yellow, ghastly).

lure, v.intr. *lutere*, *lutitars* (intensive of *lutere*).

luscious, adj. (*prae*)*ditus*. **lusciousness**, n. *dulcedo*.

lust, I. n. *libido* (lub-), *cupiditas*. II. v.tr. to — after, *concupiscere* (= to desire earnestly).

lusty, adj. = full of vigour, *valens*, *validus*, *vegetus*; = large and stout, *robustus*; to be —, *vigere*. Adv. *valide*. **lustiness**, n. *vigor*, *robur*.

lustration, n. *lustratio* (= a purifying, e.g. *municipiorum*). **lustral**, adj. *lustralis*.

lustre, n. 1, *nitore*, *fulgor*, *splendor*; to throw a — on, *splendorum addere alci*; 2, = space of five years, *lustrum*. **Lustrous**, adj. *splendilus*, *splendens*, *clarus*, *lucidus*; see BRIGHT.

lute, n. *lyra*, † *barbitos*, m. and f. (only nom., voc. and accus.), *files*, -*ium*, f. pl., *cithara*, *testudo*.

luxuriant, adj. *luculus*, *luxuriosus*. Adv. *lacte*. **luxuriate**, v.intr. *luxuriare*. **luxurious**, adj. *luxuriosus*, *sumptuosus*, *mollis*, *delicatus*, *lucutus* (lot-). Adv. *luxuriose*, *delicote*, *molliter*. **luxury**, n. *luxus*, -*ūs*, *luxuria* or *luxuries*, *lautitia*, *apparatus*, -*ūs*, *deliciae*.

lye, n. *lixivia* (Plin.).

lynx, n. *lynx*. **lynx-eyed**, adj. *lynceus*.

lyre, n. *lyra*, *cithara*, *fides*, -*ium*, f. pl., *testudo*, *barbitos*, m. and f. (only nom., voc. and accus.). **lyrical**, adj. *lyricus*. **lyrist**, m. *lyricen*, *citharista*, m.

M.

macaroon, n. *placenta* (= cake).

mace, n. *fascies*, -*ium*, m. **mace-bearer**, n. *lictor*.

macerate, v.tr. *macerare* (e.g. *flax*, *fish*) (Plin.). **maceration**, n. *maceratio* (of *flax*, *fish*).

machination, n. = a secret, malicious design, *machina*, *conitus*, -*ūs*, *dolus*; to make —s, *consilia* (*con*)*coquere*; to do a thing through anyone's —, *alio auctore facere alqd*. **machine**, n. *machina*, *machinatio*, *machinamentum* (= machinery); *compages*, -*is*, f. (= framework); the —, fabric of the human body, *compages corporis*. **machinery**, n. *machinatio*, *machinamenta*, -*orum*, n., *machinae*.

mackerel, n. *scomber*.

mad, adj. 1, lit. *insanus*, *vecors*, *furiosus*, *demens*, *mente captus*, † *rabidus* (usu. of animals), *phreneticus* (*phrenit*-); 2, fig. *insanus*, *vecors*, *vesanus*, *furiosus*, *amens*, *demens*. Adv. *insane*, *furiose*, *rabide*, *dementer*. **madcap**, n. *homo* or *juvenis ingenio praeceps*. **madden**, v.tr. 1, *mentem alienare*; 2, fig. *exacerbare*, *exasperare*, *incendere*; see EXCITE. **madhouse**, n. *domus publica* *quæ* *curantur* *insani*. **madman**, m. *homo insanus*, etc.; see MAD. **madness**, n. 1, lit. *insania*, *amentia*, *dementia*, *recordia*, *furor*, *rabies* (esp. of animals); 2, fig. *insania*, *amentia*, *dementia*, *recordia*, *furor*, *rabies*.

madam, n. *domina*.

madder, n. *rubia* (Plin.).

magazine, n. 1, = store, granary, *horreum*, *receptaculum alcis rei* (= repository for corn, goods, etc.), *armamentarium* (for arms); 2, = pamphlet, *acta*, -*orum*; see JOURNAL.

maggot, n. *vermis*, -*is*, m., *vermiculus*. **maggoty**, adj. *verminosus* (Plin.).

magi, n. *magi*. **magic**, I. n. *ars magica*, or *magice* (Plin.). II. adj. 1, *magicus*; 2, fig. by *miris* (e.g. n — power, *mira quaedam vis*); see also JUGGLERY.

magistracy, n. *magistratus*, -*ūs*. **magistrate**, n. *magistratus*, -*ūs*. **magisterial**, adj. ad *magistratum pertinens*; in his — capacity, *quippe qui magistratus erat*.

magnanimity, n. see GENEROSITY. **magnanimous**, adj. see GENEROUS.

magnet, n. (lapis) *magnes*, -ēlis, m. **magnetic**, **magnetical**, adj. *magnēstis* (e.g. *magnesia saxi*, Lucret.); — power, *attrahendique dicitur vis* (in a lit. sense), *vis quaedam vis* (in a fig. sense). **magnetism**, n. **magnetisma* (t.t., not class.).

magnificent, adj. *magnificus* (= splendid), *splendidus*, comb. *splendidus et magnificus*; *praeclarus* (= eminent through exterior and inward qualities, excellent), comb. *magnificus et praeclarus*; *loutus* (lot-) (of banquets); *sumptuosus* (= expensive); *amplius* (e.g. *amplissimae divitiae*). Adv. *magnifice*, *splendide*, *praeclare*, *laute*, *sumptuose*, ample. **magnificence**, n. *magnificentia*, *splendor* (= outward splendour, also inward excellency); *res magnifica*, *splendida* (also a splendid thing); *cultus*, -is (as regards dress and costly household utensils); *lautitia* (lot-) (of an expensive mode of living); *apparatus*, -us (= preparations). **magnifier**, n. = one who magnifies, *laudator* (in gen.), *fein. laudatrix*; also simply by verbs, to be the — of anything, *laudare alqd*, *praeclarare alqd* or *de alqd re*. **magnify**, v.tr. *augere* (lit., e.g. the number of praetors, *numerus praetorum*; fig. to represent a thing greater than it is, in this sense comb. *amplificare et augere*), *amplificare* (= to make greater in extent, e.g. a town, *urbem*; the property, *rem familiarem*; then fig. = by our actions to make a thing appear greater than it is); (verbis) *exaggerare* (= to make in words much of a thing, e.g. a kindness); *verbis augere*, *in majus (verbis) extolere* (= to impair the truth by exaggeration); *in falsum augere* (= to exaggerate falsely); *in majus accipere* (= to take a thing in a greater light than one ought). **magniloquence**, n. *magniloquentia*. **magnitude**, n. *magnitudo* (in gen.), both lit. and fig., *amplitudo* (= great extent, also fig. = importance of anything and high authority of a person), *ambitus*, -us, *spatium* (= circumference, extent of a thing in gen.).

magpie, n. *pica*. 

mahometan, n. and adj. **Muhamēdanus*.

maid, n. 1, = an unmarried woman, see GIRL; 2, = servant, *ancilla*, *famula*. **maiden**, **maidenly**, adj. *virginēus* (= pertaining to virgins), *virginalis* (= peculiar, natural to virgins, e.g. bashfulness, *verecundia*). **maidenhood**, n. *virginitas*. **maid-servant**, n. see MAID, 2.

mail, n. 1, armour, *lorica*, *thorax*, -acis, m.; 2, a letter-bag, *folliculus* (= bag) with descriptive epithet (e.g. *ad litteras perferendas*); = the letters themselves, *litterae*. **mail-coach**, n. *raeda* (r(h)eda) *curialis publica*. **mailed**, adj. *loricatus*.

maim, v. *mutillare*, *truncare*; see INJURE. **maimed**, adj. *mancus*, *truncus*.

main, I. adj. *primus*, *princeps*; see CHIEF, PRINCIPAL, GREAT; (= the greater part), *pars prima* (= first part), *caput* (= chief point); his — intention is, *id maxime (praecipue) sequitur* or *agit* or *spectat*; — point, *summa* (sc. *res*), *res magni momenti* or *magni discriminis*, *caput alqis rei* or *summa*; the — question is, *id maxime quaeritur*, *quaeritur de*, etc. (in a meta-physical question), *agitur de alqd re*, *cardo alqis rei* (= hinge); to give, state only the — points of anything, *summam alqd exponere*; *summas tantummodo attingere*; to review briefly the — points, *per capita*, *decurrere*; to stray, wander from the — question, *a proposito aberrare* or *declinare*; to return to the — point, *ad propositum reverti* or *redire*, *ad rem redire*, *prae ceteris*

alqd agere or *spectare*; — road, *via*; — object, *finis*; to make anything one's — object, *omnia ad alqd referre* or *revocare*; his — object is, *id potissimum spectat* or *sequitur*; in the —, *si veram rei rationem exigit, vere* (= in reality). Adv. *praecipue*; see PRINCIPALLY, UNCOMMONLY. II. n. 1, = the great sea, *allum*; see OCEAN; 2, = the main-land, (terra) *continens*. **main-land**, n. *terra (continens)*. **main-mast**, n. *malus*. **main-sail**, n. *velum*.

maintain, v.tr. 1, *sustinere*, *sustentare* (e.g. the world, health), through anything, *alqd re*; (con)servare (= to preserve, e.g. one's property, *rem familiarem conservare*; then = to save); *tueri* (= to see that anything is in a good condition), comb. *tueri et conservare*; *alere* (by care and nursing), comb. *alere et sustentare*, *sustentare et alere*; to — one's physical strength, *valetudinem tueri*; 2, = to keep in the necessities of life; *sustinere*, *sustentare*, *alere*; 3, = not to lose or surrender, *tenere*, *retinere*, *obtinere*, (con)servare; 4, = to — an argument, *contendere*, *confirmare*; see ASSERT. **maintainable**, adj. *manutis*, *firmatus* (= fortified), *firmus* (= firm, durable, lit. and fig. = not easy to be overthrown), *stabilis* (= stable, fig. = unalterable), comb. *stabilis et firmus* (e.g. a ship), *perennis* (= what does not easily go bad, e.g. fruit). **maintainer**, n. (con)servator, *salvatus auctor* (= one who restores, saves), *vincer* (= one who claims), or by verbs. **maintenance**, n. 1, *victus*, -us (= food for the necessary support of the body), *alimētia*, -orum (= food in gen.; then in the meaning of the law, what anyone subsists on, subsistence); to give to anyone his —, *alci victum* or *alimentum* (often in pl.) *praebere*; 2, = protection, continuance, conservatio, *tuitio* (= the act), *salus*, -utis, f., *incolumitas* (= the state of being preserved).

maize, n. *far*.

majestic, adj. *augustus*, *sanctus* (= very reverend), *magnificus* (= splendid). Adv. *auguste*. **majesty**, n. *majestas* (later of the Roman emperor); *dignitas*, *numen* (= high power, will, both of God and man, e.g. of the emperor); surrounded with —, *augustus*; to violate the —, *majestatem* (of the people, *populi*); of the emperor, *imperatoris* *numere* or *laedere*; your — I *majestas tua*! (late).

major, I. adj. 1, = greater in number, extent, e.g. the — part, *major* (e.g. *major pars*); see MORE; 2, in music (the — mode, opp. the minor mode), *modus major*; 3, in logic, the — premiss, *propositio*. II. n. 1, = a military rank, *centurio*, *praefectus*; *optio* (= assistant to and immediately under the *centurio*); 2, in law = a person of full age to manage his own concerns, *sui juris*, *suae potestatis* (no longer under the parent's control), *sui tutelae* (not longer requiring to be represented in court by a guardian), *sui potens* (= one who can do as he likes). **major-domo**, n. = steward, *qui res domesticas dispensat*, *dispensator*. **majority**, n. 1, = the greater number, *major pars*, *major numerus* (both = a greater number in comparison with another number), or *plures* (= several), *plurimi* (= most); *plurique* (= a large number); the — of historical writers, *plures auctores*; Servius took care that the — did not prevail; *Servius curavit ne plurimum plurimi valerent*; — of votes, *sententiae longe plurimae* (of the senators, judges), *suffragia longe plurima*, (of the citizens in the comitia); to have the — of votes, *vincere* (of persons), *valere* (of a motion, etc.), *longe plurimum valere*, *magnis suffragiis* or *per suffragia superare*; to be acquitted by a great —, *sententiis fere omnibus absolvi*; the — rules, carries the victory, *major pars vincit*; the — (in the senate) decided in favour of the same opinion, *pars major in can-*

dem sententiam ibat; 2, = full age, *aetas quod sui iurē alqs fit*; he entrusted him with the government until the children should come to their —, *regnum ei commendavit quoad liberi in suam tutelam pervenirent*.

make, I. v. tr. 1, = to form, in the ordinary sense in gen. *facere*; = to accomplish, *conficere, efficiere, perficere*; 2, = to create, *creare* (of God and nature); made for, *ad alqd factus, alci rei* or *ad alqd natus*, comb. *alci rei* or *ad alqd natus factusque* (opp. as regards persons, *ad alqd doctus* or *institutus*); a spot almost made for an ambushade, *loca insidiis nata*; 3, in an arithmetical sense, *efficere*, or by *esse, fieri*; 4, = to — by art, *arte imitari* or *efficere*, *alqd fingere* (= to invent); 5, = to do, to perform, *facere, agere* (*agere*, the Greek *πάσχειν*, = to act without reference to the result); = to choose anyone as one's model, *maiores uti alio*; the ambassadors — haste to get to Africa, *legati in Africam maturantes veniunt*; he made haste to get to Rome, *Romam profectus maturavit*; 6, = to cause to have any quality (e.g. wealth — *s man proud*), *facere, efficiere, reddere alqm* (with the accus.); *facere* and *efficere* denoting the producing of a certain condition in a thing, whilst *reddere* implies a change of the previous condition, e.g. to — anyone useless, *alqm inutilem facere*, e.g. of a wound; to — anyone better, *alqm meliorem reddere*; to — the people from wild savages into gentle and civilised beings, *homines ex feris iniles reddere* or *homines feris iniles reddere*; very often, however, the verb "to —," with its accus. of the predicate, must be rendered in Latin by one verb; to — equal, *aequare*, etc. (see under the adjs.); to — much, a great deal of a person, *alqm magni facere* (= to esteem), *multum alci tribuere* (= to think very highly of anyone), *alqm colere* (= to have great regard for, to respect a person); not to — much regard for, to — light of a person, *alqm parvi facere* (= to treat with indifference), *alqm contemnere* (= to despise); to — much of a thing, *alqd magni facere, existimare* (= to value highly), *alqd in honore habere* (= to honour); not to — much of a thing, *alqd negligere* (*neglig.*, = to disregard, neglect); to — much, be eager for, etc., *alci rei esse appetentissimum*; = to be fond of, *alqm carum habere*; see **POND**; 7, = to bring into any state, to constitute, *facere, instituere* (= to appoint to an office), *constituere* (= to institute anyone as), *creare* (= to create, to elect) *alqm* (with accus., e.g. to — anyone the heir, *heredem alqm facere, instituere*); 8, = to establish, e.g. to — friendship, *conciliare* (e.g. amicitiam; a wedding, *nuptias*; *pacem*), *facere* (e.g. a treaty, *foedus*; *pacem*); to — harmony, peace, *concordiam reconciliare*; between two, *alqm in gratiam reconciliare cum alio*; to — quarrels, *discordiam concitare* (= to cause discord); *causam iurgii inferre, iurgia excitare* (= to begin, excite quarrels); between two, *discordes reddere*; between the citizens, *discordiam inducere in civitatem*; 9, = to settle, in the phrase, to — one's abode, in *alqm locum migrare*, in *alium locum demigrare* or *transmigrare*, in *alqm locum immigrare* (= to go to live in, to remove to); see also **RESIDE**, **LIVE**; 10, = to raise to good fortune (e.g. he is made for this world), to — a man, *alqm gratiā et auctoritatē suā sustentare* (= to get anyone forward); *alcijs fortunae auctorem esse*; 11, = to gain (e.g. to — money of), see **MONEY**, **GAIN**; 12, = to discover, to — land, *cupere* (e.g. *insulam* or *portum*); see **HAND**; *ex alto inveni in portum, decurrere in portum*, 13, to — one's way to, = to arrive at, see **PENETRATE**, **ADVANCE**; 14, = to convert, *alqd re uti* (e.g. to — anything an instrument of, etc.); 15, = to put into a suitable form for use, to — a bed, *lectum sternere*; 16, = to compose (e.g. to — verses), *facere, scribere*, see **COM-**

POSE; 17, to — hay, *fenum secare, caedere, succidere*; 18, = to contribute (e.g. this argument — *s nothing in his favour*), *magni* (*parvi*, etc.) *momenti esse* (= to matter); *impers. it* — *s nothing, nihil est ad rem*; 19, to — amends, *satisfacere alci de alqd re, alqd expiare, alqd* (*cum*) *alqd re compensare*; 20, to — arrangements, (*appareare, comparare, praeparare, adornare alqd, facere*, comb. *parare et facere, se comparare* or *praeparare ad alqd*; 21, to — away with, = to kill, *interficere*; see **KILL**. II. n. = formation of the body, *omnis membrorum et totius corporis figura*, or simply *corporis figura, corporis conformatio et figura*, in the connection of a sentence also simply *corpus*; of strong — *maximi corporis* (of a man), of immensely strong —, *immani corporis magnitudine*; see also **SHAPE**. **maker**, n. in gen. *qui facit*, etc., or *auctor* (e.g. *pacis*), *susor* (= adviser), *factor, fabricator*. **making**, n. *factio, fabricatio*, but better use verb. **makeshift**, **makeweight**, n. *ad tempus* (e.g. of an edict, a decree, *edictum ad tempus propositum*).

maladjustment, n. *incompositus* (e.g. *the* — of parts, *partes incompositae*).

maladministration, n. *pravi rerum administrationis*.

malady, n. see **ILLNESS**.

malapert, n. *petulanus, procaz, protervus, parum verecundus* (= not very discreet); see **SAUCY**.

malapropos, adv. *intempestive*.

malaria, n. *aër pestilens, caelum grave et pestilens*.

malcontent, n. *rerum mutationis or rerum novarum or rerum everterendarum cupidus*.

male, adj. *virilis* (only of man), *mas*, *masculus*, *masculus* (Plin.) (both of man, but more frequently of animals); the — sex, *virilis sexus*, — *is*.

malediction, n. *ex(s)ecratio, dirae, arum*, *fl* (= curses); see **CURSE**.

malefactor, n. *homo maleficus* (*nullif*); (= perpetrator of a wicked act). **maleficence**, n. *malitia* (= roguery), *improbitas* (= wickedness, opp. *probitas*), *malignitas* (= malignity); see **MALICE**. **malefic**, adj. *maleficus* (*malif*), *malignosus* (= roughish, esp. in law proceedings), *improbis* (= wicked, of persons, opp. *probis*), *malignus* (= evil-disposed, jealous, of persons, opp. *benignus*). **malevolent**, adj. see **MALICE**, **MALICIOUS**. **malformation**, n. *quod informe est*. **malice**, n. = envy, *malignitas*, *invidia*, *malevolentia* (*malin*); = a wicked pleasure in trying to do others harm, *malitia* (= roguery); = a wicked act, *scelus, -eris*, n. **malicious**, adj. *malignosus, malevolus* (*maliv*), = *malevolent*); + *malignus* (never used in the sense of malicious, only = ill-natured, ill-willed), *invidus*; = saucy, *procaz*. Adv. *malitiose* (not so strong as the English). **maliciousness**, n. see **MALICE**. **malign**, I. adj. see **MALICIOUS** and **UNFAVOURABLE**. II. v. tr. see **SLANDER**. **malignant**, adj. see **MALICIOUS**. **maligner**, n. *obstructor*. **malignity**, n. *malivolentia* (*malin*); 2, of a disease, *vis morbi*. **malpractice**, n. see **MISDEED**. **maltreat**, v. tr. *anale tractare*; see **INJURE**. **maltreatment**, n. see **INJURY**. **malversation**, n. *greculatus, -us*.

mallard, n. *anas* (*-itis*) *mas* or *masculus*.

malleability, n. by **malleable**, adj. *quod malleis extendi potest, lentus* (= tough), *ductilis* (Plin.).

mallet, n. 1, *fistula* (for driving anything

with force), *pavicula* (= a rammer), *fustis* (= a club), *malleus* (= a hammer), *pistillum* (= a pestle).

mallow, *n.* *malva*, *malache*, -es (Plin.).

malt, *n.* *hordeum aquâ perfusum et sole tostum*.

malt-liquor, *n.* see **BEER**.

mama, mamma, *n.* *mamma*.

mammal, *n.* *animal*.

mammon, *n.* *divitiarum, opes, -um*; see **RICHES**.

man, *I. n.* *homo* (in gen.), *vir* (esp. = a brave man); men, in a collective sense, *homines*, *genus humanum*, *hominum universum genus* (= the whole human race), *mortales, -um*; a young —, (*homo*) *adulescens* (*adol-*); quite a young —, (*homo*) *adulescentulus* (*adol-*), *juvenis*; very often it is not expressed at all in Latin, especially with *edjs.*, and when it is contained as subject in the verb, e.g. many men, people, *multi*; there are men who, etc., *sunt qui*, etc., *non desunt qui*, etc., *inveniuntur* or *reperiuntur qui*, etc. (in all these phrases use the indicative mood after *qui*, when the class of men is clearly defined; but the subjunctive mood when the class of men is described in an indefinite sense, so as to require a qualification; there are men who will have it that, etc., *sunt qui dicant*, i.e. who mean to say, who seem to say, to think; but *sunt qui dicunt* = there are men who assert, i.e. in a positive manner); no —, *nemo, nullus* (= no one, nobody); he is not a — (i.e. he is a brute), *homo non est, omnis humanitatis expertus est*; this — (referring to some name mentioned immediately before, without laying any emphasis on the word this), simply *hic* (but *hic vir*, if with emphasis); — by —, every —, *virum* (= to every — individually, e.g. to distribute anything, to grant, *tribuere* or *dare*); altogether, every one up to the very last —, *universi, ad unum omnes*; so much a —, or every — gets so much, *singuli auferunt* with the accus. of the sum; = soldier, miles, -itis, *m.*; his men, *sui*; our men, *nostri*; men may also be expressed by *exercitus, -us*, *copiae, manus, -is*; newly recruited men, *tirones*; with commendation, *vir*; to march in a file three men together, three abreast, *triplici ordine incedere*; they marched thirty men abreast, *triginta armatorum ordines ibant*; with — and horse, *viris equisque* (i.e. with infantry and cavalry); an army of ten thousand men, *exercitus decem mil(l)ium*; a — from a country town, a countryman, but a — of the right sort, *rusticanus vir*, *sed plane vir* (Cic.); show yourself a —, *virum te praestare*; in chess, *latro, latrunculus* (Sen.); miles; in draughts, *calculus*; — of money, *pecuniosus*; — of the world, *homo urbanus*, or *peripolitus*; merchant —, *navis* (mercatoria), *navis rotunda*; — of-war, *navis longa*, *navis rostrata*; *quinqueremis* (= different kinds of Roman men-of-war, in opp. to *navis rotunda*, = merchant —).

II. v. tr. 1. = to furnish with soldiers, *navem* or *classen* *multibus* or *propugnatoribus* *instruere* or *compleere*; to — sufficiently, *navem* or *classen* *armatis* *ornare*; to be sufficiently —ed, *suum numerum habere*. **manful**, *adj.* see **MANLY**. **manhood**, *n. 1.* = adult age, *pubertas* (Plin.), *aetas tubula*; to reach —, *togam virilem sumere*; 2, = humanity, *humana natura*, *humanitas*. **man-kind**, *n.* *homines*, *genus humanum*. **manly**, *adj. 1.* = belonging to men, *virilis*; 2, = brave, *virilis, fortis*; see **BRAVE**. **manliness**, *n.* *virus, -utis, f.*, *animus virilis* or *fortis*; see **COURAGE**. **manikin**, *n.* *homuncio, homunculus, humulus*. **manservant**, *n.* *servus, famulus*. **manslaughter**, *n.* *hominis caedes*; guilty of —, *by hominem caedere, interficere*. **man-trap**, *n.* *stimulus* (Cres.).

manacle, *I. n.* *manica*. **II. v. tr.** *vincire, catenis*.

manage, *v. tr.* = to conduct, *tractare* (= to treat, handle), *regere* (lit. = to conduct, e.g. *domesticam disciplinam regere*), *administrare* (= to have a thing under one's hands), *perfungi aliquid re* (= to discharge the duties of an office), *gerere* (= to hold a public office, with reference to the general conduct), *praeesse alicui rei* (= to act as presiding officer, to superintend the management of affairs), *procurare* (= to act for an absent person, e.g. anyone's business, *alicujus negotium*), *dispensare*. **manageable**, *adj. 1.* = easy to be used, *habilis* (opp. *inhabilis*), or transl. by verbs; 2, = that may be made subservient to one's views, *qui regi potest* (both lit. and fig.); *tractabilis* (fig., of persons), *docilis, facilis* (= compliant); see **FLEXIBLE**. **management**, *n.* = manner of carrying on, *administratio, tractatio* (e.g. of the war), *cura* (care, e.g. of a family, of a household, *rei domesticae cura*); the — of anyone's affairs (in his absence), (*pro*)*curatio*; *dispensatio* (of a steward). **manager**, *n.* = one who has the direction of anything, *negotorum* (*procurator*) (of a business); to be the — of anyone's business, *alicujus rationes negotiorum procurare, alicui rem* or *negotia gerere*, *praefectus* (= one who discharges the duties of an office, in good Latin always with the gen. or dat. of the office), *magister* (= principal of an establishment, director of a company).

mandate, *n.* *edictum* (e.g. to issue a —, *edictum proponere* or *edicere*, *ut*, etc., of a public body); in gen. *imperatum, jussum, mandatum*.

mandible, *n.* *maxilla*.

mandrake, mandragora, *n.* *mandragorus, -ae, m.* (Plin.).

mane, *n.* *juba, coma* (*comae cervicium, of lions* —s, Gell.); with a —, *jubatus, comatus*.

manes, *n.* *Manes, -ium, m.*

mange, manginess, *n.* *scabies, scabrities* or *scabritia* (Plin.). **mangy**, *adj.* † *scaber*.

manger, *n.* *praesaepe, praesaepeis, praesaepeum* (*praesep-*).

mangle, *I. n.* *machina quâ lintea aut pannus levigantur*. **II. v. tr. 1.** = to smooth clothes with a —, *levigare*; 2, fig. (*di*)*laniare*. **mangled**, *adj.* *truncus, mutilus*.

mania, *n.* *insania* (lit. and fig.). **maniac**, *n.* *homo insanus*; see **MAD**.

manifest, *I. adj.* *apertus* (= open before one), *manifestus* (= apparent), *comab. apertus et manifestus*; *perspicuus* (= clear), *comab. apertus et perspicuus*; *evidens* (= evident), *testatus* (= shown, proved by witnesses), *notus, cognitus* (= known); a — crime, *facinus manifesto compertum et deprehensum* (when anyone is caught in the act); it is —, *pateat, appareat, manifestum est, perspicuum est omnibus*, to make —, *aperire* (= to open), *patefacere*. *Adv.* *aperte, manifesto, sine dubio, perspicue, evidenter, palam* (= openly), *scilicet* (ironically). **II. v. tr.** *aperire* (= to open), *patefacere* (= to make clear), *manifestum facere* (= to make —), (*in medium*) *proferre* (= to make generally known), *comab. proferre et patefacere*; *annuntiare, declarare, ostendere, evulgare, divulgare* (= to divulge). **manifestation**, *n.* *significatio, declaratio, demonstratio, indicium*; see **DECLARATION**. **manifesto**, *n.* if of the government, *edictum*; in gen., to issue a —, perhaps *aliquid proponere*.

manifold, *adj.* *multiplex* (= various), *multiformis* (= many-shaped); may also be rendered by *varietas* with the gen. following (e.g. — learning, *varietas doctrinarum*; — sounds, *varietas sonorum*); to possess — learning, *multiplici*

varidque doctrinæ esse; or it may be rendered by *multi* (= many), *creber* (= frequent); at the — requests of, *sæpe rogatus*.

maniple, *n.* *manipulus*. **manipulate**, *v. tr.* *tracitare*; see **TREAT**. **manipulation**, *n.* *tracitatio*.

manliness, *n.* **manly**, *adj.* see **MAN**.

manna, *n.* *manna* (Eccl.).

manner, *n.* = way of performing, *ratio*, *modus* (= mode, guide), *via* (= way, sure mode), *comb. ratio et via, ratio et modus*; *genus, -eris* (= mode of proceeding, e.g. *argumentandi genus*, — of arguing; *dicendi genus*, — of expressing one's sentiments); = custom, habitual practice, *ratio, consuetudo* (= custom according to which one is wont to act), *ritus, -us* (= mode of acting as established by custom or habit, or by the law; hence the instinctive habit of animals), *comb. ratio et consuetudo*; *institutum, comb. consuetudo et institutum*; = sort, kind, *genus*; = certain degree or measure, *quodammodo*; in a —, in like —, *eodem or pari modo*; = mien, carriage, *ratio* (in gen.), *mos* (= — in gen., distinct mode), *mores, -um, n.* (= the whole — of a person); = anybody's general way, *ingenium alcis moresque* (= character); that is my —, *ita sum, eo sum ingenio, ita ingenium meum est* (= that is my character), *sic meus est mos* (= my —, mode), *mea sic est ratio* (= my — of proceeding); as it is my —, your —, in my —, *sicut meus est mos, also meo more, ex or pro consuetudine mea, tui, consuetudine mea*; it is not my —, *non est meae consuetudinis*; to live in his —, *suo more or suo instituto vivere*; what — is that? *qui iste mos est?* after, in the — or way of, etc. (= like), *more alcis* (e.g. in the — of parents, wild beasts, a torrent, *more parentum, ferarum, torrentis, fluminis*); in *morem alcis* (e.g. in the — of cattle, in *morem pecudum*); in the — of slaves, *servilem in modum*; *modo or ritu alcis* (e.g. in the — of robbers, women, beasts, *ritu latronum, mulierum, pecudum*); in this —, *hoc modo, hac ratione, ita or sic* (= thus); in an equal —, *pari modo*; = style, *stilus* (of a writer), *manus, -us* (of an artist, painter; e.g. written in the Attic —, *Attico stilo scriptus*). **manners**, *n.* in the pl. = established customs, *mores*; good —, *boni mores*; a person of good —, *homo bene moratus, modestus*; to follow anyone's —, *alcis mores induere or imitari*; = decent deportment, *mores*; refined, elegant —, *morum elegantia, mores elegantes* (in gen.), *urbanitas* (= courteous —), *humanitas* (= gentlemanly —, that show a man of good education); without —, *rudis et moris omnis ignarus* (= rude and ignorant); *vitæ communis ignarus* (= one who knows nothing of the rules of society), *rusticus, agrestis* (= rude, rough, clumsy), *inurbanus* (= without refinement), *humanitatis expertus, inhumanus*. **man-nerism**, *n.* *ratio*, or any word = manners, and define it by context (e.g. a new — in speaking, *nova ratio loquendi*), or by *adj.* or *adv.* *putida, putide* (e.g. *putide dicere* = to speak with —); see **AFFECTED**, **AFFECTION**. **man-nerist**, *n.* *pictor qui tabulas suo (or alcis) more pingit*. **mannerly**, *I. adj.* *urbanus, humanus, perpolitus*; see **POLITE**. **II. adv.** *urbane, humane, humaniter, perpolitè*; see **POLITELY**.

manœuvre, *I. n.* 1, military, *decursio, decursus, -us* (*decursio* always as the act of manœuvring, *decursus* = the — itself); *militibus decursionem* or, if for amusement, *certamen ludicrum indicere* (= to give the order for holding a —, to announce a —); *milites in decursionem* or *in certamen ludicrum educere* (= to let the troops march out for a —, Veget.), *certamen ludicrum committere*; to hold a — (at sea), *proelium navale committere* (of the commander);

2, see **SCHEME**, **TAICK**. **II. v. intr.** 1, to —, *in decursionem exire* (= to march out to a —), *in armis decurrere*, or simply *decurrere* (= to make evolutions for exercise), *inter se in modum justæ pugnae concurrere* (= to hold a sham fight for exercise and amusement); 2, see **SCHEME**, **TAICK**.

manor, *n.* *fundus, praedium*.

mansion, *n.* in gen., *aedes, -ium, f.*; see **HOUSE**.

mantelet, *n.* *vineæ, pluteus, testudo*. **mantle**, *n.* *amiculum, palla* (for women), *pallium, palliolium* (= Greek —), *lacerna* (= thick —), *chlamys* (= light —), *paenula* (with a hood for travelling), *sagum, sagulum* (= soldier's or servant's —), *paludamentum* (= general's —). **mantel-piece**, *n.* by *mensa* (= table), *pluteus* or *tabula* (= shelf).

manual, *I. adj.* = performed by the hand, *manu mea, tui, etc., factus*; — labour, *opera* (opp. *ara*), or by *manus* (e.g. to get a bare living from the earnings of one's — labour, *manium mercede inopiam tolerare*). **II. n.** = small book, *libellus*.

manufactory, *n.* = the building, *officina*. **manufacture**, *I. n.* = operation of manufacturing, *artis opus, -eris, opera fabrilis*; — is at a standstill, *op. jacet*; = the article —d, *opus quod arte or manu factum est*. **II. v. tr.** *fabricare*; see also **MAKE**. **manufacturer**, *n.* *opifex, -icis, fabricator* (always with the gen. of the thing that is manufactured), *artifex, -icis* (of artificial objects), *texor* (= a weaver). **manufacturing-town**, *n.* *urbis officinis nobilis* (= known by its manufactures).

manumission, *n.* *missio* (in gen.), *manumissio* (of a slave). **manumit**, *v. tr.* *alqm manu mittere*, or as one word, *manumittere*.

manure, *I. n.* *stercus, -oris, fims*. **II. v. tr.** *stercorare*.

manuscript, *n.* 1, = anything in one's own handwriting intended for recital or for the press, *chirographum*; 2, = a written work, *liber, libellus*, or further defined as opp. to printed book; *manu scriptus or nondum editus*.

many, *n.* *multi, haud pauci*; see **MUCH**; *creber or frequens* (= — together); an assembly of — people, *magna frequentia (hominum)*; a good —, *comptures, plerique*; as — as, *quot . . . tot*; — a thing, — things, *nonnulli, aliquot, quidam* (= some), *sunt qui . . .*; — a time, *nonnunquam* (= now and then), *interdum* (= sometimes); — times indeed, perhaps *aliquando*; not — things, but much (i.e. not much, but well), *non multa, sed multum*; — ways, — a way, *varie, vario modo, multis modis*; these — years, *abhinc multos annos*; to make — words, *verba facere, longum esse*; — men, — minds, *quot homines, tot sententiae* (Ter.); of — meanings, *ambiguus* (= ambiguous, equivocal, e.g. a word, *verbum*, an oracle, *oraculum*); with — corners, *polygonus* (Vitruv.), in pure Latin, *† multangulus* (Lueret.); to have — corners, *plurimum angulorum formam exhibere*; with — feet, *multis pedibus, † multiplex, † multiformis*; — times, *sæpe, sæpe numero* (= often), *crebro* (= frequently, repeatedly), *pervæpe, sæpissime* (= very often), *iterum atque iterum* (= again and again), *etiam atque etiam*; how — times, *quoties(n)*; so — times, *toties(n)*; as — times . . . as, *toties . . . quoties*; however — times, *quotiescunque, quotiescumque*; — times greater, *multiplex*. **many-coloured**, *adj.* *varius coloribus distinctus, multicolor* (Plin.). **many-headed**, *adj.* *multa capita habens*. **many-sided**, *lit. + multangulus, polygonus*.

map, *I. n.* *tabula*; a — of a certain part of a country, a — of a country, *regio* (e.g. in Germa-

nid) in tabula or in membrando or in charta picta or depicta. **II.** v.tr. terrarum situs pingere; to — out, designare, describere. **mapping**, n. graphia, -idos, f.

maple, n. acer; of —, acernus.

mar, v.tr. deformare, corrumpere; see SPOIL.

marauder, n. praedator, direptor. **marauding**, adj. praedatorius, praedabundus.

marble, I. n. marmor; —-cutter, (faber) marmoriarius; statue, bust in —, signum marmoreum. **II.** adj. marmoriis.

march, n. (mensis) Martius.

march, I. v.intr. ambulare (in gen.), incedere (= of marching exercise, and in war); to — out, set out, progredi, proficisci; to be on the —, iter facere; to — off, forward, to de-camp, castra movere, promovere, or simply move; to — three men abreast, triplici ordine incedere; they were marching thirty men abreast, triginta armatorum ordines ibant; to be marching quicker, to accelerate one's —, accelerare iter; to — behind, to — in the rear, to close the rear, agmen claudere, cogere. **II.** v.tr. ducere (e.g. exercitum); — back, reducere; — across, transducere; see LEAD. **III.** n. 1, in a military sense, = movement of soldiers, iter, processio (= the marching off) on the —, iter faciens (e.g. he was killed on the —, occisus est in itinere), ex itinere (= from the —, i.e., whilst the — is being interrupted for a time); to make a —, iter facere, conficere; to direct the — to a place, iter alquo facere, contendere, convertere, intendere; to change the route of the —, iter (com)mutare, iter or viam flectere; the troops on the —, agmen; 2, (= signal to move), to sound the —, classicum canere (= to sound the trumpet); — 1 (as a word of command) procede! (for one); procedite! (for several); 3, (= of intellect); see PROGRESS; 4, (= a day's journey), iter; one day's —, iter unius diei, castra, -orum (the latter inasmuch as the Romans always pitched a camp after every day's —); after a five days' —, quintis castris; to make forced —es, magnis itineribus contendere (in gen.), dies noctesque iter facere, die et nocte continuare iter (= day and night). **marches**, n. fines, -ium, m., confinium; see BOUNDARY.

mare, n. equa.

margin, n. margo, m. and f. **marginal**, adj. quod ad marginem pertinet, in margine scriptus.

marine, I. adj. = belonging to the sea, marinus, ad mare pertinens. **II.** n. nauda, m. (= sailor), miles (-itis) classicus; the —s, epibatae. **mariner**, n. navita. **maritime**, adj. maritimus (= situated near the sea), — state, civitas maritima (= situated near the sea), civitas or gens mari pollens, civitas or gens navibus or classe multum valens (= powerful at sea, having a large navy); to be a — state, classe (classibus) multum valere.

marjoram, n. amaracus (Plin.).

mark, I. n. 1, nota, signum, signa et notae (Cic.), indicium, vestigium (= trace); it is the — of a wise man, est sapientis (followed by infin.); to make one's —, clarum alqd re fieri; 2, = thing aimed at, scopos, -i (Suet.); see AIM; = goal (fig.); see PURPOSE. **II.** v.tr. (designare, notare; = to take notice of, observare, animadvertere; — or mind, animum advertere, animum or animo attendere; — out, lit. metiri metari; fig. designare, (de)notare; see PURPOSE. **marked**, adj. = distinguished, illustris; in a bad sense infamis, insignis (e.g. turpitudine

insignis). **marker**, n. 1, in a book, nota (= mark); 2, = one who marks at a game, minister or servus (= assistant). **mark-land**, n. see MARCHES. **marksman**, n. homo jaculandi peritus, jaculator.

market, I. n. 1, macellum (= provision —), forum (= — place), emporium (= — town), nundinae (= fair); the cattle —, forum boarium; the vegetable —, forum olitorium; 2, = sale, venditio; to find a —, vendi. **II.** v.intr. nundinari. **marketable**, adj. venalis. **market-day**, n. nundinae. **market-garden**, n. hortus. **market-place**, n. forum. **marketing**, n. to go —, nundinari.

marl, n. marga (Plin.).

marmalade, n. fructus decocti.

marmoset, n. simiolus.

marmot, n. perhaps mus.

marriage, n. conjugium, matrimonium, nuptiae, con(n)ubium; a legal, lawful —, conjugium legitimum, matrimonium justum or legitimum, nuptiae justae et legitimae; to contract a —, to enter into the state of matrimony, in matrimonium ire (Plaut.), ducere uzorem (of the man), nubere alci (of the woman); matrimonio jungi or conjungi, nuptiis inter se jungi (of man and wife); to demand anyone in —, sibi alqam in matrimonium petere, also simply petere alqam; to be united to anyone in —, alqam in matrimonio habere; to give one's daughter in — to anyone, alci filiam (or virginem) in matrimonium dare or nuptum dare, alci filiam collocare or nuptum locare. **marriage-contract**, n. sponsalia, -ium, pactio nuptialis; to make a —, pactionem nuptialem facere; the written document or deed containing the — written on tablets, tabulae legitimae, tabulae nuptiales, dotis tabulae. **marriage-feast**, n. nuptiae. **marriageable**, n. dos, dotis, f. **marriageable**, adj. pubes, -eris (in an age of puberty, in both sexes), nubilis, adultus (= grown up), sponsae or marito t maturus. **marry**, I. v.tr. 1, = to unite in matrimony; by the clergyman or the person taking his place, sol(lemnibus (solemn-) dictis con(n)ubium sancire; 2, = to dispose of (of females only), alci alqam (in matrimonium) collocare, alci in matrimonium dare or tradere; 3, = to take for husband or wife, in gen., matrimonio se (con)jungere cum alqo or alqd, in matrimonium accipere or recipere; to — a woman (of a man), ducere alqam uzorem in matrimonium, or simply ducere alqam (uzorem), matrimonio alqam secum conjungere, alqam uzorem sibi adjungere; to — a man (of a woman), nubere alci; to — each other, matrimonio jungi or conjungi, nuptiis inter se jungi; to — again, novum matrimonium inire; to — to advantage, virginem bene dotatam ducere (of a man), in luculentam familiam collocari (of a female); to be married, to be a married man, uzorem duxisse, to be a married woman, nuptam esse viro. **II.** v.intr. = to enter into the conjugal state, uzorem ducere (in matrimonium) (see above), nubere viro (of the woman). **marrying**, n. nuptiae.

marrow, n. 1 medulla; 2, = the essence, the best part of anything, medulla (seldom in this sense, e.g. medulla verborum, Aul. Gell.), flos, floris, m. (= the best part of anything). **marrow-bone**, n. os medullosum (not class.).

marry! Interj. medius fidius, mehercle.

marsh, n. palus, -udis, f. (= morass). **marshy**, adj. paluster (= swampy), caenosus (= miry), uliginosus (= swampy).

marshal, *I. n.* use *dux* for field —; = one who directs the order of the feast, procession, etc., *duclor pompae*. *II. v. tr.* *instruere*, *disponere*.

mart, *n.* see **MARKET**.

martial, *adj.* *militaris*, *bellicosus*; *a* — look, *oculi truces*; — law, *fus* (between nations in a state of war), or in the pl. *jura belli*, *lex belli* (= the laws of war); according to the — law, *jure or lege belli*; — law, in its theory, *leges militares*.

martyr, *I. n.* *martyr* (Eccl.); to become *a* — for, to die *a* — to a cause, *pro alqâ re mortem occumbere*. *II. v. tr.* *alqm pro alqâ re interficere*. **martyrdom**, *n.* = death of a martyr, *martyrium* (Eccl.). **martyrology**, *n.* *historia martyrum*.

marvel, *n.* *miraculum*, *portentum*. **marvellous**, *adj.* (per)mirus, (ad)mirandus, *mirificus*, *stupendus*, (ad)mirabilis (= astonishing, e.g. *audacia*), *ingens*, *immanis*. Adv. *mirum in modum*, *mirifice*, (ad)mirabiliter, *stupendum in modum* (= in an astonishing manner), *valde* (= very), *vehementer* (= violently).

masculine, *adj.* *masculus*, *masculinus*.

mash, *I. n.* *farrago*. *II. v. tr.* (con)fundere, (con)terere.

mask, *I. n. 1.* = cover for the face, *persona* (esp. on the stage), *larva* (= an ugly —, often used at pantomimes); to put on *a* — (in a lit. sense), *personam sibi accommodare* or *sibi aptare*, *personam induere*; to take anyone's — off, *alci personam demere*, *alcis capiti personam detrachere*; 2, *fig.* to have put on a different —, *alienam personam ferre* or *gerere*, *simulare alqd*; to unmask oneself, to take off the —, *simulationem deponere*; to take off the — from a person or thing, to unmask, *fig. alci* or *alci rei personam demere* or *reddere suam* (Sen.); to strip off the — which anyone wears, and show him in his real light, *alqm nudare*; to retain the — of friendship, *speciem amicitiae retinere*; to betray anyone under the — of friendship, *alqm per simulationem amicitiae prodere*. *II. v. tr. 1.* *lit.* *personam alci aptare*, *personam alcis capiti imponere*; to — oneself, *personam sibi accommodare* or *sibi aptare*, *personam induere*; *se velare* (= to cover oneself with a veil); 2, *fig. tegere* (= to cover; with anything, *alqd re*), *occulare* (= to conceal, e.g. one's intentions, *inceptum suum*).

mason, *n. 1.* *structor* (= builder), *faber* (= carpenter), *caementarius*; 2, *a free* —, **latōnus*. **masonry**, *n.* *structura* (caementicia).

masquerade, *n.* *convivium a convivis personis celebratum*. **masquerader**, *n.* *homo personatus*.

mass, *I. n.* † *massa*, *moles*, *-is*, *f.*, *summa* (= the whole); a great —, *magnum pondus*, *-eris*, *n.*, *magna copia* or *vis alcis rei*; in the —, *per saturationem*; — of people, *multitudo*, *frequentia*; see **CONCOURSE**, **ASSEMBLY**. *II. v. tr.* *colligere* (= collect), (ac)cumulare (= — together); see **COLLECT**, **ACCUMULATE**. **massive**, *adj. 1.* *solidus* (= dense), *maguus* (= great), *gravis* (= heavy); 2, *fig.* of character (e.g. simplicity), *gravis*. **massiveness**, *n. 1.* by *adj.*; 2, *gravitas*.

mass, *n.* = Catholic service, **missa*.

massacre, *I. n.* *caedes*, *-is*, *trucidatio*, *inter-necio*. *II. v. tr.* *caedere*, *trucidare*, *trucidando occidere* (= to butcher); a great number of enemies were —d, *magna caedes fugientium est facta*.

mast, *n.* on ships, *malus*, † *arbor mali*; the — head, *malus summus*; lower end of the —, *malus imus*.

mast, *n.* = fruit of the beech, *glans fagea*; oak —, *glans querna*.

master, *I. n. 1.* as a title, *dominus* (e.g. of a learned man, *vir doctissimus*, *illustrissimus*, etc.); 2, = one who rules either men or business, *pater familias* or *familiae* (or in one word, *paterfam*), *herus* (of the house, the former as regards the family, the latter in reference to the servants and the entire household), *possessor* (= one who possesses anything); the young — of the house, *filius herilis*, *filius familiae* (the latter with reference to the family, the former as regards the servants); 3, = lord, ruler, *dominus*, *princeps*, *-ipis*, *m.* (the first in a state, as opp. to *dominus*), *tyrannus* (*ripavros*; = ruler in the most absolute sense), *dynastes*, *-is*, *m.* (*δυναστής*), = potentate; then especially sovereign of a small principality); to be — over anything or anybody, *imperare alci rei* and *alci*, *potentem esse alcis rei* (both lit. and *fig.*); *praeesse alci rei* and *alci* (= to preside over, in a lit. sense); Prov., like —, like man, *plane qualis dominus talis ei servus*; — of, *potens* with *genit.*; to be — of anything, *alqd in sua potestate habere*, *alqm locum tenere*; to get — of, *potiri* (in good prose, *alqd re*, *alqd*, *alcis rei*) *potiri rerum*, *potiri*, to seize the government); 4, = the — under whom a youth serves his apprenticeship, *magister*, *paterfamilias*, *herus* (Com.); 5, = teacher, *magister*; 6, of a man perfectly skilled in any occupation, *a* — in anything, *artifex* (with the *genit.*, especially with the *genit.* of the gerund); *antistes*, *-itis*, *m.* and *f.*, *princeps alcis rei* (= one of the first, a man of importance in anything), *perfectus et absolutus in alqd re* (= perfect in any art or science), *alqd re* or *in alqd re excellere* (= to be foremost, excel in anything); Horace is *a* — in the art of portraying the human character, *Horatius ad nolandos hominum mores praecipuus*; 7, *fig.* = — over oneself, *sui potens* or *compos*; — of arts, **magister liberalium artium* (abbreviated *M.A.* or *A.M.*); — of the ceremonies at court, *comes*, *-itis*, *officiorum*, *magister officiorum* or *aulae* (in *gen.*); at audiences, levees, *magister admissionum* (all under Roman emperors); — builder, *architectus*; — piece, *opus summo artificio factum*; — ship, = superior skill, *summa alcis rei peritia*; = office of a governor, *magisterium*. *II. v. tr. 1.* = to subdue, *domare*, *vincere*, *superare*; see **SUBDUCE**, **CONQUER**; to — all one's passions, *continere omnes cupiditates*; the fire (the flames) was —ed, *vis flammae oppressa* etc.; 2, to — a thing, = to understand, *intelligere* (*intellig-*), *discere* (= to learn), *consequi* (= to attain), *alqd cognitum habere*, *perspicere*, *alqa re instructum esse*. **masterful**, *adj.* *insolens*, *superbus*, *contumax*, *arrogans*. Adv. *insolenter*, *superbe*, *contumaciter*, *arroganter*. **masterfulness**, *n.* *insolentia*, *superbia*, *contumacia*, *arrogantia*. **masterly**, *adj.* *artificiosus* (= executed or executing with — skill, of persons and things), *artifex* (= of persons), *summa* or *singulari arte*, *summo artificio factus*, *callidissimo artificio factus*, *singulari opere artificisque* or *politissimâ arte perfectus* (= made in *a* — manner, of things); a speech delivered in *a* — manner, *oratio artis plena*. **mastery**, *n. 1.* = victory, *victoria*; see also **POWER**; 2, = attainment of eminent skill, to obtain the — of a thing, *perdiscere* (= to learn a thing accurately, thoroughly); see also **MASTER**, *I. 7*, and *II.*

mastic, *n.* *mastiche* (Plin.), *resina lentiscina* (Plin.).

masticate, *n.* *manducare*, *mandere*. **mastication**, *n.* use verb.

mastiff, *n.* perhaps *canis Molossus*.

mat, *I. n.* = texture of sedge, etc., *stora* or

storia, teges, -itis, f., tegeticula. **II.** v.tr. — together, implicate.

match, n. for getting a light, *sulphurata*, -orum (Mart.), *ignitarius* (Plin.); a — box, *pyxis* or *theca* (*sulphuratum*).

match, **I.** n. 1. = one's equal (in a contest, etc.); a — for . . ., *par alci* or *alci rei* (opp. *impar*): to be a — for anyone, *alci parem esse* (e.g. bello), *non inferiorem esse alqo*; to be a — for a thing, *alci rei parem* (e.g. a business, *negotii*), *alqo sustinere* (e.g. a burden, a load, *molem*); **2.** = contest, *certamen*; **3.** see **MARRIAGE**. **II.** v.tr. — oneself with, *cum alqo* in *certamen descendere*, *congrēdi cum alqo* (= to try one's strength against anyone, e.g. in a duel), *parem esse alci*, *non inferiorem esse alqo*; = to compare, *aequare alqm* and *alci rei* or *alqd*; = to suit, *adequare*, *aequare alqd cum alqd re* or *alci rei*; = to join, (*con*)*jungere*, *copulare cum alqd re*. **III.** v.intr. = to be like, *alci rei similem* or *parem esse*. **matchless**, adj. *singularis*, *incomparabilis* (Plin.) *unicus*, *praestans* (or in superl. *praestantissimus*), *egregius*; see **EXCELLENT**. **match-maker**, n. *nuptiarum conciliator*, -trix.

mate, **I.** n. 1. = one that eats at the same table, mess —, *convictor* (= one who constantly associates and lives, eats and drinks with another), *socius* (= companion), *conju(n)x* (= husband or wife); **2.** in a merchant ship or ship of war, (*sub magistro*) *nautis praepositus*. **II.** v.tr. 1. in chess, *alqm vincere* or *ad indicit redigere*; **2.** in gen., see **MATCH** **II**.

material, **I.** adj. 1. = consisting of matter, not spiritual, *corporeus*; the spirit is not —, *mens ubi omni mortali concretione segregata est*; **2.** = not trivial, substantial, — point, *res* (opp. *sententia*, *argumentum*); — gain, *lucrum*, *quaestus*, -ūs; — wants, *indigentia*, *inopia* (as the want felt); — pleasure, *voluptas*. Adv. in *omni genere* (= in all respects), *multum valde* (= greatly), *revera* (= really). **II.** n. = anything composed of matter, *materia* (*materies*, lit. and fig.), *res* (= what is —, opp. *verba*), *silva* (often *quasi silva*; in a fig. sense, plenty of —, e.g. *primum silva rerum ac sententiarum comparanda est*); the — for a rampart, *agger*, -eris, m.; a stock of — and of words, *copia rerum et verborum*; to collect —s, *silvum rerum comparare*; to leave —s about anything historical, in *commentariis alqd relinquere*; —s for war, *belli apparatus*, -ūs. **materialism**, n. *opinio eorum qui nihil in naturā esse statuunt nisi corpora*. **materialist**, n. *qui nihil in rerum naturā esse statuunt nisi corpora*.

maternal, adj. *maternus*; — feelings, *animus maternus*; — affection, love, *amor maternus*, *amor matris erga liberos*, *materna indulgentia* (= — indulgence). **maternity**, n. *animus maternus*; see also above.

mathematical, adj. *mathematicus*, *accuratus*, *certus* (fig., = exact, accurate, certain); — calculation, *mathematicorum ratio*; to infer with — exactness, *necessariā mathematicorum ratione concludere alqd*; with — certainty, *certissimus*. Adv. by adj. **mathematician**, n. *mathematicus*, or by circumloc., *mathematicarum artium peritus*. **mathematics**, n. *mathematica*, -or (Sen.).

matins, n. *matutinae preces*, -um (= morning prayer).

matricide, n. 1. *matricidium* (= the crime); **2.** *matricida*, m. and f. (= the person).

matriculate, v.tr. (a student), *alqm civitati academicae* or *in civitatem academicam* (ad) *scribere*. **matriculation**, n. see above.

matrimony, n. *matrimonium*; see **MARRIAGE**. **matrimonial**, adj. see **CONJUGAL**, **CONNUBIAL**.

matron, n. *matrona*; — of a workhouse, etc., *custos*, -odis, *procuratrix*. **matronly**, adj. *matronalis*.

matter, n. 1. (= substance excreted from living animal bodies), *pus*, *puris*, n. (Cels.); full of —, *purulentus*; **2.** (= visible, tangible —), *corpus*, -oris, n., *res corporeae*, *quae cerni tangique possunt*; **3.** (in a more general and philosophical sense), *rerum natura*, *principia rerum ex quibus omnia constant*; **4.** (= thing treated of), *res*, *propositum* (= that of which the speaker intends to treat); that has nothing to do with the —, *hoc nihil est ad rem*; to come to the —, *ad propositum* or *ad rem ipsam venire*; but let us return to the — in hand (after a digression), *jam ad instituta pergamus*; (after an introduction) *sed ad propositum revertamur*, or simply *sed ad propositum*; but to return to the — in hand, *sed ut eo revertar*, unde sum egressus; *ut eo unde egressa est referat se oratio*; to cut the — short, *ut paucis dicam*, *ut in paucis conferam*, *non longum fiat*, *non longus sim*; it is a difficult — to, etc., *difficile est* (with *infin.* or with *supine in -u*); = material, *materia* (*materies*), *silva* (often *quasi silva*); = event, occurrence, *res*, *res gesta*; = affair, cause, *res* (in gen., also = disputed point in a lawsuit, the lawsuit itself); *negotium* (= a business to perform, engagement), *causa* (in a war, in a lawsuit, or in a literary discussion); to meddle with the —s of other people, *aliena negotia curare*; how is it with the —? how do —s stand? *quo loco res est? ut res se habet?* how stands your —? *quomodo tibi res se habet?* the — is settled, *judicata res est*; concerning the —, *quod rem* or *res spectat*; pith of the —, *res*; — of fact, *factum*; what's the —? *quid* or *quidnam est? quid rei est? quid accidit?* what's the — with her? *quid tristis est?* (of one who seems sorrowful), *quo morbo laborat?* (of one who is ill); upon the whole —, *denique*; a small —, *pauculum*, *aliquantum*. **it matters**, v.inp. *interest*, *refert*; with *genit.* if used of a person to whom it matters; but if the person is expressed by a personal pronoun, we use the abl. *mea*, *tuā*, *nostrā*, *vestrā*, e.g. to me it —s, *meū interest* or *refert*; the thing in which we feel an interest can never be expressed by a noun, but must be rendered with the accus. and *infin.*, the simple *infin.*, or by a relative clause (oblique interrogation), or with *ut*; how much it matters is expressed by *magnopere*, *magis*, *maxime*, *minime*, *multum*, *permultum*, *plurimum*, *nihil*, etc., or by the *genit.* of the value, e.g. *magni*, *permagis*, *parvi*, *pluris*, *tanti*, *quantī*, etc., e.g. it — a great deal to me whether you are with me or not (I am very anxious for you to be present with me), *maxime nostrā interest te esse nobiscum*; at Rome, *permagis nostrā interest te esse Romae*.

matting, n. see **MAT**.

mattock, n. *dolabra*.

matress, n. *stragulum*; a — of goat's hair, *cilicium*.

mature, **I.** adj. 1. *maturus* (= ripe, of full age), *tempestivus* (= seasonable); **2.** of judgment, etc., *consideratus*, *sapiens*, *prudens*, *sagax*, *perspicax*, *intellegens* (*intellig.*). Adv. *mature* (= soon), *tempestive* (= seasonably), *considerate*, *sapienter*, *prudenter*, *sagaciter*, *intellegenter* (*intellig.*). **II.** v.tr. 1. = ripen, *maturare*, *coquere*; **2.** fig. *parare*, *efficere*, *angere*; see **DEVELOP**, **PREPARE**. **III.** v.intr. *maturescere*. **matureness**, **maturity**, n. *maturitas* (= timeliness, lit. and fig.); to bring to —, *ad maturitatem perducere* (lit.); to come to —, *maturescere* (also

fig. = to be brought to a state of perfection, *Plin.*)

matutinal, adj. *matutinus*.

maudlin, adj. see *DRUNKEN*, *SILLY*.

maul, v. tr. *laedere* (= injure).

maunder, v. intr. *nugari*.

mausoleum, n. *mausoleum* (*Suet.*); see *TOMB*.

maw, n. *ingluvies*, *venter*; see *STOMACH*.

mawkish, adj. *putidus*. Adv. *putide*.

mawkishness, n. use adj.

maxim, n. *dogma* (*δόγμα*), or in pure Latin *decretum* (= principle established by a philosopher, doctrine), *praeceptum* (= precept, whereby we determine an action, a rule or any doctrine, also said of a philosopher), *institutum*, *sententia* (in gen. = an opinion founded upon reasons), *judicium* (= conviction, anyone's view of a matter, arrived at after mature consideration), *regula alicui rei* or *ad quam aliquid dirigitur* (= rule, principle upon which we act in a matter; never without the genit. of the object, e.g. the same — applies with regard to gain, as, etc., e.g. *eadem utilitatis quae honestatis est regula*); *lex* (= law, stated rule, e.g. *primam esse historiae legem*).

maximum, n. *quod maximum est*; the — gain, *questus* (-ūs) *maximus*.

May, n. (*mensis*) *Maius*. **May-day**, n. *Kalendae Maiæ*.

may, verb aux. **1**, = to be possible; see *POSSIBLE*, *CAN*; **2**, = to have physical power; see *ABLE*, *CAN*; **3**, = to have moral power; see *ALLOW*, *DARE*; **4**, see *PERHAPS*; however, as no precise mode in which this verb is to be rendered can be stated, each person's individual judgment, formed by attentive reading, must be the guide; — . . . ever so, still, etc., *tametsi . . . tamen*; **M** — expresses a conjecture, it is rendered by *videri*, e.g. you — not be fully aware of his boldness, *parum perspexisse ejus videris audaciam*; he — be twenty years old, *viginti annos natus esse videtur*; a thing that — be done, etc., or — in forms of prayer and petition, should be rendered simply by the subjunctive mood, or sometimes by the inf., e.g. he — go, *eat*; somebody might say, *forsitan quispiam dixerit* or *forte aliquis dicet* (= perhaps someone will say); however they — grumble, I shall say what I think, *frement, dicam quod sentio*; whoever he — be, etc., *quicumque est*; as fast as — be, *quam celerrime*; you — for me, (*per me*) *licet*; if I — say so, *si ita loqui* or *dicere licet*, *sit venig verbi*; — be, see *PERHAPS*.

mayor, n. *urbis praefectus*, -ūs (*Suet.*). **mayoralty**, n. *urbis praefectura*.

maze, n. *labyrinthus* (*qui itinerum ambages occursumque ac recursus inexplicabilis continet*, *Plin.*). **mazy**, adj. *inexplicabilis* (*Plin.*), † *inextricabilis*.

mead, n. *mulsum*.

mead, **meadow**, n. *pratium*; belonging to, growing on the —, *pratensis*; — land, — ground, *pratium*. **meadowy**, adj. *multa prata habens*.

meagre, adj. **1**, of flesh; see *LEAN*; **2**, as in — soil, *exilis*; see *BARREN*; **3**, = wanting strength of diction, *jejunus*, *exilis*, *aridus*. Adv. *jejunè*, *exilliter*. **meagreness**, n. **1**, see *LEANNESS*; **2**, *exilitas*; **3**, *jejunitas*, *exilitas*.

meal, n. *farina* (of wheat or any other kind of grain); see *FLOUR*. **mealy**, adj. *sariarius*.

meal, n. in gen. *cibus* (= food); *epulae* (= banquet); properly only two among the Romans, viz., the morning —, *prandium*; and the chief

— of the day, *cena* (*coen.*), taken in the decline of the day. Besides these, the *jentaculum*, taken on rising in the morning, was a very slight refreshment. The *prandium* was taken about noon, hence *cibum meridianum sumere*. Between the *prandium* and the *cena* the Romans sometimes took a luncheon (*gustare*). To take a — is *edere*, *cibum capere*, *prandere*, *prandium comedere*, *gustare* (= to lunch), *cenare*, *cenitare*, *epulari* (= to feast, to banquet); to take a — at anyone's table, *accubare apud aliquem*.

mean, adj. = low and unworthy, *illiberalis*, *sordidus* (= unworthy a free man), *abjectus* (= contemptible), *turpis* (= base), *improbus* (= dishonest), of clothing, etc., *sordidus*; of rank, *humilis*, *ignobilis*, *obscurus* (= morally bad and low), *foedus* (= foul, of things); — plan, *foedum consilium*. Adv. *illiberaliter*, *sordide*, *abjecte*, *abjecte et sine dignitate*, *turpiter*, *turpiter et nequiter*, *foede*. **meanness**, n. *illiberalitas*, *animus abjectus*, *improbitas*, *sordes*, (-ium), *indignitas*; of rank, *humilitas*, *ignobilitas*, *obscuritas*; to bear all —es, *omnes indignitates* (*perferre*); to lead anyone to —, *aliquid ad nequitiam adducere*; I fear to commit a —, *extimesco ne quid turpiter faciam*.

mean, or **medium**, n. *res media*, *modus*; there is no — between peace and war, *inter pacem et bellum medium nihil est*. **means**, n. = whatever serves to the attainment of an object, *via*, *ratio*, *consilium*, *facultas*, *auxilium*, *adjumentum*; a — which leads to your end, *id quod eo quo intendas servare ducitque*; ways and —, *via atque ratio*; to select or take a —, *rationem* (or *viam*) *intire* (or *nihil capere* or *sequi*); to try all —, *omnia experiri*, *nihil inexpectum omittere*; to try the last —, *extrema experiri* or *audere*, *ad extrema* (*ad ultimum auxilium*) *descendere*; to endeavour by all —, *omni opè atque opèrè eniti* (with *ut* or *ne*); by fair —, *recte*; by foul —, *foede*, *turpiter*; by all —, *omnino*, *prorsus*, *plane*; concessively, (*ita*) *sane*, *vero*, *utique*; by no —, *neutiquam*, *haudquaquam*, *minime*, *nullo modo*; = resources (see the word), *opes*, *facultates*, *divitiae*; I have — to live, *habeo unde vivam*; I have no — to, etc., *ad aliquid perficiendum mihi desunt facultates*; out of your own —, *tuis opibus*, *privato sumptu*; by — of, *ope* (or *auxilio*) *alicui*, *aliquo juvante*, *per aliquem*; (if a thing, the ablative alone is generally employed), to mount the wall by — of ladders, *sculis nuntum* (*a*) *descendere*; by particles, *praeteris secundis usus*, = by — of successful engagements. If you wish to represent a cause, operation, or occasion, employ *per*; *mulieres per aetatem ad pugnum inutilis*, = women useless for fight by — (= on account) of their age; *per se cognitus*, by his own — or efforts; *per Caecilium agere*, = to carry on by — of Caecilia; *eorum opèrè plebs concitata est*, = by their — the people were stirred up; *ejus beneficio in curiam venerant*, = by his — (or favour) they had entered the senate.

mean, v. tr. **1**, = to have in contemplation, *velle*, *cogitare*; see *INTEND*; **2**, = to design with reference to a future act, e.g. to — well to anyone, *bond fide agere cum aliquo*, *alci bene velle*, *alci cupere* (but never *alci bene cupere* in this sense), *alci favere*, comb. *alci favere et cupere*; *alci amicum esse*, *alci cupere et amicum esse*; **3**, = to signify, *dicere aliquem* or *aliquid*, *significare*, *designare*, *denotare*, also with the addition *oratione sua* (= to allude to anyone in one's speech, words); I — *Hilarus*, *Hilarum dico*; *intelligere* (*intelligi*), = to understand by, what does he —? (*quid sibi vult?*) what does he — by these words? *quid sibi vult haec oratio?* *quid sibi vult verba ista?* = to be a sign for expressing an idea, *significare*, *declarare*, *sonare* (lit. to sound), *valere* (= to contain such and such a meaning); this word (the word

becco — s the bill of a cock, *id gallinacei rostrum valet*. **meaning**, n. 1, = that which exists in the mind (e.g. yes, that is my —, *mihī vero sic placet*, *sic hoc mihī videtur*; see INTENTION, WISH, OPINION; 2, see PURPOSE, AIM; 3, = signification, *significatio* (of a word), *vis* (= force of an expression), *sententia* (= the idea which the person speaking attaches to a certain word), *notio* (= original idea of a word; see IDEA), *intellectus*, -us (how a word is to be understood, post Aug. t.t., Quint.); it is necessary to fix the — of the verb “to be in want of,” *illud excutiendum est, quid sit CAREERE*; to give a — to a word, *verbo vim, sententiam, notionem sub(j)icere*; well —, see BENEVOLENT.

meander, v.intr. *flexuoso cursu fluere*.

measles, n. 1, = disease in man, **morbilli* (t.t.); 2, = disease in pigs, **hydātis fīna* (not class.).

measurable, adj. *quod metiri possumus*. **measurableness**, n. render by adj. **measure**, I. n. 1, *mensura* (= that by which extent or dimension is ascertained, lit. and fig., in an abstract and concrete sense), *modus* (= proportion, limit as to how far a person ought or is allowed to go), *moderatio* (= moderation); weights and —, *mensurae et pondera*, -um (Plin.); to take the — of anything, *mensuram alqis rei inire*; with full —, *pleno modo*, *cumulate*; according to the — of, *pro modo*, *pro ratione* (but generally by *pro* with ablat., according to, e.g. *pro viribus agere*, *pro se quisque*, i.e. everyone according to his strength); beyond —, out of all —, *sine modo*, *praeter* or *extra* or *supra modum*, *immodice*, *immoderate*, *maiores in modum* (= beyond the usual —, *nimis* (= too much), *admodum* (= exceedingly), *longe* (= by far, with superl., e.g. *longe omnium maximus*, *sic ut nihil supra possit*, *adeo ut nihil supra*; in such a —, *hoc modo*, *tali modo*, *sic*; in some —, *alqo modo*, *alqā ratione*, *alqā ex parte*, *alqd nonnihil* (= somehow, in some way; this relieves me in some —, *ne res alqd sublevari*); in a certain —, *quodam modo*; also when it modifies an expression, by *ut ita dicam*, *quasi*, *quidam* with the word the meaning of which it modifies (e.g. all arts have in some — a common tie, *omnes artes habent quoddam commune vinculum*); in such a — as, *prout*; — for —, *par pari refert* or *respondere*; 2, = steps taken, *ratio* (= mode of acting), *consilium* (= plan), *remedium* (= remedy); a wise —, *consilium prudens*; to take a —, *rationem inire*, *consilium capere*; to take — according to time and circumstances, *consilium pro tempore et pro re capere*; to take good, practical or effective —, *bonis consiliis uti*; to take joint —, *consilia communicare*; 3, in music, *modi*, *numeri*; see also METRE. II. v.tr. 1, = to ascertain extent, degree, (*dimetiri*), *emetiri*, *permetiri*, *mensuram alqis rei inire*; 2, = to ascertain the degree of anything (e.g. of heat), *emetiri*; 3, = to travel over, *emetiri*; see PASS, v.tr.; 4, = to judge of distance, etc., by anything (also fig. = to judge by, etc.), (*dimetiri alqd alqd re*; 5, = to adjust, proportion, lit. *metiri*; fig. = to determine the ratio of one thing to another, *alqd dirigere ad alqm rem* or *alqd re*; with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged, and with what — ye mete, it shall be measured to you again, *in quo iudicio iudicaveritis, iudicabimini*, *et in quā mensurā mensi fueritis, remittetur vobis* (Vulgate). III. v.intr. render by *magnitudo* *esse* (with genit., e.g. *quinque pedum*). **measured**, adj. see MODERATE. **measurer**, n. qui *metitur*, *ensor*. **measureless**, adj. *immensus*, *infinitus*. **measurement**, n. *mensio* (= the act), *mensura* (= the manner); see MEASURE. **measuring-rod**, n. *decempēda*.

meat, n. 1, = anything eaten by man or beast, see FOOD; 2, = flesh, *caro*, -nis, f.; a small piece of —, *caruncula*; a piece of roast —, *caro assa* or *assum*, with distinguishing adj. (e.g. *assum vitulinum* (= veal); boiled —, *caro elixa*; cooked —, *caro cocta*; salt —, *caro sale conspersa* or *conditanea*; horse —, *equorum pabulum* (= food for the horses); — market; *macellum* (= general market).

mechanic, n. *faber, opifex*. **mechanical**, adj. *machinalis* (Plin.), *mechanicus* (Aul. Gell.), *organicus* (architectural term); to possess — skill, *manibus exercitulum esse*. Adv. *sine mente ac ratione*. **mechanics**, n. as a science, *scientia machinalis* (= knowledge of —, mechanical science, Plin.). **mechanism**, n. *machinatio*.

medal, n. *nummus in memoriam alqis rei curus* (to commemorate an event). **medallion**, n. *clipeus* or *clipeum* (in the form of a shield); see also MEDAL.

meddle, v.intr. see INTERFERE. **meddler**, n. *ardeio* (Phaed., Mart.), *homo importunus, molestus*. **meddling**, adj. see INQUISITIVE.

mediæval, adj. *ad medium ævum* or *ad patrum tempora pertinens*.

mediate, I. adj. opp. to immediate; in philosophy, causes so termed are thus discriminated by Cicero, *causarum aliae sunt adjuvantes, aliae proximæ, of causes, some are mediate, others immediate*. Adv. *per causas adjuvantes*. II. v.intr. *se interponere ad alqd faciendum*; see also RECONCILE. III. v.tr. — a peace, *pacem conciliare*. **mediation**, n. use *deprecator* (e.g. *me deprecatore*, by my —). **mediator**, n. *qui se (or auctoritatem suam) interponit, arbitri, qui arbitri partes agit* or *sustinet*, *interpres*, -itis (= one who, as a translator, represents the interests of his party), *conciliator alqis rei* (= he who brings about an object, e.g. a marriage, *conciliator nuptiarum*), *deprecator* (in gen.).

medicable, adj. see CURABLE. **medical**, adj. †*medicus*, *medicinus*, *medicinalis*; — properties, by *ris medendi*; — man, *medicus* (in gen.). **medicament**, **medicine**, n. 1, *medicina*, *medicamentum*, *remedium* (as a remedy for some complaints, *ad, contra alqd*; counteracting —, *antidōtos* (*antidotum*); pertaining to —, *medicinalis*; 2, = medical science, *medicina*, *ars medicinalis*, *ars medendi*; to practise —, *medicinam exercere*. **medicine-bottle**, n. *poculum* (= cup). **medicine-box**, n. *narthecium, pyxis*. **medicinal**, adj. *saluber, solutarius*. Adv. *remedio* (dat. = as a remedy).

mediocre, adj. *mediocris*. **mediocrity**, n. *mediocritas*.

meditate, v.intr. 1, *cogitare*, *meditari*, *commentari*; see THINK; 2 see INTEND. **meditation**, n. *cogitatio*, *commentatio*, *meditatio*, *comb. commentatio atque meditatio*; see THOUGHT. **meditative**, adj. by adv. *attento animo*, *in cogitatione defixus*.

medium, n. a middle course, fig. *media consilia*, -orum, *media consilii via*; to pursue a —, *mediam consequi consilii viam*, *mediam quandam sequi viam*; see MEANS.

medlar, n. *mespilum*; — tree, *mespil.* s. f. (Plin.).

medley, n. *furrago* (Juv.), *colluvio rerum*; so too *colluvio omnium scelerum*.

meed, n. *praemium*; see REWARD.

meek, adj. *demissus*, *modestus*, *vetustus*. Adv. *modeste*, *verecunde*. **meekness**, n. *anxius, demissus, modestia, verecundia*.

meet, adj. see FIT, PROPER, USEFUL.

meet, I. v.tr. 1, *alci occurrere*, obviam venire, obvium se dare, obvium esse, obvium or obvium fieri, (obvium) se offerre (all in gen. = to — a person), *congruere cum alio* (of two meeting each other on the way), *offendere alqm*, *incidere alci* or *in alqm* (accidentally), *improvisio alci incidere* (unexpectedly), *obviam ire* (intentionally); somebody —s me on the road, *se inter viam offert alqs*; = to go to —, *obviam ire* (out of politeness, or from hostile motives), *occurrere*, *occurrere*, *obviam procedere*, *obviam venienti procedere*, *obviam venire* or *progrederi*, *obviam egredi* (all with dat.; in Plaut. and Ter.); = to come together in any place, *invenire*, *reperire alqm* (or *alqd*), = to find anyone whom we wish to see), *offendere alqm* (or *alqd*, = accidentally, unexpectedly to fall upon anything or upon a person), *nasci* (= to — accidentally, to catch, e.g. anyone alone, without a witness, *alqm sine arbitris*), *convenire alqm* (= to — anyone by appointment to whom we wish to speak); to be met (e.g. he can be met at, etc.), *inveniri*, *reperiri*; to be met at a certain place, *frequentare locum*; 2, fig. = to encounter (e.g. to — danger), *periculo obviam ire*, *se offerre*, *se opponere*, *se committere*; to — death, *mortem oppellere*, *morti se offerre* or *se ob(j)icere*; = to receive with kindness (e.g. to — anyone's views), *consentire de alqd re*; to — kindly, to — half-way, *urbanum or liberalem se praebere alci*. II. v.intr. 1, of two persons, *inter se obvius esse*, *inter se congruere* or *convenire*, *concurrere inter se* (accidentally); to — by appointment, *congruere cum alio*, *convenire alqm* (e.g. on the road, *ex itinere*); *confluere* (in large numbers), *concurrere*, *convolare* (= to hasten together); 2, of lines, circumstances, etc., *convenire*; 3, = to — in a hostile manner, (*inter se*) *concurrere* (of bodies, and of those who fight), (*inter se*) *congruere* (in a single combat, and of troops), *signa inter se conferre*, *cum infestis signis concurrere* (of two armies), *collidi inter se* (of two ships). **meeting**, n. = assembly, *congressio*, *conventus*, -us (= a friendly —), *coetus*, -us (*coit-*) (= a gathering), *concurus*, -us, *concurio* (= any coming together); a large, numerous —, *celeber convntus*, *celebritas* (= a gathering of many persons at a place), *frequentia* (= a — that is well attended). **meeting-house**, n. 1, *conveniendi locus*, *locus quo conveniunt*; 2, *aedes*, -ium.

melancholy, **melancholic**, I. adj. 1, = hypochondriacal, *melancholicus* (*μελαγχολικός*); 2, fig. *tristis* (= sorrowful, also of things, e.g. countenance), *maestus* (= downcast, opp. to *laetus*). II. n. = hypochondria, *atra bilis*, or the Greek *μελαγχολία*, in Cic., e.g. *Græci volunt illi quidem, sed parum valent verbo; quasi vero furorem, μελαγχολίας illi vocant; quasi vero atra bile solum mens, ac non saepe vel trucidandi graviore, vel timore, vel dolore moveatur*; = sorrowful disposition, *tristitia*, *maestitia*.

melée, n. *concurus*, -us (= charge), or *pugna*, *praelium* (= battle).

melliferous, adj. † *mellifer*. **mellifluence**, n. *mel* (e.g. *Homerici senis mella*, = the — of Homer, Plin. Min.). **mellifluent**, **mellifluous**, adj. *mellitus*.

mellow, I. adj. 1, of fruit, *mills*, *mollis* (= mild, soft; *mollis* also of meat); of wine, *lenis* (Ter.), *mollis* (Verg.); = ripe, *maturus*, *comb. maturus et coctus*; 2, fig. *sapiens*, *sagax*, *prudens*; see WISE, SAGACIOUS. II. v.tr. *coquere*. III. v.intr. *maturescere*.

melodious, adj. *canōrus*, *sonōrus*, *numerosus* (= harmonious, tuneful, of a speech and of the

speaker), *numeros cadens* (= with graceful periods, of a speech). Adv. *numeros*. **melodiousness**, n. use adj. (e.g. — of the voice, *vox canora*). **melody**, n. *modus*, *modulus* (Plin.), *melos*, -i, n., *cantus*, -us — and time, *cantus numericus*; — of the voice, *vocis modulatio*. **melodrama**, n. *drama musicum*. **melo-dramatic**, adj. *mirificus*; see WONDERFUL.

melon, n. *melo* (Plin.).

melt, I. v.tr. 1, = to make liquid, *liquidum facere*, *liquefacere*, *dissolvere*, *resolvere* (= to dissolve snow, pearls, *nivem*, *marginitas*, etc.), *diluere* (= to dilute, e.g. a pearl in vinegar, *laccam aceto*); 2, = to soften to tenderness, *ulcis mentem ad misericordiam revocare*, *alqm ad misericordiam vocare* or *adducere* (= to move to compassion).

II. v.intr. 1, = to become liquid, to — away, *liquefcere*, *liquefieri*, *dissolvi*, *tabescere* (of snow, then fig. of man, e.g. from desire, *desiderio*, from love, *amore*); 2, fig. to — into tears, *in lacrimas effundi*; 3, = to lose substance (e.g. corporeal things — as breath into the wind), *dilabi* (= gradually to — so as to disappear).

melting, adj. by adv. *mollis et delicatior* (of sounds, e.g. *quanto molliores sunt et delicatiores in cantu flexiones*); see also PIREOUS.

member, n. 1, *membrum*, *artus*, -us (both of the body); see LIMB; 2, = part of a discourse or of a verse, a clause, *membrum* (e.g. of the body, of a speech), *pars* (= part of a whole, = a part which is a whole by itself); *articulus* (*articulus dicitur cum singula verba intervallis distinguuntur*, Cic.), *incisio*, *incisum* (*κόμμα* = part of a sentence), *membrum* (= a greater part of a sentence, *κόλον*, e.g. *quæ Græci κόμματα et κόλα nominant, nos recte incisus et membra dicimus*); 3, = an individual of a community or society; 4, — of a council, senate, *vir* or *homo senatorius*, *senator*; — of a community, *civis*; — of a race, *gentilis*; — of a family, *homo de ulcis stirpe*; — of a society, *socius*, *socialis*, -is, m.; see PART. **membership**, n. render by circumloc. with **member**.

membrane, n. *membrana*.

memor, n. a private —, *dicta factaque alcis, memoria* (= tradition, narrative); an historical —, *commentarii*; *Socrates* —, as *Xenophon* gives them, *ex quas a Socrate dicta Xenophon retulit*. **memorable**, adj. = worth mentioning, (*com-*) *memorabilis* (rare), *memoratu dignus* (= deserving to be handed down to posterity, *memoria dignus*, *memorabilis*, *memoriae prodendus*; *insignis* (= of special note); no — event occurred, *nil memoria dignum actum*; this year will be — on this account, *hic annus insignis erit hac re*.

memorandum, n. = remark, see NOTE; = list of goods, *index*, -icis, m. and f.; = a sign whereby to remember anything, *nota* (= characteristic, a mark made with the pen; to make a — with chalk against anything, *creta notare alqd*); — book, *adversaria*, -orum (= waste-book, day-book). **memorial**, I. n. *monumentum*; a — in writing, *litterarum monumenta*, -orum, *litteræ*. II. adj. = coin, *nummus* in *memoriam alcis cusus*; — column, *cippus*. **memoirs**, n. *commentarii*. **memory**, n. *memoria*, *recordatio* (= recollection); to keep in —, *memoria tenere alqd*; to the — of, *in memoriam alcis*; from —, *ex memoria*, *memoriter*; to commit to —, *alqd memoriae mandare*, *ediscere*; in the — of man, *post hominum memoriam*; to hand down to —, *memoriae tradere*, or *prodere*.

menace, v. and n., and **menacing**, adj. and adv., see THREATEN, THREAT, THREATENING.

menagerie, n. *vivarium*, *leporarium* (both = preserve), or *feræ captis* (*sept-* inclusive,

mend, *v. tr.* 1, = to repair, *reficere, reparare, reconcinnare* (= to — again what was whole before), (*re*)*rearcare* (= to patch up anything damaged, or that is torn to pieces, a tub, house, roof, coat, etc.), *emendare, corrigere* (= to free a written treatise from mistakes); 2, *fig. emendare, corrigere*; = to — one's life, *mores suos mutare*; to — one's pace, *gradum addere*. **II**. *v. intr.* 1, physically, (*ex morbo*) *convalescere*; 2, = to improve, *melius ire* (e.g. things —, *res melius it*).

mendacious, *adj.* *mendax*. *Adv.* *falso, per mendacium*. **mendacity**, *n.* *mendacium*; see **LIE**.

mendicancy, **mendicity**, *n.* *mendicitas, egestas* (= neediness), *comb.* *egestas ac mendicitas* (all = beggary). **mendicant**, *adj.* *mendicus*; see **BEG, BEGGAR**.

menial, *I. adj.* 1, = pertaining to domestic servants, *servilis*; 2, *fig. servilis, humilis, sordidus, illiberalis*. **II**. *n.* see **SERVANT, DOMESTIC**.

menstrual, *adj.* *menstruus*.

mensuration, *n.* *dimensio* (= measuring), *ars metiendi*; see **SURVEYING**.

mental, *adj.* by the genitives *animi, ingentis*; — gifts, *animi facultates* (= talents), *ingenium* (= natural talent); to possess excellent — gifts, *ingenio valere, ingenio abundare* (= to abound in), *praestantissimo ingenio praeditum esse* (= to be endowed with excellent — gifts); — debility, *morbus animi* or *mentis, aegritudo animi* (as affliction, etc.). *Adv.* *mente, anime, cogitatione*.

mention, *I. n.* *commemoratio* (when the idea existed already in the mind previously), *mentio* (in reference to the idea in general, whether quite new or —ed a second time); to make — of a matter, *mentionem facere alci rei*. **II**. *v. tr.* (*commemorare alqd, alci rei meminisse* (= to remember, if anyone shows by his words that he has not forgotten a thing, also to — in anything written), *comb.* *meminisse et commemorare*; *mentionem facere alci rei* or *de alqd re* (= to make — of); to — accidentally, or in passing, (*casu*) *in mentionem alci rei incidere*; to — frequently, *mentionem alci rei agitare, crebro* or *crebris sermonibus alqd usurpare*; not to — that, etc., *ut omittam* or *ne dicam, quod, etc.*; not to — all these things, *omissis his rebus omnibus*; above —ed, *de quo (quâ) supra commemoravimus, quem (quam, quod) supra commemoravimus* or *dictimus, quem (quam, quod) supra scripsi, qui (quae, quod) supra scriptus (-a, -um) est, de quo (quâ) a nobis antea dictum est, cuius supra meminimus, also simply by ille*; as we have —ed above, before, *ut supra dictum est, ut supra scriptum* or *scriptum est*; see **STATE, DECLARE**.

mentor, *n.* see **ADVISER**.

mephitic, *n.* *mephiticus* (late), *foetidus*.

mercantile, *adj.* *mercatorius*, generally by the genit. *mercatoris* or *mercatorum* (= of the merchants); or by *commercium, mercatura* (e.g. *mercaturas facere*, = to be engaged in — transactions); see **COMMERCIAL**. **mercenary**, *adj.* *mercenarius* (= for hire, e.g. *testis* = a paid witness, *miles* = a soldier), (*mercede* or *pretio*) *conductus*; *quaestuosus* (= eager for gain), *avarus* (= avaricious), *venalis* (= readily bribed). **merc**, *n.* = general dealer in cotton, etc., *tabernarius* (= shopkeepers in general), *qui pannos vendit* or *vendit* (= a hosiery in a small way). **merchandise**, *n.* 1, = goods, *merx, -cis, f.*, *res venales*; 2, = commerce, *commercium, mercatura, negotia, -orum*. **merchant**, *n.* *mercator*. **merchantman**, *n.* *navis mercatoris* (Plaut.), or *oneraria*, also simply *oneraria*.

mercurial, *adj.* 1, by circuml. with *mercury*; 2, *fig. mobilis, levis*. **mercury**, *n.* 1, the god, *Mercurius*; 2, the planet, *stella Mercurii, Mercurius*; 3, the metal, *argentum vivum* (Plin.).

mercy, *n.* *misericordia, clementia, mansuetudo, venia* (= pardon), *lenitas* (= mildness). **merciful**, *adj.* *misericors, clemens, mansuetus, exorabilis* (= easily entreated), *lenis, mitis*. *Adv.* *clementer, mansuete*. **merciless**, *adj.* *inimisericors, inexorabilis, immitis, inclemens, inhumanus, crudelis, durus, atrox, saevus, ferreus*; see **CRUEL**. *Adv.* *inclementer, inhumane, crudeliter, duriter* (dure), *atrociter, saeve*. **mercilessness**, *n.* *inclementia, inhumanitas, duritia* (durities), *crudelitas, atrocitas, saevitia*; see **CRUELTY**.

mere, *adj.* *merus* (= not mixed, opp. *mixtus*, in prose generally only in reference to wine, then also = nothing but), *solus, unus* (= sole); also by *ipse* (before the noun, e.g. by the — sight, *ipso aspectu*); in a wider sense, by *merus* (in good prose only of things); — trifles, *merae nugae*; not to be able to sleep with — joy, *pras magno gaudio somnum capere non posse*. *Adv.* (*tantum*) *modo, solum, tantum*; see **ONLY**.

meretricious, *adj.* 1, see **UNCHASTE**; 2, *fig. of style, fucatus*.

merge, *v. tr.* 1, see **DIP**; 2, see **MIX, MINGLE**.

meridian, *I. n.* in astron. *circulus meridians*; = the highest point, see **HEIGHT, SUMMIT**. **II**. *adj.* *meridianus*.

merit, *I. n.* 1, = excellence which claims reward, *dignitas, virtus* (= excellence); according to —, *pro merito, merito, pro dignitate*; 2, = value (applied to things), *excellentia, praestantia*; see **EXCELLENCE, VALUE, WORTH**; 3, see **REWARD**; to make a — of necessity, *necessitati parere*. **II**. *v. tr.* see **DESERVE**. **merited**, *adj.* *meritus, debitus*, *comb.* *meritus ac debitus*. **meritorious**, *adj.* by circumloc. (e.g. *laude dignus, laudabilis*, or, that is a very — act of yours, *hâc re optime meruisti*); to act in a — manner, *bene merere*; towards any body, *de alqd*. *Adv.* *bene, optime*.

merle, *n.* *merula*.

mermaid, *n.* *nympha quae faciem mulieris et piscis caudam habet*.

merriment, *n.* *Milaritas, alacritas, lascivia, animus hilaris* (= merry disposition, mood). **merry**, *adj.* *hilaris, hilaris, lascivus* (= frolicsome), *festivus*; see **GAY**. *Adv.* *hilariter, hilare, festive*. **merry-andrew**, *n.* *homo jocosus, ridiculus, coprea* (= jester), *sannio* (= mimic, and in gen. sense), *scurra* (= droll). **merry-making**, *n.* *voluptas*; see **PLEASURE, FEAST**.

mesh, *n.* *macula*. **meshy**, *adj.* *reticulatus*.

mesmerize, *v. tr.* *manuum contrectatione somnum alci inducere*. **mesmerism**, **mesmerist**, *n.* use verb.

mess, *I. n.* 1, = portion of food, *cibus* or some special *n.* (e.g. a — of veal, *caro vitulina*); 2, = common meal, *convivium*; 3, = soldiers dining together, use *convivae, sodales, -ium*. **II**. *v. intr.* *cenare (coen-)*. **messmate**, *n.* *conviva, m.* and *f.*, *sodalis, m.* and *f.*

mess, *n.* 1, = dirt, squalor, *illuvies, paedor, sordes, -ium, f.*; see **FILTH**; 2, *fig. res afflictæ, perturbatio* or *confusio rerum*; his affairs are in a —, *perissime cum illo agitur*; see **TROUBLE**.

message, *n.* *nuntius, mandatum, legatio* (of an ambassador, e.g. to undertake a — to anyone, *legationem ad alqm suscipere*), or by *mittere* (e.g. the reason of the — sent was, *causa*).

(*sa mittendi erat*); see ANSWER, REPORT; to send a —, *aliquem certiorum facere alci rei* or *de alqđ re*. **messenger**, *n.* 1, *nuntius* (nuncio) (as bearer of a piece of news, by word of mouth; fem. *nuntia*), *tabellarius* (= letter-carrier); to inform anyone by letter or by a —, *per lit(ter)as aut per nuntium certiorum facere alqđ*; 2, in a political sense, *nuntius* (= — in general), *legatus* (= ambassador, deputy); 3, — of a court of law, *viator*, *apparitor* (= usher..).

Messiah, *n.* *Messias*, -ae (Eccl.).

metal, *n.* *metallum* (in gen.), *aes, aeris*, *n.* (= copper, brass, bronze); like —, *metallo* or *aeri similis*. **metallic**, *adj.* *metallicus* (Plin., in gen.), *aereus, a(h)eneus* (= of brass). **metalliferous**, *adj.* *† metallifer*. **metallurgy**, *n.* *ars metallica*; see MINE.

metamorphose, *v.tr.* *mutare in alqđ*; see TRANSFORM. **metamorphosis**, *n.* *metamorphosis* (only as title of Ovid's poem, *ut Ovidius lascivire in Metamorphosi solet*, Quint.); *see verb*.

metaphor, *n.* and *adj.* *translatio, verba translata*, Cic., *modus transferendi, metaphora* (post Aug.; Quint. states it to be a Greek term, *translatio quas metaphora Graeco dicitur*). **metaphoric**, *adj.* *translatus*. *Adv.* by *translatis verbis* (e.g. to speak); to use a word —, *verbum transferre*; see FIGURATIVE.

metaphysic, metaphysical, *adj.* *metaphysicus* (not class.). **metaphysics**, *n.* *metaphysica*, -ae (not class.); where possible use *philosophia*.

mete, *v.tr.* see MEASURE.

metempsychosis, *n.* *animarum ab aliis post mortem ad alios transitio*.

meteor, *n.* *fax (caelestis)*. **meteoric**, *adj.* by circumloc. **meteoric-stone, meteorolite, meteorite**, *n.* *lapis qui caelo cecidit*.

method, *n.* *ratio, via*, *comb.* *ratio et via, via et ratio* (= the particular — which we follow in anything), *modus* (= mode in which anything is done); — of teaching, *docendi, disserendi ratio, docendi modus* (= manner of explaining a thing). **methodic, methodical**, *adj.* by circumloc. with *ratio, ratio et via*. *Adv.* *ratione et via, vid et ratione* (= according to a particular method), *artificio et via, via et arte* (= according to the rules of art).

metonymic, metonymical, *adj.* (*im*). *mutatus*. *Adv.* *verbis mutatis, immutatis* (e.g. to speak); to use an expression —, *verbum mutare, immutare, verbum pro verbo* (or *verba pro verbis*) *quasi submutare*. **metonymy**, *n.* *immutatio, verba mutata, denominatio* or *metonymia* (better written as Greek, *μετωνυμία*).

metope, *n.* *metopa, intertignum*.

metre, *n.*, as regards poetry, = short and long syllables in verse, *metrum* (Quint.). **metrical**, *adj.* *metricus*.

metropolis, *n.* *caput*; see CAPITAL. **metropolitan**, *I. adj.* by circumloc. with *caput*. **II. n.** *episcopus metropolitani* (Eccl.).

mettle, *n.* *audacia* (= boldness), *ferocitas* (= high spirit); — of youth, *feror adolescentiae, feror juvenilis*; man of —, *homo acer, homo feridioris animi*; see COUBAGE. **mettlesome**, *adj.* *audax, ferox*; see COURAGEOUS.

mew, *I. n.* = a cage for hawks, *cavea*. **II. v.tr.** to shed (e.g. a hawk); see MOULT. **mews**, *pl.*, see STABLE.

mew, *v.intr.* (of a cat) perhaps *vagire* (used of young goats or hares).

miasma, *n.* *noxius terrae halitus*, -ūs (Plin.).

mica, *n.* *phengites (lapis)* (Plin., Suet.).

microcosm, *n.* **microcosmus* (or in Greek *μικρόκοσμος*).

microscope, *n.* **microscopium* (as *t.t.*). **microscopic**, *adj.* (i.e. very small), *minimus, mirā quādam corporis exiguitate*.

midday, *n.* *meridies, tempus meridianum*; about —, *ad meridiem*; at —, *meridie, tempore meridiano, meridianis temporibus*; before —, *forenoon, dies antemeridianus, tempus antemeridianum, ante meridiem, tempore antemeridianum*; after —, *afternoon, dies postmeridianus* (or *postmeridianus*).

midland, *adj.* *mediterraneus*. **midnight**, *n.* *media nox*; at —, *mediā nocte, concubā nocte* (= at the dead of night); shortly after —, *de media nocte*. **midriff**, *n.* *diaphragma, -ātis, n.* (very late), or written as Greek *διάφραγμα* (Cels.), *praecordia, -ium*. **midst**, *prep.* *in, inter, medius, in medio*; in the — of the preparation for war, *in ipso apparatu belli*; so *in ipso itinere*, in the — of the march; — of dinner, *inter cenandum* (coen-); see MIDDLE. **midsummer**, *n.* *media* or *summa aestas*. **midway**, *adv.* *medius*; — between, *medius inter*. **midwife**, *n.* *obstetrix*. **midwinter**, *n.* *bruma*.

midden, *n.* *sterquilinum*; see DUNGHILL.

middle, *adj.* and *n.* (between two), *medius*. The Latins used *medius* in concord with its nouns, e.g. in the — of the slaughter, *media caedes* (lit. = the — slaughter; so we employ *mid*, e.g. *midnight, media nox*); so *media acies*, = the — of the army; the king was in the —, *medius omnium rex erat*; to strike in the —, *medium ferire*; to seize by or round the —, *medium alqm* (or *alqd*) *arripere*; the — class (or social condition), *ordo plebeius* (opp. to *patres, equites*), *plebs, plebis*, *f.* **middling**, *adj.* *melioris*.

mien, *n.* (*oris*) *habitus, -ūs, lineamenta, -orum* (= features), *comb.* *habitus oris lineamenta*, *os* (*oris, n.*) *et vultus, -ūs* (= face and looks), *facies* (= countenance).

might, *I. n.* = bodily strength, *vis, vis, f., ops, -is, f.* (sing. only in genit., accus., and ablat. = physical means), *robur, -oris, n.*, *nervi* (= muscles, as seat of the physical strength); with all one's —, *omni vi, summa vi, omni ope, omnibus viribus* or *opibus* or *nervis, omnibus viribus atque opibus, omnibus opibus ac nervis*; — is right, *fortiori cedendum est*. **II. v.intr.** *poteram, potuissim*, or by imperf. subj. (e.g. *I — go, irem*, = I was permitted, *licuit mihi* with infin., *ut*, or simple subj.); see MAY. **mighty**, *adj.* *potens, validus*; see POWERFUL, STRONG. *Adv.* *magno opere, valde, summa vi, vehementer*.

migrate, *v.intr.* = to remove from one country to another, *abire, discedere* (= in gen. to go away from a place), *proficisci* (= to set off; of soldiers, to march), *migrare, emigrare* (from a place, *ex*, etc.; to, *in*, etc.), *demigrare* (from, *de* or *ex*, etc.); *e terrā excedere, solum mutare* or *vertere* (= to leave one's own country, esp. of an exile). **migration**, *n.* *mutatio loci*. **migratory**, *adj.* by (*de*)*migrare, vagari* (= to rove), *huc illuc migrare* (= to change one's abode very often), by the genit. *nomādum*; — bird, *advena avis* or *vulceris*.

milch, *adj.* *lac habens*; — cow, *vacca* (*quas lac praebet*); see MILK.

mild, *adj.* 1, of the taste, *mollis* (= soft for the tongue and the palate, opp. *acer*, = harsh, of food in gen.), *milis* (= not tart, of fruit that is quite ripe, opp. *acerbus*), *lenis* (= pleasant, opp. *asper* and *acer*, of wine, food), *dulcis* (= sweet); to make —, *mollire, mitigare, lenire*; to grow — (of fruit, etc.), *mitescere*; 2, = pleasantly affecting the senses, *mollis* (= soft, flexible, e.g. name, speech, opp. *durus, acer*); *milis* (= not hard, harsh, e.g. winter, summer, climate; then speech, words,

opp. asper, **lenis** (= gentle), **temperatus** (= not too warm and not too cold, of the climate, the seasons, opp. **frigidus**, = cold, or **calidus**, = warm), **tepidus**, = warm; — winter, **tepidum bruma** (Hor.), **levis** (= light, e.g. punishment, opp. **gravis**); **3.** of men and their dispositions, and of that which shows mildness, **mollis**; **nitis** (= not harsh, of a — disposition, opp. **asper**), **clemens** (= gentle), **miserors** (= compassionate, opp. **durus**), **facilis** (= easy in granting requests, forgiving), **indulgens** (= indulgent, of persons, towards anyone, **alci**, opp. **acerbus et severus**), **placidus** (= peaceful, opp. **servidus, iracundus**), **mansuetus** (= gentle, lit. tame), **comb. mitis et mansuetus, lenis et mansuetus, placidus et lenis**. Adv. **leniter, clementer, placide, mansuete**. **mildness, n. 1.** — of the climate, etc., **lenitas** (of anything, e.g. **doloris**; opp. **asperitas**); **2.** of the character, **lenitas**; **animus lenis** or **mitis, ingenium lenis** or **mile** (= — of character, **mansuetudo morum** (= — of manners), **clementia** (= — in treating others), **indulgentia** (= indulgence), **modestia** (= moderation, in Tac. and Plin. of the weather (e.g. **hiemis**)).

mildew, n. of vegetables, corn, plants, **ro-bigo (rub-), mucor** (Plin.) = mouldiness, mustiness, **situs, -us** (= filth arising from mouldiness), **uredo** (= blasting of trees, herbs).

mile, n. of a Roman —, **mille (passuum)** (1,000 paces; in the pl. **mill(ia) (passuum)**; — stone, as the point where the — terminates, hence as a measurement of distance, **mill(i)arium, or lapis, -idis, m.**; he lies interred five —s from the city, **sepultus est ad quintum lapidem**. **mile-age, n.** **vetigal quod in singula mill(ia) exigitur**. **milestone, n.** **mill(i)arium, lapis**.

militant, adj. **pugnare, etc.**; the church —, **ecclesia militans** (Eccl.). **military, I. adj.** **militaris** (= belonging to a soldier or to war), **bellicus**; — service, **militia**; — preparations, **apparatus, -us, belli**; — skill, **rei militaris peritia, usus, -us, belli**; — school, **ludus militaris**. **II. n.** the —, = soldiers, **militēs**, or collect. **miles, copiae, militate, v. intr.**, to — against, **alci adversari**. **militia, n.** perhaps **cives ad hostem propulsandum armati**.

milk, I. n. 1. lit. **lac, -tis**, made of —, looking like —, **lacteus**; goat's —, **lac caprinum**; new —, **lac recens**; curdled —, **lac concretum**; **2.** fig. — of human kindness, **benignitas, comitas**; see **KINDNESS**. **II. v. tr.** **mulgere**. **milker, n.** **qui mulget**. **milking, n.** **mulctus, -us** (Var.). **milkmaid, milkman, n.** **puella quae vaccas mulget**; (homo) **qui lac vendit**. **milk-pail, n.** **mulctra, mulctrum**. **milk-sop, n.** **homo effeminatus et mollis**; see **EFFEMINATE**. **milk-white, adj.** **lacteus**. **milkly, adj.** **lactens** (= full of milk), **lacteus** (= like milk). **milkly-ways, n.** **orbis or circuitus lacteus, via lactea** (Ov.).

mill, I. n. as a machine, — for grinding, **mola** (= — stone), **pistrinum** (= the place where the mills are, with the ancients = tread —, in which the slaves worked); belonging to the —, **molaris pistrinalis**; hand —, **mola trusatilis**. **II. v. tr.** see **GRIND**. **mill-dam, n.** (**mola**) **agger**. **millar, n.** **qui molam habet, pistor**. **mill-hopper, n.** **infundibulum**. **mill-pond, n.** **piscina**; as smooth as a —, **tranquillus, placidus**; see **SMOOTH**. **mill-stone, n.** **mola** (every mill had two such **mola**, the upper one of which was called **catillus**, the lower **meta**). **mill-stream, n.** **rivus qui molam agit**.

millenary, adj. **millenarius** (Eccl.). **millennial, adj.** **mille annorum**. **millennium, n.** **mille annorum spatium**.

millet, n. **milium**.

milliner, n. **quae mundum muliebrem facit**. **millinery, n.** **mundus or vestitus (-us) muliebris**.

million, n. **decies centena mill(ia)**; two; three millions, **vicies, tricies centena mill(ia)**; a — times, **decies centies mill(e)n(s)** (lit.), **secenties** (= our colloquial phrase, a — times). **millionaire, n.** **vir magnis opibus praeditus**; see **RICH**.

milt, n. 1. in anatomy, **splen, lien**; **2.** = roe of fishes, **ova, -orum**. **milter, n.** **piscis mas**.

mimic, I. adj. **mimicus** (= belonging to mines; post class. = imitative), **simulatus, fictus** (= imitative). **II. n.** **artis mimicae peritus, mimus** (= player in a mime or farce). **III. v. tr.** **alqm imitari**; see **IMITATE**. **mimicry, n.** **ars mimica**.

minaret, n. **turricula**.

mince, I. v. tr. 1. lit. **concidere, consecrare**; **2.** fig. **extenuare, comb. extenuare et diluere**; not to — matters, **sine furo ac fallaciis dicere**. **II. v. intr.** **mollius incedere**. **III. n.** **minutal** (Juv.). **mince-meat, n. 1.** lit. **minutal**; **2.** fig. to make — of, **concidere** (= cut up), **trucidare** (= slaughter). **mincing, adj.** **putidus**. Adv. **putide**.

mind, I. n. 1. **animus** (= the whole of man as an intelligent being, the higher nature in man, opp. **corpus**), **mens** (as that which represents the power of thinking; then the faculty of thinking itself), **spiritus, -us** (almost synonymous with **anima**, = breath of life, life itself, then = qualities of the —, energy, enthusiasm, courage, pride, etc.), **ingenium** (= natural abilities, genius, power of invention, production); in one's own —, **imagination, spe et opinione, or spe atque animo**; the workings of the —, **animi motus, -us**; a philosophical —, **sapientia, sagacitas, subtilitas** (in disputando), **vir subtilis, sagax** (of the person); = an inclination, **studium** (= inclination, zeal), **appetitus, -us, appetitio** (= instinctive longing after anything), **cupiditas, cupido, desiderium, aviditas** (= desire), **alacritas** (= the state of feeling inclined), **comb. alacritas studiumque, alacritas et cupiditas** (after all these words, that which we have a — for in the genit.); I have a —, **animus mihi est, mihi libet** (lib-); I have no —, **nolo**; I have a greater —, **malō**; to have a — to do anything, **alci rei studio capium esse, teneri, alci rei studiosum, appetentem, cupidum esse, alqd appetere, concupiscere**; to have a great — to, **alci rei studio or cupiditate ardere, fragnare**; **mirā alacritate esse ad alqd faciendum** (= to be very much disposed for, e.g. for disputing, ad litigandum); to have no — to, **abhorere, alienum esse ab alqd re**; **2.** **memoria**, see **MEMORY, THOUGHT**; to keep in —, = to think about, **cogitare cum or in animo**, or simply **cogitare alqd or de alqd re**; **considerare in animo or cum animo or secum**, or simply **considerare alqd or de alqd re** (= to consider intently), **deliberare alqd and de alqd re** (= to deliberate with oneself), **alqd agitare mente or animo, or in mente or cum animo** (= to think over), **perpendere, pensitare** (not in Cic. or Caes.), **alqd** (= to consider on all sides), **secum meditari de alqd re or alqd**; only keep this one thing in —, **hoc unum cogita**; I keep many important things in —, **versantur animo meo multae et graves cogitationes**; to be against one's —, **longe alia mihi mens est**; to be of a —, **opinari, opinione duci, opinionem habere**; with one —, in **hoc omnes consentiunt**; see **UNANIMOUS**; to make up one's —, **certum consilium capere**; to put one in — of, = to warn, (com)monēre, admonēre, commonefacere **alqm de alqd re** (or with **ut**, or with **ne** and the subj.

mood); it comes into my —, in mentem mihi alqd venit, mihi in opinionem alqd venit, subit animum cogitatio, in mentem or in cogitationem mihi incidit alqd (= a thought comes into my —), mihi or animo, or in mentem occurrit alqd, mihi succit. it alqd (= a sudden thought strikes me), subit recordatio or recordor or reminiscor (= I remember); the thing had come into my —, tetigerat animum hujus rei memoria. **II.** v.tr. 1, = to attend to, animum advertere (advert-) or alqd animadvertere, animum attendere ad alqd or alqd attendere, animum intendere ad or in alqd, alqis rei rationem habere (= to regard); alqd agere; — your own business, tuum negotium gere, res tuas cura; 2, = to obey, alci obedire, parere; 3, = to object to, alqd recusare; I do not —, non recuso quin or quominus; 4, = to remind, alci alqd ad animum revocare; see REMIND. **III.** v.intr. = to remember, alqis rei meminisse, alqd recordari; see REMEMBER. **mindful**, adj. 1, diligens alqis rei and in alqd re (= accurate, punctual, cautious in anything, opp. neglegens), sedulus (= earnest in anything, very attentive, opp. piger, e.g. spectator), alqis rei studiosus, amans (e.g. veritatis); see ATTENTIVE, CAREFUL; 2, = remembering, memor, haud immemor (both alqis rei); to be —, meminisse (e.g. mortis). **mindless**, adj. neglegens (neglig-) (= negligent, socors (= thoughtless), comb. socors neglegensque; see CARELESS, UNMINDFUL; insanus (= not in his senses), exors (= stupid, a simpleton), amens, demens; see IRRATIONAL.

mine, possess. pron. meus, mea, meum.

mine, **I.** n. 1, metallum, or pl. metalla, -orum; a silver —, fodina argenti or argentifodina; a gold —, aurifodina (Plin.); 2, in fortification, cuniculus; to sap, dig a —, cuniculum agere; 3, fig. fons uberrimus, or by thesaurus (e.g. memoria thesaurus omnium rerum). **II.** v.tr. 1, = to dig a —; see above; 2, fig. = to practise secret means of injury, insidias alci parare or instruere or ponere, pernecium alci moliri; 3, milit. term, by cuniculus agere. **miner**, n. 1, metallicus (Plin.); 2, in fortification, qui cuniculum agit. **mineral**, **I.** n. metallum. **II.** adj. fossilis, metallicus; — kingdom, fossilia, -ium, n.; — spring, — waters (as the place), fons medicae salubritatis, aquae medicatae (Sen.), aquae salubres, in the context also simply aquae. **mining**, n. use metallum (e.g. useful for —, ad metalla exercenda utilis).

mingle, v.tr. and intr., see MIX.

miniature, n. tabella or pictura, fixing the sense by the context (e.g. tabellas pinxit parvas); in — (e.g. Rome in —, quasi or tantquam (lamq.) Roma minor).

minimum, n. minimum, pars minima.

minion, n. 1, = favourite, deliciae; 2, = minister, minister, servus.

minister, **I.** n. 1, = servant in a higher sense, minister, or by circumloc.; see INSTRUMENT; 2, of a state, principis socius et administrator omnium consiliorum, socius consiliorum principis et particeps, consiliarius (as his adviser); state —, ille penes quem est cura administrandae reipublicae; — of foreign affairs (= foreign secretary), rerum externarum administrator; — of war, qui res bellicas administrat; 3, — of the Gospel; see CLERGYMAN, PRIEST. **II.** v.tr. to — an occasion, alci occasionem dare, praebere; see GIVE, AFFORD, SUPPLY. **III.** v.intr. 1, see ATTEND, SERVE; 2, to — to, facultates or opes praebere; see SERVE, SUPPORT, ASSIST. **ministerial**, adj. 1, ad servum or ministrum pertinens; see ATTEND, SERVE; 2, in a political sense by cir-

cumloc. (e.g. his — duties, rerum publicarum administratio); see OFFICIAL, EXECUTIVE; 3, see CLERICAL, PRIESTLY. **ministra**, n. 1, see SERVICE, OFFICE; 2, see CO-OPERATION, INTERCESSION. **ministry**, n. 1, = means, interventio, etc., administratio, ministerium, (pro)curatio; 2, political, qui rempublicam administrant; see MINISTER; 3, clerical, *ministerium.

minium, n. minium.

minor, **I.** adj. see LITTLE, SMALL; the — premiss, assumptio (opp. propositio = the major). **II.** n. gen. infans (if a little child), or by nondum adulta aetate (= not yet of age); sons that are — s filii familiarum; with regard to the guardian, a ward, pupillus; = not able to reign, nondum maturus imperio. **minority**, n. 1, aetas nondum adulta (in gen.), aetas pupillaris (= age of the ward); 2, = the smaller number, pars or numerus minor.

minotaur, n. minotaurus.

minstrel, n. see SINGER, perhaps poeta amatorius (as a poet), citharaeetus (κίθαρηδός, = singer to the lyre); see MUSICIAN, PLAYER.

minstrelsy, n. chorus canentium (= chorus of singers); concentus, -us.

mint, n. in botany, ment(h)a.

mint, **I.** n. = place where money is coined by public authority, moneta (a surname of Juno, in whose temple money was coined); everything relating to the —, res nummaria. **II.** v.tr. see COIN.

minuet, n. saltatio; see DANCE.

minus, prep. sine with abl.

minute, **I.** adj. 1, see LITTLE, SMALL; 2, fig. minutus (= trifling and contemptible), subtilis, diligens, accuratus (= exact). Adv. subtiliter, minute, accurate, diligenter. **II.** n. 1, of time, horae sexagesima pars (= 60th part of an hour); 2, fig. see MOMENT. **minutes**, n. pl. = short sketch of an agreement, etc., breviarium (= a summary, Suet.), exemplum (= draught of a theme), scriptum, libellus, commentarii, acta, -orum (of the Senate); — of a speech, oratio scripta, sermo scriptus (Suet.); to make — of anything, alqd litteris consignare (in gen. = to write down); see NOTE; — book, see MEMORANDUM. **III.** v.tr. notare, annotare, in tabulis referre, litteris consignare; see DRAW UP, NOTE, WRITE. **minute-ness**, n. 1, = smallness, exiguitas, brevitatis (of stature); 2, = carefulness, subtilitas, accuratio (rare), diligentia. **minutiae**, n. by omnia, -ium, or singula, -orum; see DETAIL, TRIFLE, PARTICULAR.

minx, n. puella putita (= an affected girl), filiola (= little daughter, expressing affection).

miracle, n. 1, = a wonderful thing, res mira, miraculum (= thing exciting astonishment); see WONDER; 2, in theology, *miraculum.

miraculous, adj. mirus, mirificus, mirandus, mirabilis; in a — manner, mirum in modum, mirandum in modum, mirabiliter. Adv. see above, in a — manner.

mirage, n. (vana) species (urbis, etc.) oculis oblata.

mire, **miriness**, n. lutum; see MUD.

miry, adj. lutosus, lutulentus; see MUDDY.

mirror, n. speculum.

mirth, n. hilaritas, laetitia (= gladness), gaudium (= joy), lascivia (= sportiveness), risus, -us (= laughter), jocus (= jest), ludus, -us (= sport); see GAIETY, JOY. **mirthful**, adj. hilaris (hilarus), laetus, lascivus, jocosus. Adv. hilariter, laete, lascive, jocos.

misacceptation, n. interpretatio perversa or perperam facta; see MISUNDERSTANDING.

misadventure, n. casus, -ūs (adversus), incommodum (= something unpleasant, adversity, especially misfortune in war); see MISFORTUNE.

misadvised, adj. imprudens (= without foresight), inconsideratus, inconsultus (= thoughtless).

misanthrope, n. qui genus humanum or hominum universum genus odit. **misanthropic**, **misanthropical**, adj. hominibus inimicus. **misanthropy**, n. animus hominibus inimicus.

misapplication, n. usus (-ūs) perversus. **misapply**, v.tr. alqd re abuti (= to make a bad use of), male interpretari or accipere (= to misinterpret).

misapprehend, v.tr. see MISUNDERSTAND. **misapprehension**, n. see MISUNDERSTANDING.

misbecome, v.tr. alqm alqd dedecet, or alqd facere dedecet.

misbehave, v.intr. indecōre, indigne se gerere. **misbehaviour**, n. rusticitas, mores rustici; see RUDENESS, FAULT.

misbelief, n. see UNBELIEF. **misbelieve**, v.tr. perperam judicare, falso sibi persuasum habere.

miscalculate, v.tr. 1, male computare alqd or rationem alqis rei, or by ratio me fefellerit; 2, fig. errare, decipi. **miscalculation**, n. 1, mendum, rationes falsae; 2, error.

misconduct, n. 1, = ill conduct, delictum (= act of misbehaviour); 2, = failure, by res ad (or in) irritum cadit, ad irritum redigitur; 3, of an untimely birth, abortus, -ūs, abortio.

miscarry, v.intr. 1, = not to succeed, non or parum or secus procedere (= not to lead to the desired result), praeter spem evenire, secus cadere, praeter opinionem cadere (= to end worse than one expected), ad irritum cadere, redigi (= to be frustrated); 2, by abortum facere (of an untimely birth).

miscellaneous, adj. by varius et diversus; — kinds, varia et diversa genera (sc. operum).

miscellany, n. liber de diversis rebus scriptus.

mischance, n. see MISFORTUNE.

mischief, n. malum, incommodum, damnum, maleficium (= intentional —), calamitas, turbae (= noise and confusion). **mischief-maker**, n. mali ductor. **mischievous**, adj. 1, = harmful, noxious, calamitosus, perniciosus; see HURTFUL; 2, = full of tricks, lascivus. Adv. calamitose, perniciose, lascive. **mischievousness**, n. 1, = injuriousness, by circumf. (e.g. who does not see the — of the thing? quis non intelligit rem nocere or rem esse noxiam?); 2, lascivia.

misconceive, v.tr. and intr. perperam accipere. **misconception**, n. opinionis error, opinio falsa.

misconduct, n. 1, see MISBEHAVIOUR; 2, see FAULT.

misconjecture, I. n. falsa suspicio. II. v.tr. and intr. falso suspicari.

misconstruction, n. see MISINTERPRETATION. **misconstrue**, v.tr. see MISINTERPRET.

miscreant, n. 1, = unbeliever, doctrinae falsae studiosus, apostata (Eecl.); 2, = a vile wretch, homo illiberalis, sordidus (= unworthy of a free-born man), obiectus (= contemptible), turpis (= disreputable).

misdeal, v.intr. perhaps paginas male distribuere.

misdeed, n. facinus, -ōris, n. scelus, -ēris, n., maleficium, malefactum, delictum, peccatum.

misdeemeanour, n. 1, = ill behaviour, mores pravi; see MISCONDUCT; 2, in law, an offence of a less atrocious character than a crime, peculatus, -ūs, publicus (= defalcation), scelus, -ēris, n. (= crime) = to be guilty of —, scelus suscipere, admittēre, facere.

misdirect, v.tr. 1, a letter, epistolam perperam inscribere; 2, a passenger, a recta viā adducere (lit.); 3, fig. inducere alqm in errorem (= to lead anyone into an error).

misemploy, v.tr. abuti alqd re (= to misuse). **misemployment**, n. usus, -ūs, perversus.

miser, n. homo tenax, homo avarus. **miserable**, adj. miser, misellus, miserabilis, miserandus (= to be pitied, in poor circumstances), infelix (= unhappy), afflictus, aerumnosus; calamitosus; see UNHAPPY; = worthless, nequam, nihili, improbus, turpis (= wicked, of persons and things), vilis (= vile); to lead a — life, in miseria esse or versari; — food, tenuis victus, -ūs; to live in — circumstances, parce ac duriter vitam agere, tenuiter vivere, vitam in egestate degere. Adv. misere, miserabiliter, infelicitate, calamitose, improbe, nequiter, turpiter; see MISER. **miserliness**, n. avaritia, sordes, -is, f. (or in pl.). **miserly**, adj. avarus, tenax, sordidus, parcus, malignus. **misery**, n. = great unhappiness of mind and body, miseriam, res miserae or afflictiae (= depressed circumstances), calamitas (= caused through losses), aerumna, vezatio (= trouble), angor, maeror, tristitia (= sorrow), egestas (= great poverty), angustiae (= bad times), tempora luctuosa (= distressing, gloomy times).

misformed, adj. deformis, deformatus, distortus.

misfortune, n. malum, and pl. mala, calamitas (= attended with loss and injury, also in war), casus, -ūs (adversus or tristis = unfortunate accident), incommodum, res adversae, fortuna (adversa = casualties caused by bad luck), acerbitates, -um (= great hardships); he had the — to, etc., accidit ei ut, etc.; one — after another, aliud ex alio malo.

misgive, v.intr. perhaps malum praesagire, praesentire or diffidere (= to distrust); see DOUBT. **misgiving**, n. metus, -ūs, timor (= fear), sollicitudo (= anxiety), praesensio (= foreboding).

misgovern, v.tr. male regnare, male rem gerere. **misgovernment**, n. mala reipublicae gubernatio or moderatio, mala alqis rei administratio.

misguidance, n. error, or by falso alqis consilio regi. **misguide**, v.tr. in errorem inducere; see MISLEAD.

mis hap, n. see ACCIDENT, MISFORTUNE.

misinform, v.tr. by alqm falsa docere.

misinterpret, v.tr. falso explicare, in malam partem accipere or male interpretari alqd, perverse, perperam interpretari. **misinterpretation**, n. interpretatio perversa or perperam facta.

misjudge, v.tr. male judicare.

mislay, v.tr. see LOSE.

mislead, v.tr. corrumpere alqis animum et mores, alqm ad nequitiam adducere, alqm in errorem inducere; to be misled, labi, errare, in errorem induci. **misleading**, adj. falsus.

mismanage, v.tr. see MISGOVERN.

misnomen, n. falsum nomen.

misogamist, **misogynist**, n. qui mulieres odit.

misplace, v.tr. (in) *alieno loco collocare*; to — confidence, etc., *alqd re falli*.

misprint, I. v.tr. *typis mendose describere*. II. n. *mendum typographicum*.

mispronounce, n. *male pronuntiare*.

misproportion, n. *ratio impar*.

misquotation, n. *verba falso allata, falsa commemoratio* (= mention), *verba haud accurate prolata*. **misquote**, v.tr. *verba alqjs haud accurate proferre*.

misreckoning, n. *falsae rationes*.

misrepresent, v.tr. fig. *alqd narrando depravare* (= to represent any fact in a wrong light), *perversa interpretari* (= to interpret wrongly, fig.), *verbum in pejus detorquere* (= to dissemble the true meaning of an expression so as to cause it to be taken in a bad sense). **misrepresentation**, n. use verb.

misrule, n. see MISGOVERN.

miss, n. as title, *domina*.

miss, I. n. 1, see LOSS, WANT; 2, error; see FAULT, MISTAKE. II. v.tr. 1, *carere alqd re* (= not to have got a thing), *alqd desiderare* (= to feel the want of it); 2, = to discover that something is wanting, *desiderare, quærere, requirere* (= to look for anything that we have had, although in vain); to — with regret, *desiderio alqjs ratiungi, magnâ molestiâ desiderare alqd*; see LOSE; 3, = to fail of finding the right way, *deerrare*; to — anyone on the road, *ad alqd deerrare* or *aberrare*; 4, = to fail in aim, *destinatum non ferire* (in shooting, etc.); 5, = to omit, *transire, omittere, praetermittere*; see OMIT. III. v.intr. 1, = to fail to hit, see II. 4; 2, = not to succeed; see FAIL. **missing**, adj. to be —, *desse, desiderari*. **missile**, I. n. (telum) *missile, jaculum*; *hasta* (longer or shorter for throwing), *pilum* (short, used by the Roman infantry); to cast a —, *missile* or *jaculum mittere*. II. adj. *missilis*.

misshapen, adj. *deformis*; see MISFORMED.

mission, n. 1; = sending out, *missio*; 2, *legatio* (= deputation, ambassadors); 3, see DESTINY. **missionary**, n. *missus qui gentes barbaras alqd doceat*.

misspell, v.tr. *non recte scribere, prave scribere*.

misspend, v.tr. 1, money, *perdere*; see SQUANDER; 2, time, *perdere*; see WASTE.

misstate, v.tr. see MISREPRESENT. **misstatement**, n. *quod falsum est*; deliberate —, *mendacium*.

mist, n. 1, *nebula* (*subtilis*, in opp. to fog = *caligo, nebula densa*, when the — is very thick); 2, fig. *caligo* (e.g. the — of those calamitous days, *caligo illorum temporum*); to be in a —, *attonitum, percussus esse*. **misty**, adj. 1, *nebulosus, caliginosus*; 2, fig. *obscurus*.

mistake, I. v.tr. 1, = to take one thing or person for another, e.g. you — me for another, *me alium esse putas*; *ignorare alqm* (= not to know a person, lit. and fig.), *parum intellegere* (*intelligi*) *alqd* or *alqm* (= to know too little of anything, not to know sufficient of a person's character); 2, see MISUNDERSTAND. II. v.intr. = to be —n, *errare, per errorem labi* (= to commit a slight error), *in errore versari* (= to be in error), *falli* (= to deceive oneself), *peccare* (= to fall into an error, commit a sin owing to a —), *dubium* or *incertum esse* (= to be uncertain); if I am not —n, *nisi fallor, nisi animus* (me) *fallit, nisi quid me fallit* or *sefellere*; I may be —n, *potest fieri ut fallar*. III. n. 1, in gen. error, *erratum* (from want of thought, by being misled); error, = the condition one is in after

having committed a —; *erratum*, = the — itself; both also representing any literary work), *lapsus, -us* (= a single —), *peccatum* (= anything done wrongly); in — for, *pro* (e.g. *pro illo culpavi*, = he blamed the one in — for the other); to make a —, *errare, peccare* (in a thing, *alqd in alqd re*), *labi in alqd re*; to be under a —, in *errore esse* or *versari, errore captum esse, errore vagari*; to see one's —, *errorem suum agnoscere*; 2, a — in writing, *mendum*; to correct a — in writing, *mendum tollere*; full of written —s, *mendosus*. **mistaken**, adj. see WRONG. Adv. *per errorem, perperam*.

mistress, n. 1, = a woman who governs, *domina* (also as title), *hera* (as regards the servants), *quae imperio regit* (= one who rules, e.g. a town, *urbem*), *dominatrix, moderatrix, gubernatrix* (in a fig. sense, of desires and passions); *dominatrix*, in an absolute sense; the two latter = guide); 2, = head of a family, *materfamilias* (*materfamiliae*, or as two words), *hera* (with reference to the servants), *matrona* (on account of the high veneration in which she was held as head of the family, therefore chiefly of women of higher rank), *domina*; 3, = governess, *praeceptrix, magistra* (also fig., e.g. practice is the best — to teach us to speak a language, *certissima loquendi magistra consuetudo*; or *magister* if the Latin noun is masculine, e.g. experience, an excellent —, *usus, egregius magister*); 4, = a woman beloved and courted, *amata, dilecta, amica* (in a bad sense), *amor noster, deliciae meae*; 5, = a woman in keeping (i.e. a kept —), *amica, concubina, pellex*.

misunderstand, v.tr. *non recte intellegere* (*intelligi*); see MISINTERPRET. **misunderstanding**, n. error (= mistake); = difference of opinion, *dissensio*; *dissidium*.

misuse, I. n. *usus, -us, perversus, abusus, -is* (rare). II. v.tr. *alqd re perverse* (*abuti*), *immodice* or *immoderate* or *intemperanter* or *insolenter* et *immodice abuti re* (e.g. *alqjs indulgentiâ, alqjs patientiâ, male uti re*; see ABUSE, USE).

mite, n. *minimus* in agreement with noun (e.g. a — of a thing, *res minima*).

mitigable, adj. *quod mitigari potest*. **mitigate**, v.tr. *lenire* (e.g. illness, pain, hatred, anger, grief, taste, etc.), *mitigare, mitiorem facere* (e.g. pain, fever, sorrows, taste, etc.), *mollire* (= to cause anything, e.g. anger, violence, *iram, impetum*, to abate, also to make milder in taste), *lenire* (= to afford relief, alleviate, e.g. care, *alqm curâ levare*; — cares with wine, *curas levare vino*), *alqd remittere ex alqd re* (= to diminish). **mitigation**, n. *mitigatio, levatio* (*allevamentum*); to afford anyone a — of anything, *lenire alci alqd, levare alqm alqd re*; — of anger, *placatio* (e.g. *deorum immortalium*), *mitigatio*; or by verbs, see above.

mitre, n. = a sacerdotal ornament, *mitra* (Eccl.).

mitten, n. see GLOVE.

mix, I. v.tr. 1, *temperare*; to — one thing with, among another, (*permiscere alqd cum alqd re, alqd alqd re* or *alqd alci rei, temperare alqd alqd re*; to — a thing, *admiscere alqd alci rei* or in *alqd* gen. in the passive, *admisceri alqi re*, to be —ed with); to — poison, etc., *venenum, etc., parare, coquere* (= to prepare, to boil in gen.); 2, see CONFUSE; 3, = to associate oneself with in company, *se (con.)jungere cum alqo, (com)misceri, permisceri*. II. v.intr. 1, = to become blended promiscuously in a mass or compound (e.g. oil and water will not —), by the passive of the verbs above; 2, to — in society, *hominum coetus* et *celebrationes obire*; see SOCIETY. **mix up**, v.tr. 1, see MIX; 2,

see **IMPLICATE**. **mixed**, adj. (per)mixtus, promiscuus. **mixture**, n. 1, (per)mistio (mīst-, = the act and the thing itself), *mistura* (mīst-, = modes of mixing and the thing itself, mostly post class.), *temperatio* (as act and as the quality of —); the — of the metal, *temperatio aeris*; 2, in pharmacy, see **MEDICINE**, 3; 3, lit. and fig. = a mass of things without order; *farrago* (= a — of different kinds of corn, fig. a book containing a — of things, *farrago libelli*, Juv.), *colluvio*, *colluvies* (fig., when different things flow together, e.g. the army, a — of all kinds of nations, *exercitus mixtus ex colluvione omnium gentium*); *varietas* (= a mixed variety, e.g. of words and opinions, *sermonum opinionumque*); but more frequently it is expressed by *miscere*; e.g. a — of good and evil, *bona mixta malis*.

mnemonic, **mnemonical**, adj. ad *memoriae artem pertinens*. **mnemonics**, n. *ars* or *artificium* or *disciplina memoriae*.

moan, **I**, v.intr. *gemere*. **II**, n. *gemitus*, -ūs; see **GROAN**, **LAMENT**.

moat, n. *fossa*; to surround with a — for defence, *fossam castris circumdare*, *castra fossā cingere*.

mob, **I**, n. *vulgus*, -i, n. (= the mass of the people; see **PEOPLE**), *turba* (= crowd), *multitudo* de plebe, *multitudo obscura et humilis* (as regards the origin); *sentina reipublicae* or *urbis* (= the lowest of the low, rabble), *faex populi* (= the dregs of the people). **II**, v.tr. see **SURROUND**. **III**, v.intr. *concurrere*, *concursare*.

mobile, adj. *mobilis*; see also **FICKLE**. **mobility**, n. 1, *mobilitas* (e.g. of the tongue, *linguae*; also fig. of the mind, *animi*; — of character, *mobilitas hominis* or *ingenii*), *agilitas* (= nimbleness, swiftness); 2, = fickleness, *levitas*, *ingenium mobile*; see **FICKLENESS**.

mock, **I**, v.tr. 1, see **IMITATE**, **MIMIC**; 2, = to deride, *alqm*, *alqd* *deridēre*, *irridere*; 3, in a less evil sense = to ridicule, *alqm* *ludere* (= to banter), *alqm* *ludibrio habere*, *ludificari* (= to make a fool of), *cavillari* (= to censure in a sarcastic manner; one who does this, *cavillator*); 4, = to disappoint, *ludere*, *ludificari*, *ad irritum redigere*; see **FRUSTRATE**.

II, v.intr. to — at, in *ludibrium* *vertere*, or by *cavillari*, at anybody, *alqm*; see above.

III, n. see **MOCKERY**; to make a — of; see **MOCK**, **I**, 3. **IV**, adj. *simulatus*, *fictus*, *falsus*; see **FALSE**. **mockery**, n. = one who scoffs, *derisor*, *irrisor*, *cavillator* (= who cavils). **mockery**, n. 1, *irrisio*, *irrisus*, -ūs, *cavillatio* (= scoff), *ludibrium*, *ludus*, *jocus*, *ludificatio* (= the act of mocking), *petulantia*, *lascivia*; 2, = that which disappoints, *inceptum irritum*; 3, = counterfeit appearance, *species*, *simulacrum*, *fallacia* (= deceit), *oculorum ludibrium* (= mere outward show), *falsa imago* (= a false image), *fabula* (= a fable); to make a — of . . . , to turn into —, *deridēre alqd* (also *alqm*), in *risum* *vertere alqd*.

mode, n. 1, *natura* (= nature of a thing), *ratio* (= systematic — of proceeding, relation between two things), *modus* (= rule to go by, — of doing anything), *via* (= manner in which one thing is derived from another), comb. *ratio et via*, *ratio et modus*, (— of proceeding, e.g. of arguing, *argumentandi genus*), *mos*, *consuetudo* (= custom); see **MANNER**; 2, in music, *modi*, *moduli* (= musical —); 3, — of dress, *habitus*, -ūs; see **DRESS**; —s of speaking; see **EXPRESSION**.

model, **I**, n. *proplasma*, -ātis, n. (Plin., or as Greek πρόπλασμα, = an artist's —); *exemplar*, -aris, *exemplum* (= a pattern in gen.); to give a — of anything, *alcis rei modum* *formamque* *de-*

monstrare; to take the — from anything, to take anything as a —, *exemplum sumere ab alqre*; to work by a — or pattern, *alqd ad imitandum proponere*, *alqd in exemplum assumere*. **II**, v.tr. 1, = to shape out of a raw material; *figere*; = to bring into a proper shape, *formare*, comb. *figere et formare*; = to copy, *exprimere imaginem alcis* (in gen. = to represent, express anyone's features); 2, fig. = to arrange according to a certain rule, *ex lege* or *ratione* *quiddam instituere alqd* (e.g. *republicam*). **III**, adj. *optimus*.

moderate, **I**, adj. = keeping the middle path, avoiding extremes, *moderatus*, *modicus* (opp. to *effrenatus*), *modestus* (in moral feeling, opp. to *cupidus*, *petulans*), *temperans*, *temperatus*, *mediocris* (= mediocre), *sobrius*. Adv. *moderate*, *modeste*, *modice*, *temperate*, *mediocriter*; to live —, *continentem esse in omni viciu cultuque*. **II**, v.tr. = *moderari* (= to impose a limit to, with dat.), = to direct (with accus.); *modum* (or *moderationem*) *adhibere alci rei*, *alqd continere*, *coerere* (= to restrain). **moderation**, **moderateness**, n. *modus* (= due measure), *continentia* (= self-restraint), *temperantia* (= self-government, *botia* opp. to *libido* (hub-)), *moderatio* (= the middle course, in conduct), *modestia* (= the moral feeling to avoid excess), *sedatio alcis rei* (e.g. of the passions); *abstinentia* (= keeping from what belongs to others). **moderator**, n. see **PRESIDENT**.

modern, adj. *recens*, *novus*, *ad nova exempla* (= in the new style, according to the new fashion, opp. *vetus*), *qui nunc est*, *ut nunc sit*, *hujus aetatis*, *elegans* (= elegant), *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*; = the present, e.g. *haec* or *nostra aetas*, *homines nostrae aetatis*, *homines qui nunc sunt* or *vivunt* (all = our — days), *praesens* (= at the present moment, opp. that which takes place at any other time; if we say our —, etc., *praesens* is seldom used, but generally *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*); — *Capua*, *Capua quae nunc est*; the —, our age, *haec aetas*; our — times, *haec tempora*.

modest, adj. *modicus* (= slight, middling), *modestus* (= moderate, under control, opp. *immodestus*), *prudens* (opp. *impudens*), *verecundus* (= full of respect), *demissus* (= lowly, opp. *acerbus*). Adv. *modice*, *modeste*, *prudenter*, *verecunde*. **modesty**, n. *modestia* (opp. *superbia*), *pudor* (= a feeling of shame or respect), *verecundia* (bashfulness).

modicum, n. *pau(l)ulum*.

modifiable, adj. *res de qua alqd immutari potest*. **modification**, n., with this —, that, etc., *cum eo ut*, etc., or by *ita definire*, *ut*, etc. **modify**, v.tr. = to change the form or external qualities, *immutare alqd de alqre* (= to make a change in anything), *temperare alqd* (= to moderate).

modulate, v.tr. *vocem per voces tollere atque remittere* (= to raise and to lower the voice, in speaking), *vocem* or *cantum* *modulari*. **modulation**, n. *flexio* (voci), *numerus* (or in pl.).

moiety, n. see **HALF**.

moist, adj. *humidus* (= moderately wet). **moisten**, v.tr. *conspargere* (= to sprinkle), *(ir)rigare* (= to water); † *humectare*. **moisture**, n. *humor*.

molar, adj. (e.g. tooth) *dens genuinus*.

mole, n. = mound, *moles*, -is, f., *agger*, -ēris, m. **molecule**, n. see **PARTICLE**.

mole, n. = mark on the body, *naevus*.

mole, n. = animal, *talpa*. **mole-hill**, n. 1, lit. perhaps (*talpae*) *grumus*; 2, fig. to make mountains out of —s, *difficilia ex facillimis re digere*.

molest, v.tr. *alqm sollicitare, vexare, molestiam alci afferre or exhibere, molestum esse alci, alci incommodum afferre, conciliare* (= to give trouble), *alci negotium exhibere, facessere* (= to cause unpleasantness to anyone). **molestation**, n. 1. *molestia, onus, -eris, n.* (= a burthen); 2. = trouble, *molestia, onus, -eris, n.*, *cura* (= anxiety), *incommotio* (= adversity), *vexatio*.

mollifiable, adj. *quod molliiri potest*. **mollification**, n., **mollify**, v.tr. (*e*)*mollire* (= to make soft, lit. and fig.), *mitigare* (in a lit. sense, e.g. fool by boiling it; then fig.), *lenire* (= to appease), *frangere* (= to subdue anyone's hard-heartedness), *moerere alqm or alci animum* (= to make an impression upon anyone, by exhortations, entreaties, etc.).

molten, adj. *liquefactus*; see **MELT**.

moment, n. 1. *punctum or vestigium or momentum temporis*; in a —, *statum, e vestigio, confestim*; for the —, *in praesens*; 2. = impulsive power; see **MOMENTUM**; 3. = importance; of great —, *magni momenti*; see **IMPORTANCE**. **momentary**, adj. *brevisissimus* (= of a short duration); see **INSTANTANEOUS**. **momentous**, adj. *magni momenti*; see **IMPORTANT**. **momentousness**, n. see **IMPORTANCE**. **momentum**, n. (in mechanics) *vis quā alqd movetur*.

monarch, n. *rex, regis* (= king), *princeps, -ipis, m.* (= prince, sovereign, post Aug.), *imperator, Caesar, Augustus* (= emperor, Imperial Rome), *dominus* (= an absolute —), *tyrannus* (*τυραννος*), = one who has usurped the highest power in a state, which was free before) or by circumloc., to express an absolute —, a despot, the only ruler, *qui solus regnat, qui unus consilio et curā gubernat civitatem, penes quem est summa rerum omnium* (all = *rex*), *qui solus imperio politus est* (= tyrannus); to be the —, *regnare*; to proclaim oneself as the —, = to usurp the throne, *dominatum or tyrannidem occupare, dominatum invadere*. **monarchical**, adj. *regius*; a — government, use *rex* (e.g. *regi parent*, they have a —). **monarchist**, n. *defensor imperii regii*. **monarchy**, n. 1. as the kind of government, *imperium quod ab uno sustinetur or sub uno stat, principatus, -tis* (= the government of him who is the head of the state), *imperium regum or regum, imperium quod penes regem or reges est, potestas regia, tyrannis, -idis* (*τυραννίς*, of one who has usurped the government of a free state); 2. = the state itself that is under a monarchical government, *civitas quae ab uno regitur, respublica, civitas in quā penes unum est summa omnium rerum* (in gen.); *regnum, civitas regia*.

monastery, n. *monasterium, coenobium* [Eccl.].

Monday, n. *dies lunae* (not class.).

monetary, adj. *quod ad pecuniam pertinet, pecuniarius, nummarius, argenteus*. **money**, n. *pecunia* (= sum of —), *argentum, aes* (= coined from silver or copper, silver coin, copper coin); good —, *nummi probi*; bad —, *nummi adulterini*; for very little —, for a deal of —, *parvo, magno* (pretio); prov., — makes —, *dul census honores* (Ov.); to pay — down, out of hand, by praesentem pecuniam solvere, *repraesentare*; praesentem pecuniam solvere; ready —, *pecunia praesens* or *nummi praesentes* or *nummulum* or *pecunia*; — transactions, *negotium, more distinctively negotium nummarius, negotiatio* (on a large scale), *argentaria* (= banking business, — exchanging); to carry on — transactions, *argentariam facere*. **money-bag**, n. see **PURSE**. **money-broker**, n. *argentarius*. **money-making**, n. *quaestus, -tis*. **money-market**, n. *res nummaria*. **moneyed**, adj. *dives, pecuniosus*; see **RICH**. **moneyless**, adj. *inops*; see **POOR**.

mongrel, I. adj. *nothus*. II. n. (*h*)*ibrida* (*hyb.*), m. and f.

monition, n. *monitio* (= the act), *monitum* (= the warning given). **moniter**, n. *monitor*.

monk, n. *monachus* (Eccl.).

monkey, n. *simia*.

monody, n. use Greek *μονωδία*.

monograph, n. *liber* (= book); see **BOOK**.

monologue, n. *sermo*; to hold a —, *solum loqui*.

monomaniac, n. *de unā modo re insaniens*.

monopolize, v.tr. perhaps *solum habere* or *exercere alqd*.

monosyllable, n. only in pl. *monosyllabae, -orum* (Quint.).

monotheism, n. *credere unum modo Deum esse*. **monotheist**, n. *qui unum modo Deum esse credit*.

monotone, n. use Greek *μονωτόνια*.

monotony, n., **monotonous**, adj. *by oratio omni varietate carens*. Adv., use adj.

moonsoon, n. *ventus qui (certo tempore) flare consuevit*.

monster, n. *monstrum, portentum, belua* (lit. = beast). **monstrous**, n. 1. *deformitas* (= deformity); 2. see **MONSTER**. **monstrous**, adj. *deformis* (opp. *formosus*), *immanis* (e.g. *belua, praeda, facinus*, etc.), *portentosus, monstruosus, naturae repugnans*. Adv. *praeter naturam, monstruose*.

month, n. *mensis, -is, m.* **monthly**, adj. *singulis mensibus, in singulos menses, mensuris*.

monument, n. *monumentum* (*moni-*); see **MEMORIAL**. **monumental**, adj. 1. *ad monumentum pertinens*; 2. fig. *gravis, magni momenti*; see **IMPORTANT**.

mood, n. 1. of mind, *animus*; 2. *modus* (Gram.). **moodiness**, n., **moody**, adj. see **PEEVISH**.

moon, n. *luna*; eclipse of the —, *lunae defectus, -tis*. **moonlight**, I. n. *lunae lumen*. II. adj. *lunā illustris*.

moor, n., **moorland**, n. *loca (-orum) palustris*. **moor-hen**, n. *fulica* (Jules).

moor, v.tr. *navigem ad terram* (*ripam*, etc.) *religare, or deligare*. **moorings**, n. use verb (e.g. he found convenient —, *loco opportuno navigem relegavit*).

moot, v.tr. see **SUGGEST, ARGUE**. **moot-point**, n. it is a — *incertum or dubium est an*.

mop, I. n. *pencilus*. II. v.tr. *alqd peniculo detergere*.

mope, v.intr. *tristem* or *maestum esse*. **moping**, adj. *tristis, maestus*; see **SAD**.

moral, I. adj. 1. = relating to morals, *moralis*; — philosophy, *de moribus, or philosophia*; 2. = upright, *honestus, probus, bene moratus, or perhaps gravis*; see **UPRIGHT**; 3. it is a — certainty, *verisimillimum est* with acc. and infin. Adv. *honeste, probe* = uprightly, *verisimiliter*; see **PROBABLY**. II. n. = teaching of a story, etc., *res nil quam fabula special.* **morals**, n. = moral conduct, *mores, -um*; = ethics, *de moribus* or *de officis* or *philosophia*. **moralist**, n. *qui de moribus praecipit*. **morality**, n. *mores, -um*; see **MORALS**. **moralize**, v.intr. *de moribus praecipere*.

morass, n. *palus, -udis, f.*

morbid, adj. 1. *aeger*; a — condition of body, *aegrotatio*; 2. fig. *aeger, aegrotus*; a — condition of mind, *aegritudo*. Adv. *maeste*.

(= sadly); see SADLY. **morbidity**, n. 1, physical, *aegetudo*; 2, fig. *aegetudo*; see SADNESS.

more, I. adj. *plures* (neut. *plura*), *plus* (either as a n., alone or with genit., e.g. — money, *plus pecuniae*), or by II. adv. *plus* = — in quantity or degree (e.g. *plus amare, diligere*), *amplius* (as neuter adj. = a greater extent, value, etc., e.g. *I am uidilis, that is, — than a private individual, ego sum uidilis, hoc est, amplius quam privatus*); if without comparison = increase, addition, = "advantage" of the French, *quid vultis amplius?* — than 6 hours, *amplius sex horis*; *magis* (adv. in reference to the quality of the things compared, and expresses that one thing possesses a certain quality in a higher degree than another, e.g. to be — offended at a thing than another, *alqd in contumeliam accipere magis*), *potius* (= rather, sooner, has a subjective meaning, when a choice, a selection is made between two objects, actions, opinions, etc.; it always excludes one of two things chosen, whilst *magis* attributes a higher value to one of the two things, without excluding the other, e.g. he would rather have stayed — in Utica than in Rome, *Uticae potius quam Romae esse maluisset*); *ultra* (as prepos. with accus. = exceeding a certain measure, proportion, etc., e.g. — than half-a-pint, *ultra heminam*); "than" after — is rendered in Latin after *plus* and *amplius* by *quam* or by the ablat.; if numbers are stated *quam* is generally left out, and the numeral with the noun is rendered by the same case as if *quam* had been used; after *magis* and *potius* we use always *quam* (e.g. to conquer rather through cunning device than through bravery, *magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vincere*); in connexion with a noun or adj. in an adj. or adv. sense — is often rendered by a comparative (e.g. with — attention, *care, attentius, diligentius*); if two adjs. or advs. are compared in reference to a certain thing, we use either *magis* . . . *quam*, — . . . *than*, or both are expressed by the comparative, the second being preceded by *quam* (e.g. — passionate than cautious, with — passion than prudence, *calidus magis quam cautus* or *calidior quam cautior*; with — bravery than luck, *fortitior magis quam felicitas*, *fortius quam felicitas*); after negations — is rendered I. when = in addition to, further, by *amplius, ultra* (e.g. I demand nothing —, *nil amplius* or *ultra flagito*); but 2, if = no longer, by *jam* (e.g. nobody will say that any —, *hoc jam nemo dicit*); I am not doing a certain thing any —, by *desino* (= I cease) or *desisto* (= I leave off) with inf. (e.g. I cannot see any —, *desino videre*); and what is — (in a climax), *et quod plus est*; still —, *plus etiam* (as regards the amount, e.g. he owes me that much and — still, *tantum et plus etiam mihi debet*), *amplius* (= still besides, e.g. what do you want —? *quid vis amplius?*); so much —, *tanto plus* (as regards the quantity, etc.), *eo magis* (implying intensity); once — again, *alterum tantum, bis tantum*; the . . . the . . . , *quo . . . hoc, quanto . . . tanto, or eo . . . quo, tanto . . . quanto*; the — people possess, the — they wish to have, *homines quo plura habent, eo ampliora cupiunt*. III. n. *plus*; see I. **moreover**, adv. *praeterea, insuper, ultra*, ad hoc, ad haec, *accedit quod* with indic.; see BESIDES.

moribund, adj. *moribundus*.

morn, morning, I. n. *mane* (Indcl.), *tempus matutinum* (the time in the —); in the pl., the —s, *tempora matutina*; towards —, *sub luce* or *lucem*; in the —, *mane, matutino tempore*; the early —, *primum mane, prima lux* or *lux* (= the first light of the —); early in the —, *primo mane, nullo mane, bene mane, prima luce, ubi primum illuxit,*

ad lucem, primo diluculo (= with the — dawn); with substat. by *antelucaus* (e.g. working by candlelight early in the —, before daylight, *lucubratio antelucaus*); until —, *ad lucem* (e.g. to watch, *vigilare*); this —, *hodie mane, hodierno mane*; yesterday —, *hesterno mane, hesterno die mane*; good — I salute! or (to several) *salvete!* to wish anyone a good —, *salvere alci dicere*. II. adj. *matutinus*; see above. **morning-star**, n. *Lucifer, † Phosphorus*.

morose, adj. *morosus* (= never satisfied with oneself and with others), *acerbus* (= harsh with those around one), *stomachosus* (= churlish), *difficilis* (= ill-tempered). Adv. *morose, acerbe*. **moroseness**, n. *morositas, acerbitas*.

morrow, n. *dies posterus* or *crastinus*. Adv. to —, *cras, crastino die*; in letters the writers express "to —" by *postridie ejus diei, qui erat tum futurus, cum haec scribebam* (Cic.); early to — morning, *cras mane*; for to —, in *crastinum diem*; to-day or to —, some time, *aliquando*; rather to-day than to —, as soon as possible, *quam primum*; the day after to —, *perendie*.

morsel, n. *ofa* (= mouthful), *pars exigua*; see PARTICLE.

mortal, adj. 1, *mortalis* (= subject to death, opp. *immortalis*), *humanus* (= of human, not of divine origin, opp. *divinus, divus*), *fragilis, caducus* (= fragile, perishable, opp. *firmus, stabilis*); —s, *homines, mortales*; all men are —, *omnibus moriendum est*; 2, = deadly, *mortifer*; see FATAL; 3, = complete, by superl. (e.g. — enemy, *homo infensissimus*). Adv. to be — wounded, *mortiferum vulnus accipere*; = very, *valde, vehementer, magnopere*. **mortality**, n. 1, *condicio mortalis, mortalitas*; 2, = number of deaths, by circumloc. (e.g. there was a great —, *plurimi morte absumpti sunt*).

mortar, n. = a vessel, *pila, mortarium*.

mortar, n. = cement, *arenatum, mortarium*.

mortgage, I. n. *hypotheca, pignus, -oris*, n. II. v.tr. *pignori dare, obligare*.

mortification, n. 1, in surgery, *gangraena* (Cels.); 2, fig. see VEXATION. **mortify**, I. v.intr. in surgery, by *putrescere*. II. v.tr. see HUMBLE.

mortmain, n. * *mortua manus* (Medieval Lat.).

mosaic, I. adj. *tessellatus, vermiculatus*. II. n. *opus tessellatum, vermiculatum*.

mosque, n. *aedes sacra Turcica*.

mosquito, n. *culex*.

moss, n. *muscus*. **mossy**, adj. *muscosus*.

most, I. adj. *maximus, plurimus*; — people, *plerique*; see MUCH. II. adv. *maxime, plurimum, valde, vehementer*; see VERY. **mostly**, adv. *fere, plerumque, saepe*; see GENERALLY.

mote, n. see PARTICLE.

moth, n. *inea, blatta* (= mite).

mother, n. 1, lit. *mater* (also as address to an aged female), *matris* (of an animal); 2, fig. = preserver, *mater* (in gen.), *parens, -tis, m.* and *f.*, *procreatrix, genitrix* (*parens* must chiefly be used when the noun which is expressed as the — of anything is masculine). **mother-country**, n. *terra patria*. **motherhood**, n. *mater, maternus* (e.g. the feeling of —, *animus maternus*). **mother-in-law**, n. *socrus, -us, f.* **motherless**, adj. *matre orbis* or *carens*. **motherly**, adj. *maternus, mother-tongue, n. *patrius sermo*. **mother-wit**, n. to do a thing by —, *crassa* or *pingui Minerva alqd facere* (= without art); *summo ingenio* (= cleverly).*

motion, *I. n. 1*, (in gen.) *motus*, -*is*, *motto* (= the act of setting in —), *agitatio* (= moving up and down); to be in —, *movēre*, *agitari*; to set anyone in —, *agere alqm*; to set in quick —, *incitare*, *concitare* (e.g. a horse, etc.); 2, = proposal, *rogatio* (of the tribunes), *sententia* (in the senate); to bring forward a —, *rogationem* or *legem* (re)ferre. **II. v.tr.** *amovere*, *significare*. **motionless**, adj. *immotus*.

motive, *I. n.* *causa*(s), *ratio*; to act from any —, *alqd ratione adductus alqd facere*. **II. adj.** *qul* (*quae*, *quod*) *agitat* or *movet*.

motley, adj. *coloris maculosis*, *maculosus* (= spotted in gen.), *maculis albis* (= with white spots), *varii* or *disparis coloris* (= of different colours).

motto, *n.* *sententia* (as an idea which we have pronounced, a sentiment), *dictum* (= a saying, anything uttered), *verbum*, *vox* (as a short sentiment).

mould, *n.* = shape, *forma*.

mould, *n.* = soil, *terra*; see **EARTH**. **moulder**, *v.intr.* *nivescere*, *putrescere*. **mouldiness**, *n.* *mucor*. **mouldy**, adj. *mucidus* (Juv.).

moult, *v.intr.* *plumas ponere*.

mount, *n.* *tumulus*, *agger*, *eris*, *m.*

mount, *I. v.intr. 1*, see **RISE**; 2, = to get on horseback, *conscendere* (*equum*). **II. v.tr. 1**, = to furnish with horses, *milites equis imponere*; —ed, *equo vectus*; 2, to — guard, by *excubiae* in *stationem procedunt*, *milites in stationes succedunt*; = to ascend, *scandere*, *adscendere*, *conscendere*, *escendere*.

mountain, *n.* *mons*, -*is*, *m.*; what belongs to, lives, grows upon the —, *montanus*; full of —s, *montuosus* or *montosus*; situate on this side of the —s, *cismontanus*; on the other side of the —s, *transmontanus*; on, along the —, *sub montem*, in or sub radicibus *montis* (= close to the foot of the —). **mountaineer**, *n.* *homo montanus*. **mountainous**, adj. *montosus*, *montuosus* (opp. *planus*), *montanus*.

mountebank, *n.* *circulator* (in gen.), *fem.* *circulatrix*, *pharmacopola circumforaneus* (= quack).

mourn, *I. v.intr.* *maerere*, in *maerore esse* or *facere* (= to be deeply afflicted), *lugere*, in *luctu esse* (= to show one's grief outwardly), *squalere*, in *squalore esse* (of extreme grief, which shows itself by entire neglect of one's own self and of outward appearance, e.g. *luget senatus*, *maeret equester ordo*, *squalent municipia*, Cic.), comb. *luctu atque maerore affectum esse*, in *luctu et squalore esse*; *culm lugubri indutum* (= to go into —ing), for anyone, *pro alqo*. **II. v.tr.** see **LAMENT**, **GRIEVE**. **mournful**, adj. *tristis*; *maestus* (= sad), *lugubris*, *febilis*, *lamentabilis*, *acerbus*, *luctuosus* (= causing sorrow). Adv. *maeste*, *lugubriter*, *febiliter*, *acerbe*, *luctuose*. **mournfulness**, *n.* *maeror*, *tristitia*; see **SADNESS**. **mourning**, *n.* *maeror*, *maestitia* (= grief), *luctus*, -*is* (= grief shown outwardly by dress, etc.); — dress, *vestis* or *cultus*, -*is*, *lugubris*, *squalor* (referring to the neglect shown in one's outward appearance, with a view to excite sympathy), *sordes*, -*ium* (forgetting all dignity and decency); to be in —, in *luctu esse*, *pullatum* or *sordidatum esse*.

mouse, *n.* *mus*, *muris*, *n.* and *f.*, *musculus* (= a little —). **mouse-hole**, *n.* *cavis* or *cavum muris*. **mouse-trap**, *n.* *muscipula* (Sen.).

moustache, *n.* perhaps *barba labri superioris*.

mouth, *n. 1*, *os*, *oris*, *n.*; with open —, *hians*; anything makes my — water, *alqd salivam mihi movet*; to have a thing in one's —,

alqd in ore habere (lit. of food, fig. of words): to be in anyone's —, in *omnium ore* or in *omnium ore et sermone esse*, *omni populo in ore esse*, per *omnium ora ferri*; 2, — of a river, etc., *os*, *oris*, *n.*, *ostium* (in gen.); *caput* (= a single — of a river); = entrance, in gen. *aditus*, -*us*.

move, *I. v.tr.* (com) *movere*, *ciere* (= to set in motion), *agitare* (= to — up and down), *versare* (= to turn round), *quovere* (= to shake), *moliri* (= to — with exertion), *rotare*, *circumagere* (= to — round; *rotare* more poet.); fig. (com) *movere*, *permoveere*, *turbare*, *conturbare* (= to agitate one's mind); to — heaven and earth, *caelum ac terras miscere*; = to guide anyone, influence anyone's will, (com) *movere* (in gen.), *flectere* (= to persuade anyone who was of a different mind before), *vincere* or *expugnare precibus*, *precibus lacrimisque* (= to persuade anyone to yield). **II. v.intr. 1**, se (com) *movere*, (com) *moveri* (= to be in motion), *incitari* (quickly, opp. *retardari*), *ferri* (suddenly, violently, opp. *labi*, particularly of celestial bodies), *micare*, *vibrare* (= to vibrate, e.g. of the light); to — in a circle, in *orbem circumagi*; to — round anything, *ambire alqd*, *versari circa alqd* (e.g. round the axis of the earth, of the universe, etc.), *ferri circum alqd*, *volvci circa alqd*; 2, in an assembly, (re)ferre; see **MOTION**. **1. 2. moveable**, adj. *mobilis* (lit. and fig., e.g. of the mind), *agilis* (of what can be easily moved about, e.g. a ship, then fig. of the mind, etc.). **movement**, *n.* *motus*, -*us*; to observe the enemy's —s, *quas ad hostibus agantur cognoscere*; see **MOTION**.

mow, *v.tr.* *demetere*, *secare* (= to cut).

mower, *n.* *faenisex* (Jen.). **mowing**, *n.* *faeniticium*, *faenisicia* (Jen.).

muck, adj. and adv. *multus*; — trouble and labour, *plurimum laboris et operae*; — also rendered by subst., such as *copia*, *vis*, *multitudo*, *magnus numerus*; to have — of a thing, *abundare alqd re* (e.g. *otio*, *leisure*); to have — intercourse with anyone, *multum esse cum alqo*; — more, — less, *multo magis*, *multo minus*; sometimes also *multis partibus* (e.g. to be — greater, *multis partibus majorem esse*) — beloved, *dilectissimus*, *carissimus*; as — as, *tantus* . . . *quantus* (adv. *tantum* . . . *quantum*); — less, *nedum*, *ne dicam*, *tantum abest ut*.

muck, *n.* see **DIRT**. **muck-heap**, *n.* *sterquilinum*.

mucous, adj. *mucosus* (Cels.). **mucus**, *n.* *pituita* (= phlegm, rheum), *mucus* (= filth of the nose).

mud, *n.* *lutum*, *caenum*. **muddy**, adj. *lutuosus* (of soil), *lutulentus* (= besmeared with mud); see **DIRTY**.

muddle, *I. n.* *turba*, *confusio*; see **CONFUSION**. **II. v.tr. 1**, *miscere*, *turbare*, comb. *miscere ac turbare*; see **CONFUSE**; 2, with drink, *inebriare*; to be —d, *vinu madere* (Plaut.).

muff, *n.* *manica* (= a long sleeve).

muffin, *n.* see **CAKE**.

muffle, *v.tr.* *velars*, *obvolvère*. **muffler**, *n.* *tegumentum*, *tegimentum*; wearing a —, *capite obvoluto*.

mug, *n.* see **CUP**.

muggy, adj. *humidus* (= damp), *densus* (= thick), *calidus* (= warm).

mulberry, *n.* *morum*; — tree, *morus*, *f.*

mulet, *v.tr.* *multare*.

mule, *n.* *mulus*, *mula*.

mull, *v.tr.* —ed wine, *vinum servidum*.

mullet, *n.* *mullus*.

multifarious, adj. *multiplex*, *varius*. Adv. *varie*, *multis modis*.

multiform, adj. *multiformis*.

multiplication, n. *multiplicatio*. **multiply**, I. v.tr. 1, in arithmetic, *multiplicare*; 2, in gen. = to increase, *multiplicare*; see INCREASE. II. v.intr. *augeri, crescere*.

multitude, n. *multitudo* (of persons and things), *vis, vis, f.* (e.g. *magna vis hominum*), *vulgus, -i, n.* (= the —, in contemptuous sense), by *multi* and *n.* (e.g. *multi homines, multae naves*), *frequentia, coetus, -us* (= number of people together). **multitudinous**, adj. *creber, frequens, multus, numerosus*.

mumble, v.intr. see MUTTER.

munmer, n. *qui personam or partes agit*.

mummery, n. *persona or partes, -ium*.

mummy, n. *homo mortuus arte medicatus* (Tac.).

munch, v.tr. *manducare*.

mundane, n. 1, lit. *mundanus*; 2, fig. = worldly, *alci rei* (e.g. *divitiarum*), *studiosus, alci rei deditus*.

municipal, adj. *municipalis*. **municipality**, n. *municipium*.

munificence, n. *munificentia, largitas, liberalitas*; see GENEROSITY. **munificent**, adj. *munificus, liberalis*; see GENEROUS. Adv. *munifice, large, liberaliter*.

muniment, n. *munimentum*. **munitio**, n. *instrumenta, -orum, or apparatus, -us, belli*.

mural, adj. *muralis*.

murder, I. n. *caedes* (in gen.), *occisio, homicidium* (= homicide), *neq* (= violent death), *scelus alci alatum* (= crime committed upon anyone), *parricidium alcijs* (on a father, mother, brother, etc.), to commit a —, *eadem, homicidium facere, parricidium committere, parricidio se obstringere*; on anyone, *caedem alcijs facere or efficere or perpetrare, mortem per scelus alci inferre, necem alci inferre, offerre, alci vim afferre* (= to lay hands upon anyone), *alcm interficere or occidere* (= to kill anyone); accomplice in a —, *caedis socius*, in the context also *sceleri affinis* (as participating in the —). II. v.tr. *caedere, occidere, interficere, trucidare, jugulare, necare, de or e medio tollere*. **murderer**, n. *homicida, m. and f.* (in gen.), *parricida* (of a father, mother, brother, sister, a free citizen, a public officer, one's sovereign, etc.), *fratricida* (of a brother), *matricida* (of a mother), *scarinus* (= who makes a trade of it), *percussor* (= who pierces, slaughters anyone); — of a despot, tyrant, *tyrannicida, tyranni interfector*. **murderous**, adj. *sanguinarius* (= bloodthirsty, e.g. man, thought), *†cruentus* (when much blood is shed, e.g. *bellum, dies*; also bloodthirsty, e.g. thought), *atrox or* (stronger) *atrocissimus* (= fearful, most fearful, e.g. battle, pugna; bloodshed, slaughter, caedes).

murmur, I. n. 1, *murmur, -uris, n.*, *fremitus, -us* (especially of a seditious mob), *sursum* (= whispering, and of a river); to bear a thing without a —, *sedate or quiete or aequo animo ferre alqd*; 2, = complaint, *querela*; see COMPLAIN. II. v.intr. 1, *murmurare, †susurrare* (of a low continued noise); to — (as a sign of approbation or disapproval), *admurmurare*; as a sign of applause or indignation, *frémere* (also = to — at, with accus. and infn.); to — at with a hissing noise, *mussare, mussitare*; 2, = to complain, *queri*; see COMPLAIN.

muscle, n. 1, in anatomy, *musculus* (Cels.); the — in the arm, *lacertus*; 2, a shell-fish, *mytilus* (mit-). **muscular**, adj. *lacertosus*; see STRONG.

muse, n. *Musa*.

museum, n. *musæum* (as a place where men

of learning meet, not in the sense of a repository); natural history —, *thesaurus rerum naturalium exemplis refertus, thesaurus quo res naturales continentur*.

mushroom, n. *fungus, doletus* (= edible —).

music, n. 1, as art, *ars musica, musæ, -es, f.* (*μουσική, ἡ*), *musica, -orum, res musica*; 2, of musical productions, = composed pieces, *modi (music)*; = made with instruments, *cantus, -us, concentus, -us, symphonia* (of several instruments); to make — with an instrument, *canere* (with the abl. of the instrument); to enter a town with —, *urbem ad classicum introire* (of soldiers); pieces of —, *modi exscripti* (instrumental). **musical**, adj. 1, = concerning, referring to music, *musicus, aptatus ad usum canendi* (= adapted for making music, e.g. instrument, organum); 2, = understanding music, by circumloc. *musicis eruditus, artis musicae peritus*; to have a — ear, in the context by *aures eruditas habere, aurium iudicio valere*; 3, = melodious, *canorus*; of speech, *numerosus*; see MELODIOUS. Adv. by adjs.; *numerosè*. **musician**, n. 1, if he plays in public, *servus or puer symphoniacus* (= a slave), *fidicen, -icinis, m.* (= who plays the lyre), *tibicen, -icinis* (= who plays the flute or clarinet), *cornicen* (= who plays the horn); 2, in a higher sense, *artis musicae peritus*.

musket, n. see GUN.

muslin, n. *sindon, coa, -orum, byssus*.

must, differently expressed, 1, by gerundive = a necessity inferred from the circumstances of the case, e.g. people, we, you, etc. — die, *morendum est*; one — confess that every living creature is mortal, *confitendum est omne animal esse mortale*; the person by which a thing is to be done in the dative, very seldom by *ab*, and only when a second dative would make the meaning ambiguous and obscure; e.g. everyone — use his own judgment, *suo cuique iudicio utendum est*; the property of many citizens is at stake, of which you — take every care, *aguntur bona multorum civium, quibus a vobis consulendum est* (here a vobis on account of quibus, Cic., who in another passage has also two datives with the gerundive); we — take the same road, *haec via (nobis) ingreditenda*; one — know nature, *noscenda est natura*; the speaker — consider three points, *tria videnda sunt oratori*; 2, by *oportet* (impersonal *dei*, expressing a necessity inferred from reason, or from the law, or from prudence or justice), with the accus. and infn., or merely with the subjunctive mood; 3, = by *debere* (*οφείδεναι*), to express a moral obligation, e.g. you — honour him like your father, *eum patris loco colere debes*; if we were affected in seeing the misery of our allies, what — we now do when we see our own blood shed? *sociorum miseriâ commovebamur, quid nunc in nostro sanguine facere debemus? Debere*, therefore, is nearly = *officium*, so that we can also express — by *officium est alcijs* and simply *est alcijs*, e.g. a stranger — mind only his own affairs, *peregrini officium est* (i.e. *peregrinus debet nihil praeter suum negotium agere*; a good orator — have heard much, *est boni oratoris* (i.e. *bonus orator debet*) *multa auribus acceperisse*. *Officium* is gen. left out in 1, you — meum, tuum, vestrum est; 4, by *putare* and *existimare*, in the rhetorical style, as a form of politeness, so that the hearers may be allowed to come to a conclusion themselves about a point, e.g. you see to what a pitch the republic — proceed, *videte quem in locum rempublicam perventuram putetis*; 5, by *opus est* (impersonal *xpñ*), in speaking of any event subjectively felt, and from the supplying of which we expect

great advantages; either with accus. and infin., or if the person who — do, etc., a thing is added in the dative, *ut* with subjunctive mood, e.g. if anything should happen which you — know (which it is useful for you to know), I'll write to you, *si quid erit, quod te scire opus est, scribam*: I — go and wash myself, *mihi opus est ut lavem*. Also, I — have so and so may be rendered by *mihi opus est*, either impersonally with abl., or personally with the nominative of the person or thing that — be had, e.g. we — have a guide, *duz et auctor nobis opus est*; we — use your authority, *auctoritate tuâ nobis opus est*: 6, by *neccesse est* (impersonal, ἀνάγκη ἐστί), expressing necessity, either with accus. and infin., or simply with subjunctive mood, e.g. this mortal frame of ours — (necessarily) perish some time, *corpus mortale alquo tempore perire necesse est*; 7, by *facere non possum*, or simply *non possum* with *quin*, etc., or *feri non potest* with *ut non*, etc., or *non possum non* with infin., to express what cannot be avoided, inward necessity, e.g. I — exclaim, *non possum quin exclamem*: 8, simply by the verb: in the indicative, inasmuch as in Latin we often leave it for the reader to supply in his own mind under what circumstances an action took place, e.g. I — confess, *confiteor* (Ter.), *fateor* (Cic.); I — regret, *doleo* (Cic.); I — express my surprise, *miror* (Liv.); this one thing I — remark, *animum illud dico*: in the subjunctive, if we only speak of a supposed necessity, e.g. a circumstance, at which not only all educated people, but even savages — blush, *o rem dignam, in quâ non modo docti, verum etiam agrestes erubescant*: 9, you — (as urgent appeal), either simply by the imperative mood, or by *fac ut*, e.g. if you are not satisfied with that, you — accuse your own injustice, *haec si vobis non probantur, vestram iniquitatem accusate*; you — not (as an urgent warning, not to a thing), *fac ne*, etc. (= mind that not, etc.), *cave ne* (= take care lest, or not to, etc.), *noli* with infin., e.g. you — not wish, *cave ne cupias*.

must, *v. mustum*.

mustard, *n. sinapi* (in the genit. *sinapis*, in the dat., accus., and abl. *sinapi*; the nom. seldom): — plaster, *sinapismus* (very late).

muster, *I. v. tr. 1. recensere* (= to examine through one by one, to ascertain the condition, number, etc., of the army, cavalry, the senate, the people), *inspicere* (= to inspect, e.g. the legions, arma, viros, equos cum curâ inspicere, Liv.); *numerus alcis inire* (of a crowd), comb. *recensere et numerum inire* (of a mass of people); 2, fig. to — courage, *animum erigere*. **II. v. intr.** *congregari, coire, convenire, adesse*; see **ASSEMBLE**. **III. n.** see **ASSEMBLY**.

musty, adj. *mucidus* (Juv., of bread and wine), in gen. perhaps obsolete; see also **OLD**.

mutable, adj. (*com*) *mutabilis, inconstans, mobilis*; see **CHANGEABLE**. **mutability**, *n. mutabilitas*; see **CHANGE**, **LEVITY**.

mute, *I. adj. mutus*. **II. n. servus**, defining sense by context, or *unus ex his qui funus ducunt*.

mutilate, *v. tr. mutilare* (gen. of trifling mutilations, e.g. nose, ears, finger), *truncare* (= to make into a stump as it were, to — entirely, cut off anyone's head, arms, feet, hands, etc., singly or all at once; e.g., a body, *corpus*; a statue, *simulacrum*). **mutilated**, adj. *mutilatus, mutilus, truncus, truncatus* (*mutilus* and *truncatus* are used also of mutilation by nature), *debellis* (= infirm, inasmuch as the person that is mutilated is deprived of the use of the — limb), *parvus* (= cut wrong, too small, too short, not

having sufficient size or perfection and completeness, e.g. *eorum omnium, multa praetermittentium, quasi curta sententia*). **mutilation**, *n. by verb*.

mutiny, *I. n. conspiratio* (= a plot against the superior), *conjunctio* (= conspiracy), *seditio, motus, -us* (= insurrection). **II. v. intr.** *inter se conspirare, inter se conjurare* (= to conspire), *seditionem facere*. **mutineer**, *n. conjuratus, homo seditiosus*. **mutinous**, adj. *seditiosus*. Adv. *seditiose*.

mutter, *v. intr. and tr. mussari, mussitare*.

mutton, *n. caro* (carnis) *ovilis*.

mutual, adj. *mutuus*. Adv. *mutuo*.

muzzle, *n.* = fastening for the mouth, *fascella*.

my, pron. *meus*; but only expressed if it is required to avoid ambiguity, e.g. I have seen — brother, *fratrem eidi*; I am — own master, *meus sum, mei juris sum*; it is — business, — duty, *meum est*; I for — part, *quod ad me attinet, ego quidem* (often *noster* is used for *meus*, as *nos* for *ego*).

myriad, *n. 1.* = ten thousand, *decem mil(l)ia*; 2, = an indefinitely large number, *sescenti*.

myrmidon, *n. emissarius, satelles, -itis, m.* (et administrator).

myrrh, *n. murra* (myrrha); of —, *murrisus*; anointed with —, *† murresus*.

myrtle, *I. n. myrtus* (mur-). **II. adj. † myrtus**; — berry, *myrtum*; — grove, *myrtetum*.

myself, pron. see **I. SELF**.

mysterious, adj. *arcanus*; a — affair, *res arcana, mysterium*; see **SECRET**. **mystery**, *n. 1.* in a religious sense, *mysteria, -orum, sacra, -orum* (= worship, e.g. *Cereris*); to initiate into the mysteries, *mysteriis initiari*; to celebrate, perform the mysteries, *mysteria facere*; these are mysteries to me (which I don't understand), *haec non intellego*; = sacred, secret, *arcanum*; 2, = a secret in gen., *res occulta*. **mystic**, *I. adj. 1.* = belonging to religious mysteries, *mysticus*, *mysticis disciplinis initiatus*; 2, = see **STRANGE**.

mysticism, *n. studium mysticum* (= mysterious doctrine). **mystification**, *n. ludus, ludificatio* (= tricks, fun); = fraud, *fraus*.

mystify, *v. tr. alqm fraudare* (= to deceive).

myth, *n. fabula*. **mythical**, adj. *† fabulosus*.

mythology, *n. fabulae*. **mythological**, adj. *quod ad fabulas pertinet*.

N.

nag, *n. caballus*; see **HORSE**.

naiad, *n. naias*.

nail, *I. n. 1.* (on the fingers and toes) *unguis, -is, m.*; dirty —, *ungues sordidi* (e.g. and see that your —s be not dirty, *et sint sine sordibus unguis*, Ov.); to cut the —s, *ungues recidere* or *resecare*; to bite one's —s, *ungues rodere*; 2, an iron or wooden —, to be driven into a board, etc., *clavus*; to drive a —, *clavum (de)figere*; you have hit the — on the head, *acu tetigisti*; a small tack, *clavulus*; head of a —, *clavi bulla*.

II. v. tr. = to fasten with —s on anything, (*clavis*) *affigere*, or *configere alci rei, suffigere in alqd*; —ed, *fixus*.

naïve, adj. perhaps *simplex*. Adv. perhaps *sine suca ac fallaciis*.

naked, adj. *nudus* (lit. and fig.); half —, *seminudus*; to make or strip —, *nudare* (e.g.

corpus. Adv. aperte (= openly), sine fūco ac fallacis (= without dissimulation). **nakedness**, n. 1, nudatum corpus; 2, fig. of style, jejunitas, inopia ac jejunitas, exilitas, siccitas.

name, I. n. 1, nomen (of a person), vocabulum (= the sign of an object or person), appellatio (= the calling, the title), cognomen (= the family name); my — is Balbus, est mihi nomen Balbo or Balbus; give him a kiss in my —, suavium des ei meis verbis; in the — of the state, publice (opp. privati); in — (or appearance) only, verbo (tenus), verbo non re or reverā; under the — of, nomine alcis rei, sub titulo alcis rei, specie alcis rei (= under the excuse, pretence, or pretext); 2, fig. nomen; to have a —, magnū nomen or magnam famam habere; to obtain a —, nomen consequi, famam colligere; nomen also = nation or people, e.g. hostile to the Roman — (= everything Roman), nomini Romano inimicum or infestum; the terror of the Gallic —, terror Gallici nominis. II. v.tr. alqm nominare, alci nomen dare, indēre, facere, alci rei vmen imponere, alqm appellare, dicere, nuncupare; to — after a person, ab nomine alcis appellare (with the appellation in the accus.); see CALL, APPOINT.

nameless, adj. nominis expers; a certain person who shall be —, homo quidam. **namely**, adv. if inserted to add something to a previous statement, by apposition (e.g. if you wish to destroy avarice you must destroy its parent, — luxury, avaritiam si tollere vultis, mater ejus est tollenda, luxuries); sometimes it may be rendered by rei. and est (e.g. maxime illa movens eloquentia quae est naturalis); more expressive is dico or inquam, = I mean, e.g. superiores oratores, Crassum dico et Antonium. **namesake**, n. eodem nomine appellatus.

nap, I. n. somnus brevis, somnus meridianus (= sleep in the middle of the day). II. v.intr. paululum conquiscoere; see SLEEP.

nap, n. (of cloth), perhaps villus.

nape, n. cervix.

napkin, n. mappa, mantele, -is, n.

narcissus, n. narcissus (Plin.).

narcotic, I. adj. by (con)sopire, somnum alci afferre. II. n. medicamentum somnificum (Plin.).

nard, n. nardus (Plin.).

narrate, v.tr. (lit.) (e)narrare, referre, memorare, exponere alqd alci; see TELL, RELATE, RECITE. **narration**, **narrative**, I. n. narratio (= the act of telling, and the — itself), relatio (Quint.), memoria (= account of any event as handed down to us), expositio (= exposition, representation), historia (= story). II. adj. by narrare, etc. **narrator**, n. narrator; auctor, rerum gestarum pronuntiator.

narrow, I. adj. 1, = of little breadth, angustus (= not broad, not wide, leaving little distance from side to side, opp. latus, generally as censure), artus (= tightened, opp. laxus, generally expressing praise, hence also fig. = intimately connected, of friendship, etc.), contractus (= drawn together); 2, = not liberal, angusti animi et parvi, pusilli animi et contracti; 3, = difficult; to have a — escape, viz or aegre periculum efugere. Adv. = nearly, aegre, viz (= scarcely), fere, ferme (= almost); = closely, accurately, diligenter. II. v.tr. (co)artare, contrahere. III. v.intr. in artibus coire, cogi. IV. n. or narrows, aditus, -tis (= access in gen.), angustiae locorum or simply angustiae (= — passage through a mountain, hollow, etc.), fauces, -ium, f. (= — entrance and outlet). **narrowness**, n. angustiae (lit. of narrow pass, fig. = embarrassment, difficult circumstances, deficiency of understanding); — of mind, animus angustus et parvus.

nasal, adj. narium (gen. of naris, = nose).

nascent, adj. nascent.

nasty, adj. 1, of taste, amarus (= bitter), injucundus, gravis (= unpleasant); see UNPLEASANT; 2, = foul, spurcus, teber, immundus, foedus, obscenus (obscaen-); see FOUL. Adv. amare, graviter, spurce, tebre, foede, obscene (obscaen-). **nastiness**, n. 1, of taste, amaritas, amaritudo; of smell, gravitas (Plin.); 2, foeditas, obscenitas (obscaen-).

natal, adj. natalis, natalicius.

nation, n. populus, gens, -ntis, f. (= the people of a country as a whole), natio; my, your —, civis nostri, vestri. **national**, adj. gentis proprius (= peculiar to a people), domesticus (= referring to one's own country), popularis (= peculiar to the great mass of the people), togatus (= only of the Romans, e.g. fabula togata, = the — drama); it is —, est gentis proprium (= it is peculiar to the whole people); — character, mind, of a people, in the context, natura insita, ingenium, ingenium hominum, mores, mos alcis gentis. **nationality**, n. mores populi or civitatis, mores domestici (= customs at home); the — of the Greeks, mores or omnis mos Graecorum; to preserve the —, mores, leges, et in eum sincerum integrumque a contagione accorum servare.

native, I. adj. indigena, or by circuml. in eā or illi terrā natus; — land, patria. II. n., the —s, indigenas; the —s of an island, in insula nati. **nativity**, n. in astrology, thema, -ātis, m. (Suet.), positus, -is, siderum et spatia (= place of the stars at the time of anyone's birth), sidus (-ēris, n.) natalicium (= the sign under which anyone is born); to cast a —, notare sidera natalicia.

natural, I. adj. naturalis (= coming from nature, opp. artificiosus; = founded upon the nature of things, opp. accessitus or quaesitus); nativus (= what is so by nature, in its — condition, of things, e.g. wall, dam, hair, colour, grotto, heat, opp. artificiosus, also of innate qualities, opp. quaesitus), naturaliter innatus or insitus, also simply innatus or insitus, comb. innatus atque insitus (= innate by nature, only of qualities); proprius et naturalis (= peculiar by nature, to anyone, alcis), simplex, sincerus (= simple, without a mixture, of things outwardly seen; hence also = not artificial, of words, and sincere, not hypocritical, of man, opp. fucatus), verus (= true, sincere, opp. simulatus, of words, etc.), comb. sincerus atque verus (opp. fucatus et simulatus); filius non legitimus, a — son; filius nothus, filius e concubina natus, filius naturalis (Jct.); a — death, mors, -tis, f.; to die a — death, naturae concedere; to be a — consequence of anything, ex ipsa rei naturā sequi; quite —! of course! minime mirum id quidem; — philosophy, physica, -orum, investigatio rerum naturae (= study of nature); the Greeks studied — philosophy, nature, Graeci studium collocabant in rebus naturalibus scrutandis explicandisque; — sciences, disciplinae quae naturae investigatione continentur, disciplinae quae in mundi leges atque in corporum naturam inquirunt; — products, quae terra gignit or parit, quae gignuntur in or e terrā, res naturales; — gift, ingenium, indoles, -is. Adv. secundum naturam, naturaliter, naturae convenienter; = unaffectedly, simpliciter, sincere, sine fūco ac fallacis; = clearly, manifeste, necessario. II. n. stultus; see FOOL, IDIOT. **naturalisation**, n., by naturalize, v.tr. to — someone, alci civitatem dare (see CITIZEN); to be —d, civem esse, in civitate or civitati a(d)scriptum esse; to — an animal or plant, importare. **naturalist**, n. qui rerum naturalium exempla (undique conquirat) et investigat. **nature**, n. natura, ingenium, indoles,

-is, f., proprietas (= peculiar to anyone or anything); *natura rerum, mundus* (= of things, world); *agri, campi, rus* (= open air, fields); by —, *natura, naturaliter*; according to —, *secundum naturam* (= in the course of —, opp. *contra naturam*, i.e. contrary to —), *naturae convenienter* (= in accordance with —, both with *vivere* = to live); the — of a thing, *natura* or *ratio alci rei*; to draw, picture anything from —, *ad verum exprimere alqd* (with the pencil or in writing); phenomenon of —, *quod in rerum naturā fit, ostentum, prodigium, portentum*; agreeable to —, *naturae conveniens* or *congruens*, *naturae* or *ad naturam accommodatus*, *ad naturam aptus* opp. *naturae* or *a naturā alienus*, *naturalis* (opp. *fucatus*); to be in conformity with —, *naturae convenire, secundum naturam esse*; law of —, *lex naturae* or *naturalis* (in gen.), *ratio perfecta a verum naturā* (= law based upon the — of things); people living in a state of —, *populus nullo officio aut disciplina assuefactus*.

naught, n. nihil; to set at —, *parvi facere* (= to make little of); see **Mock**.

naughty, adj. *improbus, immodestus* (= behaving in an improper manner), *rusticus* (= rude). **naughtiness, n.** *immodestia* (= improper behaviour), *rusticitas* (= rudeness).

nausea, n. *nausea, fastidium* (= disgust). **nauseous, adj.** see **Loathsome, Disgusting**.

nautical, naval, adj. *navalis* (e.g. *pugna*), *naviticus* (= nautical), *maritimus* (= belonging to the sea).

nave, n. 1, of a wheel, *modiolus*; 2, of a building, *spatium medium*.

navel, n. *umbilicus*.

navigable, adj. *navigabilis, navium patiens* (= being able to carry vessels). **navigate, v.tr.** *navigare in alqo loco* or *per alqm locum* or simply *alqm locum*. **navigation, n.** *navigatio* (= the voyage itself), *ars navalis* (as art, skill). **navigator, n.** *navita*; see **SAILOR**. **navy, n.** *copiae navales, naves* (= ships), *† naves bellicae* (= men-of-war), *classis*.

nay, adv. *im(m)o* (vero); *quin etiam, atque etiam, atque adeo* (= — even); he is living, — he comes into the senate, *vivil, im(m)o vero etiam in senatum venit*; see **No**.

neap-tide, n. perhaps *aestus (-ūs) minor*.

near, I. adv. *prope, juxta, propter* (rare); — two hundred men, *ad ducentos homines*; see **NEARLY**. **II. prep.** *ad, prope, propter* with *accus.*, *secundum* (= along or by with *accus.*). **III. adj.** 1, *propinquus* (= — to with *gen.*); —er, *propior*; —est, *proximus*; *vicinus* (= neighbouring); a — friend, *familiaris*; — relationship, *nequitudo*; 2, see **MEAN**. **nearily, adv.** *prope, paeine, fere, ferre*; he was — doing it, *in eo erat ut*; to be — related, *alqm genere contingere*, *alci propinquum (et necessarium) esse*. **nearness, n.** *propinquitas* (of place or relationship). **nearsighted, adj.** 1, *non longe prospicere posse*; 2, *fig. parum prudens*.

neat, adj. 1, = very clean, *nitidus* (= — -looking, of the outside), *comptus* (= dressed smartly, also *nitidus*, = of — appearance), *comb. nitidus et comptus, elegans* (= elegant in dress, appearance, manners); a — little gentleman, *ad unguem factus homo* (Hor., Sat.), *juvenis barbā et comā nitidus, totus de capsulā* (Sen.); 2, = free from impure words and phrases, *nitidus, comptus* (of the style, the speaker, the writer), *comb. nitidus et comptus*. Adv. *nitide, compte, eleganter*; see **CLEAN, ELEGANT**. **neatness, n.** *nitior, elegantia* (= — as regards outward appearance and manners), *munditia, mundities* (= cleanliness).

neat-cattle, n. *armenta, -orum*. **neat-herd, n.** *armentarius*.

nebula, n. *nebula*. **nebulous, adj.** *nebulosus*.

necessaries, n. *res quibus carere non possumus, res quibus homines utuntur, res ad vitam necessariae, usus vitae necessarii, quae sunt ad vivendum necessaria, quae ad victum cultumque pertinent* (for our daily sustenance; e.g. wheat, wood, and other —, *frumentum lignaque et cetera necessaria usibus*). **necessary, adj.** *necessarius*; — things, *res necessariae* (in gen.); to provide with everything —, *omnibus rebus ornare atque instruere*, or simply *ornare atque instruere*; it is —, *necessarium est*; it is — to, etc., or that, etc., *opus est* (gen. with *infin.*, sometimes but not often with *ut* and *subj. mood*), *neesse est* (with *accus.* and *infin.*, or with *subj. mood*; see **MUST**); *est quod* or *cur* (= there is a reason why); *despatch* is —, *maturato* or *properato opus est*, *properes* or *festines neesse est* (= it is — for us to be quick), *est quod festines* or *festinemus* (= it is desirable to be quick); if it should be —, *si usus fuerit, si quis usus venerit, si res postulari* (= if circumstances require it); I consider it — to do a certain thing, *alqd faciendum puto, neesse est me alqd facere* (= I must necessarily do a thing). Adv. *necessario, utique* (= at any rate); often by *neesse est* with subjunctive mood (e.g. out of dissipation must — come avarice, *ex luxuria existat avaritia neesse est*). **necessitarian, n.** *qui omnia fato fieri putat*. **necessitate, v.tr.** by *cogere*; see **OBLIGE**. **necessity, n.** 1, *necessitas*; to be placed in the —, *cogi with ut, etc.* (= to see, find oneself compelled), *necessario cogi with infin.* (= to find oneself necessarily compelled); if anyone should be placed in this —, *si quae necessitas huius rei alci obveniret*, to perceive the — of a thing, *videre alqd necessarium esse*; 2, = need; see **WANT**.

neck, n. 1, = part of an animal's body, or of the human body, *collum, cervix* (before Aug. almost always used in the pl., *cervices*), *gula, fauces, -ium* (= throat, gullet); *fig. to bend anyone's —, animum* or *ferociam alci frangere*; to bend anyone's — under the yoke of servitude, *alci jugum servitutis injungere*; 2, = a long, narrow tract of land, *cervix* (e.g. *Peloponesi, Plin.*), *isthmus* or *isthmus*; 3, = the long, slender part of a vessel, plant, instrument, *collum, cervix*, or pl. *cervices* (of a bottle, etc.); *os, oris, n.* (= opening of a bottle, etc.). **neck-cloth, n.** *focale, -is, n.* **necklace, n.** *monile, -is, torques* (lorquis), *-quis, m.*

necromancer, n. *qui animas mortuorum excitat*.

nectar, n. *nectar*.

need, I. n. = occasion for something, *necessitas*; there is — of anything, *alqd re opus est*. **II. v.tr.** 1, = to be without, *alqd re carere, egere*; 2, = to want, *alqd requirere, desiderare*, *alci opus est alqd re*; it — a strong man to do this, *strenui est hoc facere*. **needful, adj.** *necessarius*. **needless, adj.** see **UNNECESSARY**. **needy, adj.** of persons, = having but scanty means to live upon (opp. *locuples, copiosus*), *egens, indigens, inops* (of persons; see **POOR**), *comb. pauper et tenuis, tenuis atque egens*. **neediness, n.** *rei familiaris angustiae* (in a higher degree, *rei familiaris inopia*), *egestas, indigentia* (= want), *inopia* (= want of what is necessary); see **POVERTY**.

needle, n. *acus, -ūs, f.* **needlework, n.** *opus acu factum*.

nefarious, adj. *nefarius*; see **ABOMINABLE, WICKED**. Adv. *nefarie*.

negation, I. n. *negatio*. II. adj. *negans*, *privans*.

neglect, I. v.tr. *neglegere* (*neglig-*), *desse alci rei* (= to — doing a thing), *intermittere* (= to intermit, discontinue for a time, e.g. studies, studies), *omitte* (= to omit, give up altogether), *deserere* (= to have nothing more to do with anyone). II. or **negligence**, n. *neglegentia* (*neglig-*) (= want of attention), *indiligentia* (= want of accuracy), *incuria* (= a want of the care which one ought to bestow upon a thing), *neglectio* (= act of neglecting), by a participle (e.g. through the — of everything else, *relictis rebus omnibus*). **neglectful**, **negligent**, adj. *neglegens* (*neglig-*), *indiligens*; see CARELESS.

negotiate, v.tr. *agere alqd*, *agere de alqd re*, or with *ut* (= to speak about a thing; with anyone, cum alqo); to — a peace, *agere de conditionibus pacis*, or de pace; to — with anyone for a thing, *colloqui cum alqo de alqd re* (by word of mouth), *colloqui per intermedium cum alqo et de alqd re mentionem facere* (by intermediators). **negotiation**, I. actio de alqd re (e.g. de pace, before a war breaks out), *pactio* (= treaty), *conditiones* (= conditions of a treaty), *colloquium* (= counsel between two generals by word of mouth); to break off the —s for anything, *infecta pace dimittere legatos, dimittere pacis interuentus*. **negotiator**, n. *interuentus conciliator* (e.g. pacis), *legatus* (= ambassador).

negro, n. *Aethiops*, *Afer*. **negress**, n. *femina Aethiops*, *Afra*.

neigh, v.intr. *hinnire*, *hinnitum*. **edere**. **neighing**, n. *hinnitus*, *-is*.

neighbour, n. in gen. *vicinus*, fem. *vicina* (of a house, farm, place), *finitimus*, *confinis* (= close to the boundary), *propinquus* (who stands, sits, etc., next to a person); to be a —, *vicinum esse*. **neighbouring**, adj. *vicinus*, *propinquus*, *confinis* (of states), *proximus*; — country, *terra vicina* or *finitima* (= — territory), *civitas finitima* (= a — state). **neighbourhood**, n. *vicinia*, *vicinitas* (= the relation of neighbours to each other), *propinquitas* (opp. *longinquitas*); = neighbours, *vicini* (e.g. all the — sees him, omnes vicini eum vident). **neighbourly**, adj. *vicinis conveniens* or *dignus*, *ut decet vicinum*.

neither, I. pron. *neuter*; in — direction, *en — side*, *neutro*. II. conj. *nec* . . . *nec*, *neque* . . . *neque*, *neve* (*neu*) . . . *neve* (*neu*).

nephew, n. *filius fratris* (= brother's son), *filius sororis* (= sister's son).

ne-plus-ultra, n. *quod optimum est*.

nepotism, n. by qui suos colit.

neroid, n. *Nereis*.

nerve, n. I. *nervus* (= sinew, not class. in modern sense); 2, *fig. nervi* (of oratory, etc.); see VIGOUR. **nervous**, adj. I. = nervy, *nervosus* (lit. of limbs of the body; then = full of vigour, of the style of a writer, speaker, and of the writer or speaker himself); 2, = of weak nerves, perhaps *infirmus*, *imbecillus*, *debilis*; see WEAK; 3, = frightened, *timidus*; see TIMID. Adv. = vigorously, *nervose*, *infrme*, *timide*. **nervousness**, n. I. = strength (in speech, etc.), *nervus*; 2, see WEAKNESS; 3, *fig.* perhaps *animus infirmus*, *imbecillus*; 4, *timor*; see FEAR.

nest, n. *nidus*; a little —, *nidulus*; to build a —, *nidum facere*, (con) *figere*, *nidificare*.

nestle, v.intr. *in gremio alcijs esse* (= to lie in the lap), *alqm amplecti* (= to embrace); see EMBRACE. **nestling**, n. *pullus*.

net, I. n. in gen. *rete*, *-is*, or *reticulum* (made of fine thread with meshes); to knit a —, *rete* or *reticulum texere*; = an ornament for the

head, *reticulum*; a — for catching fish, *rete*, *† funda*, *jaculum*, *everriculum* (= a drag-); a — for catching birds, *rete*, *plaga*, or in pl. *plagae*; *cassee*, *-ium* (for catching animals). II. v.tr. *reti capere*; see above.

nettle, n. *urtica* (= stinging —), *galeopsis*, *laminum* (= dead —) (Plin.). **nettled**, adj. *iratus*.

neuter, adj. — gender, *neuter*, *neutrakis* (Quint.). **neutral**, adj. *medius*, *neutrius partis*, comb. *medius et neutrius partis*, *qui est in neutris partibus*, *non in alterius*, *ullius partem inclinatus* (in gen.), *otiosus* (= one who remains quiet); to be —, *medium esse*, *in neutris partibus esse*, *neutram partem sequi*, *non alterius*, *ullius partis esse*; to be perfectly —, *nullius partis esse*; to remain —, *medium se gerere*, *neutri partis se adiungere*. **neutrality**, n. *neutrius partis* or *neutrarium partium studium*, in the connexion of the sentence also simply *quies* or *otium* (= the state of quietness). **neutralize**, v.tr. see COUNTERBALANCE; to — a state, *facere ut regio neutrius partis sit*.

never, adv. *numquam* (*numquam*), *non unquam*, *nullo tempore*; that he would either return home as a pontifex or —, *domum se nisi pontificem non reversurum*; as a strong negation, *minime*, *minime vero*, *minime gentium*. **nevertheless**, adv. *nilominus*, *nihilo setius*, (*at*) *tamen*; see HOWEVER.

new, adj. *novus* (of what did not exist before, opp. *antiquus* = what has already been in existence a long time); in a wider sense also = not customary hitherto, unusual, unheard of, as synonymous with *inauditus*, hence comb. *novus et inauditus*; *recens* (of what has only been made recently, a short while ago, fresh, young, opp. *antiquus*, what existed in former times); also comb. *recens ac novus* or *novus ac recens* (to express both the newness of the thing itself and the short existence of it); what is still — to a person (= unaccustomed), *insolitus* (e.g. dwelling, *domicilium*); is there anything —? *num quidam novi?* **new-born**, adj. *recens natus* (Plaut.), *catuli recentes* (= — puppies, Var.). **new-comer**, n. *advena*, m. and f.; see STRANGER. **new-fangled**, adj. *mirus* (= strange), *novus* (= new), *inauditus* (= unheard of). **new-fashioned**, adj. *novus* or *novo ritu*. **newly**, adv. *nuper*, *modo*, (= lately) *recens* (ante and post class.); see LATELY. **newness**, n. *novitas*, *insolentia* (of what is uncommon). **news**, n. *alqd novi*, *novae res*, *novitius*; what —? *quid novi?* that is no — to me, *mihi nihil novi affert*. **news-paper**, n. *acta publica*, *-orum*; see JOURNAL.

newt, n. *lacertus*, *lacerta* (= lizard).

next, I. adj. *proximus*; in the — year, *proximo* or *insequenti anno*. II. adv. *deinceps*, *deinde*, *post haec*, *postea* (= afterwards). III. prep. see NEAR.

nib, n. = point of a pen, *acumen*.

nibble, v.intr. *admordere*, *ambidere* (= to gnaw at), *gustare* (= to taste).

nice, adj. I. = delicious, *suavis*, *dulcis*; 2, = fastidious, by delicatus; 3, of judgment, etc., *accuratus*, *diligens*, *subtilis*; see ACCURATE. Adv. *suaviter*, *delicate*, *accurate*, *diligenter*, *subtiliter*. **niceness**, **nicety**, n. I. of taste, etc., *suavitas*, *dulcitas* (rare); 2, *fastidium*; 3, *diligentia*, *subtilitas*; to a —, *ad unguem*.

niche, n. *aedicula* (for statues).

nick, n. in the — of time, *in (ipso) tempore*, *opportunissime*. **nickname**, I. n. *nomen* or *nomen per ludibrium datum*. II. v.tr. *nomen alci per ludibrium dare*.

niece, *n. fratris filia* (= brother's daughter); *sororis filia* (= sister's daughter).

niggardly, *adj.* see MISERLY. **niggardliness**, *n.* see MISERLINESS.

night, *n. nox, tenebrae* (= darkness); till —, in noctem; by —, nocte, noctu, nocturno tempore; early in the —, concubia nocte; in the dead of —, nocte intempestâ. **night-cap**, *n. galerus*; see CAP. **night-dress**, **night-gown**, **night-shirt**, *n. vestis nocturna*. **nightfall**, *n.* see EVENING. **NIGHT**. **nightingale**, *n. luscinia*. **nightlight**, *n.* see LAMP. **nightly**, *adj.* nocturnus. **nightmare**, *n. suppressio nocturna* (Plin.). **nightshade**, *n. solanum* (Plin.).

nimble, *adj.* mobilis; see LIGHT, QUICK, SWIFT.

nimbus, *n. † radii*.

nine, *adj.* novem; — times, novie(n)s. **nineteen**, *adj.* undeviginti, distrib. undeviceni. **nineteenth**, *adj.* undevicesimus, nonus decimus. **ninety**, *adj.* nonaginta, distrib. nonageni. **ninth**, *adj.* nonus.

nipple, *n. papilla*.

nitre, *n.* see SALTPETRE.

no, *I. adv.* non, minime vero, minime . . . quidem (= —, not at all), im(m)o, im(m)o vero, im(m)o enimvero, im(m)o potius (= —, rather to the contrary); instead of our — in answer to a question, we generally repeat the verb of the preceding question (e.g. is your brother within? — I estne frater intus? non est? you are not angry, I hope? non iratus es? — I non sum iratus! don't you believe that? an tu haec non credis? —, not at all! minime vero! are we at fault then? num igitur peccamus? —, not you! minime vos quidem! so then you deceive him? sicine hunc decipis? — I on the contrary he deceives me, im(m)o enimvero hic me decipit; —! that is not it, ye judges; —! it is not indeed! non est ita, iudices! non est profecto!); to say yes or —, aut etiam aut non respondere; one says yes, the other —, hic ait, ille negat; to say — to anything that is offered us, to decline, abnuere or recusare alqd or de alqd re, negare se alqd facturum esse. **II.**

(none), *adj.* nullus, nemo (nullus of persons and things, nemo of persons only), non ullus, non quisquam (= not one, if a greater stress is to be laid upon the negative; the former as an *adj.*, the latter as a pronoun), neuter (= neither, must always be used if we speak of two individuals or of two parties); if nullus and nemo are used in a partitive sense, that is, if — stands in opp. to the remaining parts or the whole, they govern the genit. (e.g. — mortal, nemo mortalium; — animal is more prudent, nullabelluarum prudentior est); the genit. may also sometimes be expressed by a circumloc. with de, ex (e.g. — man of our army was killed, nemo de nostris cecidit); sometimes it would appear that instead of nullus and nemo we use in Latin nihil (with genit. when it stands for nullus); however, nihil expresses the negative more strongly than nullus = none at all (e.g. there is — one (at all) more miserable than I am, and — one more happy than Catulus, nihil infortunatius, nihil fortunatius est Catulo; to have — doubt (at all), nihil dubitationis habere); very often we use — when the negative does not refer to anything in general, but to something particular; in this case, which takes place principally when — belongs as an *adj.* to a noun or refers as a predicate to a noun previously mentioned, we use in Latin the negative non instead of nullus (e.g. you ordered them — ship, navem eis non imperasti). We likewise use non in Latin for

— when the object in English is expressed by a verbal noun (e.g. to have — fear, non timere; to feel — doubt, non dubitare; to feel — hatred against anyone, non odisse alqm, etc.); — one, nemo; at — place, nusquam; at — time, numquam (nunq-), nullo tempore; and at — time, nec unquam; in — respect, nihil; in — wise, nullo modo, nulla ratione. **nobody**, *n. nemo, nullus* (= no); as the genit. of nemo, neminis was little used, nullius was used instead, nemo homo; and —, nec ullus, nec quisquam; that —, ne quid; a —, terrae filius. **nowhere**, *adv.* nusquam.

noble, *I. adj.* 1. by birth, nobilis, generosus, nobili or illustri loco natus; 2. morally, ingenuus, magnanimus, praeclaus, honestus, liberalis, elatus, excelsus. *Adv.* — born, nobili loco natus or ortus, ingenue, praeclaue, honeste, liberaliter, elate. **II. n.** unus e nobilibus, or by homo nobilis or generosus; in pl. the nobles, optimates, nobiles. **nobility**, *n.* 1. by birth, nobilitas, genus nobile, generosa stirps, —pis; — by lofty position, summo loco natum esse; 2. = the nobles; see NOBLE, **II.**; 3. moral —, magnanimitas, animus ingenuus, etc.; see NOBLE, **I. 2.**

nocturnal, *adj.* nocturnus.

nod, *I. v. intr.* nutare; to — in approbation, annuere; to —, = to doze, niclare. **II. n.** nutus, —us.

noise, *I. m.* strepitus, —us (= loud —), fremitus, —us (= low, hollow —, of bees, horses, etc.), crepitus, —us (= clattering, clashing), sonitus, —us (= loud, clear sounds, e.g. of a trumpet), stridor (= the whizzing, e.g. of a saw), fragor (= the crackling, e.g. of a house that falls), murmur (= murmuring of water), turba (= confusion), tumultus, —us (= uproar with clamour; then in general any — caused by a mob or by a single individual), convicium; to make a —, strepere, strepitum edere, fremere, concupere, strepitum facere alqd re, tumultum facere, tumultuari (= to shout, also in a camp, when the enemy is approaching), clamare, clamitare (= to cry with a loud voice); to march out with great —, magno strepitu et tumultu castra movere. **II. v. tr.** to — abroad; see PUBLISH. **noiseless**, *adj.* quietus (= quiet), tacitus (= silent). *Adv.* quiete, tacite, (cum) silentio (= in silence). **noiselessness**, *n.* silentium (e.g. of the night, noctis). **noisy**, *adj.* strepens, fremens, tumultuosus (= full of shout and uproar, e.g. contio), turbulentus. *Adv.* cum strepitu.

noisome, *adj.* foedus, teler.

nomades, *n. pl.* nomâdes (νομάδες); in pure Latin, vagae gentes. **nomadic**, *adj.* by the genit. nomadum, or by vagus.

nomenclature, *n.* index nominum or nomen.

nominal, *adj.* and *adv.* opp. to real, nomine, verbo, per speciem, specie.

nominate, *v. tr.* nominare, dicere, facere, designare, (consalutare (= to greet as), creare; see APPOINT. **nomination**, *n.* nominatio, designatio. **nominative**, *n.* casus, —us, nominativus or rectus. **nominee**, *n.* use nominatus (e.g. the — of Caesar, a Caesare nominatus).

non, *in comp.* (e.g. — residence, see ABSENCE). **nonentity**, *n.* nihil; perfect eloquence is no —, est certe alqd consummata eloquentia. **nonsense**, *I. n.* ineptiae; to talk —, inepta dicere, aliena loqui. **II. interj.** nugas! gerraest. **nonsensical**, *adj.* see FOOLISH.

none, *adj.* see NO.

nook, *n.* see ANGLE, CORNER.

noon, *n.* = midday, meridies.

noose, *n.* laqueus.

nor, *conj.* neque; see NEITHER.

normal, adj. see **REGULAR**.

north, or northern, or northerly, I. adj. *septentrionalis* (seplem-), *aquilonaris*; — lights, *lumen a septentrionibus oriens*; — wind, *† Boreas, septentriones venti*. **II.** n. *septentrio*, or pl. *septentriones*, *† aquilo, † Boreas*. **northeast**, adj. *inter septentriones et orientem spectans*; the — wind, *Aquilo*. **north pole**, n. *† polus glacialis, gelidus*, or simply *† polus* (Öv.) or *axis* (*septentrionalis*). **northwards**, adv. *septentrionem-versus*. **north-west**, adj. *inter septentriones et occasum solis spectans*; — wind, *Caurus* (Cor.).

nose, n. *masus, nares, -ium* (= nostrils, hence the —, an organ for breathing and smelling; also the sing., *nares*, if we speak of one nostril); to blow the —, *nares* or *se emungere*; to turn up the —, *naribus contempulum* or *fastidium ostendere*; to turn up the — at anyone (from contempt), *aliquem suspendere naso* (Hor.).

nosegay, n. *fasciculus*.

nostrils, n. *nares, -ium, f.*

nostrum, n. *medicamentum*.

not, adv. *non, haud* (the former in gen., the latter only in certain comb., chiefly before adv. and adj.), to modify their meaning, e.g. — much, *haud multum*; — far, *haud longe*; *nullus*, as frequently used by modern writers, in ancient writers not merely = *non*, but = — at all (e.g. *Philotimus non modo nullus venit, sed, etc.*, Cic.); *minus* (= less, *notas strongas non*), *nihil* (stronger than —, = by no means), *neutiquam, haudquam, nequaquam, minime* (also stronger than —), *ne* (expresses a request, wish, command, e.g. do — resist, if, etc., *ne repugnatis, si, etc.*; dare —, *ne audeo*); *fac ne*, with subjunctive mood (see **LEST**, etc.), or *cave (ne)* with subj. (= take care lest, etc.), or *noli* (with infin. = do — wish), all three only = an invitation, a request, etc., uttered in a modest manner, instead of *ne*; do — be tempted to, *cave cupias*; do — believe it, *cave credas*; in double prohibitions, *neve (neu)* — *neve (neu)*; after verbs of fearing, — = *ut* (e.g. *reor ut veniat* = I fear that he will — come). In questions, — is expressed by *annon* (= perhaps —), when an affirmative answer is expected (e.g. did I — say perhaps that it would happen so? *annon dixi hoc futurum?*); or *nonne*, if we put a question with a view to convince anyone that we are right (e.g. what, does — the dog resemble the wolf? *quid, canis nonne lupo similis?*); by *ne* (enclit.), esp. with verbs that express a perception, if we are not certain whether the person spoken to perceives the thing (e.g. do you — see that in Homer Nestor makes a boast of his virtues? *videsne ut apud Homerum saepissime Nestor de virtutibus praedicet?*); by *non*, if we think that the person does — at all perceive the thing to which we wish to direct his attention (e.g. do you — see how great the danger is when, etc., *non nullas quanto periculo, etc.*, by *non*, when a negative answer is expected; — on any account, *cunctime, minime gentium, fac or cave ne* with subj., *noli* with infin.; — by any means, *nullo pacto, nullo modo* (= in no wise), *nihil*; — at all, *neutiquam*; — so very (before an adj. or adv.), *haud* or *non ita* (e.g. — so very far, *haud (non) ita longe*); — sufficiently, — quite, *non satis, parum* (= too little); — even, *ne, — quidem* (the word upon which the stress lies must be placed between *ne* and *quidem*, e.g. I do — even consider this profitable, *ne utile quidem hoc esse arbitror*); — so, = — in this manner, *non ita, non sic*; = less, *minus* (e.g. — to stray so far, *minus late vagari*); but —, *non vero, neque vero, non autem* (the second in passing to

something else; *non autem* sometimes separated by a word which is put between, e.g. but I can — tell you, *non possum autem dicere*; if “but —” is merely used to introduce an antithesis, *non* alone is used, e.g. I mean the father, but — the son, *dico patrem, non filium*); — either, *ne* or *neque* (e.g. Epicurus says, we do — require understanding, nor words either, *Epicurus negat opus esse ratione, neque disputatione*; fortune does — give us virtue, and therefore does — take it away either, *virtutem fortuna non dat, ideo nec detrahit*); but also . . . , *ne, — quidem* (the word upon which the stress lies is placed between *ne* and *quidem*, especially in opp. to something else, e.g. but also Jugurtha did — remain quiet in the meantime, *sed nec Jugurtha quidem quietus interea*); and —, *et non* (when the negative refers to one word only, as when the stress lies upon the negative), *neque* (to connect two sentences or two parts of the same sentence, e.g. *via certa et non longa* = a safe road and one that is — very long, but *via certa neque longa* = a road both safe and short); and so —, and therefore —, *ac non* (to express an inference, e.g. there was nobody who would have taken him to be accused of a crime, and who would — therefore think that he had been condemned over and over again, *nemo erat qui illum reum, ac non millies condemnatum arbitratetur*); and — rather, *ac non potius*, or simply *ac non*; and — less, *atque etiam, itemque* (= and so also, likewise also); to say —, by negare; my friend said that he would — do it, *meus amicus negabat se hoc facturum esse*; in connexion with an adj., — is often rendered in Latin by one word, containing — and the adj., e.g. — prudent, *amens* (= silly), *demens* (= foolish); — pleasant, *injuvundus, ingratus*.

notable, adj. see **REMARKABLE**.

notary, n. *scriba (publicus)*.

notation, n. *inscriptio alcijs rei (upon)*; = the act of noting down, (*per*) *criptio, subscriptio* (= the writing down of one's name, *nominis*). **note**, I. n. 1, in music, *soni* or *vocis signum*; to play or sing from —s, *ex libello canere* (not from memory); 2, = letter, *epistula (epistola)*, *litterae*. II. v. tr. 1, by scribere, *exarare* (= to down, in letters of Cic.); 2, see **NOTICE**. **notes**, n. pl., *dictata, -orum* (= dictations of a professor written down by the student). **note-book**, n. *adversaria, commentarii* (Plin. Min.), *pagillares* (Plin.); see **JOURNAL**. **noted**, adj. see **FAMOUS**. **noteworthy**, **notable**, adj. see **REMARKABLE**. **notice**, I. n. *observatio, animadvertio, notatio*, comb. *notatio et animadvertio*; to take —, *animadvertire*; to give —, see **PROCLAIM, DISMISS**. II. v. tr. *animadvertire*; see **REMARK**. **noticeable**, adj. see **REMARKABLE**. **notify**, v. tr. *aliquem alcijs rei certiores facere, aliquid (de)mutare*; see **INFORM**. **notification**, n. *promulgatio* (of laws), *demonstratio* (in gen.). **note-of-hand**, n. *chirographum*.

notch, I. n. see **INDENT, INCISION**. II. v. tr. *striare* (in architecture), *incidere* (= to make incisions, e.g. in a tree).

nothing, n. *nihil (nil)*, *nihilum, nulla res*; since *nihil* must be considered as a noun, it is used with adjectives or with a gen. (e.g. — of the kind, *nihil tale*; to think — mean, *nihil humile cogitare*; he has done — new, *nihil novi fecit*; to anticipate — good, *nihil boni divinare*); to rise from —, *ex nihilo oriri*; out of — comes —, *de nihilo nihil fit, de nihilo nihil creari potest*; to be as good as —, *pro nihilo esse*; with comparatives, *nihil*, e.g. — greater, *nihil majus*; — less, *nihil minus, nihil vero minus*; — but, *nihil nisi* (but not *nihil quam*); — else but,

nihil aliud nisi, nihil aliud quam (the latter if in the words preceding, *tam, sō* much, is to be understood); and —, *nec quidquam*; I have — to fear, *nihil est quod timeam*; I have — to say in reply, *nihil est quod respondeam*; to care — for, *alqd non flocci or parvi facere*, or *pro nihilo ducere*; good for —, *inutilis* (= useless); *nequam* (of a good-for — fellow).

► **notice**, *n.*, **notify**, *v.tr.*, see under **NOTIFICATION**.

notion, *n.* see **CONCEPTION**, **IDEA**.

notorious, *adj.* **1.** = well known, *notus, manifestus, clarus, tritus, celebratus*, comb. *tritus ac celebratus* (= commonplace); **2.** in a bad sense, *insignis or infamis alqd re*, or by superl. (e.g. a — evil-doer, *homo sceleratissimus*). *Adv. manifestum* est, with acc. and infin. **notoriety**, *n.* *fama* (in gen.), *infamia* (in bad sense).

notwithstanding, *adv.* *nihilominus* (or in two words, *nihilominus*), *tamen, attamen, verumtamen*, often not expressed after *est*, etc. = *although*.

ought, *n.* see **NOTHING**.

noun, *n.* *nomen* (Gram.); see **SUBSTANTIVE**.

nourish, *v.tr.* *nutrire*. **nourishing**, *adj.* *in quo multum alimenti est, magni cibi* (= containing much nutritious matter, opp. *parvi cibi*), *valens* (= strong, opp. *imbecillus, infirmus*). **nourishment**, *n.* *alimentum*.

novel, *I. adj.* *novus*; see **NEW**, **UNCOMMON**. **II. n.** *fabula, fabella* (= a short story). **novelist**, *n.* *qui fabulas componit*. **novelty**, *n.* **1.** *his quality, novitas, insolentia*; **2.** = a new thing, *res nova*.

November, *n.* (*mensis*) *Novembris* or *November*.

novice, *n.* *novicius, novellus* (= one who has just arrived, established himself, settled at a place, *Liv.*); a — in military service, *tiro, miles, -itis, novus* (opp. *miles veteranus*); a — in anything, *tiro or rudis*, or comb. *tiro et rudis in alqd re* (= a mere beginner in anything), *peregrinus* or *hospes*, or comb. *peregrinus atque hospes in alqd re* (= inexperienced). **novitiate**, *n.* *tempus ad alcis facultates experientum constitutum* or *tempus tirocinii*.

now, *adv.* *nunc* (opp. *tunc*; at this moment, the time present with the writer, as *tunc* refers to time present in regard to the person or thing referred to); *jam* (a particle of transition, up to —, from —), *hoc tempore, in praesentia, in hoc tempore, in praesenti*; *hodie* (= to-day); *nunc itemum* (that is, — for the first time, — at length, in contradistinction to *tum* or *tunc primum*); — especially, (*nunc cum maxime*; but —, *modo*; just —, *nunc ipsum, hoc ipso tempore*; from —, *jam inde, ab hoc tempore*; — (as a particle of connexion or inference), *igitur*, or by a periphrasis, *quae cum ita sunt* (= as these things are so). As a particle of mere transition, *autem* or *vero* or *quidem, equidem, sed*; but sometimes no particle at all is used, e.g. whatever he may — say, *quidquid dicit*; you may — (or then) be present or not, *adsis necne*. As a particle of affirmation or concession use *vero* or *nunc*; *nunc vero* — in fact; *nunc autem*, = but now. With a question, *quid vero?* — what? or *quid autem?* — what in the world? *quid tandem?* In exhortations, e.g. come —, *age, agite*; — four years ago, *quatuor abhinc annis, ante hos quatuor annos*; — and then, *aliquando, nonnunquam* (nonnunq-). **nowadays**, *adv.* *hodie, hodierno tempore*; see **NOW**.

nowhere, *adv.* *nusquam*.

nude, *adj.*, **nudity**, *n.*, see **NAKED**.

nudge, *v.tr.* *alci latus fodicare* (Hör.).

nugatory, *adj.* *nugatorius*; see **VAIN**.

nugget, *n.* perhaps later, — *eris*, in. (*Vār.*).

nuisance, *n.* by *molestus* (e.g. the man is a —, *homo molestus est*).

null, *adj.* *vanus* (= not to be depended on, e.g. *promissum*), *inanis* (= without a meaning, e.g. *promissum*), *fufus* (*fufilis* = futile, e.g. *sententia*), *opinio*, *nullus* (= as good as nothing, e.g. *nulla est haec amicitia*), *fragilis* (= fragile), *caducus* (= perishable); to declare anything — and void, *alqd irritum esse jubere, alqd rescindere* (= to rescind, e.g. a will); fig. by *nihil valere, nihil auctoritatis habere* (= to have no authority), *nulla alcis habetur ratio* (= anyone is not considered at all). **nullify**, *v.tr.* *ad irritum redigere*. **nullity**, *n.* *vanitas, inanitas, fragilitas*; see **INVALIDITY**.

numb, *I. adj.* *torpens*; to be —, *torpère*; to grow —, *torpescere*. **II. v.tr.** *alqm torpore afficere*. **numbness**, *n.* *torpor*.

number, *I. n.* **1.** *numerus* (in most senses of the Eng. = several people or things; mere — or cypher, grammatical —, musical measure); an equal —, *numerus par*; unequal —, *numerus impar*; to be one of a —, *essè numero* or *in numero*; **2.** = many, *copia, multitudo*, or by *nullus* (e.g. a — of men, *multi homines*). **II. v.tr.** *numerus intrare*; *alqd numerare, dinumerare*, *numerus alcis rei intrare or exsequi or efficere, computare* (= to reckon), (*enumerando*) *percensere* (= to go over in numbering); to — the stars, *stellas dinumerare*; to — on the fingers, *numerare digitis or per digitos, computare digitis*; to — among the gods, *referre in numerum deorum*. **numbering**, *n.* — of the people, *census, -us*; see **CENSUS**. **numberless**, *adj.* *innumerus, innumerabilis*. **numerable**, *adj.* *numerabilis*. **numerical**, *adj.* — signs, *numerosum notae or signa, -orum*. *Adv.* *numero*. **numerous**, *adj.* *creber* (= frequent), *celeber* (= full of people), *frequens* (= quite full), *multo, magnus, multiplex* (= manifold); a — assembly of the senate, *frequens senatus*. *Adv.* *magno numero*.

numismatics, *n.* and *adj.* *nummorum doctrina*.

nun, *n.* *monacha, nonna* (Eccl.).

nuptial, *adj.* *nuptialis, genialis* (e.g. *lectus*); see **CONNUBIAL**. **nuptials**, *n.* *nuptiae*; see **WEDDING**.

nurse, *I. n.* **1.** *nutrix* (in gen. or = wet —), *nutricula* (dimin.); a sick —, by verb *quod alqm curat*; **2.** *fig. altrix*. **II. v.tr.** **1.** *nutrire* (= to suckle), *gestare* (= to carry in the arms), *fovere* (= to fondle); **2.** in sickness, *alqm curare, alci assidere*. **nursery**, *n.* *parvulorum diaeta*; — in a garden, *seminarium* (lit. and fig.; *plantarium, Plin.*); — of vines, *villarum*. **nursery-gardener**, *n.* *qui seminarium habet*. **nursling**, *n.* *alumnus* (= adopted son); *alumna* (= adopted daughter); see **DARLING**.

nurture, *n.* see **EDUCATION**.

nut, *n.* *nux*; to crack a —, *nucem frangere*; you have only one more — to crack, *but a hard one, unus tibi restat nodus, sed Herculanus* (Sen.). **nutshell**, *n.* lit. *putamen*; fig. to put the thing in a —, *ne multa dicam*.

nutriment, **nutrition**, *n.* see **FOOD**, **NOURISH**.

nymph, *n.* *nympha, Nerëis, -idis*, *f.* (= sea —), *Oreas, -adis*, *f.* (= mountain —), *Dryas, -adis*, *f.*, and *Hamadryas* (= tree —, forest —), *Nais* and *Naias* (= river —).

O.

o! oh! interj. *o!* (in gen., as exclamation whenever we feel affected), *proh!* (chiefly implying indignation), *heu!* (in complaining, lamenting), *oh!* (expressive of weariness after having attended to a thing for some time); after an interjection we use either the voc., when we invoke the thing itself, or the accus., when we say, e.g. —, unfortunate that I am! *o* (or *heu*) *me miserum* or *me perditum!* or *me miserum!* —, certainly, *sane quidem*, *scilicet quidem* (in gen. ironically); —, no, *minime vero*; —, I shall come, *ego vero veniam*; —, it is already done, *atqui jam factus est*.

oak, *n. quercus*, -*us*, *f.* (= the common —); of —, *oaken*, *quercueus* or *quernus*, *querceus* (= of the common —). **oak-apple**, *n. galla* (Plin.).

oakum, *n. stuppa*; made of —, *stuppeus*.

oar, *n. remus* (in gen. — = of a ship, boat), *scalpmus* (= a round piece of wood, a thole, to which the — was fastened; then fig. for the — itself), *nulum scalpmus vidit*, he saw no —, i.e. boat; † *palma* (lit. = blade); bank of —s, seat for rowers, *tranztrum*, also *sedile*; hole for an —, *columbarium* (late); stroke of the —, *pulsus*, -*us*, *remorum*.

oath, *n. iusjurandum*, *gen. iurisjurandi* (= the — taken by subjects and soldiers), *sacramentum* (military), *religio*, *iurjurandi verba* (= the form of an —); a false —, *fasum iusjurandum*, *perjurium*; to put one to his —, *iusjurandum ab alio exigere*, *iusjurandum alci deferre*; to swear or take an —, *iusjurandum dare* or *iurare*, *sacramentum* or *sacramento dicere* (Liv.); to swear a false —, *fasum iurare*, *pejorare* or *perjurare*; to take the truest —, *verissimum iusjurandum iurare*, *ex animi sententia iurare*; to take the — (i.e. according to the usual form), *verbis conceptis iurare* (so *pejorare*); to swear allegiance, in *verba alcijs* (to his dictation) *iurare* (used of citizens, officials, and soldiers; also fig.), *sacramentum dicere apud alqm*, *sacramento* or *sacramentum dicere alci* (of soldiers); to administer the — of fidelity, *alqm in sua verba iusjurandum adigere*; to refuse to take the —, *sacramentum detrectare* (of soldiers); to bind by —, *iurejurando alqm a(d)stringere*, *obstringere*, *obligare*; to bind oneself by an —, *se iurejurando obstringere*.

oats, *n. avena*. **oatmeal**—porridge, *n. avenae puls*. **oatmeal-gruel**, *n. cremor avenae*.

obdurate, *adj.* see **OBSTINATE**.

obedient, *adj.* *oboediens*, *dicto audiens*, *dicto audiens atque oboediens*, *obtemperans*, *obsequens* (all with *dat.*). *Adv.* *oboedienter*. **obedience**, *n.* *oboedientia* (= submission to masters, etc.), *obtemperatio* (to anything, *alci rei*; = the act of complying with, e.g. the laws, *legibus*), *obsequium*, *obsequentia* (= resignation to another's will, fulfilling instructions), *officium* (inasmuch as it is the result of duty to superiors, the allegiance of tributary states); to remain in —, *in officio retinèri* or *continèri*; to bring back to —, *ad obsequium redigere*. **obey**, *v.tr.* *alci parere*, *oboedire* (*obed-*), *dicto audientem esse* (= to — anyone's commands), *obtemperare* (= to comply with anyone's wishes), *obsequi* (= to yield to anyone's advice), *alqm audire*, *alci auscultare* (= to listen to anyone's entreaties), *alci morem gerere*, *morigerari* (= to gratify), very often comb. to increase the force, *parere* et *oboedire*, *oboedire* et *parere*, *obtemperare* et *oboedire*, *obsequi* et *oboedire*, *dicto audientem atque oboedientem esse*.

obeisance, *n.* see **Bow**.

obelisk, *n.* *obeliscus* (Plin.).

obelus, *n.* *obelus* (late) *vergula censoria* (Quint.).

obese, *adj.* see **FAT**.

obituary, *n.* perhaps *ratio Libitinae*; to be registered in the —, *in rationem Libitinae venire* (Suet.).

object, *I. n. 1.* = something presented to the mind by the senses, *res*; the —s around us, *res externae*; to be the — of is variously rendered; by *esse* and *dat.* (e.g. to be an — of care, hatred, contempt to anyone, *alci esse curae, odio, contemptui*), by *esse* and *in* (e.g. to be an — of hatred with anyone, *in odio esse apud alqm*; to become an — of hatred, *in odium venire, pervenire*), by nouns already involving the idea (e.g. — of love, *amor, deliciae*; — of desire, *desiderium*), by circumloc. with verbs (e.g. to be the — of anyone's love, *ab alqo amari, diligere*); **2.** = ultimate purpose, *finis*, -*is*, *m.* (and *f.* mostly poet. or ante and post class.), *consilium*, or by circumloc. with *id quod volo* or *cupio* (= the design); *propositum*, or by circumloc. with *quod spectro* or *sequor* or *peto* (= end, aim); *finis* (= the main purpose, e.g. the — of a house is usefulness, *domus finis est usus*; but not = *propositum* = the aim or — we have in view); the — of anything, *consilium alcijs rei* (in a subjective sense), *id cuius causae* (or *alqd facimus* (in an objective sense); with what —, *quo consilio*; with the — of, *eo consilio ut*; to have an —, *consilium sequi*, *certum alqd consilium proposuisse* (of persons), *agere, petere* (= to seek), *velle* or *spectare alqd* (= to regard, also of things); to have a great — in view, *magnum quidquam spectare* (of persons); the laws have this — in view, *hoc spectant leges, hoc volunt*; to lose sight of the — one had in view (in a speech, etc.), *a proposito aberrare*; to make anything one's —, *alqd sibi proponere*; **3.** in metaphysics, *quod sub sensus cadit*. **II. v.tr.** *contra dicere*, *in contrariam partem afferre* (= to have something to say on the other side), *respondere* (= to answer); I have nothing to — against it, *nihil impedio, non repugno* (with *quominus* and subj.); also *ne*, and after a negative *quin*, with subj. *non recusabo quin* or *quominus*; but someone may —, *sed fortasse quispiam dixerit, dicat alqs forte*; but one might —, simply at (*enim*). **objection**, *n.* *quod contra dicitur, excusatio* (= excuse against accusations and orders), *exceptio* (= exception taken in a law-court); without the least —, *sine morè, sine ullà dubitatione, haud contanter* (*cunct-*), *non dubitanter*; to raise an —, *contra dicere*; I'll hear no —! *nihil audio!* (Com.); see also **HINDRANCE**. **objectionable**, *adj.* *malus* (= evil); see **BAD**. **objective**, *adj.* *sub sensus cadere* or *res externae*; — case, *casus accusativus* (direct), *casus dativus* (indirect). *Adv.* *res externae* (e.g. the world); — considered, *res externas dico*. **objector**, *n.* *qui alqd alci contra dicit*.

objurgate, *v.tr.* *objurgare*.

oblation, *n.* see **SACRIFICE**.

oblige, *v.tr.* **1.** = to constrain by moral force or necessity, or by law, *obligari alqm alci rei*, or with *ut*; *alligare, obstringere* (strictly), *devincire* (so that we cannot escape it); also by *cogi* (e.g. he was —d (= compelled by force) to destroy himself, *coactus est ut vitam se ipsa privaret*); the Campanians were —d to march out at the gates, *coacti sunt Campani portis egredi*; or by the active *cogere* (e.g. not as he wished, but as the will of the soldiers —d him to do, *non ut voluit, sed ut militum coegit voluntas*); **2.** = to do anyone a favour, *alqm sibi obligare* or *obstrin-*

ferre or *devincere* (by a friendly act, *beneficio*; by acts of kindness, *officiis*); to be very much — to anyone, *alci multum* or *multa beneficia debere*; I am very much — to you (as answer), *gratissimum illud mihi fecisti*, or (in declining an offer) simply *denigne*. **obligation**, *n.* = what constitutes legal or moral duty, *officium, debitum, religio* (= moral —); I am under the —, *meum est, debeo*; to impose the — upon anyone, *imponere alci officium, obligare* or *obstringere alqm*; see **DUTY**. **obligatory**, *adj.* render by **OBLIGE**. **obliging**, *adj.* *humanus, comis* (= courteous), *facilis* (= easy), *officiosus* (= ready to oblige); an — letter, *lit(terae) humaniter scriptae* or *humanitatis plenae*; see **KIND**. **Adv.** *humane, humaniter, comiter, facile, effusiose*. **obligingness**, *n.* *humanitas, comitas, facilitas*; see **COURTEOUSNESS**.

oblique, *adj.* *1.* *obliquus* (= slanting, *op. rectus*); *2.* *fig. per ambages*; *3.* in gram. — cases, *casus obliqui*; — narrative, *oratio obliqua* (Quint.). **Adv.** *oblique, ex obliquo, in obliquum*. **obliquity**, *n.* *obliquitas, iniquitas*; see **INIQUITY**.

obliterate, *v.tr.* = to erase, *delere* (lit. and *fig.*); see **ERASE**, **BLOT OUT**, **EFFACE**, **DESTROY**.

oblivion, *n.* *oblivio, †oblivium*. **oblivious**, *adj.* *immemor, oblitivus*; see **FORGETFUL**.

oblong, *adj.* *oblongus* (Plin.).

obloquy, *n.* *odium* (= hatred), *opprobrium, convicium, maledictum* (= abuse); see **ABUSE**.

obnoxious, *adj.* *1.* = subject, *alci rei obnoxius*; *2.* = hurtful, *noxius*; see **HURTFUL**.

obol, *n.* *obolus*.

obscene, *adj.* *obscenus*; see **FOUL**. **Adv.** *obscene*. **obscenity**, *n.* *obscenitas* (e.g. *verborum* or *orationis*); see **FILTH**, **FILTHY**.

obscure, *I. adj.* *1.* lit. = without light; see **DARK**; *2.* *fig.* = not easily understood, *obscurus* (e.g. *narratio*), *caecus* (e.g. *morbus, carmen*), *involutus* (= involved), *reconditus* (= hidden), *ambiguus, dubius* (= doubtful), *perplexus* (= confused, perplexing, e.g. *sermones, carmen*), *incertus* (= vague, e.g. *rumor*), *subobscurus* (= rather —, e.g. of an author); he is very —, *valde obscurus est* (of a philosopher, etc.); *3.* = not noted, *obscurus*. **Adv.** *obscure, perplexe, ambigue, dubie*; — born, *obscuro loco natus*. **II. v.tr.** *obscurare* (lit. and *fig.*), *alci rei tenebras offundere, obducere* (*fig.* = to make indistinct). **obscurity**, *n.* *1.* *obscuritas*; see **DARKNESS**; *2.* *fig.* *obscuritas, oratio involuta, etc.*; see **OBSCURE**; *2*; *3.* of birth, *obscuritas, humilitas, ignobilitas*.

obseques, *n.* see **FUNERAL**.

obsequious, *adj.* and *adv.* by *alci adulari* (= to flatter). **obsequiousness**, *n.* *adulatio*.

observe, *v.tr.* *1.* (*ob*)*servare, asservare* (= carefully), *animadvertere* (= to attend to a thing), *spectare, contemplari* (= to — as a quiet spectator), *considerare* (= to look at carefully); to — the enemy, *hostium consilia speculari* (= to spy out his plans); *2.* = to keep to, maintain, (*ob*)*servare, conservare, custodire* (= to adhere strictly to a certain course), *colere* (= to — duly); to — one's duty, *officium suum servare* (opp. off. *praelermittere*); to — order, a custom, an oath, *ordinem, morem, jussurundum* (con-) *servare*; *3.* = to remark; see **REMARK**, **MENTION**. **observance**, *n.* *mos* (= habit), *ritus, -us* (= manner), *conservatio* (= maintenance); see **HABIT**. **observant**, *adj.* see **OBEDIENT**, **ATTENTIVE**, and under **OBSERVE**. **observation**, *n.* *1.*

observatio, animadversio (= act of attending to); — of the stars, *observatio siderum*; — of nature, *notatio naturae* et *animadversio*; power of —, *ingenii acumen* or *acies* (= acuteness), *sagacitas* (= sagacity); *2.* = remark, *dictum*; see **REMARK**. **observatory**, *n.* *specula astronomica*. **observer**, *n.* *custos, -odis, m. and f.* (= guard, keeper), *animadversor* (= who gives heed to, e.g. *ritiorum, Cic.*), *spectator* (= a looker-on), *speculator* (= who spies out; fem. *speculatrix*); an — of nature, *speculator venatorque naturae*; — of the sky and stars, *spectator caeli siderumque*; an acute —, *homo acutus, sagax* (of quick perception); a conscientious — of all his duties, *omnium officiorum observantissimus*.

obsolete, *adj.* *obsoletus* (lit. = worn out, cast off, e.g. *vestis*; *fig. verba*), *ab usu quotidiani sermonis jam diu intermissis* (= long since out of use in ordinary language), *ab ultimis et jam obliteratis temporibus repelitis* (= far-fetched from bygone times; both of words).

obstacle, *n.* *impedimentum*.

obstinate, *adj.* *pertinax* (of persons, and things which continue unabated, e.g. an illness), *pervicax* (= resolute), *obstinatus, offirmatus* (= steadfastly persevering, the latter in a bad sense); an — illness, *morbus longinquus* (= long); to observe an — silence, *obstinatum silentium oblinere*. **Adv.** *perstinaciter, pervicaciter*. **obstinate**, *obstinato animo, offirmati volutate*. **obstinacy**, *n.* *pertinacia, pervicacia, obstinatio, animus obstinatus, voluntas offirmatio*.

obstreperous, *adj.* *tumultuosus*.

obstruct, *v.tr.* *1.* = to block up, *obstruere, obscure, officere* (with dat.), *obsaepeire* (obsep-), *intersaepeire*; to — the light, *obstruere* or *officere luminibus alcjs*; *2.* = to retard (e.g. progress), see **HINDER**, **OPPOSE**. **obstruction**, *n.* *impedimentum*; see **STOPPAGE**, **HINDRANCE**. **obstructive**, *adj.* *quod impedimento est, quod impedit, quod obstat et impedit*.

obtain, *I. v.tr.* *compotem fieri alcjs rei, potiri alqd re* (= to get possession of), *adipisci* (= to — what one desires), *alqd assequi, consequi* (by an effort), *nancisci* (by chance or through an opportune circumstance), *impetrare* (= to get what was requested), *obtinere* (= to — and keep what we claimed), *auferre* (as the fruit of exertion), *acquirere* (in addition to what one has), *exprimere* (= to extort, e.g. money, *nummulos ab alqo*); to — by entreaties, *exorare* (anything from anyone, *alqd ab alqo*); to — the highest power, *rerum potiri*. **II. v.intr. see **PREVAIL**. **obtaining**, *n.* *adeptio, impetratio* (of what we requested).**

obtrude, *v.tr.* see **INTRUDE**.

obtuse, *adj.* *hebes* (dull; lit. of a sword, angle, *fig.* of persons, mental qualities, the senses, etc., e.g. *homo, ingenium*), *obtusus, retusus* (lit. = blunted, of a sword, angles, etc.); then *fig.* of things, e.g. *ingenium*; all three lit. and *fig.*, *opp. acutus*, *comb. obtusus et hebes* (e.g. *scythe, falx*). **obtuseness**, *n.* see **DULNESS**, **STUPIDITY**.

obverse, *n.* (of a coin, *opp. reverse*), *nummus aversus*.

obviate, *v.tr.* *alci rei occurrere* or *obviare* (= to prevent), *praevenire alqd* (= to prevent by precaution); see **HINDER**.

obvious, *adj.* *apertus, manifestus, clarus, perspicuus*; see **CLEAR**, **EVIDENT**. **Adv.** *aperte, manifeste, clare, perspicue*.

occasion, *I. n.* *1.* see **TIME**, **OPPORTUNITY**; *2.* = incidental cause, *ocasio, casus* (s)u, *nuctor* (= author, of persons); to give an — for, *ansam*

dare or *præbere* *alcis rei* or with *ad alqd facien-*
dum (= to afford a handle for), *occasionem dare* or
præbere alcis rei (e.g. *sui opprimendi*, of suppress-
ing him), *locum dare*, or *facere alcis rei* (= to
give room for); on every —, *quotie(n)s* *scumque*
(—*cunque*) *potestas data est*. **II.** *v.tr.* *auctorem*
esse alcis rei (= to be the author of, e.g. a war,
belli; anyone's return, *alcis redditus*, *creare* (=
to create, e.g. an error, *errorem*; war, *bellum*),
movere (= to excite, e.g. laughter, *risum*; war,
bellum), *caus(e)am alcis rei inferre* (= to give the
first cause, e.g. for a quarrel, *jurgii*); see **CAUSE**.
occasional, *adj.* *render by occasione datâ* or
oblata, si occasio fuit or *tulerit*, or by *per occasio-*
nem; see **ACCIDENTAL**, **CASUAL**. **Adv.** *raro*
(= seldom), *subinde*, *aliquando* (= now and
then).

occident, *n.* see **WEST**.

occiput, *n.* *occipitium* (Plin., opp. *sinciput*),
aversa pars capitis.

occult, *adj.* *occultus*; see **ABSTRUSE**, **OB-**
SCURE.

occupy, *v.tr.* **1.** = to hold or possess,
habere, tenere, in manibus habere, possidere; **2.**
= to take, *capere, occupare, expugnare (urbem)*,
potiri re; to be quite occupied with anything,
studio alcis rei teneri or *trahi, studio* or *amore*
alcis rei captum esse. **occupancy**, *n.* *pos-*
sessio. **occupation**, *n.* **1.** (of a place) *occu-*
patio, expugnatio (= storming); **2.** (in busi-
ness) *negotium*; see **BUSINESS**, **OCCUPIER**, **POS-**
SESSOR.

occur, *v.intr.* **1.** = to come into one's mind,
render by in mentem mihi alqd venit, mihi in
opinionem alqd venit (as a conjecture), *subit ani-*
imum cogitatio, in mentem or *in cogitationem mihi*
incidit alqd (= the thought comes into my
mind), *mihi* or *animo* or *in mentem occurrit*
alqd, mihi succurrit (= it thus strikes me); *subit*
recordatio, recordor or *reminiscor alcis rei*; **2.**
of passages in books, *reperiri* (= to be found),
legi; **3.** = to happen, *feri* (= to become),
accidere, evenire (= to happen). **occurrence**,
n. *casus, -us, res gesta* (= thing that has hap-
pened; in context also *res*), *eventum* (= event).

ocean, *n.* *oceanus*.

ochre, *n.* *ochra* (Plin.).

octagon, *n.* *octogōnos* (octag-). **octagonal**,
adj. *octogōnos, -on*.

octave, *n.* (in music) **1.** = an interval of
an eighth, *diapason*; **2.** = the eight notes,
octo voces or *soni*.

octennial, *adj.* *octo annorum*.

October, *n.* (mensis) *October*.

octogenarian, *n.* *octoginta annorum* (in
gen.), *octoginta annos natus* (= 80 years old).

ocular, *adj.* *by oculus* (e.g. to give — evi-
dence of, *alcis alqd ante oculos proponere*);
see **VISIBLE**. **oculist**, *n.* *medicus qui oculis*
medetur.

odd, *adj.* **1.** = uneven, *impar* (e.g. number);
2. = remaining, left over; — moments,
tempora subsciva (subsec-); see **SURPLUS**;
3. see **SINGULAR**, **STRANGE**, **EXTRAORDI-**
NARY. **oddity**, *n.* **1.** = **ODDNESS**; **2.** = queer
fellow, *homo mirabiliter moratus*. **oddness**,
n. see **SINGULARITY**, etc. **odds**, *n.* see **ADVAN-**
TAGE, **SUPERIORITY**.

ode, *n.* *ode* or *oda* (late), *carmen*; see **SONG**,
POEM.

odious, *adj.* *odiosus* (= hateful), *invisus* (=
detested), *invidiosus* (= exciting envy and dis-
like), *offensus* (of what has given offence and is
therefore hated); to be —, *odium* or *invidiam*
habere (of things); not to be —, *odii* or *invidiæ*

habere (of persons and things); to be — to
anyone, *alcis esse odiosum* or *invisum* or *offensum*,
alcis esse odio or *in odio*, *apud alqm esse in odio*,
alcis esse invidiae. **Adv.** *odiose, invidiose*.
odiousness, *n.* *odium*, or *render by Odious*.
odium, *n.* *invidia*.

odour, *n.* = smell, *odor*; see **SMELL**. **odor-**
iferous, *odorosus*, *adj.* † *suaaveolens*, † *odorosus*,
odoratus (= sweet-smelling; poet.).

Odyssey, *n.* *Odyssea*.

of, *prep.*, by the genitive; after a verb or an
adjective by the case or preposition the Latin
word requires; after participative words, including
comparatives and superlatives, by the genit. or
a prep. according to the rules of syntax; by an
adjective (e.g. a basin — marble, *labrum marmo-*
reum); this preposition is sometimes used for
others (e.g. a temple constructed — (out of)
marble, *aedes ex marmore constructa*; I have
heard nothing — (about) that affair, *ea de re*
nihil audivi).

off, *adv.* = away from, out of, *ab, de, ex*; to
go —, *decedere*; to go — secretly, *subterfugere*;
to bring —, *auferre*; to slip —, *elabi*; to get —,
evadere; to bear, carry —, *auferre*; to be well —,
divitem or *locupletem esse, alqd re abundare*; to
lie — (of geographical position), *adiacere alcis*
loco; far —, *longe* or *procul*; to be far —, *longe*
abesse.

offal, *n.* of meat, perhaps *caro ad vescendum*
non apta.

offend, *v.tr.* *offendere* (= to put a stumbling-
block in a person's way), *laedere* (= to wound
the feelings), *violare* (= to outrage), *pungere*
(= to sting), *mordeere* (= to bite); without —
ing you, *pace tua dixerim*; to be —ed, *aegre* or
molestae ferre; to have in it something which —s,
habere alqd offensionis. **offence**, *n.* **1.** = anger,
etc., *offensio, ira*; to take —, *irasci*; to give —,
laedere; see **ANGER**; **2.** = a fault, *peccatum, del-*
ictum, culpa; see **FAULT**. **offender**, *n.* *reus*
(= accused person); see **CULPRIT**. **offensive**,
adj. **1.** *quod offensionem alcis offert, odiosus* (=
hateful), *putidus* (= — to good manners); that
is more — to me, *id aegrius patior*; see **LOATH-**
SOME, **ODIOUS**; **2.** of war, *bellum alone*, except
where opposition to defensive is strongly ex-
pressed, then by verb (e.g. *bellum arcebant magis*
quam inferebant = they waged a defensive rather
than an — war). **Adv.** *putide*, or by *adj. offen-*
siveness, *n.* by *adj.*

offer, *I. v.tr.* *offerre, profiteri* (= to propose
voluntarily), *polliceri* (= to promise; all *alcis alqd*),
porrigere (= to — with the hand held out, e.g. a
small coin, *assem*), *præbere* (= to hold out, e.g.
manum, *os*; then fig. = to proffer), *præstare* (=
to afford, e.g. fowls — a lighter kind of food, *aves*
leviorem cibum præstant), *dare* (= to give); to —
violence to, *vim alcis offerre*; to — one's services
to anyone, *alcis operam suam offerre*; to — one's
services in, at anything, *ad rem* or *in alqd re*
operam suam profiteri; to — one's goodwill,
studium profiteri; to — anything to a person of
one's own free will, *alqd alcis ultro offerre* or *pol-*
liceri; to — battle to the enemy, *hostem ad pug-*
nam provocare; to — hospitality to anyone, *alqm*
invitare hospitio or *in hospitium*; to — up,
offerre (= to bring as a contribution), *offerre*. **II.**
v.intr. = to present itself, *offerri, dari* (of
things, e.g. of an opportunity), *ob(j)ici* (acci-
dentally), *suppetere* (= to be in store, at hand).
III. n. *condicio* (also = an — of marriage); to
make an — to anyone, *condicionem alcis ferre*,
deferre or *offerre* or *proponere*. **offering**, *n.*
see **SACRIFICE**.

office, *n.* **1.** *munus, -eris, n.* (= function), *offi-*
cium (= what one has to do), *partes, -ium* (= par-
ticular sphere), *provincia* (duty imposed upon

one), *sors*, -*tis*, *f.* (= duty allotted to one), *locus* (= appointment), *magistratus*, -*us* (= magisterial —, opp. *imperium*, a military command during war), *honor* (honor); that is my —, *hoc meum est*; 2, = a kindness, *beneficium*, *officium*; see *KINDNESS*, *DUTY*; 3, = place of business, *domus*, -*us* (irreg.); at anyone's —, *apud alqm.*
officer, *1*, *n.* = military —, *praefectus militum* or *militaris*, *praepositus militibus*, or by some special term (e.g. *centurio*, *tribunus*); naval —, *praefectus classis* or *navis*; 2, = civil —, rendered by *magistratus*, -*us*; for particular —s, see their titles.
official, *1*, *adj.* = pertaining to a public office, e.g. — report, *litterae publicae*; to make an — report, *referre de alq re*, *deferre de alq re*. *II*, *n.* = officer, render by *OFFICE*, or a special title. *Adv.* *publice*, *publica auctoritate*.
officiate, *v.intr.* render by *OFFICE*, e.g. to — instead of another, *alcs officio fungi*; see *OFFICE*.
officious, *adj.* *molestus*, *alcs studiosus* (= desirous of serving one). *Adv.* *molestè*.
officiousness, *n.* *studium* (towards one, *erga* or *in alqm*).

óffing, *v.* (mare) *altum*.

offscourings, *n.* *purgamenta*, -*orum* (lit. and fig.).

offspring, *n.* *progenies*, *stirps*, *liberi* (= children).

oft, **often**, *adv.* *saepe*, *saepenumero* (= often-times), *crebro* (= repeatedly), *multum* (= many times); to be — with a person, *multum esse cum alqo*; I do a thing —, *soleo alqd facere*; also by the *adjs.* *creber* and *frequens*; see *FREQUENT* (e.g. he was — in Rome, *erat Romae frequens*); in many cases the idea of — is expressed by frequentative verbs (e.g. to read —, *lectitare*; to visit —, *frequentare*); more —, *saepius*, *crebrius*; very —, *saepissime*, *persaepe*, *creberrime*, *frequentissime*.

ogle, *v.tr.* *oculis limis intueri* or *a(d)spicere* (= to look sideways).

ogre, *n.* *umbra quaedam teterrima*.

oil, *1*, *n.* *oleum* (in gen., but lit. = olive —), *oleum* (= olive —); belonging to olive —, *olearius*; to paint with — colours, *pigmentum oleatum inducere alci rei*. *II*, *v.tr.* *oleo ungere*, *oleo perfundere* (all over). **oilman**, *n.* (mercator) *olearius* (Plin.). **oilpainter**, *n.* *pictor qui pigmentis oleatis utitur*. **oil-painting**, *n.* *pictura pigmentis oleatis facta*. **oily**, *adj.* *olearius* (= of oil), *oleucus* (= like oil; Plin.), *oleosus* (= full of oil; Plin.).

ointment, *n.* *unguentum*, *nardus* (of nard oil); — for the eyes, *collyrium*.

old, *adj.* = that which has long been, *vetus*, *vetustus*, *inveteratus*, *antiquus* (= ancient), *priscus* (= primitive), *pristinus* (= at the first), *obsoletus* (= gone out of use); in comparative, —er (that which was before another thing), *prior*, *superior* (e.g. Dionysius the elder, *Dionysius superior*); an — soldier, *veteranus miles*; an — evil, *multum inveteratum*; an — custom, *mos a patribus acceptus*; as applied to men, in the sense of having lived long, *grandis*, *comp. grandior* (with or without *natu*), *aetate gravis* (= weighed down with years), *† grandaevus*, *vetulus* (contemptuous term); an — man, *senex*; an — woman, *anus*, *ancula*, *vetula*; to be of a certain age, *natum esse* (with the time in the accus.); *octo annos natus est*, = he is eight years old, or *octo annorum est*; see *ELDERS*, *ANCIENT*. **old age**, *n.* *senectus*, -*utis*. **old-fashioned**, *adj.* *obsoletus* (= out of fashion), *antiquus*, *priscus* (= old). **olden**, *adj.* *priscus*; see *OLD*. **older**, *comp. maior* (with or without *natu*); the eldest (or eldest), *maximus natus*.

olfactory, *adj.* *quod ad odorem pertinet*.

oligarchy, *n.* *paucorum potentia* or *potestas* or *administratio* or *dominatio*, *respublica quae paucorum potestate regitur* (as a state). **oligarchical**, *adj.* e.g. to become —, in *paucorum ius ac dicionem cedere*.

olive, *1*, *n.* *oliva*, *olea*; — tree, *olea*, *oliva*, the wild — tree, *oleastris*; — grove, *olivétum*; — season, harvest, *oleitas*, *olivitas*. *II*, *adj.* *oleaginitus*.

Olympiad, *n.* *Olympias*, -*iadis*, *f.* **Olympic**, *adj.* *Olympicus*; the — games, *Olympicæ*, -*orum*.

omelet, *n.* *laganum*.

omen, *n.* *omen* (in gen. = a prognostic token), *ostentum* (= a portentous prodigy), *auspicium*, *augurium* (= augury), *portentum*, *monstrum*, *prodigium* (= prodigy). **ominous**, *adj.* *ominosus*. *Adv.* *ominose*.

omit, *v.tr.* *1*, = to neglect, *mittere* or *omitte* *alqd*, or with *infin.*; see *NEGLECT*; 2, = to leave out, *omitte*, *praetermittere*, *praeterire*, *transire* (= to pass over), *intermittere* (for a time).

omission, *n.* = neglect, *intermissio* (for a time, e.g. of a duty, *offici*); = leaving out, *praetermissio*.

omnipotent, *adj.* see *ALMIGHTY*. **omnipresent**, *adj.* *ubique praesens*. **omnipresence**, *n.* to feel God's —, *Dei numen et spiritum ubique diffusum sentire*. **omniscient**, *adj.* *cujus notitiam nulla res efugit, qui omnia videt et audit* (= who sees and hears all things), *omnia providens et animadvertens* (= who foresees and perceives all things; all three of God); **omniscience**, *n.* by *adj.*

on, *1*, *prep.* of place, in with *ablat.* (e.g. in *azo*, — the rock; in *terrá*, — the ground, e.g. *fructus in terrá est*); in *scená* (scen.), — the stage; in *capite*, — the head; in *equo*, — horseback; in *limite*, — the borders; "on" is sometimes rendered by *ex* (e.g. to hang — the tree, *pendere ex arbore*); as denoting time, — is expressed by the *ablat.* without a preposition (e.g. — the fourth day, *quarto die*); = after, by *ex* (e.g. *statim ex consiliatu*, — the expiration of his consulship), or by *abl. abs.*; a or *ab* often represents — (e.g. — the side, *a parte*; — the left hand, *ab laeva*; — the wing, *a latere*; to be — anyone's side, *stare ab alqo* [= to take part with one]); bad — the part of = in disposition, *ab ingenio improbus*; = near, or in the direction of, *ad*, *juxta* (e.g. *ad meridiem*, — the south; *ad Tiberim*, — the Tiber); to speak — or upon anything, *de alq re loqui*; — account of, *propter*, *ob*, *per* *alqd*, *de*, *pro*, *prae* *alq re*; *caus(s)a*, *gratiá*, *ergo* (*alcs rei*, the two former also with *pers.* pron., e.g. *meá gratiá*, all placed after their case, *ergo* only ante class.); — account of fear, *propter timorem* (*prae metu*); so *propter pecuniam*; *propter hereditatem contentio oritur*, a strife arises — the inheritance; *amicitia propter se expetenda*, friendship is to be sought for — its own account; — account of business I cannot, etc., *per negotia mihi non licet*; — certain reasons, *certis de caus(s)is*; — account of the noise it can scarcely be heard, *prae strepitu vix audiri potest*. *II*, *adv.* or *onwards*, *porro*.

onward! *interj.* *perge*, *pergitte*.

one, *adj.* as a numeral, *unus*, -*a*, -*um*; á certain —, *quidam*; some —, *aliquis*; some — of you, *aliquis ex vobis*; any —, *quispiam* (e.g. *forsitan quispiam dixerit*, any — may perhaps say; so *dicit aliquis forte*, some — will perchance say); each —, *quisque*; after *si*, *nisi*, *ne*, *num*, *quando*, *ubi*, and generally in conditional prepositions, even without a conjunction, *us quis* instead of *aliquis* or *quispiam* (e.g. *ubi semel quis praejaverit, ei postea credi non oportet* = when once

any— has sworn falsely, he ought not afterwards to be believed; in negative sentences, and in such as contain a negative sense, “any” is to be rendered as a noun by *quisquam*, and “any” alone as adjective by *ullus* (e.g. *estne quisquam omnium mortalium de quo melius existimes tu?* is there any — of all mortals of whom you think better? so *an est ulla res tanti?* is there anything so important?); “as any—” is rendered *quam qui maxime* (e.g. *tam sum amicus reipublice quam qui maxime*, = I am as friendly to the state as any—); no —, *nemo*; — = *alter* when there are only two objects (e.g. *altero pede claudus*, = lame in — foot); *unus ille*, = that — (e.g. *unum illud addam*, = I will add only that — thing); *uno verbo*, = in — word; *not even —*, *ne unus quidem*, *non ullus*, *nemo unus* (= not a single person); *not — of us*, *nemo de nobis unus*; *not — of them*, *ii nulli*; — and another, *unus et alter*, *unus alterque* (= both together); *none—*, several, *non nemo*, *unus et item alter*; — after the other, *alius post alium*, *alius ex alio*; *singuli*, = — by —; — as much as the other, *uterque pariter*, *ambo pariter*; the — . . . the other, *alter . . . alter*; *hic . . . ille*; *prior . . . posterior*; *alii . . . alii*; *alii . . . pars (or partim)*; *pars . . . alii*; *quidam . . . alii*; — . . . the other, *alter alterum (of two)*, *alius alium* (e.g. *pater alterum or alius alium adiuvat*, = the — assists the other); *so inter se* (e.g. *timent inter se*, = they fear — another); if “other” refer to a substantive, repeat the substantive (e.g. *manus manum lavat*, = — hand washes the other; *so civis civi parat*); *at — time . . . at another*, *alias . . . alias* (e.g. *alias beatus, alias miser*); — and the same, *unus atque idem*, *unus idemque*; *uno eodemque tempore*, = at — and the same time; it is — and the same, *idem est, par est*; — . . . and other, *aliud . . . aliud*; *to be — and the same*, *nihil differre*, *nihil interesse*; *labour and pain are not — and the same*, *interest aliqd inter laborem et dolorem*; it is all — to me, *meâ nihil interest*; — might have thought, *credere, putare*; — or the other, *alteruter*.

once, adv. **1**, as numeral, *semel*; — and for all, *semel*; — more, *iterum* (= again, for the second time), *denuo*, *de novo* (= anew, afresh); more than —, *semel atque iterum*, *semel iterumve*, *semel et saepius*, *non semel* (= not —, but often, e.g. *pati aliqd*); — or, at all events, *not often*, *semel, aut non saepe certe*; *not —, non semel*, *ne semel quidem* (= not even —); *at —, all at —, repente, subito* (= suddenly, e.g. why has this been done all at —? *quid repente factum?*); *statim, illico simul* (= at the same time, e.g. *trium simul bellorum victor*, Liv.); *all the people at —, omnes simul* (= at the same time), (*omnes universi, cuncti* together); *one at a time* (or at —), *singuli*; *many at —, multi simul*; **2**, of time, *aliquando*, and *after ne or si* simply *quando* (= some time, past or future, which we are not able or willing to specify, e.g. *did you — hear of him?* *num ex eo audivisti aliquando?*); *quandoque* (= some time or other, e.g. he will — (i.e. some time) remember the kindness he received, *quandoque beneficii memor futurus est*); *quondam* (= some time past, e.g. *that virtue — existed in this republic*, *fuit ista quondam in hac republica virtus*), *olim* (= at some remote time past or future, opp. *nunc, nuper*; hence in fables or narratives = — upon a time); — at last, *tandem aliquando*; if —, *si quando*. **one-eyed**, adj. *uno oculo captus, luscus*. **oneself**, pron. *ipse*. **one-sided**, adj. see **UNEQUAL**, **UNFAIR**.

onion, n. *caepa* (caepe).

only, **I**, adj. *unus, solus, unicus, solus, singularis* (also = distinguished); (he said that) *he was the — person*, etc., *who, unum se ex omni civitate Aeduorum qui*. **II**, adv. *solum, tantum*

(modo); *not — . . .*, but also, *non tantum (solum) . . . sed etiam*.

onset, onslaught, n. *incurso*; see **ATTACK**, **ASSAULT**.

ontology, n. * *ontologia* (t.t.), or by circumloc. (e.g. *scientia illius quod per se ex(istit)*). **ontological**, adj. * *ontologicus* (technical).

onward, adv. see **ON**.

onyx, n. *onyx* (Plin.).

ooze, v. intr. *manare*, † (*de*)*stillare*, † *sudare*, emanare (also fig.). **oozy**, adj. *uliginosus*.

opal, n. *opalus* (Plin.).

opaque, adj. *haud pellucidus* or *translucidus*.

open, **I**, adj. **1**, = not closed, (*ad*)*apertus* (= not shut, not cloaked or covered, opp. *clausus, involutus*), *patens* (= standing —, wide —; also = extending far and wide), *comb. patens et apertus*; (*propatulus* = lying —, free of access), *comb. apertus ac propatulus*; *hians* (= wide —, yawning); *an — door, fores apertae* (= not shut), *fores patentes* (= wide —); *an — field, campus apertus* or *patens* (with a distant view), *locus planus* or simply *campus* (= a plain); *in the — street, in aperto ac propatulo loco* (= in an —, public place), *in publico* (= in the middle of the street, in public); the — sea, *mare apertum* (poet. *aperta oceani* = not surrounded by lands), *altum* (= the high sea); — eyes, *oculi patentes*; — mouth, *os hians*; *to be, stand —, apertum esse, patere* (= wide —; fig. his ear is — to the complaints of all, *patent aures ejus querulis omnium*); **2**, = accessible, e.g. anything is — to me, *patet mihi aliqd* (e.g. a post of honour); **3**, = manifest, *apertus, manifestus, clarus* (e.g. *to catch anyone in the — act, in manifesto facinore deprehendere, in re manifestâ tenere*); see **CLEAR**; **4**, = candid, *apertus, simplex, candidus*; see **CANDID**. Adv. *aperte, manifeste, simpliciter, candidè, palam, propalam*. **II**, v. tr. **1**, *aperire* (= to uncover, unclose), *patēfacere* (= to lay —, both opp. to *operire*), *reserare* (= to unbolt, opp. to *obserare*), *rechidere* (= to unlock, opp. to *occludere*), *all these of a door, gate, etc.*), (*expandere* (= to expand, — wide), *evolvere, revolvere* (= to unroll, e.g. a book); *to — a letter, litteras aperire, resignare, solvere*; *insecare, incidere* (= to cut —); *to — one's hand, digitos porrige* (opp. *digitos contrahere*); *to — one's eyes, lit. oculos aperire*; fig. *meliora alqm docere*, = to teach anyone better; *to — one's ears to flatterers* (fig.), *aures patēfacere assentatoribus*; *to — a vein, venam scire, incidere*; *to — the entrance to anything, aditum aliqd patēfacere* (lit. and fig.); *to — a way by force of arms, iter sibi aperire ferro*; *to — one's heart to anyone, se or sensus suos alci aperire, se alci patēfacere*; **2**, = to explain, etc., *aperire, delegere, releyere* (e.g. *con(formationem), explicare, interpretari* (= to expound); see **EXPLAIN**; **3**, med. t.t., *to — the bowels, alvum de(f)icere, purgare*; **4**, *to — a church, etc., inaugurare, consecrare, dedicare*; **5**, = to begin, *exordiri*; see **BEGIN**. **III**, v. intr. *se aperire, aperiri* (in gen.), *patēfieri* (of a gate), *pandi, se pandere* (= to — wide, to unfold oneself; also of blossoms, Plin.), *discedere* (of heaven, of the earth; etc.), *dehiscere* (= to burst —, of the earth); *to — again (of wounds), recurrere*; *to — out, patescere* (e.g. *campus*); *to — outside, aperturam habere in exteriorem partem*. **opening**, n. **1**, as an act, *apertio* (*patēfactio* only fig. = public announcement); the — of the hand, *digitorum porrectio* (opp. *digitorum contractio*); also rendered by *verus* (e.g. *at the — of the body, in apertendo corpore*); **2**, = aperture, *apertura* (in architecture), *foramen* (in gen.), *os, oris*, n. (= mouth of a river, etc.); *to make*

an — in anything, *alqd aperire* (in gen.), *alqd perforare* (= to make a hole through); to have **an** —, *putere* (= to stand open), *hiare* (= to yawn); see **HOLE**, **BREACH**, **FISSURE**; 3, the — of a church, etc., *consecratio, dedicatio*; 4, = opportunity, *ocasio, opportunitas* (= opportunity); to see a good — in business, etc., *questum petere*; see **GAIN**; 5, = beginning, *initium, exordium*; 6, med. t.t. — of the bowels, *purgatio (alvi)*. **openness**, n. *simplicitas* (rare in class. period), † *candor, animus simplex* or *candidus*.

opera, n. *drama* (-ātis, n.) *musicum* or *melicum*.

operate, v.intr. 1, *vim habere ad alqd* or *in alqd re*; see **ACT**; 2, in war, *rem agere*; 3, in surgery, to — upon, *render by seare alqm* or *alqd* (= to cut a person or thing), *sculpeillum admo-vere*, *adhibere alci rei* (= to apply the lancet to, e.g. a limb, Cels.). **operation**, n. 1, *res agenda, res gerenda* or *gesta* (= an act either to be performed or already performed), *negotium* (as an obligation undertaken); by the — of anyone, *per* with *accus.* (= by means of) or *a(b)* with *ablat.* (= by); see **PROCESS**; 2, in war, *res bello gerenda*, or in the context *res gerenda* (when the — is not yet performed), *res bello gesta*, or in the context *res gesta* (when performed); plan of —s, *omnis* or *totius belli ratio* (in war); to draw up a plan of —s, *rei agenda ordinem componere, totius belli rationem describere*; 3, in surgery, see **OPERATE**. **operative**, I. adj. see **PRACTICAL**. II. n. see **WORKMAN**, **LABOURER**.

ophthalmia, n. *oculorum inflammatio* (Cels.), *lippitudo*.

opiate, n. *medicamentum somnificum* (Plin.).

opinion, n. *opinio, sententia, existimatio, iudicium* (= decision), *dogma*, -ātis, n., *praeceptum* or *decretum* or *placitum* (of a philosopher, teacher, etc.); see **MAXIM**; a false —, *opinio falsa, pravum iudicium, error* (= error); false —s, *opiniones falsae, opiniorum commenta* (= dreams); a firmly-rooted but false —, *opinio confirmata*; the general —, *opinio vulgaris* or *vulgi, sententia vulgaris*; the general — respecting anything, *omnium opinio de alqd re*; public —, *existimatio vulgi*; according to the general —, *ad vulgi opinionem, ex vulgi opinione*; in my —, *meū quidem opinione, (ex or de) meā sententia, ut mihi quidem videtur, ut opinor, ut puto, quantum equidem iudicare possum* (= as far as I can judge); to have a correct — of anything, *vere* or *recte iudicare de alqd re*; to form an — of anything merely by guess, *de alqd re conjecturā iudicare*; to have a good — of anyone; *bene de alqo existimare*; to have a high — of a person or thing, *magnam de alqo habere opinionem, magna esse alci de alqd re opinio*; to have a high (no mean) — of oneself, *multum sibi tribuere, se alqm esse putare, magnifice de se statuere*; to be of —, *opinionem habere, opinari*; this is indeed my —, *mihi vero sic placet, sic hoc mihi videtur*; to give one's —, *sententiam dicere, dare, sententiam ferre* (by voting tablets), *dico quod sentio, sententiam meam aperio, expono quae mihi videtur* (= I say what I think of a thing); to ask anyone his —, *querere quid alqs sentiat*; to speak in favour of anyone's —, *in alcijs sententiam dicere*; to turn a person from his —, *alqm de sententiā movere, deducere*; I bring someone over to my —, *alqm in sententiam meam adduco, alqm ad sententiam meam trahuco*; to get an — into one's head, *in sententiam venire*. **opinionated**, adj. *render by homo opinioniosis inflatus*. **opine**, v.tr. see **THINK**, **IMAGINE**.

opium, n. *opium* (*opon*, Plin.).

opponent, n. *adversarius*, in speeches of an advocate *iste*; see **ANTAGONIST**.

opportune, adj. *opportunus* (in gen.), *commodus* (= convenient), *idoneus* (= suitable); *tempestivus*. Adv. *opportune, commode, tempestive*. **opportuneness**, n. *opportunitas, commoditas* (= advantage). **opportunity**, n. *opportunitas* (in gen.), *ocasio* (= unexpected —; *opp.* exists before an action and leads to it, whereas *occ.* presents itself during an action and facilitates it; *occ.* should therefore be used in speaking of the events of a war, etc.), *casus, -ūs* (= a casual —), *potestas, facultas, copia* (all three = suitability for carrying out anything), *ansa* (lit. = handle, fig. = occasion, in the connexion *ansam praeberē* or *dare alcijs rei* or *ad alqd*; all these nouns are construed with *gen.* of the object); a good, favourable —, *opportunitas idonea, occasio commoda* et *idonea, occasio bona* et *oplata, temporis opportunitas, tempus opportunum*, also simply *ocasio, opportunitas, tempus*; when the — serves, *per occasionem, occasione data* or *oblata, si occasio fuerit* or *tulerit*; at the first —, *ut primum occasio* or *potestas data est* (verit), *primo quoque tempore dato, ubi primum opportunum* (Sall.); to seek an —, *occasionem quaerere* or *circumspicere*; to find an — for anything, *alcijs rei (faciendae) causam reperire* (= to find a cause, e.g. for making a war, *bellandi*); to seize an —, *occasionem arripere*; to avail oneself of an —, *opportunitate* or *occasione uti*; to lose an —, *occasioni desse, occasionem amittere, praetermittere, dimittere*.

oppose, v.tr. *alqd alci (rei) obficere* (lit. and fig. = to oppose anything to anyone or anything), *adversari alci, repugnare alci rei* or *contra alqd* (= to fight against a thing), *comb. adversari et repugnare, resistere* (= to resist); *obstare* (= to place oneself against), *obniti* (= to strive against with all one's might), *obesse, obstare* (= to stand in the way); (all the above with *dat.*); † *obluetari, † reluctari*; I don't — it, *per me licet, nihil impedit*; to be —d to each other, *repugnare inter se* (of two things that contradict each other), *obtracere inter se* (of two rivals in a state); to — in public disputation, *adversario respondere*. **opposer**, n. see **OPPOSITOR**. **opposite**, adj. 1, *adversus, oppositus, obiectus*; an island — to Alexandria, *insula obiecta Alexandriae*; — to, e regione (with *gen.* or *dat.*, e.g. *us, nobis*); on, to the — side of, *trans, ultra* (see **BEYOND**, **OVER**); 2, see **ADVERSE**, **CONTRARY**. **opposition**, n. 1, = the act of opposing, *oppositio*, = difference, *repugnantia, discrepancia*; see **RESISTANCE**; without —, *nemine obloquente*; 2, = the body of opposers, *pars adversa* (in gen.), or *factio adversa* or *adversaria* (during a revolution); where possible use special terms (e.g. *optimates, -ium*, pl. = the Tory —).

oppress, v.tr. *premēre, opprimere, vezare, affligere*. **oppression**, n. *vezatio, injuria* (= injustice, e.g. of the authorities, *magistratum*); — in a state, *dominatio crudelis*; see **TYRANNY**. **oppressive**, adj. *molestus* (= troublesome), *magnus* (= great), *iniquus* (= unjust), *gravis* (= heavy), — cold, *frigorū vis*; to be burdened with an — debt, *vere alieni premi*; — government, *dominatus (-ūs) crudelis*. Adv. *moleste, graviter, inique*. **oppressor**, n. *qui dominatum crudelē exercet, tyrannus* (= sole ruler, may at times serve).

opprobrium, n. (*op*)*probrum*; see **IGNOMINY**. **opprobrious**, adj. *probratus* (= disgraceful); see **IGNOMINIOUS**.

optative, adj. the — mood, *modus optativus* (Gram.).

optics, n. *optice*, -es, I. **optical**, adj. in *gen.* by *oculus* (e.g. — deception, *oculorum mendacium*; — nerve, *nervus oculorum*), **optician**, n. *optices gnarus*.

option, *n.* *optio*, (*eligendi*) *optio et potestas*, *potestas optioque* (all = right of choice), *arbitrium* (= free-will); see **CHOICE**. **optional**, *adj.*, render by *alci rei eligendae optionem*, *alci dare*, *alci permittère arbitrium alci rei*, *facere alci potestatem*, *optionemque ut eligat*, *facere alci arbitrium in eligendo*.

opulent, *adj.* *opulentus*; see **RICH**, **WEALTHY**. **opulence**, *n.* *opulentia*; see **RICHES**, **WEALTH**.

or, *conj.* *aut* (excludes one or other of the suppositions expressed, e.g. here, soldiers, we must conquer -- die, *hic vincendum aut moriendum, milites, est*); *vel* (implies that it is indifferent which of two or more than two things is chosen; considered by themselves they may be of the same or a different kind. If several ideas are proposed, *vel* generally denotes a climax, = "even," e.g. -- shall I say even, *vel dicam*; -- rather, *vel potius*; -- even indeed, *vel etiam*); *ve* (*enclit.*), generally separates single words, seldom sentences, and expresses that the nominal or real difference is not very great, e.g. *meritum -- laughter, hilaritas risusve*; hence with numerals it is = "at most," e.g. four -- five each, *quaterni quinive*, *sive, seu* (arising from *vel* and *si*, always with a verb expressed or understood; implying that two or more expressions amount to the same, or that the speaker is undecided about them, and leaves the choice to others, e.g. the mother -- the stepmother, *mater seu noverca*; be it accidentally -- intentionally, *sive casu sive consilio*); in negative sentences the disjunctive particles are generally changed into *neque* or *neve* (e.g. laziness -- idle dreaming is out of place here, *nihil loci est segnitiae neque socordiae*); -- not, *neve, nec* (after *ut* or *ne* and a verb); -- at least, *aut certe* (or *aut* alone), *vel certe*; -- rather, -- more correctly, *vel ut verius dicam, atque adeo* (= nay even), or simply *aut*; either . . . , *aut . . . aut, vel . . . vel, sive . . . sive* (with the distinction stated above), e.g. they thought either to induce the Allobrogi by persuasion, -- to compel them by force, to allow, etc., *Allobrogibus sese vel persuasuros existimabant, vel vi coacturos, ut paterentur*, etc. (i.e. it was indifferent to them which way they did it); the laws of the Cretans, whether given by Jupiter -- Minos, educate youth by means of physical exercise, *Cretum leges, quas sive Juppiter sive Minos sanxit, laboribus erudiunt juventutem*; respecting "—" in double questions, see **WHETHER**.

oracle, *n.* *oraculum* (in gen.), *sors oraculi* or, in the context, simply *sors* (lit. = by drawing lots, then in gen. = prophecy); *responsum oraculi* or *sortium*, or *responsum* alone in the context as answer to a question; to give an --, *oraculum dare* or *edere*; to pronounce anything as an --, *alqd oraculo edere*; to seek an --, *oraculum* or *responsum* (as answer to a question), *petere* (from someone, *ab aliquo*); to seek an -- at Delphi (through ambassadors), *mittere Delphos consultum* or *deliberatum*; according to an --, *oraculo edito*; = the place where an -- was given, *oraculum* (also fig. of any place we seek for obtaining advice, e.g. a lawyer's house is an -- for the whole state, *domus juris consulti est oraculum totius civitatis*); god of an --, *deus qui oracula edit*. **oracular**, *adj.* *qui oracula edit*.

oral, *adj.* *praesens*; to have -- communication, *coram sermonem cum aliquo habere*, or *praesens cum praesenti colloqui*.

orange, *n.* *malum aurantium* (Linn.).

oration, *n.* *oratio*, *contio* (before a popular meeting). **orator**, *n.* *orator*. **oratorical**, *adj.* *oratorius*. **oratory**, *n.* 1, *doctrina dicendi*

(*Cic.*), *ratio dicendi, ars oratoria* (Quint.); see **RHETORIC**; 2, = house for prayer, *aedes sacra*.

orb, *n.* *sphaera, globus, orbis*. **orbed**, *adj.* *in orbem circumactus*. **orbit**, *n.* in astronomy, *orbis*, *is*, *in*, or less exactly *curvus*, *-us*, *circulus*, *ambitus*, *-us*, *comb.* *circulus et orbis*.

orchard, *n.* *pomarium*.

orchestra, *n.* 1, = the place, *suggestus (-us) caenitium*; 2, = the music, *symphonia*; = the singers, *symphoniaei*; to sing with the accompaniment of the --, *ad symphoniam canere*; the accompaniment of the --, *symphonia*.

orchid, *n.* *orchis* (Plin.).

ordain, *v.tr.* 1, see **DEGREE**, **ESTABLISH**, **APPOINT**, **INSTITUTE**; 2, in sacerdotal numerum recipere, ordinare (Eccl.). **ordinance**, *n.* see **DEGREE**, **EDICT**, **RULE**. **ordination**, *n.* *ritus quo aliquis in sacerdotium numerum recipitur, ordinatio* (Eccl.).

ordeal, *n.* 1, *judicium Dei* (Med. Lat.); 2, fig. by circumloc., one who has passed through many --s, *multis periculis spectatus*; see **PROOF**.

order, *I. n.* 1, *ordo*, *-inis*, *m.*; the -- of words in a sentence, *verborum quasi structura*; to set in --, *disponere, digerere*; to march in --, *compositos et instructos procedere*; to march without --, *sine ordine iter facere*; in, according to --, *ordine, ex ordine, per ordinem*; out of --, *extra ordinem* (generally = in an extraordinary way); = regular mode of proceeding, acting, *disciplina bona*; love, spirit of --, *bonae disciplinae studium*; -- in one's mode of living, *certus vivendi modus ac lex*; to live according to --, *vitalis institutum* or *rationem servare, a vitae ratione non discedere*; -- in one's affairs, *rerum suarum modus quidam et ordo*; to keep anyone in --, under strict discipline, *alqm severa disciplina coherere, alqm in officio continere* (in submission); 2, = division, class; -- in architecture, *columnarum genus*, *-eris, n.*; the Doric --, *columnae Doricae*; see **CLASS**, **KIND**, **RANK**; 3, = rank, *ordo* (e.g. *senatorius, equestris*); = fraternity, *collegium*; an -- of knights, *ordo equestris*; 4, = command, *jussum, mandatum, imperatum* (= military --), *edictum* (= decree), *senatus consultum* (= of Parliament), *praeceptum* (= maxim); to follow an --, *jussum exsequi*; to reject an --, *jussum spernere, abnuere*; to execute, accomplish an --, *jussum efficere, patrare, peragere*; see **COMMAND**, **DEGREE**, **PRECEPT**; 5, in business, *mandatum* (= commission), to give an -- at a shop, *alqd emere*. "In -- to or that" is rendered by *ut* or *qui* with subj. or by the fut. act. part., e.g. we eat in -- to live, but we do not live in -- to eat, *edimus ut vivamus, sed non vivimus ut edamus*; he sent an ambassador in -- to make inquiry, *legatum misit qui rogaret*; by the gerundive, or by the gerundive in *di* with *caus(s)a*, e.g. Antigonus handed over the body of Eumenes to his friends in -- to bury him, *Antigonus Eumenes mortuum propinquis ejus sepeliendum tradidit*; he sent off three legions (in --) to procure forage, *pabulandi caus(s)a tres legiones misit*; Gracchus marched out with the legions in -- to devastate Celtiberia, *Gracchus duxit ad depollendam Celtiberiam legiones*; by the supine in *um* after verbs of motion (e.g. they came in -- to ask, *venerunt rogatum*); "in -- not to" is rendered by *ne* with subj. (e.g. in -- not to say, mention it, *ne dicam, ne commemorem*). **II. v.tr.** 1, = to arrange, *ordinare, componere, disponere*; see above; 2, = to command, *jubere, praecipere* (= to enjoin), *imperare, praescribere* (= to direct, prescribe), *edicere ut* (= to decree); to

— the army to any place, *exercitum in alqm locum addicere*; to — a person to prepare dinner, *cenam (causam) alci imperare*; he —ed his soldiers not to, etc., *militibus suis iussit, ne, etc. (with subj.)*. **orderly**, **I.** adj. = well arranged (of things, *compositus, dispositus, descriptus* (= arranged with precision), *honestus* (= honourable), *modestus* (= unassuming), *diligens, accuratus* (= painstaking), *sobrius* (= temperate); see **METHEODICAL**. **II.** n. perhaps *minister* (= servant), or better *optio* (= adjutant).

ordinal, **I.** adj., — number, *numerus ordinalis* (Gram.). **II.** n. *formula sacrorum*. **ordnance**, n. see **EDICT, DECREE**.

ordinary, **I.** adj. **1.** *usitatus* (= usual), *col(t)idianus* (quoti- = daily), *vulgaris, communis* (= belonging to all); **2.** = mediocre, *mediocris*; see **CUSTOMARY, COMMON, REGULAR, USUAL**. **II.** n. **1.** see **JUDGE, CHAPLAIN**; **2.** = meal, *cena*. **ordinarily**, adv. *serme, fere*.

ordnance, n. see **ARTILLERY**.

ordure, n. *stercus, -oris, n.*

ore, n. *aes*.

oread, n. *oreas*.

organ, n. **1.** in anatomy; — of the voice, *vox*; interior —s of the body, *viscera, -um*; the — of speech, *lingua*; see **MEANS, INSTRUMENT**; **2.** in music, **organum pneumaticum* (the nearest class. equivalent is perhaps *lyra* = lyre). **organic**, adj. (e.g. — bodies, *antimantia, -ium, or nascentia, -ium*; — disease, *vitiū naturae, or insitūm*); see **NATURAL**. Adv. *naturā, per naturam*. **organize**, v.tr. *ordinare, constituere, componere* (= to arrange); to — a state, *civilitatis statum ordinare, describere, rempublicam constituere or componere, rempublicam legibus temperare*; a well —d state, *civitas bene constituta, civitas legibus temperata, civitas quae commodius rem suam publicam administrat*. **organisation**, n. *descriptio, temperatio*; — of the body, *corporis temperatio, natura et figura corporis*; — of the state, republic, *reipublicae forma*. **organism**, n. *compages, -is* (= framework, e.g. *corporis*), *natura* (= nature), *figura, forma* (= form), *comb. natura ac figura*.

orgies, n. *bacchanalia, -ium*; see **REVELRY**.

Orient, n., **Oriental**, adj. see **EAST, EASTERN**.

orifice, n. see **HOLE**.

origin, n. *origo, ortus, -ūs, fons, -ntis, m.* (= source), *principium* (= first beginning), *caus(s)a, figura* (= cause), *unde fit alqd* (= whence a thing arises); to derive its — from, *ortum or natum esse ab alqd re*; the — of the soul is not of this world, *animarum nulla in terris origo inveniri potest*; see **BEGINNING, BIRTH, CAUSE, SOURCE**. **original**, **I.** adj. **1.** *primus, principalis* (= the first, e.g. cause, *caus(s)a*, meaning, *significatio*; *primigenitus*, ante and post class.), *pristinus* (= former), *nativus* (= natural, e.g. barrenness, sterility); **2.** = one's own, *proprius* or (*sui*) *ipsius*, = new, *novus*, or perhaps *mirus* (= wonderful); a history from — sources, *historia ab ipsa temporibus repeta*; **3.** = clever, *ingeniosus*; — genius, *ingenium, indoles, -is*. Adv. *initio, principio* (= at the beginning), *primum, primo* (= at first), *mirum in modum* (= wonderfully). **II.** n. Cic. uses ἀρχέτυπον, and Pliny archetypum; = — text, *chirographum* (= the author's own manuscript), *exemplum* (= pattern in general); in a metaphysical sense, *species* (= an ideal, first in Cic. for the Platonic idea). **originality**, n. *render* in gen. by **ORIGINAL**; — of genius, *proprietas* (= peculiarity), *indoles, -is* (= natural

talent); see **ORIGINAL, I. originate, I. v.tr.** see **CREATE, PRODUCE, BEGIN**. **II.** v.intr. to — in or from a thing, (*ex*)*oriri ab alqd re, emanare or fluere de or ex alqd re, proficisci ab alqd re* (= to proceed, spring from), *fieri or effici or sequi or consequi ex alqd re* (= to be the consequence of); to — with a person, *originem accepisse ab alqd*. **originator**, n. *auctor*; see **AUTHOR**.

orisons, n. *præces, -um, f.*

ornament, **I.** n. *decus, -oris, n.* (= adorning by its innate beauty), *ornatus, -us* (= ornaments in gen., then of speech, *afferre ornatum orationi, Cic.*), *ornamentum* (by its lustre and costliness; both of persons and things), *comb. decus et ornamentum, insigne* (= honorary decoration, of things), *comb. insigne atque ornamentum*; *lumen* (lit. = light, fig. what constitutes the excellence, glory, i.e. of persons or towns), *comb. lumen et ornamentum, or decus et lumen*; the —s in the temples, *decora et ornamenta sanctorum*; Pompey, the — of the state, *Pompeius, decus imperii*; the —s of the republic, *lucina civitatis*; Corinth, the — of all Greece, *Corinthus, Graeciae totius lumen*; virtue is the only real —, *verum decus in virtute positum est*; to be the — of our age (of persons), *exornare nostrae aetatis gloriam*; to be an — to any person or thing, *alci or alci rei decori or ornamento esse, decus afferre alci or alci rei*. **II.** v.tr. (*ex*)*ornare, decorare*; see **ADORN**. **ornamental**, adj. *render by verbs*. **ornate**, adj. (*per*)*ornatus*; an — style, *nitidum quoddam verborum genus et laetum*; *or genus orationis pictum et expositum*. Adv. *ornate*.

ornithology, n. by *aves, -ium, f.* (= birds, e.g. a book on —, *liber de avibus scriptus*).

orphan, **I.** n. *orbus, fem. orba* (= bereft of parents), an — in respect of father, mother, *orbus (orba) patre, matre*; —s, *orbi*; to become an —, *orbati parentibus*; asylum for —s, *orphanolitrophium* (Jct.). **II.** adj. *orbus, orbatus, parentibus orbatus* (= bereft of parents).

orthodox, adj. *orthodoxus* (Eccl.), *veram Christi legem sequens, legis Christianae studiosus* (both of persons), *legi Christianae conveniens* (of things, e.g. doctrine). **orthodoxy**, n. *orthodoxia* (Eccl.), in *Christianam legem studium*.

orthoepey, n. *vera loquendi ratio*.

orthography, n. *recte scribendi scientia* (= knowledge of —), *formula ratioque scribendi* (as a system, Quint.).

oscillate, v.intr. **1.** lit. *agitari*; **2.** fig. see **DOUBT, HESITATE**. **oscillation**; n. **1.** *agitatio*; **2.** *dubitatio*.

osier, **I.** n. *vimen*. **II.** adj. *vimineus*.

osprey, n. *ossifragus* (Plin.).

osseous, adj. *osseus* (Plin.).

ossify, **I.** v.tr. *in os mutare*. **II.** v.intr. *in os mutari or transire*. **ossification**, n. use verb.

ostensible, adj. *simulatus, fictus* (= feigned). Adv. *simulate, fecte, per speciem*. **ostentation**, n. *sui jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio*. **ostentatious**, adj. *gloriosus, jactans*. Adv. *gloriosè*.

ostler, n. *agaso*; see **GROOM**.

ostracism, n. *testarum suffragia, -orum*; of the Athenian custom; = expulsion, in gen. by *expelli*.

ostrich, n. *struthiocamelus* (Plin.).

other, adj. *alius* (in gen.), *alter* (the — one of the two, opp. *uterque*, = both; also indefinitely = another, but only as a second party, e.g. if you enter into an agreement with an —, *si cum altero contrahas, ceteri, reliqui*, = the — (ceteri) represents the — part as acting reciprocally with

the first; *reliquus* or *reliqui*, simply = remainder; the nom. sing. masc. *ceterus* not used, sing. in gen. rare, *secundus* (= second), *diversus* (= quite different), *alienus* (= belonging to someone else); —s, *alii*; the —s, *ceteri*, *reliqui*. If — = one of the same or a similar kind, we use *alter* or *novus* (e.g. another Hannibal, *alter Hannibal*; another Camillus, *novus Camillus*); all —s, *omnes alii, ceteri* (= all the remainder); on the — hand, *rursus* (= again), *e contrario* (= on the contrary). **otherwise**, adv. *aliter* (also = in the other case), *alioquin* (= in other respects), *cetera, ceteroquin* (= in other respects), *quod nisi ita est or fit, quod nisi ita esset* (= if this be, were not so; in hypothetical sentences); see ELSE.

otter, n. *lutra* (Lyt., Plin.).

ottoman, n. *lectus*; see COUCH.

ought, v. aux. *debere*, or by gerund. or gerundive (e.g. *virtus colenda est*, = virtue — to be practised; *parendum est mihi*, I — to obey); by *oportet*, by *officium est* or *est* only with gen. (see MUST), or by *licet* (of persons, e.g. you — not to have done that, *non tibi licebat hoc facere*); you either — not to have commenced the war at all, or you — to have carried it on in a manner befitting the dignity of the Roman people, *aut non suscipi bellum oportuit, aut pro dignitate populi Romani geri*; you — to have taken this road, *haec via tibi ingredienda erat*; upon him whom you — to have honoured as a father, you have heaped all kinds of insults, *omnibus eum contumeliis onerasti quem patris loco colere debebas*; — to have been, etc., is expressed by past tense of *debere* or *oportet* with pres. infin. (e.g. I — to have gone, *ire debui*); see MUST, OBLIGE.

ounce, n. *uncia*; half —, *semuncia*; two —s, *sexans*; three —s, *triens*; four —s, *quadrans*; five —s, *quincunx*; six —s, *semiss*; seven —s, *septunx*; eight —s, *bes*; nine —s, *doctrans*; ten —s, *denarius*; eleven —s, *deunx*; twelve —s, *as*.

our, pron. adj. *noster*; — people, *nostri* (= those of — party, household, country, etc.); *nostrates* (= — countrymen); — Cicero just mentioned, *hic, ille*; for — sake, *nostra* (or *nostri*) *causa* (s), *propter nos*; for — part, *per nos* (e.g. for — part, as far as we are concerned, it shall be allowed, *per nos licitum erit*), of — country, *nostras*. **ourselves**, pron. see WE, SELF.

ousel, n. *merula*.

out, I. adv. *extrinsecus* (opp. *intrinsecus*, = in, on the inside); — or — wards may be also rendered by *foris*, *foras*, *peregre*; to be —, *foris esse*; to go —, *exire foras* (= out of doors); to work —, *perficere*; to breathe —, *exspirare, respirare*; to blow —, *efflare*; to break —, *ex loco, vinculo carceris rumpere*; to break — in anger, *stomachum, iram effundere*; a fire breaks —, *incendium oritur*; to break — into laughter, *in risum* (or *cachinnosum effundit*); to break — into reproaches, *ad verborum contumeliam descendere*; in comp. by *e(x)* (e.g. *excoagulare*, to think —; *exire*, to go —); to spread —, (*expandere*. II. (of), prep. (denoting a coming forth from locally), *e* or *ex* (e.g. *exire ex navi*, to go — of the ship; so *ex urbe, e villa*; *extorquere arma e manibus*; *e(j)ficere alqm e civitate*; *milites ex eo loco deducere*), *extra* (properly = — side of, opp. *intra*, = within, e.g. *aut intra muros aut extra*; so *extra limen, ordinem, noxiam, teli jactum* (= — of range), *consuetudinem, numerum*, etc.). Sometimes “— of” has no corresponding Latin term, the relation being indicated by the case (e.g. *navi egredi*, = to go — of the vessel; so with the names of towns, and with *domus*); —, as signifying the cause, *e, ex, a, ab*, also *propter* and *proae* (e.g. — of fear, *proae metu*), or by a participle and the ablative, *metu coactus* (so *puore adductus*); to

be — of one's mind, *sui or mentis non compotem esse, non apud se esse* (Ter.); to be — of one's mind for joy, *laetitia exsultare, efferri*; from anger, *proae iracundia non esse apud se*; from fright, *metu exanimatum esse*; to put a person — of his mind, *perturbare alqm*; to be put — of one's mind, *perturbari*; to go — of the country, *peregre abire*.

outbid, v. tr. *licitatione vincere*.

outbreak, n. *eruptio* (= act of breaking forth), *initium, principium* (= beginning, e.g. *belli*, — of war), *seditio* (= sedition); — of illness, *morbo opprimit, affligit*.

outcast, n. *exsul, extorris, profugus*.

outcry, n. *clamor, vociferatio, voces*; expressing disapproval, *acclamatio*.

outdo, v. tr. *superare, vincere alqm*.

outer, adj. *exterus* (*externae nationes*), *externus* (*res externae*, Cic.; so *externa, -orum*, = outer things, opp. *interiora*); see EXTERIOR, EXTERNAL.

outface, v. tr. *impudentia vincere*.

outflank, v. tr. *circumire, circumvenire*.

outgrow, v. tr. use *circumloc.* (e.g. he outgrew his clothes, *illi vestitus grandior jam opus erat*).

outhouse, n. *pars aedibus adjecta*.

outlandish, adj. *peregrinus, barbarus*.

outlast, v. tr. *diutius durare*.

outlaw, I. n. *proscriptus, relegatus, ex(s)ul* (= exile). II. v. tr. *proscribere, aqua et igni alci interdiceret*. **outlawry**, n. *proscriptio, aquae et ignis interdictio*.

outlay, n. *sumptus, -us*; see EXPENSE.

outlet, n. *exitus, -us, egressus, -us* (in gen.), *effluvium* (Plin., Tac.; rare), *emissarium, os, oris, ostium, caput* (of rivers).

outline, I. n. *lineamentum* (e.g. *tu operum lineamenta perspicis*, Cic.); the —s of a face, *lineamenta* (e.g. *similitudo oris vultusque ut lineamenta*, Liv.; compare *animi lineamenta sunt pulchriora quam corporis*); *adumbratio* (= sketch). II. v. tr. *describere, adumbrare* (lit. and fig.); see SKETCH.

outlive, v. tr. *alci superesse*.

outlook, n. 1. to have an — of a place, *ad, in or inter alqd spectare*; 2. to be on the —, *omnia circumspicere*; 3. fig. *spes* (e.g. *bona* = good —, *nulla* = poor —).

outlying, adj. *longinquus* (= far removed); — districts, *regiones quae circa alqm locum sunt*.

outnumber, v. tr. *numero* (numerus) or computatione *superare, multitudo superare*.

outpost, n. *statio* (of troops), *propugnaculum* (scil. *navium*; *propugnaculum oppositum barbaris*; *propugnacula imperii*).

outrage, I. n. *injuria, contumelia* (= affront). II. v. tr. *alci afferre injuriam, alqm injuriā afficere, probis conficere*. **outrageous**, adj. *immanis, contumeliosus, immoderatus, indignus*; see MONSTROUS. Adv. *indigne, immoderate*.

outride, v. tr. *equitando alqm superare*. **outriders**, n. *qui alci equitando praevenit or alqm equitando deducunt*.

outright, adv. *penitus, prorsus, omnino*.

outrun, v. tr. *alqm cursu superare or vincere*.

outsail, v. tr. *navigando superare alqm*.

outset, n. *initium*; see BEGINNING.

outside, I. adj. *externus* (= as a noun, the —, *externa, -orum, superficies* (= the surface; e.g. *aquae, testudinum, corporum*), *forma, species*

(=show; lit. and fig.). **II.** adv. *extra, extrinsecus, foris* (with verbs of rest; *foras*, with verbs of motion); on the —, *extrinsecus*.

outskirts, n. see **SUBURB**.

outsoken, adj. see **FRANK**.

outspreed, adj. *passus*; with — sails, *passis* or *plenis velis*; with — hands (in entreaty), *supplicibus manibus*.

outstanding, adj. of debt, by *aes alienum*; see **DEBT**.

outstrip, v.tr. 1, *alqm cursu superare* or *vincere, alqm † praevertere*; 2, fig. see **EXCEL**.

outtalk, v.tr. *multiloquio vincere alqm*.

outvote, v.tr. *alqm suffragiis vincere*.

outwalk, v.tr. *ambulando alqm praevertere*.

outward, I. adj. *exterus, externus*; an — show, *species*. **II.** adv. *extra, extrinsecus*; a ship — bound, *navis ad exterius nationes destinata*; see **OUTSIDE**, **II.**

outweigh, v.tr. *graviores esse alqd re* (lit.); *vincere* (fig. of opinions); Cato alone —s in my opinion hundreds of thousands, *unus Cato mihi pro centum millibus est*; *praeponderare* (lit. and fig.; rare).

outwit, v.tr. *circumvenire* (= to deceive); see **DECEIVE**.

outworks, n. *munimenta (exteriora)*.

oval, I. adj. *ovatus* (= like an egg, Plin.). **II.** n. *figura ovala*.

ovation, n. *ovatio* (= a Roman lesser triumph); fig. to receive an —, *magnis clamoribus excipere*.

oven, n. *furnus* (for baking), *clibanus* (= small portable —).

over, I. adv. *super, supra*; to be — (= remaining), *superesse, rel(iquidum (relic-) esse*; = to be done with, *actum esse de alqo or alqd re*; when the battle was —, *confecto proelio*; — and — again, *etiam alique etiam*; — much, *praeter modum*; often expressed in comp., — timid, *timidior*; a little — or under, *haud multo plus minusve*. **II.** prep. *super, supra* with accus. (*super* also with ablat., but chiefly poet.), *trans* (= across) with accus., *amplius* (with numerals; e.g. — a hundred, *amplius centum*); *inter cenam* (coen.) — dinner; *per* with accus. (= through, of place); to make a bridge — a river, *pontem in flumine facere*.

overawe, v.tr. *alqm metu complere, terrere, coercere, comprimere*.

overbalance, v.tr. *praeponderare*; see **OUTWEIGH**.

overbear, v.tr. *alqm vincere, superare, comprimere, coercere*. **overbearing**, adj. *arrogans, insolens, superbus*.

overbid, v.tr. *pluris licitari*.

overboard, adj. to throw anything —, *alqis rei jacturum facere*; to fall —, *in mare excidere*.

overboiled, adj. (or part.) *nimis coctus*.

overbold, adj. *temerarius, audax*.

overburdened, adj. *praegravatus, nimio onere oppressus*.

overcast, adj. † (*ob*)*nubilus* (of the sky).

overcharge, v.tr. 1, = to put too high a price, *nimio vendere*; 2, = to load too heavily, *nimio pondere onerare*; to — the stomach, *se vino cibique onerare*.

overcoat, n. *amiculum*; see **CLOAK**.

overcome, v.tr. (*de*)*vincere, superare, profigere*; not to be —, *inepugnabilis* (both of place and persons), *insuperabilis, invictus*.

overdo, v.tr. *nimio labore se fatigare* (= your-

self); to — a thing, *nimium laborem in rem conferre, modum excedere in alqd re*; = to overcook, *nimis coquere*.

overdraw, v.tr. 1, see **EXAGGERATE**; 2, to — an account, *aes alienum contrahere or conflare* (= to incur debt).

overdress, v.tr. *nimis splendide se ornare*.

overdrink, v.intr. *vino se obruere*.

overdrive, v.tr. (*de*)*fatigare*.

overdue, adj. *pecunia quam alqs jam solvere debuit*.

overeat, v.reflex. *heluari* (= to be gluttonous).

overfill, v.tr. *supra modum implere*.

overflow, I. n. *inundatio fluminis*, (col-)lurio; the river produces an —, *flumen extra ripas diffudit, flumen alveum excedit*. **II.** v.tr. *inundare*; the Tiber —ed the fields, *Tiberis agros inundavit*. **III.** v.intr. 1, *effundi, † inundare*; the fountain —s, *fons exundat*; 2, fig. *alqd re abundare, suppeditare, redundare*.

overgrow, v.intr. 1, see **OUTGROW**; 2, to be —n with foliage, *frondibus contextum, obsitum esse*.

overhang, v.intr. *imminere, impendere*.

overhasty, adj. *praeproperus*. Adv. *prae-propere*.

overhaul, v.tr. see **EXAMINE**, **INSPECT**.

overhead, adv. *supra, desuper, insuper*; see **OVER**, I.

overhear, v.tr. *excipere, subaudire*.

overheat, v.tr. *alqd nimis cal(e)facere*; to — oneself, by *sudare* (= to perspire).

overjoyed, adj. *laetitia affectus* or *ex(s)ultans*.

overland, adj. *terra* (opp. *maris*).

overlap, v.tr. *alci rei imminere or impendere* (= to overhang).

overlay, v.tr. 1, = to smother, *incubando opprimere or suffocare*; 2, = to spread over, *alqd alci rei inducere, † illinere*; to — with gold, *inaurare*.

overload, v.tr. *nimis or nimium onerare, onus nimis grave alci (rei) imponere*. **overloaded**, adj. *nimis oneratus, pondere nimis gravi oppressus*; to be — with business, *negotio obrutum esse*; see **OVERCHARGE**.

overlong, adj. *praelongus*.

overlook, v.tr. 1, = to oversee, *servare, observare* (= to watch), *custodire* (= to guard), *praeesse alci or alci rei* (= to superintend), *inquirere in alqd, scrutari, inspicere alqd* (= to examine thoroughly); 2, = to command a view of, *alci rei imminere, alqd prospicere* (e.g. *ex superioribus locis prospicere in urbem*); 3, = to pardon, *alci rei or alqis alci rei veniam dare or condonare, alci rei or alci alqd ignoscere, convivere in alqd re* (= to shut one's eyes, wink at); see **INDULGENCE**, **PARDON**; 4, = to pass by inadvertently, *praeterire, omittere, praetermittere* (= to leave unnoticed; also of a fault, to let it pass unpunished). **overlooker**, n. *custos, -odis, m.* and *f.*, *curator, praeses, -ilis, m.* and *f.*, *praefectus, ex-actor* (= one who sees that things are done carefully), *magister, rector* (= instructor), *curator vicarum* (= surveyor of the public roads), *aedilis* (in Rome, = superintendent of the public buildings and police).

overmuch, I. adj. *nimius*. **II.** adv. *nimis, nimium*.

overnight, adv. *resperi* (= in the evening).

overpay, v.tr. *plus quam debetur solvere*.

overpeopled, adj. use circumloc. (e.g. *tanta erat multitudo hominum quantae victus non suppedilabat*).

overplus, n. see **SURPLUS**.

overpower, v.tr. *opprimere, frangere, profigare, vincere, debellare*. **overpowering**, adj. see **OVERWHELMING**.

overprize, v.tr. *pluris quam par est aestimare*.

overrate, v.tr. *nimum alci rei tribuere*; to — oneself, *immodicum sui esse aestimatorum*.

overreach, v.tr. *circumvenire, circumscribere, fraude capere alqm*; see **CHEAT**.

overripe, adj. *qui jam maturitatem excessit*.

overrule, v.tr. = to bear down, (de)vincere. **overruling Providence**, n. *Providentia omnia administrans* or *gubernans*.

overrun, v.tr. 1, = to outrun, *cursu praeterire*; 2, = to swarm over, (per)vagari; 3, to be — with (of plants), *alqd re obositum esse*.

overscrupulous, adj. *uae compar., diligentior*, etc.; see **SCRUPULOUS**.

oversee, v.tr. (pro)curare. **overseer**, n. *custos*, (pro)curator; — of the highways, *curator viarum*.

overshadow, v.tr. 1, † *obumbrare*, † *inumbare alqd*; 2, fig. *alci rei officere*.

overshoes, n. *tegumenta calceorum*.

overshoot, v.tr. *factu* or *sagittâ scopum transgredi*; to — oneself, *consilio labi*.

oversight, n. *error, erratum, incuria*; — of a business, *curatio, procuratio, cura*.

oversleep, v.intr. *diutius dormire*.

overspread, v.tr. 1, *obducere, inducere*; see **OVERLAY**; 2, see **OVERRUN**, 2.

overstrain, v.tr. *nimis contendere*; to — one's strength, *vires nimis intendere*.

overt, adj. *apertus, manifestus*.

overtake, v.tr. *assequi, consequi*; = to surprise, *opprimere, deprehendere alqm, supervenire alci*. **overtaken**, adj. *praeventus*; to be — with sleep, *somno opprimi*.

overtask, v.tr. *majus justo pensum alci injungere*.

overtax, v.tr. *iniquis oneribus premere*.

overthrow, I. v.tr. 1, = to cast down, *profigare, de(j)icere*; 2, = to demolish, *diruere, subvertere, demoliri*; 3, = to defeat, (de)vincere, *prosternere, opprimere*. II. n. *clades, -is, strages, -is*.

overtop, v.tr. *eminere, † supereminere*.

overture, n. 1, *condiciones ad alqd agendum propositae*; — of peace, *pacis condiciones*; to make —s, *condiciones ferre* or *proponere*; 2, to an opera, (dramatis musici) *exordium*.

overturn, v.tr. *evertere, subvertere alqd*.

overvalue, v.tr. *nimis magni aestimare*.

overweening, adj. *superbus*; see **PROUD**.

overwhelm, v.tr. *obruere, opprimere, demergere, (sub)mergere*. **overwhelmed**, part. *obrutus, mersus, demersus, submersus*; — with grief, *dolore* or *tristitiâ oppressus*.

overwhelming, adj. by superl. of adj. or circumloc. (e.g. — grief, *magno dolore affectus*).

overwise, adj. *qui peracutus videri vult*.

overwork, I. n. *labor immoderatus*. II. v.intr. and reflex. *nimis laborare*; see **WORK**.

overworn, adj. e.g. — with age, *aetate* or *senio confectus*.

overwrought, adj. or part. *nimis elaboratus* (= wrought too highly), *laboribus confectus* (= worn down by labours).

overzealous, adj. *nimis studiosus*.

owe, v.tr. *debere* (= to be in debt; to anyone,

alci); to — something to a person, *debere alci alqd* (in gen., of any kind of obligation, e.g. money, pecuniam; gratitude, gratiam; compassion, misericordiam); to — much money, *aere alieno demersum* or *obrutum esse*; to — anyone a great deal, *grandem pecuniam alci debere* (lit.), *nulla alci debere* (fig.); owing to, by per; it was owing to you, *per te stetit quominus* or *tibi alqd acceptum refero*, or by propter with accus. or alci's beneficio. **owing**, adj. see **DUE**.

owl, n. *ulula, noctua, strix, -gis, f., bubo*; like an —, *nocturnus* (e.g. oculi, Plaut.).

own, I. adj. 1, = belonging to one by nature or by one's course of action, *proprius*; but generally by *meus, tuus, suus*, etc., or by *ipsius* or *meus ipsius*, etc. (e.g. it was written by his — hand, *ipsius* (or *sua ipsius*) *manu scriptum erat, ipse scripserat*); I saw it with my — eyes, *ipse vidi, hisce oculis egomet vidi* (Com.); I quote the emperor's — words, *ipsa principis verba refero*; through my — fault, *meâ culpâ*; 2, = what we have for our — use, *proprius* (opp. *communis* or *alienus*; in Cic. with genit., in other writers also with dat.), *peculiaris* (of what one has acquired for his — use), *privatus* (of private property, opp. *publicus*), *domesticus* (= relating to one's family or home), comb. *domesticus et privatus* (e.g. *domesticae et privatae res*, one's — private matters, opp. *publicae*), *privus* (= belonging to any one individual); my, your — people, servants, *mei, tui*, etc.; he has taken from us everything that was our —, *ademit nobis omnia quae nostra erant propria*. II. v.tr. 1, see **ACKNOWLEDGE**, **CONFESS**; 2, see **POSSESS**, **CLAIM**. **owner**, n. *possessor, dominus*; to be the — of anything, *possidere alqd*. **ownership**, n. *possessio* (in gen.), *dominium* (Jct.), *auctoritas* (= right of possession), *manicipium* (= right by purchase); the obtaining of — by long use or possession, *usuapio*.

ox, n. *bos, bovis*, m. and f.; a young —, *juvencus*; a driver of —en, *bubulcus*. **oxherd**, n. *armentarius*.

oyster, n. *ostrea*, † *ostreum*. **oyster-bed**, n. *ostrearium* (Plin.). **oyster-shell**, n. *testa*.

P.

pabulum, n. *pabulum*; see **FOOD**.

pace, I. n. *gradus, -us, passus, -us* (= the act of stepping out in walking; in the prose of the golden age only the step; as Roman measure of length = 5 Roman feet); *gressus, -us* (= the act of making strides, walk); to keep — with anyone, *alci gradus aequare* (lit.), *parem esse alci* (fig., = to be equal to anyone); at a quick —, *pleno* or *citato gradu*; at a slow —, *tarde, lente*; see **STEP**. II. v.intr. *gradi* (= to walk with an equal and bold step), *vadere* (quickly and easily), *incedere, ingredi, ambulare, spatiari* (= to walk about); see **MARCH**, **WALK**. III. v.tr. *passibus metiri alqd*. **pacer**, n. perhaps *Asturco* (= an Asturian horse).

pacific, adj. by *pacis* (e.g. — propositions, *pacis condiciones*, *pacificus*, † *pacifer*; see **PEACEABLE**). **pacification**, n. *pacificatio, compositio, paz*. **pacificator**, n. *pacificator, pacis auctor* (Liv.), *pacis reconciliator* (Liv.). **pacify**, v.tr. *placare* (= a man when angry); to — a country, *pacare*; = to restore peace (e.g. to a province), *sedare, componere*.

pack, I. v.tr. 1, *imponere in alqd* (= to put or load into), *condere in alqd* or *alqd re* (= to put into

anything for the purpose of preservation); to — in a parcel with something else, *alqd in eundem fasciculum addere*; to — one's things for a journey, for a march, *sarcinas* or *sarcinulas colligere* or *expedire*, *sarcinas aptare itineri*, *vasa colligere* (in the camp, of soldiers); to give orders for the troops to — up, *vasa conclamare jubere*; to — goods, *merces* in *fasciculis colligere*; to — together, *colligere* (= to collect in a lump, in a bundle, e.g. one's things, baggage, furniture, *sarcinas*, *vasa*), *colligare*, *alligare*, *constringere* (= to tie together, e.g. one's knapsack, *sarcinam*; household effects, *vasa*), *stipare* (= to — closely); to — together in bundles or bales, in *fasciculis*, in *fascis colligare*; to — into a small compass, to crowd, *stipare*, (*coartare*, *compleri* (= to fill)); 2, to — a jury, a meeting, etc., *suos inter iudices coetum introducere*, etc. **II. n. 1.** = bundle, *fasciculus*, *sarcina*, *sarcinula*; — of cards, *chartae*; 2, = a crowd, (*magna*) *frequentia* (*hominum*); = a mob, *turba*, *grex*, *gregis*, *m.*; see CROWD; 3, of dogs, *cantes*, — *um*. **pack-ass**, *n.* *asinus citellarius* (lit.), *homo citellarius* (fig. of men, = drudge). **pack-horse**, *n.* *equus citellarius*. **pack-saddle**, *n.* *citellae*. **pack-thread**, *n.* *linea*. **package**, *n.* *sarcina*, *sarcinula*, *fasciculus*; see PARCEL, BAGGAGE, LUGGAGE. **packer**, *n.* *qui alqas res in sarcinam colligit*. **packet**, *n.* *fasciculus*; = a ship, *navis*; see PARCEL.

pact, *n.* *pactio*, *pactum* (= agreement entered into between two litigant parties; *pactio*, = the act; *pactum*, = the terms of the agreement); see COMPACT, CONTRACT.

pad, *n.* see CUSHION, BOLSTER.

paddle, *I. n.* *remus*; see OAR. **II. v.intr.** 1, *navem remo impellere*; 2, with the hand, etc., *agum manu*, etc., *agitare*.

padlock, *n.* in the context, *claustrum*.

pæan, *n.* † *pæan*.

pagan, *adj.* *paganus* (Eccl.).

page, *n.* *puer ex aula*, *minister ex pueris regis*, *puer regius*, *puer nobilis ex regia cohorte* (at a king's court), *puer paedagogianus* (Imperial Rome).

page, *n.* of a book, *pagina*.

pageant, *n.* *spectaculum* (= show), *pompa* (= procession), *apparatus magnifici* (= great preparations at public processions, etc.). **pageantry**, *n.* see above.

pagoda, *n.* *templum* or *aedes*, — *is*, *f.* (= temple).

pail, *n.* *situla* (*situlus*); see BUCKET.

pain, *I. n.* *dolor* (in gen., of body and mind), *maestitia* (= grief), *desiderium* (= grief for the absent or the dead); violent —, *cruciatus*, — *is* (of body and mind); to cause —, *dolorem facere* (*efficere*, *afferre*, *commovere*, *excitare* or *incutere*; to anyone, *alci*). **II. v.tr.** *alqm cruciare* or *dolore efficere* (lit. and fig.). **III. v.intr.** *dolere*; see above. **painful**, *adj.* *vehemens* (= causing violent feeling, e.g. an evil, a wound), *gravis* (= serious, severe, i.e. complaint, wound), *acerbus* (= heart-felt, e.g. death); — sensation, *dolor*; wherever a man is, he has the same — feeling at the complete ruin both of public affairs and of his own private circumstances, *quocumque in loco quisquis est, idem est ei sensus et eadem acerbitas, ex interitu rerum et publicarum et suarum*; that is — to me, *hoc mihi dolet* (ante class.). **Adv.** *vehementer*, *gravior*, *acerbe*, *dolenter*, *summo* or *magno cum dolore*. **painless**, *adj.* *sine dolore*, *doloris expertus*, *dolore vacuus*, *vacans* or *carens*. **Adv.** by *adj.* **painlessness**, *n.* *indolentia*, or by circumloc. *dolore vacare* or *carere*; non or *nil dolere* (e.g. — is, according to Epicurus, the

highest pleasure, *summa voluptas est, ut Epicuro placet, nihil dolere*, or *Epicuro placuit omni dolore carere summa esse voluptatem*, Cic.). **pains**, *n.* = toil, *opera* (of one's own), *virium contentio* (= exertion of power), *labor*, *comb.* *opera et labor* (see LABOUR), *negotium* (from *nec* and *otium*, = absence of leisure, through work that we are executing, etc.); then the performance of the work, particularly of that which causes uneasiness of mind, trouble, *studium* (= zeal, assiduity); with a great deal of —, *non facile*; only with the greatest —, *aegerrime*, *viz.* (= hardly); with great —, *multa operâ*, *magno labore*, *multo labore et sudore*, *multo negotio*; with all possible —, *omni virium contentione*, *omni ope atque operâ*; with very little —, without the least —, *facile*, generally *nullo negotio* or *sine negotio*; carefully, and with great —, *fide* *et operâ*; to take —, *multam operam consumere*; to take — in order to, etc., *operam dare*, *niti*, *eniti*, *contendere*, *ut*, etc.; to take all possible — in order to, etc., *omni ope atque operâ* or *omni virium contentione niti* (or *eniti*), *ut*, etc., *contendere et laborare*, *ut*, etc., *eniti* et *contendere*, *ut*, etc., *eniti* et *efficere*, *ut*, etc.; see TOIL, TROUBLE, ANXIETY. **painstaking**, *adj.* *operosus*; see LABORIOUS, INDUSTRIOUS.

paint, *I. v.tr.* 1, *pingere* (intr. and tr.), *depingere* (tr.), = to depict, with the pencil or with words, describe, *effingere* (= to portray, with the pencil); to — from nature, from life (in an absolute sense), *similitudinem effingere ex vero*; to — anyone's likeness, *alqm pingere*; to — anyone's likeness with a striking resemblance, *veram alqis imaginem reddere*; to — anything in different colours and in light sketches, *variate colorum alqd adumbrare*; 2, = to besmear with colour, *illinere alqd alqd re*, *sublinere alqd alqd re* (= to lay on a ground colour), *inducere alqd alqd re* or *alci rei* (e.g. *parietis minio*, = to — the walls red); with different colours, *coloribus* (*variare ei*) *distingere*; to — blue, *colorem caeruleum inducere alci rei*; all the Britons — their bodies with woad, *omnes se Britanni vitro insciunt*; to — white (to whitewash), *dealbare* (e.g. *parietem*), *polire albo* (e.g. *pillars*, *columnas*); to — the face, *facere*. **II. n.** *pigmentum*, *color*, *fucus* = cosmetic; see COLOUR. **paint-brush**, *n.* *penicillus*. **painter**, *n.* *pictor*; a — of houses, *qui* (*parietes*, etc.) *colore inducit*. **painting**, *n.* *pictura* (in gen. also = that which is painted), *ars pingendi* or *picturae* (= art of —, also *pictura*).

pair, *I. n.* *par* (of two persons or things in close connection), *jugum* (lit. = a yoke of oxen); then two persons joined together for an evil purpose, e.g. *jugum impiorum nefarium*, Cic.). **bin** (= two at a time, two together, e.g. *binos* [*scyphos*] *habebam*; *jubeo promi utrosque*, I had a — [of glasses]; I want this —); *utriusque* (= this —, the — mentioned); see COUPLE, BRACE. **II. v.tr.** (*conjungere*). **III. v.intr.** *jungi*, *conjugi*, (*con*) *jungere*, *coire* (= to copulate).

palace, *n.* *domus*, — *us*, *regia*, or simply *regia* (= royal mansion, *palatium* only in poetry and late prose), *domus*, — *is*, *f.* (*house* in gen., very often sufficient in the context).

palate, *n.* *palatum*; a fine —, *subtile palatum*, *doctum* et *eruditum palatum*; a very fine —, *palatum in gustatu sagacissimum*; he has a fine —, *sapit ei palatum* (Cic.); see TASTE, RELISH.

palatable, *adj.* *jucundus saporis* (= of pleasant taste), *jucundus*, *suavis*, *dulcis* (= sweet, pleasant); see SAVOURY, RELISH. **palatal**, *adj.* *palatilis* (Gram. t.t.).

palatinate, *n.* * *palatinatus*.

palaver, *n.* *nugae*; see NONSENSE.

pale, *I. adj.* *pallidus*, *luridus* (= black and)

blue), *albus* (= white), *decolor* (= discoloured); — colour, *pallidus color*, *pallor*; to be —, *pallere*; of colours, expressing shade by *sub* (e.g. *subflavus* = — yellow, Suet.). **II.** v.intr. *palescere*; see above; to — before, *alqā re* or *ab algo vinci*. **paleness**, *n.* *pallor*, *pallidus color*, *macula faba* (= a white spot).

pale, **paling**, **I.** *n.* *palus*, *-udis*, *f.* (in gen.), *sudes*, *-is*, *f.* (= a stake to prop up trees; in fortification, a pile driven into the ground for defence), *stipes*, *-itis*, *m.* (= stem of a tree used as a stake), *vallus* (= pole for fortifying a rampart, etc.), *palisade*; see **STAKE**, **POST**. **II.** v.tr. *ad palum alligare* (trees); to — the vine, *vites palis adjungere*; = to surround, *palis cingere*; see **SURROUND**. **palisade**, *n.* *vallum*, *palus*; to surround with a —, *vallō munire* or *cingere* or *circumdare*, *vallare*. **palisading**, *n.* *vallum*, *valli*; see **PALE**.

palette, *n.* *patella* or *discus colorum*.

palfrey, *n.* *equus* or *caballus*.

palimpsest, *n.* *palimpsestus*.

palinode, *n.* *palinodia* (better written as Greek *παλινωδία*).

pal, *n.* **1.** *pallium*; see **MANTLE**; **2.** = covering thrown over the dead, *tegumentum* or *involucrum feretri*.

pal, v.intr., to — upon anyone, *alqm alcjs rei laedat*.

palladium, *n.* *palladium*.

pallet, *n.* = a small bed, *lectulus*, *grabatus*.

palliasse, *n.* *lectus stramenticius*.

palliate, v.tr. *alqd excusare*, *extenuare*; to — anything with, *praetendere alqd alci rei*, *tegere* or *occultare alqd alqd re*, *excusatione alcjs rei tegere alqd* (= to cover, varnish by means of an excuse, Cic.), *alqd in alcjs rei simulationem conferre* (= to hide under pretence, Cæs.); see **EXCUSE**. **palliation**, *n.* use verb (e.g. the — of his fault, *culpam excusavi*).

pallid, adj. see **PALE**.

pal, **I.** *n.* **1.** *palma*; see **HAND**; **2.** a plant, *palma* (= — tree, also a branch of it worn in token of victory); to present the — to anyone (as token of victory), *dare alci palmam*; adorned with —, *palmatas*. **II.** v.tr. to — off upon anyone, *centonem alci sarcire* (Com.), *imponere alci* (absolute), *alqd alci supponere*; he has —ed anything upon him, *verba illi dedit*; see **IMPOSE**. **palmary**, adj. *palmaris*. **palmer**, *n.* see **PILGRIM**. **palmistry**, *n.* either use *χραιομαντεία* in Greek characters, or *ars eorum qui manuum lineamenta perscrutantur*. **palmy**, adj. *florens* (= flourishing), *optimus* (= best).

palpable, adj. **1.** lit. *quod sentire possumus*, *adyspectabilis* (= visible), *tractabilis* (= that may be touched); see **PERCEPTIBLE**; *quod manu tenere possumus*, *quod manu tenetur*; **2.** fig. *quod comprehensum animis habemus*, *manifestus* (= manifest), *evidens* (= evident), *apertus* (= open, clear), *comh.* *apertus ac manifestus* (e.g. *scelus*). Adv. *manifesto*, *evidenter*, *aperte*.

palpitate, v.intr. *palpitare*; see **BEAT**. **palpitation**, *n.* *palpitatio* (Plin.).

palsy, *n.* see **PARALYSIS**.

paltry, adj. *vilis*; see **PETTY**.

pamper, v.tr. *alci nimis indulgere*; see **FEED**, **GLUT**, **INDULGE**.

pamphlet, *n.* *libellus*. **pamphleteer**, *n.* *libellorum scriptor*.

pan, *n.* *sartago* (Plin.), *patina*, *patella*, see **DISH**. **pancake**, *n.* *lagunum* or *pinctenta*.

panacea, *n.* lit. *panchrestum medicamentum* (lit. in Plin., fig. in Cic.); *panacea* (= a plant, the heal-all).

pandects, *n.* *pandectae* (Imperial Rome).

pander, **I.** *n.* *leno*. **II.** v.intr. to — to, **1.** lit. *lenocinari*; **2.** fig. *alci inservire*, or perhaps *blandiri*; see **FLATTER**.

pane, *n.* *vitreum quadratum* (square).

panegyric, *n.* *laudatio*, upon anyone, *alcjs* (of a speech, oration, and the praise contained in it), *laus*, *laudes*, upon anyone, *alcjs*; — upon one deceased, *laudatio (mortui)* in gen. **panegyrist**, *n.* *laudator* (in gen.); fem., *laudatrix*, *praedicator* (loud and in public).

panel, *n.* (in architecture) *tympaenum* (= square — of a door), *abacus* (in wainscoting), *intertignium*, *intercolumnium* (= square compartment on the ceilings of rooms); a panelled ceiling, *lacunar*, † *laquear*.

pang, *n.* *dolor*, *doloris stimulus*; see **STING**, **ANGUISE**, **AGONY**.

panic, *n.* *pavor*, *terror*.

pannier, *n.* *citellae*.

panoply, *n.* see **ARMOUR**.

panorama, *n.* perhaps *tabula in modum circi picta*; see also **PROSPECT**.

pant, v.intr. of the heart; see **PALPITATE**, **BEAT**; to — for breath, *aege ducere spiritum*, *anhelare*; to — for, fig. *sivire*, *concupiscere alqd*. **panting**, *n.* *anhelitus*, *-ūs*.

pantaloons, *n.* perhaps *sannio*, *scurra*, *m.*

pantheism, *n.* *ratio eorum qui deum in universā rerum naturā solum esse putant*. **pantheist**, *n.* *qui deum*, etc., *putat*; see above.

panther, *n.* *panthēra* (Plin.), *pardus* (Plin.).

pantomime, *n.* *mimus*, *pantomimus* (Suet.).

pantry, *n.* *cella penaria*, *promptuarium* (where victuals are kept).

pap, *n.* **1.** *papilla*, *uber*, *-ēris*, *n.*; see **BREAST**; **2.** = soft food for infants, *puls*, *pulticula* (= gruel) (Plin.).

papa, *n.* *pater*; see **FATHER**.

papacy, *n.* **papatus* (= dignity of the Pope).

papal, adj. **papalis*. **papist**, *n.* *sacra a pontifice Romano instituta sequens*, *legis pontificis Romani studiosus*.

paper, **I.** *n.* **1.** as material for writing upon, *charta* (made from the papyrus, then any kind of writing material), † *papyrus*, *f.*; **2.** = — written on, writing, *charta*, *scriptum*; papers (i.e. written —), *scripta*, *-orum*, *lib(erae)*, *epistulae* (epistol-), *libelli*, *tabellae*; public —s, *tabulae publicae*; — money, currency, *pecunia chartacea*, or *syngrapha publica*; — hanging, *tapele*, *-is* (*tapeium*, = tapestry); = newspaper, *acta* (*diurna*), *-orum*. **II.** v.tr. to — a room, *conclavia parietes tapetibus ornare*. **III.** adj. *chartaceus* (Jct.). **paper-hanger**, *n.* *qui conclavium parietes tapetibus ornat*.

papyrus, *n.* *papyrus*, *f.* (*papyrum*).

par, *n.* (in gen.) see **EQUALITY (in commerce) by *aqualis*; — of exchange, *vicissitudines rei argentariae aequales*, *pecuniae permutandae pretium aequale*.**

parable, *n.* *parabōla* (class. = a comparison), or in pure Latin *collatio*, *translatio*, *similitudo*; see **ALLEGORY**, **SIMILE**. **parabobical**, adj. *per similitudinem*, or *translationem* or *collationem*; to speak —ly, *ut similitudine utar*.

parade, **I.** *n.* **1.** in military affairs, *decursum*, *-ūs*, *decurso*; **2.** = show, *ostentatio*, *apparatus*, *-ūs*; see **SHOW**, **DISPLAY**. **II.** v.intr. (of troops), *decurrere*. **III.** v.tr. *ostentare*; see **DISPLAY**.

paradigm, *n.* in Gram., *paradigma*.

Paradise, *n.* **1.** *paradisus* (Eccl.); **2.** =

very delightful spot, locus amoenissimus; 3, = the blissful seat after death, sedes (-is, f.) beatorum.

paradox, n. quod est admirabile contraque opinionem omnium, in the pl. quae sunt admirabilia, etc., also simply admirabilia or mirabilia quaedam, in pl. paradoxa. **paradoxical**, adj. see above.

paragon, n. specimen; see PATTERN.

paragraph, n. caput (= section).

parallel, I. adj. 1, parallēlos; 2, fig. (con-)similis; a — passage, locus congruens verbis et sententiis. II. n. 1, linea parallela; 2, fig., perhaps similitudo; to draw a —, alqd cum alqd re conferre; see COMPARE, COMPARISON. III. v.tr. alqd cum alqd re aequare, comparare, conferre; see COMPARE. **parallelogram**, n. *parallogrammon.

paralogism, n. (in logic) falsa ratio; to make a —, vitiose concludere; see SOPHISM.

paralysis, n. 1, paralysis (Plin.), in pure Latini nervorum remissio; 2, fig. perhaps by im-potentia, invalidus; see POWERLESS. **paralytic**, adj. paralyticus (Plin.). **paralyse**, v.tr. 1, lit. pede (manu, etc.) capere or debilem esse (to be —); see LAME; 2, fig. invalidum reddere, affligere, percellere (Cels.).

paramount, adj. and n. see CHIEF, SUPERIOR.

paramour, n. see LOVER, MISTRESS.

parapet, n. pluteus, lorica (milit. term.).

paraphernalia, n. apparatus, -ūs; see DRESS, ORNAMENT.

paraphrase, I. n. circuitio, circuitus, -ūs, eloquendi, circuitus plurium verborum, circumlocutio (all = circumlocution rather than verbal —), paraphrasis, -is, f. (Quint.). II. v.tr. and intr. pluribus alqd exponere et explicare (Cic., Quint.), pluribus vocibus et per ambitum verborum alqd enuntiare (Suet.), circuitu plurium verborum ostendere alqd (Quint.).

parasite, n. 1, parasitus, fem. parasita (= a trencher friend), assecutus, parasitaster (= a wretched —); 2, = a plant, planta parasitica. **parasitic**, **parasitical**, adj. parasiticus (παράσιτικός). **parasitism**, n. parasitatio, ars parasitica (Com.).

parasol, n. umbella (Juv.), umbraculum.

parboiled, adj. semicoctus (Plin.).

parcel, I. n. 1, see PART, PORTION; 2, see QUANTITY, MASS; 3, = package, fuscus, -is, m., fusciculus (= a bundle; containing several things together), sarcina (= burden, carried by a man or a beast); see PACKET. II. v.tr. partiri (= to divide), dividere, distribuere, metiri (= to measure); see DIVIDE.

parch, I. v.tr. (ex)siccare, arefacere, torrefacere, (ex)urere. II. v.intr. (ex)siccari, siccescere, areferi, arescere (the latter two = to become dry); see BURN, DRY. **parched**, adj. aridus; see DRY.

parchment, n. membrana.

pardon, I. v.tr. ignoscere alicui rei or alicui alqd, veniam alicui rei dare alicui; to — an oath, jurisjurandi gratiam alicui facere, solvere alqm sacramento (= to free from the obligation); to — a debt, pecuniam creditum condonare or remittere, creditum condonare, debitum remittere alicui. II. n. venia, remissio (e.g. the foregoing of a payment, remissio tributii); to ask —, remissionem petere, veniam praeteritorum precari; see FORGIVE, INDULGENCE, OVERLOOK. **pardonable**, adj. excusabilis; cui alqd veniam dare potest.

pare, v.tr. (de)secare, rescacare, circumsecare (= to cut off in gen.), subsecare (= to cut off a

little), circumcidere (= to cut off all round). **parings**, n. praesequina, -um (ante and post class.).

parent, n. see FATHER, MOTHER; parens (in gen.), procreator (= creator), genitor. **parentage**, n. stirps, genus, -eris, n.; see EXTRACTION, BIRTH. **parental**, adj., by the genit. parentum, e.g. — love, parentum amor. Adv. parentum more. **parentless**, adj. orbatus or orbis (parentibus).

parenthesis, n. interpositio, interclusio (quam nos interpositionem vel interclusionem dicimus, Graeci παρίθεσις vocant; dum continuationi sermonis medius alqs sensus intervenit, Quint.); to put anything in —, alqd continuationi sermonis medium interponere. **parenthetical**, adj. a — remark, verba (orationi) interposita.

parhelion, n. parelion, sol alter or imago solis (Sen.).

pariah, n. unus e faece populi.

parietal, adj. by circuml. with paries; see WALL.

parish, n. paroecia (paroecia) (Eccl.).

parishioner, n. paroecianus (Eccl.).

parity, n. see EQUALITY.

park, n. 1, vivarium (= preserve, Plin.), saeptum (sep-) venationis (Var.) or perhaps saeptum alone (= enclosure); 2, horti (= gardens), virdarium (= garden planted with trees).

parley, I. v.intr. colloqui alqd cum alqo, gen. colloqui de alqd re (= to speak with another about anything), conferre alqd, consilia conferre de alqd re, communicare cum alqo de alqd re (= to communicate about anything), appropriare agere, disceptare cum alqo de alqd re (= to confer on some point of mutual concern), coram conferre alqd; (in a military sense), to — (respecting the surrender of a town), legatum or legatos de conditionibus urbis tradendae mittere. II. n. colloquium, sermo.

parliament, n. (in England) senatus, -ūs; to convoke the —, senatum convocare or cogere; an act of —, senatus consultum; house of —, curia; member of —, senator. **parliamentary**, adj. senatorius, quod ad senatum pertinet.

parlour, n. see ROOM.

parochial, adj. *parochialis; see PARISH.

parody, I. n. (of a poem) poetae verba et versus ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorta, or Greek παρῳδία. II. v.tr. (a poem) poetae verba et versus ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorqueere.

parole, n. (in military affairs) fides (data); see WORD.

paroxysm, n. 1, febris accessio (Cels.), or accessus, -ūs; 2, fig. vis or impetus, or by part. (e.g. irā impulsus, = under a — of anger).

parricide, n. 1, parricida, m. and f., the person (parentis sui); 2, the act, parricidium. **parricidal**, adj. see MURDEROUS.

parrot, n. psittacus.

parry, v.tr. and intr. 1, in fencing, to — a thrust or stroke, ictum (or petitionem) vitare, cavere, cavere et propulsare, also simply cavere, vitare (with the sword), ictum declinare, petitionem declinatione et corpore effugere, also simply ictum effugere (by a movement of the body); to — well, recte cavere; to try to —, or to — anyone's thrust with the shield, ad alicui conatum scutum tollere; to — and strike again, cavere et repetere; —ing, ictus propulsatio; 2, fig. to — an evil blow, etc., amovere (= to avert), depellere, repellere, propellere, propulsare, defendere (= to ward

off), *deprecari* (lit. by entreaties); see **FENCE**, **Avoid**.

parse, v.tr. *sententiam* or *locum quasi in membra discernere*; to — words, *quae sint singula verba explicare*. **parsing**, n. use verb.

parsimonious, adj. (gen. in an ill sense, but sometimes in a good sense = frugal) *parcus* (= who is always afraid to give too much, esp. in expenditure, opp. *nimius*, who goes too far in anything, Plin.), *restrictus* (= who does not like to give, opp. *largus*), comb. *parcus et restrictus*, *tenax* (= tight, opp. *profusus*), also comb. *parcus et tenax*, *restrictus et tenax*; *malignus* (= niggard, who grudges everything); see **MEAN**. Adv. *parce*, *maligne* (= too sparingly, e.g. *laudare*, Hor.), *restricto*. **parsimony**, n. *parsimonia* *alcis rei* (= being careful with anything, then in avoiding expenditure; e.g. *parsimonia temporis*); too great —, *tenacitas* (= being close, never coming out with anything, Liv.), *malignitas* (= niggard-finess); see **MEANNESS**.

parsley, n. *apium*, *oreoselinum* or *petroselinum* (Plin.).

parsnip, n. * *pastināca* (Plin.).

parson, n. * *presbyter*, * *clericus*, or by *sacerdos*. **parsonage**, n. *aedes presbyteri*.

part, I. n. *pars*, *membrum* (= limb, e.g. of the body, of a discourse), *locus* (= important passage, point in a science, treatise); the middle, furthest, lowest, highest — of anything is rendered by *medius*, *extremus*, *infimus*, *summus*, in the same case as the thing itself (e.g. the middle of a line of battle, *acies media*; the highest — or the mountain, *mons summus*); for the most —, *magnam partem*, *plerumque* (= in most cases, as regards time); in two, three —s, etc., *bifariam*, *trifariam*, *bipartito*, *tripartito*, etc.; the greater —, *maius quantum* with *genit.* (e.g. *viae*); the one —, the other —, *pars . . . pars*, *partim . . . partim* (also with *genit.* or with the prep. *ex*), *pars* or *partim . . . alii* (-ae, -a), *alii* (-ae, -a) . . . *alii* (-ae, -a) (all of persons and things); *partly . . . partly*, *partim . . . partim* (but the latter particles can only be used when we speak of a real division into parts), *quid . . . quid* (= on the one hand . . . on the other hand), *et . . . et*, *cum . . . tum*, *tum . . . tum* (= both . . . and); I for my —, *ego quidem*, *equidem* (= if I must give my own opinion, etc.; for which moderns often put badly, *quod ad me attinet*), *pro mea parte* (= according to my power); to divide into —s, *in partes dividere* or *distribuere*; to receive a — of anything, *partem alcis rei accipere*; to have a — in anything, *alcis rei participem* or *in parte* or *in societate alcis rei esse*, *partem* or *societatem in aliquid re habere* (in some good act), *alcis rei socium esse* (in some good and in some wicked action), *affinem esse alcis rei* or *alci rei* (in something that is bad); to take — in anything, *partem alcis rei capere* (e.g. in the government of a republic, *administranda reipublicae*), *in partem alcis rei venire*, *interesse alci rei* (= to be present at anything, to take — in or exercise influence, e.g. in the battle, *pugnae*), *attingere* (by action, in a business transaction, in the carrying out of anything), to have no — in anything, *alcis rei expertem esse*, *partem alcis rei non habere*, to allow anyone to take a — in consultations, *alqm in consilium adhibere* or *ad consilium admittere*; in —, *partly*, *per partes*, *particulatim* (usually post class.); *carptim* (= in pieces, when one — is taken now, and another at some other time, and so on, opp. *universi*, e.g. *seu carptim partes* [i.e. partly and in different lots], *seu universi* [convenire] *mallent*, Liv.); *ex parte*, *aliqua ex parte* (= in —, when only a — of the whole is taken at a time, or only a few parts at a time, etc. opp. *totus*, e.g. to conquer a town —, *urbem ex parte*

capere; to please —, *ex parte placere*; to be changed —, *aliqua ex parte commutari*, *nonnulla parte* (inasmuch as the parts do not form a connected whole, but are isolated, "here and there," e.g. *summotis sub murum cohortibus, ac nonnulla parte propter terrorem in oppidum compulsis*); to take one's — with one, or to take — with one, *in alcis partes transire*, *transgredi*, *alqm defendere*, *pro alcis salute propugnare* (the latter two = to defend, e.g. very eagerly, *acerrime*), against anyone, *stare cum alqo adversus alqm*; to take in good —, *in bonam partem accipere*; to act a —, *agere alqm* or *alcis partes*, *alcis personam tueri*; on the — of . . ., *ab alqo* (e.g. on his — nothing will be done, *ab eo* or *ab illo nihil agitur*; on his — we have nothing to fear, *ab eo nihil nobis timendum est*, also by *alcis verbis*, *alcis nomine*, in anyone's name; see **NAME**); a — (music), *modi musici compluribus vocibus descripti*; — singing, *complurium vocum cantus*; in these —s, *hac regione*, *hic*; good —s; see **ABILITY**, **SPEECH**. II. v.tr. *dividere*, *partiri*; see **DIVIDE**, **SEPARATE**. III. v.intr. *digredi*, *discedere*. **parting**, n. *digressio*, *digressus*, —is, *discessus*, —us. **partly**, adv. *partim*, (*aliqua*) *ex parte*; see **PART**, I.

partake, v.tr., to — of, *participem esse alcis rei*; of food, see **EAT**; also **PART**, I. **partaker**, n. *socius*; — of or in anything, *particeps* or *socius alcis rei*, *affinis alcis rei* or *alci rei*; fem. *socia*, in anything, *particeps* or *socia alcis rei*, *affinis alcis rei* or *alci rei*.

parterre, n. perhaps *area floribus constata*.

parthenon, n. *Parthenon* (Plin.).

partial, adj. 1. *alterius partis studiosus*, *cupidus* (= acting under the influence of one's passion), *ad gratiam factus* (= what is done to insinuate oneself), *iniquus* (= unfair); 2. = *partly*, *ex (aliqua) parte*; see **PARTLY**. Adv. *cupide*, *inique*, *ex (aliqua) parte*. **partiality**, n. *studium* (= the leaning towards one party), *gratia* (= favour shown to one party, e.g. *crimen gratiae*, i.e. accusation of —), *cupiditas* (= bias, esp. of a judge, etc.); to act with —, *cupidius agere*; to approve anything through —, *studio quodam comprobare alqd*.

participate, v.intr. and tr., by *particeps alcis rei* (= anyone who receives a share of anything or takes part in anything, e.g. *eiusdem laudis*; in a conspiracy, *conjuratio*); in a pleasure, *voluptatis*, *consors*, *socius alcis rei* (= who has joined with others, e.g. *socius sceleris*), *affinis alcis rei* or *alci rei* (in anything, esp. in a bad action, e.g. *affinis facinori*, *noxae*, *culpa*), *compos alcis rei* (= who possesses anything, is in the possession of, e.g. anything pleasant, e.g. the consulate, praise), *alcis rei potens* (= who possesses a thing and is the master over it); to come to — in a thing, *participem* or *compotem fieri alcis rei*; to — in a crime, *se obstringere alqd re*. **participation**, n. *societas*, *communicatio*; in anything, *societas alcis rei* (= joint — in, e.g. *belli*). **participator**, n. *socius*, *affinis*, *consors*; see **PARTICIPATE**.

participle, n. *participium* (Gram.).

particle, n. 1. *particula* (in gen.), *frustum* (= a little bit of food, otherwise rare); 2, in gram., * *particula*.

particoloured, adj. *versicolor*, *varius*.

particular, adj. *separatus*; everyone has his own — place and his own table, *separatae singulis sedes et sua cuique mensa* (Tac.); = peculiar to anyone, *proprius* (of which we are the only possessors, opp. *communis*); *praecipuus* (in possessing which we have an advantage over others), *peculiaris* (when one thing is to

be distinguished from another, of a thing peculiar in its kind, *singularis* (= single, isolated, excellent), *praecipuus* (= excellent), *eximius* (= exceeding; see EXCELLENT); = strange, wonderful, *singularis*, *novus* (= new, what was never seen before), *mirus* (= striking); a — case, *mirus quidam casus*; see PECULIAR, EXACT, SINGULAR; = exacting, *diligens*, *accuratus*; a — friend; see INTIMATE, PRIVATE. **particulars**, n., in the pl., to go into —, *singula sequi*; *scribere de singulis rebus* (in letters); *rem ordine, ut gesta est, narrare*. **particularity**, n. *diligentia*. **particularize**, v.tr. *nominare* (= to name), *enumerare* (= to enumerate), *per nomina citare* (= to mention several persons by name). **particularly**, adv., by *quod curae or cordi est*; *gravis* (= important), or with the advs. *sedulo* (= assiduously), *studiose* (= with zeal), *diligenter* (= with care), *cupide* (= eagerly), *impense* (= urgently), *vehementer* (= vehemently, very much), *magnopere* (= with all one's mind), *praesertim*, *praecipue* (= especially), *maxime* (= chiefly), *inprimis* (in *primis* = above all), *etiam atque etiam* (= over and over), also *vehementer etiam atque etiam*; to court anyone's friendship most —, *cupidissime alcijs amicitiam appetere*.

partisan, n. *homo alcijs studiosus, fautor*. **partisanship**, n. *studium, favor*.

partisan, n. a weapon, *bipennis*.

partition, n. 1, see DIVISION, SEPARATION; 2, a — in a house, *paries, -dis*, m. (= wall), *paries intergerinus* (*intergerivus*, Plin., = common wall between neighbouring houses), *saepulum* (*sep-*, = fence or place fenced off), *loculamentum* (used of the — in an aviary).

partitive, adj. in Gram., *partitivus*.

partner, n. 1, lit., by verbs, see PARTAKER, ASSOCIATE; 2, in commercial business, *socius* (in every sense); 3, in marriage, *conjug(n)u*, -*juga*, m. and f.; see HUSBAND, WIFE. **partnership**, n. *consortio* (rare), *societas* (as society and persons united in —, Cic.), *socii* (= persons associated together); to form a —, *societatem facere*; to enter into — with anyone, *alqm sibi socium adjungere*.

partridge, n. *perdix*.

parturition, n. *partus, -us*.

party, n. 1, *pars*, or pl. *partes* (in gen.), *factio* (lit. = any number of persons who entertain the same sentiments, then esp. in a political sense), *secta* (prop. of philosophers or learned men in gen.); the opposite —, see OPPOSITION; to belong to anyone's —, *alcijs partis or partium esse*, *alcijs partes sequi*, *alcijs sectam sequi*, *cum alqo facere*, ab or cum alqo stare, *alcijs rebus studere or favere*, *alcijs esse studiosus*; not to belong to either, any —, *neutrius partis or nullius partis esse* (see NEUTRAL); to favour different parties (of several), *aliorum (alias) partes favere*; to get anyone over to one's own —, *alqm in suas partes trahere, ducere*; to divide into two parties, *in duas partes discedere*, *in duas factiones scindi*; — zen in the contest, *studium*, — leader, *dux or princeps partium*, *princeps or caput factionis*; in the context also simply *dux, caput*; — spirit (*partium*) *studium*; — struggle, — dispute, in the State, *certamen partium or factionum*; 2, = company, *aliquot* (= a few, in an indefinite sense), *complures* (= a large number); a large —, *copia, multitudo*, also by *alii-alis*; pleasure —, into the country, by *excurrere*; on the water, by *navigare*; to be one of the —, *una esse cum alijs*; he who is one of the —, *socius* (= who joins), *comes* (= companion); to be one of the — invited by anyone, to go with a — somewhere, *alci comitem se addere or adjungere*; a card —, *lusus, -us* (= game); see

CAUSE, COMPANY. **party-wall**, n. see PARTITION.

parvenu, n. *novus homo*.

paschal, adj. *paschalis* (Eccl.).

pasha, n. *satrapes, -ae* and *-is*, m.

pasquinade, n. *libellus famosus* (= a libel); see LIBEL; if a poem, *carmen probrosum, famosum, carmen maledictum, elogium* (= verses written at anyone's door, Plaut.); a — upon anyone's voluptuousness, *versus in alcijs cupiditatem facti*.

pass, I. v.intr. 1, *transire, transgredi* (= to go past), *ire or venire per alqm locum* (= to — through a place), *alqm locum intrare or ingredi or intrare* (= to enter into a place, of persons), *importari, invahi* (= to be imported, of things), *alqo loco exire or egredi* (from a place, of persons), *exportari, evehi* (= to be transported away from a place, of things), *alqm locum transcendere or superare* (= to — through, over a place which lies high, e.g. a mountain); to — through the gate, *porta exire* (in going out), *porta introire* (in going in); to — across a river, *flumen transire or tra(j)sire* or *transmittere*; to let the troops — across a river, *copias flumen or trans flumen tra(j)sire*; not to allow anyone to —, *alqm alitu prohibere* (in going past or in going in), *alqm egressionem prohibere, alqm egressu arcere* (in going out); not to allow anyone to — backwards and forwards, *nec aditu nec reditu alqm prohibere*; see GO, etc.; 2, to — into possession of, see GET; 3, of the time, *transire, praeterire* (= to — by), *abire* (= to go away), *circumagi, se circumagere* (= to come round), *exire, praeterire* (= to elapse); the time —es quickly, *tempus fugit, aetas volat*; 4, *perferri* (= to be carried, of a law); see ENACT; 5, = to be tolerated, *probari* (of that which can be approved), *ferri posse* (of what can be tolerated); to let a thing —, *alqd non plane improbare* (= not to disapprove altogether), *alqd ferre* (= to bear); see ALLOW, PERMIT; 6, = to be considered, *haberi alqm or pro alqo* (the latter if we consider anyone to be a person of a certain character, etc.); to — as rich, *haberi divitem* (if the person really is so), *haberi pro divite* (if considered as such); 7, = to come to —, *accidere*; see HAPPEN; 8, in fencing, *alqm petere*; 9, as I —ed along, in —ing, in *transitu, transiens, praeteriens* (also fig. = by-the-lye; the two former in a fig. sense only post-Aug. (e.g. Quint.), but *quasi praeteriens* in Cic.), *strictim* (fig., but superficially, after Seneca also *obiter*); to mention in —ing, in *mentionem alcijs rei incidere* (Liv.); 10, to — by, *praeterire or praetergredi*, a place, *alqm locum*; *transire alqm locum* (= to go beyond a place); to let none — by, go past, *neminem praetermittere*; = to cease, *abire*; of time, *praeterire, transire*; to — through, *transire* (absol., or with the accus. of the place), *iter facere per* (with accus. of the place), *pervadere, penetrare* (= to penetrate), *transveh(i), veli per locum* (in a carriage, on board a vessel). II. v.tr. 1, = to go beyond, *transgredi* (only lit., e.g. *flumen*), *transire or egredi alqd or extra alqd* (lit. and fig.), *excedere* (fig.); to — the boundaries, limits, *transire fines* (both in entering and leaving a country; then also fig. *alcijs rei*), *egredi extra fines* (lit., in leaving a country, *terminos egredi*, fig.); to — the fifth year, *egredi quintum annum*; see SURPASS; 2, of time, *degere, agere, transigere* (e.g. *diem, vitam, or aetatem*); with anything or with a person, *ducere alqd re* (e.g. the night with interesting conversation, *noctem jucundis sermonibus*), *consumere or conterere alqd re* or in *alqd re* (in a good or bad sense), *absumere alqd re* (= to waste time, e.g. with talking, *tempus dicendo*), *extrahere alqd re* (when we talk instead of act-

(ing), *fallere alqd re*; to — whole days by the fireside, *totos dies juxta focum atque ignem agere*; to — the night, *pernoctare*; see SPEND; 3, to — an examination, *alci satisfacere*; (= to satisfy), *probari* (= to be considered competent, stare (= not to fall through in carrying out anything); very honourably, *pulcherrime stare*, in a disgraceful manner, *turpem inveniri*; 4, of a business, to — accounts, *rationes ratas habere*; see TERMINATE, SETTLE, DIVIDE; 5, = to allow, to —, *transitum dare alci* (a person), *transmittere*; 6, = to put through a narrow hole, *transficere, immittere, inserere* (the latter two = to put into, e.g. one's hand, the key into the keyhole); to — thread through a needle, *filum in acum inserere*; 7, = to — sentence, *sententiam dicere* (by word of mouth) or *ferre* (by votes); upon anyone, *judicium facere de alqo* (e.g. optimum); to — sentence of death upon anyone, *alqm capitis damnare*; see SENTENCE; 8, to — a law, *decernere* (of the Senate), *legem esse jubere* (of the people); see ENACT. — **away**, v.intr. 1, see PASS, I. 3; 2, see DIE. — **by**, v.tr. 1, see PASS, I. 10; 2, see PASS OVER. — **off**, I. v.tr. to — anyone or anything on anyone for anyone or anything, *dicere* (= to say), *perhibere* (= to call), *ferre* (= to bring forward), *mentiri* (= to say falsely); to — anyone, report as being dead, *falsum nuntium mortis alcis afferre*; to — anything as one's own, *sum esse alqd dicere*; to — as truth, *verum esse alqd dicere, simulare alqd esse verum*; to — anyone as one's father, *patrem sibi alqm assumere*; to — anyone (falsely) as the author of anything, *alqm auctorem esse alcis rei mentiri*; to — anyone by a false report as the founder, *alqm conditorem famæ ferre*; to — oneself for, *se ferre alqm* (= to report up and down), *se profiteri alqm* (= to declare oneself to be so and so), *simulare, alqm se esse velle* (he will have it that he is so and so), to — himself off as a king, *regis titulum usurpare*. II. v.intr. *abire* (used by Cic. of sea-sickness); see CEASE. — **on**, v.intr. *pergere*; let us — (in speaking), *pergamus (ad alqd)*. — **over**, I. v.tr. any person or thing in speaking (= not to remember), *praeterire* with or without *silentio, relinquere, com. praeterire ac relinquere, mittere, omittere* (of one's own free will and with intent, e.g. *omitto jurisdictionem contra leges; relinquo caedes; libidines praetereo*), to — over, that, etc., *ut omittam, quod, etc., ne dicam, quod, etc.*; — ing over all these circumstances, *omissis his rebus omnibus*; to be —ed over, *praeteriri* (in gen.), *repulsam ferre* or *accipere* (= to be rejected, in the election of an office); see NEGLECT. — **round**, v.intr. *tradere*. III. n. 1, = a narrow passage, *aditus, -us* (= access in gen.), *angustiae locorum*, or simply *angustiae* (= narrow —), *fauces, -ium* (= narrow entrance and exit into a more open country), *saltus, -us* (= woody mountain-pass, e.g. near Thermopylae, *Thermopylarum*); 2, see PASSAGE, ROAD; 3, = an order to —, *libellus, -us, qui alci auditum aperit*; 4, = condition, *eo ventum est ut*; see CONDITION. **passable**, adj. 1, *pervius, tritius* (= much frequented); or *transitu facilis*; 2, = tolerable, *tolerabilis, mediocris*. Adv. *mediocriter*. **passage**, n. 1, = the act of passing, *transitus, -us, transitio, transvectio* (= transit of goods); *transgressio, transgressus, -us, transmissio, transmissus, -us, tractio, tractus, -us* (the subst. in -io express the act, those in -us the condition, the — itself); — across a river, *transitus or transvectio fluminis*; in the — of such large sums of the royal treasure into Italy, *in tantâ pecuniâ regiâ in Italiam trajiciendâ*; = to grant a — to anyone, *dare alci transitum or iter per agros urbesque, alqm per fines suos tre pati, alqm per fines*

regni transire sinere (to an army, to a general with the army through a country); a — across, *transitio, transitus, -us*; 2, = way, road, *ite, via, aditus, -us*; 3, — of a book, *locus, caput* (= chapter); bird of —, *avis advena*; see MIGRATORY. **passenger**, n. 1, on the road, *viator* (on foot), *vector* (on horseback, by carriage, ship); 2, after he has arrived, *hospes, -itis*. **passing**, n. 1, see PASSAGE; 2, in commerce, *permutatio* (= exchange), *venditio* (= sale). **passport**, n. by *facultas* (alci loci adeundi) *data*. **password**, n. *tessera* (= a token). **past**, I. adj. and n., *praeteritus, ante actus* (or as one word, *anteactus*, = done before), *prior, superior* (= last, e.g. last week); the —, *praeterita, -orum*; the — time, tense, *tempus praeteritum*; pardon for what is —, *venia praeteritorum, rerum praeteritarum* or *ante actarum oblivio*; the — years, *anni praeteriti* (e.g. since one's birth, etc.), *anni priores* (= the last few years); during the — year, *prior, prior, superiore anno*; during the time —, *tempore praeterito* (= the whole of it), *prioribus annis* (= during the last few years); during, in the — night, *nocte prior, superiore*. II. adv. *praeter* (gen. only in comp. with verbs; when in Lat. we form compounds with *praeter* and *trans*, *praeter* denotes the direction in which an object moves — another and at the same time removes from it, whilst *trans* expresses the direction from a certain point to the furthest end); to hurry —, *praetervolare*; to drive —, v.tr. *praetervehere* or *transvehere*, anything, *praeter alqd*; v.intr. *praetervehi* or *transvehi*, anything, *alqd*; the driving —, *praetervectio*; to fly —, *praetervolare*; to flow —, *praeterfluere*; to lead —, *praeterducere* (Plaut.), *transducere*, — any place, *praeter alqm locum*; to go — a place, *praeterire* or *transire alqm locum*; to let go —, to allow to pass, *praetermittere* (lit. persons and things, then = not to avail oneself of, through carelessness, e.g. an opportunity for, *occasionem alcis rei*; the day appointed, the term, *diem*), *transitum alcis rei expectare* (= to wait until anything is over, e.g. a storm, *tempestas*), *omittere* (fig. = to lose, e.g. an opportunity, *occasionem*), *dimittere* (fig. = to allow to pass, because one fancies he is not in want of it, e.g. an opportunity, *occasionem, occasionem fortunâ datam*), *amittere* (= not to heed, through carelessness, so as to be unable to make use of, e.g. *occasionem*; the favourable moment, *tempus*), *indermittere* (e.g. not a moment, *nullum temporis punctum*; not a day, without, etc., *nullam diem, quin, etc.*). III. as prep. *praeter*, *trans*, with accus.; see above II. **passime**, n. *ludus* (= game), *oblectamentum, oblectatio, delectamentum* (rare). **passion**, n. 1, = suffering, *perpassio, toleratio* (Cic., both with the genit. of that which causes us to suffer); — of Christ, **passio* or **perpassio*; see SUFFERING; 2, = excitement, *animi concitatio, animi impetus, -us*; stronger, *animi perturbatio, motus, -us, animi turbatus* or *perturbatus* (= violent emotion in gen.; *animi affectio* = disposition; affection of the mind; *animi motus, commotio* or *permotio* = mental excitement in gen.), *cupiditas, cupido* (= longing), *libido* (lib., chiefly = sensual desire), *temeritas* (= rashness), *intemperantia* (= want of moderation, licentiousness, opp. *aeguitas*); = anger, *ira, iracundia*; = fondness for, *alcis rei studium*; violent —, *acerimus animi motus, -us, vehemens animi impetus, -us*; disorderly, unruly —, *libilinis, -um*; without —, *aequo animo*; to rule over one's —, to conquer —, *perturbatos animi motus cohibere, cupiditates coërcere, cupiditatibus imperare, continentem esse* (esp. with regard to sensuality); to be free from —, *ab omni animi concitatione*

vacare, omni animi perturbatione liberum or liberatum esse; to act under the influence of —, **cupide agere**: to go so far in one's — as, etc., **studio sic efferri**. **passionate**, adj. **cupidus** (= greedy, eager), **concitatus**, **incitatus** (= excited), **impotens** (of one who cannot master his passion, always with the genit., e.g. **irae**, **laetitiae**; then that cannot be restrained, excessive, e.g. **laetitia**, **postulatum**), **vehemens**, **ardens**, **flagrans** (= eager, ardent), **iracundus**, **cerebrosus** (= hot-tempered, hasty), **studiosissimus alci rei** (= very much given to anything). Adv. **cupide**, **cupidissime** (= eagerly), **studiose** (= with zeal), **vehementer**, **ardenter**, **studio flagranti** (= with extreme zeal), **iracunde** (= hastily), **effuse** or stronger **effusissime** (= beyond all bounds) (to be — fond of anything, **alci rei effuse indulgere** (beyond all bounds, e.g. **fastigium**, **conviviis**), **alci rei esse studiosissimum**, **magno alci rei studio teneri** (= to be a great admirer of anything), **aliqua re maxime delectari** (= to be quite delighted in); to love anyone —, **effusissime aliquem diligere** (as a friend, etc.). **passionateness**, n. **animi ardor**, **furor** (in a high degree); — in contending for anything, **ira et studium**. **passionless**, adj. **cupiditatis expers**, **omni animi perturbatione vacuus** or **liber**. **passive**, adj. **I**, **by pati** (e.g. **affectus**), **accipiendi** et **quasi patiendi vim habere** (= to have aptness to suffer, opp. **movendi vim habere** et **efficiendi**, Cic.); to remain —, **quiescere**; in anything, **aliquid patienter ferre**; under an insult, **accepta injuria alci ignoscere**; one who remains —, **quietus**; **II**, — verb, **verbum patiendi** (opp. **verbum agens**, Aul. Gell.), **patiendi modus** (Quint.), **verbum passivum** (late Gram.). Adv. **aequo animo**, **patienter**; see **PASSIVE**, **I**; in Gram., **passive**. **passiveness**, n. **patientia**; see **PATIENCE**.

Passover, n. * **Pascha**.

paste. **I**. n. **farina quā chartae glutinantur** (Plin.). **II**. v.tr. **farinā glutinare**.

pastor, n. **1**, see **SHEPHERD**; **2**, * **pastor**; see **PREACHER**. **pastorship**, n. see **MINISTRY**.

pastoral, **I**. adj. **1**, **pastoralis**, **pastoricius**; in wider sense, **agrestis**, **rusticus**; **2**, **quod ad pastorem pertinet**. **II**. n. = — poem, **carmen bucolicum**.

pastry, n. **panificium** (= bread-making), **opus pistorium**, **crustum**; = meat-pie, **artocreas** (Pers.). **pastry-cook**, n. **crustulireus** (Sen.); see **BAKER**.

pasturage, n. **1**, = business of feeding cattle, **res pecuaria** or **pecuaria**; **2**, see **PASTURE**.

pasture, **I**. n. **pascuum**, **locus pascuus** (in gen.), **ager pascuus** (= — land); common — **laud**, **ager compascuus**. **II**. v.tr. **pascere** (lit. and fig.). **III**. v.intr. **pastum ire**, **pabulari** (= to graze), **pasci** (= to feed).

pat, **I**. n. **plaga levis**. **II**. v.tr. perhaps **permulcere** (= to soothe, of patting a horse). **III**. adv. **in tempore**, **opportune**; see **FIT**, **CONVENIENCE**.

patch, **I**. n. **pannus**. **II**. v.tr. (re)sarcire, **pannum alci rei assuere**. **patchwork**, n. **cento** (= a coat patched together; in modern writers also a written work patched together from different sources).

patent, **I**. adj. **1**, **manifestus**, **apertus**, **clarus**, **certus**; see **OPEN**; **2**, **res cui diploma datum est**. **II**. n. **1**, a letter —, = a public order, **edictum**; to issue a —, **elicere** or **edictum proponere**, with **ut** or **ne** (when anything is prohibited); **2**, for some new invention, use **diploma**, **alis**, or **libellus quo beneficium aliquid datur** (e.g. **dare alci beneficium salis vendendi**), or **potestas alci rei faciendae** or **vendendae**. **III**. v.tr. **by n**. with **dare**; see above.

paternal, adj. **paternus**, **patrius** (= fatherly): — property, **res paterna**, **bona (-orum) paterna**, **patrimonium**; — disposition, **animus paternus in alqm** (so **animus maternus**, **fraternus**): — love, **amor paternus** or **patrius**.

path, n. **via** (= way in gen.), **senila**, **trames**, **-ilis**, m. (= by-road), **callis**, m. and f. (= footpath through a wood, etc.); the — of life, **via vitae**; to stray from the — of virtue, **de via decedere**; to follow the — of virtue, **virtutem sequi**, **virtuti operum dare**; to lead anyone away from the — of virtue, **alqm transversum agere** (in gen.), **alqm ad nequitiam adducere** (= to lead to extravagances). **pathless**, adj. **intrus**; see **WAY**, **PASSAGE**.

pathetic, **pathetical**, adj. **misericos** (= pitiful), **febilis**, **maestus**, **tristis** (= sad). Adv. **febiliter**, **maeste**. **pathos**, n. **maestitia**, **maeror**, **tristitia**; there was such — in his speech, **tanta maestitia inerat orationi**.

pathologist, n. **medicus qui valetudinis genera novit**. **pathology**, n. * **pathologia** (l.t.).

patience, n. **patientia**, **tolerantia** (= strength and perseverance in enduring calamity, etc.; generally with genit., e.g. **tolerantia doloris**, in enduring pain), **perseverantia** (if we shrink from no difficulties, however great), **aequus animus**, **aequitas animi** (= a quiet mind not disturbed by anything); to have — with anyone, **alqm** and **alci mores** or **naturam patienter ferre**, or simply **alqm ferre**; — i.e. wait! **exspecta! mane!** see **PERSEVERANCE**.

patient, **I**. adj. **patiens**, **tolerans**, **tolerabilis** (rare, not in Cic. who, however, uses the adv. **tolerabiliter**), in anything, **alci rei**, **placidus**; to be —, **exspectare**, **manere** (= to wait), **quiescere** (= to be quiet). Adv. **patienter**, **toleranter**, **tolerabiliter**, **aequo animo** (= with a calm mind, e.g. to put up with anything); to look at a thing —, **aequo animo spectare alqd**; to endure —, **patienter** or **toleranter ferre alqd**, **patienter** **alque** **aequo animo ferre**, and with **pati** ac **ferre**, **pati et perferre**, **perferre ac pati**, **perferre patique alqd**. **II**. n. **aeger** (= the sick person).

patois, n. **sermo rusticus**.

patriarch, n. **patriarcha** (Eccl.). **patriarchal**, adj. **1**, **patriarchalis** (Eccl.); **2**, fig. * **grandaevis**; see **OLD**.

patriarian, adj. and n. **patricius** (opp. **plebeius**); the —s, **patriicii**.

patrimony, n. **hereditas** (= inheritance), **patrimonium** (= inherited from the father).

patriot, n. **patriae** or **reipublicae amans**, **reipublicae amicus** (= who loves his own native country), **civis bonus** (= a good citizen, in general); to be a —, **amare patriam**, **bene de reipublica sentire**.

patriotic, adj. **patriae** or **reipublicae amans**. Adv. **patriae causā** (s.d.). **patriotism**, n. **patriae amor** or **caritas** (= love of one's own country), **pietas erga patriam**, in the context only **pietas** (= the duty which we have towards our own native country), **reipublicae studium**; if — is a crime, I have already sufficiently atoned for it, **si scelestum est patriam amare, pertuli paenarum salis**; to possess —, **patriam amare**, **bene de reipublica sentire**.

patriistic, adj. **patrum** or **quod ad patres pertinet**.

patrol, **I**. n. **circitores**, **circuitoires** (late). **II**. v.intr. **circumire stationes** (= to examine and watch the outposts), **circumire vigiliās** (= to examine the sentinels), **circumire urbem** (= to go round the town).

patron, n. **1**, = protector, **patrōnus**, **fautor**, **cultor**, **amator**, **praeceptor**, **-ilis**, m. and f. (= guardian); — of the learned, **doctorem cultor**; **2**, = a

superior, as a feudal lord, *dominus feudi, or holder of church property, *patronus; — saint, praeses, -idis, m. **patronage**, n. = the system of patron and client, patrocinium, clientela, praesidium, to be under the —, sub alcis fide et clientela esse. **patroness**, n. patrona. **patronize**, v.tr. alqd gratiâ et auctoritate suâ sustentare.

patronymic, adj. and n. patronymicum nomen (Gram.).

patten, n. lignea solea (= mere wooden sole tied under the feet), sculponea (= a kind of higher wooden shoe).

patter, I. v.intr. crepare, crepitare, crepitum dare (= to clatter), strepere, strepitum dare (= to rattle). II. n. crepitus, -ûs, strepitus, -ûs.

pattern, n. 1. = example, exemplum, exemplar, specimen, documentum, proplasma, -âtis, n. (of a sculptor, Plin.); to set a —, exemplum proponere ad imitandum; a — of excellence, excellentiae specimen; 2. = sample, exemplum.

paucity, n. paucitas, or by adj. pauci.

paunch, n. abdômen (proper term), venter (= stomach in gen.).

pauper, n. see POOR. **pauperism**, n. see POVERTY.

pause, I. n. mora (= delay), respiratio, interspiratio (= interval in speaking, in order to take breath), distinctio (in music, Cic.), intervallum (= interval, e.g. to make a pause in speaking, intervallum dicere, e.g. distincta aliâs et interpuncta intervalla, morae respirationsque delectant, Cic.; but as regards music = stop), intermissio (when anything stops for a while), intercapdo (= interval, interruption, e.g. to make a — in writing letters, in one's correspondence, intercapdinem scribendi facere). II. v.intr. moram facere (= to make a delay), intersistere (= to stop for a while, during a speech, etc., Quint.); to — in anything, moram facere in alqd re (in paying, in solvendo), intermittere alqd (= to discontinue for a time), alqd faciendi intercapdinem facere; I do not — a single moment in my work during the night, nulla pars nocturni tempore ad laborem intermitteretur; see CEASE, INTERMIT.

pave, v.tr. lapide or silice (con)sternere or persternere (in gen.), munire (= to make a road). **pavement**, n. pavimentum, †strata viarum, via strata (= paved road). **paving**, n. straturatio (Suet.). **paving-stone**, n. saxum quadratum.

pavilion, n. papilio (= a tent erected for pleasure in summer; late); see TENT.

paw, I. n. pes, pedis, m. (= foot), ungula (= claw). II. v.tr. (solum, etc.) pedibus ferire.

pawn, I. n. pignus, -êris, n.; see PLEDGE. II. v.tr. alqd pignori dare or opponere. **pawnbroker**, n. pignerator or qui pignora quaestus causâ accipit. (The Romans had no system of pawnbroking.)

pawn, n. at chess, latrunculus, latro.

pay, I. v.tr. (per)solvere, exsolvere, dissolvere, pendere, dependere (= to weigh out), pensitare, numerare, numerato solvere (in ready money); not to be able to —, non esse solvendo or ad solvendum; to — cash, praesenti pecuniâ solvere, repraesentare; to — a penalty, poenas dare or solvere; to — for, = to give money for, alqd pro alqd re solvere; = to atone for, luere; to — for with one's life, alqd capite luere; see ATONE. II. v.intr. fructum ferre, quaestuosum, fructuosum esse. III. n. merces, -êdis, f. (= wages), stipendium (of a soldier), quaestus, -ûs (= gain). **payable**, adj. solvendus; a bill is — at sight, pecunia ex syngraphâ solvenda est. **pay-day**, n. dies quo merces solvenda est, or dies alone if fixed by con-

text. **paymaster**, n. 1. in gen. qui alqd solvit; see STEWARD; 2. in the army, tribunus aerarius. **payment**, n. solutio, representatio (= ready-money —).

pea, n. pisum (Plin.), cicer, -êris, n. (= chick-pea).

peace, I. n. pax, otium (= leisure), concordia (= agreement); in —, in pace; to treat for —, agere de pacis conditionibus; to enter on —, intrare pacem; to make —, facere pacem; to keep or preserve —, pacis fidem servare; to break —, pacem frangere, violare; to have no —, turbare, vexari, from someone, ab alqo; to leave a person in —, alqm non turbare; to dismiss in —, alqm cum pace dimittere; articles of —, pacis leges, condiciones; to bring —, ferre; to prescribe —, dicere; to accept —, accipere; love of —, pacis amor; one who studies —, pacis amans, congruens; to bind over to keep the —, pecuniâ de vi cavere. II. interj. tace, tace! Pax! **peaceable**, adj. placidus, placabilis, concors. Adv. placide, concorditer, congruenter. **peaceful**, adj. pacatus, placidus, quietus, tranquillus. Adv. placide, quiete, tranquille, cum (bonâ) pace. **peacefulness**, n. **peacemaker**, n. see PEACE. **peace-offering**, n. piaculum, placamen; see TREATY, TRUCE.

peacock, n. pavo.

peak, n. 1. generally by summus or extremus (= the uppermost or furthest part, etc., e.g. the — of the mountain, summum montis jugum); see SUMMIT, TOP; 2. = the end of anything that terminates in a point, apex; see POINT.

peal, I. n. sonitus, -ûs, companionum (of bells); — of laughter, cachinnus; — of applause, plausus clamores; — of thunder, tonitrus, -ûs, fragor (mostly poet). II. v.tr. perhaps campanas movere or cîere. III. v.intr. sonare.

pear, n. pirum. **pear-tree**, n. pirus, f.

pearl, n. margarita. **pearly**, adj. margaritum similis.

peasant, n. agricola, m., agricultor, in the context also simply cultor (= countryman, in reference to his occupation; poetic, rusticus), rusticus (both in reference to his occupation and to his manners, hence = an uncultivated person, without refinement, in opp. to urbanus, a refined civilian), agrestis (in reference to his dwelling in the country; also with regard to his rude manners), rusticanus (= brought up in the country), paganus, vicarius (= villager, opp. oppidanus). **peasantry**, n. rustici, agrestes.

pease, n. see PEA.

pebble, n. calculus, lapillus.

peccadillo, n. culpa, delictum; see FAULT. **peccant**, adj. peccans.

peck, I. n. = a measure, perhaps semodius. II. v.tr. rostro tundere (= to strike) or cœdere, vellere.

pectoral, adj. pectoralis (Cels.).

peculation, n. peculatus, -ûs (publicus); to commit —, pecuniam avertere, peculari; to be accused of —, peculatus accusari; see EMBEZZLE.

peculiar, adj. 1. = belonging to a person, proprius (= both what belongs to anyone as his property and what is — to him, in Cic. only with genit.), meus, tuus, suus (= proprius), comb. proprius et meus, praecipuus et proprius (= particular and —), peculiaris (= what anyone possesses as his own, esp. of one's own earnings), comb. peculiaris et proprius, privatus (= what belongs to anyone as his own property, opp. publicus), singularis (= what belongs to anyone as his characteristic feature); this falling is not merely — to old people, id quidem non proprium

enectus est vitium; it is — to man, etc., *est naturā sic generalis hominis vis*, etc. (Cic.), to every man, *cujusvis hominis vis* (e.g. to err, *errare*, Cic.); see PARTICULAR, SPECIAL; 2. = singular, *mirus, novus*; see STRANGE. Adv. *praesertim, maxime, imprimis* (in *primis*), *mirum in modum, mire*. **peculiarity**, n. *propietas* (= peculiar nature of anything), *natura* (= natural state, characteristic feature); what is a noble — in his style, *quod orationis ejus estimium inest*; everyone should as much as possible preserve his own —, *id quemque maxime decet quod est cujusque maxime suum*.

pecuniary, adj. *pecuniarius, praemium pecuniae* or *rei pecuniariae*; to make large — rewards to anyone, *munera pecuniae magna alci dare*, *praemium rei pecuniariae magna alci tribuere*.

pedagogue, n. *paedagogus* (= the slave who accompanied a child to school; used also by Plaut. in something of the modern sense of —); *magister* (= master); see PEDANT, EDUCATE, SCHOOL.

pedant, n. *homo ineptus* (qui aut tempus quid postulat, non videt, aut plura loquitur, aut se ostentat, aut eorum, quibuscum est, vel dignitatis vel commodi rationem non habet, aut denique in alio genere inconcinnus aut multus est, is ineptus esse dicitur, Cic.); *homo putidus* (= who tries the patience of his hearers or readers to the utmost, through his pedantic manner). **pedantic**, adj. *ineptus, putidus, molestus*; to have nothing —, *nihil habere molestiarum nec ineptiarum*; see AFFECTED. Adv. *inepte, putide, moleste*.

pedantry, n. *ineptiae* (in gen.), *jaclatio putida* (= idle ostentation), *golestia* (= affectation), *morositas* (= niceness), *molestia* or (stronger) *molestissima diligentiae perversitas* (= unnecessary care and trouble, so as to be wearisome to others); exact, conscientious, but without —, *diligens sine molestia*; see AFFECTATION.

pedestal, n. of a column, etc., *basis, stylobates*, -is, m.

pedestrian, adj. and n. a —, *pedes*, -itis, m.; — tour, *iter pedestre*; to begin a — tour, *iter pedibus ingredi*; to make a — tour, *iter pedibus facere, conficere*.

pedigree, n. *stemma gentile* or simply *stemma* (Sen.); to repeat one's whole — off by heart, *memoriter progeniem suam ab avo atque atavo proferre*.

pedlar, n. *institor*.

peel, I. n. *cutis* (Plin.), *corium* (Plin.), *tunica, crusta* (e.g. *glandis*, Plin.), *putamen* (= shell of nuts, etc.). II. v.tr. *putamen, cutem*, etc., *alci rei detrahere* (fruit, eggs); to — a tree, *corticem arbori in ordem (all round) detrahere, decorticare arborem* or *delibrare arborem*. III. v.intr. *cutem (paul)latum* (de)ponere. **peeling**, n. *decorticatio*.

peep, I. v.intr. *prospicere*; to — forth, *emittere, emicare* (= to shine), *apparere, conspici, conspiciunt esse* (= to be seen, the latter two esp. of objects that are very conspicuous); to — at anything, *alqd intueri, oculis percurrere*. II. n. 1, *ad)spexus, -us, conspectus, -us*; to take a — at, *alqd oculis percurrere, oculos in alqd conficere*; see LOOK; 2, = beginning at — of day, *diluculo, prima luce*.

peep, v.intr., of chickens, *pipare, pipire*.

peer, n. 1, = equal, *par*; 2, = noble, *unus e patriotis* or *nobilibus*; house of —s, *senatus, -us*. **peerage**, n. by *gradus, -us* (e.g. to raise to the —, *alqm ad amplissimum gradum promoveret*). **peerless**, adj. *cui par inveniri non potest, unicus*. Adv. *unice*.

peer, v.intr. (per)scrutari *alqd*; see EXAMINE.

peevish, adj. *stomachosus, morosus, difficilis, iracundus*; see ILL-TEMPER. Adv. *stomachose, morose, iracunde*; see SENSITIVE, IRRITABLE. **peevishness**, n. *stomachus, morositas, difficultas, ira, iracundia*.

peg, I. n. *parillus* (small, for driving into the ground), *cultellus ligneus*. II. v.tr. see FASTEN.

pelf, n. *lucrum*.

pellisse, n. *pallium* or *pallium ex pellibus factum*.

pell-mell, adv. *promiscue* (= promiscuously), *confuse, permixte* (= without order), *passim* (= in all directions); lying there —, *promiscuus, confusus, permixtus*; we may also form compounds with *per* or *cum* (e.g. to mix —, *miscere, permiscere, commiscere*), to mix — everything, *miscere omnia ac turbare*.

pellucid, adj. † *pellucidus*; see TRANSPARENT.

pelt, v.tr. *lapides in alqm jacere, conficere, alqm lapidibus petere*. **pelting**, adj. (of rain) *maximus*, or less strongly *magnus imber*.

pen, I. n. 1, * *penna* (scriptoria) (not in use till the 7th century), *calamus, stilus* (of metal); to dip a — in ink, *calamum intingere* (Quint.); 2, = fold, *saepium* (sep.). II. v.tr. 1, *scribere*; see WRITE; 2, = to fold, *saepis* (sep.) *includere*. **pen-knife**, n. see KNIFE. **penman**, n. *qui scribit*. **penmanship**, n. *ars bene scribendi*.

penal, adj. — law, *lex poenalis* (Jct.). **penalty**, n. *poena, damnum, multa* (*mulcta*) (the two latter = the — inflicted upon anyone, *damnum* as a punishment inflicted, *multa* = both the loss the person suffers, and the indemnification for the person aggrieved); to inflict a —, *alqm alqd re multare*. **penance**, n. *satisfactio* (= penalty for injuries done, Eccl. term = penance), *multa* (*mulcta*) (= penalty), *poena* (in gen. = penalty paid by anyone), *piaculum* (= atonement); to order anyone to do —, *piaculum ab alqo exigere*. **penitence**, n. *paenitentia* (in gen.); see REPENTANCE. **penitent**, adj. *paenitens* (= repenting); Alexander was so — after he had murdered Clitus, that he was about to kill himself, *interempto Clito Alexander manus vix a se abstinuit, tanta vis erat paenitendi*. **penitential**, adj. (quod) *paenitentiam declarat*. **penitentiary**, n. *carcer, -eris*, m. (= prison), defining further sense by context.

pence, n., see PENNY.

pencil, n. 1, of painter, *penicillus* (or -um); see PAINTER; 2, for writing, *stilus* (see PEN).

pendant, n. *stalagmium* (Plaut.), *inaures, -ium*, f. (= ear-ring).

pending, I. adj. 1, in law, *res delata est ad judicem*; the matter is still —, *adhuc sub iudice lis est*; 2, in commerce, *nondum expeditus* or *confectus*. II. prep. *per* with accus. (= during), *nondum* with part. (e.g. — the decision of the court, *lis nondum judicata*), *dum, donec* (= until, e.g. — his return, *dum redeat*).

pendulous, adj. *pendulus*.

pendulum, n., perhaps *perpendicularum* (not class.).

penetrability, n., by **penetrable**, adj. *penetrabilis, pervius* (where there is a road through, opp. *invius*). **penetrate**, I. v.tr. *penetrare, permanare* in with accus., *pervadere* *per* or simply with accus. (to — all parts of the body; poison — every limb of the body, *tene-*

num cunctos artus pervadit or *in omnes partes permanat*; the draught —s the veins, *potio venas occupat*; to — the mind, *penetrare in animos* (of a speaker's address, etc.); —d (with grief, joy, etc.), *commotus, ictus, percussus, perusus*. **II.** v. intr. (with an effort) *penetrare*, through a place, *per alqm locum*, to a place, *ad alqm locum* or *in alqm locum*; *pervadere alqm locum* or *per alqm locum* (= to go through a place, both of persons and things), *exaudiri* (= to be heard), *ad aures pervadere* (of the echo, e.g. *clamor urbem pervadit*), *transducere* (of the light), imperceptibly, *perferri in alqm locum* (= to spread as far as); with force, *irruere, irrumperre in alqm locum* (the latter two of a large number; all three of persons and things), *descendere in* or *ad alqd* (= to descend down to —, of persons and things); the cry —s into their ears, *clamorem exaudire*; the cry —s into the camp, *clamor in castra perferitur*; to — into the future, *futuri temporis gnarum esse*; to — into a country, *progredi, procedere, prorumperre* (the latter = to rush forth with violence); *se insinuare* (by stealth, e.g. into the affections, etc., also lit.). **penetrating**, adj. 1, of cold, etc., *penetrabilis, penetrabilis, acutus, acer, maximus, gravis*; 2, fig. *sagax, acutus, astutus, callidus, solutus*; *perspicax*; see **SAGACIOUS**, **ACUTE**. **penetration**, n. *acies, acumen* (e.g. *ingenii*), *sagacitas, solertia, perspicacitas*. **penetrative**, adj. *gravis, vehemens* (of a sermon, etc.); see **IMPRESSIVE**. **penetrativeness**, n., the — of judicial pleadings, *aculei oratorii ac forenses* (Cic.).

peninsula, n. *peninsula*. **peninsular**, adj., by circumf. with *peninsula*.

penny, n. *as, nummus (sestertius)*; not a — (I give, etc.), *ne nummum quidem*; to the last — (or farthing), *ad nummum* (i.e. to agree, convenire); to pay to the last —, *ad assem solvere*.

pension, I. n. *annuum* (= yearly payment, Plin. Min., Suet., more usual in pl.). **II.** v. tr. *annui, etc.*, *alci praelere*. **pensioner**, n. *cuī annua praebentur*.

pensive, adj. in cogitatione (or cogitationibus) *defusus, subtristis* (= somewhat sad, ante and post class.); see **THOUGHTFUL**. Adv. use adj. **pensiveness**, n. *cogitatio* (= thought), *tristitia* (= sadness).

pentagon, n. *pentagon(ium)* (or *pentagonion*, late). **pentagonal**, adj. *quinquangulus* (Gram.).

pentameter, n. (*versus*) *pentameter* (Quint.).

pentateuch, n. *pentateuchus* (Eccl.).

Pentecost, n. *dies pentacostes, pentacoste* (Eccl.).

penhouse, n. *tugurium parietī affixum*, as milit. *ter n. vinea*.

penultima, n. by *penultimus* (opp. *ultimus*, Aut. Gell.; *penultima*, sc. *syllaba*).

penurious, adj. *parvus, sordidus, avarus, tenax*; see **NIGGARDLY**. Adv. *sordide, avarē, parve, parce ac tenuiter*. **penuriousness**, n. *sordēs, -is*, f. (usu. in pl.), *tenuitas, tenuitas victus* (in one's mode of living); see **NIGGARDLINESS**, **MEANNESS**, **PARSIMONY**. **penury**, n. *inopia, egestas* (victus or rerum necessarium penuria); see **POVERTY**.

peony, n. *paeonia* (Plin.).

people, I. n. as a large number in gen., vis (= crowd, of men and animals), *copiae* (= troops, soldiers), *vulgus, -i*, n. (= the great mass of the —, in opp. to those of a higher position, e.g. the soldiers in opp. to the commissioned officers), *plebs, -is*, f. (= the common —); the —, *homines*

(= men in gen.), *homunculi, homunciones* (in a contemptuous sense); the young —, *adolescentuli*; the — of Greece, *Graeci*; the towns —, *oppidani* (= the inhabitants of the town), *cives* (= citizens); the — in the village, *viciāni*; the — in the country, *rustici, pagani* (= peasants); before the —, *palum* (= not in secret), *coram omnibus* (= in the presence of all), *in oculis* or *ante oculos omnium*; very often in Latin the gen. term *homines* is left out with adjs., e.g. many —, *multi*; all the —, *omnes*; good —, *boni*; when *qui* follows, e.g. there are — who say, *sunt qui dicant*; there are — who believe, *sunt qui existimant*; when we make a wide and general statement, when “ — ” = “one,” e.g. — say, *dicunt*; — report, *narrant*; the —, = those who belong to anyone, anyone's household, or servants or relations, etc., *alcis familia* (= anyone's servants, etc., all together, Caes.), *alcis famuli, ministri* (= servants), *alcis comitas, qui alqm comitantur* (= those who accompany anyone, attendants), *alcis milites* (= soldiers); my, your, etc., —, *mei, tui, plebeus* (contemptuous), in the name of the —, *publice*; a man of the lower orders, of the —, *homo plebeus* (according to his descent), *homo de plebe* (according to his rank); the language of the common —, *sermo plebeius*; a number of — forming one body as it were, *gens, natio* (e.g. *exterae nationes et gentes*, Cic.); *populus* (forming a State, all the free-born citizens together who are united through the same form of government, e.g. *Scipio Hergetyn gentem cum infesto exercitu invasisset, compulsi omnibus, Athanagiam urbem, quae caput ejus populi erat, circumsegit*, Liv.; where *gentem* = a — of the same origin or race, but which as a State, *populus*, had a capital; one *gens* may comprise several *populos*, in the pl. also comb. *populi nationesque*; when we speak of one particular — or nation, we may also render — in Latin by *nomen* (= name, i.e. anything, everybody who has or goes by that name, e.g. Hannibal the mortal enemy of the Roman —, *Hannibal inimicissimus nomini Romano, Nepos*), also comb. *gens ac nomen* (e.g. *Nerviorum*, Caes.); belonging to our —, *nation, nostras*; see **NATION**; a riot caused by the —, *tumultus, -is*; a decree of the whole —, *populi scitum, plebiscitum* (decreed by the great mass of the — [in opp. to a decree of the senate], and which had been adopted by majority, after it had been proposed by the presiding magistrate), *populi jussum* (inasmuch as the — collectively had the right of commanding the senate to confirm a decree adopted by them, after which every citizen was obliged to obey the same), comb. *populi scitum jussumque*; the power of the —, *populi* or *popularis potestas* (see **POWER**). **II.** v. tr. 1, *coloniam* or *colonus deducere* or *mittere alqd* (= to send out a colony), or *locum incolis frequentare* (in sense of filling a place with inhabitants); 2, fig. *complere* (= to fill); 3, = **INHABIT**; see **POPULATE**. **peopled**, adj. see **POPULOUS**. **populace**, n. *plebs* (= commons), *vulgus, -i*, n. (= mob); dregs of the —, *populi faex* or *sentina*. **popular**, adj. 1, = belonging to the people, *popularis*; the — party, *populares*; 2, = a general favourite, *popularis* (rare), *populo* or *in vulgus gratus* or *acceptus*; to be —, *gratia multum apud alqm valere*, or *gratia plurimum posse*; to become —, *gratiam ab alqd* or *in* or *apud alqm inire*; 3, = suited to the common understanding, of style, etc., *ad commune iudicium accommodatus*. Adv. *populariter*. **popularity**, n. *gratia* (= influence), *populi favor* or *studium*; breath of —, *favora popularis*; to gain —, *gratiam ab alqd*, *ad* or *apud alqm inire*. **populate**, v. tr. *frequentare* (incolis); to — a place with settlers, *coloniam* or *colonus deducere, mittere alqd* (the former if the

person himself lead a colony anywhere); see PEOPLE II. **population**, n. 1, *colonorum deductio in locum* (when a colony is established anywhere); 2, *multitudo* (= multitude), *frequentia* (= large multitude), *civium* or *incolarum numerus* (= number of resident inhabitants), *cives* (= citizens), *incolae* (= inhabitants); see PEOPLE; the town has a sufficient —, *urbi frequentia suppedit*. **populous**, adj. *frequens* (opp. *desertus*), *celeber* (of a place through which there is a heavy traffic, much visited, e.g. a street, etc., opp. *desertus*). **populousness**, n. *celebritas hominum* or *civium frequentia* (where there is a large attendance).

pepper, I. n. *piper*, -*eris*, n. — *cruet*, — *box*, *pyxis piperis*. II. v. tr. *piperi condire*.

per, a Latin prep., which, as a prefix in English, means 1, = THOROUGH, THOROUGHLY, which see; 2, = by; *per annum*, a year, see ANNUAL; — week; see WEEKLY.

peradventure, adv. *forte*, *fortasse*, *forsitan*; see PERHAPS.

perambulate, v. tr. *transire, iter facere per alqm. locum* (= to travel through, *peragrar* (= to wander through, in gen.), *obire* (= through a country, etc., in order to see it, on foot, *pedibus*), (*per*)*lustrare* (in order to look about), *percurrere* (quickly, also *percurrere celeriter*), *pervolare* (in a hurry), *circumire* (all round), *pervagari* (in a place). **perambulation**, n. *lustratio, peragratio, transitus*, -*us* (= passage through, etc.).

perceivable, adj. *quod sentiri* or *sensibus percipi potest, sensibilis* (= what can be felt, the latter first in Vitruv.). **perceive**, v. tr. *sentire, sensibus percipere* (with the senses, in gen.); *auribus percipere, audire* (with the ears), *oculis percipere, videre* (= to see), *cernere* (= to see more distinctly); to — the course of the stars, *cursus stellarum notare*; fig. with the understanding, *animaliter* (= to direct one's thoughts to a certain thing; with the part. when I — a thing in a particular state; with the accus. and infin. when I — through what I have heard, etc.), *cognoscere* (= to learn, to know; to obtain a clear perception of anything), *sentire* (= to feel, to see, *alqd* or *de alqd re*), *videre* (= to see, to understand); to — clearly, *perspicere, conspiciere* (= to behold), *observare* (= to observe), *intelligere* (intellig.) (= to comprehend). **perceptibility**, n. by **perceptible**, adj. *insignis, conspicuus* (= conspicuous), *manifestus* (= manifest); see CLEAR. Adv. *manifeste*; see CLEARLY. **perception**, n. gen. by verbs, by *percipere*; see SENSATION, NOTION, IDEA. **perceptive**, adj. by verbs.

perch, I. n. 1, a measure of length = 5½ yards; *perica* (very late); 2, for hens, *perica* (*gallinaria*). II. v. intr. *alri rei insidere* (= to settle on), *alci rei insidere* (= to remain on).

perch, n. = a fish, *perca* (Plin.).

perchance, adv. see PERADVENTURE.

percolate, I. v. tr. see STRAIN. II. v. intr. *permanere*. **percolation**, n. *percolatio*, or by verb.

percussion, n. *ictus*, -*us* (= blow), *pulsus*, -*us* (= push); see SHOCK.

perdition, n. *exitium, interitum*, -*us*, *perniciēs*.

peremptory, adj. I. *confidens, arrogans*; to give — orders, *definite praecipere* or *diligenter mandare alqd*, or in a stronger sense, *arroganter praecipere*; 2, a — judgment, *iudicium plenum arrogantiae*; to judge in a — manner, *arrogantius judicare*. Adv. *confidenter, arrogant*; see ABSOLUTE, POSITIVE, DECISIVE.

perennial, adj. *perennis*. Adv. by adj. or *perpetuus*; see ALWAYS.

perfect, I. adj. *plenus* (in gen. of anything that is neither deficient as regards the contents, nor in number or size), *integer* (= not mutilated, complete), *absolutus, perfectus*, comb. *absolutus et perfectus, perfectus atque absolutus, expletus et perfectus, perfectus cumulatusque, perfectus completusque* (= having the highest perfection, completed), *verus, germanus* (= real, genuine); to make anything —, *alqd absolvere* (so that nothing can be said to be wanting, e.g. *beneficium, kindness*), *cumulare alqd* (= to crown, fig., e.g. the pleasure, *gaudium*). Adv. *plene, absolute, perfecte*, or by superl. in sense of "quite" (e.g. — right, *rectissime*). II. v. tr. *excolere* (= to develop further, e.g. the art of oratory, *oratoriam*), *conficere, perficere*; to — anyone in knowledge, *augere alqm scientiam*. III. n. Gram. f. *praeteritum perfectum* (Quint.). **perfection**, n. *integritas* (= completeness), *absolutio, perfectio, absolutio perfectioque* (= highest degree of —; — of virtue, *virtus*, -*utis*, *perfecta cumulatque*; to bring anything to —, *alqd absolvere* or *perficere*.

perfidious, adj. *perfidus, perfidiosus* (= faithless, opp. *fidelis*), *infidus* (= not trustworthy, opp. *fidus*). Adv. *perfidie, perfidiosae*; see TREACHEROUS. **perfidy**, n. *perfidia* (= faithlessness, with which anyone breaks a solemn promise), *infidelitas* (= want of faith); to show —, *perfidie* or *fraudulenter agere*.

perforate, v. tr. = to bore through, *terebere* (with a borer, and also otherwise, e.g. an apple with the finger), *perterebare* (with the borer), *perforare* (= to make holes in, in gen.).

perforce, adv. *vi, per vim, necessario*, or by *invitus* or *compulsus, coactus*.

perform, v. tr. (*per*)*agere* (= to do, e.g. business, *negotium*), *gerere* (= to be the support of anything, as it were, e.g. *negotium*), *obire* (= to undergo), *alqd praestare* (= to discharge, e.g. *officium*), (*per*)*iungi alqd re* (= to discharge, to discharge with zeal), *administrare* (= to administer), *exsequi* (= to carry out; all these, *negotium, munus*), *conficere* (= to accomplish, e.g. *negotium*); to — one's duties, *res suas obire, officia sua exsequi*; to — a business for anyone (at anyone's request), *negotium alcis procurare*; to — a part, *partes agere, in scaena (scen.) esse* (on the stage); to — the part of an accuser, *partes accusatoris obtinere*; to — sacred rites, *sacra facere*; see DO, EXECUTE, ACCOMPLISH, DISCHARGE, FULFIL.

performance, n. = the act of —, *actio, administratio* (= the administering), *confectio* (= the accomplishing), *perfunctio*; — of a business for another (at his request), *procuratio*; = the thing itself which is performed, *actio, negotium* (= business), *officium* (= duty), *ministerium* (= service); a — on the stage, *fabula* (= the piece played), with *agt* (e.g. during the —, *am fabula agitur*); to give a —, *fabulam dare*. **performer**, n. 1, in gen. *actor, auctor, confector*, or by **PERFORM**; 2, *artis musicae peritus*, or, in gen. *alcis arte arte* (e.g. *canendi*), *alcis rei peritissimus* (e.g. *cantandi*), *acroama, -atis*, n. (lit. = a concert, then also the person who gives it, singer, minstrel, player).

perfume, I. n. *odor (odos), unguentum* (= ointment). II. v. tr. *odoribus perfundere* (with sweet smells); *si suffire* (by burning —). **perfumer**, n. 1, who perfumes, by verbs; 2, *quā merces odorum vendit, myropola, -ae*, n. (Plaut.) *unguentarius*.

perfunctory, adj. *neglegens (neglig.)*; see NEGLENT.

perhaps, adv. *fortasse, forsitan, forsitan*.

(*fortasse* also with numbers; the latter generally with subj.; *fortassis* is very little used, and *forsan* is poetical; we cannot say *forte* for *fortasse* in gen., as *forte* can in gen. only be used after *si*, *nisi*, *ne* [not after *num*], in which case we could not say *fortasse*, *haud scio an*, *nescio an* (= I don't know whether, etc.), to express a modest assertion, with which we must use *nullus*, *nemo*, *numquam* (*numq*), whilst according to the English "— someone, etc., or I don't know whether anyone, etc.," we might be led to say, *ullius*, *quisquam*, *unquam*; whether — someone, somebody, under the verbs "to ask (*quaerere*)" and "to search, explore (*percontari*)," by *ecquis* (*or ecqui*), *ecquae* (*or ecqua*), *ecquid*; you ask whether — there be any hope? *quaeris ecqua spes sit?* — someone, — anyone, *forsitan quispiam*, *alqs forte*; — may also be rendered by *aliquando* (some time, or *quando* after *si* or *ne*), *circoiter*, *fere*, or *ferme* (in approximate estimations as regards time and numbers; see *ALMOST*); *fere* and *ferme* also in gen. when we speak in an uncertain manner, e.g. he spoke — in this way, in *hanc fere sententiam locutus est*; unless —, *nisi forte*, *nisi si*; if —, *si forte*; — because, etc.? *an quod*, etc. — not, etc.? (at the beginning of a principal sentence, in a direct question, which serves as an answer at the same time), *an*.

pericardium, n. **pericardium* (not class.).

peril, n. see DANGER, RISK. **perilous**, adj. see DANGEROUS.

period, n. 1, in astronomy, *ambitus*, *-us*, *circuitus*, *-us*; 2, — a portion of time, *tempus* (= time, space of time in gen.), or *tempora*, *tempestas* (= a time with regard to certain signs, circumstances, epoch), *aetas* (= age), *spatium temporis* (= space of time); 3, — of my life, *nullum aetatis meae tempus*; 3, in chronology; see TIME, EPOCH; 4, in gram. *periodus* (Quint.), in Cic. only in Greek, *περίοδος*, rendered by him by (*verborum*) *ambitus*, or (*verborum* or *orationis*) *circuitus*, or (*verborum*) *comprehensio* or *circumscriptio* or *continuatio*, or *verborum* or *orationis* *orbis*, or *circuitus* et *quasi orbis verborum*; a well-flowing and rounded —, *apta et quasi rotunda constructio*; structure of the —, (*verborum*) *compositio* (Quint.). **periodical**, adj. what returns at stated intervals, *sollenis* (*sollemn*), e.g. — diseases, *morbis tempore certo* or *stato recurrentes*; — writings, papers, periodicals, *ephemerides*, *-um*; see JOURNAL; — winds, *venti qui magnam partem temporis in certis locis flare consueverunt*. Adv. *certis temporibus*.

peripatetic, adj. *peripateticus*; the —s, *Peripatetici*.

periphery, n. *perimetros* (Vitr.).

periphrasis, n. see PARAPHRASE.

perish, v.intr. *perire* (e.g. by illness, *morbo*), *interire* (stronger than *perire*, = complete annihilation), *cadere* (= to fall, principally in battle), *occidere* (= to die in the presence of others, e.g. in battle), *occidi*, *interfici*, *nevari* (= to be killed; see KILL); to — in the war, *bello cadere*, in *bello occidere*; *absumi* alqd re (= to be swept away through, etc., e.g. fame, *veneno*; through illness, through pestilence, *morbo*, *pestilentia*); more — from hunger than by the sword, *plures fames quam ferrum absumpsit*. **perishable**, adj. *quod corrupti potest*, *fluus* (= inconstant, e.g. *gloria*), *fragilis* (= frail), comb. *fluus* et (or *atque*) *fragilis*, *caducus*, *infirmus* (= weak), comb. *caducus* et *infirmus*, *brevis* (= short, e.g. *omnia quae habent speciem gloriae contemne*, *brevia*, *fragacia*, *caduca existima*, Cic.). **perishable**—

ness, n. *fragilitas*, *brevitas* (= shortness, e.g. of life), *infirmitas* (= weakness).

peristyle, n. *peristyl(i)um*.

periwinkle, n. a plant, *vinca pervinca* (or as one word, *vincapervinca*, Plin.).

perjure, v.tr. *falsum jurare* (in gen.), *pejorare* or *perjurare*, *perjurium facere*. **perjured**, adj. *perjurus*. **perjury**, n. *falsum iuramentum* (in gen.), *perjurium*.

perky, adj. *protervus*; see SAUCY.

permanency, n. *perpetuitas* (= without interruption), *perennitas*, *diuturnitas*, *longinquitas* (= for a length of time), *stabilitas*. **permanent**, adj. by *permanere*, or by *perpetuus*, *perennis*, *diuturnus*, *longinquus*, *stabilis*; see CONSTANT. Adv. *perpetuo*.

permeability, n., **permeable**, adj. † *penetrabilis*; see PENETRATE.

permissible, adj. *licitus* (= allowed), *concessus* (= granted); to be —, *licitum esse*, *licere*. **permission**, n. *concessio* (= concession), *permissio* (very rare; the subst. *concessus* and *permissus* only in the ablat. sing.); *potestas*, *copia* (= power given anyone); *arbitrium* (= free will to do a thing), *licentia* (= entire liberty to do what one likes); to give anyone —, *veniam*, *potestatem*, *licentiam* alci dare, for or to, *alci res faciendae*, *potestatem* ulci facere, *concedere*, *licentiam* alci concedere, *licentiam* alci permittere ut, etc., *alci* alqd permittere, *concedere* (see PERMIT); to give children — to play, *pueris ludendi licentiam* dare; to have the —, *mihi licet*, *permissum*, *concessum est*; with your —, *permissu et concessu tuo*, *si per te licitum erit*, *pacè tua*; without anyone's — (to do a thing, etc.), *injussu alci*; contrary to my —, *me invito*. **permissive**, adj. by verbs. **permit**, v.tr. *sinere* (with infin.), *concedere* alqd alci or ut (= to concede, generally after a request has been made, opp. *repugnare*), *permittere* (dat. or ut, = to allow anything to be done, opp. *vitare*), *facilitatem* dare or *potestatem* facere alci res, *alci* res *veniam* dare or *dare* *hanc veniam* ut (= to show indulgence in anything); see ALLOW.

permutation, n. (*per*)*mutatio*.

pernicious, adj. *perniciosus* (= ruinous), *exitiosus* (= leading to a tragical end, e.g. conspiracy), *exitialis*, *exitibilis* (of such a kind as to be likely to lead to a tragical end, e.g. war), *funestus* (= bringing grief over a great many, e.g. tribuneship), *damnosus*, to anyone, *alci* (= causing injury, e.g. bellum). Adv. *perniciose*, *exitiose*, *funeste*. **perniciousness**, n. *vis nocendi*, also by circumloc. with *nocere*; who does not see the — of this thing? *quis non intellegit hunc rem nocere?*

peroration, n. *peroratio*, *epilogus*, *conclusio*.

perpendicular, adj. *directus* (ad *perpendiculum*).

perpetrate, v.tr. alqd committere or in se admittere; see COMMIT. **petrator**, n. by verb. **perpetrator**, n. of a crime, *auctor facinoris* or *delicti*, in the context *auctor*; by circumloc. *qui*, *quae facinus* or *flagitium* or *scelus* *commissit*; *qui*, *quae facinus* in se admisit.

perpetual, adj. *perpetuus*; see CONTINUAL. Adv. *perpetuo*; see ALWAYS. **perpetuate**, v.tr. alqd perpetuum reddere, *continuuare* (= to carry on beyond the usual time). **perpetuation**, n. by verb. **perpetuity**, n. *perpetuitas*; see DURATION, ETERNITY.

perplex, v.tr. 1, of matters; see CONFUSE. 2, of persons, *alci* *mentem* *animamque* *perturbare*, *percutere*, *distrahere*, *sollicitare*, in *perturbationem* *con(j)icere*; with talking, *oratione*

differre. **perplexing**, adj. *difficilis, perplexus, imeditus, anceps, dubius*. **perplexity**, n. *sollicitudo* (= anxiety), *dubitatio* (= doubt); see **DOUBT**.

perquisite, n. by *reditus extraordinarii, pecunia extraordinaria*, or in the plur. *pecuniae extraordinariae* (of a public functionary, Cic.), *peculium* (= the private property of a child or slave).

perry, n. *vinum ex pyris factum*.

persecute, v. tr. *insectari* (= to pursue with hostile intentions), *insequi* (= to pursue close at one's heels), *vezare* (= to vex, to tease unceasingly); violently, *vehementius premere* or *vezare* *alqm*; to — with insults, *alqm verbis contumeliosis prosequi*, *alqm maledictis* or *contumeliis insectari*, *alqm probis* et *maledictis vezare*. **persecution**, n. *insectatio* (= pressure), *vezatio* (= vexation). **persecutor**, n. *vezator* (= who teases), *insector*.

perseverance, n. *perseverantia* (= not shrinking from any difficulty, however great), *permanio* (in *sententiâ*), *constantia* (= consistency, constancy), *assiduitas* (= assiduity), *peritancia* (= pertinacity, in defending an opinion), *pervicacia* (= utmost — in trying to accomplish a thing or to gain a victory), *obstinatio*, *obstinatio voluntas*, *obstinatus animus* (= firm, obstinate in a resolution once formed; in a bad sense = obstinacy), *patientia* (= patience; e.g. in one's work, laboris), *virtus, âtis* (= in undergoing trouble in gen.). **persevere**, v. intr. *perseverare* (proper term), *constare* (with and without *sibi*, = to be always the same), *perstare*, *consistere*, *persistere* (= to insist upon), *(per)manere* (= to remain firm in; all these generally in *aliquâ re*), *pergere*. **persevering**, adj. *perseverans, constans, assiduus* (= who does not lose his hold, e.g. an enemy, an accuser), *tenax alcijs rei* (= clinging fast to anything), *peritax, pervicax, obstinatus*. Adv. with pers., *perseveranter, constanter, firmiter, offirmato animo, pertinaciter, pervicacius, obstinate, obstinato animo*.

persist, v. intr. see **PERSEVERE**. **persistence**, n. see **PERSEVERANCE**.

person, n. 1, in widest sense, *homo*; in mere enumeration, or contemptuously, *caput*; *persona* (lit. = the mask of the dramatic actor, then fig. = the part which he acts; *persona* never = the individual); by the name of a — we understand that by which we denote his individuality, so that every — may have a peculiar nomination of his own, = *nomen est, quod unicuique personae apponitur, quo suo quaeque proprio vocabulo appellatur* (Cic.); in his, etc., own —, *ipse* (= he himself), *praesens, coram* (= he himself being present, oral); e.g. he came in his own —, *ipse venit*; to be there in his own —, *praesentem* or *coram adesse*; —s of higher rank, *homines nobiles*; a handsome — (= woman), *mulier formosa*; 2, = body, corpus, *âris, n.*, *species* (= exterior in gen.), *forma, facies*; 3, = a — represented on the stage, *persona* (lit. = mask), *partes, âtum* (= part); to appear in the — of, *alcijs personam ferre* or *sustinere* or *tueri* (not *agere*), *alcijs partes agere, obtinere* (all lit. and fig.); 4, = — in gram., *persona* (e.g. *tertia*, Quint.). **personage**, n. 1, = *PERSON*; 2, = great man, *homo nobilis*. **personal**, adj. = **personally**, adv. *personalis, personaliter* (Imperial Rome, t.t.); a — verb, *verbum personale* (Gram.); in other instances than these we must render it by *ipse, per se* (= himself), or by *praesens, coram* (= present, in his own person, opp. *per litteras* (= by letter, and such like), or by *propterea* (= not in common with others, opp. *com-*

munis), or by *privatus* (= referring to one as a private individual, opp. *publicus*), or by other terms, e.g. he appeared —, *ipse aderat*; I have a — interview with anyone, *ipse* or *praesens cum alquo colloquor*; Caesar made a speech as his own — dignity and the respect of his ancestors required, *orationem habuit Caesar, sicut ipsius dignitas et majorum ejus amplitudo postulabat*; to know anyone —, *alqm ipsum nosse, alqm de facie nosse*; not to know anyone —, *alqm non nosse, alqm* or *alcijs faciem ignorare*; not to mind — offences, *omittere privatas offensiones*; in the sense of rude, see **RUDE** and **PERSONALITY**, 2; — occupations, *studia privata* (opp. *opera publica*). **personality**, n. 1, if = "existence as a person," or "the person itself," it must be rendered by circumloc. (e.g. in our days people deny the — of the devil, *recentiores diabolum esse negant*; he always mixes his own — up with it, *se ipse semper praedicat*); 2, = direct offensive application to a person, perhaps *contumeliae, privatae offensiones* (= personal offences, insults), *maledicta, -orum*. **personality**, n. (bona) sua. **personate**, v. tr. *alcijs partes agere*, or *personam gerere, tueri* or *sustinere*; see **REPRESENT**, **COUNTERFEIT**, **FEIGN**, **RESEMBLE**. **personification**, n. *prosopopoeia* (Quint.), pure Lat. *conformatio*, or *personarum fictio* or *confictio*, or *ficta alienarum personarum oratio*. **personify**, v. tr. a thing, 1, in a writing, as acting or speaking, *rem tanquam loquentem inducere, alci rei orationem (at)tribuere*; 2, to represent as a human being, *alqd humanâ specie induere, alqd alci rei tanquam vitam (at)tribuere*.

perspective, n. (= the science) *scenographia* (= theatrical drawing, Vitruv.); pleasing —, *ex ars pictoris quâ efficit ut quaedam eminerent in opere, quaedam recessisse credamus* (Quint.).

perspicacious, adj. lit. *perspicax* (= who can see everything at one glance), *sagax* (= sagacious), *acutus* (= sharp), comb. *acutus et perspicax, acer* (= keen). **perspicacity**, n. (with regard to the understanding) *perspicacitas, acies* or *acumen ingenii, ingenium acre* or *acutum*. **perspicuity**, n. by adj. **perspicuous**, adj. (*di)lucius, luculentus, clarus, evidens, illustris, perspicuus, apertus, distinctus, planus*; see **CLEAR**, **INTELLIGIBLE**. Adv. (*di)lucide, clare, evidenter, luculenter, perspicue, aperte, distincte, plane*.

perspiration, n. *sudor*; to be in a —, *sudare, sudorem emittere*; to be in a great —, *multo sudore manare, sudore madere* (in gen., Plin.). **perspire**, v. intr. *sudare* (also fig. = to work hard), *sudorem emittere* (lit.); I —, *sudor mihi erumpit*; to — a great deal, *multum sudare* (with fear), *multo sudore manare, sudore madere* (= to drop with perspiration).

persuade, v. tr. = to convince by argument, *persuadere alci de alqd re*, or with accus. and infin. (the accus. alone can only be used with *persuadere* when it is a pronoun in the neuter gender, such as *hoc, illud, nihil*); he can easily be —, *facile adducitur ad credendum*; = to influence by entreaty, etc., *commotis verbis delentire, ut, etc.* (= to talk over), *permoveere* (with *ut* when we want to state the intention; with the infin. alone or with the accus. and infin. when this is not the case; with the accus. alone simply, when it is a neut. pronoun); *alqm impellere* (= to urge) or *adducere* (= to bring) or *inducere* (= to induce) *ad alqd* or *with ut, alci auctorem esse alcijs rei* or *with ut* (= to cause anyone to); they —d me to it, *persuadetur mihi* (not *persuadeor*); to allow oneself to be —d, *persuaderi sibi pati*; to — anyone to believe a thing, *fidem alcijs rei facere alci, alqm adducere ad opinionem*; to be easily —d to believe a thing, *facile induci ad credendum*; I am not

easily —d to believe, *non adduci possum, ut credam*; see CONVINCE. **persuasion**, n. *persuasio*; — was not difficult, *non difficilis persuasio fuit*; gift of —, *virtus ad persuadendum accommodata, vis persuadendi*; see CONVICTION, BELIEF. **persuasive**, adj., **persuasive**: **ness**, n., by circumloc. with the verb (e.g. a — speech, *oratio ad persuadendum accommodata*).

pert, adj. *protervus, procax*. Adv. *proterve, procaciter*. **pertness**, n. *protervitas, procacitas*.

pertain, v.intr. = to belong or relate to, *pertinere ad alqd, spectare ad alqd, referri, alqis juris esse* (= to be his of right); with the genit. *nullius est artis, it —s to no art*; *proprium esse*; what —s to this, *quod pertinet or attinet ad hoc, ut refertur, or referendum est*.

pertinacious, adj. *obstinatus, pervicax, pertinax*. Adv. *obstinatè, pertinaciter*; to act — in anything, *obstinato animo agere alqd*. **pertinacity**, n. *animi obstinatio*, in a thing, *alqis rei* (= obstinacy, contumacy), *pervicacia, animus pervicax* (= great perseverance), *pertinacia* (in holding an opinion or entertaining a plan), *contumacia* (= contumacy).

perturbation, n. see AGITATION, DISTURBANCE.

perusal, n. *lectio, perfectio (pell-)*. **peruse**, v.tr. *perlegere, evolvere, pervolvere, pervolutare*.

pervade, v.tr. 1, *lit. permanere, alqd re perfundi*; 2, *fig. permanere, perfundere*; to — the mind, *ad animum descendere, in animum penetrare*.

perverse, adj. *perversus* (*lit.* = diverted; *fig.*, not as it ought to be), *pravius* (*fig.* = contrary to the object intended, e.g. meaning, *mens, opinio*). Adv., *fig. perverse, perperam* (= not right, opposite); see OBSTINATE, STUBBORN. **perverse**: **ness**, n. *perversitas* (e.g. *hominum, opinionum, morum*). **perversion**, n. *corruptio* (= spoiling), *depravatio*; — of meaning, *verbi depravatio, verbum in pejus detortum* (Sen.). **pervert**, I. v.tr. 1, in gen. *depravare, corrumpere*; 2, as Theol. t.t., perhaps a *fide Christiana adducere*. II. n. *perthaps qui a fide Christiana abductus est*.

pervious, adj. *pervius* (of places, etc.), *↑ penetrabilis*; to the air, *arri expositus*.

pest, n. 1, *lit.*, see PESTILENCE; 2, *fig.*, of anything or person very obnoxious, *pestis, pernicius*, comb. *pestis ac pernicius*; —house, *aedificium ad pestilentiae contagia prohibenda constructum*. **pester**, v.tr. see TROUBLE, DISTURB, ANNOY.

pestilence, n. *lit. pestilentia* (as an epidemic disease), *lues, -is* (as an obnoxious matter likely to spread disease), *morbus perniciosis* (= dangerous illness; also *fig.*). **pestilential**, adj. *pestilens* (*lit.*, opp. *saluber*), *foedus* (*fig.* = abominable, horrible, e.g. smell, opp. *suavis*).

pestle, n. *pilum, pistillum* (Plin.).

pet, I. n. *deliciae, amores, -um*; see FAVOURITE. II. v.tr. *fovere, in deliciis habere*.

petard, n. in phrase, he is holst with his own —, perhaps in *suos laqueos ipse incidit*.

petition, I. n. 1, in gen. see PRAYER, REQUEST; 2, a formal —, *petitio* (= petitioning for, *alqis rei*), *quae alqis petit, lit(terae supplices) libellus* (supplex); to sign a — (along with others), *libellum subscribere*; to grant a —, *alci petenti satisfacere, annuere*; to present a — containing a request that, etc., *libello oblato petere, ut, etc.* II. v.tr. *petere alqd ab alqo, rogare alqd, anyone, alqm or ab alqo* (= to demand anything as a favour), in an urgent manner, *implorare et exorare alqd, contendere ab alqo ut, flagitare et efflagitare alqm alqd* (= to request, to urge); to —

anyone for a person or thing, *ab alqo alqd alci petere*; to — an authority (e.g. parliament), *petere alqd per lit(teras)*. **petitioner**, n. *qui libellum affert, qui libello petit oblato, quis supplicat*.

petrify, v.tr. 1, in *lapidem* (con)vertère, *mutare*; to be petrified, *lapidescere* (Plin., rare); 2, *fig. alqm obstupefacere*; to be petrified (with astonishment, etc.), *obstupeescere, attonitum esse*.

petticoat, n. *tunica interior, corporis velamentum interius* (the Romans had no equivalent); — government, *imperium uxorium* or *muliebri*. **pettifogger**, n. *rabula, causidicus rabiosus et ineptus*. **pettifogging**, adj. a — attorney, *causidicus* (opp. to orator); in wider sense, see PALTRY. **petty**, adj., see LITTLE, TRIFLING, PALTRY.

petulance, n., see PASSION, SAUCINESS, IMPUDENCE. **petulant**, adj., see SAUCY, IMPUDENT.

pew, n. *sedes quae est in aede sacræ*.

pewter, n. see TIN.

phaeton, n. see CARRIAGE.

phantom, n. 1, *somnium, opinionis commenta, -orum*; they are mere —s, *et falsa et inania sunt*; 2, see GHOST.

Pharisee, n. *Pharisaeus* (Eccl.); *fig.*, see HYPOCRITE. **Pharisaical**, adj., *lit.* by the gen. *Pharisaeorum* (Eccl.); see HYPOCRITICAL.

pharmacy, n. (*ars*) *medicamentaria* (Plin.).

phase, n. *status, -us, condicio* or *ratio*, or by circumloc. (e.g. the thing has passed into a new —, *res mutata est, or nota fit*).

pheasant, n. (*avis*) *Phasianus* (Plin.); *Phasianus* (Fas., Suet.).

phenomenon, n. in gen. *ostentum, prodigium, portentum, miraculum* (= any marvellous sight seen, and relating to some future event); in the sky, *phaenomenon* (very late, or as Greek *φαινόμενον*), *res mira* or *mirifica* or *nova* (= strange).

phial, n. see BOTTLE.

philanthropy, n. *caritas generis humani, humanitas*. **philanthropist**, n., **philanthropical**, adj. *hominibus* or *generi humano amicis, humanus*. Adv. *humane*.

Philippic, n. 1, *lit. (oratio) Philippica*; 2, *fig. oratio in alqm habita*.

Philistine, n. 1, *lit. Philistinus*; 2, *fig. homo humanitatis expertus*.

philologist, n. *grammaticus, philologus*. **philology**, n. *grammatica* (or *grammaticae*), *philologia* (= literary studies). **philological**, adj. *grammaticus*.

philosopher, n. *philosophus, fem. philosopha*; the true —, *sapiens* (i.e. a wise man); theoretical —, *qui in rerum contemplatione studia ponit*; practical —, *qui de vita ac moribus rebusque bonis et malis quaerit*. **philosophy**, n. *philosophia*. **philosophical**, adj. by the genit. *philosophiae, philosophorum*; = wise, *sapiens, prudens*; — writings, *philosophiae scriptae, libri qui sunt de philosophia*; — precepts, *philosophiae* or *philosophorum praecepta*; that is not a common, but a — term, *quod non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum*. Adv. *philosophorum more, sapienter, prudenter*. **philosophize**, v.intr. *philosophari* (*lit.*), *argumentari, ratiocinari* (= to argue), *disputare* (= to expound).

philtre, n. *philtrum, amatoris poculum, virus amatorium, or amatorium alone* (Plin.).

phlegm, n. 1, *pituita* (t.t.); 2, = *dulness, tarditas ingenii* or *animi*, also merely in the

context tarditas, potentia (= indolence), inertia (= inertness), lentitudo (= indifference). **phlegmatic**, adj. tardus, patiens, iners, lentus. Adv. patienter, lente, or perhaps aequo animo.

phoenix, n. phoenix.

phonetic, adj. by circumloc. (e.g. sonum verbi ipsum lit(eris) exprimere).

phosphorus, n. phosphorus = the morning star; also as scientific t.t., but not, in this sense, class. **phosphorescent**, adj., **phosphorescence**, n. by lux in undis lucens or fulgens.

photograph, n. use where possible *pictura* or *imago*; perhaps where closer definition is necessary *imago alci per solis radios depicta*.

phrase, n. locutio (Aul. Gell.); these are *frase* —s, *verba sunt*. **phraseology**, n. locutio, *dicendi genus*, —*eris*, n.

phthisis, n. *phthisis* (Cels.). **phthistial**, adj. *phthisicus* (Plin.).

physic, I. n. see MEDICINE. II. v.tr. see PURGE, CURE. **physical**, adj. I. = natural, must generally be rendered by the genit. *naturae* (if we speak of nature), or *corporis* (if we speak of the animal body); = complaints, *mala naturae, mala quae natura habet* (in gen.), *vitia corporis* (= bodily defects); = strength, *vires corporis*; to be of good — constitution, *corporis valetudine uti bonâ*; 2, referring to science, **physicus** — science, *physica* or *physice*, **physiologia** (the theory); see PHYSICS. Adv. *naturâ*, **physica**, **physician**, n. see DOCTOR. **physica**, n. *physica*, —*orum*. **physiognomist**, n. *physiognomon*, by qui se proficitur hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte, pernoscere (Cic.). **physiognomy**, n. *oris habitus*, —*us*, *lineamenta*, —*orum*, n. (= features), *comb. habitus oris lineamentaque, os vultusque, os et vultus* (= countenance and features), *facies* (= face).

physiology, n. *naturae ratio, quam Graeci φυσιολογίαν appellant, or natura rerum quae Graece φυσιολογία dicitur, or simply physiologia*. **physiological**, adj. *ad naturae rationem pertinens*. Adv. *e rerum naturâ*.

picular, adj. *picularis*.

piano, n. use some known instrument, *lyra, cithara*.

pick, I. v.tr. and intr. *restro tundere* or *caedere alqd* (of birds); to — a bone, *by rodere alqd*; to — one's teeth, *dentes spinâ perfodere* (with a tooth— of wood, silver, etc., Petron.); = to gather, *carpere*; see FLUCK; to — wool, *lanum carpere* or *purgare*; to — one's pocket, see ROB; to — a quarrel, see QUARREL; to — out, see SELECT, CHOOSE; to — up, *legere, colligere, tollere*, see GATHER, RAISE. II. n. —axe, *dolabra*; —a pocket, *sector zonarius* (Plaut.), or by *fur* = thief. **picked**, adj. *delectus* (of troops), *eximius, praestans*, etc.; see EXCELLENT. **picking**, n. see CHOICE; in the pl. see REMAINS.

pickle, I. n. *salsura*. II. v.tr. to — fish, *pices murâ condire*.

picnic, n. and v.intr. *symbola* (συμβολή, ante class.) = a contribution to a common feast (e.g. aliquot adolescentuli coimus in Piraeo in hunc diem ut de symbolâ essemus, = we went to a — Ter.), or *excurre* may be used (e.g. *excurre in Pompeianum*, Cic.).

piequet, n. *statio*; to post —s, *stationes disponere*.

pictorial, adj. and adv. *tabulis ornatus* or (*depictus, per tabulas*,

picture, I. n. *pictura, tabula (picta)*; = likeness, *imago (picta)*; word —, by circumloc. (e.g. *ita rem verbis exprimit ut paene oculos posita esse videatur*). II. v.tr. to — in the mind, *alqd mente, animo* or *cogitatione fingere* or *concupere*; in words, *depingere, expingere, exprimere*; see EXPRESS, PAINT. **picture-frame**, n. *forma in quâ includitur pictura*. **picture-gallery**, n. *pinacotheca*. **pictur**, **esque**, adj. *graphicus* (= very beautiful, as if it had been painted, rare), *amoenus* (= delightful); to be —, *graphicam in aspectu effigere delectationem* (Vitr. = to present a most beautiful aspect); see BEAUTIFUL. Adv. *graphice, amoenè*. **picturesqueness**, n. see BEAUTY.

pie, n. see PASTRY.

piebald, adj. † *bicolor*.

piece, I. n. 1, part of a whole, *pars* (= part in gen.), *fragmentum* (poet. *fragmentum* = a — broken off), *segmentum* (= a — cut off), *frustum* (= a bit), *truncus* (= a — cut off or struck off, e.g. a — of the same stone, *truncus ejusdem lapidis*), *crusta* (= a — of marble cut off, for mosaic work); a — (bit) of cloth, *pannus*; a pretty large — of anything (i.e. = a considerable quantity, a good deal), *aliquantum* with genit. (e.g. of land, *agri*); a very large — (i.e. much), *multum* with genit.; to tear into —s, *dilacerare, dilaniare, discerpere*; see TEAR; to fall to —s, *dilabi*; 2, = a single thing, which belongs to a whole species, in gen. *res* (thing in gen.); *pars* (= part, e.g. *plura de extremis loqui pars ignavia est*, Tac., a — of cowardice); whenever we say a — of, the word — is not expressed, e.g. a — of money, *nummus* (a single coin), *alqd nummorum* (an indefinite sum of money); a — of land, *ager*, dim. *agellus*; a — of meat, *caruncula*; a — of wood, *lignum*; made out of one —, or into one —, *solidus* (= not interrupted, solid, massive (e.g. ring)); a boat made out of one — of timber, *linter ex una arbore excavatus*; = an artificial production, *opus*, —*eris*, n. (in gen.), *tela* (= a — of woven cloth), *pictura, tabula* (= a picture), *fabula* (= a theatrical —), *cantus*, —*us* (= a — of music), *tormentum* (= a field —); in —s, —meal, *minutim* (lit. in small —s, then also fig. = by degrees), *membratim* (lit. = limb by limb, then fig. = one part after the other, e.g. to relate, *enumerare*, i.e. to enumerate), *carptim* (= by detached parts, fig. = partly), *pedetentim* (*pedetentim*) (= one thing after the other, step by step, gradually); also by *singuli* (if = the single things); —work, by circumloc. (e.g. to pay by —, *ut res quaeque confecta est, solvere*). II. v.tr. *consuere*; to — a garment, by *assuere alqd alci rei*; see PATCH, MEND.

pled, adj. *maculosus*.

pier, n. 1, *pila* (pontis); see PILLAR; 2, *moles (-is)*, (*opposita fluctibus moles lapidum* (= mole).

pierce, v.tr. 1, see THRUST, DRIVE; 2, = to — through, *transfigere*; see STAB, 3, see ENTER, PENETRATE. **piercing**, adj. 1, of sounds, *acer, acutus*; see SHRILL; 2, of the mind, *acutus, acer, sagax*; see ACUTE.

piety, n. *pietas erga Deum* (= reverence and love to God, *religio* (= religious feeling), *sanctitas* (= holiness of life), *sanctimonia* (= virtuous sentiment, innocence). **pious**, adj. *pius erga Deum* (also *erga patriam, parentes*, etc.), *religiosus* (= conscientious), *sanctus* (= approved of God), *religiosus sanctusque, sanctus et religiosus*, Adv. *pie, sancte*, comb. *pie sancteque*.

pig, n. *porcus* (Eng. pork), *sus, suis*, m. and f.; a small —, *porcellus*; a sucking —, *porcus lactens, porcellus*. **piggery**, n. *sule* (Col.), *harrâ*. **piggish**, adj. 1, *sullus, porcinus*; 2, fig. see

GREEDY, piggyishness, n. *spurcilia*, *spurcitas* (= foulness); see also GREEDINESS. **pig-headed**, adj. see OBSTINATE.

pigeon, n. *columba* (a cock —, *columbus*), *palumbes*, -is (*palumba*); see DOVE; — house, *columbarium*; *turris, turricula* (= — tower).

pigment, n. see PAINT.

pigmy, n. see DWARF; the Pigmies, *Pigmaei* (Plin.).

pike, n. *hasta*; see LANCE.

pilaster, n. *parastila* or *parastas*, -adis, f.

pile, I. n. *strues*, -is, f. (of things collected in an elevated form), *cumulus, acervus* (= heap of things, in gen.); *rogus* (= funeral —, also — of wood); a — of books, *acervus librorum*; a — of buildings, see EPIDICE; a — driven into the ground (for building on), *sublica*; a bridge built on —s, *pons sublivicus*; to drive down —s, *palos* or *stipites* or *sudes* *demittere, defigere*; see HEAP, STAKE. II. v.tr. (*co*)*acervare, cumulare, congerere*; see ACCUMULATE; to — up, *facere struem* *alcys rei* (e.g. *lignorum*), *extruere* (e.g. *rogum*); see HEAP.

pilfer, v.tr. and intr.; see STEAL.

pilgrim, n. *viator* (= traveller in gen.), or *qui in loca sacra migrat*; —s staff, *baculum*. **pilgrimage**, n. *iter, itineris*, n. (= journey in gen.), or *iter in loca sacra, peregrinatio sacra*.

pill, n. *catapotium* (Plin.) (that which is swallowed), in pure Latin *pilula* (Plin.); fig. to give one a — to swallow, *alqm tangere* (Com.); he swallowed the —, *haec concoxit*.

pillage, I. n. *rapina, direptio* (implying destruction of property), *exipilatio* (for the sake of robbing), *depopulatio* (= laying waste). II. v.tr. *diripere, populari* (= to lay waste), *compilare, expilare, spoliare*. III. v.intr. *praedari*; see PLUNDER. **pillager**, n. *praedator, direptor, populator*; see PLUNDER.

pillar, n. *columen* (fig. = foundation, e.g. *columen reipublicae*), *pila* (= support of a bridge, etc.), *columna* (= column); see COLUMN, POST. **pillared**, adj. *columnatus, columnis instructus*.

pillory, n. *numella* (= fetter for criminals); to punish with the —, *alqm ad palam in aliorum exemplum alligare*; fig. *alqm cruciari*; see TORMENT.

pillow, I. n. *cervical* (Juv.), *pulvinus*. II. v.tr. (*sus*)*fulcire*; see SUPPORT.

pilot, I. n. *gubernator* (lit. and fig.). II. v.tr. *gubernare* (lit. and fig.).

pimp, n. *leno*.

pimple, n. *varus* (Plin., on the face, Greek *iordos*), *pustula* (in gen., Plin.). **pimpied**, **pimpily**, adj. *pustulosus* (Cels.).

pin, I. n. *acus*, -us, f. II. v.tr. *alqd acu* (*af*)*figere*. **pin-cushion**, n. *theca* (= case). **pin-money**, n. *peculium* (Jct.), or *pecunia auzori data*.

pincers, n. pl. *forceps*. **pinch**, I. v.tr. 1. = to nip, perhaps *alqd* or *alqm digitis comprimere*, *cellicare* (Quint.); 2, fig. (*co*)*artare* = to crowd, to — for room, *urere* (of a shoe; frost, etc.); to — oneself, *fraudare se victu suo*; to —, of poverty, *urgere*. II. n. 1, lit. use verb; 2, fig. *aculeus* (= sting), *morsus*, -us (= bite); see STING; at a —, by circumloc. (e.g. he would only do it at a —, *eocauti modo hoc fecerit*). **pinching**, adj. of poverty, etc., by *extremus, summus*, etc.; see EXTREME.

pinchbeck, n. 1, *aes facticium*; 2, fig., see SHAM.

pine, n. *pinus*, f.

pine, v.intr. *tabescere, confici* *alqd re*; to — for anything, *alqd desiderare*, or more strongly, *alcys desiderio tabescere*. **pinning**, n. *tabes*, -is (= wasting away); see also SORROW.

pinton, I. n. 1, of a bird, *penna* (*pinna*); see WING; 2, *compes*, -edis, f.; see FETTER. II. v.tr. *manus post tergum religare, alci compedes in* (*jicere, alqm* (*re*)*vincire*).

pink, adj. *punicus*; — colour, *color punicus*.

pinnacle, n. *navis actuaria* or *lombus*.

pinnacle, n. *fastigium* (lit. and fig.).

pint, n. perhaps *sextarius* (both as a measure of liquids and as the vessel containing it); half a —, *hemina*; a quarter of a —, *quartarius*.

pioneer, n. *qui primus alqd facit*.

pious, adj. *pius, sanctus*; see PIETY.

pip, n. *pituita* (= disease of chickens, Plin.).

pip, v.intr. *pipare, pipire* (Col.).

pip, n. of fruit, *semen, granum, nucleus* (Plin.), *actinus* (esp. of the grape).

pipe, I. n. 1, for water, etc., *tubus, tubulus, canalis, fistula*; 2, = a musical instrument, *fistula, tibia*, † *arundo*, † *calamus*, † *avēna*; 3, for smoking, perhaps, if context is clear, *fistula* or *tubulus*, or adding *fumum edens*. II. v.intr. *fistula* or *tibia* *canere* or *cantare*. **pipe-clay**, n. *creta figulina*. **pipec**, n. *tibicen*.

pipkin, n. *olla* (old form *aula*).

piquant, adj. *acutus* (lit. = stimulating to the senses; then also fig., e.g. of the speaker, Quint.), *salsus* (lit. = seasoned with salt, — in taste; then fig. pertinent, to the point, interesting, esp. through wit, of persons, of things said or written, etc.); *facetis* (= facetious). Adv. *acute, salse*. **piquancy**, n. *sals, vis*. **pique**, I. n. *simultas*; see ANGER, IRRITATION. II. v.tr. see OFFEND, IRRITATE, EXASPERATE; to — oneself, *gloriari alqd re, jactare se de alqd re*.

piracy, n. *latrocinium maris*; to carry on —, *latrocinio maris vitam tolerare* (= to get one's living by —); to make the sea unsafe through —, *mare infestum facere navibus piraticis*; *latrocinii* et *praedationibus infestare mare*. **pirate**, n. *praedo* (*maritimus*), *pirata*. **piratical**, adj. *piraticus*; — State, *gens latrocinii assueta*.

piscatory, adj. *piscatorius*.

pistol, n. * *pistillum* (only as t.t.).

pistol, n. where possible by *arcus*, -us (= bow), otherwise * *sclopetus minor*; see GUN.

piston, n. (in machines) *fundulus* (moving up and down, *fundulus ambulatoris*), *embolus* (= sucker of a pump).

pit, I. n. *puteus* (in gen.), *fovea* (deep, open at the top, for catching wild beasts; then also fig. = a snare), *scrobs* or (small) *scrobiculus* (= a hole dug for planting a tree or for interring a dead body), *fossa* (= a long ditch for the defence of a place or for the purpose of drainage), *foedina*, *specus, puteus* (in a mine); to dig a —, *facere foveam* (*Jossam*), *foedere scrobem, specum sub terrā fodere*; to fall into a —, in *foveam incidere* (the latter also fig. = to fall into a snare); in the theatre, *cavea* (= the seats assigned to the spectators, *cavea ima* was reserved for the nobility, *cavea media* and *summa* more nearly = pit). II. v.tr. = to mark (e.g. with small-pox), *distinguere*; see MARK. **pit against**, v.tr. *alqm alci opponere, alqm cum alqo committere*. **pit-a-pat**, adv. to go —, *palpitare*. **pitfall**, n. *fovea*. **pitman**, n. see MINER.

pitch, I. n. *pix*; of —, *piceus*; as black as —, *piceus, pictus, omnium nigerrimus* (=

quite black, in gen.); — pine, *picea*; — dark, (*tenebris obdutus* (= quite covered with darkness, e.g. *nox*). **II.** v. tr. (*opipicare*. **pitchy**, adj. *picatus* (= besmeared with pitch).

pitch, **I.** n. 1, = degree, *fastigium*, *gradus*, *is*, or by *summus*, *extremus*, or *ultimus* with n. (i.e. to the highest — of madness, *ad summam amentiam*); to this, that, what a — of, *huc, eo, quo* with gen.; 2, in music, *sonus, vox*; at the highest — of the voice, *voce summā*; a high —, *vox acuta*; medium —, *vox media*; low —, *vox gravis*. **II.** v. tr. 1, to — a tent, *tabernaculum statuere* or *constituere* or *collocare*, *tentorium statuere* or *ponere*, *tabernaculum tendere*, or simply *tendere*; 2, = to throw, *jacere*, *con(j)icere*; see **THROW**; 3, in music, to — a note, *cantando praefere*. **III.** v. intr. to — upon, *incidere*, *incurrere* in *alqm* or *alqd*. **pitchfork**, n. *furca*.

pitcher, n. see **JAR**.

piteous, **pitiable**, adj. *miser*, *miserabilis*, *miserandus*; *dolendus*, *flebilis*, (*e*)*lamentabilis*. Adv. *misere*, *miserabiliter*, *flebiliter*, *miserandum in modum*. **piteousness**, n. use adj., or circuml. (e.g. the — of the story greatly moved me, *narratio mire me commovit*). **pitiful**, adj. 1, = full of pity, *clemens*, *misericos*; see **MERCIFUL**; 2, see **PITEOUS**; 3, = mean, *abjectus*, *vili*, *humilis*, *contemptus*; see **CONTEMPTIBLE**. Adv. *clementer*, *misere*, *abjecte*, *humiliter*; see **CONTEMPTIBLY**. **pitifulness**, n. 1, *clementia*, *miseriordia*; 2, see **PITEOUSNESS**; 3, by adj. (**PITIFUL** 3), or *humilitas*. **pitiless**, adj. *im-misericos*, *durus*, *ferreus*, *inhumanus*, *crudelis*, *saevis*; see **CRUEL**. Adv. *immiseriorditer*, *inhumane*, *inhumaniter*, *crudeliter*, *saeve*. **pitilessness**, n. *crudelitas*, *inhumanitas*, *saevitia*. **pity**, **I.** n. *miseriordia* (*miseriordia est aegritudo ex miseria alterius injuriā laborantis*, Clc.), *miseratio*; out of —, *propter miseriordiam*, *miseriordia captus* or *permotus*; to feel —, *miseriordiam habere*, *miseriordem esse* (= to have a feeling heart), *se miseriordem praebere* (= to show oneself merciful in one single case); to have — on anyone, *misereri alcjs*, *miseret me alcjs*; it is a — that, etc., *dolendum est, quod, etc.*, *incommodum accidit, ut, etc.*; it is a — that he died, *mors ejus dolenda est*; it is a — that the money was lost, *dolenda est jactura pecuniae*; it is a great —, it is a thousand pities, *valde, magnopere dolendum est*; deserving —, *miserandus*, *miseratione dignus*. **II.** v. tr. *misereri*, *miseret me alcjs*, *miseriordia alcjs commotum* or *captum esse* (= to feel —). **pitying**, adj. and adv. see **PITIFUL** 1.

pith, n. *medulla* (lit. and fig.). **pthy**, adj. 1, lit. *medullulosus* (Ceis.); 2, fig. *sententiosus* (= full of meaning), *nervosus* (= vigorous), *densus* (Quint.).

pittance, n. *mercedula* (= poor pay), *pecunia exigua*.

pivot, n. 1, lit. *cnōdax* (Vitr., rare); 2, fig. see **HINGE**.

placable, adj. *exorabilis*, *placabilis*. **placability**, n. *placabilitas*.

placard, **I.** n. *libellus*; see **ADVERTISEMENT**. **II.** v. tr. *libellum proponere*; see **ANNOUNCE**, **ADVERTISEMENT**.

place, **I.** n. = a free, open space, *locus*, *campus* (= open —, field, e.g. in the middle of a town), *area* (= a free, open — not occupied with buildings); the — in front of a dwelling-house, *propatium* (in gen.), *vestibulum* (= entrance court); — of battle, *locus pugnae*; = an inhabited —, *locus oppidum* (= — surrounded with walls), *regio* (= district), *pagus*, *vicius* (= village); a fortified —, *locus munitus* (in gen.), *castrum*, *castellum* (= castle, fort); = natural

position, *sedes*, *-is*; = a certain portion of space in gen., inhabited —, the —, *locus*; at this —, *hic, hoc loco*; at which —, where, *ubi, quo loco*; at what —? *ubinam?* from which —, whence, *unde, a* or *ex quo loco*; at every —, *ubique, omnibus locis*; from every —, *undique, ab omnibus locis*; at different —s, *passim*; at both —s, *utroque*; at another —, see **ELSEWHERE**; fig. — in a book, *locus* (pl. *loci*); this has been stated in another — (= in another part of the book), *alio loco dictum est*; about this in another —, *de quo alibi*; = a separate — allotted anywhere, *lit. locus* (in gen.), *sedes* (where one sits), *spatium* (= — which anything occupies); to assign, show to a person his or her — (in the theatre), *alqm sessum ducere* (Plaut.); to give up one's — to a person, *alci locum dare, cedere*; to take a — on the seats allotted (in front of the rostrum of the curia, etc.), *locum in subselliis occupare*; to sit in the first —, *in primā cava sedere* (in the theatre), *sumum* or *supra* or *superiorem* *accubare* (at table); in the last —, *in ultimā cava sedere* (in the theatre), *infra* or *inferiorem* *accubare* (at table); to get up from one's —, (*ex*)*surgere* or (principally of several) *consergere*; to rise from one's — before anyone (out of respect), *alci assurgere*; to bring anyone from his — (= seat), *alqm loco movere*; description of —s (towns, etc.), *descriptio locorum* (Clc. uses *rodoeā* = the stating of the locality of a —); commander of a —, *praefectus urbi*; = situation, office, *murus*, *-is*, n., *magistratus*, *-is*; of a servant, use circuml. (e.g. to change a —, *in aliam familiam ingredi*); to appoint in — of, *alqm sufficere*; in — of, *loco alcjs*; in the first —, *primo, primum*; in the next —, *deinceps*; *primo* and *primum* are followed by *deinde, tum, praeterea, postrema*. **II.** v. tr. *statuere* (lit., to make a thing stand, e.g. *vas in loco frigido, juvenum ante aram*), *constituere*; to — in different spots, *disponere*; to — in line of battle, *ordinare, instruere*; to — anything round a thing, *cingere alqd alqi re* (e.g. *watchmen round a house, domum custodibus*); to — anything before, *alqd apponere alci rei* or *ad alqd* (before the hearth, *foco*; before the fire, *ad ignem*), *proponere alqd alci rei* (e.g. *ignis*); to — oneself at or near a spot or anything, *consistere in alqo loco* (e.g. at the door, *in aditu*), by the side of, near anything, *consistere ad alqd* (e.g. *ad mensam*), *assistere ad alqd* (e.g. *ad fores*, near the door); to — one's money with anyone, *pecuniam collocare* or *occupare apud alqm*; to — behind, *postponere* or *posthabere* or *postferre alqd alci rei*; to — over (i.e. in command of, *alci rei* or *loco alqm praeficere*); to — round, *alqm* or *alqd alci rei*, or *alqm* or *alqd alqd re circumdare*; to — under, *alqd alci rei* sub(j)icere; to — upon, *alqd alci rei* imponere, *superponere*.

placid, adj. *placidus*; see **GENTLE**, **QUIET**, **CALM**.

plagiarism, n. *furtum* or by *auctorem ad verbum transcribere neque nominare* (= to copy a passage from an author without naming him), or by *alcjs scripta furantem pro suis praedicare* (i.e. in so doing to pass oneself off as the author of such a passage, etc.). **plagiarist**, n. *qui aliorum scriinia compilat* (Hor.), *qui auctorem ad verbum transcribit neque nominat*.

plague, **I.** n. 1, lit. (as the disease) *pestis*, *pestilentia*; see **PESTILENCE**; 2, fig., *malum* (= evil in gen.); *pestis* (= pest); the — take you! *in malam crucem!* What the — is it? *Quid, malum, est?* to be a — to anyone, *nolestiae esse alci*. **II.** v. tr. *vezzare* (= to let anyone have no peace), *sol(l)icitare* (= to disquiet), *angere* (of cares, etc.), *exercere*, *cruciare*, (*exagitare* with re-

questis, alqm precibus fatigare; with questions, *alqm obtundere rogando*; to — anyone to do, etc. (= to bother). *alci instare de algâ re* or with *ut*; see VEX, WORRY.

plain, **I.** adj. **1.** = smooth, *aequus, planus*; see FLAT; **2.** = manifest, *clarus, planus, apertus, perspicuus, evidens, manifestus*; see CLEAR, MANIFEST; **3.** = unadorned, *simplex, inornatus, incompertus* (of dress), (*di*)*lucidus, inornatus, subtilis, pressus, expressus, distinctus, attenuatus* (of speech); **4.** = candid, *sincerus, liber*; see FRANK; **5.** = without beauty, perhaps *haud formosus* or *venustus*; see UGLY. Adv. = clearly, *clare, plane, aperte, perspicue, evidenter, manifeste*; = without ornament, *simpliciter, inornate* (of dress, etc.), (*di*)*lucide, subtiliter, (ex)presse, distincte, attenuate*; = frankly, *sincere, libere, aperte*. **II.** *n. planities* (= every —, also the — surface of a mirror); as an open country, *planities, aequus et planus locus* (wide, where one has unlimited view and a free scope, in opp. to hills and mountains), *campus* with and without *planus* or *apertus* (= an open field, in opp. to mountains); an extended —, *aequor* (also surface of the sea, often in the poets, but also in Cic.); of what is, grows, has its abode, is situated in the —, *campester* (e.g. *campestris urbs*). **plainness**, **n.** **1.** = clearness, by *evidentia, perspicuitas*, or adj.; see PLAIN; **2.** = lack of ornament, *simplicitas* (of dress, etc.), or by adj. PLAIN, **3** (of style); **3.** of speech; see FRANKNESS; **4.** = lack of beauty; see UGLINESS.

plaint, **n.** see LAMENTATION, COMPLAINT, ACTION. **plaintiff**, **n.** *accusator* (if a female, *accusatrix*); *qui* (or *quae*) *accusat* (= accuser, who brings anyone up before the court in a criminal prosecution); *qui* (or *quae*) *petit* (= who makes a claim, in a civil action); to appear as the principal — against anyone, *suo nomine accusare alqm*; as the second — or jointly with another, *subscribens accusare alqm*; — in error, *appellator* (Cic.), *qui appellat* or *provocat*. **plaintive**, adj. *miserabilis, flebilis, lamentabilis, queribundus, querulus* (mostly poet.). Adv. *miserabiliter, flebiliter*. **plaintiveness**, **n.** by adj.

plait, **I.** **n.** **1.** *sinus, -us, ruga*, but both = fold rather than —; see FOLD; **2.** = a braid of hair, *gradus, -us* (Quint., Suet.). **II.** v.tr. **1.** see FOLD; **2.** to — the hair, *comam in gradus formare* or *frangere*.

plan, **I.** **n.** **1.** = a sketch drawn on paper, *forma, conformatio, figura, species* (= a draught), *imago* (= outline), *designatio* (= design), *forma rudis et imposita* (= rough sketch), *descriptio, ichnographia* (the former = first sketch, then like the latter = ground-plan); to draw a — of anything, *speciem operis deformare, imaginem* or *formam operis delineare*; of a building, *aedificandi descriptio*; **2.** in idea, *consilium, cogitatio* (as a mere idea which we hope to realize), *propositum* or *inceptum* (as intention, or as anything first begun, undertaken), *ratio* (= — and decision, wherein the means of doing it and the possible result are considered), *descriptio* (as regards all the particulars of it), *ordo* (= the order in which a thing is to be done); — of an operation, *rei agenda ratio*; — agreed upon, *ratio rei compositae* (Liv.); — for carrying on a war, *totius belli ratio*; a decided —, *ratio stabilis ac firma*; without any decided —, *nullo consilio, nulla ratione*; to draw up, make a — for anything, *instituire rationem alcjs rei* (e.g. *operis*), *describere rationem alcjs rei* (e.g. *belli, aedificandi*); to conceive the — to, etc., *consilium capere* or *inire alcjs rei faciendae*, or with *inf.* or with *ut*; concerning a thing, *consilium capere* or *inire de algâ re*. **II.** v.tr. **1.** = to form a draught, *speciem* or *imaginem alcjs*

operis lineis deformare, formam alcjs operis lineis describere, imaginem alcjs operis delineare; see DESIGN; **2.** in idea, *algâ (ex)cogitare, moliri, consilium inire alcjs rei faciendae*; see above, PLAN, **I.** **2.**

plane, **I.** **n.** **1.** = a geometrical figure, *forma plana*; **2.** = a tool, *runcina* (Plin.). **II.** v.tr. *runcinare*.

plane, **n.** = a tree, *platanus, f.*

planet, **n.** *stella errans, -sidus, -ëris, n., errans*; in pl. also *stellae quae errantes et quasi vagae nominantur*; the five —s, *quinque stellae eosdem cursus constantissime servantes*. (*Planeta, planetes*, is not found in good prose.)

plank, **I.** **n.** *tabula* (= board), *axis, -is, m. (axis)*; to nail —s, *coazare* (coass-). **II.** v.tr. *coazare, coazare* (coass-). **planking**, **n.** *con-tabulatio, coazatio* (coass- = boarded floor, etc.), or by pl. of PLANK.

plant, **I.** **n.** *herba* (in gen.), *planta* (= slip). **II.** v.tr. **1.** *serere, (de)ponere* (trees, etc.), *conserere, obserere* (a place with trees, etc.); **2.** = to set up, *statuere, constituere, infigere* (e.g. *signum, a standard*); see SET UP; **3.** to — a colony, *coloniam deducere*. **plantation**, **n.** *plantarium* (= nursery garden), *seminarium* (= nursery garden, lit. and fig.), *arbutum* (= orchard, esp. the trees round which vines were planted), *vitiarium* (= nursery for vines), *quer-cetum* (= oak wood), *locus arboribus constitutus* (gen. term). **planter**, **n.** *sator, qui serit*; —s of a colony, *coloni*. **plantng**, **n.** *satio, satus, -us* (= the act of —).

plash, **I.** **n.** *murmur, fremitus, -us* (e.g. *aequoribus, perhaps sonus, sonitus, -us*). **II.** v.tr. *murmurare, fremere, fremitum edere*.

plaster, **I.** **n.** **1.** *gypsum, arenatum, tectorium*; see CEMENT, MORTAR; **2.** in medicine, *emplastrum*. **II.** adj. a — cast, *imago (e) gypso expressa*. **III.** v.tr. *gypsa* (Col.), *gypso illinere* or *obducere*. **plasterer**, **n.** = who whitewashes the walls, *tector*; see PAINT.

plastic, adj. *plasticus*.

plate, **I.** **n.** **1.** *bractea, lam(i)na* (lit. = a thin piece of metal; the latter stronger than the former, then also of wood, anything veneered); **2.** = a copper — print, *pictura linearis* or *imago per aeneam lam(i)nam expressa, figura aenea*, or in the context merely *imago*; **3.** a — at table, *catillus*, pl. *catilla, -orum, n.* (a smaller one made of clay), *patella*; **4.** collectively, — used at table, *vasa (-orum) argentea* or *aurea* (silver or gold), *argentum*. **II.** adj. — glass, perhaps use *vitrum densatum*. **III.** v.tr. to — with silver, *argento inducere*.

platform, **n.** *suggestus, -us*.

Platonic, adj. *Platonicus, Academicus* (= pertaining to the Academy, i.e. the — philosophy, *academia, ἀκαδημία*). **Platonist**, **n.** *Platonicus philosophus*; the —s, *academici* (= the followers of the Academy).

platter, **n.** *catillus* (pl. *catilla*), *patella*.

plaudit, **n.** *plausus, -us*; see APPLAUSE.

plausible, adj. **1.** = probable, *veri similis* (or as one word *verisim*), *probabilis*; **2.** in bad sense, *fuscatus, fucosus, simulatus, speciosus*. Adv. *veri similiter* (*verisim*), *probabiliter, simulate, speciose* (Quint.), *ad speciem, in* or *per speciem, specie*. **plausibility**, **n.** **1.** *verisimilitudo, probabilitas*; **2.** *simulatio, species*.

play, **I.** v.intr. and tr. to — an instrument of music, *canere, modulari*, with the ablat. of the instrument played (e.g. on a stringed instrument, *fidibus*), *psallere* (on a stringed instrument, esp. the guitar, hence often comb.

cantare et psallere, canere voce et psallere, = to sing to the sound of the —; = to amuse oneself, *ludere* (either absol. or with the ablat. of the game); the fishes — in the water, *piscis in aqua ludunt*; to — at dice, *tesseris* or *talis ludere, alei* or *aleam ludere*; to — at cricket, ball, *pili ludere*; to — for anything, *ludere in alqd* (e.g. for money, in *pecuniam*, Jct.); = to act in any particular character, on the stage and in real life, *agere alqm* or *aleis partes, aleis personam tueri*; to — a piece (in the theatre), *fabulam agere*; not to let the actors — any longer, *histrionibus scenam interdiceré*; to — the fool with anyone, to — anyone a trick, *alqm ludere* or *ludificari, alei imponere*; to — the rogue with anyone, *fraudem* or *fallaciam alei facere, dolum alei necere* or *confingere*. **II.** n. = amusement, *ludus* (= game, see the word), *lusus*, -us (= playing), *ludio* (= the act), *ludicrum* (= a farce for amusement), *ludibrium* (= the carrying on a joke with anyone; the joke itself, sport), *spectaculum* (= a theatrical piece), *fabula* (dimin. *fabella*, = a piece at the theatre), *comœdia* (= comedy), *tragedia* (= tragedy); mere —, *ludus, jocus* (= joke); that is but — for him, *hoc ei ludus* or *jocus est*; = room for acting, *campus* (opp. *angustiae*; e.g. he has full — in his speech, *est campus, in quo exsultare possit oratio*, Cic.); to have —, *late vagari posse*; = action, *motus*, -us, *gestus*, -us (of the limbs, etc.), *vultus*, -us (= face), *argutias* (= lively expression of the countenance); fair —, *ex aequo et bono* (e.g. to see —, *curare ut omnia ex aequo et bono fiant*). **play-bill**, n. *libellus*. **player**, n. 1. (on a musical instrument) *canens* (both male and female), *psaltes*, in pure Latin *fidicen*, on a stringed instrument; if a female, *psaltria*, in pure Latin *fidicina*, *citharista*, m., *citharoedus*; *cornicen* (= who blows a horn or cornet), *tibicen* (= a — on the flute, a piper), *tubicen* (= a trumpeter); for amusement in gen., *luser*, a female, *ludens*; 2, see GAMBLER; 3, — on the stage, actor; see ACTOR. **playfellow**, **playmate**, n. *aequalis* (= of the same age). **playful**, adj. *lascivus, jocosus*. Adv. *jocose*. **playfulness**, n. *lascivia*. **playground**, n. *locus quo pueri ludendi causâ conveniunt*. **playhouse**, n. see THEATRE. **playthings**, n. *quae pueris in lusum oblata sunt*; see TOY. **playwriter**, **playwright**, n. *qui fabulas scribit*.

plea, n. 1. defendant's —, *defensio, oratio pro se* or *alio habita* (= a speech made in one's own defence, or for others); to make a — in court, *orare* or *dicere pro se, se defendere, causam dicere* (for oneself), *orare* et *dicere pro alio, defendere alqm* (for someone); *exceptio* (= exception taken by defendant to plaintiff's statement, and inserted in a praetor's edict); in a gen. sense, see LAWSUIT, CAUSE, APOLOGY; 2, = excuse, *excusatio*; see EXCUSE. **plead**, v.intr. 1. in law, *causam agere, acitare* (frequentative), *dicere, (per)orare*, or *alqm se scisse defendere, alqm defendere, versari in foro* (= to be a pleader); 2, in gen. *alqd excusare*; see BEG, ALLEGE. **pleador**, n. *orator, causidicus* (term rather of contempt); see ADVOCATE.

pleasant, or **pleasing**, adj. *acceptus* (= that which you are glad to see or hear), *gratus* (= very —, *pergratus*, of value to us), comb. *gratus acceptusque*, *jucundus*, *suavis* (= lovely), *dulcis* (= attractive), *mollis* (= gentle), *carus* (= dear), *gratiosus alei* and *apud alqm* (= in favour with), *urbanus* (= polite), *lepidus, facetus, festivus* (= humorous, witty), *laetus* (= joyous), *amoenus* (= charming, of place), *voluptarius* (= delightful), *conmodus* (= suitable, e.g. mores); — conversation, *sermo festivus, venustus* et *urbanus*; — places, *loca amoria* or *voluptaria*; to be — to

the eyes, *oculos delectare*; to be — to the ears, *aures (per)mulcere, auribus blandiri*; to have a — taste, *jucunde sapere*. Adv. *jucunde, suaviter, dulce, dulciter, comode, lepide, festivo, facile, amoen* or *amoeniter*. **pleasantness**, n. *jucunditas, dulcedo, amoenitas, suavitas, commoditas* (ante class. in Ovid.), *lepos*, or by adj.; see also LOVELINESS. **pleasantry**, n. *facetiae, lepos, festivitas*, or by *jocus* (= joke). **please**, v.intr. *alei placere, alqm delectare, alei gratum, acceptum* or *cordi esse, or arridere*; it —, *placet* (of a decree of the senate); if you —, *vis (si vis)*; to be —, *delectari, gaudere re*; to be dis—, *abhorrire re*; I am —d with this, *hoc mihi gratum est*; this dis—s me, *displicet mihi hoc*; you are —d to say, *libet (libet) tibi dicere*; to — yourself, *gratificari sibi*; to — another, *gratificari alei, morem gerere alei*; eagerness to — (another), *immodica placendi cupido*. **pleasing**, adj., see PLEASANT. **pleasure**, n. *voluptas*; = will, *arbitrium*; *libido* (lib- = passion, caprice), *delectatio, oblectatio, delicie* (= delight), *delectamentum* (rare), *oblectamentum* (= object of —); according to —, *ex libidine, ex arbitrio ejus* (or suo); to do his —, *gratum facere alei*; = gross pleasures (lust), *cupiditates, libidines* (lib-), *corporis voluptates*; it is the — of the gods, the senate, etc., *dis, senatui placet*; a journey of —, *gestatio* (Sen.); to take — in the country, *excurrere rus*, in the gardens, *horti*; to walk for —, *ambulare*.

plebeian, I. n. *homo plebeius, homo de plebe*; the —s, *plebei, plebs*; the order of the —s, *ordo plebeius, plebs*; from the order of the —s, *de plebe, plebei generis, plebeius*. II. adj. *plebeius* (opp. *patricius*).

pledge, I. n. *pignus, -eris*, n., *hypotheca, arrhabo, -onis*, m., *arraha*. II. v.tr. (*oppignerare* or *obligare alqd*; to — your word, *fidem interponere* or *obligare*).

Pleiades, n. *Pleiades* or *Vergiliae*.

plenary, adj. see FULL, ENTIRE, COMPLETE.

plenipotentiary, n. *merely legatus* (= ambassador); *plenipotentiaries* arrived from Sicily, *Siculi veniunt cum mandatis*.

plenitude, n. see FULNESS.

plenteous, **plentiful**, adj. *uber, abundans, copiosus, largus, affluens, optimus*; see ABUNDANT. Adv. *uberius, uberrime* (not in posit.), *abunde, abundanter, copiose, satis superque, large, cumulate, prolixe, effuse*. **plenty**, n. *ubertas* (without reference to the use we make of it), *copia* (of anything, for a certain purpose, opp. *inopia*, Cic.), *abundantia* (= abundance, more than we wish), *affluentia* (= profusion), *magna vis* (great quantity); — of anything, *satis* with genit.; to have — of anything, *suppedilare* or *abundare alqa re*.

pleonasm, n. *pleonasmus* (late, or as Greek *πλεονασμός*), better use *circumloc.* (e.g. *nimidia abundantia verborum uti*). **pleonastic**, adj. by *circumloc.* (e.g. *verba plura sunt quam pro re*).

plethora, n. *sanguinis abundantia*. **plethoric**, adj. *plenus sanguinis*.

pleurisy, n. *pleuritis*.

pliant, **pliable**, adj. 1. *lentus, flexibilis*; 2, fig. *mobilis, inconstans, mollis, flexibilis*. **pliancy**, **pliability**, n. 1. *lentitia, lentor* (Plin.); 2, *mobilitas, inconstantia, mollitia*.

plight, I. n. see CONDITION, STATE. II. v.tr. see PLEDGE.

plinth, n. *plinthus, plinthis, -idis*, f.

plod, v.intr. 1. = to go slowly, *lartius progredi*; 2, = to toil, *omni ape atque opera eniti, ut, etc., contendere et laborare, sudare et laborare*.

see **TOLL**. **plodding**, adj. *esse industriâ singulari* (of persons).

plot, plat, n. of ground, *agellus*, area.

plot, **I**. n. *1*, *consensio*, *conspiratio*, *consensio* or *conspiratio* *globus* (in gen.), *conjuratio* (= conspiracy), *coitio* (= a secret combination, esp. of two candidates for an office, for the purpose of getting rid of their competitors); to form a —, *consensiones* or *coitionem facere*, *conspirare*; to form a — against anyone, in *aliqui conspirare*, *contra aliquem conjurare*, *ad aliquem opprimendum sentire* (in order to oppress anyone); see **CONSPIRACY**; **2**, in dramatic writings, *argumentum fabulae*. **II**. v.tr. and intr. see above and **PLAN**, **DEVISE**, **CONTRIVE**, **CONSPIRE**. **plotter**, n. see **CONSPIRATOR**.

plough, **I**. n. *aratrum*; — boy, *bubulcus*, in fig. sense a mere — boy, *agrestis*, *rusticus*; — man, *arator* (who tends the oxen); — share, *vomer*; — handle, *stiva*. **II**. v.tr. *arare* (absol. and with accus.), *inurare* (e.g. *semen*, = to cover by — ing); *exarare aliquid* (= to dig up, to —), *aratro subigere* (= to break up, to till), *subvertere aratro aliquid* (= to overturn with the plough); to — a field after it has been lying fallow, *proscindere*. **ploughing**, n. *proscissio* (= first —, Col.).

pluck, **I**. v.tr. *vellere* (= to tear up or away); stronger, *vellicare*; to — out a hair, *pilum evellere*; to — flowers, *flores carpere*; see **TEAR**; to — up, *evellere*, *eruerè*; to — up courage, *animum recipere*. **II**. n. *1*, = heart, liver and lights of a sheep, etc., *intestina*, — orum; **2**, = courage, *animus*, *virtus*, — itis, f.

plug, n. *epistomium*.

plum, n. *prunum*. **plum-tree**, n. *prunus*, f. (Col.).

plumage, n. *plumae*, *pennae* (pinnae).

plume, **I**. n. *pluma*, *penna* (pinna). **II**. v. reflex. to — oneself on, *aliquid ostentare*, *jactare*, *prae se ferre*. **plummy**, adj. *plumis obductus*, *plumatus*, *pennatus* (= winged, also of an arrow; *plumiger* and *penniger* are both poetic).

plumber, n. *artifex plumbarius*.

plummet, **plumb-line**, n. *linea*, *perpendiculum*.

plump, adj. *pinguis*; see **FAT**. **plumpness**, n. *pinguitudo*.

plunder, **I**. v.tr. *praedari*, *praedam facere*, *diripere* (the enemy's territory, etc., also = to destroy the enemy, to ransack; in good prose only as t.t. representing warfare), *compilare*, *expiare* (= to rob by —), *(des)poliare*, *exspoliare* (in gen. = to rob), *nudare* (= to strip), *depicari* (rare, = to embezzle, in a contemptuous sense = to —; all these of one person or thing, also of several, e.g. to — men, to — houses, etc.), *depopulari* (= to lay waste, districts, etc.); to — out and out, *exhaustire*, *exinanire*, *nudum aliquid inane reddere* (= to clear a house, etc.), *evertere et extergere* (= to sweep and wipe clean, jocular instead of to — completely, to strip; a temple, *fanum*, Cic.). **II**. n. *praeda*, *rapina* (= act of — ing); to live by —, *rapto vivere*. **plunderer**, n. *direptor*, *spoliator*, *populator*, *praedator*, *expiator*.

plunge, **I**. v.tr. to — into, *mergere in aliquid* or *in aliquid*, or merely *aliquid* *re* (into anything liquid, e.g. into the water, in *aquam*, *aquâ*; into the sea, in *marî*), *demergere* or *submergere*, *immergere* (in *aliquid* or *aliquid re*), into, in *aliquid* or *in aliquid re* or *sub aliquid re*; to — a dagger, etc., see **THRUST**; to — anyone, a State, into difficulties, see **PRECIPITATE**, **THROW**. **II**. v.intr. to — into, *1*, (im) *mergere*, *demergere*, *submergere*; **2**, fig. see *mergere* or *ingurgitare in aliquid*.

pluperfect, n. *tempus plusquam perfectum* (Gram.).

plural, adj. in Gram., the — number, *numerus pluralis*, *numerus multitudinis*. **plurality**, n. by *plures* (= more) or *multitudo* (= a number).

ply, v.tr. *exercere*.

poach, **I**. v.tr. e.g. eggs, perhaps *fricare* (= to fry); —ed eggs, perhaps *ova assa* or *fricata*.

II. v.intr. *furtim feras interceptere*. **poacher**, n. *fur* (= thief).

pocket, **I**. n. *sacculus* (= small bag, Juv.), *marsupium* (ante and post class.; = bag for holding money), *crumena* (= a purse for containing small coin, a bag worn over the shoulders); the ancients had no —s in their garments, but they used the folds in their toga, *sinus*, —us (lit. = bosom, in sense of —, poet. and post Aug.). **II**. v.tr. = to take away, *auferre*; to — dishonestly, *pecuniam auferre*. **pocket-book**, n. *pugillares*, —ium (Plin.). **pocket-handkerchief**, n. *sudarium*. **pocket-knife**, n. *culter*; see **KNIFE**. **pocket-money**, n. *pecunia alci data*.

pod, n. *siliqua*.

podagra, n. *podagra*, *podagrae morbus*.

poem, n. *carmen* (= a short —, esp. a lyric —, a — composed according to metrical rules, such as the odes of Horace), *poëma*, —itis, n.; to make a —, *carmen* (poema) *facere*, *ingere*, *scribere* (in gen.), *carmen fundere* (= to make verses extempore, with ease). **poesy**, n. see **POETRY**. **poet**, n. *poëta*, m., *carminum auctor*, *scriptor*, *conditor*, *†vates* (= inspired —). **poetaster**, n. *poëta malus*. **poetess**, n. *poëtrici*. **poetical**, adj. *poëticus*. Adv. *poëtice*, *poëtarum more*. **poetry**, n. *poëtice* or *poëtici*, *poësis* (Quint.), or by poem; see **POEM**.

poignant, adj. *acer*; see **KEEN**.

point, **I**. n. *1*, *acumen* (in gen.), *cuspis*, —idis, f. (of a weapon, an arrow, etc.), *spiculum* (= head or point of a dart, pike-head, the dart or arrow itself, opp. *hastile* = shaft), *cacumen*, *culmen*, *justigium*, *vertex*, —icis, m. (= the highest — of anything, also by summus); see **SUMMIT**; **2**, of land, *promontorium*; see **CAPE**; **3**, in writing, see **STOP**; **4**, a small particle (as regards space or time), *pars* (= part in gen.), *locus* (= spot), *punctum temporis* (= minute); to draw the troops together at one —, *copias in unum locum contrahere* or *cogere*; the highest — of the mountain, *summus mons*; I am on the — of, etc. (I am about to, etc.), in *eo est*, *ut*, etc., *prope est*, *ut*, etc. (= the time is near at hand, when, etc.); to be on the — of conquering, *prope in manibus victoriam habere*; **5**, = a circumstance, *res* (in gen.), *locus* (= a single subject of which we speak), *caput* (= main —, principal part, one particular portion, e.g. *a primo capite legis usque ad extremum*), *cardo*, —inis, m. (= main — on which anything hinges), *quaestio* (= the — in dispute), or *de quo agitur*, *nomen* (= an item in an account, outstanding debt); in this particular —, *hac in re*; the right —, *res ipsa*; to hit the right —, *rem acu tangere* (Plaut.); not to the —, *nihil ad rem*; an important —, *res magni momenti*; the most important —, *res maximi momenti*, *res gravissima*, *caput rei*. **II**. v.tr. and intr. *1*, of sharp instruments, *(prae)acutere*; see **SHARPEN**; **2**, with the finger at anyone or anything, *digito monstrare aliquid* or *aliquid*, *digitum intendere ad aliquid* or *ad aliquid* (= to stretch, hold out, etc.); see **NOTICE**; **3**, see **PUNCTUATE**. **point-blank**, **I**. adj. *directus*; to give a — refusal, *aliquid prorsus negare*. **II**. adv. *plane*, *prorsus*, *omnino*; see **ALTOGETHER**. **pointed**, adj. *1*, *(prae)acutus*; **2**, fig. of speech, *salsus*, *aculeatus* (= stinging), *ad aliquid appositus* (= directed to); see **CLEAR**. Adv. *salse*, *apposite*. **pointer**, n. = a

dog, canis (venaticus). **pointless**, adj. 1, see BLUNT; 2, fig. insulzus, frigidus, ineptus, inanis.

poise, v.tr. librare.

poison, I. n. venenum, virus, -i, n. (= poisonous vegetable or animal juice or liquid); fig. venenum. II. v.tr. alqd venenare (rare), alqd veneno imbuiere; to slay many, to — many, multos veneno occidere; to strangle the wife and — the mother, laqueo uxorem interimere matremque veneno; fig. to — the minds of the young, animos adolescentium inficere malis libidinibus. **poisoned**, adj. venenatus (= dipped in poison, mixed with poison, e.g. an arrow, javelin, sagata, telum; meat, caro), veneno necatus or absumptus (= killed by poison); — words, perhaps verba acerba or aculeata. **poisoner**, n. veneficus (if female, venefica). **poisoning**, n. veneficium (= mixing poison, as a regular occupation, and as a crime). **poisonous**, adj. venenatus (in gen.), veneno imbutus or infectus or tinctus (= dipped in poison), veneno illitus (= besmeared with —).

poke, I. v.tr. anyone, alqm fodere or sodicare; to — the fire, ignem excitare. II. v.intr. to — about, alqd rimari, perscrutari. **poker**, n. perhaps feramentum (= iron tool) quo ignis excitatur.

pole, n. 1, = long rod, contus, pertica, longurius, asser, vectis; 2, of the earth, axis, cardo, † polus, and † vertex; the south —, axis meridiana; the north —, axis septentrionalis (septemtr.). **polar**, adj. septentrionalis (septemtr.) (= northern). **poleaxe**, n. see AXE. **polecat**, n. feles.

polemical, adj. by circumloc., e.g. qui cum alqo de alqo re disceptat or concertat, qui alqd in controversiam vocat. **polemics**, n. disputationes.

police, n. 1, matters relating to public security, no exact term, use publicae or urbanae securitatis cura; 2, = constables, etc., the aediles had charge of many of the functions of the police; in gen. ti quibus publicae securitatis cura delata est (= officers). **policeman**, n. unus e publicae securitatis custodibus.

policy, n. ratio rei publicae gerendae, civilitas (in Quint. as trans. of πολιτική), disciplina reipublicae; fig. prudentia, calliditas, consilium. **politic**, adj. prudens, sagax, astutus, callidus, circumspexus, providus; see CUNNING, WISE, PRUDENT. **political**, adj. referring to the State, civilis (as trans. of the Greek πολιτικός, which does not exist in Latin, = referring to the State or to State affairs; e.g. oratio civilis), publicus (= relating to public affairs), politicus (= relating to — science); — storms, tempora turbulenta, turbulentiae in civitate tempestates; a — discussion, sermo de republici habitus; — writings, scripta quae ad rempublicam gerendam pertinent; — science in gen., ratio civilis, reipublicae gerendae ratio; see STATE. Adv., use adj. **politician**, n. vir rerum civilium peritus, vir regendae civitatis peritus or sciens. **politics**, n. respublica, or in pl. res publicae (e.g. ad rempublicam accedere, = to take up —); **polity**, n. respublica, genus, -eris, n., or forma reipublicae, ratio civilis.

polish, I. v.tr. (ex)polire, perpolire (lit. and fig., in fig. sense also limare). II. n. 1, lit. nitor, candor; see BRIGHTNESS; 2, fig. circumloc. with lima (his writings lack —, scriptis ejus lima deest); see POLITENESS. **polished**, adj. lit. by past part. of POLISH; I.; see also POLITE.

polite, adj. urbanus, comis, humanus, affabilis, blandus, officiosus (esp. towards superiors). Adv. urbane, comiter, humane, humaniter, blande, officiose. **politeness**, n. urbanitas, comitas, humanitas, affabilitas.

poll, I. n. 1, see HEAD; 2, = register of

heads, perhaps index nominum; 3, = entry of the names of electors, see VOTE, ELECT, REGISTER. II. v.tr. 1, lit. (am)putare, truncare; 2, = to give votes, see VOTE. **pollard**, n. arbor, -oris, f., (am)putata. **polling**, n. see VOTING. **polling-booth**, n. saeptum, ovile. **poll-tax**, n. to impose a —, tributum in singula capita imponere.

pollute, v.tr. polluere. **pollution**, n. pollutio.

poltroon, n. see COWARD.

polygamy, n. to live in a state of —, solere plures uxores habere (of a man), pluribus nuptum esse (of a woman).

polyglot, adj. pluribus linguis scriptus.

polygon, n. * polygōnum. **polygonal**, adj. polygonus (Vitr.), † multangulus (Lucr.).

polypus, n. polypius, -odis, m. (as animal, Plin., and as tumour in the nose, Cels.).

polytheism, n. multorum deorum cultus, -is polytheist, n. qui multos deos colit.

pomatum, n. capillare (in gen., Mart.).

pomegranate, n. mālum granātum or Punicum (Col.).

pommel, I. n of a saddle, umbo sellae. II. v.tr. see BEAT.

pomp, n. apparatus, -ūs; = show of magnificence, venditatio, venditatio alque ostentatio (= boasting, swaggering); — of words, inanis verborum strepitus, -is, quaedam species alque pompa; to speak with a show of —, in dicendo adhibere quandam speciem alque pompam. **pompous**, adj. 1, magnificus, faclans, gloriosus, arrogans, insolens; see BOASTFUL; 2, of style, inflatus, tumidus; see INFLATED. Adv. magnifice, gloriose, arroganter, insolenter. **pompousness**, **pomposity**, n. 1, magnificentia, arrogantia, insolentia; 2, of words, insolentia verborum, or by adj.; see INFLATION.

pond, n. stagnum (= any stagnant pool of water, also fish—), piscina (= fish—), lacus, -ūs (= a lake, whether by nature or artificial).

ponder, v.tr. and intr. ponderare, secum reputare; see CONSIDER. **ponderous**, adj. see WEIGHTY.

poniard, n. see DAGGER.

pontiff, n. pontifex; see PRIEST, POPE.

pontoon, n. ponto.

pony, n. mannus, mannulus (of Gallic race, Plin. Min.), or equus parvus.

poodle, n. canis.

pool, n. lacuna (= a body of stagnant water), † volutabrum (= a muddy place in which swine delight to roll); see POND.

poop, n. puppis.

poor, adj. = in kind or nature, deficient in its proper qualities, malus, vilis (= of small worth), mediocris (= middling), deterior (= less good, superl. deterimus), pejor (superl. pessimus); — living, tenuis victus, -is; — speech, oratio jenua, — cottage, casa exigua; = barren, inops alqis rei (or alqā re or ab alqā re), sterilis (= unproductive); — in words, inops verborum; = not rich, pauper (paupēs, opp. dives), tenuis (= of small means, opp. locuples), egeus, indigens (= needy, wanting necessities, opp. abundans), tenuis alique egeus; inops (= without resources, opp. opulentus), mendiculus (= a beggar); somewhat —, pauperculus; the —, pauperes, tenuis vitae homines (= having a slender income), capite censi (so called because the poorest were in the census taken by numbers, without regard to property), also proletarii (from proles = offspring); = wretched, pitiable, miser, misellus, infelix, miserandus; a

— fellow, *homo miserellus*; — fellow! *vae, mē (te) miserum!* **poorhouse**, *n.* *pióthrophium* (Jot.), or by circumloc. (e.g. *aedes publicae pro indigentibus adificatae*). **poor-laws**, *n.* *leges de indigentibus faciae*. **poorly**, *l.* adv. *tenuiter, mediocriter, misere*. **II.** adj. see **ILL.** **poverty**, *n.* *paupertas, angustiae rei familiaris* (= narrow means), *difficultas domestica, tenuitas, egestas* (= want), *inopia* (= destitution), *mendicitas* (= mendicity), in comb. *egestas ac mendicitas*; — of mind, *animi egestas, tenuis et angusta ingenii vena* (Quint.); — of words, *verborum inopia*, *inopia ac jejunitas sermonis inopia*; — in your mother tongue, *egestas patrii sermonis*.

pop, *I.* *n.* *crepitus, -ūs*. **II.** *v.* intr. *crepare*; to — out, *evadere, ex(s)illire*.

pope, *n.* * *pontifex Romanus*, * *papa*. **popish**, adj. * *papisticus*.

poplar, *n.* *pópulus*; *l.*; of the —, *pópuleus*.

poppy, *n.* *pápáver, -ēris, n.*

popular, adj. *in vulgus gratus*; see under **PEOPLE**. **populate**, *v.* tr. see under **PEOPLE**.

porch, *n.* *vestibulum*; in a temple or church, *pronaos* (*πρόναος*).

porcupine, *n.* *hystrix* (Plin.).

pore, *n.* *foramen* (e.g. *foramina invisibilia corporis* (Cels.)). **porosity**, *n.* *raritas*. **porous**, adj. *fistulosus* (Plin., = full of holes), *spongiosus, sarus*.

pore, *v.* tr. to — over a book, *in libro algo haerere*; to — over, *totum se addere in algo*.

pork, *n.* (*caro*) *suilla* or *porcina*. **porker**, *n.* *porcus*.

porphyry, *n.* *porphyrites* (Plin.).

porpoise, *n.* *porculus marinus* (Plin.).

porridge, *n.* *puls, -tis, f.*; see **BROTH**, **SOUP**, **OATMEAL**.

porringer, *n.* see **PLATE**.

port, *n.* **1.** *portus, -ūs*; see **HARBOUR**; **2.** see **GAIT**.

portable, adj. *quod portari or gestari potest*.

portcullis, *n.* *cataracta*.

portend, *v.* intr. *portendere, augurari, significare, praemonstrare, praenuntiare*. **portent**, *n.* *portentum, ostentum, prodigium, monstrum, signum, omen, augurium, auspicium, avis*. **portentous**, adj. *portentosus, monstr(u)osus, prodigiosus*. Adv. *monstr(u)ose*.

porter, *n.* **1.** = keeper of a lodge, *janitor* (female, *janitrix*), *ostiarius*; see **DOOR-KEEPER**, **GATE-KEEPER**; **2.** = one who carries burdens, *baiulus*; **3.** see **BEER**.

portfolio, *n.* *scrinium*.

porthole, *n.* *fenestra*.

portloo, *n.* *porticus, -ūs, f.*

portion, *I.* *n.* *pars, portio*; see **PART**, **SHARE**. **II.** *v.* tr. see **DIVIDE**.

portly, adj. see **STOUT**.

portmanteau, *n.* *valdulus, averta* (= cloak-bag carried behind a horse, late Imperial Rome).

portrait, *n.* *imago (picta)*; anyone's —, *effigies ex facie ipsius similitudine expressa*.

portrait-painter, *n.* *pictor qui homines coloribus reddit*. **portray**, *v.* tr. *depingere* (in words or colours); see **DESCRIBE**, **PAINT**.

position, *n.* *collocatio* (= mode in which anything is placed, e.g. of the stars, *siderum*, Cic.), *status, -ūs, habitus, -ūs, or by positum ease*; fig. = circumstances, *status, -ūs* (= state in which anything is), *condicio* (= condition, rank in society, circumstances), *locus* (= — in which a person is placed, Cæsar.), *tempus, tempora* (= change in one's circumstances which from time to time takes

place; hence often = bad, difficult circumstances), *res* (= affairs, etc., in gen.), *fortuna* (= outward circumstances, fortune).

positive, adj. *a* — law, *lex scripta* (opp. *lex nata*); the — right, *jus civile* (opp. *jus naturale*), also merely *leges*; = certain, *certus*; *a* — statement, *affirmatio*; I make *a* — statement, *aio, affirmo*; the — degree, *positivus (gradus, -ūs)* (Prisc.). Adv. *affirmate, certo*; to know —, *certo* or *certis auctoribus comperisse*; to assert —, *affirmare, confirmare*. **positiveness**, *n.* = positive assertion, *affirmatio*; = certainty, by circumloc. (e.g. *alqd certum habere, alqd affirmare*).

possess, *v.* tr. *possidere* (*ingenium, magnam vim*, etc.), *alqd* or *possessionem* *rei habere* or *tenere*, in *possessione* *rei esse, habere* (*auctoritatem*), *tenere* (= to hold; e.g. *tū nunc habes, tenes, possides*), *alqd* *re praeditum, instructum, ornatum* or *affectum* (= to be gifted with), *inesse alci or in algo*; with *est* and *genit.* or *dat.*, *virtus est virium* (= virtue — es strength), *est mihi liber* (= I — a book), or with the *ablat.* (e.g. *Hortensius erat tantā memoriā ut*, etc., = *Hortensius* — ed such a memory, that, etc.); to — partitively, *alcis rei participem esse*; all men cannot, — all things, non omnes omnium participes esse possunt; not to —, *carere re*; to — not at all, *alcis rei expertem esse*; to — richly, *alqd re abundare or valere*. **possession**, *n.* *possessio*; *a* taking —, *occupatio*; = the object possessed, *possessio, bona, -orum, res sua*. **possessive**, adj. *possessivus (casus)* (Gram.). **possessor**, *n.* *possessor, dominus*.

possible, adj. *quod esse, fieri or effici potest*, *quod per rerum naturam admitti potest*; *a* — case, *condicio quae per rerum naturam admitti potest* or simply *condicio* (Cic.); if it is, were —, if —, *si potest, si posset*; as much as —, *quantum potest (poterit, etc.)*; it is — that, etc., *fieri potest, ut, etc.*; as much as it is —, *quoad fieri potest or poterit*; as . . . as —, *quam with superl.* (e.g. as early as —, *quam maturissime*; as quick as —, *quam celerrime*; as shortly as —, *quam brevissime*); he joined his colleague with his army in as rapid marches as —, *quantis maximis poterat itineribus exercitum ducebat ad collegam*; to show every — care, *omnem, quam possum, curam adhibere*; every —, often merely *omnis*. Adv. *fieri potest ut*, etc.; see **PERHAPS**. **possibility**, *n.* *condicio* (= possible case, Cic.); *potestas* or *facultas* or *copia alqd faciendi* (= possession; *potestas*, as permission, power; *facultas* and *copia* = the opportunities), *locus alcis rei* (= opportunity given through circumstances; e.g. he denies the — of this idea, *negat esse posse hanc notionem*); also when — implies that a thing can be done, by *fieri or effici posse* (e.g. they deny the — of anything, *alqd fieri posse negant*).

post, *I.* *n.* **1.** *postis* (of a gate, etc.); *arrectaria, -orum, n.* (lit. what stands erect, opp. *transversaria*, Vitr.); *palus* (= a stake), *cippus* (esp. gravestone); **2.** = military station, *locus* (= place in gen.), *statio* (= outpost, guard), *praesidium* (= any place taken by the troops, and which is to be defended); **3.** = office, *locus, munus, -ēris, n., partes, -ium*; **4.** = system of public conveyance, *res veredaria, res vehicularia* (= the whole institution, Imperial Rome), *rei vehiculariae curatores* (= the persons connected with it); **5.** system of conveyance of letters, *tabellarii* (= letter-carriers); to send through the —, *alqd per tabellarios mittere*; to put into the —, *alqd tabellario perferendum committere*. **II.** *v.* tr. *l.* of travelling, letters, etc.; see **I.** **4, 5**; **2.** of troops, (*dis*)*ponere*, (*col*)*locare, constituere*; **3.** = to affix a notice, etc., *proponere*. **postage**, *n.* *vecturae pretium*; to pay the —, *pro vectura solvere*. **post-chaise**, *n.* *vehiculum publicum*,

creda curialis (Imperial Rome). **postern**, *n.* **postica**; **posticum**. **posthaste**, *adv.* **summa celeritate** or **quam celerrime**. **postillion**, *n.* see **RIDER**, **GROOM**. **postman**, *n.* **tabellarius** (= private messenger); see **POST** I. 5. **postscript**, *n.* **aliquae epistolae additum**.

posterior, *adj.* **posterior**.

posterity, *n.* **posteritas** (in a wide sense, but only poetic for **progenies** or **stirps**), **poster**, **† minores**.

posthumous, *adj.* **post. patrem mortuum natus**.

postmeridian, *adj.* **postmeridianus** or **pomeridianus**, **post meridiem** (opp. **ante meridiem**), **tempore pomeridiano**, **horis pomeridianis**.

postpone, *v. tr.* **differre**, **proferre**, **refjicere**; see **DEFER**.

postulate, *n.* **sumptio**.

posture, *n.* 1. of body, **status**, **habitus**, **gestus** (all -is); 2. = condition of affairs; **status**, -us, **res**, **condicio**, **ratio**; see **STATE**.

pot, *n.* **olla**; a small —, **ollula**. **potbelled**, *adj.* **ventriosus**. **potherb**, *n.* **olus**, -eris, *n.* **pothook**, *n.* **uncus**; 'in writing, **uncus** quem dicunt. **pothouse**, *n.* **caupona**. **potsherd**, *n.* **testa**. **pottage**, *n.* **jus**, **juris**, *n.*

potent, *adj.* see **POWERFUL**, **EFFICACIOUS**.

potentate, *n.* **res**, **tyrannus**; see **SOVEREIGN**.

potential, *adj.* **potentialis** (Gram.); see also **POSSIBLE**.

potion, *n.* **potio**; see **PHILTRE**.

potter, *n.* **figulus**; a —'s work, **opus figlinum**, **opera figlina** or **scitilia**, *n.* **pl.** (of several pieces); —'s vessels, earthenware, (**opus**) **figlinum**, **opera figlina**; —'s wheel, **rota figularis** or **figuli**; —'s workshop, **figlina** (Plin.). **pottery**, *n.* 1, the art, **ars figularis**; 2, = things made; see under **POTTER**.

pouch, *n.* **sacculus**, **saccus**; see **BAG**.

poultice, *n.* **cataplasma**, -atis, *n.* (Cels.); **malagma**, -atis, *n.* (= an emollient —, Cels.); a mustard —, **sinapisimus**.

poultry, *n.* **aves cohortales** (kept in the yard) (Col.), **altiles**, -ium (= fattened —). **poulterer**, *n.* **qui altiles vendit**.

pounce, *v. intr.* to — upon; see **SEIZE**.

pound, *I.* *n.* 1, **libra**, (**libra**) **pondo** (in weight, of hard substances), **libra mensura** (of liquids); a bowl the gold of which weighs five —s, **paterna ex quinque auri (libris) pondo**; 2, of money, use **libra Anglica** as **t. t.**, but use **argentum** or **pecunia** where possible; 3, = enclosure for stray animals, **saeptum publicum**. **II.** *v. tr.* (con-) **tundere**, (con-) **terere**.

pour, *I.* *v. tr.* 1, **fundere**; to — into, **infundere** in **alqd**; to — upon or over, **superfundere** **alci rei**. **II.** *v. intr.* 1, of rain, (es) **fundi**; 2, fig. to — forth, (es) **fundi**, or **se** (es) **fundere**; 3, to — along, **ferri**; 4, to — off, **defundere**. **pouring**, *adj.* **effusus** (of rain).

pout, *v. intr.* perhaps **frontem contrahere** (= to frown).

poverty, *n.* see **POOR**.

powder, *I.* *n.* in gen., **pulvis**, -eris; as medicine, **pulvis medicatus**. **II.** *v. tr.* 1, to reduce to —, in **pulverem conterere** (Plin.); 2, = to sprinkle with —, **pulvere conspergere**.

power, *n.* if internal, **potentia** or **vires**, -ium, (= strength); if external, **vis** (= force) or **potestas** (= authority from office), **jus**, **juris**, -n., **potestasque**, **potestas ac dictio** or **dictio alone** (= authority), **facultas alci rei faciendae** (=

of doing anything), **copiae**, **opes**, **virtus**, **facultates**, -um (= resources), **robur**, **nervi**, **lacterti** (= physical —); to strive with all one's —, **omni ope eniti ut**; it is in my —, **est** or **positum** or **situm** **est** in **med manu**, or **potestate**; to reduce under one's —, **suae ditionis facere**; to be under (the — of, sub **alci ditione** atque **imperio esse**; to do anything by —, **per vim facere alqd**; to possess —, **vim habere**; to compel anyone by —, **manus inferre alci**; — over persons or a nation, **potestas**, **imperium** (= military — or command), **unlimited** —, **dominatio**, **summum imperium**, **summa rerum**. **powerful**, *adj.* 1, physically, **validus**, **viribus pollens**, **robustus**, **valens**, **lactertus**, **firmus**; 2, in influence, etc., **potens**, **valens**, **validus**, **gravis** (= weighty, of character); 3, of medicine, **efficax**, **potens** (Plin.); 4, of speech, **gravis**, **neruosus**, **validus** (Quint.). **Adv.** **valide** (not in Cic. or Caes.); **graviter**, **vehementer**, **valde** (= very —). **powerless**, *adj.* **invalidus**, **impotens**, **infirmus**; **imbecillus**, **languidus**, **irritus**; in political sense, **cui opes non suppeditant**; see **WEAK**. **powerlessness**, *n.* **imbecillitas**, **infirmitas**, in political sense by circumloc. (e.g. he felt his —, **sensit sibi opes deesse**); see **WEAKNESS**.

practicable, *adj.* **quod fieri** or **effici potest**, **facilis** (= easy, opp. **difficilis**); anything is —, **res facilitatem habet**; it is not —, **fieri** or **effici non potest**. **practicability**, *n.* **facultas**, **potestas**. **practical**, *adj.* in **agendo positus**, **usu peritus**, **ipso usu perdoctus**; — knowledge, **usus**, -us; to have a — knowledge of anything, **alqd usu cognitum habere**, **alqd usu didicisse**, **alci rei usum habere**; — use, **utilitas** (as regards public life). **Adv.** (ex) **usu**; to learn a thing —, **usu discere alqd**. **practice**, *n.* 1, = exercise, etc., **usus**, -us, **usus rerum** (= exercise and experience); **exercitatio**, **tractatio**, **comb. usus et exercitatio**, **usus et tractatio**; to have more — than theory, **minus in studio quam in rebus et usu versatum esse**; we must combine theory and —, **discas oportet et quod didicisti agendo confirmes**; the — of an attorney, **causarum actio**; of a physician, **surgeon**, **medicinae usus et tractatio**; 2, = habit, **mos**, **consuetudo**; to make a — of, **solere**; see **CUSTOM**. **practise**, *v. tr.* **alqd facere**, **exercere**, **facitare**, **tractare**; see **PRACTICE**. **practitioner**, *n.* **medicus**.

praetor, *n.* **praetor**. **praetorian**, *adj.* **praetorius**, **praetorianus** (Tac.). **praetorship**, *n.* **praetura**.

pragmatical, *adj.* **molestus**, **qui res alienas tractat**.

prairie, *n.* **campus**.

praise, *I.* *v. tr.* **laudare** (in gen.), **laudem alci tribuere**, **laudem alci impertire** or **laudem alqm impertire**, **laudem alqm offere** (= to give — to), **collaudare** (with others), **dilaudare** (very much, almost too much), **praedicare alqm** or **de algo** (aloud and openly). **II.** *n.* **laus**, -dis, *f.* (in a subjective and objective sense), **laudatio** (= a laudatory oration), **praedicatio** (= the act of recommending one for a meritorious deed, esp. openly and in public, e.g. **quae praedicatio de med laude praetermissa est**); they give — and thanks unto the gods, **diis laudes gratesque agunt**. **praiseworthy**, *adj.* **laudabilis**, **laude dignus**, **laudandus**, **collaudandus**, **praedicandus**; to be —, **laudi esse**; to be considered —, **laude dignum duci**, **laudi duci**. **Adv.** **laudabiliter**.

prance, *v. intr.* perhaps **magnifico incedere** (of a person), **ex(s)ultare** (of a horse).

prank, *n.* to play —s, perhaps **lascivire**.

prate, **prattle**, *v.* see **BABBLE**, **CHATTER**.

pray, *v. intr.* and *tr.* 1, **precari**, **preces** or **precationem facere** (generally; more poet. **preces**

fundere), *supplicare* (humbly, upon one's knees); to God, *precari Deum* or *ad Deum*, *orare* or *invocare Deum* (= to invoke), *Deo supplicare* (= to entreat humbly); to — unto God that He, etc., *precari a Deo*, *ut*, etc.; to — for, *alqd a Deo precari* or *petere*; 2, = to entreat for, in more gen. sense, (*cf.*) *flagitare*, *petere*, (*ex*) *poscere*, *implorare*, *rogare*, *orare* *alqd*; to — and beseech, *rogare atque orare*, *petere ac deprecari*. **prayer**, *n.* *precatio*, *supplicatio*, *preces*, -um (= the formulary, book of common —), *votum nuncupatio* (in which we make promises). **prayerful**, *adj.* **prayerfully**, *adv.* *supplex*. **praying**, *n.* *precatio*, *preces*, -um, *supplicatio* (humble); a day of — and thanksgiving, *supplicatio et gratulatio*; to appoint —, *supplicationem decernere*.

preach, *v.tr.* and *intr.* **contionari* (the usual term in writers after the Reformation), **praedicare*, or *orationem (sacram) habere*, e (*sacro*) *suggestu dicere*, in *caetu Christianorum verba facere*, *de rebus divinis dicere*; to — about, in the context, *dicere de alqd re*, *oratione explicare alqd*. **preacher**, *n.* **praedicator*; — to deaf ears, *monitor non exauditus*.

preamble, *n.* *exordium*; see INTRODUCTION.

precarious, *adj.* *incertus*. *Adv.* *parum* or *non certo*.

precaution, *n.* *cautio*, or by verb *providere*, *praevidere*.

precede, *v.tr.* *anteire*, *antegredi*, *antecedere*, *praieire*, *praegredi*. **precedence**, *n.* *prior locus*; to have the — before anyone, *alci antecedere*; to let anyone have the —, *alci cedere*, *alqm priore loco ire jubere*. **preceding**, *adj.* *antecedens*, *praecedens*; = last, prior, superior; = the one immediately before, *proximus*. **precedent**, *n.* see EXAMPLE.

precentor, *n.* *praecantor* (late).

precept, *n.* *praeceptum* (beforehand, what and how it is to be done), *praescriptum*, *praescriptio* (= rule, made by a higher authority, and which we have to follow, e.g. *naturae*, *rationis*; the former the — itself, the latter the act of prescribing), *lex* (made into law).

preceptor, *n.* *magister*; see TEACHER.

precincts, *n.* *ambitus*, -us; see LIMIT, DISTRICT.

precious, *adj.* *magnificus*, *splendidus*, *egregius*, *eximius*, *pulcherrimus*, *jucundissimus*, *suarissimus*; — stones, *gemmae*.

precipice, *n.* *locus praeceps*.

precipitate, *I. v.tr.* *praecipitare* (from, *ex* or *de alqd loco*, into, etc., in *alqm locum*, headlong, lit. and fig.), *de(j)icere*, from (*ab* or *de*) *alqd loco*, into, in *alqm locum*, *deturbare*, *de* or *ex alqd loco*, in *alqm locum*; to — oneself, *sese praecipitare*, or merely *praecipitare*, or, in the sense of the middle voice in Greek, *praecipitari*, from, etc., *alqd loco*, *de* or *ex alqd loco*; into, in *alqm locum*; (e.g. into ruin, in *exitium*), over, *super alqm locum*, *se de(j)icere*, *se ab(j)icere* (= to throw oneself down from the wall into the sea, *e muro in mare se ab(j)icere*, *inferri* or *se inferre in alqd* (= to rush into, e.g. in *flamas*, in *medios ignes*, also fig., e.g. *se inferre in capitis periculum*). **II.** *adj.* *temerarius*, *praeceps*; see HASTY, RASH. *Adv.* *temere*. **precipitancy**, **precipitation**, *n.* *temeritas*; see RASHNESS. **precipitous**, *adj.* *praeceps*, *praeruptus*.

precise, *adj.* (*de*) *fnitus* (= marked out), *accuratus* (= accurate), *subtilis* (= accurate in the choice of words). *Adv.* *subtiliter*; = altogether, *plane*; by ipse (e.g. *ipso in tempore*, = — at the right time); see EXACT, ACCURATE. **preci-**

sion, *n.* *subtilitas*, *proprietas verborum*; see ACCURACY.

preclude, *v.tr.* see HINDER, EXCLUDE.

precocious, *adj.* *praecox* (lit. of fruit, and fig. post Aug. of talents); see PREMATURE.

preconceived, *adj.* *praejudicatus*. **preconception**, *n.* *sententia praejudicata*.

preconcerted, *adj.* *ex composito (factus, etc.)*.

precursor, *n.* *praecursor* (lit., Plin.), *praenuntius*, fig.

predatory, *adj.* *praedatorius*.

predecessor, *n.* in office, *decessor* (antecessor, only by Jct.); he is my —, *succedo ei*.

predestination, *n.* *praedestinatio* (Eccl.).

predestine, *v.tr.* *praedestinare* (Liv.); in a theol. sense, *praefinire*.

predetermine, *v.tr.* *praefinire*.

predicable, *adj.* *quod alci rei attribui potest*.

predicament, *n.* an awkward —, *difficultas*.

predicate, **I.** *n.* *attributio*, *attributum*, *res attributa*, id quod *rebus* or *personis* attribuitur or *attributum est* (= to attribute). **II.** *v.tr.* *alqd de alqd re praedicare*, *dicere*; see SAY.

predict, *v.tr.* *praedicere*; see PROPHECY.

prediction, *n.* *praedictio*; see PROPHECY.

predilection, *n.* see AFFECTION.

predispose, *v.tr.* *animum ad alqd praeparare* or *componere*. **predisposed**, *adj.* *propensus* or *proclivis ad alqd*. **predisposition**, *n.* *gimi ad alqd proclivitas*, *voluntatis inclinatio*, *studium*.

predominance, *n.* 1, = power, *potentia*; see POWER; 2, = greater number of, by plures. **predominate**, *v.intr.* 1, *dominari*; 2, *plures esse*. **predominating**, *adj.* see CHIEF.

preeminence, *n.* *praestantia*, *excellencia*, *eminentia*. **preeminent**, *adj.* *praestabilis*, *praestans*, *excellens*, *praecipuus*, *summus*, *optimus*, *conspicuus*, *ignis*. *Adv.* *praecipue*; see ESPECIALLY.

preexist, *v.intr.* *antea exstare* or *esse*. **pre-existence**, *n.* by verb.

preface, **I.** *n.* *prooemium* (= introduction), *praefatio* (in disputations, to ask permission or to apologise, etc.; then = written — to a book); = to a book, *prooemium libri* (not *ad librum*), *prooemium libro additum*. **II.** *v.tr.* *praefari* (= both to write a — and to make one in speaking), *praefationem dicere* (in speaking), *prooemium scribere* (= to write). **prefatory**, *adj.* to make a few — remarks, *pauca praefari*.

prefect, *n.* *praefectus*. **prefecture**, *n.* *praefectura*.

prefer, *v.tr.* 1, *praeponeere*, *anteponere*, *praeferre*, *anteferre* (in gen.), *alqm potissimum diligere* (= to esteem very highly), *alqd alci rei posthabere* (= to hold one thing inferior to another); *praepotare* with *infin.* (= to wish rather), *malle* with *infin.* (to wish rather, e.g. *mori maluit*); 2, see PROMOTE; 3, see ACCUSE. **preferable**, *adj.* *potior*, *praepotendus*, *praestabilior*, or by compar. of any *adj.* = excellent; see GOOD, EXCELLENT. *Adv.* *potius*. **preference**, *n.* by verb PREFER. **preferment**, *n.* by special name of office (e.g. *consulatus*), or by honos (= office).

prefix, **I.** *v.tr.* *praeponeere*, *anteponere*; *praescribere* (in writing). **II.** *n.* *syllaba anteposita*.

pregnancy, *n.* *praegnatio* (of a female with child), *graviditas* (more advanced, Cic.). **pregnant**, *adj.* 1, *praegnans* (in gen. of women and

animals, fig. = full of anything), *gravidā* (in a more advanced state), *gravidata* (fig.); to be —, *gravidam* or *prægnatum esse*, *ventrem ferre*, *partum ferre* or *gestare*; to be — by anyone, *gravidam esse ex alqo*; 2, of language, *pressus* (concise); of events, *magni* or *maximi momenti*; see IMPORTANCE.

prehensile, adj. *quod adprehendendum aptum* or *accommodatum est*.

prejudge, v.tr. *prius iudicare quam alqs alqd sciat*.

prejudice, I. n. *opinio præjudicata*, *alqd præjudicati*, *opinio præsumpta* (preconceived); *opinio pravi* (= wrong opinion), *opinio ficta* (= a false opinion, in the context often simply *opinio* = erroneous opinion), *opinionis commentum* (= fanciful dream); a — still more confirmed through the teaching of others, *opinio confirmata*; to have a — against anyone, *male de alqo opinari*; to come anywhere with a —, *alqd præjudicati asferre*. II. v.tr. *alqm alci suspicem reddere*, *alqm* or *alcis animum alienum reddere* or *alienare* *alqo*; to become —d against anyone, *ab alqo alienari*; to become —d, *ab alqo alienatum esse*, *ab alqo animo esse alieno* or *averso*, very much, *ab alqo animo esse aversissimo*. **prejudicial**, adj. see INJURIOUS.

prelate, n. * *episcopus*.

preliminary, adj. see PREFATORY.

prelude, I. n. 1, *proœmium*; 2, fig. *prolusio*, *prolusio* *atque proœcurso* (Plin. Min.). II. v.tr. 1, perhaps *proœmium canere* (fixing sense by context); 2, fig. *nuntiare*; see ANNOUNCE.

premature, adj. 1, lit. *praematurus*, *praetox* (Plin.), *inmaturus*; 2, fig. *praematurus*, † *praecox*, *immaturus*, *praepropere*. Adv. *praemature*.

premeditate, v.tr. *praemeditari* (= to think over beforehand); —d act, *quod ex consulto fit*. **premeditation**, n. *praemeditatio*; see PURPOSE.

premier, n. = prime minister, perhaps *penes quem est summa reipublice*.

premise, v.tr. *praefari*. **premises**, n. *aedificium* (or in pl.), *domus*, —us (irreg.); see HOUSE, BUILDING.

premiss, n. *propositio* (major), *assumptio* (minor). **premisses**, n. *concessa*, —orum, or *ea quae antecesserunt*.

premium, n. *praemium*.

premonition, n. *monitio*, *monitum*. **premonitory**, adj. *quod praemonet*.

preoccupy, v. *praecoccupare* (= to seize beforehand), in pass. to be —ed, *totum alci rei deditum esse*. **preoccupation**, n. *praecoccupatio* (lit.), *animus alci rei deditus* (fig.).

preparation, n. *praeparatio* (in-gen.) *apparatatio* (= a getting ready everything), *praemeditatio* (= premeditation, e.g. *futurorum malorum*), *meditatio* (= the preparing of a lesson, etc.), *commentatio* (= the thinking over anything, e.g. a play, a speech); — for a war, *apparatus*, —us, *belli*; to make — for a war, *bellum* (*apparare*). **preparatory**, adj. *quod alqd parat*; see PREPARE. **prepare**, v.tr. *praeparare* (for a future object), (*apparare*) (= to get everything ready), *instruere* (= to provide everything necessary); to — oneself for, *se parare*, *se praeparare* *ad alqd* (in gen.), (*apparare*) *alqd* (= to make preparation for), *animum praeparare* *ad alqd*, *se* or *animum componere* *ad alqd* (to — one's mind), *anle meditari* *alqd*, *praemeditari* *alqd* (= to think over, a lesson, etc.), *commentari* *alqd* (= to think over,

e.g. a plan, a sermon); to — for war, *se parare ad bellum*, *bellum parare* or *apparare*, *belli apparatus instruere*.

preponderance, **preponderate**, n., v.intr., see PREDOMINANCE, PREDOMINATE.

prepossess, v.tr. *capere* or *occupare* (= to preoccupy, to get the start of anything, to cause it to be in one's favour), *detinere*, *perneculare* (to win over); to — anyone's mind for anyone, *animum alcis conciliare* *ad benevolentiam erga alqm*. **prepossessing**, adj. see AGREEABLE.

prepossession, n. *sententia præjudicata*; see PREJUDICE.

preposterous, adj. *praeposterus*; see PERVERSE.

prerequisite, n. see REQUISITE.

prerogative, n. *quod alci proprium est*.

presage, I. v.tr. *portendere* (= to foreshow), *praesagire* (= to forebode); see FORETELL, PROPHESY, FOREBODE. II. n. *praesagium*.

Presbyter, n. * *presbyter*.

prescient, adj. † *praesciens*, or *sagax*; see WISE.

prescribe, v.tr. *praescribere* (= to order, and of a doctor). **prescription**, n. 1, = custom, *usus*, —us; 2, = medical, *medicamentum praescriptio*. **prescriptive**, adj. — right, perhaps *jus ex usu factum*.

presence, n. 1, *praesentia*; frequent —, *assiduitas*; in anyone's —, *corum alqo praesente* (but *apud alqm* when addressing anyone, e.g. *dicere*, *loqui*, *verba facere apud alqm*); 2, — of mind, perhaps *animus ad omnia paratus*. **present**, I. adj. *render* by circumloc., as *qui nunc est*, *qui hodie est*; the — Consul, *qui nunc Consul est*; my scholar and now my friend, *discipulus meus*, *nunc amicus*; the — state of things, *hic rerum status*. *Præsens*, = that which prevails and continues now in contrast with that which prevailed or will prevail at another time. *Instans*, to signify that which is imminent or at hand; "the —" is represented by *hic*; *haec tempora*, = the — time; according to the — silly custom, *more hoc insolito*; at —, *in praesenti*; for the —, *in praesens* (*tempus*); the — tense, *praesens tempus* (Gram.); to be —, *adesse*, *interesse*. Adv. *mox* (= soon), *statim* (= immediately). II. v.tr. to — arms, *telum erigere honoris causâ*; see GIVE, INTRODUCE. III. n. see GIFT.

presentiment, n. † *praesagium* (absolute or with gen.) and *praesagium* (absolute, as a faculty within us); see FOREBODE.

preserve, I. v.tr. 1, *sustinere*, *sustentare* (in gen. to keep up, e.g. the world, health), by anything, *alqd re*; *servare*, *conservare* (= to — so as to keep it, e.g. property, *rem familiarem cons.*, = to save), *tueri* (= to have an eye upon, to guard from falling, also to keep a building in repair, also = to entertain, keep), *comb. tueri et conservare*, *alere* (through nursing); then in gen. = to keep, *comb. alere et sustentare*, *sustentare* *et alere*, one's health, *valetudinem tueri*; see KEEP, SAVE; 2, = to conserve, *condire*. II. n. = conserve, *fructus*, —us, *conditus*. **preserver**, n. (*conservator* (fem. *conservatrix*), *salutis auctor*). **preservation**, n. *conservatio*, *tuitio* (= the act), *salus*, —us, f., *incolumitas* (= safety); the desire of self — is innate in every being, *omni animali primus ad omnem vitam tuendam appetitus a natura datus est*, *se ut conservet* (Cic.).

preside, v.intr. *praesidere*; to — at, *alci rei praesidere*, *alci rei praesidere*. **presidency**, n. *praefectura* or in certain cases (e.g. the Indian Presidencies), *provincia*. **president**, n. *praeses*,

idis (= who presides), **princeps**, **caput** (= head); — at a trial, *qui iudicio praest.*

press, **I. n. 1.** = a machine for pressing, **prelum** (in gen. use it also for printing —); **torcular** (for wine, etc.); **2.** fig. e.g. freedom of the —, **libertas** or **licentia alicui rei scribendae** or **eiendae**. **II. v. tr. 1.** in a machine; **prelo** **premere**, **prelo** **alqd** **sub(j)icere**; **2.** = to squeeze, **premere**, **comprimere**; **3.** = to urge, to — upon, **alqm** **urgere**, **premere**, **alci** **instare**, **alqm** **vecare** (= to worry), **propellere** (= to drive forward); his creditors —ed him, *ei instabant creditores*; to be —ed by business, *occupationibus distineri*; **4.** = to persuade, **alci** **instare**, **alqd** **ab** **alqo** (**ex**)**petere**; **5.** = to enlist by force, **navitas** **vi** **comparare**. **III. v. intr.** to — forward, **contendere** (e.g. to the camp, *in castra*; to go to Rome, *Romam ire*); see **HASTEN**. **press-gang**, **n.** **qui** **navitas** **vi** **comparant**, **pressing**, **adj.** **magni** or **maximi** **momenti**, **gravis**; see **IMPORTANT**, **URGENT**. **pressure**, **n. 1.** **lit.** **pressio** (**Vitr.**), **pressus**, —**us**, **compressio**, **impetus**, **nissus**, —**us**; **2.** fig. by circumloc., e.g. under — of danger, *instante periculo* or *periculo coactus*.

prestige, **fi. nomen** (= mere name), **gloria**, **fama**; see **FAME**, **REPUTATION**.

presume, **v. intr. 1.** = to take liberties, be arrogant, **sibi** **arrogare**, **sumere** **ut**; **2.** = to assume (a thing to be true, etc.), **putare**; see **SUPPOSE**. **presumption**, **n. 1.** **arrogantia**; see **INSOLENCE**; **2.** = conjecture, **conjectura**; there is a — in favour of anyone, perhaps *hoc pro* or *ab alqo* **stat.** **presumptive**, **adj.** **quod** **ex** **conjectura** **cognitum** **est**, **opinabilis**. **Adv.** **ex** **conjectura**. **presumptuous**, **adj.** **arrogans**; see **INSOLENT**. **Adv.** **arroganter**. **presumptuousness**, **n.** **see** **PRESUMPTION**.

pretence, **n.** **simulatio**, **species**, **verba**, —**orum** (mere words, opp. to reality); without —, *sine fuce ac fallaciis*. **pretend**, **v. tr.** and **intr.** **simulare**; they —ed that they wanted to go hunting, and left the town, *per speciem venandi urbe egressi sunt*. **pretended**, **adj.** **simulatus**, **opinatus** (= imaginary), **fictus**; see **FALSE**, **IMAGINARY**. **pretender**, **n. 1.** **simulator**; **2.** one who claims the throne, *qui regnum sibi arrogat*. **pretension**, **n. 1.** **postulatio**; just —, *jus*; **2.** **ostentatio**; see **POMPE**, **DISPLAY**.

preterite, **n.** **praeteritum** (**tempus**) (**Gram.**).

praternatural, **adj.** and **adv.** **quod** **praeter naturam**, **praeter modum** or **mirabili quodam modo** **fit**.

pretext, **n.** **caus(a)**, **praescriptio**, **titulus**, **nomen** (= title, false name), **simulatio** (= the pretending of something), **species** (when we make anything bad appear as if it was something very innocent); under the — of, *per causam alicui rei*, **nomine** or **simulatione** or **simulatione** **atque nomine alicui rei**, *per simulationem alicui rei*, **simulata** **alqd** **re**, **specie** or **per speciem alicui rei**.

pretty, **adj.** **bellus** (proper term), **pulcher**, **pulchellus** (= rather —, both of persons and things), **formosus** (= well-shaped, of persons), **lepidus** (= neat, of persons and things), **venustus** (= charming, of persons and things), **festivus** (= graceful, elegant), **bonus** (= not inconsiderable, of a quantity). **Adv.** **belle**, **pulchre**, **formose**, **lepide**, **festive**, **venuste**. **prettiness**, **n.** **see** **BEAUTY**.

prevail, **v. intr.** **esse** (= to be), **obtinere** (**fama** **obtinuit**, **Liv.**), **adducere** **alqm** **ut** (= to persuade), **multum**, **plus valere** or **pollere** (= to have much force), with anyone, **apud alqm**; **morbus** **crescit**, the disease —; to — on oneself, *se ipsum vincere*; I cannot — on myself to, etc., *a me impetrare non possum ut faciam*, etc. (*eo non possum adduci ut credam*); = I cannot be —ed upon to believe); to

— over, **superare**, **vincere**; to be —ed upon by entreaties, **precibus flecti** (**Liv.**); a —ing or prevalent opinion, **opinio vulgata**. **prevalent**, **adj.** (**per**)**vulgatus**, **communis**.

prevaricate, **v. intr.** **tergiversari**. **prevarication**, **n.** **tergiversatio** (= shift); see **LIE**.

prevent, **v. tr.** **prohibere** **ne** or **quominus impedire**, **obstare**; **see** **HINDER**. **prevention**, **n.** **prohibitio** (rare, or by verb). **preventive**, **adj.** **quod** **alqd** **impedit** or **alci** **rei** **obstat**.

previous, **adj.** **see** **PRECEDING**.

prey, **I. n.** **praeda**; **beast** of —, **fera**. **II. v. intr.** **praedari**; to — upon, **alqm** **bestiam** **venari**, **alqd** **bestia** **vesci** (= to feed upon); fig. **animum**, etc., (**ex**)**edere**, **consumere**.

price, **I. n.** **pretium**; **annona** (= — of corn); to fix the —, **pretium** **facere**, **indicare** (of the seller); the — asked with the abl.; so at a high, low —, **magno**, **parvo** (**pretio**), so too gen. **magni**, **parvi**, etc.; what is the —? **quanti** **indicas**? **quanti** **hoo** **vendis**? (when we ask the seller); **quanti** **hoc** **constat**? (= what does that cost? when we ask a person the value of anything); I agree with him about the —, **convenit** **mihi** **cum** **alqo** **de** **pretio**; the — has fallen, **pretium** **alci** **rei** **jacet**; to raise the —, **pretium** **alci** **rei** **efferre** or **augere**. **II. v. tr.** **pretium** **alci** **constituere**, **pretium** **merci** **stabilire**, **pretium** **enumerare** or **pacisci**. **priceless**, **adj.** **inaestimabilis**.

prick, **I. v. tr.** **pungere** (of anything that stings, also gen. of sharp pain), **stimulare** (with a sharp-pointed stick, e.g. **bovem**), **mordere** (= to bite, of a pain. e.g. of a flea or a fly); to — with a needle, **acu** **pungere**; to — up one's ears, **aures** **erigere** or **arrigere**. **II. n.** **punctus**, —**us** (**Plin.**), or by verb. **prickle**, **n.** **aculeus**, **spina** (= thorn). **prickly**, **adj.** **aculeatus**, **spinosus**.

pride, **n.** **superbia** (= haughtiness), **spiritus**, —**us** (= high spirit), **insolentia** (= arrogance, insolence), **contumacia** (= obstinacy), **arrogantia** (= arrogance), **fastidium** (when we treat those around us with contempt), **fastus**, —**us** (= behaviour of a person towards one with whom he disdains to have any intercourse).

priest, **n.** **sacerdos** (in gen. also = priestess), **antistes** (also = priestess), **flumen** (of one particular god, e.g. **flamen** **Dialis**); high —, **pontifex**, **pontifex maximus**. **priestcraft**, **n.** **ratio** **sacerdotum**. **priestess**, **n.** **see** **PRIEST**. **priesthood**, **n.** **sacerdotium**. **priestly**, **adj.** **ly** **the** **genit.** **sacerdotis** or **sacerdotum**. **priestridden**, **adj.** **sacerdotibus** **subjectus**.

prig, **n.** **perhaps** **qui** **se** **nimum** **factat**.

prim, **adj.** **perhaps** **de** **se** **nimum** **sok(i)icitus** or **de moribus diligenter**.

primal, **primalive**, **adj.** **see** **ANCIENT**.

primary, **adj.** **primus**, **principalis**; the — meaning of a word, **naturalis** **et** **principalis** **verbi** **significatio** (**Quint.**); = chief, **praecipuus**. **Adv.** **primo** (= at first), **praecipue** (= chiefly).

primate, **n.** **primas** (**Eccle.**).

prime, **I. adj. 1.** **primus** = first; **2.** = excellent, **eximius**, **optimus**. **II. n. 1.** = the best of anything, **flos**; **2.** — of life, **aetus** **vigens**. **prime-minister**, **n.** **is** **penes** **quem** **summa rerum** **est**.

primitive, **adj. 1.** = original, **priscus**, **antiquus**; **2.** **see** **PRIMARY**.

primogeniture, **n.** **aetatis** **privilegium** (**Jct.**).

prince, **n. 1.** **adulescens** (**adol.**) or **juvenis** (**regii** **generis**, **puer** or **juvenis** **regius** (= a young man of royal blood, son of a king, etc.), **filius principis**, **filius regis** or **regius**; **2.** = king, **rex**;

see SOVEREIGN. **princess**, n. *mulier regii generis, mulier regio semine orta, regia virgo*; daughter of a king, etc., *filia regis* or *regia*.

principal, I. adj. *primus, princeps, principalis, principius* (= chief). Adv. *maxime, praecipue, ante omnia, imprimis, praestitum, maximum, partem* (= for the most part). II. n. 1. = head of a school, *magister*; 2. = capital, opp. to interest, *caput, sors, pecuniae, nummi*. **principality**, n. *terra principis imperio subiecta*.

principle, n. 1. = beginning, *principium, elementum, primordia, -orum*; 2. = rule of conduct, dogma, *-ātis, n., decretum* (in anyone's mode of action); *consilium* (= a rule to act upon, and which is based upon sound reasoning), *praeceptum* (= precept, rule, to serve as a guide in our actions, also of a philosopher, Hor.), *disciplina, institutum, institutio* (= what has become a — through habit), *comb. ratio et institutio mea, praecepta institutioque philosophiae, sententia* (= opinion), *iudicium* (= judgment), *regula alicui rei* or *ad quam aliquid dirigitur* (never without genit. of object, e.g. *eadem utilitatis quae honestatis est regula*), *lex* (= law); the highest moral —, *summum bonum, ultimum* or *finis bonorum*; a man of firm —, *homo constans* (= true to his character), *homo gravis* (always acting upon —, and according to what is right), *so gravis* = —; a man of vacillating —, *homo levis*; a man of strict —, *homo severus*; a man who acts according to his own —, *vir sui iudicii* (because it is his conviction), *vir sui arbitrii* (because he thinks fit); from —, *ratione* (= according to the adopted —), *iudicio, animi quodam iudicio* (= from a certain conviction), *doctrina* (as the result of one's studies, inquiries, etc., opp. *natura*, from a natural feeling); always to remain true to one's —, *sibi constare*.

print, I. n. = an impression, *impressio*. II. v.tr. *exprimere aliquid aliquid re* or *in aliquid re*; to — a book, *librum typis describere, excubere, exprimere*. **printer**, n. *typographus*. **printing-press**, n. *prelum typographicum*.

prior, I. adj. *prior*; see EARLY, BEFORE, PRECEDING. II. n. (of a monastery), in gen. *antistes, -itis, m., *prior*, or *magister*. **priores**, n. *priorissa*.

prism, n. **prisma, -ātis, n. (late)*. **prismatic**, adj. **prismaticus* (as t.t.).

prison, n. *custodia* (lit. = act of guarding; then the place), *carcer, -ēris, m. (= a public —), ergastulum* (= a place commonly below ground, where slaves were made to work in chains), *vincula, -orum, n. (= chains)*; to cast into —, *in custodiam* or *in vincula* or *in ergastulum mittere*, *in custodiam* (or *in vincula*) *mittere, tradere, condere, conficere, in custodiam* (or *in carcerem*) *dare, includere, custodire* or *vinculis mandare*; to take to —, *in custodiam* or *in vincula, decludere*; to be (confined) in —, *in custodia esse* or *servari, custodia tenēri, in carcere* or *in vinculis esse*. **prisoner**, n. *captus, -a* (in gen.); taken — (in war), *bello captus, captivus, -a*; by the police, *comprehensus, -a*.

pristine, adj. *pristinus, priscus* (= ancient), **prior** (= former).

prithel interj. (*die*) *quaezo, tandem, cedo*.

privacy, n. *solitudo*; see SECRECY. **private**, I. adj. *privatus* (referring to a single individual, etc., opp. *publicus*), *proprius* (only referring to the person himself, not to all, opp. *communis*), *domesticus* (= domestic, opp. *forensis*), *comb. domesticus et privatus, secretus* (= secret, without witnesses, opp. *apertus*); — affairs, *res privata* or *domestica* or *domestica et privata*; *peculium, quod sui juris est* (Jct.); — enemy,

intimicus (opp. *hostis*); a — life, *vita privata* (in gen.), *historia vitae privatae* (= history of one's — life), *vita otiosa* (= having no business to attend to), *vita umbratilis* (= easy life in retirement). Adv. *clam, secreto, occulte, remotis arbitris* (= without spectators), *privatim* (= in a private capacity). II. n. in the army, *miles*. **privateer**, n. *navis (praedatoria)*. **privation**, n. *privatio* (= act of —), *inopia, egestas, paupertas* (= need); see POVERTY. **privative**, adj. *privativus* (Gram.).

privilege, n. 1. = a particular right, *privilegium* (granted by special authority), *beneficium, commodum* (= any right, whereby a person derives a particular benefit; *benef.* when it is granted, *comm.* when it has been obtained; all three Jct.); 2. = exemption from a burden, *immunitas, gratia, munus, -ēris, n., beneficium* (= favour); see FAVOUR. **privileged**, adj. *privilegiarius* (Jct.); = exempt from, *immunis*.

privy, I. adj. see PRIVATE, SECRET. II. n. *sella (familiarica)*. **privy-council**, n. in imperial times *consistoriani*. **privy-purse**, n. *fiscus*.

prize, I. n. *praemium, palma*; to fix a —, *praemium (pro)ponere*. II. v.tr. *magni aestimare* or *facere*. **prize-fighter**, n. *qui praemio propositi contendit, pugil* (= boxer).

pro and con, in *utramque partem*.

probable, adj. *probabilis, veri similis* (or as one word, *verisim-*). Adv. *probabiliter, verisimiliter* (*verisim-*). **probability**, n. *probabilitas, verisimilitudo* (*verisim-*).

probation, n. *probatio*; a time of —, *tempus ad alicuius facultates experiendas constitutum*. **probationer**, n. *alumnus* (sem. -a).

probe, I. n. *specillum*. II. v.tr. see EXAMINE.

probity, n. *probitas*.

problem, n. *questio*. **problematical**, adj. *dubius, incertus*; see DOUBTFUL.

proboscis, n. *proboscis* (Plin.), *manus, -ūs, f.* (of an elephant).

proceed, v.intr. 1. *progredi*; see GO; 2. = to come from, *oriri*; 3. = to act, *agere, facere*; see ACT; 4. = to — against, *item alicui intendere*. **proceeding**, n. *ratio*; legal —, *actio*; to commence —, *actionem alicui intendere*; = transactions, *acta, -orum*. **proceeds**, n. *reditus, -ūs, fructus, -ūs*.

process, n. *ratio* = course of proceedings, *actio* (= — at law); in — of time, (*procedente*) *tempore*.

procession, n. in gen. *pompa*; at a funeral, *pompa funebris*; to hold a —, *pompam ducere*.

proclaim, v.tr. *declarare* (e.g. public shows, *munera*), *edicere* (lit. of authorities = to make known a law, etc., but also = to decree in gen.), *promulgare* (= to make generally known, a law, etc.), *proponere* (= to placard, e.g. *edictum*, etc.), *praedicere* (through the herald), *pronuntiare* (= to announce). **proclamation**, n. 1. the act of —, *pronuntiatio, declaratio, praedictio*; 2. = the thing proclaimed, *edictum*; *libellus* (= a written —).

proclivity, n. *proclivitas*, but better by circumloc. (e.g. he has a — to do anything, *est (sui) aliquid facere*).

proconsul, n. *pro consul* (also, but less often, *proconsul*). **proconsular**, adj. *proconsularis*.

procrastinate, v.tr., **procrastination**, n. see DELAY.

procreate, v.tr. *procreare*. **procreation**, n. *procreatio*.

procure, v. tr. (com) *parare* (= to see that anything is ready, for oneself or for others, e.g. *auctoritatem, gloriam, servos, also money*), *afferre* (= to bring, also of things, e.g. *auctoritatem, utilitatem, consolationem*), *acquirere* (after difficulty, e.g. *quod ad vitas usum pertinet, dignitatem, opes, divitias*), *conciliare* (= to collect together, e.g. *legiones pecuniam, sibi benevolentiam alcis*, *alci favorem ad vulgus*), *expedire* (= to manage to get, e.g. *pecuniam*), *prosperare* (= to provide for, e.g. *alci habitationem, alci maritum*); see GET, GAIN, OBTAIN. **procurator**, m. *procurator*; see MANAGE, MANAGER. **procurer**, m. *leno*. **procuring**, n. *comparatio, conciliatio*.

prodigal, adj. see EXTRAVAGANT. **prodigality**, n. *efusio* (as act), *sumptus efusus* (as luxury), *profusa luxuria* (= great luxury); see EXTRAVAGANCE.

prodigious, adj. *ingens* see ENORMOUS. **prodigy**, n. *res mira* or *mirabilis, miraculum*.

produce, I. v. tr. 1. = to bring forward; *proferre, exhibere*; *edere* (= to publish); 2. = to bring into existence, (pro)create (of living beings and of the earth; then = to cause, e.g. danger), *gignere, parere, generare* (= to bring forth, of living beings), (e)ferre, (e)fundere (of nature, also of the earth, of a field, etc.); *fundere, efundere*, always with the idea of abundance), *facere, efficere* (with the hand, by art and skill). II. n. of the earth, *quae terra gignit* or *parit, ea quae gignuntur e terra* (in gen.), *fructus, -us, reditus, -is*, by circumloc. *id quod agri efferunt* (of the fields). **product**, n. in arithmetic, *summa quae ex multiplicatione effecta est*; see also PRODUCTION. **production**, n. *opus, -veris, m.* (= work); of art, *opera et artificia*; whether this is a — of nature or of art, *sive est naturae hoc sive artis*. **productive**, adj. 1. *fertilis*; see FRUITFUL; 2. — of, *alcis rei efficiens*. **productiveness**, n. see FERTILITY.

proem, n. *prooemium*.

profane, I. v. tr. *profanare, profanum facere, violare, polluere*. II. adj. *profanus* (opp. *sacrum*), *impius* (= impious); — history, *historia rerum a populo gestarum*. Adv. *impie*. **profanation**, **profaneness**, **profanity**, n. *impietas*.

profess, v. tr. *profiteri*; to — the Christian religion, *Christum sequi, doctrinam Christianam sequi*; to — to belong to a certain school, *persequi* (with accus. (e.g. *Academiam*)); = to assert that one is something that one is not, *se alqd esse simulare*. **professed**, adj. by circumloc. (e.g. a — Christian, *qui se Christianum esse dicit*), or by manifest, *apertus*; see MANIFEST. Adv. *per speciem, simulatione alcis rei* (= by pretence). **profession**, n. 1. = declaration, *professio* or by *se alqd esse profiteri* (e.g. *Christianum esse*); — in opp. to practice, *verbo* (opp. *re* *verá*); 2. = employment, *munus, -eris*, n. **professor**, m. *professor* (eloquentiae, etc., Plin., Suet.), better *qui alqd docet*. **professorship**, n. by PROFESSOR.

proffer, v. tr. *promittere*; see OFFER.

proficiency, n. by *scientia* (= knowledge), *facilitas* (= readiness). **proficient**, adj. *eruditus, doctus* (= learned), *sciens alcis rei* (= skillful); to be —, *multum, parum, etc., proficere*; see SKILLFUL.

profile, n. *facies tatus alterum, imago obliqua* (= likeness in —, Plin.); in the pl. also by the *cat. catagrapha, -orum*, n. (*κατάγραφα*) (= portrait, Plin.).

profit, I. n. 1. = material —, *lucrum, quaestus, fructus, reditus* (all -us), *emolumentum, compendium* (by saving); 2. fig. *compendium, fructus,*

quaestus (rare); to make much —, *multum proficere*; see PROGRESS. II. v. intr. 1. = to be serviceable to, *ad alqd proficere, alci (rei) prodesse, conducere, adesse* (of men = to support, *so alqm juvare*); 2. = to make progress, *proficere*; 3. = to make gain, *quaestuosum esse, fructum ferre*; see PROFITABLE. **profitable**, adj. 1. lit. *quaestuosus, fructuosus, lucrosus, frugifer* (of lands); see FRUITFUL; 2. fig. *fructuosus, frugifer, utilis*. Adv. *utiliter*. **profitless**, adj. = useless, *inutilis, vanus, inutilis, irritus*; see USELESS. Adv. *frustra, incassum* (= in vain).

profigacy, I. n. *animus perditus, nequitia, flagitium*; see VICE. II. n. *homo flagitiosus, etc.*; *homo sceleratus, (con)sceleratus* (= one who has committed crime), *homo perditus* or *profigatus* (= incorrigible). **profigate**, adj. *flagitiosus, vitiosus, malus, turpis, libidinosus, perditus, nequam, sceleratus, scelerus*. Adv. *flagitiose, male, libidinoso, perdit, nequite, turpiter, nefarie, scelerate, sceleris*.

pro-forma, adv. *dicis caus(s)á*.

profound, adj. *altus, profundus* (lit. and fig.). Adv. *penitus, proreus*; see ALTOGETHER. **profundity**, n. *altitudo* (lit. and fig.).

profuse, adj. see EXTRAVAGANT, LAVISH.

progenitor, n. *parens*.

progeny, n. *progenies*; see OFFSPRING.

prognostic, n. *signum*; to be a — of, *alqd praenuntiare*. **prognosticate**, v. tr. see FOREBODE.

programme, n. *libellus*.

progress, I. n. 1. = journey, *iter, itineris*, n.; quite a royal —, *velut rex iter faciebat*; 2. = advance, *progressus, -us, progressio, processus, -us*; to make much or little —, *multum or parum proficere*. II. v. intr. 1. *progredi*; see ADVANCE; 2. = to improve, *proficere*. **progression**, n. *progressio, progressus, -us*; see PROGRESS. **progressive**, adj. *qui, quae, quod progreditur*. Adv. *gradatim, pedetentim* (pedent-).

prohibit, v. tr. *vetare*; see FORBID. **prohibition**, n. *interdictum*; to issue a —, *interdicere alci alqd re* or *ne*. **prohibitive**, **prohibitory**, adj. *qui, quae, quod vetat*.

project, I. n. *consilium* (= plan), *inceptum, propositum* (= proposal), *institutum*. II. v. intr. *promittere, eminare, exstare, proficere, profectum esse*. **projectile**, n. (*telum*) *missile*. **projection**, n. by verb. **projector**, m. *auctor*.

proletariat, n. *proletarii*.

prolific, adj. see FRUITFUL.

prolix, adj. *longus* (= long, opp. *brevis*, of persons and things), *copiosus* (= full), *verbosus* (= making too many words), *multus* (only of persons); see LONG. **prolixity**, by adj. **PROLIX**.

prologue, n. *prologus*.

prolong, v. tr. *prorogare, propagare* (= to — the time of, e.g. *imperium in annum*), *producere* (= to draw out), *extendere* (= to extend, e.g. *alqd ad noctem*), *continuare* (= to continue, e.g. *militiam, alci consulum magistratum*), *trahere* (= to — more than we should, e.g. *bellum*), *proferre* (= to put off, e.g. *diem*), *prolatere* (= to protract, e.g. *comitia*). **prolongation**, n. *productio* (in gen.), *prorogatio, propagatio* (e.g. *vitalis, prolatio* (e.g. *diei*)). **prolonged**, adj. *longus, diuturnus*.

promenade, n. *ambulatio* (both of act and place).

prominence, n. 1. *prominentia, eminentia* (= a standing out); 2. fig. of rank, etc. *fama, gloria* or by *alqm alqd re praestare*; see SUR-

PASS. **prominent**, adj. and adv. by *prominere* (= to be raised above; also fig. = to distinguish oneself, e.g. *inter omnes*, *extare* (= to stand out, lit. e.g. *capite solo ex aqua*), *excellere* (fig. = to excel in, *alqd re* or *in alqd re*), *præstare* or *superare alqm alqd re* (fig. = to be superior in).

promiscuous, adj. *promiscuus*. Adv. *promiscue*.

promise, I. v.tr. *alci alqd* or *de alqd re* *promittere*, *polliceri*, *alqd* (in *se*) *recipere*; = to take upon oneself, *pollicitari* (frequent.), (*de*) *spondere* (formally, by being legally bound), *alci alqd*; also comb. *promittere* et *spondere*, *promittere* (as reward, e.g. *servis libertatem*), *promittere* (publicly); "I — that," or "I — to," rendered in Latn by the accus. and infin. (gen. the-fut. infin., seldom the pres. infin.), e.g. *promitto* or *pollicor me hoc facturum esse*. II. v.intr. = to be likely (e.g. he —s to be a great speaker, *veri simile est cum futurum esse oratorem*). III. n. *promissio*, *pollicitatio* (the act), *fides* (= word), *promissum* (= the thing promised); to give anyone a —, etc., *alci promittere* or *polliceri*, with accus. and-fut. infin.; to keep, redeem a —, *promissum* or *fidem* *facere* or *efficere* or *præstare* or *servare* or (*ex*) *solvere* or *persolvere*, *promisso stare* or *satisfacere*, *quod promissum* or *pollicitum sum* or *quod promissum est* (*ob*) *servare* or *efficere*, *quod promissum est tenere*, *promissi fidem præstare*. **promising**, adj. by circumloc. (e.g. a — pupil, *puer industrius*; a — crop, *seges fertilis*). **promissory**, adj. — note, *chirographum*.

promontory, n. *promontorium*, a small —, *linguis*, *li(n)gula*.

promote, v.tr. (*ad*) *juvare alqm* or *alqd*, *adjuvare* *esse alci rei*, *adjuvatore* or (in the fem.) *adjuvatricem esse alci rei* or *in alqd re* (in gen. = to give any assistance); *alci rei esse* (*ad*) *ministrum* (in a bad sense = to be an abettor), *augere alqm* or *alqd* (= to increase), *alci* or *alci rei* *favere*, *favere alqd* (= to favour), *alci* or *alci rei* *consulere*, *prospicere* (= to take care of), *alci prodesse* (= to be of use), *consilio*, *studio*, *operâ* *adde* *alci* (= to assist anyone by advice and by acting); to — anyone's interest, *servire alci commodis*, *rebus* or *rationibus alci consulere*, *prospicere*; to — the common interest, *saluti reipublicæ consulere*, *reipublicam juvare*, *tuere*, *reipublicæ salutem suscipere* (= to try to —); to — in office, anyone, *tollere*, *augere*, *attollere* (anyone's reputation among his fellow-citizens), *favere* (by actually favouring him), (*ex*) *ornare* (= to distinguish), *gratiâ* et *auctoritate suâ sustentare* (to raise through one's personal influence), *producere ad dignitatem* (= to — to a higher rank), *promovere ad* or *in munus* or *ad (superiorem) locum* (= to — to an office, Imperial Roine), *muovere præficere* (= to appoint to an office, to set over); *tr(ue)sducere alqm* in *amplio rem ordinem* or *ex inferiore ordine in superiore ordinem* (a military office). **promotor**, n. *auctor*, *adjutor*, *fautor*. **promotion**, n. — of our welfare, *amplificatio nostrorum rerum*; — to a higher office, *amplior honoris gradus*, —is, *dignitatis accessio*, *officium amplius*.

prompt, I. adj. *promptus*. Adv. *cito*; see QUICKLY. II. v.tr. *alqd alci sub(j)icere*. **prompter**, n. *qui alqd alci sub(j)icit*. **promptitude**, **promptness**, n. *celeritas*; see QUICKNESS, READINESS.

promulgate, v.tr. *promulgare*. **promulga-tion**, n. *promulgatio*.

prone, adj. 1. = flat, *pronus*; 2. = tending to, *pronus*, *proclivis*, *propensus* *ad alqd*. **prone-ness**, n. *proclivitas* (rare), or by *adj.*

prong, u. *dens*, -tis, m. (of a fork).

proun, n. *pronomen* (Gram.).

pronounce, v.tr. letters, etc., *enuntiare*, *exprimere*, *dicere* (= to utter with the voice), *lit(ter)as sonis enuntiare*; to — one word after the other, *verba continuare*; it is difficult to —, *hæud facile dictu est*; to — utter formally, *effere verbis*; *explicare*, *explanare verbis* (= to explain in words); to — a sentence, an opinion, *sententiam dicere*, *sententiam pronuntiare* (= to announce the verdict of the judge). **pronunciation**, n. *appellatio* (= the — of a letter, etc.); *pronuntiatio* (Quint., always = *actio*, i.e. the whole recitation); *locutio* (= the act of speaking), *vox* (= the voice of the person that speaks), *vocis sonus*, in the context *sonus* (= the tone of the voice).

proof, n. *tentamen* (= trial); = the act of proving, *probatio*, *demonstratio* (= a strict — of anything; also in mathematics), *argumentatio* (= by giving clear reasons); the — of it is difficult, *difficile est probatu*; = that by which anything is proved (sign in gen.), *signum*, *indiciu*, *documentum*, *specimen* (the foregoing two = specimen, example, sample; but *specimen* never in the plur. in ancient writers); = reasons which serve as a —, *argumentum* (= reason founded upon facts), *ratio* (= reasonable grounds); to give —, *argumenta* or *rationes afferre*; to bring forward many —s for the existence of a Supreme Being, *multis argumentis Deum esse docere*; very often *argumentum* is left out in Latin when an adj. is used in English (e.g. the strongest — is, *firmissimum hoc afferri videtur*, *quod*, etc.).

prove, I. v.tr. = to show, *significare*, *ostendere*, *declarare*, (*com*) *probare*, *præstare* (= to perform what we are expected to do); to — anything by one's actions, *alqd præstare re*, *alqd comprobare re*; to — oneself as, etc., *se præbere alqm*, *exhibere alqm* (e.g. as a friend of the people, *exhibere virum civilem*), *se præstare alqm* (= to — oneself really to be, etc.); = to show by reasoning, *docere*, (*argu*) *mentis* *demonstrare* (= to show, demonstrate in every point, by logical reasons), (*con*) *firmare*, generally *firmare* (= to assert, affirm by reason), *probare alci alqd* (= to — to anyone the possibility of a thing), *efficere* (= logically to — that anything can be done), *evinere* (= to — beyond all doubt); this is —d by showing that, etc., *eius rei testimonium est, quod*, etc.; this —s nothing, *nullum verum id argumentum*; the result —d it, *exitus approbat*; the mode of proving anything, *probationis genus*, —is, n., *argumentationis genus*, *via*, *ratio probandi* (= way in which anything can be —d), *argumentatio* (= argumentation), *ratio* (= manner in which we proceed in proving anything, Cic.). II. v.intr. = to turn out, *feri*, *evadere*. **proven**, p. part. e.g. *not —, non liquet*.

prop, I. n. 1. lit. *adminiculum* (in gen.), *pedamentum* (for vines), *stutumen* (for vines, etc.); 2. fig. *adminiculum*, *firmamentum*, *subsidium*, *praesidium*; see HELP. II. v.tr. 1. lit. *fulcire* (in gen.); 2. fig. *alci adesse*, to be —ed by, *alqd (re) niti*; see SUPPORT.

propagate, v.tr. 1. applied to plants; to — by layers, *propagare*; to — by grafting, *inserere*; = to produce, *gignere*; 2. fig. *gignere* (et *propagare*), *serere* (= to sow). **propagation**, n. 1. by layers, *propagatio*; 2. of a report, etc., *rumorem serere*.

propel, v.tr. *propellere*.

propensity, n. *proclivitas* or *animus proclivis ad alqd*; see INCLINATION.

proper, adj. 1. *proprius* (= peculiar, opp. *communis*), *verus* (= true, real, opp. *falsus*), *germanus* (= genuine); if we add — in order to lay a stress upon the noun, we use *ipse* (e.g. *ipsi argentini*); the — word, *verbum proprium* (opp.

verbum translatum); the — Metellus, *verus et germanus Metellus*; 2, = becoming, *decōrus, honestus*; = suitable, *aptus, idoneus, accommodatus ad alqd.* Adv. *proprie, vere, comb. proprie verique, germane.* **property**, *n.* 1, *dominium* (Jct.), = the — or the legal title to anything, different from *possessio*, possession), *patrimonium* (= *patrimony*; also fig. with *tantum* before it, of mental, etc., qualities), *peculium* (= the stock or money which a son with the consent of his father, or a slave with the consent of his master, had of his own; private —), *possessio* (= landed —), *bona, -orum, n., fortunae* (= effects); *census, -ūs* (in gen.); by *res* (sing. or plur.) in a gen. sense (e.g. *moveable* —, *res moveables, res quae moveri possunt*); or by *proprius, -a, -um*, also comb. with *poss. pron. proprius meus* (*tuus*, etc.), and often by *poss. pron.* alone (e.g. *that is my —, hoc meum* or *hoc meum proprium est*); to consider anything as one's —, *sum alqd ducere*; 2, = peculiarity, *proprius, quod alcijs (rei) proprium est.* **property-tax**, *n.* *tributum ex censu collatum.* **proprietary**, *adj.* by *proprius*. **proprietor**, *n.* *possessor, dominus.* **proprietorship**, *n.* *dominium, possessio.*

prophecy, *n.* 1, as the act, *praedictio* (e.g. *verum futurarum*), *vaticinatio*; 2, that which is prophesied, *praedictum, vaticinium.* **propheasy**, *I. v. tr.* *praedicere, praenuntiare* (in gen. = to foretell), *vaticinari, canere, augurari* (= to augur). **II. v. intr.** *future praedicere or praenuntiare, vaticinari* (= to act the part of a vates, to — by divine inspiration). **prophet**, *n.* *vates, -is, m. and f., † vaticinator, † fatilogus.* **prophetess**, *n.* *vates, -is.* **prophetic**, *adj.* *divinus, praesagens, fatidicus, vaticinus* (= concerning prophecies, e.g. writings). Adv. *divinitus, caelesti quodam instinctu mentis, instinctu divino afflatusque* (all = inspired).

propinquity, *n.* *propinquitās* (= relationship), *affinitas* (= by marriage).

propitious, *adj.* *propitius, aequus, † secundus, faustus* (of things). Adv. by *adj.* **propitiousness**, *n.* by *adj.* **propitiate**, *v. tr.* see **CONCILIATE**. **propitiation**, *n.* *placatio* (e.g. *deorum*). **propitiatory**, *adj.* by *verb.*

proportion, *I. n.* *proportio, commensurus, -ūs*, (= measure or size of a thing in — to another, *Vitr.*), *symmetria* (*Vitr.*); in a general sense it is best rendered by *ratio* (= the relation of one thing to another), or by *comparatio* (when two or more things are in a certain relation to each other); an arithmetical, geometrical —, *ratio arithmetica, geometrica*; in — to, *pro portione alcijs rei, pro rati parte, pro with abl.* (e.g. *pro viribus*, in — to one's power); see **PROPORTIONATE**. **II. v. tr.** *alqd dirigere ad alqm. rem.* **proportional**, **proportionate**, *adj.* *pro portione, pro, prae with abl., or by ad with acc., or by ut est with the object compared in the nomin.* (e.g. *pro viribus, prae alijs, pro numero, ad celera, ut tum erant tempora*); see **PROPORTION**.

proposal, *n.* = what anyone proposes, *conditio*; — of a law, *legis latio* (in the forum), *rogatio* (in the comitia to be accepted by the assembly of the people); to vote for a — in the senate, *pedibus ire in alcijs sententiam*; = suggestion, plan, *consilium, ratio, propositum*; to make a —, *condicionem ferre or proponere*; to make the — of anything, *alqd proponere* (= to move), *alqd suadere* (= to try to recommend, to advise), *alqd commendare* (= to recommend). **propose**, *v. tr.* 1, *proponere*; to — a law, *legem ferre* or *rogare, rogationem or legem ferre*; 2, in marriage, perhaps *alqm in matrimonium petere*;

3, see **PURPOSE, INTEND.** **proposer**, *n.* of law, (*legis*) *lator*, in gen. *auctor alcijs rei.* **proposition**, *n.* 1, see **PROPOSAL**; 2, in logic, *thesis* (Quint.); in a wider sense *propositum*.

propriety, *n.* *convenientia, decōrum, honestas.*

prorogue, *v. tr.* *prorogare.* **prorogation**, *n.* *prorogatio.*

proscribe, *v. tr.* *proscribere.* **proscription**, *n.* *proscriptio.*

prose, *n.* *prosa* (*oratio*) (Quint.), *oratio soluta* (in opp. to *oratio astricula, devincta*), or merely *oratio* (in opp. to *poemata*). **prosaic**, *adj.* *jejunus, frigidus.*

prosecute, *v. tr.* 1, = to carry out, *gerere, facere, exsequi, perficere*; see **DO**; 2, = to bring an action against, *alqm accusare, reum facere de alqd re, alqm postulare.* **prosecution**, *n.* 1, use verb **PROSECUTE**; 1; 2, *accusatio.* **prosecutor**, *n.* *accusator.*

proselyte, *n.* *discipulus.* **proselytism**, *n.* **proselytize**, *v. tr.* *alqm discipulum facere.*

prosody, *n.* *versuum lex et modificatio* (Sen.).

prospect, *n.* 1, = view, *prospectus, -ūs, conspectus, -ūs*; to have a —, *spectare ad or in alqm locum*; 2, = hope, *spes* (e.g. *mercedis*); some —, *specula.* **prospective**, *adj.* *futurus*; see **FUTURE**. Adv. *in futurum.*

prospectus, *n.* *libellus.*

prosper, *v. intr.* *crescere* (lit. and fig. = to grow), *provenire* (lit. and fig.), *bonā fortunā uti.* **prosperity**, *n.* *res secundae or prosperae or florentes, copiae* (*rei familiaris*) (= good circumstances); general —, *salus, -utis, communis, omnium felicitas.* **prosperous**, *adj.* *secundus, prosperus* (us), *fortunatus.* Adv. *secunde, prospere, fortunale.*

prostitute, *I. n.* *mulier impudica* (= any unchaste woman), *amica, meretrix, prostibulum.* **II. v. tr.** 1, *publicare*; 2, fig. *alqd re abuti.* **prostitution**, *n.* 1, *vita meretricia*; 2, use **PROSTITUTE**, **II. 2.**

prostrate, *I. v. tr.* 1, = to throw down, (*pro*) *sternere*; 2, to — oneself before anyone, *ad pedes alcijs procumbere* or *se ab* (*sternere* or *se submittere* or *prosternere*, *ad genua alcijs procumbere, supplicem se ab* (*sternere* alci (as a suppliant)); 3, fig. *alqm or animum affligere, percellere, frangere.* **II. adj.** by part. of verb, to lie —, (*humis*) *jacere.* **prostration**, *n.* by the verb.

protect, *v. tr.* *tueri, tutari, defendere* (= to ward off, *ab alqd re, contra alqd*); (*pro*) *legere* (= to cover, *ab alqd re, contra alqd*), *munire* (= to fortify), *custodire* (= to guard), *praesidere alci rei, praesidem esse alcijs rei, alci praesidio esse, prohibere alqd* (= to keep off) or *prohibere alqd ab alqo or alqm ab alqd re.* **protection**, *n.* *tutela, praesidium, defensio, patrocinium, clientela* (= relation of patron and client), *fides, ars, portus, -ūs, perjugium*; to take under your —, *alqm in fidem recipere* (as a lord or sovereign), *alcijs patrocinium suscipere* (as a defender at law). **protective**, *adj.* use verb. **protector**, *n.* *defensor, tutor* (rare), *propugnator* (e.g. *quasi propugnator patrimonii sui, Cic.*) or by verb.

protest, *I. v. intr.* *asseverare* (= to affirm with assurance), *affirmare* (= to assure), *adjurare* (upon oath); by the gods, (*ab*) *testari deos*; = to — against, *intercedere, intercessionem facere* (esp. of a magistrate), against anything, *alci rei intercedere* (= to interfere in a thing by virtue of one's office, officially), *interpellare* (= to interrupt a speaker). **II. n. *interpellatio* (= interruption of a speaker), *intercessio* (by the authorities, etc.).**

Protestant, adj. and n. *'a lege pontificis Romani abhorrens*. **Protestantism**, n. **Protestantismus*.

protocol, n. *tabulae, commentarii* (in gen.).

prototype, n. *exemplum*.

protract, v.tr. *producere*; see DELAY, PROLONG.

protrude, I. v.tr. *protrudere*. II. v.intr. *protrudi, prominere*; see PROJECT.

protuberance, n. *tuber, gibber* (Plin.).

protuberant, adj. *eminens, prominens* (= projecting).

proud, adj. *superbus, arrogans, fastidiosus* (= disdainful), *contumax* (= stubborn); to be —, *alqd re instatum* or *elatum esse* or *tumere*; — flesh, (med t.t.) *caro fungosa* (Plin.). Adv. *superbe, arroganter, contumaciter, fastidiosè*.

prove, v.tr. see PROOF.

provender, n. *pabulum*; FORAGE, FOOD.

proverb, n. *proverbum, verbum* (= word); to become a —, in *proverbii consuetudinem venire*, in *proverbium venire, cedere*; according to the —, *ut aiunt*. **proverbial**, adj. *proverbii loco celebratus* (= well known, e.g. *versus*), *quod proverbii locum obtinet, quod in proverbium* or *in proverbii consuetudinem venit* (= what has become —); see PROVERB. Adv. *proverbii loco* (= as a proverb), *ut est in proverbio, ut proverbii loco dici solet*; see PROVERB.

provide, I. v.tr. *instruere* or *ornare* *alqm alqd re* (= to — with), *alci rei providere, alqd (com)parare, praeparare, alqd alci praebere* (= to give). II. v.intr. 1, = to order, *fuhere, edicere* (of an edict); 2, = to — for anyone, *alci consulere, providere* (= to consult the interests of); = to make adequate provision for, *alqm re familiari* or *copiis* or *pecuniâ instruere*; he is —d for, *habet unde vivat*; to — against, (*pro*)*videre, praecavere ne quid fiat*. **provided**, I.

adj. — with, *alqd re instructus, ornatus, praeditus*. II. conj. — that, (*dum*)*modo* with subj., *ed lege* or *condicione* ut or ne.

providence, n. = forethought, *providentia*; = divine —, *deorum providentia* (*providentia* alone in Quint., Sen.), or use *deus* or *dei* (*dî*)). **provident**, adj. *providus, diligens* (= careful); see CAREFUL. Adv. *diligenter*, or by adj.; see PROVIDENT.

providentially, adv. *dis faventibus, divinitus*. **providing** that, conj. see PROVIDED.

provision, I. v.tr. to — a town, *oppidum cibo* or *rebus necessariis instruere*. II. n. 1, to make — for; see PROVIDE, II. 2; 2, = stipulation, *condicio*; see STIPULATION. **provisional**, adj. by adv. use *ad* or *in tempus*. **provisions**, n. *cibus, cibaria, -orum, alimentum, victus, -us, comestus, -us, frumentum, res frumentaria* (the last three esp. of — for an army).

province, n. 1, = duty, *provincia, officium*; 2, = district, *regio* (in gen.), *provincia*.

provincial, adj. *provincialis* (= belonging to a province); — (manners), etc., *rusticus, agrestis, inurbanus*.

proviso, n. see PROVISION, II. 2.

provocation, n. **provocative**, adj. by PROVOKE.

provoke, v.tr. 1, = to call forth, (*com*)*movere* (e.g. *iram*), *ciere, concitare*; 2, = to make angry, *alci stomachum movere* or *facere*; see VEX, IRRITATE; 3, to — to anything, *alqm ad alqd incitare, concitare, impellere, irritare*; see UROE.

provoking, adj. *molestus*. Adv. *molestè*.

provost, n. *praeses, -idis, m.*, or *alci rei praepositus*.

prow, n. *prora, pars prior navis*.

prowess, n. *virtus, -utis, f.*; see VALOUR.

prowl, v.intr. *vagari, peragrarè*; to — for plunder, *predari*.

proximate, adj. by *proximus*; see NEAR. NEXT. **proximity**, n. see NEARNESS.

proxy, n. = agent, *procurator, vicarius*; by —, *per procuratorem*; to vote by —, perhaps *per alium suffragium ferre*.

prude, n. *mulier putida* (= affected).

prudence, n. *providentia* (= foresight), *cautio, circumspectio, prudentia, diligentia, gravitas* (as moral characteristic). **prudent**, adj. *providus, cautus, circumspectus, consideratus, prudens, diligens*. Adv. *provide, caute, circumspecte, considerate, diligenter*; see WISDOM.

prune, v.tr. 1, to — trees, *arbores (am)putare* (= to lop off), *tondere* (e.g. hedges), *purgare, intervellere* (Col.), = to tear off branches here and there), *pampinare* (of vines); 2, fig. *amputare, resicare*.

pruner, n. of trees, *putator, frondator*.

pruning-hook, n. *falx*.

prurience, n. see LUST.

pry, v.tr. and intr. to — into, *alqd rimari, investigare, scrutari*.

psalm, n. *psalmus* (Eccl.). **psalmist**, n. *psalmista, m.* (Eccl.). **psalter**, n. *psalterium* (Eccl.). **psaltery**, n. *psalterium*.

pshaw! interj. *phui!*

psychical, adj. *de animâ* (e.g. — research, *investigatio quae de animâ fit*).

psychology, n. **psychologia* (as t.t.), or *investigatio quae de animo* or *mente fit*. **psychological**, adj. **psychologicus*; see ABOVE. **psychologist**, n. *humani animi investigator*.

puberty, n. *actas puér*.

public, I. adj. 1, before everyone's eyes, *quod in aperto ac propatulo loco est* or *fit* (= in an open place), *quod palam* or *coram omnibus fit* (= before everybody's eyes), *publicus*; not to appear in —, *publico carere* or *se abstinere*; a — house, *caupona* (cop.), *deversorium*; 2, concerning the State, etc., *publicus* (in gen., opp. *privatus*), *forensis* (referring to — life, opp. *domesticus*); at the — expense, *sumptus publico*, *de publico*, *publice*, *impendio publico*; by — measures, *publico consilio, publice*; the — credit, *fides publica*; the — opinion, *vulgi opinio*. Adv. *aperte, palam, coram omnibus, in propatulo, in publico, foris*. II. n. the —, *homines* (= the people in gen.), *populus* (= all the people), *vulgus, -i, n.* (= the great mass), *spectatores* (= spectators), *auditores* (= the audience), *lectores* (= the readers). **publican**, n. 1, *publicanus* (= farmer of the public taxes); 2, = inn-keeper, *caupo* (who keeps a public-house). **publication**, n. *editio libri* (Plin.); = the book itself, *liber*. **publicity**, n. e.g. of proceedings, *consilia palam* or *coram omnibus inita*; to shun —, *celebritatem odisse* or *fugere homines* (= not to like to go out), *lucem fugere* (in gen. = to shun the light of day, fig. not to like to appear before the public). **publish**, v.tr. a work, etc., (*in lucem*) *edere, emittere, foras dare*. **publisher**, n. of a book, *qui librum edendum curat*.

pudding, n. *placenta* (= cake).

puddle, n. see POOL.

puerile, adj. *puerilis* (= both childlike and foolish).

puff, I. v.tr. *inflare* (lit. and fig.); to — up with pride, to be —ed up, *superbire, tumescere*. II. v.intr. 1, = to blow, *flare, spirare*; see BLOW; 2, = to pant, *anhelare*. **puffy**, adj. *inflatus*.

pugilism, n. *pugilatus, -us, pugilatio*. **pugilist**, n. *pugil*.

pug-nosed, adj. *simus*.

pull, **I**. v.tr. 1, = to tweak, *vellere* (e.g. *aurem*, to — the ear), *vellicare* (Plaut., Quint.); 2, = to drag, *trahere*, *ducere*, *vellere*; to — down, *demoliri*, *disjicere*, *diruere*; to — out, (*e*)*vellere*, *eripere*. **II**. *n. tractus*, -*us* (mostly poet.), *nisus*, -*us*, *vis*, *impetus*, -*us*, or by verb.

pullet, *n. pullus gallinaceus*.

pulley, *n. trochlea, machina tractatoria* (Vitr.).

pulmonary, adj. *quod ad pulmones pertinet*.

pulp, *n. caro* (Plin., of fruits).

pulpit, *n.* in the context merely *suggestus*, -*us*.

pulsate, v.intr. *palpitare, agitari, moveri*.

pulsation, *n. palpitatio, motus*, -*us*; see MOVEMENT.

pulse, *n. arteriarum* or *venarum pulsus*, -*us* (Plin., = the beating of the —), *venae* (the — itself); the — does not beat equally, *venae non aequis intervallis moventur*.

pulse, *n.* as a vegetable, *legumen* (or in pl.).

pulverize, v.tr. 1, in *pulverem* redigere; 2, fig. *percellere*.

pumice, *n. pumex*.

pump, **I**. *n. antlia, tympanum*. **II**. v.intr. *antlia exhaustre*; to — a ship, *sentinam exhaustre*.

pumpkin, *n. pepo* (Plin.).

pun, *n. logi* (λόγος, Cic. in Non.), *facetiae*.

punch, *n.* = a drink, *cal(i)dum* (= hot water and wine).

Punch, *n.* see PUPPET.

punch, **I**. *n.* 1, = drill, *terebra*; 2, see BLOW. **II**. v.tr. 1, *terebrare*; 2, *tundere*, *foedere*.

punctilio, *n.* perhaps *diligentia* (= carefulness), *dubitatio* (= doubt, where — keeps from action), *fastidium* (= pride), *sol(i)citudo* (= anxiety). **punctilious**, adj. *sol(i)citus* (= anxious), *diligens* (= careful), *accuratus* (= exact). Adv. *diligenter*, *accurate*. **punctiliousness**, *n. sol(i)citudo, diligentia, religio* (in religious matters).

punctual, adj. *diligens* (= exact, careful); to be — to an appointment, *ad or in tempus advenire*. Adv. *diligenter*, *ad tempus* (= at the appointed time), *ad diem* (= on the day appointed). **punctuality**, *n. diligentia* (care).

punctuate, v.tr. *notis distinguere, interpungere* (Sen.). **punctuation**, *n. interpunctio*; — mark, *interpunctum*.

puncture, **I**. *n. punctum* (Plin.). **II**. v.tr. *pungere, compungere*.

pungent, adj. *acer, acutus, acerbus, mordax*, all lit. and fig. Adv. *acriter*, *acute*, *acerbe*.

punish, v.tr. *punire*, *poenam afficere* (= to inflict punishment), in *alqm* *animadvertere*, *multare*, *castigare* (= to correct, chastise, *verbis*, *verberibus*); to — anything, *alqd* *vindicare* (= to avenge), *alqd* *ulcisci*, *persequi*, or comb. *ulcisci et persequi*; to — anyone very severely, *gravissimum supplicium de alqo sumere*; to — anyone with exile, fine, or imprisonment, *exilio*, *pecunia*, or *vinculis multare*; to — any infringement of the law, any violation of one's rights, *delicta*, *violata jura exsequi*; to be —ed, *puniri*, also *poenas dare*, *solvere*, *pendere*, *expendere*, by anyone, *alci*, for anything, *alcjs rei* (= to pay). **punishable**, adj. *poena dignus*. **punisher**, *n. castigator, vindex* (= avenger), *ultor* (= revenger). **punishment**,

n. 1, the act, *castigatio, multatio, animadversio* (e.g. *vitti*); 2, the — itself, *poena* (as an atonement), *noxa* (as loss or injury) *multa* (more particularly = fine: the latter the act), *damnum* (= penalty), *supplicium* (= cruel —, torture, violent death), *animadversio* (= reproof, in order to correct anyone), also comb. *animadversio et castigatio*; — by confiscation of property, *multatio bonorum*; capital —, *poena vitae* or *capitis*, *supplicium capitis*, *ultimum supplicium*, *extremum supplicium*; fear of —, *metus*, -*us*, *poenae* or *animadversionis*; to inflict — on anyone, see PUNISH; to suffer —, *poenam* or *supplicium* (*de*)*pendere*, *expendere*, *solvere*, *persolvere*, *dare*, *subire*, *perferre*, *luere* or *ferre*.

puny, adj. *pusillus* (e.g. *animus*); a man of — stature, *homo brevi staturâ*; a — fellow, *homuncio*.

pupil, **n.** 1, *pupula, pupilla, acies* (= a sharp eye); 2, at a school, etc., *alumnus* (m.), *alumna* (f.), *discipulus, discipula*. **pupillage**, *n. status*, -*us*, or *condicio pupilli*.

puppet, *n. neurospaston* (Aul. Gell.) (better written as Greek *νευρόσπαστρον*); see DOLE.

puppy, **n.** 1, *catulus, catellus*; 2, fig. *adulescentulus ineptus*.

purchase, **I**. v.tr. 1, lit. (*co*)*emere, mercari*; 2, fig. *emere, redimere, mercari*. **II**. *n.* 1, act of —, *emptio*; 2, thing bought, *merx* (= merchandise), *quod emptum est* (in gen.). **purchaseable**, adj. *venalis*. **purchaser**, *n. emptor*.

pure, adj. see CLEAR; 1, = free from moral guilt, *purus, integer*, comb. *purus et integer* (= without a stain in his moral character, etc.), *castus* (= chaste), comb. *purus et castus*, *castus purusque* (e.g. body, mind), *integer castusque, sanctus* (= pleasing to God, holy), *insonsus* (= free from guilt, whose conscience does not accuse him of any crime, etc., innocent, opp. *sons*), comb. *purus et insons*, *emendatus* (= spotless, perfect, e.g. morals, a man), *incorruptus*; — virgin, *virgo casta*; 2, = not mixed with anything, lit., *purus* (in gen.), *merus* (= mere, not mixed with, opp. *mixtus*); — water, *aqua pura*; — wine (*vinum*) *merum*; — gold, *aurum purum* (*putum*); 3, fig. *purus, sincerus*; — language, *sermo purus* or *rectus* or *bonus* or *emendatus*; — joy, *sincerum gaudium*; = clean, *mundus, purus*. Adv. *pure, integre, caste*; = entirely, etc., *prorsus, plane*; — spiritual, *ab omni concretione mortali segregatus* (e.g. a being, *mens*, Cic.); the — spiritual state of the soul, *is animi status in quo sevocatus est a societate et contagione corporis* (Cic.). **purity**, *n.* fig. *castitas*; — of a language, *sermo purus* or *emendatus* or *purus et emendatus*; — of expression, *incorrupta integritas, quasi sanitas* (i.e. healthy vigour), *sanitas* (Quint.); *munditia verborum, mundities orationis* (= free from foul language, Aul. Gell.); moral —, *castitas* (as quality), *castimonia* (= abstinence from that which is bad, (chiefly in a religious sense), *sanctitas* (= holiness, as virtue), *sanctimonia* (= innocence of character), *integritas* (= integrity), *innocentia* (= disinterestedness, opp. *avaritia*), *gravitas* (= dignity). **purify**, v.tr. (*re*)*purgare, expurgare, purum facere* (in gen.); *purificare* (Plin.); *lustrare* (= to — by offering an expiatory sacrifice), *emendare* (= to — from faults); to — the language (from bad words, etc.), *expurgare sermonem, emendare, consuetudinem vitiosam et corruptam purâ et incorruptâ consuetudine emendare*. **purification**, *n. purgatio* (in gen.), *lustratio* (= — by an expiatory sacrifice); festival of —, *Februa*, -*orum* (on 15th Feb.). **Purism**, *n.* in scribendo (or dicendo) *elegantia*. **Purist**, *n.* in

scribendo or dicendo diligens. **Puritan**, n., **Puritanism**, n. qui de sacris diligentior or religiosior est. **Puritanically**, adv. severius; see STRICTLY.

purgatory, n. purgatorium (Eccl.). **purgation**, n. purgatio, lustratio. **purgative**, adj. and n. medicina alium purgans, inaniens, bonam faciens, moerens. **purge**, v.tr. and intr. 1. of the medical man, alium purgare, bonam facere, moerere, de(f)icere; 2. see PURIFY.

purl, v.intr. murmurare, sonare, susurrare.

purloin, v.tr. avertere; see EMBEZZLE, STEAL.

purple, I. n. 1. = purple colour, purpura, ostrum (= the liquor of the shell-fish used for dyeing purple), conchylium (= purple proper), color purpureus; 2. purpura, vestis purpurea (= garments, covering, etc.). II. v.intr. to grow —, † purpurare.

purport, I. n. see MEANING, OBJECT. II. v.tr. see MEAN.

purpose, I. n. propositum, consilium, institutum, sententia, animus, mens (our "mind"), voluntas (= wish), or by zelle (e.g. my — was to go, ire volui), with this —, eo consilio, ut, or by ad with gerund or gerundive (e.g. I was sent for the — of seeking him, ad eum petendum missus sum); on —, consulto, de industria, dediti opera; to what —, quo consilio; see WHY, to no —, without —, nullo or sine consilio, temere; to the —, ad rem, apposite. Adv. consulto; see ON PURPOSE, PURPOSE, I. II. v.tr. statuere; see INTEND. **purposeless**, adj. vanus, inanis, irritus, cassus, inutilis.

purr, v.intr. perhaps sonitum edere, or gaudium sonitu exhibere.

purse, n. marsupium, zona, crumena, sacculus. **purse-proud**, adj. pecuniâ superbus.

pursuant, prep. — to, in pursuance of, secundum alqd (e.g. of a law, ex lege, ex decreto).

pursue, v.tr. alqm persequi, prosequi, consecrari, insequi, insectari, alqi insisterè, instare, allit. and fig. **pursuit**, n. studium, cupiditas (= desire for anything), ars, quaestus, -us; to make a — of anything, alqd facitare or exercere.

purveyor, n. obsonator, or by providere.

pus, n. pus (Cels.). **pustule**, n. pustula (Cels.).

push, I. v.tr. pellere, trudere, offendere, pulsare, alqm, with, alqâ re (e.g. capite, cubito, pede aut genu), fodere alqm or alqd, with, alqâ re; to — forward, propellere, impellere; to — back, repellere; to — down, depellere. II. v.intr. to — on, contendere, instare; see HASTEN. III. n. (im)pulsus, -us, impetus, -us; to make a —, instare. **pushing**, adj. acer; see EAGER.

pusillanimous, adj. timidus, abjectus, humilis, demissus, fractus. Adv. timide, abjecte, humiliter, demisse, animo abjecto, etc. **pusillanimity**, n. timiditas, formido (= fear), animus timidus, etc. (see above), animi demissio, infractio, or imbecillitas.

put, v.tr. in gen., ponere (e.g. calculum), to — to or near, apponere alqd alci rei or ad alqd, proponere alqd alci rei, admovere alqd alci rei, referre alqd ad alqd; to — a thing in its proper place, alqd suo loco ponere; to — away, abdere, ponere (the latter fig. = to lay aside); to — upon, alqm or alqd imponere or inferre in alqd (e.g. puerum in equum), collocare alqd in alqd re, seldom in alqd or merely alqâ re, alqd accomodare alci rei or ad alqd; to — before anything, proponere alqd alci rei; to — anything anywhere, ponere (in gen.), collocare (at a certain place);

to — on one side, to — by, seponere, reponere; to — down, deponere, demittere (= to let down); fig. de(j)icere, ex(s)tinguere; see DESTROY; to — forward, producere (e.g. a candidate, afferre (a proof); to — off, differre. see DELAY; to — off a dress, ponere, eruere; to — on, induere; to — out, e(j)icere, extrudere, expellere (= to expel), ex(s)tinguere (= to quench); to — over, imponere, superponere (lit.), praeficere (fig. of office); to — under, alqd alci rei supponere or sub(j)icere; to — the horses to, etc., equos curru jungere or carpento subjungere; to — to flight, fugare; to be — to flight, fugere, se in fugam dare; to — to death, interficere; see KILL; to — up at, devertere, or deverti, at anyone's house, ad alqm, at a place, ad or in with accus. of the place (e.g. ad hospitem, and ad alqm in Albanum, and ad or in villam suam); to — up with, see BEAR, TOLERATE; to — in, appellere, portum petere; see ENTER; to — out to sea, navem or classem solvere; see LEAVE.

putative, adj. falsus or qui dicitur esse.

putrefaction, n. by verb PUTREFY, I. **putrefy**, I. v.tr. putrefacere. II. v.intr. putrefieri, putrescere. **putrid**, adj. putridus, puter (putris). **putridness**, n. putor (ante and post class.).

putty, n. gluten (vitreariorum).

puzzle, I. n. 1. a game, nodus quidam in lusum oblatas, quaestio lutoria (Plin.), aenigma, -atis, n.; 2. a difficulty, nodus. II. v.tr. animum distrahere, impedire. III. v.intr. in alqd re haerere, in angustiis esse. **puzzling**, adj. difficilis, ambiguus.

Pygmy, n. pygmaeus (= one of the Pygmies, Plin., etc.); = dwarf, nanus (Juv.).

pyramid, n. pyramis, -idis, f. **pyramidal**, adj. in pyramidis formam factus.

pyre, n. † pyra, rogas. **pyrites**, n. pyrites, -ae (Plin.).

pyrotechnics, **pyrotechny**, n. as t.t. ars pyrotechnica.

pyrrhic, adj. 1. in metre pes pyrrhicius (Quint.); 2. — victory, perhaps victoria, ut aiunt, Pyrrhi regis modo in cassum relata.

pyx, n. pyxis (Eccl.).

Q.

quack, I. n. 1. of a duck, by verb QUACK, II. 2. an itinerant seller of medicine, pharmacopola circumforaneus; 3. see IMPOSTOR. II. v.intr. teterrere. III. adj. falsus. **quackery**, n. ars pharmacopolitum.

quadrangle, n. 1. a figure, *quadrangulum; 2. a courtyard, area (Plin. Min.). **quadrangular**, adj. quadrangulus (Plin.).

quadrennial, adj. quatuor annorum.

quadrille, n. saltatio.

quadrupartite, adj. quadripartitus.

quadruped, n. quadrupes.

quadruple, adj. quadruplex.

quaff, v.tr. see DRINK.

quag(mire), n. palus, -utis, f.; see BOAQUAG, adj. paluster, see BOAG.

quail, n. (a bird), coturnix.

quail, v.intr. animo deficere; see TREMBLE.

quaint, adj. *lepidus* (= pretty); see **CURIOUS**, **AFFECTED**; *insolitus*, *novus*, *mirus* (= new, strange), *facetus*, *argutus* (= witty); see **STRANGE**, **HUMOROUS**. Adv. *novo* or *insolito* or *miro quodam modo*, *mirè*, *facete*, *argute*. **quaintness**, n. use adj.

quake, v. intr. *tremere*, see **TREMBLE**. **quaker**, n. *unus ex iis qui se amicos appellant*.

qualify, v. tr. 1, *instituire, instruere, fingere* (of men); to — oneself, *se preparare*; 2, = to modify a remark, etc., *extenuare, attenuare, deminuire*; see **LESSEN**. **qualification**, n. *jus, juris*, n. (= right), *potestas* (= power), *coinh. jus potestasque* (e.g. *provinciae administrandae*, for administering a province); in gen. sense = fit, by adj. **QUALIFIED**. **qualified**, adj. *idoneus, accommodatus, aptus, utilis, opportunus ad alqm rem, dignus alqd re* (e.g. *honore*).

quality, n. 1, *proprietas, proprium* (= peculiarity), *natura* (= natural condition), *genus, -eris* (= kind), *ratio, vis* (= state, condition), *qualitas* (*roisrè*) = particular condition, coined by Cic. as a metaphysical t.t., *res quae est alcijs rei propria* (= what is the peculiar nature of anything, Cic.); often by *esse* with the genit. of the noun which possesses the — we mention (but *proprium* must be added when we speak more emphatically); it is one — of a good orator, etc., *est boni oratoris*, etc.; one — of a wise man is to do nothing he may repent, *sapientis est proprium, nihil quod poenitere possit, facere*; or by the neut. gen. of an adj. instead of the genit. (e.g. one — of a human being is, *humanum est*); of what —, *qualis*; of such a — or kind, *talis*; a good, noble —, *virtus, -utis*; a bad —, *malum, vitium*; 2, = kind, sort, *nota* (e.g. wine of good —, of the best —, *vinum bonae, optimae notae*; of the second —, *secundae notae*; of different —, *diversae notae*).

qualm, n. 1, lit. *defectio* (*virium*, Plin., = faintness), *fastidium* (= loathing); 2, fig., use circuml. (e.g. I have a — of conscience, *mens mihi angitur*).

quantity, n. 1, *numerus* (= number), *copia* (= plenty), *aliquot* (= a few, several, a considerable number); a great —, *multitudo, magnus numerus, aceruus* (= a heap, mass), *turba* (= a confused mass of things or people), *nubes, -is* (= a cloud of things, e.g. *pulveris*), *silva* or *quasi silva* (= an abundance, mass with regard to literary objects, e.g. *silva rerum et sententiarum*), *vis* (= a large —, of persons and things, in an emphatic sense), *pondus, -eris*, n. (= —, according to weight, e.g. *pondus auri*); a very large indefinite — is expressed by *secenti* (e.g. I received a great — of letters all at one time, *secentas literas uno tempore accepi*); 2, time of syllables in prosody, * *mensura*, * *quantitas* (Gram.).

quantum, n. *portio*; see **PORTION**, **SHARE**.

quarantine, n. *tempus valetudini spectandae praestitum*.

quarrel, I. n. *jurgium, rixa, altercatio*. II. v. intr. *jurgare* (with one, *cum alqo*), *rixari, altercari*; see **DISPUTE**. **quarrelsome**, adj. *rixis deditus*.

quarry, I. n. = a stone —, *lapidicinae, laetumia* or *kautomia* (Plaut.). II. v. tr. *caedere, excidere*.

quarry, n. = game, *praeda*.

quart, n. (as a measure) *duo sextarii*.

quartan, n. *febris quartana*.

quarter, I. n. 1, = fourth part, *quarta pars* (post Aug., also *quarta* alone; every — of a year, *tertio quoque mense*; 2, = part, district, vicus; 3, = mercy, e.g. to grant a person —, *alcijs*

vitae parcere, alci (victo) vitam dare. II. v. tr. 1, *quadrifariam dividere* or *dispertire* (in gen., = to divide into four parts); to — a man (as a punishment), in *quat(tuor partes distrahere* (Sen.); 2, *collocare in alio loco* or *apud alqm*; to — the troops, *milites per hospitium disponere* or *in hospitium dividere* or *in hospitium deducere* (upon the ratepayers); *milites per oppida dispertire, militibus hospitium in oppidis praestare* (upon the towns). **quarter-day**, n. perhaps *dies constitutus, dictus* or *certus*, or by exact date. **quarter-deck**, n. *puppis*. **quartering**, n. *milites per hospitium dispositi* or *in hospitium divisi* (as to the troops), *milites tecto (tectis)* or *ad se recepti* (as to the person upon whom the troops are quartered). **quarterly**, adj. and adv. *trimestris*; money to be paid —, *pecunia tertio quoque mense solvenda*. **quarters**, n. pl. *habitatio* (in gen.), *tectum* (= roof, shelter), *deversorium* (= a lodging-place for travelers, an inn), *hospitium* (= place where strangers were entertained, guest-chambers), *mansio* (Plin., place to stop at for the night); my — are at Mr. So-and-so's, by *habitare apud alqm*; of troops, *castra, -orum*; to place the troops in the winter —, *copias in hibernis collocare*; to be in winter —, *in hibernis esse*; —, in the usual military sense, *stativa, -orum*; to take up —, *stativa ponere*; to be in —, *in stativis esse*, close —, *cominus*; to come to —, *manum conserere*.

quash, v. tr. 1, see **SQUEEZE**, **CRUSH**; 2, in law, to — an indictment, etc., *rescindere*.

quaver, I. v. intr. 1, in gen., see **TREMBLE**, **VIBRATE**; 2, in music, * *vibrissare*. II. n. *octava* (with or without *pars*); a semi- —, *pars sextadecima*.

quay, n. *margo, -inis*, m., *crepido*.

queen, n. *regina* (also fig.); — bee, *res apium*. **queenly**, adj. *reginae similis, regius*. **queer**, adj. *novus, insolitus*; see **STRANGE**, **HUMOROUS**.

quell, v. tr. *opprimere* (e.g. *tumultum*), *comprimere* (e.g. *tumultum, seditionem*); see **CONQUER**.

quench, v. tr. *sedare* (e.g. *sitim, iram*), *restringere, ex(s)tinguere, explere, reprimere, depellere*.

querimonious, querulous, adj. *queri-bundus, querulus*, or by the verb (con) *queri* (alqd or de alqd re).

query, v. intr., **querist**, n. see **QUESTION**.

quest, n. to go in — of, see **SEEK**, **SEARCH**.

question, I. n. 1, *interrogatio* (= the act of asking a —, and the — itself); (*inter*) *rogatum* (= the — asked); *quaestio* (= strict inquiry, and esp. a search, in literature, or a judicial inquiry or trial); *controversia* (esp. = legal controversy); *lits* (= lawsuit), *res, caus(s)a* (= the matter in dispute), *percontatio* (= inquiry), *disceptatio* (= a debate on a disputable point, in order to arrive at the exact truth); to ask anyone a —, *interrogare alqm de alqd re* (see **INTERROGATE**); a short —, *interrogativuncula, rogativuncula, quaestivuncula*; a — about morals, etc., *de moribus*, etc.; a — captious —, *captio, interrogatio captiosa*; to bother, confuse anyone with —s, *rogitando alqm obtundere*; to answer a —, *ad rogatum respondere*; there is no — about, *non est dubium quin* or *accus*, and *infin.*; without —, *sine dubio, procul dubio, certe, certo*; the — arises, *quaeritur, oritur disputatio, existit quaestio*; now the — is, *nunc id agitur*; it is a very important —, *magna quaestio* (i.e., which it will take a long time to settle, Cic.); 2, = torture, *quaestio*; to put to the —, *de alqo in alqm quaerere* (e.g. *de servo in domum*, to torture the slave respecting his

master) ; *quaestionem de algo habere* (the object of the inquiry in the genitive case). **II.** v.tr. (inter)rogare, *exquirere*, *quaerere*, *percontari* ; to — anything, *ad incertum revocare* ; to — anyone, *alqm interrogando urgere*, *alqm rogitando obtundere* (in a troublesome manner) ; see **ASK**, **EXAMINE**. **questionable**, adj. is or id de quo or ea de qua *quaeritur* or *quaestio* est, *incertus*, *anceps*, *dubius*. **questioning**, n. (inter)rogatio, *percontatio*, *quaestio*.

quibble, **I.** n. *captio*, *cavillatio* (esp. in Quint.), *ambages*, *-is*, *calumnia*. **II.** v.intr. *cavillari*, *quibbler*, n. *cavillator*. **quibbling**, adj. *captiosus*.

quick, **I.** adj. **1.** see **LIVE**, **ALIVE** ; **2.** see **FAST**, **SPEEDY** ; **3.** acer, *alacer*, *alacer et promptus* (= active and ready) ; **4.** = sharp, *subtilis* ; see **SHARP**, **ACUTE** ; **5.** — with child ; see **PREGNANT**. Adv. **1.** cito, *celeriter* ; see **FAST** ; **2.** mox, *maturo* ; see **SOON**. **II.** n. to cut to the —, *ad vivum rescare* (lit.), *moedre* (fig.). **quicken**, v.tr. **1.** *animare* poet., also fig. ; **2.** see **ACCELERATE** ; **3.** = to stimulate, *accendere*, *incendere*, *inflammare* *alqm*. **quicklime**, n. *calx viva*. **quickness**, n. **1.** *velocitas*, *pernicitas* ; see **SPEED** ; **2.** of intellect, *perspicacitas*, *sollertia*, *calliditas*, *ingenii alacritas*, *celeritas*. **quicksand**, n. *syrtis* (lit. and fig.). **quick-scented**, adj. *sagax*. **quick-sighted**, adj. *perspicax* (lit. and fig.). **quick-sightedness**, n. *perspicacitas*, *ingenii acies* or *acumen*. **quick-silver**, n. *argentum vivum*. **quick-tempered**, adj. *iracundus* ; see **IRRITABLE**. **quick-witted**, adj. *acer*, *acutus*, *argutus*, *perspicax*.

quiescent, adj. by *quiescēre*. **quiescence**, n. see **QUIETNESS**.

quiet, **I.** adj. *quiescēs* (= abstaining from exertion), *tranquillus* (= with little motion, esp. of the sea), *comb. tranquillū et quietū*, *pacatus* (= reduced to peace and obedience, esp. of countries), *sedatus* (= not excited, calm, e.g. *gradus*, *tempus*), *placidus* (= placid, undisturbed), *otiosus* (= free from business *sc.*) ; a — life, *vita quietā* or *tranquilla* or *tranquilla et quietā*, *vita placida*, *vita otiosa* ; to lead a — life, *vitam tranquillam* or *placidam* or *otiosam degere*, *quiete vivere*, *otiose vivere*, *vitam umbratilem colere* ; a — province, *provincia quietā* (in gen.), *provincia pacata* (= reduced to a peaceful state). Adv. **1.** *tacite*, *silentio* (= in silence) ; **2.** *quieto animo*, *tranquille*, *quiete*, *placide*, *sedate*, *otiose*. **II.** n. **1.** (*requies*, *-ēis*, *l.* *tranquillitas*, *remissio* (the two latter after exertion), *otium* (= freedom from business), *silentium* (= silence) ; **2.** fig. *quies*, *-ēis*, *otium*, *tranquillitas* (of mind), *pax* (= peace, only polit.). **III.** v.tr. *quietum reddere*, *tranquillare* or *sedare* or *placare* (= to calm), *pacare* (= to pacify). **quietness**, n. see **TRANQUILLITY**, **QUIET**, **II.**

quill, n. **1.** = pen, *penna* ; **2.** of a porcupine, etc., *spina* ; **3.** of a musical instrument, *plectrum*.

quilt, n. *stragulum*.

quinquennial, adj. *quinquennis*, *quinque annorum* (in gen. = lasting five years), *quinquennalis* (= done every five years, also = lasting five years).

quinsy, n. *cynanche* (Oels.), in pure Latin *angina*.

quintessence, n. *flor*, *floris*, m. (the proper term) ; *medulla* (= marrow).

quintette, n. *cantus* (-us) e *quinque* symphoniciis elitus.

quip, n. *facetia*.

quire, n. *scapus* (Plin., with the ancients = 20 sheets).

quirk, n. see **QUIBBLE**, **I.**

quit, v.tr. see **LEAVE**, **DESERT**.

quite, adv. *prorsus*, *plane*, *omnino* (= altogether, perfectly), *plane*, in or per omnes partes, *per omnia* (= in every respect), *penitus*, *funditus* (= entirely, completely) ; *satis* (= enough, e.g. *satis scio*, = I am — certain), *valde* (= very), *magno* (= greatly) ; that is — wrong, *fallum est id totum* ; I am — in love, *totus in amore sum* ; to be of — a different opinion, *longe aliter sentire* ; — right ! *ita est !* (as answer) ; — certain, *huc dubie* (= no doubt) ; not —, *minus* (e.g. not — so many) ; *parum* (= too little).

quits, adv. render by *fidem suam solvise* ; we are —, *nihil rei* (liquis est).

quiver, **I.** n. *pharetræ* ; wearing a —, † *pharetratus*. **II.** v.intr. † *trepidare*, *tremere*.

qui-vive, n. on the —, by *alacer* ; see **ALERT**.

quoit, n. *discus*.

quota, n. (*rata*) *pars* (usu. pro *rata parte*).

quote, v.tr. *afferre*, *proferre* (= to bring forward), *referre* (= to report), *laudare* (with praise), (*proponere* (as an example), *notare* (with censure), (*com*)*memorare* (= to mention), *transcribere* (= to copy off) ; to — an instance, *exemplum afferre* ; *commemorare* ; from which letters I have —d a few passages as an example, *ex quibus lit(eris) pauca in exemplum subject.* **quotation**, n. **1.** = act of quoting, *prolatio*, *commemoratio* ; **2.** = passage quoted, *locus alatus*, etc. ; see **QUOTE**.

quoth, v.intr. *inquat*, *ait*.

quotidian, adj. *co(e)tidianus*.

R

rabbi, n. = *rabbi*.

rabbit, n. *cuniculus*.

rabble, n. *sentina* *republicae* or *urbis* (= the lowest of the people), *fax populi* (= the dregs), *colluvio*, *quiesquilinae* (= refuse), *turba* (= crowd) ; see **MOB**.

rabid, adj. *rabidus* ; see **MAD**. Adv. *rabide*.

race, n. *gens*, *-ēis*, n. (also = *gens*, more particularly when we speak of the — to which a certain tribe belongs) ; *gens* (in a more gen. sense = all who belong to a certain tribe ; in a more narrow sense, all who bear the same generic name [*nomina*] in opp. to *familia*, i.e. the subdivisions of a gens) ; *stirps* (= the lineage of a family descended from a gens) ; *progenies* (lit. = descent ; then also = posterity) ; *prosapia* (= stock), *semen* (lit. = seed, meton. for *gens*), *proles*, *-is*, *f.* (= progeny), *nomen* (= name), † *propago*, † *sanguis* ; see **BREED**, **KIND**. **raciness**, n. *sucus*, *comb. succus et sanguis*, *sapor vernaculus* (= idiomatic —). **raacy**, adj. *habens quemdam sucum suum* ; *habens nescio quem saporē vernaculum* ; *salsus* (= pungent).

race, **I.** n. = contest, *cursum*, *-is*, *certamen*, *curriculum* ; to hold —s, *cursum certare* ; horse —, *cursum*, *-is*, *equorum* or *equester*. **II.** v.intr. (*eursu*) *certare* or *contendere*, *pedibus contendere* (on foot). **race-course**, n. *curriculum* (in gen.), *stadium* (the ancient *stadiōn*), *circus* (= circus), *hippodromos*. **race-horse**, n. *equus*, *celes*, *-ēis*, m. **racier**, n. on foot, *cursor* ; = a horse, *equus*.

rack, **I.** n. **1.** = manger, *falcatro* ; **2.** an instrument of torture, *equuleus*, *tormentum*,

quaestio (= examination by torture); to put to the —, in *exiguulum* alqm imponere, *equuleo* torquere, dare alqm in *quaestionem*. **II.** v.tr. 1, lit., see above; 2, fig. torquere, vexare; see **TORMENT**, **VEX**.

racket, n. 1, = a bat, *reticulum* (not class.); 2, = noise, *strepitus*, -ūs; see **NOISE**.

racquets, n. by *pila* ludere; see **BALL**.

radiance, n. *fulgor* (= brightness), *claritas*, *candor*, *splendor*, *nilor*. **radiant**, adj. 1, = bright; *clarus*, *candidus*, *splendens*, *nitens*, *nitidus*, *fulgens*; 2, of expression of face, *felix*, *laetus*; see **HAPPY**, **GLAD**. Adv. *clare*, *splendide*, *nitide*, *feliciter*, *laete*. **radiate**, v.tr. and v.intr. *radiare*. **radiation**, n. *radiatio* (Plin.).

radical, adj. and n. 1, = innate, *insitus*; it is a — fault, *culpa hominibus naturā est insita*, or by *praeceptus* (= chief), *maximū* (= very great); see **THOROUGH**; 2, Gram. — word, *verbum nativum*, *primigenium*, *primitivum*; 3, in politics, *novarum rerum cupidus* or *studiosus*; a red —, *novarum rerum avidus*. Adv. *radicitus*, *funditus*, *penitus*, *prorsus*, *omnino*; see **ALTOGETHER**.

radish, n. *raphanus* (Plin.).

radius, n. *radius*.

raffle, I. v.intr. *alea* ludere; to — for, *de alqd re aleae jactu contendere*. **II.** n. *alea*.

raft, n. *rais*.

rafter, n. *canterius*, *tignum transversarium*, *transtrum*, dim. *transtillum*.

rag, n. *pannus*. **ragamuffin**, n. *homo pannosus* or *nequam*. **ragged**, adj. (of men) *pannosus* (Cic.), *pannis obsitus* (Ter.).

rage, I. n. *rabies*, *furor*, *saevitia*, *ira*, *iracundia* (see under **MADNESS**); *aleis rei cupiditas*, *cupido*, *studium*, *aviditas* (= violent desire for, e.g. glories). **II.** v.intr. *furere* (of men, in poets also of personified objects), *saevire* (= to be cruel, also fig. of things, e.g. of the wind); against anyone or anything, *in alqm* or *in alqd*. **rag-ing**, adj. see **VIOLENT**.

rail, I. n. = bar, *tignum transversum*; on a railway, *ferrum*; see **BAR**. **II.** v.tr. to — off, *saepis claudere*, *consaepire*. **railing**, n. *palus* (= stake, fence), *clathri* (= trellis-work); see **FENCE**. **railway**, n. *via ferro strata*; to construct a —, *viam ferro sternere*.

rail, v.intr. *conviciis* or *contumeliis* uti; to — at, *alqm conviciis consecrari*, *alci maledicere*, *maledicta in alqm dicere* or *conferre*. **rallery**, n. *locus*, *cavillatio*.

raiment, n. *vestis*, *vestitus*, -ūs, *vestimentum*, *cultus*, -ūs, *ornatus*, -ūs, *habitus*, -ūs (esp. in Suet.).

rain, I. n. *pluvia*, *imber*, *nimbus* (with storm); *bōw*, *arcus pluvius* (Hor.); in prose, gen. *caelestis arcus*, -ūs, and in the context simply *arcus*. **II.** v.impers. it —s, *pluit*; it —s fast, *magnus effunditur imber*, *magna vis imbrum effunditur*. **rainy**, adj. *pluvius*, *t aquosus*, *t imbrifer*.

raise, v.tr. 1, (at) tollere; 2, erigere (e.g. *malum*); 3, see **ERECT**, **BUILD**; 4, to — the price, etc., by efferre (e.g. *pretium aleis rei*), *carius vendere* alqd; to — the salary, *stipendium augere*; see **INCREASE**; 5, = to cause to grow, *educere* (e.g. *flores semine sparso*); 6, = to elevate anyone in condition, *augere*, *ornare*, *producere ad dignitatem* or *ad honores*; to a high condition, *amplis honoribus ornare* or *decorare*; 7, = to stir up, *excitare* (e.g. *animos*), *erigere*, *recreare*; 8, = to bring together, *colligere*, (com)-

parare, (con)scribere; see **COLLECT**; 9, = to — the voice; by tollere (e.g. *clamorem*); 10, = to — a siege, *oppugnatione desistere*, *oppugnationem relinquere*.

raisin, n. *acinus passus*, *† racemus passus*, in pl. *uvae passae* (Col.).

rake, I. n. 1, *pecten*, *rastrum*, *rastellum*, *irpex* (to break clods or to pull up weeds); 2, = good-for-nothing fellow, *ganeo*, *napos*, -ōtis, m. (= prodigal), *homo dissolutus* or *perditus*. **II.** v.tr. *pectine verrere* (hay, etc.), *radere* (= to — the ground). **rakish**, adj. *perditus*, *profigatus*, *dissolutus*.

rally, I. v.tr. 1, to — troops, *aciem* or *ordines* restituere, *militēs in ordinem revocare*; 2, = to banter, *alqm ludere*, *irridere*. **II.** v.intr. 1, of troops, *se colligere*; 2, in gen. *se reficere*, *colligere*, *convalescere* (from illness); see **RECOVER**. **III.** n. use verb.

ram, I. n. *aries*, -ētis, m. (both of sheep and battering —). **II.** v.tr. *alqd fistula* adigere, *fistulare*. **rammer**, n. *fistula*, *pavicula*.

ramble, I. v.intr. *errare* (lit. and fig.); about, *circum alqd* (having lost the right road), *vagari*, *pallari*, *a proposito aberrare* (fig.). **II.** n. *ambulatio*; to go for a —, *ire ambulatum*. **rambler**, n. *homo vagus*, *erro* (= vagrant). **rambling**, adj. *vagus* (lit. and fig.).

ramification, n. 1, lit. by *ramis difundi*; 2, fig. *pars*. **ramify**, v.intr. *dividi*; see also **EXTEND**.

rampant, adj. in gen. *feroz*, *superbus* (= proud); to be —, *superbire*; in heraldry, *erectus* or *arrectus*.

rampart, n. 1, *vallum* (properly speaking), *agger*, -ēris, m. (= a mound, mole); 2, fig. *vallum*, *propugnaculum*, *praesidium*.

rancid, adj. *rancidus*.

rancour, n. *odium* (occultum); see **HATRED**. **rancorous**, adj. *iratus*, *iracundus* (= angry), *malevolus*, *malignus* (= spiteful), *invidus* (= envious), *infestus*, *inimicus* (= hostile). Adv. *irate*, *iracunde*, *maligne*, *infeste*, *inimice*.

random, adj. *in casu positus*, *fortuitus*, or by adv.; at —, *temere*, or comb. *temere ac fortuito* (e.g. *agere* or *facere* alqd).

range, I. v.tr. 1, see **RANK**, **II.** 2; 2, see **ROAM**. **II.** n. 1, *ordo*, *series* (in gen.), *montes continui* (= of mountains), *teii jactus*, -ūs, or *conjectus*, -ūs (= of missiles); 2, — of thought, etc., by circumloc. (e.g. *sententiarum varietate abundantisimum esse*); — of subjects, *rerum frequentia*.

rank, I. n. 1, of troops, *ordo*, -inis, m.; the —s, *ordines militum*; to break through the —s, *ordines perrumpere*; to throw the —s into confusion, *ordines* (conturbare); in their —, *ordinati* (of troops), *ordinatum*; 2, degree in military affairs, *ordo* (militandi), or by *gradus honoris* or *dignitatis* (e.g. *gradu honoris* or *dignitatis*, and merely *honore superiorem esse* alqd); to reduce to the —, *in ordinem cogere*; 3, in civil life = degree, *locus* (honoris or dignitatis), *dignitas* (= position in society); a Spaniard of —, *Hispanus nobilis*. **II.** v.tr. 1, to — the soldiers, *ordines* or *aciem instruere*; 2, = to place in a particular class, *ordinare*, *disponere* (= to arrange), (in numero) *habere* (= to consider, e.g. *alqm in amicorum numero*); see **CONSIDER**. **III.** v.intr. by *in ordinem redigi*; to — with, *eodem loco esse cum alqd* (in gen.), *pares ordines ducere* (of two military officers).

rank, adj. of plants, *luxuriosus*; of smell, *† graveolens*, *foetidus*; = very great, *magnus*, *maximus*.

rankle, v. intr. perhaps *moridère* (= to bite), or *pungère* (= to prick).

ransack, v. tr. 1, a house, *exhaustire, exinanire, nudum atque inane reddere*; a temple, *fanum evadere et extergere, spoliare expilareque, nudare ac spoliare*; 2, = to search thoroughly, *rimari, scrutari*.

ransom, I. n. 1, = the money paid as —, *pecunia quibus alqs redimitur, or by pretium, pecunia* (e.g. *alqm sine pretio dimittere, reddere*); 2, = release from captivity, *redemptio*. II. v. tr. *redimere* (pecunia).

rant, I. n. sermo tumidus, turgidus, inflatus. II. v. tr. perhaps sermone tumido uti, or simply declamare. **ranter**, n. orator tumidus, turgidus, inflatus.

rap, I. v. intr. at the door, *pulsare* (fores). II. n. *pulsatio*.

rapacious, adj. *rapax, furax* (= thievish). **rapacity**, n. *cupiditas rapinarum* or *praedae* or *praedae rapinarum, spoliandi cupido, rapacitas* (the latter as inherent quality).

rape, n. *stuprum mulieri oblatum*.

rapid, I. adj. *rapidus* (of wind), † *rapax*; see SWIFT, QUICK. Adv. *rapide*. II. n. *vertex, girges, -itis*, m. **rapidity**, n. *rapiditas*; see SPEED, QUICKNESS.

rapier, n. *gladius* (= sword).

rapture, n. *summa voluptas*. **rapturous**, adj. *beatus* (= blessed), *felicissimus* (= very happy); see HAPPY.

rare, adj. *rarus* (= not often met with), *inistatus* (= unusual), *infrequens* (= that is not often met); = thin, *rarus, tenuis, singularis, eximius* (= exceedingly fine, etc.). Adv. *raro*; I am — at Rome, *Romae sum infrequens*. **rarefaction**, n. use adj. (e.g. the — of the atmosphere, *aer extenuatus*). **rarefy**, v. tr. *extenuare*. **rarity**, n. *raritas, res rara, res rara visu* or *invenit*.

rascal, n. *homo scelestus, sceleratus*. **rascality**, n. *scelus, -eria*, n. **rascally**, adj. *scelestus, turpis, sceleratus*; see BASE.

rase, v. tr. = to level with the ground, *solo aequare* or *adaequare*.

rash, adj. *praeceps, praecipitatus* (= headlong, etc.), *inconsultus* (= inconsiderate, e.g. *certamen*), *temerarius* (= thoughtless). Adv. *inconsulte* (*inconsulto*), *inconsiderate*, *temere*, *nimis festinanter*, *praeimpetere*; to act —, *festinanter agere*. **rashness**, n. *temeritas*.

rash, n. *eruptio(nes)* (Plin.), *scabies* (= itch).

rasher, n. of bacon, *lardi ofula*.

rasp, I. v. tr. *scobinā radere*. II. n. *sco-bina*.

raspberry, n. *morum Idaeum*.

rat, n. *mus*. **rat-trap**, n. *muscupula* (Phaed.).

rate, I. n. 1, at the —, *pro modo, pro ratione*, but generally *pro*; to buy at a high or low —, *magno* or *parvo emere*; — of interest, *usura, fenus, -oris*, n.; 2, = tax, *vectigal, tributum*; to lay a —, *vectigal, tributum imponere alci* (= to — anyone) and *alci rei, tributum indicare alci*; 3, = manner, *modus*; at this —, *in hunc modum*; at any —, *serte, ulique*; — of going (of a watch), *motus, -us*. II. v. tr. 1, *aestimare alqd, aestimationem alqis rei facere*; see ESTIMATE; 2, *alci imponere tributum*; see TAX; 3, = to scold, *increpare*; see SCOLD. **rateable**, adj. *cui vectigal imponi potest*.

rather, adv. 1, *potius* (if we select), *prius* (= before), *multo magis* (= so much the more, in a higher degree), *quin etiam, quin potius, quin imo* (when we substitute something still

stronger, etc.), *immo* (= nay even; also comb., *immo potius, immo vero, immo enimvero, immo etiam*); and not —, *ac non potius, also ac non*; I did not . . . , — . . . (or in similar phrases), *tantum abest, ut . . . ut*; I would —, *by malo, with infin.*; 2, = somewhat, *aliquantum, aliquanto*.

ratification, n. *sanctio*, or by *ratify*, v. tr. a treaty, *sancire pactum, fidem foederis firmare, foedus ratum facere*.

ratio, n. *pro rata portione*; see PROPORTION.

rationation, n. see REASONING.

ration, n. *demensum, cibis* or *victus, -us, diuturnus* (= daily allowance of food).

rational, adj. 1, = having reason, *ratione praeditus* or *utens, rationis particeps*; 2, = agreeable to reason, (*rationi*) *consentaneus*. Adv. *ratione*; to act —, *ratione uti, prudenter* or *considerate agere*. **rationalism**, n. *opinio eorum qui in investigatione veri ratione sua (neque divina quiddam lege) utendum esse putent*. **rationalist**, n. *qui, etc.*, *putet*; see above. **rationality**, n. *ratio*.

rattle, I. v. intr. 1, *crepare, crepitum dare* (= to make a crackling, clattering noise), *strepere, strepitum dare* (= to make a loud noise), *sonare* (= to sound); 2, *blaterare* (= to talk idly). II. v. tr. to — the chains, *vincula movere*; see before. III. n. 1, *crepitus, -us, strepitus, -us, sonitus, -us, fragor* (of thunder); 2, a child's plaything, † *crepitaculum*. **rattlesnake**, n. *serpens*.

ravage, I. v. tr. *vastare, populari*. II. n. *vastatio, populatio*.

rave, v. intr. *furere, insanire, bacchari, delirare*, comb. *delirare et mente captum esse*; = to talk irrationally, † *ineptire* (= to do and say things which are irreconcilable with common-sense), (*h*) *ariolari* (lit. = to prophesy, then = to talk nonsense; ante class.); *nugari* (= to talk and do silly things), (*h*) *al* (*Lucinari* = to blunder, to talk as if one were dreaming).

raven, n. *corvus*.

ravening, adj. *rapax, vorax, edax*. **ravenous**, adj. 1, see RAVENING; 2, = very hungry, *cibi avidus*. Adv. *summa cibi aviditate, voraciter*. **ravenousness**, n. *cibi aviditas, voracitas, edacitas*.

ravine, n. *angustiae viarum* (in gen. = narrow passage, path), *fauces, -ium* (= defile), *saltus, -us* (= mountain pass).

raving, adj. see RAVE, MAD.

ravish, v. tr. 1, *alqm (per vim) stuprare*; 2, = to charm, *oblectare*; see DELIGHT. **ravisher**, n. *raptor*, or by verb. **ravishing**, adj. *dulcis, suavis*; see DELIGHTFUL.

raw, adj. *crudus* (opp. *coctus*, also of wounds), *incoctus* (= not yet boiled, opp. *coctus*, ante Aug.); half —, *subcrudus, rudis* (of anything in its natural state), *impolitus* (= unpolished, e.g. stone), *incultus* (= not manufactured, worked up, cultivated, e.g. field, vine); — gold, silver, *aureum, argentum infectum* (opp. *argentum factum*); — hands, troops, *rudis*; of weather, *frigidus* (= cold), *humidus* (= damp). **raw-boned**, adj. see THIN.

ray, n. *radius*; a — of hope, *spes, specula*, or by *lux* (e.g. *lux quaedam civitati affulsisse visa est*).

ray, n. a fish, *raia* (Plin.).

razor, n. *cutter tonsorius, novacula*.

reach, I. v. tr. and intr. 1, see EXTEND. STRETCH; 2, = to touch by extending, *contingere, attingere*; 3, = to deliver with the hand, *porrigere, praebere*; 4, = to arrive at, *pervenire ad* or *in* with accus. (in gen.), *atingere locum*;

capere alqm locum (esp. by sea); to — the harbour, portum capere, in portum pervenire, per-
venire; 5, = to arrive at by effort, adsequi; 6, of
reports, pervenire, accedere, deferri ad alqm. **II.**
n. within —, quod manu prehendi, quod con-
tingit potest; out of — of gunshot, extra tel-
factum or conjectum.

reach, retch, v.intr. nauseare. **reach-**
ing, n. nausea.

react, v.tr. 1, to — a play, fabulam iterum or
denovo dare (of the author), or edere (of the
manager of a theatre), or agere (of the actors);
2, to — upon, alqm afficere (with adv. of the
manner in which the affection takes place). **re-**
action, n. commutatio (= change).

read, v.tr. and intr. legere (in gen.; lit. =
to pick up, gather, e.g. spicas), recitare (= to —
aloud, recite), praere or praeire voce (= to — to
anyone in order that he may repeat it after him);
to — anything often, lectitare; to — anything
in a cursory manner, to glance at, percolvère,
pervolutare; fig. to — in the future, praesagire
futuræ; to — the future in the stars, e side-
rum positu et spatiis conjecturam facere de rebus
futuris; to — it in anyone's looks, by alqd in
alqis vultu or ex toto ore eminet (e.g. pigritia et
desperatio in omnium vultu eminet, toto ex ore
crudelitas eminet); a person that is well —,
homo satis lit(eratus), eruditus, disertus; fairly
well —, tinctus lit(eria); to be much —, in
manibus esse. **readable**, adj. jucundus; see
DELIGHTFUL. **reader**, n. lector, recitator (=
one who reads aloud), agnostes (= a slave
who reads aloud). **reading**, n. lectio, pel-
lectio, recitatio (aloud to anyone = recital);
want of —, inscitia lit(eraturæ); worth —,
dignus qui legatur, legendus; a true or false —
in an author, vera or falsa lectio. **reading-**
desk, n. perhaps pulpitum.

ready, adj. 1, instructus, paratus (ad alqd or
with inhi.), promptus (= quick, ad alqd or in
alqd or in alqd re), comb. promptus et paratus,
expeditus (= always prepared, in readiness);
— to do a thing, paratus facere alqd or ad
alqd faciendum; simply with the part. fut.
act. (e.g. moriturus, periturus); to be —, ad
manum esse, praesto adesse, for, ad alqd; at
anybody's command, ad nutum alqis expeditum
esse; to get or make —, parare; instru-
ere alqd; to get oneself — for, se parare ad
alqd, se expedire ad alqd, (com)parare, instruere
alqd; = finished, perfectus, absolutus; — money,
pecunia praesens or numerata; to pay — money,
pecuniam representare; 2, = obliging, officiosus,
facilis. Adv. promptly, prompto or parato animo,
libenter, libentissimo animo or (of several) liben-
tissimis animis; = easily, facile. **readi-**
ness, n. 1, to be in —, paratum, promptum,
promptum paratumque, expeditum esse (of per-
sons), sub manibus esse (of servants, etc., at
hand, etc.), ad manum esse (of persons and
things), in promptu esse, paratum or provisum
esse, suppeditare (= to be in sufficient quantity,
of corn, etc.); to hold in —, habere paratum,
in expedito; 2, animu promptus or paratus,
facilitas, officium, studium.

real, adj. 1, = not fictitious, verus (= true,
e.g. gloria, laus), certus (= certain), sincerus (= un-
alloyed), germanus (= true, e.g. brother; hence
= genuine, e.g. Stoicus, patria); a — scholar, vere
doctus, sometimes by ipse (e.g. the — man, homo
ipse); 2, in law, quod ad rem or res spectat, ad
res pertinens; a — estate, solum, fundus. Adv.
= truly, vere, re, revera (or as two words, re
vera), profecto, (enim)vero; ironically scilicet
in question, itane vero? **reality**, n. quod est seu
quod esse potest (Vitr.), res, res verae, verum
(= realities, facts, what really exists, opp. res

fictae), veritas, natura (both these words in an
abstract sense); in —, re, re verè, reapse; to
become a —, fieri, effici, ad effectum adduci.
realize, v.tr. 1, = to carry into effect, facere,
efficere, perficere, ad effectum adducere or perdu-
cere, ad verum perducere; 2, = to grasp mentally,
intellegere (animo), representare, ante oculos or
sibi proponere; 3, of money, pecuniam redigere
or alqd ad pretio vendere. **realization**, n.
effectus, -us, inventio et excoigatio (= discovery),
or by mente concipere.

realm, n. civitas, respublica (= state), regnum
(= kingdom).

ream, n. of paper, viginti scapi (scapus =
a cylinder on which twenty sheets were rolled).

reanimate, v.tr. 1, lit. perhaps alqm a
+ morte revocare or mortuo vitam reddere or resti-
tuere; 2, fig. to — anyone's hope, ad novam
spem alqm excitare or erigere, novam spem alci
ostendere.

reap, v.tr. 1, (de)metere; 2, prov., as you
sow, so you will —, ut sementem feceris, ita
metes; to — where we have not sown, alienos
agros demetere, sub arbore quam alius consedit
legere fructum (Liv.); fig. = to gain, fructum
capere, percipere, the fruit of, ex alqd re, fructum
alqis rei ferre. **reaper**, n. messor. **reaping-**
hook, n. falx.

reappear, v.intr. redire (= to return).

rear, n. agmen extremum or novissimum,
acies novissima or extrema; the — of the enemy,
hostes novissimi, postremi; to form the —, agmen
claudere, cogere.

rear, I. v.tr. 1, see RAISE, LIFT; 2, to — up,
plants, etc., alere (in gen.); children, educare,
educere; see EDUCATE; 3, fig., see EXALT, ELE-
VATE. **II.** v.intr. of horses, ex(s)ultare, tollere se
arrectum.

reason, I. n. 1, = cause, principium, in-
itium, fons, -ntis, m. (= source, origin), causa (=
cause, comb. causa et semen (e.g. belli), ratio;
to state a —, (causam or rationem) afferre
(e.g. cur credam, afferre possum, firmissimum
argumentum afferri videatur); not without a —,
non sine causa, cum causâ; for this —, that,
etc., propterea (quod), quod, quoniam, quumob-
rem, quapropter, quare, idcirco, itaque; by —
of, ex alqd re; there is no —, I have no — to,
etc., or why, etc., non est, nihil est, quod or cur;
non habeo, nihil habeo, quod or cur, with subj.
(e.g. you have no — to make yourself uneasy,
nihil est quod te moveat); I have — to feel
ashamed, est quod me pudeat; what — has he (to
say, etc.)? quid est quod, etc.? I have more —
to congratulate you than to request you, magis
est quod tibi gratuler, quam quod te rogem; =
fact, proof, argumentum, res (generally in the
pl., opp. verba); 2, ratio (as that which calcu-
lates), mens (= understanding), prudentia, con-
siliu(m) (= prudence); void of —, ratione carens,
rationis expert; 3, see RIGHT, JUSTICE; 4, =
moderation, aequitas (also = feeling of justice),
justitia, fas (of what is right according to the
voice of anyone's conscience), moderatio, lib-
eralitas; in —, ex aequo, sicut aequum est,
ut par est. **II.** v.intr. ratiocinari (in gen.),
disputare or disserere de alqd re (about any-
thing, animo or secum reputare (with oneself));
see ARGUE. **reasonable**, adj. 1, rationis
particeps (= rational), modestus (= unassuming),
rationi conveniens, consentaneus (= in accord-
ance with reason); 2, = moderate, aequus (= ac-
cording to — demands), justus (= according to
what is right, both of persons and things),
meritus (= rightly deserved, e.g. praise), modicus
(= moderate, in price, etc.); to buy at a —
cost, bene emere. Adv. rational contentior,

merito, jure, bene, *pauco pretio* (= cheaply). **reasonableness**, *n. ratu*, = moderation, *arquitus, justitius, modestia*, see **REASON**. **reasoner**, *n. disputator*, or use verb. **reasoning**, *n. ratiocinatio, argumentatio*; see also **REASON**.

reassemble, *I. v. tr. recolligere. II. v. intr. iterum cogi or conuenire*; see **ASSEMBLE**.

reassert, *v. tr. I. to repeat, iterare, iterum confirmare. see ASSERT. 2. = to re-establish, restituere (= to restore), vindicare (= to claim).*

reassure, *v. tr. recipere*

reassure, *v. tr. confirmare, recreare, erigere.*

rebel, *I. v. intr. seditionem mouere (= to cause a revolt), imperium auspicumque abnuere (= to refuse obedience, of soldiers), rebellare, rebellionem facere (of a tribe recently subdued), imperium alqis detestare (= to refuse to obey anyone), deficere ab alqo or ab alqis imperio, desciscere ab alqo (= to desert anyone). II. n. homo seditiosus, nocorum consiliorum auctor. **rebellion**, *n. seditio, motus, -us, tumultus, -us, rebellio. **rebellious**, adj. seditiosus, turbulens, notarum rerum cupidus or studiosus. Adv. seditiose, turbulenter.**

rebellow, *v. intr. reboare, resonare.*

rebound, *v. intr. reperruti, repelli (= to be driven back), residere (= to fall back, of persons and things), resiliare (= to jump back), resultare (= to leap back, of things); of echo, resonare, vocem redire or remittere, voci respondere.*

rebuff, *I. v. tr. repellere, re(j)icere. II. n. repulsa (of a candidate, only poet. in wider sense), or by repelli, see REFUSAL.*

rebuild, *v. tr. alqd totum denuo or de integro oedificare, restituere, reficere, renovare (= to beautify).*

rebuke, *I. v. tr. alqm reprehendere de or in alqd re, alqm vituperare de alqd re, alqm oburgare de or in alqd re, alqm (verbis) castigare, alqm or alqd increpare, alqm increpitate, alqm alqis rei incusare; see BLAME. II. n. reprehensio, vituperatio, oburgatio, convictum (= scolding), castigatio. **rebuker**, *n. reprehensor, castigator, oburgator.**

rebut, *v. tr. redarguere, repellere, refellere; see CONFUTE.*

recall, *I. v. tr. I. revocare (the proper term, e.g. an opinion, sententiam; a promise, promissum), retractare (= to recant, e.g. words, dicta), alqd irritum esse jubere (e.g. largitiones), rescindere (= to rescind, e.g. a decree, a will), mutare (= to change, e.g. one's opinion, sententiam); 2. = to call back, revocare (verbally and in writing, lit. and fig.), alqm reverti jubere (= to order anyone to return); to — an ambassador, alqm e legatione revocare; to — troops from the battle, signum recepti dare; to — to their (the people's) minds, memoriam alqis rei renovare or redintegrare, to — to anyone's mind, alca alqd in memoriam redigere or reducere, alqm in memoriam alqis rei renovare or reducere, to — to one's mind, memoriam alqis rei repellere or revocare. II. n. revocatio, or by verbs, receptus, -us (= signal for — of troops).*

recant, *v. tr. se sententiam revocare dicere. **recantation**, n. use verb.*

recapitulate, *v. tr. enumerare, referre (= to relate) or more exactly colligere et commonere quibus de rebus verba fecimus breviter. **recapitulation**, n. enumeratio, rerum repetitio et congregatio.*

recapture, *I. v. tr. recipere. II. n. by verb.*

recoat, *v. tr. I. lit. recoquere, conflare (= to melt down); 2. fig. totum denuo fingere (lit. = to*

mould all anew, Plaut.), fingere or formare a aliud (lit. = to make into something quite different), recoquere (lit. and fig.), commutare (= to transform, e.g. rempublicam), renouare (= to give a new shape, e.g. alqd in legibus), see **TRANSFORM**.

recede, *v. intr. recedere, retro cedere.*

receipt, *n. I. acceptio, or by circumloc. with accipere (v.g. after the — of the money, etc., pecunia accepta), alter the — of your letters, lit. (versus tuus acceptis or allatis), to acknowledge the — of, testari se accepisse alqd; to sign the — in a book, acceptum ferre alqd; 2. of money, a —, apocha (Jct., ἀποχή) or accepti latro (or as one word acceptilatio, when the money has really been paid, ac. lat. = a discharge, Ulp. Dig.), antapocha (= a written acknowledgment by the party who paid the money, to the effect that he paid it and got a — for it, Jct.), to enter the — of anything, alqd habere acceptum, to give a — for, acceptum alqd testari (= to acknowledge to have received); 3. = a recipe, a medical prescription, praeceptum; to make up a — (of the druggist), medicamentum ex medicis formulis uluere. **receive**, *v. tr. I. accipere (in the widest sense; also = to take a drink, medicine, poison, etc.), ferre, nasci (of good and evil, accidentally or by chance, without any effort on our part); 2. to — a person, accipere, excipere, salutare (= to greet, welcome), recipere; to — kindly, benigne or benigno vultu excipere, benigne salutare, to — one who arrives (in going to meet him), alca omnium venienti procedere; to — anyone in a ship, carriage, to take in, tollere alqm, 3. in one's house, recipere (as a benefactor), excipere (as a friend), hospitio accipere or excipere lecto, ad se (domum) recipere; 4. anywhere, to — as citizen, ad(d)scribere in numerum civium, facere civem, into a family, in familiam assumere, among the patricians, inter patricos or in numerum patriciorum assumere; into a society, etc., cooptare (in collegium et in ordinem), among (the number of) one's friends, in amicitiam recipere, accipere, ad amicitiam ad(d)scribere, amicum sibi adiungere; not to —, re(j)icere; 5. to —, take anything said or done in a certain manner, accipere, excipere, interpretari (= to put an interpretation upon it); well, in bonam partem accipere, boni or equi bonique facere, boni consulere; not well, badly, ill, in malam partem accipere; aegre, graviter, moleste, indigne ferre, male interpretari. **receiver**, *v. I. qui alqd accipit, receptor (esp. in bad sense, of thieves, etc.), 2. exactor (of taxes), portitor (of customs). **receptacle**, n. receptaculum (= any place where things may be deposited or kept), cella, cellula (= store-room, cellar), horreum (= store-room, barn), apotheca (= repository for wine), armarium (for clothes), claustrum (for wild beasts), piscina (for fish; also in gen. = water reservoir), cavea (for birds). **reception**, *n. I. in gen. acceptio, or by verbs, 2. receptio, hospitium (in anyone's house and at his table), aditus, -us (= access to anyone), cooptatio (into a body, society, etc.), to meet with a good, bad —, bene, male accipi, benigne, male accipi, at, ab alqo. **receptive**, adj. aptus ad discendum, docilis. **receptiveness, receptivity**, n. docilitas recipient, n. qui accipit.****

recent, adj. recens (of what came only recently, of late, into existence, fresh, = young, opp. antiquus, i.e. what existed in former times), also comb. recens ac novus or recens ac recens (of a thing that is but new, as well as of that which has but lately begun to exist). Adv. nuper, recens (ante and post class.)

receptacle, see under **RECEIVE**.

recess, *n. I. = retired place, recessus, -us,*

excusare, -tis, penetrare (usu. pl. and mostly poet.); — in a room, perhaps *angulus*; 2, = holidays, *feriae*.

recipe, n. see **RECEIPT**, 3.

reciprocal, adj. *mutuus*. Adv. *mutuo*, *in vicem*. **reciprocate**, v.tr. *inter se dare*. **reciprocity**, n. *vicissitudo* (= alternation), or by verb.

recital, n. *enumeratio, narratio, commemoratio*. **recite**, v.tr. 1, = to repeat aloud, *pronuntiare, recitare*; 2, = to narrate, *enumerare, (com-)memorare, dicere, (en-)narrare, referre, exponere*; see **NARRATE**, SAY. **recitation**, n. *lectio, recitatio*. **recitative**, n. *recitatio notis signisque composita*. **reciter**, n. *recitator*.

reckless, adj. 1, = rash, *neglegens, temerarius, incautus, imprudens*; 2, = of anything, *neglegens alajs*. Adv. *neglegenter* (= carelessly), *temere* (= rashly), *imprudenter* (= inconsiderately). **recklessness**, n. *imprudencia, socordia, neglegentia, temeritas*; see **RASHNESS**, **CARELESSNESS**, or by verbs.

reckon, v.tr. 1, *computare, computare rationem rei*; 2, see **CONSIDER**. **reckoning**, n. *ratio*; to form a —, *rationem habere rei, aestimare rem, rationem inire*; by my —, *mea opinione*; to run your pen through the —, *alci rationes conturbare*; to find your — in, *quaestum facere in re*.

reclaim, v.tr. 1, *repetere* (by request), *reposcere* (imperatively), *exigere* (= to collect money that is owing, e.g. *credita*, anything lent), *alqd recipere* (= to recover); *alqm* or *alqd* ad *alqd re vindicare*; 2, fig. to call back from error, vice, etc., *alqm revocare ad virtutem (a perditu luxuria, etc.)*, *alqm ad officium reducere*.

recline, I. v.tr. *reclinare*; to — the head upon the elbow, *niti* or *inili cubito, inili in cubitum*. II. v.intr. *jacere* (= to lie), *accumbere*, (*acubare* (at table)). **reclining**, adj. (*resupinus* (on the back)).

recluse, n. *homo solitarius*; see also **HERMIT**.

recognise, v.tr. 1, a(d)gnosce(re), (re)cognosce(re) (= to make the acquaintance of anyone a second time); to — anyone by anything, *noscitare alqm alqd re* (e.g. *facie, voce*); 2, = to acknowledge, *cognoscere* (in gen.), *appellare alqm* with accus. of the title (= to declare anyone), (*com*)probare (= to approve), *accipere* (= to receive). **recognition**, n. 1, in gen., see **RECOGNISE**; 2, *comprobatio*. **recognizance**, n. *sponsio, vadimonium*; to enter into —, *vadimonium facere*.

recoil, v.intr. *repercuti, resiliere* (lit. and fig.), *†resultare, recellere*; to — at, *refugere et reformidare alqd*.

recollect, v.tr. *alajs rei* (*com*)meminisse, *reminisci*, *alqd recordari*, *comb. reminisci et recordari*, or by *memoriam alajs rei tenere* or *habere, memorem* or *hauud immemorem esse alajs rei* (all = *meminisse*), *memoriam alajs rei repetere, revocare, renovare, redintegrare, memoria repetere alqd, subit animum alajs rei memoria, alqd mihi in memoriam, venit mihi in mentem alqd, alajs rei, de alqd re* (all = *reminisci*); to — anything quite well, *commeminisse* with *genit.*; I cannot — it, *memoria alqd excessit, delapsum est, e memoria alqd mihi exiit, excidit, ex animo alqd effluxit, fugit* or *refugit alqd meam memoriam*. **recollection**, n. *memoria* (= memory, and remembrance), *recordatio* (the act), *comb. recordatio et memoria, memoria ad recordatio*; to bring to one's —, *in memoriam redigere, reducere, revocare*.

recommence, I. v.tr. *de integro instaurare* (= to set on foot again), (*red*)integrare (= to

begin afresh), *renovare* (= to renew), *iterare* (= to begin a second time), *repetere* (= to repeat, after an interruption). II. v.intr. *renasci*, or by pass. of verbs given above.

recommend, v.tr. *commendare*; to — oneself, *gratum esse, placere, probari* (all of persons and things), to anyone, *alci*; by, *se commendare alqd re* (of persons), *commendari alqd re* (of things). **recommendable**, adj. *commendandus, commendatione dignus, commendabilis*. **recommendation**, n. *commendatio, laudatio, suffragatio* (by voting in favour); to give anyone a — to anyone, *alqm commendare alci*, *ad alqm de alqd scribere*; his — is of great use to me with, *maximo usui mihi est alajs commendatio apud alqm*; a letter of —, *lit(terae commendaticius*; to give anyone a letter of — to, *alqm commendare alci per lit(terae*. **recommendatory**, adj. *commendaticius*.

recompense, I. n. *pretium, merces, -edis, lit. remuneratio, munus, -eris, n.*; see **REWARD**. II. v.tr. *compensare, remunerari*; see **REWARD**.

reconcile, v.tr. 1, *placare* (by reconciliation means, in gen., e.g. *numen divinum*), *expiare* (anything polluted by a crime, e.g. *numen, manes*); to — a person with anyone, *alqm cum alqm* or *alqm* or *alajs animum alci reconciliare* or *reducere* or *restituere in gratiam*, also *alqm in alajs gratiam reconciliare* or *restituere*; to — oneself with, to anyone, *reconciliari alci*, *reconciliare sibi alqm* or *alajs animum* or *alajs gratiam*, in *gratiam cum alqd redire* or *reverti*; 2, = to make congruous, *alqd ad alqd* or *alci rei accommodare, facere ut alqd cum alqd re conveniat* or *congruat*; fig. of things, to be —d together, *congruere, congruentem esse alci rei, aptum esse alci rei, non alienum esse ab alqd re*, both with *genit.* (e.g. *sapientis est*); 3, = to submit to, *se sub(j)icere, obtemperare* or *parere*, with *dat.*, *alqd subire* or *perferre*; see **YIELD**. **reconcilable**, **reconciliatory**, adj. 1, *placabilis*; 2, *qui (quae, quod) alci rei accommodari potest*. **reconciler**, n. *reconciliator gratiae*. **reconciliation**, n. 1, *reconciliatio concordiae* or *gratiae*; 2, see **ATONEMENT**; 3, = agreement of things seemingly opposite, by verb **RECONCILE**, 2.

recondite, adj. *reconditus*,

reconduct, v.tr. *reducere*.

reconnoitre, v.tr. to — a locality, etc., *cognoscere qualis sit natura alajs loci, naturam alajs loci perspicere* (accurately), *situm alajs loci speculari* (= to explore), *visere alqd* (in gen. = to inspect anything, e.g. *copias hostium*), *explorare alqd* (= to spy out, e.g. *ititnera hostium*); one sent out to —, *explorator*. **reconnoitring**, n. by verbs.

reconquer, v.tr. *recipere, recipere* (*recup*).

reconsider, v.tr. *denuo, rursus* or *iterum* *considerare, reputare, etc.*; see **CONSIDER**.

record, I. v.tr. *referre in tabulas, libellum, etc.*, *lit(teris) or memoria mandare*. II. n. *lit(terae, tabulae, historia, monumentum, memoria alajs rei*. **records**, pl. *annales, -ium, m.* (= annals), *acta* (publica or diurna or urbana, = journal), *fasti* (= calendar), *tabulae* (publicae) (= official state —), *acta Senatus* (= — of the Senate). **record-office**, n. *tabularium*. **recorder**, n. = keeper of records, *chartularius* (legal, Jct.), *componendis patrum actis delectus* (Tac., of records of the Senate); = a judge, *iudex*.

recount, v.tr. *referre*; see **RELATE**.

recourse, n. to have — to anyone or to anything, *confugere* or *perfugere* ad *alqm* or *alqd* (lit. and fig.), *alajs rei perfugio uti* (fig. e.g. *aquarium*), *decurrere ad alqm* or *alqd, se ad alqm conferre*; in bad sense, *ad alqd descendere*,

recover, *I. v. tr.* recipere, (e.g. *res amissas*) recipere, reparare, repelere; to — one's debts, evincere (Jct.), nomina sua exigere (e.g. *amissa*).

II. v. intr. 1, convalescere, sanescere, sanitatem recipere or recipere, restitui in sanitatem; to — from illness, convalescere à morbo; 2, in gen. = to regain a former condition, se or animum colligere, se reficere, se or animum recipere with and without ex (a) pavore, se recreare ex timore, respirare a metu, respirare et se recipere (from fright), se or animum erigere (from a desponding state of mind), vires, auctoritatem, opes recipere, pristinam fortunam reparare (= to regain influence, etc.); in law, see above. **recoverable**, adj. quod restitui or reparari; etc., potest, preparabilis; in law, quod cuius potest (Jct.). **recovery**, *n. 1.* in gen. recipatio; 2, sanitas restituta, valetudo confirmata; to have, to entertain, no hopes for anyone's —, alqm or alqs salutem desperare (Cic.); all the medical men doubt of his —, omnes medici diffidunt; 3, in law, evictio (Jct.).

recreant, *n. 1.* = apostate, apostata (Eccl.); 2, see COWARD.

recreate, *v. tr. 1.* = to create anew, renovare, recreare; see RENEW; 2, = to amuse, etc., oneself, requiescere (= to rest), animum relaxare, remittere, mentem reficere et recreare (= to revive). **recreation**, *n.* requies, otis (= rest); — of the mind (after hard work, care, etc.), animi remissio, relaxatio, oblectatio, requies; for —, lazandi levandique animi gratia; to allow oneself a few moments' —, aliquantulum sibi parcere.

recriminate, *v. intr.* culpam, crimen, etc., in alqm regere. **recrimination**, *n.* accusatio mutua (Tac.).

recruit, *I. v. tr. and intr. 1.* one's strength, se or vires recreare, reficere; 2, to — the army, supplere, explere, delectibus supplere, supplementum scribere alci, reficere, milites conscribere, delectum habere. **II. n.** novus miles (in gen.), tiro (not drilled, opp. *vetus miles, veteranus*); the —s, milites tirores, milites in supplementum lecti, also supplementum (= reserve); a —ing officer, conquistator. **recruiting**, *n.* conquistatio, delectus, -tis.

rectangle, *n.* figura orthogonia. **rectangular**, adj. orthogonios.

rectification, *n.* correctio, emendatio. **rectify**, *v. tr.* corrigere, emendare (mistakes in writing, copying, printing); see CORRECT.

rectilinear, adj. (di)rectus.

rectitude, *n.* aequitas, probitas, integritas, honestas, simplicitas, ingenuitas (in one's actions), animus ingenuus.

rector, *n.* of a grammar-school or college, scholarum, gymnastii, academiae, rector or moderator; to be — of, etc., praesse, praefectum esse alci rei; of a parish, parociae rector, or, where possible, sacerdos (= priest).

recumbent, adj. (re)supinus, † reclinis, or by reclinari; see RECLINE.

red, adj. ruber, rubens (= bright —), rufus (= light —, auburn), rutilus (= fire-red); rubicundus (= ruddy), rubidus (= dark —), puniceus (= purple —), sanguineus (= blood —), flammæus (= flame-coloured); — hair, capillus rufus or rutilus; the — sea, Sinus Arabicus. **redde**, *I. v. tr.* † rubefacere. **II. v. intr. (cr)ubescere (= to blush). **red-hot**, adj. candens, fervens. **red-lead**, *n.* minium. **redness**, *n.* rubor, pudor.**

redeem, *v. tr.* redimere, liberare (= to set free); a pledge, repignerare quod pignori duxum est (Jct.); see also FREE. **redeemer**, *n.* liberator, vindictor, from anything, alci rei (= deliverer), redemptor (hy ransom; * mundi redemptor, the — of

the world), *servator; see SAVIOUR. **redemption**, *n. 1.* redemptio, liberatio (= deliverance); 2, in theology, *salus (= salvation), *redemptio.

redolent, adj. alqd redolens.

redouble, *v. tr.* reduplicare, † ingeminare.

redoubt, *n.* castellum, propugnaculum.

redound, *v. intr.* redundare; to anyone's credit, esse with double dat. (e.g. it —s to my credit, est mihi honori). **redundancy**, *n.* redundantia. **redundant**, adj. redundans, supervacaneus.

redress, *I. v. tr.* = to amend, corrigere, emendare, restituere, alci rei mederi, alci satisfacere de alqd re; to — a wrong, injuriam sarcire. **II. n. satisfactio, remedium, or by verb.**

reduce, *v. tr. 1.* = to bring to any state, to — to order, in integrum reducere (civil affairs, etc.); to — a man to poverty, alqm ad inopiam redigere; to — to ashes, incendio delere (a house, town, etc.); incendiis vastare (e.g. omnia); to — one to despair, alqm ad desperationem adducere or redigere; 2, = to diminish in length, quantity, etc., (im)minuere, diminuere (in gen.); to — the price of, pretium alci rei (im)minuere; 3, = to conquer, vincere, expugnare (of a stronghold). **reduction**, *n. 1.* by verbs; 2, expugnatio; 3, in arith. and logic, reductio.

reduplication, *n.* reduplicatio as gram. t. t.

reecho, *v. intr.* resonare alqd or alqd re or remittere, alqd re resultare.

reed, *n.* carex (= sedge, shear-grass), arundo (= cane), canna (= small —), calamus. **reedy**, adj. arundineus.

reef, *I. n. 1.* scopuli, saxa (= rocks); see ROCK; 2, = portion of a sail, velum. **II. v. tr.** vela reducere.

reek, *v. intr.* fumare.

reel, *I. n. 1.* = a winder, glomus (= ball, e.g. lint); 2, = a dance, saltatio. **II. v. intr.** titubare, vacillare.

reelcot, *v. tr.* reficere.

reestablish, *v. tr.* restituere, reficere. **re-establishment**, *n.* restitutio, refectio; see RENEWAL.

refectory, *n.* cenaculum.

refer, *I. v. tr. 1.* = to direct, etc., anyone or anything to another person, alqm or alqd delagare ad alqm or ad alqd, revocare alqm ad alqm or ad alqd (e.g. alqm ad Graecorum poetarum fabulas), ref(j)icere or remittere alqd ad alqm (e.g. causam ad senatum); 2, fig. to — anything to a thing, referre or deferre alqd ad alqd; anything to another matter, alqd ad aliam rem transferre; everything to sensual pleasure, omnia ad voluptatem corporis referre. **II. v. intr.** = to anyone or to anything, spectare ad alqd (intended), pertinere, referri ad alqd (really), alqm or alqd attingere or perstringere, alci rei mentionem facere; it —s to this, that, etc., hoc exspectat, ut, etc.; it —s to those who, etc., hoc illis dictum est, qui, etc.; to — a speech, a sermon, etc., to anyone, oratione designatur alqs; = to appeal to anyone, provocare ad alqm, appellare alqm ad alqd (both also = to appeal to a higher tribunal), alqm testari, alqm testem citare (= to — to anyone as a witness), delegare, ref(j)icere alqm ad alqd (for better information), afferre alqd (= to — to, as a proof), alci rei exausationem afferre, alci rei exausatione uti (= to — to anything, as an excuse for, etc.). **referable**, adj. qui (quae, quod) ad alqm or alqd referri potest. **referee**, *n.* arbiter. **reference**, *n. 1.* to anyone, by verbs; 2, allusion to books, persons, etc.; see QUOTATION; 3, = relation, by ratio; to have — to,

refinere, *referrī ad alqd*; having no — to the matter, alienus ad alqd re; with — to, etc., by quod attinet ad (e.g. quod ad librum attinet quem tibi filius dabit, Cic.), or by ad (e.g. adornatum ad speciem magnifico ornatu, Cic.); or by de with abl. (= on account of, concerning, e.g. recte non credis de numero militum, Cic.).

refill, v.tr. *replere*.

refine, v.tr. *1. liquare* (vinum), *purgare* (Plin., gold, silver, etc.); *2. fig. (ex)polire, excolere*. **refined**, adj. *(ex)politus, urbanus, comis* (= courteous), *humanus, liberalis, elegans*; *3. — palate, palatum subtile*; — torture, *exquisitum supplicium*. **refinement**, n. *1. of liquids, etc., by verb REFINE, 1; 2. of manners, etc., urbanitas, comitas, humanitas, elegantia*; of language, etc., *subtilitas*, comb. *subtilitas et elegantia, argutiae*.

reflect, *1. v.tr. to — the rays of light, radios reperculere, regerere*. **II. v.intr. 1.** of the mind, *remittere*; the mind is —ed in the face, *mens in facie tanquam in speculo cernitur*, or *imago mentis est vultus*; to — on, *secum in animo considerare*, or simply *considerare alqd or de alqd re* (= to dwell on), *commentari alqd or de alqd re* (= to think over in private); *alqd or de alqd re secum meditari*, *alqd secum reputare*, *alqd (re)volvere*, *memoriam alcijs rei repetere* or *revocare*; see **THINK**; **2.** to — upon, *culpare*; see **BLAME**. **reflection**, n. *1. of rays, etc., reperculsus, -ūs* (Plin.); **2.** = image reflected, *imago*; **3.** = thought, *meditatio, commentatio, cogitatio, consideratio, deliberatio, reputatio*; **4.** as quality, *mens, ratio, consilium*; **5.** = blame, *reprehensio*; see **BLAME**. **reflective**, adj. **1.** *magni consilii*; see **THOUGHTFUL**; **2.** *Gram. reciprocus*.

reflux, n. *recessus, -ūs*.

reform, *I. v.tr. 1.* = to make anew, *renovare, restituere*; of scattered troops, *ordines restituere*; **2.** = to amend, *corrīgere, emendare*. **II. v.intr.** *se corrīgere, mores suos mutare, in viam redire*. **III. n.** *correctio, emendatio* (in gen.); of manners, *morum mutatio*. **reformation**, n. **1.** see **REFORM**, **III.**; **2.** *Eccl., reformatio*. **reformatory**, n. by circuml. (e.g. *carcer ad sceleratos corrigendos destinatus*), or, where context allows, by *carcer aloue*. **reformer**, n. *correc-tor, emendator*.

refract, v.tr. *radii infringuntur* or *refringuntur*. **refraction**, n. *refractio radiorum*. **refractory**, adj. *contumax* (= contumacious), *imperium detrectans* (= refusing to obey, of soldiers, subjects), *detrectans militiam* (= of soldiers). **refractoriness**, n. *contumacia*.

refrain, v.tr. (*se*) *abstinere, se continere* ad alqd re, (*sibi* or *animis*) *temperare* ad alqd re or *quā* or *quominus*; to — from tears, *lacrimas tenere, temperare a lacrimis*.

refresh, v.tr. *refrigerare* (= to cool), *recreare, reficere* (= to revive, to renew one's physical strength), comb. *reficere et recreare, recreare et reficere*; to — anyone by giving him something to eat, *cibo juvare alqm*; to — with meat and drink, *cibo ac potione firmare alqm*; to — oneself, *animum reparare, relaxare, integrare* (in gen.); by mental recreation, *animo relaxari*. **refreshing**, adj. *reficiens, recreans, svariis, dulcis*. **refreshment**, n. **1.** *refectio* (as act), *id quod corpus reficit* (= what refreshes the body), *delectatio* (= delight, as a condition), *laxamentum* (for the mind); **2.** —s, *cibus*.

refrigerate, v.tr. *refrigerare*.

refuge, n. *perfrugium, refugium, asylum* (= an asylum for everybody, gen. a sacred grove or

temple), *recessus, -ūs, secessus, -ūs* (= retreat), *receptaculum* (= a place where one may find shelter from prosecution, etc.), *portus, -ūs* (lit. = harbour; hence *fig.* = any place of shelter), comb. *portus et perfrugium, praesidium*, comb. *perfrugium et praesidium salutis*; to seek a — at a place, (*con*) *fugere* or *perfrugere* or *refugere* ad or in alqm locum, *alqo loco perfrugio uli*; to have a —, *perfrugium or receptum habere*. **refugee**, n. *refugi-tivus* (= a runaway slave, or a deserter), *exul, exortis, profugus* (= exile).

refulgent, adj. see **BRIGHT**.

refund, v.tr. *reddere* (e.g. *ad assem alci im-pensum, (dis)solvere* (e.g. a debt, nomen); to — a sum of money lent, *aes alienum*), *rescribere* (= to pay money by bill).

refuse, *I. v.tr. alqd recusare* (or with accus. and infin., *quā* or *quominus* = to — to do any thing), *alqd (de)negare* (or with accus. and fut. infin.), *alqd detrectare, repudiare, renuere, respu-ere*; to — anything to anyone, *alqd alci recusare*. **II. n.** *ramentum* (Plin., = shavings, etc.), *scobis* (= sawdust, smaller than ramentum), *retri-mentum* (of olives, metals, etc.), *interitum* (of metals, etc., in melting), *purgamentum* (= dirt swept off), *faex* (= dregs, lit. and fig.), *quis-quiliae* (= sweepings, usu. fig.), *sentina* (= bilge-water; also fig.). **refusal**, n. *recusatio, repu-diatio, repulsa* (= rejection of a candidate); to give anyone the — of anything, *alci potestatem alcijs rei emendae facere*.

refute, v.tr. *refellere* (anyone's opinion by arguments, a person or thing), *redarguere* (= to convince of the contrary, a person or thing), comb. *refellere et redarguere, convincere* (= to convince anyone that he is wrong, to prove the fallacy of anything, e.g. *errores*), *revincere* (= to prove the contrary of an assertion), *confutare*, e.g. *argumenta Stoicorum*, *diluere* (= to weaken, e.g. *crimen*), comb. *refutare ac diluere, diluere ac refellere*, *diluere alqd et falsum esse docere, dissol-vere*; to — anything by testimonies, evidence, *alqd testimonis refutare*. **refutation**, n. *con-futatio, refutatio, responsio*.

regain, v.tr. *recipere, recipere*.

regal, adj. see **ROYAL**.

regale, v.tr. see **ENTERTAIN**; to — one-self, see **FEAST**.

regalia, n. *ornatus, -ūs, regius, insignia* regia (pl.).

regard, *I. v.tr. 1.* *animum intendere in alqd or alci rei, alqd animadvertere* (or *animum advertere*, = to direct one's attention to), *observare alqd* (= to notice), *intueri (in) alqd* (= to look at), *respicere alqd* (= to mind), *spectare alqd* (= not to lose sight of; as — a so-and-so, by pertinere ad, etc. (= to concern), attinere ad, etc. (= to be-long to), *spectare alqd or ad alqd* (= to refer to), *attingere alqm* (= to have reference to anyone); not to —, *neglegere*; **2.** = to care for, *alqm or alqd curam habere, colere, diligere* (= to esteem), *magni alqm aestimare*; **3.** = to consider, *ducere, habere*; see **CONSIDER**. **II. n. 1.** *respectus, -ūs* (lit., = the looking back; hence consideration of thoughts and sentiments), *ratio* (= reference), *cura* (= care); to have — to, etc., *respectum habere ad alqm, respicere alqm or alqd, rationem habere alcijs or alcijs rei, rationem ducere alcijs rei*; for oneself, *suam rationem ducere, de se cogi-tare*; out of — for, in Latin often by the dative of the person, e.g. *animadversionem et suppli-cium remittere alci*; with — to anything, see **REFERENCE**; **2.** = esteem, *alcijs caritas, studium, amor* (= love), *pietas erga alqm* (= dutiful affection); see **AFFECTION**; kind —s (*etiam alique etiam*) *vale (valete)*; Cicero sends his —s, *Cicero tibi salutem plurimam dicit*. **regardful**, adj.

see ATTENTIVE. **regardless**, adj. in quo nullius ratio habetur, in quo delectus omnis et discrimen omittitur, negligens; see CARELESS. **Adv.** negligenter, nullius ratione habito, delectu omni et discrimine omissio.

regatta, n. see RACE.

regency, n. regni administratio, interregnum (= interreign), procuratio regni (= the office of a viceroy); to entrust anyone with the —, administrationem regni in alqm transferre.

regent, n. procurator regni or imperii, interrex.

regenerate, v.tr. regenerare; to be —d, renasci. **regeneration**, n. regeneratio (Eccl.).

regicide, n. 1. = murder of a king, regis caedes, —is, f., in the context also parricidium (regis); to commit —, regem interficere; 2. = the murderer, regis interfector or percussor or parricida.

regiment, n. legio (of infantry), turma equitum (of cavalry).

region, n. regio (in gen.), tractus, —us (= tract of a country, referring to the distance), plaga (only of the — of the sky, also plaga caeli), ora (lit. = tract on the coast), pars (= part, district, also of the sky), loca, pl. (places, gen. with an adj. expressing the nature of the soil, e.g. loca amoenia).

register, I. n. liber (as note-book), tabulae (= tables), album (= an official account, report, e.g. of the judges, suitors, applicants, etc.); to enter in a —, in album referre. II. v.tr. in acta publica referre (of public —s), in tabulas referre (in gen.). **registrar**, n. in gen. qui alqd in acta publica refert. **registration**, n. use verb.

regret, I. n. (com)miseratio (= the giving vent to one's compassion), dolor (= grief), desiderium (= longing), paenitentia (= repentance). II. v.tr. dolere, aegre or moleste ferre, lugere (= to mourn); it is to be —ted, dolendum est quod; I —, doleo; hence = to repent, paenitet or piget me alqis rei; = to feel the loss of, desiderare, desiderio alqis teneri.

regular, adj. ordinatus (= ordered), omnibus membris aequalis et congruus (of the — shape of the human body, also of a — building), omnibus partibus absolutus et perfectus (= perfect in gen.), aequalis (= equable), constans (= not deviating from the — course, e.g. the course of the stars); certus (= fixed), rectus (= correct); — troops, milites legionarii (in the ancient sense, opp. velites, = light troops); = legitimate, ordinary, justus (in gen.), legitimus (= legitimate); a — battle, justa pugna; in — array, acie (in battle), composito agmine (of line of march); the — consuls, consules ordinarii; — revenue, income, status redditus, —us (opp. redditus extraordinarius). **Adv.** ordine, constanter (e.g. cursus suos servare), recte, ordinate, compositis, juste, aequaliter, legitime. **regularity**, n. ordo, constantia, aequalitas, symmetria (= proportion, Vitr.), apta compositio (of words in a sentence). **regulate**, v.tr. ordinare, componere, dirigere, formare, angere; to — oneself by anything, se ad alqd accommodare; see ARRANGE. **regulation**, n. ratio, ordo, —inis, m., mos, consuetudo, institutum (of what is customary), lex (of what has become almost a law); domestic —, victus cultusque, privatae vitae ratio; = order, jussum, praeceptum, edictum (= edict); —s, instituta et leges; to make a few fresh —s, quaedam nova instituere; a few useful —s, quaedam utilia instituere, also quaedam utilitates instituere; it is a wise — in nature that, etc., salubriter a naturâ institutum est, ut or quod.

rehabilitate, v.tr. anyone's character, culpâ æqm liberare.

rehearsal, n. meditatio (= previous study to have a —, praeludere fabulae (of the actor)). **rehearse**, v.tr. see above; praeludere concentui (of the orchestra and the singer).

reign, I. v.intr. regnare (as a king), imperium tenere, imperium alqis terrae obtinere. II. n. regnum, dominatio, principatus, —us, imperium; in the — of, regnante or rege alq; see RULE.

reimburse, v.tr. see INDEMNIFY, REFUND. **reimbursement**, n. see INDEMNITY.

rein, I. n. habena, frenum (lit. and fig.), lorum, pl. frena or freni; to pull the —s, habenas adducere (lit. and fig.), to loosen the —s, frenos dare (lit. and fig.); to take the —s of government, clavum imperii tenere. II. v.tr. frenare (lit. and fig.); to — in, habenas adducere.

reindeer, n. reno.

reinforce, v.tr. amplificare (= to cause to be of greater extent, strength, e.g. a tone), augere (= to increase, e.g. an army); to — an army, auxilium confirmare, copias firmare; to — one's army (of the commander), novis copiis se renovare (after the army had been reduced in numbers). **reinforcement**, n. supplementum, novae copiae (= new forces), auxilium (= allies), subsidium (= reserve); somebody receives —, copia alci augetur, subsidium alci mittitur.

reins, n. renes, —um, m.

reinstated, v.tr. in (regnum, etc.) reducere, or by restituere (= to restore).

reinvigorate, v.tr. see REFRESH.

reiterate, v.tr. see REPEAT.

reject, v.tr. rejicere, improbare, reprobare (the two foregoing = to disapprove), repudiare (= to repudiate), respuere (= to spit out), spernere, aspernari (= to throw away, asp. implies disdain), contemnere (= not to consider worth having); to — entirely, omnino non probare, funditus repudiare, legem suffragis repudiare (different from legem abrogare, i.e. to rescind); a condition, a proposal, conditionem repudiare or respuere; to — prayers, preces aversari. **rejection**, n. rejectio (e.g. judicium), improbatio, repudiatio, aspernatio, repulsa (of a candidate).

rejoice, I. v.intr. gaudere (= to be glad), laetari (= to be merry), gestire (the strongest expression, when we manifest our joy in our looks, etc.), subridere (= to smile as a sign of joy); to — at anything, gaudere, laetari alqd re (the latter construction is used to denote that the joy continues; the simple accus. only with a neuter pron. with accus. and infin., and gaudere also with quod), delectari alqd re; very much, gaudere vehementerque laetari; very much at, magnam laetitiam voluptatemque capere (or percipere) ex alqd re, magnae laetitiae mihi est alqd, alqd re gaudio exultare (= to jump with joy); with anyone, uni gaudere, gaudio alqis gaudere; see GLAD. II. v.tr. (ex)hilarare, hilarem facere (= to cheer up), laetificare (e.g. sol laetificat terram), laetitiam afficere, laetitia et voluptate afficere, laetitiam alci afferre or offerre (= to fill with joy). **rejoicing**, n. voluptas, delectatio, gaudium, laetitia.

rejoin, v.intr. 1. see RETURN; 2. see ANSWER.

relapse, I. v.intr. recidere (in gen., of illness, in graviorem morbum); to — into, recidere in alqd (e.g. into former slavery), relabi. II. n. use verb.

relate, v.tr. 1. = to tell in detail, alqd (e)narrare, dicere, (com)memorare, referre, prodere, tradere (= to hand down); see TELL; 2. = to pertain to, spectare, attingere ad, contingere alqm, or

by impersonals attingit, pertinet ad, meo, tua refert, etc.; see NARRATE. **related**, adj. 1, = connected by birth, marriage, etc., *propinquus* etc., *necessarius*, *cognatus*, *agnatus* (only on the father's side), *affinis* (by marriage), *consanguineus*, *consanguinitate propinquus* (= near by blood), *non alienus sanguine alci*; to be most nearly —, *proximum esse*; 2, fig. *cognatus*, *propinquus*. **relation**, n. 1, = connexion, ratio, conjunctio; in — to, *ad alqm or alqd*, *quod ad alqm or alqd attingit*, *prae alqo or alqd re*; 2, relative, person connected with you by birth, marriage, etc., *propinquus*, *genere proximus*, *necessarius*; comb. *propinquus et necessarius*, *propinquus et cognatus*, *propinquus et affinis*, *cognatus atque affinis*; a near —, *artā propinquitatē* or *propinquā cognationē conjunctus*; 3, see NARRATION. **relationship**, n. 1, *necessitudo*, *propinquitas* (in gen.), *cognatio* (by birth), *agnatio* (on the father's side), *affinitas* (by marriage), *germanitas* (of brothers and sisters, or cities springing from the same mother city), *consanguinitas* (by blood); 2, fig. *cognatio*, *conjunctio*; to have — with anything, *alci rei finitimum esse*. **relative**, I. adj. opp. to absolute, *quod non simpliciter et ex sua vi consideratur*; *quod in comparatione (rerum, etc.) positum est*, *quod ad alqd refertur or spectat*. Adv. *comparatē*, *ex comparatione (rerum, etc.)*. II. n. 1, see RELATIOS; 2, *relativum* (Gram.).

relax, I. v. tr. 1, (re)laxare, remittere, concedere; 2, in medicine, see OREM. II. v. intr. = to remit close attention, (re)languescere, s. remittere, remitti, animum remittere or relaxare, requiescere eamque animi remittere (after hard work), *alqd remittere* (e.g. *industriam*); to — for a little while, *alqd intermittere*; in anything, *desistere* or (de) *alqd re* (e.g. *incepto*); in a contest, de contentione). **relaxation**, n. 1, *solutio* (principally of the parts of the body); 2, see MIRACULON (of the law); 3, = remission of application, *animi relaxatio*, *remissio* (of the mind), *oblectatio* (= amusement), *oblectamentum* (= anything to amuse oneself with or to while away the time). **relaxing**, adj. *gravis*.

relay, n. *equi recentes or per viam dispositi*.

release, I. v. tr. 1, anyone, *dimittere alqm* (= to let anyone go), *libertatem alci dare*, *largiri* (= to set anyone at liberty), *manu mittere alqm* (a slave), *emancipare* (= to emancipate, to free anyone from one's power, e.g. a son), *mittere or missum facere alqm*, *missionem alci dare*, *exautorare* (= to dismiss from the service, soldiers), *vinculis exsolvere*, *e custodia emittere* (from prison, a state prisoner); to — anyone from anything, *solvere alqm alqd re* (e.g. from service, militiam), *liberare alqm alqd re* (e.g. *servitute*); 2, = to free from obligation, *exsolvere*, *liberare alqd re*; remittere, *condonare alci alqd*, *gratiam alci rei facere alci* (from the payment of a sum of money, penalty, etc.); *gratiam facere* (in Sall.). II. n. *missio* (= dismissal), *liberatio*, *remissio* (e.g. *poenae*), *apocha* (= receipt for money, Jct.).

relent, v. intr. *moliri or moveri pati*. **relentless**, adj. *inmisericors*, *saevus*, *durus*, *crudelis*; see CRUEL. Adv. *saeve*, *crudeliter*. **relentlessness**, n. *saevitia*, *crudelitas*.

relevant, adj. *quod ad rem est*.

reliance, n. see RELY.

relies, n. *reliquiae* (= remains). **reliot**, n. *vidua*; see WIDOW.

relief, n. fig. (ab)levatio, sublevatio (= to be — given), *levamentum*, *allevamentum* (= the — which one gets), *remedium* (= remedy), *auxilium* (= help), *subsidium* (of soldiers), *dolentimentum* (= anything calculated to soothe, e.g. *vitae*),

laxamentum (= relaxation), *diminutio* (= diminution of taxes, *onerum*), *beneficium* (= — in money); — of a sentinel, see RELIEVE, below; in painting, *eminentia*, *asperitas*; high —, alto *relievo*, *imago ectypa* (Sen., as image). **relieve**, v. tr. *exonerare* (= to exonerate, to ease), *levare*, *allevare* (fig. = to ease), *sublevare* (fig. = both to mitigate and to support), *laxare* (fig. = to relax, to soften), or *adesse alci*, *(de)minuere* (= to lessen, e.g. taxes, *onera*), *subvenire* (= to assist, e.g. *necessitatibus*); to — a sentinel, *revocare* (= to recall, e.g. *vigilias*, *militas ad opere*), *deducere* (e.g. *militas ad opere*); of the soldiers themselves, *alqos excipere*, *alqis succedere*.

religion, n. *religio* (= reverence towards the holy, the sentiment of — and the consequent services), *pietas erga Deum* (in the sense of the ancients, *erga deos* = fear of the gods), *res divinae* (= divine things), *caerimonia*, *caerimoniae* (= prescribed observances), *sacra*, *-orum* (= external rites), *lex* (= religious law or doctrine, as *lex Christiana*); a man without —, or irreligious, *homo impius erga Deum or deos*, *homo neglegens deorum*, *religionum omnium contemptor*, *religionum neglegens* (= inattentive to outer usages); to change your —, *sacra patria deserere*. **religious**, adj. *pius* (= reverent) *erga Deum*, *sacrus*, *religiosus* (= conscientious); — observances, *ritus*, *religiones*, *caerimoniae*. Adv. *pie*, *sancie*, *religiose*; to be — brought up, *sancitissimo modo educari*.

relinquish, v. tr. *relinquere*; see ABANDON.

relish, I. n. 1, a — for (i.e. a disposition to taste), *gustus*, *-is*; he has no — for, *abest desiderium alci rei*; 2, something tasty, *promulsis*, *-atis*, *f.*, *condimentum*. II. v. tr. see ENJOY.

reluctance, n. I have a great — to anything, *magnum alci rei odium me cepit*; with —, *coactus or invitus*, *animo invito or averso*. **reluctant**, adj. *invitus*, *coactus*.

rely, v. intr. (con)fide alci rei or alqd re (= to trust in), *niti alqd re* (= to depend on); —ing upon, *fretus alqd re*, *nixus* (nixus) *alqd re*, *ferax alqd re* (= boldly trusting, e.g. *de parte virum*). **reliance**, n. *fides*, *fiducia*; see CONFIDENCE.

remain, v. intr. (per)manere, durare (= to endure), stare (= to stand or stay); to — in health and uninjured, *salvumvratque incolumem conservari*; to — faithful, *fidum manere*; to — in your opinion, in *sententia tua* (per)manere or perseverare (opp. to a *sententia decedere*); to — unchanged in your custom, in *consuetudine perseverare*; to — unchanged in your plan, *institutum suum tenere*; to — faithful to your promise, *promissis stare*; to — a secret, *tacere*, *tacitum tenere*; let that — with yourself, *haec tu tecum habeto*, *hoc tu tibi soli dictum puta*. “It —s” (used as the final result of an argument), *manet*; to — snug, *nidum servare* (= to keep in your nest, Hor.); to — in the camp, *castris se tenere*; to be left, *reliquum esse*, *relinqui*, *superesse* (= to survive); *ex multis filiis hunc unum fortuna reliquum esse voluit*, fate allowed only this one son to — out of many; = to be left, to be over and above, *restare*, *superare*, *superesse*. **remainder**, n. *residuum*, *reliquum*, *quod restat*; to get the — by adding and subtracting, *addendo deducendoque videre quas reliqui summa est*. **remaining**, adj. *reliquus*, *residuus*. **remains**, n. 1, of anything, *reliquum*, or pl. *reliqua* or *reliquiae*; of eatables, *reliquiae ciborum*, in the context merely *reliquiae*; “the remainder of anything” is also rendered by *quod superest* or *restat* or *reliquum est* (e.g. *quod membrorum reliquum est*); 2, = a dead body, *cadaver*, *-eris*, n. (= corpse), *cineres*, *-um* (= ashes).

remand, I. v. tr. 1, = to send back, *remittere*; 2, in law, *comperendinare reum* (= to

defer the sentence until the third day and further), *ampliare reum* (= to adjourn a trial). **II.** *n. compendinatio* (or *-ātus, -ās*).

remark, I. *v. tr.* 1, see **OBSERVE, PERCEIVE**; 2, = to express in words, etc., *dicere*; see **SAY**. **II.** *n. 1*, see **OBSERVATION**; 2, a — expressed, *dictum* (= anything that is said, an opinion), often merely by a pron. in the neuter gender, e.g. that — of Plato's is excellent, *praeclarum illud Platonis est*; or by the adj. in the neuter gender, e.g. I must first make a few introductory —s, *pauca ante dicenda sunt*. **remarkable**, *adj.* *notabilis, mirus* (= wonderful), *notandus, memorabilis* (= worth noticing), *memoratu dignus, commemorabilis, commemorandus* (= worth mentioning), *insignis* (= very —, lit. distinguished, of persons and things); *conspicius* (= striking); *singularis* (= especial), *illustris* (= illustrious), *egregius, optimus* (= excellent); nothing happened that was very —, *nihil memorabile dignum actum*. *Adv.* *mirè, insigniter, singulariter, egregie, optime*; = very, *valde*, by superl. (e.g. — beautiful, *pulcherrimus*); see **VERY**.

remedy, n. 1, in medicine, *medicina* (lit. and fig.), *medicamen(tum)* (lit., e.g. *dare contra alqd*), *remedium* (= — against, for, lit. and fig.); to apply a — for a complaint, *morbo medicinam adhibere*; 2, in gen., for counteracting an evil, *remedium*, for, to, against anything, *alcis rei, ad* or *adversus alqd* (lit. and fig.), *medicina, for, alcis rei* (lit. and fig.), *auxilium, subsidium*, against, *alcis rei* (to effect a — in case of anyone being placed in a difficult position, in distress, etc.); *auxilium* also of persons being ill), *†lenimen* (= soothing —). **remedial**, *adj.* *quod ad remedium pertinet; salutaris*; — measures or legislation, perhaps *leges salubres*. **remediless**, *adj.* *†insanabilis*.

remember, v. tr. *meminisse alcis, alcis rei, de alqd re, accus. and infin., rel. clause, or subj., alqd or de alqd re recordari, alqd (memoriā) repetere, alcis or alcis rei memorem, or haud immemorem esse*; I don't — it, *memoriā delapsū est, e memoriā alqd mihi exiit, excidit, ex animo alqd effluit, (re)fugit alqd meam memoriā*; he won't — it (implying intention), *nullam alcis rei adhibet memoriā*; to — anyone, anything with a grateful heart, *grato animo alcis nomen prosequi, gratissimum alcis nomen retinere, gratā memoriā prosequi alqd*; to — anyone with a kind feeling, *memoriā alcis cum caritate et benevolentia usurpare*; as far as I can —, *ut mea memoria est, quantum meminī, nisi animus or memoria me fallit*. **remembrance, n.** *memoria, recordatio*; see **RECOLLECTION, MEMORY**.

remind, v. tr. (*ad*)*monere, commonere, commonefacere, alqm alcis rei or de alqd re*; to — one to do anything, (*ad*)*hortari, (ad*)*monere ut*. **reminiscence, n.** see **REMEMBRANCE**.

remit, v. tr. = to send back, *remittere*; to — money, etc., *mittere, emittere, condonare alci alqd, gratiam alcis rei facere alci*; to — an oath, *iurisjurandi gratiam facere, solvere alqm sacramento*; to — a sum of money, *pecuniam creditam condonare or remittere, creditum condonare, debitum remittere alci*; to — taxes, *vectigalia omittere*; to — a part of a sum, *remittere alci de summa*; to — a punishment, *poenam remittere*; to — sins, *peccata or delicta alci ignoscere, peccata alci concedere*. **remiss**, *adj.* see **CARELESS, NEGLIGENT**. **remission, n.** *remissio* (of tribute, tribute), to seek —, *remissionem petere*; to seek — for the past, *veniam praeteritorum precari*; see **PARDON, SIN**. **remittance, n.** by *pecunia*.

remnant, n. see **REMAINDER**.

remodel, v. tr. see **ALTER, RENEW**.

remonstrance, n. (*ad*)*monitio, monitus*,

-ās. **remonstrate, v. intr.** *alqm de alqd re (ad)monere, commonere, or with ut or ne, etc.* (= to warn), *agere cum alqd de alqd re* (in gen. = to treat, speak with anyone about).

remorse, n. *peccati dolor*; to feel —, *conscientiā (peccatorum) morderi, conscientiā animi (ex)cruciari, cruciari conscientiā scelerum suorum*; see also **SORROW**. **remorseless, adj.** *immisericus*; see **PITILESS**.

remote, adj. 1, *remotus, amotus, semotus, disjunctus* (= isolated), *longinquus* (= a long way off); 2, *fig. ab alqd re remotus, disjunctus, alienus*; see **DISTANT**. *Adv.* *remote, procul* (= far), *vix* (= hardly). **remoteness, n.** *longinquitas*.

remount, v. tr. and intr. *equum iterum ascendere*.

remove, I. *v. tr.* *amovere* (= to carry, to move away, further), *avellere* (in a cart, ships, by horses, etc.), *abducere* (living beings), also *deportare* (then = to — an exile under military escort, esp. also of bringing anything from the provinces), *asportare* (= to carry away), *demovere, movere, submovere* (on one side, persons and things), *tollere, auferre* (= to take away, things); *tollere* also = to erase, e.g. *maculas, eluere* (= to wash out, e.g. *maculas*), *depellere* (= to drive away, e.g. a complaint, pains, etc.); *subportare* (= to carry to a place), *subtrahere* (e.g. baggage belonging to an army, impedimenta); to — the things (after a meal), *tollere, auferre* (e.g. *mensam*); to — anyone, *transducere* (e.g. *populum Albanum Romanum*), *collocare in c. 20 loco* (= to assign another residence, e.g. *gentem Allobrogum in vestigiis hujus urbis*), *rescribere ad with accus.*, *transscribere in with accus.* (= to place into another class, e.g. *peditem ad equum rescribere, equitum turmas in funditorum alas transcribere, alqm aliū munerī praeficere or praeposere* to another office, situation, etc.); to — anything to a distance, *amovere, removere*; *abducere, deducere, ablegare* (= to send anyone away, in order to get rid of him, under a pretence), *amandare, relegare* (anyone on account of some misdeed, the latter to a certain spot; but both imply something disgraceful), *amoliri* (anyone or anything, when it causes great difficulty), *avertere* (of what is unpleasant to the senses), *subducere, submovere* (by degrees), *depellere, repellere, propulsare* (by force), *emovere* (e.g. *multitudinem e foro, esp. in Liv.*). **II.** *v. intr.* 1, in gen. *se (ad)movere*; = to go away, *abire, discedere*; = to go out of one's sight, *ex oculis or e conspectu abire, e conspectu recedere*; from a place, *excedere, evadere, se subducere* (imperceptibly, also with the addition of *clam*, e.g. *de circulo*); 2, = to change the place of residence, (*emigrare* (ex) *loco*, *demigrare, commigrare, transmigrare, de or ex loco, to, in locum* (= to emigrate to another place, in *aliū locum or in alia loca*), *migrare, emigrare domo or e domo* (from a house), *secedere in locum* (in a spirit of rebellion), *proficisci*. **III.** *n.* *gradus, -ūs* (= step). **removal, n. 1**, in gen. *deportatio*. (in gen., and in particular the — of an exile to the place of his destination, Jct.), *depulsio* (= the removing a pain, *doloris*), *amandatio* (= the sending anyone away, in order to get rid, etc.), *relegatio*, or rarely *ablegatio* (= banishment), *emotio* (= a complete removing, e.g. *omnis doloris*), *remotio* (the repelling, e.g. *criminis*); 2, to — to another place or house, *migratio, demigratio* (= emigration, Liv., Nep.; of a whole order of the plebeians, Liv.), *profectio* (= starting).

remunerate, v. tr. *referre, reddere alqd* (in gen.), *remunerari alqm* (in a good sense), for anything with, by, (*com*)*pensare alqd alqd re* (= to weigh one against the other, e.g. *beneficia bene-*

scitis, merita beneficiis), *rependere alqd alqd re* (= to weigh back, fig. = to repay, e.g. *damnum alqd re*). **remuneration**, *n.* *remuneratio, compensatio*; for a —, *pretio* (for money); without any —, *sine pretio, gratis, gratuito*; see **REWARD**.

rend, *v.tr.* (*dis*)*scindere* (= to tear), (*dis*)*rumper* (lit. and fig.), (*dis*)*lacerare* (= to lacerate, lit. and fig.), *distrahere, divellere* (= to pull in pieces, lit. and fig.), *diripere* (= to tear asunder). **rending**, *n.* *disidium, disruptio, distractio, laceratio*. **rent**, *n.* = tear, use verb.

render, *v.tr.* 1, *reddere, referre* (= to return, e.g. *gratias* = thanks), *praedare, dare, praestare, tribuere* (= to give); to — service, *operam alci navare*; to — an account, *rationem reddere* or *referre*; 2, = to make, *facere, efficere, reddere*, or by special verbs, e.g. *augere* (= to — greater), *minuere* (= to — less); 3, see **TRANSLATE**. **render up**, *v.tr.* see **SURRENDER**. **rendering**, *n.* 1, by verb; 2, see **TRANSLATION**.

rendezvous, *n.* *constitutio* (= an appointment made), *locus ad conveniendum* (= the place appointed for the —); to appoint a — with, *tempus locumque constituere cum alqo*.

renegade, *n.* *qui sacra patria deserit* or *deseruit, apostata* (Eccl.); = a deserter, *is qui deficit, desiscit ab alqo, transfuga*, *m.* and *f.*

renew, *v.tr.* (*re*)*novare*; = to restore, to repair, *reconcinnare, reficere* (more particularly by rebuilding); = to begin afresh, to repeat, *renovare, renovare et instaurare, instaurare* (de integro), *integrare, redintegrare* (= to begin quite from the beginning), *repetere* (= to repeat), *iterare* (= to do a second time), *refricare* (= to excite again), *referre* (= to bring back), *reconciliare* (*pacem, gratiam, etc.*); to — the war, *bellum renovare, redintegrare, de integro instaurare, rebellare, rebellionem facere, bellum reparare, restituere* (two foregoing only of a conquered nation, without any odious meaning); to — the friendship, *amicitiam renovare*, with anyone, *se restituere in alcijs amicitiam*; to — the remembrance of anything in one's mind, *memoria alqd repetere*. **renewable**, *adj.* *qui (quae, quod) renovari potest*. **renewal**, *n.* *renovatio, instauratio, redintegratio*; of a war, *rebellio*.

renounce, *v.tr.* *renuntiare alqd* or (post class.) *alci rei, se alqd rei abdicare* (e.g. *magistratu*), *alqm* or *alqd ejurare, re(j)icere, repudiare* (= to reject), *emittere alqd* (that is, to let it go), *decedere* or *desistere alqd re* or *de alqd re* (= to stand away from); to — an opinion, *sententia* or *de sententia decedere*; to — your right, *de jure suo cedere* or *decedere, jus demittere* or *remittere*; to — honour and glory, *honorem et gloriam ab(j)icere*. **renunciation**, *n.* *cessio* (= the yielding of a thing to another), *repudiatio, rejectio*.

renovate, *v.tr.* see **RENEW**. **renovation**, *n.* see **RENEWAL**.

renown, *n.* *fama* (chiefly in a good sense), *gloria, laus, nomen, claritas, claritudo*. **renowned**, *adj.* *clarus, illustris*; see **CELEBRATED, FAMED, FAMOUS**.

rent, *I. n.* 1, = profits derived annually from lands, etc., *qaestus, -us* (= what we can gain by anything), *reditus, -us, fructus, -us* (= profit), *vectigal* (= tax, then of private rent), *merces, -edis, f.* (= the — which the property brings in); 2, — of a house, *merces habitatiois, habitatio*; what — does he pay? *quanti habitat?* to pay much —, *magni habitare*. **II. v.tr.** 1, to let out, *locare*; 2, = to hire, *conducere, redimere*; cheaply, *parvo conducere, bene redimere*; dear, *magno conducere, male redimere*. **rental**, *n.* see **RENT, I.**

reobtain, *v.tr.* *recipere, recipere*.

reopen, *I. v.tr.* *iterum recludere* (in gen.). **II. v.intr.** of wounds, *recrudescere* (also fig.).

repair, *I. v.tr.* *reficere, reparare, (re)sarcire, restituere, restaurare, reconcinare*. **II. n.** to keep in good —, *alqd sartum lectum fueri*. **repairs**, *pl.* use verb **REPAIR**.

repair, *v.intr.* *se alqo conferre* or *recipere*; see also **Go**.

reparation, *n.* see **INDEMNIFICATION, SATISFACTION**.

repartee, *n.* perhaps *alqd acute responsum*, or *quod alqd salis* or *salis habet*; see **WIT**.

repast, *n.* see **MEAL**.

repay, *v.tr.* *reddere, referre, reponere, solvere*; to — anyone what is due, *alci satisfacere, alci debitum* or *pecuniam debitam solvere*; fig. *pensare* or *compensare alqd alqd re, rependere alqd alqd re* (e.g. *damnum alqd re*); with the same coin, *par pari referre*; see **PAY**. **repayment**, *n.* *solutio* (*pecuniae alci creditae*), or by verb.

repeal, *I. v.tr.* *rescindere* (e.g. a decree, a will), *tollere* (= to do away with), *abolere* (= to abolish), *abrogare* (= a law, a decree, also a power), *derogare legi* or *alqd de lege* (partly), *obrogare legi* (= to substitute one law partially for another). **II. n.** *abrogatio, derogatio, obrogatio*.

repeat, *v.tr.* 1, *repetere* (in the widest sense), *iterare* (= to do, to say a second time, e.g. *saepe eadem*), *redintegrare* (= to do, bring forward, say quite afresh), *retractare* (= to go through again what has been learnt, read), *decantare* (gen. in bad sense, = to keep repeating); 2, = to recite, of lessons, etc., perhaps *alqd memoria pronuntiare*; to — with the same words, *alqd eisdem verbis reddere*. **repeated**, *adj.* *repetitus, iteratus*. **Adv.** *iterum* atque *iterum, saepe numero, etiam atque etiam, identidem*. **repeater**, *n.* a watch, *horologium sonis tempus indicans*. **repetition**, *n.* 1, *repetitio, iteratio, redintegratio* (all three e.g. verbi); — of the same word at the end of a sentence (in rhetoric), *conversio, regressio* (of the same words in different clauses, Quint.); 2, of a lesson, see **REPEAT, 2**.

repel, *v.tr.* *repellere, propulsare* (= to drive away by force), *re(j)icere* (= to throw back), *deterere* (= to deter, e.g. *verberibus*), *fugare* (= to put to flight); to — an accusation, *culpam a se amovere*, *crimen dissolvere* or *diluere*, *suspicionem a se propulsare*.

repent, *I. v.intr.* *mores suos mutare, in viam redire, ad virtutem redire* or *revocari, ad bonam frugem se recipere*. **II. v.tr.** *I* —, *paenitet me alcijs rei*, or with *infin.*, or with *quod* and *subj.*, *subpaenitet me alcijs facti* (a little). **repentance**, *n.* *paenitentia* (in gen.). **repentant**, *adj.* *paenitens*.

repertory, *n.* *thesaurus*.

repetition, *n.* see **REPEAT**.

repine, *v.intr.* to — at, (*con*)*queri alqd* or *de alqd re*. **repining**, *n.* *maeror* (= sorrow), *querela* (= complaint).

replace, *v.tr.* 1, = to put back, *reponere*; 2, to put in place of, *alqm alci, alqd alci rei substituire, alqm in alcijs locum sufficere* (= to elect in place of another magistrate).

replant, *v.tr.* *reserere*.

replenish, *v.tr.* *implere* (in gen. what is empty, hollow), *explere* (so that no space remains empty), *complere* (= to fill quite full), *replere* (= to fill to the brim), *opplere* (= to cover a surface by filling up; also to fill to the top, so that it will not hold any more).

replete, *adj.* see **FULL**. **repletion**, *n.* *satietas*.

reply, I. v.intr. *respondere* (to a thing, *alci rei*): to — to a charge, *criminosum respondere*, *se defendere*, or *purgare*; to — by letter, *rescribere*; but I —, simply *ego autem* or *ego vero*. **II.** n. *responsio*, *responsum* (in gen.), *excusatio*, *defensio*, *purgatio* (to a charge), *oraculum*, *ors* (of an oracle).

report, I. v.tr. *nuntiare* (= to announce), *renunciare* (= to send back information, both *alci alqđ*, *certiorem alqm facere* de *alqđ re* (= to inform), *offerre*, *deferre*, *referre ad alqm de alqđ re* (= to give information, etc., more particularly to an authority), *per lictēras significare* (= to inform in writing), (*emarrare* (in gen. = to relate), *memoriae tradere* or *prodere*; *ferre*, *perhibere* (= to say); *renunciare alci* (in consequence of an order to that effect, or in reply to information received); it is —ed, *dicitur*, *dicuntur*, etc., with personal subj., or simply *prodere* (of the historian); to — the whole proceedings, *omnem rem ordine enarrare*, *ordine edocere omnia* (orally), *omnia perscribere* (in writing). **II.** n. 1, *relatio* (= formal — to the senate; in gen. sense post Aug.), *narratio* (= narration), *rei gestae expositio*, *renuntiatio* (of an ambassador), *lictērae* (in the form of a letter); 2, = rumour, *fama*, *rumor*, *auditio*; I know it by —, *auditu illud accepi*; 3, = noise, *frigor*, *crepitus*, —is; see NOISE. **reporter**, n. *qui defert ad alqm* (= who makes a report to anyone), *auctor rerum* (= vouches, authority), *notarius* (= shorthand writer, Plin. Min.).

repose, I. v.tr. *reponere*. **II.** v.intr. *quiescere*. **III.** n. *quies*, *ēlis*, f.; see REST. **repository**, n. *receptaculum*; see RECEPTACLE.

reprehend, v.tr. *reprehendere*; see REBUKE. **reprehensible**, adj. *culpā dignus*, *reprehendus*, *vituperabilis*, *vituperandus*. **reprehension**, n. *reprehensio*, *vituperatio*, *culpa*.

represent, v.tr. 1, *representare* (= to place clearly before one's eyes, Plin.), *exprimere*, (*e*)*figgere* (= to express, picture, of the plastic art), *pingere*, *depingere* (= to paint, of the painter), *adumbrare* (= to sketch), *imitari*, + *simulare* (= to imitate), *indicare*, *significare* (= to indicate); 2, = to describe in words, (*depingere* (= to paint, of the painter; then also of the orator, etc., = to picture, illustrate), (*e*)*figgere* (of the sculptor, also of the orator, writer), *eloqui* (= to utter, of the speaker, e.g. *cogitata*), *dicendo effingere*, *alci rei imaginem exponere*, *adumbrare alqd* or *speciem et formam alci rei* (= to shade, sketch, of the painter and speaker), *describere* (= to describe in its characteristic features); to — anyone in a bad, wrong light, *deformare alqm* (Cic.); to — anything in a clear, lively manner, *alqd paene sub aspectum sub*figgere, *alqd sub oculis sub*figgere; = to show by reasoning, *alqm de alqđ re monere* or with *ut* or *ne* (= to warn), *alqm alqd docere* (= to inform), *ostendere alci alqd*, or with *accus*, and *infin.* (= to show in words), *memorare* with *accus*, and *infin.* (= to mention); to — the advantage of, *alqm docere quanta sit alci rei utilitas*; 3, = to show by action, *agere*; to — a person, *alci partes agere*, *alci personam induere* or *suscipere* or *gerere* (all both on the stage and in daily life); to — a person of rank, *nobilem virum agere*; to — a drama, *fabulam dare*; 4, = to supply the place of another, to — one's country, *gerere personam civitatis atque ejus decus et dignitatem sustinere*. **representation**, n. 1, = the act of describing, by the verb; 2, = that which exhibits by resemblance, image; see IMAGE, LIKENESS, PICTURE; 3, = an exhibition of the form of a thing, *representatio* (t.t. of the elder Pliny); 4, of a play, *actio* (= the act), *fabula* (= the play); 5, = exhibition of a character in a play, by *agere*; see PART; 6, = verbal description, *expi-*

catio, *descriptio* (in gen. in words, *descriptio* most particularly = a characteristic —), *adumbratio* (= sketch), *narratio* (of the state of things, how a matter stands, in a speech), *oratio*, *sermo* (= diction); 7, in politics, by the verb; 8, = the standing in the place of another, by *circumloc.* (e.g. by *aliend vice fungi*, or by *senatores a civibus delecti*). **representative, I.** adj. by *vice*, *alci* or *officio*; — government, *civitas per quosdam a civibus delectos cives administrata*. **II.** n. *vicarius* (= substitute, deputy), *procurator*; a parliamentary —, *senator suffragis civium delectus*.

repress, v.tr. *opprimere*, *comprimere* (e.g. *tumultum*).

reprieve, I. v.tr. 1, = to respite after sentence of death, perhaps by *vitam alci prorogare*; 2, fig. = to relieve for a time from suffering, by *deferre*, *proferre* (= to postpone), *prolatum* (= to delay), *prorogare* (= to delay, put off). **II.** n. by *temporis intervallum*, *spatium* (= space of time, period in gen.), *prolatio* (= the act of —), *more* (= delay).

reprimand, I. v.tr. *alqm reprehendere* de or in *alqđ re*, *alqm vituperare* de *alqđ re*, *alqm objurgare*. **II.** n. *reprehensio*, *vituperatio*, *objurgatio* (= blame), *convicium* (= scolding); see BLAME.

reprint, I. v.tr. a book, *librum denuo typis excoribendum curare*. **II.** n. see EDITION.

reprimand, n. 1, see RETALIATION; 2, —s, *vis vi repulsa*; to make —s, *vim vi repellere*, *par pari referrē*.

reproach, I. n. as act, *maledictio* (rare), *exprobatio*, *animadversio*; the actual —, *opprobrium* (not in Cic. or Caes.); *probrum*, *maledictum*, *convicium*, *vox contumeliosa*, *verbum contumeliosum*, *contumelia*. **II.** v.tr. *convicium facere*, *alqm increpare* or *incusare*, in *alqm invehi*, *alci maledicere*, *alqd alci ob*figgere, *objectare*; see REPROVE, BLAME, REVILE. **reproachful**, adj. *contumeliosus* (= abusive), or by verb. Adv. *contumeliose*, or by verb.

reprobate, I. adj. *perditus* (= lost to virtue or grace), *profigatus* (= morally ruined), *coinb. profigatus et perditus*, *damnatus* (lit. = condemned; hence meton. = criminal, e.g. *quis te miserior? quis te damnatio?*), *sceleratus*, *scelerosus* (= burdened with crime). **II.** n. *homo perditus*, etc. **reprobation**, n. 1, see CONDEMNATION; 2, Eccl. *damnatio*, *reprobatio*.

reproducible, v.tr. *denuo generare* or *ferre*; to — a piece, *fabulam iterum referre* (Ter.). **reproduction**, n., **reproductive**, adj. by verb.

reproof, n. as act, or actual —, *vituperatio*, *culpa*, *castigatio*, *reprehensio*, *objurgatio*, *contumelia*, *animadversio*, *exprobatio*; to be a ground of —, *opprobrio* or *crimini esse alci*; to be open to the — of treachery, in (*summā*) *perfidiae infamia esse*; see BLAME. **reprove, v.tr.** *alqm vituperare*, *reprehendere*, *exprobrare alci alqd* or *de alqđ re*, *objurgare alqm de alqđ re*, *alqm increpare*, *increpare*, *incusare*; to — severely, *alqm graviter accusare*; to make a thing a ground to —, *crimini dare alci alqd*, *vittio dare* or *vertere alci alqd*. **reprover, n.** *reprehensor*, *vituperator*, *objurgator*, *castigator*.

reptile, n. animal reptans, or, where possible, by *serpens* (= serpent).

republic, n. *civitas libera et sui juris*, *respublica libera*, in the context also merely *respublica* (= a free constitution and a state which has such). **republican, I.** adj. generally by the *genit.* *reipublicae liberae* or simply *reipublicae* (e.g. a — government, *reipublicae (liberae) forma*);

to give a country a — constitution, *reipublicae formam civitati dare, a regis dominatione in libertatem populi vindicare reipublicam* (if the State was a monarchy before). **II.** *n. reipublicae liberae civis* (= citizen of a republic), *reipublicae liberae studiosus, communis libertatis propugnator* (= one who is or speaks in favour of a — government).

republish, *v.tr.* *librum denuo edere*. **publication**, *n.* 1, as act, use verb; 2, the book itself, *liber (denuo editum)*.

repudiate, *v.tr.* see **REJECT**. **repudiation**, *n.* *repudiatio* (in gen., but rare); of a son, *abdicatio filii* (= disowning and disinheriting); *divortium, repudium* (of a wife); see **REJECTION**.

repugnant, *adj.* *pugnans, repugnans* (of things), *diversus* (= quite contrary), *aversus, alienus ab alqđ re, alci rei contrarius, odiosus* (= hateful); see **CONTRARY**. **repugnance**, *n.* *repugnantia rerum* (= incompatibility), *odium* (= hatred); to feel —, *abhorrere ab alqđ re, alqđ fastidiere, spernere, aspernari*.

repulse, *I. v.tr.* *repellere* (= to drive back), from, etc., *ab, etc., propulsare (away), rejicere* (= to throw back). **II. n. 1**, by the verbs; of a candidate, *repulsus*; 2, see **REFUSAL**. **repulsive**, *adj.* *odiosus* (= hateful), *putidus* (= affected), *intolerabilis* (= unbearable); see **DISGUSTING**.

repurchase, *v.tr.* *redimere*.

reputable, *adj.* see **RESPECTABLE**.

reputation, *n.* *bona fama, generally merely fama, bona existimatio*, in the context simply *existimatio, gloria* (= glory), *laus* (= praise), *nomen* (= name), *honor* (= esteem); bad —, *mala fama, infamia*. **repute**, *n.* see **REPUTATION; to be in good —, *bene audire*; to be in bad —, *mala audire, in infamia esse, infamem esse, in invidia esse, invidiam habere*. **reputed**, *adj.* *qui (quae, quod) dicitur, fertur*.**

request, *I. n. preces, -um* (= the act and the thing itself), *rogatus, -us* (only in ablat. sing.), *rogatio* (as act), *supplicium* (= humble —, praise to God), *postulatio* (= urgent —, demand); at your —, *te petente, te auctore*; at my —, *rogatu meo, a me rogatus*; what is your —? *quid petis?* **II. v.tr.** *precari* (absolute), anything of anyone, *alqđ ab alqđ, alqm at, etc., orare, rogare*, anything of anyone, *alqm alqđ* (= to apply for), *alqđ petere, poscere* (of a formal application, = to demand), *contendere ut* (urgently, = to insist), *flagitare, efflagitare* (violently, *alqđ ab alqđ, precibus exposcere* (= to violently demand, anything, *alqđ, e.g. pacem*), *deprecari* (= to — on behalf of, anything, *alqđ*), *implorare* (= to implore anyone, *alqm*; anything, *alqđ*), *supplicare*; anyone on behalf of, *alci pro alqđ re, petere, postulare suppliciter*; anything of anyone, *alqđ ab alqđ, orare alqm, supplicibus verbis, orare or rogare alqm suppliciter* (all = humbly, on one's knees); stronger by comb. *rogare atque orare, petere et contendere, orare obtestari, orare atque obsecrare, implorare atque obtestari, obsecrare atque obtestari, obtestari atque obsecrare, precari atque orare, petere ac deprecari* = to invite, *invitare, vocare*.

requiem, *n. missa defunctorum* (= mass for the dead, *Eccl.*).

require, *v.tr.* *poscere, postulare, requirere, desiderare* (= to demand, to consider necessary), (= to need, esse with genit. of a noun along with an adj., e.g. *multi laboris est*), *egere alqđ re, ferre* (= to bring about necessity), *imperare*, from anyone, *alci* (= to command), *exigere* (= to exact, e.g. *vehicula*); to be —d, *opus esse*; if circumstances —, *si res or tempus postulat, cum res postulabit, si res cogit*; as time may —, *si tempus postulaverit, pro rerum statu or condicione*.

requirement, *n. postulatio, postulatum*, or by verbs. **requisite**, *I. adj.* *necessarius*; to be —, *necessarium esse, opus esse* (= to be necessary), *requiri, desiderari* (of what would be missed). **II. n.** *necessitas* (= necessity), *usus, -us* (= use), *res necessaria*; a principal — for anything, *res maxima necessaria ad alqđ*; the first — is that, etc., *primum est, ut, etc.* **requisition**, *n. petitio, rogatio, imperatum, quod imperatur*.

requite, *v.tr.* *reddere, referre* (= to give back), *alqđ alqđ re compensare or rependere*; to — like for like, *par pari referre*. **requital**, *n.* use verb.

rescind, *v.tr.* *rescindere, abrogare, tollere, abolere, legi alqđ derogare* (= to partly —), *abrogare* (= to — by substitution of another law); see **REPEAL, ABOLISH**.

rescript, *n. responsio, responsum* (= answer in gen.; the former, the act; the latter, the contents of the answer), *sententia* (= a lawyer's decision), *decretum* (= decree), *res judicata* (= decision arrived at in reference to a matter), *rescriptum* (of the emperor, prince, etc.), *codicilli* (= Ministerial decree, order of the Cabinet, Imperial Rome).

rescue, *I. v.tr.* *liberare alqđ re or ab alqđ re, exsolvere alqđ re, servare ex alqđ re* (e.g. *periculo or ex periculo, alqm alci rei or ab, ex, de alqđ re eripere*; to — one's country from slavery, *patriam in libertatem vindicare*. **II. n.** *liberatio*, or by circumloc. with (con)servare.

research, *n. eruditio* (= learning), *investigatio or cognitio* (rerum, = inquiry); a man of much —, *vir eruditissimus*.

resemblance, *n. similitudo, convenientia, congruentia, analogia* (in reference to words and ideas, in Cic., written in Greek *ἀναλογία*, or rendered by *proportio*), *congruentia morum* (in manners); — with, etc., *similitudo with genit. (e.g. morborum, animi)*. **resemble**, *v.tr.* *similem esse with genit. or dat., ad similitudinem alci rei accedere* (instead of which we also find *prope, propius*, = nearer; *proxime*, = nearest), *accedere ad alqđ* (of interior and exterior likeness), *facie alci similem esse, os vultumque alci referre* (as regards the countenance and the looks), *mores alci referre* (in character).

resent, *v.tr.* *aegre or moleste ferre, in malam partem accipere*. **resentful**, *adj.* *iracundus, iratus* (= angry). **Adv.** *iracunde*. **resentment**, *n. ira, iracundia, stomachus*.

reservation, *n. conditio, exceptio*; with this —, that, etc., *hac lege or hac condicione or cum hac exceptione ut, his exceptis*. **reserve**, *I. v.tr.* *retinere* (= to keep back), *alqđ excipere* (= to except), *alqđ reservare, alqđ reponere* (= to store up). **II. n. 1**, in gen., *copia*; 2, = troops, *subsidia, -orum, copiae subsidiariae, cohortes subsidiariae, (milites) subsidiarii* (in gen.); to keep in —, *lit. in subsidio ponere or collocare, fig. alqđ recondere*; 3, see **RESERVATION**; 4, in manners, *verecundia* (= bashfulness), *modestia* (= modesty), *taciturnitas* (= silence), *cautio* (= caution); without —, *aperte, simpliciter* (= straightforwardly, openly), *sincere, libere, ingenuè* (= freely). **reserved**, *adj.* *taciturnus* (= taciturn), *occultus, tectus* (= secret), *comb. occultus et tectus, modestus* (= modest), *verecundus* (= bashful), *cautus* (= cautious), towards anyone, *tectus ad alqm*. **reservoir**, *n. lacus, -us* (= a large receptacle for water, lake), *castellum* (= — of an aqueduct), *cisterna* (= a hollow place under ground for holding rain-water, *Plin.*), *piscina* (= pond), *aquae receptaculum* (*Vitr.*).

reside, *v.intr. 1*, *habitare* (locum, in loco, *apud alqm, etc.*), *sedem or sedem ad domicilium habere alqđ loco*; see **LIVE**; 2, *fig. esse or versari*.

in alqd re, alci inesse rei. **residence**, n. 1, *habitatio* (= the residence); if for a time, *mansio*, *commoratio*; 2, *domus*, -*ūs*, f. (irreg.), *domicilium*, *aedes*, -*ium*, f. (= house). **resident**, n. 1, by verbs; 2, = a minister at a foreign court, perhaps *procurator rerum* or *legatus*.

residue, n. *pecunia residua*, *quod residuum* or *reliquum est*. **residuary**, adj. — *legatee*, *heres*, -*edis*, m. and f.

resign, v.tr. 1, an office, *deponere* (provinciam, dictaturam, etc.), of an officer of state, *abdicare se magistratu*, (a consul) *consulatu*, (a dictator) *dictaturā*, etc.; also *abdicare magistratu* (*consulatum*), *abire magistratu* (*consulatu*, etc.), *decedere* (provincia or ex or de provincia), = to retire after the expiration of the term of office; 2, = to give up, (*concedere*, *deponere*, *omitte*; to — oneself to, to be —ed, *alqd acrio animo ferre* or *pati*, se ad alqd submittere. **resignation**, n. 1, *abdicatio*, *ejunctio* (*dictaturae*, etc.); 2, morally, *animus submissus* or *demissus* (in opp. to *animus elatus*).

resin, n. *resina* (Plin.). **resinous**, adj. *resinaceus*, *resinosus* (Plin.).

resist, v.tr. alci resistere, *obstare*, *repugnare*, *obstare*, *adversari*, *obviti*; to — the enemy, *hostibz*, resistere, *hosti se opponere*; to — bravely, *fortiter repugnare* or *resistere*; anyone's request, *preces alcijs respicere* or *reſpiciere* or *repudiare*. **resistance**, n. *pugna*, *certamen* (= contest, fight), *defensio* (= defence); to — *render* —, *resistere* (a person or thing, with arms or in words), *repugnare* (see above), *se defendere* (in battle); to prepare for —, *ad resistendum se parare*. **resistless**, adj. and adv. *cui nullo modo resisti potest*.

resolute, adj. *fortis* (= brave), *firmus*, *constans*, *stabilis*, *obstinatus*, *obfirmatus*, *praeſentis* (= ready), *gravis* (= serious). Adv. *fortiter*, *praeſentis animo*, *firme*, *firmiter*, *constanter*, *obstinate*, *graviter*. **resoluteness**, n. *animi praesentia*; see **Resolution**. 2. **resolution**, n. 1, = dissolution, (*dis*)*olutio*, *dissipatio* (of a whole into parts), *explicatio* (= explanation); 2, = determination, as quality, *constantia*, *stabilitas*, *firmitas*, *firmitudo*, *gravitas*, *obstinatio*; 3, = purpose, *sententia*, *consilium*, *propositum*; 4, — of a deliberative body, *sententia*, *decretum*, *scitum* (of a popular assembly, esp. *scitum plebis* or *plebiscitum*). **resolve**, v.intr. *decernere* (of magistrates, then in gen.), *consilium capere*; *statuere*, *constituere*; *destinare*, *animo proponere* (in one's own mind); *censere*, *placet alci* (of the senate); *sciscere*, *jubere*, *comb.* *sciscere jubereque* (= to make a law, decree, of the people).

resonant, adj. *resonans*.

resort, I. v.intr. *locum celebrare*, *frequentare*, *ad locum ventitare*, *se conferre*, *convenire*; = to use, *uti*; to — to extremes, *ad extrema decurrere*. II. n. 1, *conveniendi locus*, *locus ubi conveniunt*; 2, = recourse, use verb.

resound, v.intr. *resonare*, *vocem reddere* or *emittere*.

resource, n. *auxilium*, *subsidiu*, *praesidium*, *adjumentum*. **resources**, n. = means for an object, *facultates*, *opes*, pl., *pecunia* (= money), *bona*, -*orum* (= goods), *res familiaris* (= private property), *fortuna* (= prosperous condition), *patrimonium* (= inheritance), *census*, -*ūs* (= property legally valued).

respect, I. v.tr. 1, *alqm suspicere*, *vereri* (= to fear), *revereri* (ante and post class.); *colere*, *obſervare*, *magni aestimare*; 2, = to pay attention to, *alcijs rationem habere*, *alci morem gerere*; 3, = to relate; see **RELATE**, 2. II. n. *observantia* (= esteem), *reverentia* (= reverence), *honor* (= esteem); to have, feel — for, *alqm vereri*; in every

—, *omnio*, *ab omni parte*, *omni ex parte*, *in omni genere*, *omnibus rebus*; in — to, *de alqd re*; see **REGARD** II.

respectable, adj. *honestus*, *speculatus* (= tried), *bene moratus* (= moral), *viri bonae estimationis*. Adv. *honeste*, *bene*. **respectability**, n. *dignitas*, *honestas*. **respectful**, adj. *observans*, *venerabundus*. Adv. *reverenter* (Plin.). **respecting**, adj. *de with abl.*; see **ABOUT**. **respective**, adj. and adv. *proprius*, *suus*, etc. (e.g. *our* — brothers, *noſtri fratres*), or by *quisque* (e.g. each has his — duties, *sua cuique sunt officia*); by *alter* . . . *alter*, *hic* . . . *ille*.

respire, v.intr. *respirare*; see **BREATHE**. **respiration**, n. *respiratio*, *respiratus*, -*ūs*, *spiritus*, -*ūs*. **respiratory**, adj. *qui* (*quae*, *quod*) *ad respirationem pertinet*; — organs, *pulmones*, pl. (= lungs).

respite, n. and v.tr. see **REPRIEVE.**

resplendent, adj. *splendidus*; see **BRIGHT**.

respond, v.intr., **response**, n. see **ANSWER**. **respondent**, n. *reus* (in a criminal trial), *is unde petitur* (in a civil); see **DEFENDANT**. **responsible**, adj. *by alci ratio reddenda est*; to be —, *alqd praestare* (= to guarantee for); to make oneself — for anyone, *alqd in se recipere*. **responsibility**, n. by the adj. **responsive**, adj. *aperius* (= open), by circumloc. (e.g. *qui anorem pro amore reddit*, = to affection; not —, *taciturnus*); see also **FRANK**.

rest, I. n. 1, = quiet, *tranquillitas*, (*re*)*quies*, -*ētis*, f., *otium*, *ſpaz*; 2, see **PROP.** II. v.intr. 1, (*con*)*quiescere* (in gen.); = to sleep, (*con*)*quiescere*, *requiescere*, *quies* se *dare* or *trahere*, *acquiescere*, *cessare* (= to be unemployed); 2, to — upon, *alqd re* (in)niti, *suffulcire*; fig. in *alqd re niti*, in *alqd* or *alqd re positum*, or *situm esse*; see **DEPEND**. III. v.tr. see **PROP.**, **SUPPORT**. **resting-place**, n. *tranquillus ad quietem locus* (from the troubles of life), *derisorium* (= inn, also fig.), *sepulchrum* (= grave). **restive**, adj. *contumax*. **restless**, adj. *inquietus*, *commotus*, *solicitus* (= anxious), *turbidus*, *turbulentus*, *tumultuosus* (of the sea, etc.). Adv. use adj. **restlessness**, n. *inquietas*, -*ētis* (Plin.), *commotio* (e.g. *animi*, = — of mind), *solicitudo*.

rest, n. = remainder, *quod restat*, *reliquum*, *residuum*. **restitution**, n. use verb. **restoration**, n. *refectio*, *reconciliatio* (e.g. *gratiae*), or by verb. **restorative**, adj. and n. *medicina*. **restore**, v.tr. *restituere*, *reficere* (in gen.), *reducere* (= to bring back, e.g. *regem*), *reddere* (= to give back); to — to health, *sanare*, *sanum facere*, *sanitatem alci restituere*; see **RENEW**. **restorer**, n. *restitutor*, *reconciliator* (e.g. *gratiae*).

restrain, v.tr. *reprehendere* (= to seize behind), *retrahere* (= to pull back, fig. to detain anyone against his will), *tenere* (lit. = to hold in one's hand), *retinere* (= to keep back a person or thing, e.g. *naves tempestatibus retinentur*), *continere* (= to hold fast on all sides), *retardare* (= to retard the progress of a person or thing, lit. and fig.), *arce*re *alqm* or *alqd* (= to refuse access to a person or thing), *cohibere* (= to hinder the free motion of a person or thing, hence fig. to check, e.g. *iram*), *comprimere* (lit. = to press together, hence fig. violently to suppress, put a stop to, actions, intentions, passion), *reprimere*, *supprimere* (= to repress, hence = violently to check, e.g. *ſetum*), *refrenare* (= to bridle), *circumscribere* (= to restrict), (*de*)*ſinire* (= to set bounds to); to — anyone from, *by cohibere alqd ab alqd re*, *defendere alqd* or *alqm ab alqd re*, *arce*re *alqm* (*ab*) *alqd re* (e.g. *hostes Gallia*, *homines ab injuria poena arce*), *alqm revocare ab alqd re* (e.g. *a scelere*); to — oneself, *se cohibere*, *se tenere*, *se continere* (= to check oneself), *se cohibere*, (e.g. in affliction). **restraint**, n. *moderatio*,

temperatio, modestia, continentia (opp. *luxuria*), *impedimentum, mora* (= hindrance), *modus* (= measure).

restrict, v.tr. *coercere, reprimere, circumscribere, (de)finire, restringere*; see **RESTRAIN**.
restriction, n. see **RESTRAINT**. **LIMIT. restrictive**, n. *qui (quae, quod) coercit*.

result, I. v.intr. *oriri* (in gen.), *fieri, evenire, evadere* (= to turn out), *consequi* (alqd or ut), *proficisci, nasci, gigni, ex(s)istere, ex alqd re*. **II.** n. *exitus, -us, eventus, -us, effectus, -us, consequentia*; to lead to a —, *exitum habere*; general —, *summa*.

resume, v.tr. see **RECOMMENCE**. **resumption**, n. use verb.

resurrection, n. *a morte ad vitam revocatio, *resurrectio* (Eccl.).

resuscitate, v.tr. *resuscitare, alqm ab inferis excitare*; see **REVIVE**.

retail, v.tr. *divendere, distrahere*. **retail-dealer**, n. *propola*.

retain, v.tr. *tenere, retinere, obtinere, (con)servare*. **retainer**, n. 1, *cliens* (= client), *unus e suis* (= one of a bodyguard); 2, = fee, *arr(h)u(bo)*.

retake, v.tr. *recipere, recipere*; to — from, *alqd alci auferre*.

retaliate, v.tr. *par pari referre*. **retaliation**, n. use verb.

retard, v.tr. *(re)morari, (re)ardare* (all of a person or thing, and of the person or thing that is the cause), *detinere* (a person or thing, e.g. *naves tempestatibus detinebantur*), *producere, differre, proferre* (= to protract); to — from one day to the other, *alqd procrastinare*.

retire, v.intr. *recedere* (persons and things), *concedere, abcedere, excedere, secedere* (all with a, etc.), *decedere de or ex (provincia, etc., of a magistrate), se subtrahere* (imperceptibly), *recedere in otium, se removere a negotiis publicis, se subtrahere a curia et ab omni parte reipublicae* (from public business); to — to a place, *alqd recedere, secedere, se referre* (= to go back), *se addere in alqm locum* (= to conceal oneself from anything), *recedere ab, etc.* (in gen.), *se recipere ab, etc.*, *se removere ab, etc.*, *se retrahere ab alqd re* (e.g. from a banquet, a convivio). **retired**, adj. *secretus, remotus, reductus, solitarius*; a — life, *vita umbratilis*. **retirement**, n. *solitudo, vita a rebus publicis rem a, vita otiosa, umbratilis, privata ac quieti*. **retiring**, adj. see **MODEST**.

retort, I. v. *regerere alqd alci*. **II.** n. *quod alqs alci regerit*; see **REPLY**.

retrace, v.tr. = to seek again, *alqd ab alqd re repetere*; to — one's footsteps, *pedem referre*; see **RETURN**.

retreat, I. n. 1, *reditus, -us* (= return), *receptus, -us* (of soldiers, etc.), *fuga* (= flight); 2, = place of refuge; see **REFUGE**. **II.** v.intr. *se recipere* (of soldiers and others), *pedem or gradum referre* (in fighting), *castra referre* (e.g. in tutiora loca, of the general), *exercitum or copias reducere alqd* (e.g. in castra, ad mare).

retrench, v.tr. *sumptus minuere, circumcidere, contrahere*. **retrenchment**, n. use verb.

retribution, n. *poena* (= punishment). **retributive**, adj. *pro poena* (= in place of punishment).

retrieve, v.tr. see **RECOVER**. **retriever**, n. *canis*.

retrograde, I. v.intr. 1, = to retire, *se recipere, pedem referre*; 2, = to grow worse, *in pejus mutari, deteriorem fieri*. **II.** adj. *pejor, deterior* (=

worse); a — movement, *use retro* (= backwards). **retrogression**, n. *recessus, -us, regressus, -us*.

retrospect, n. *respectus, -us* (lit. = looking back), *(praeteritorum) memoria*. **retrospective**, adj. *qui (quae, quod) alqd respicit*; to have a — effect, *ad praeterita pertinere*. Adv. by *retro*.

return, I. v.intr. *reverti* (in the perfect and pluperfect, *reverti, revereram, seidem reversus sum, etc.*; but as part. *reversus* with active meaning), *redire* (of persons and things, e.g. of ships, rivers), *reducere esse* (of persons and things, e.g. ships, etc.), *revenire* (e.g. domum), *remeare* (= to wander back), *alqd repetere* (= to seek again); *recurrere, revolare* (= to fly back). **II.** v.tr. *reddere, restituere*. **III.** n. 1, = going back, *reditus, -us, regressus, -us, reversio* (before a journey is finished); 2, formal —, *renuntiatio, professio*; to make a —, *renuntiare, profiteri*; 3, = giving back, by verb, see **II.**; 4, see **PROFIT**, **INCOME**. **returned**, adj. *relyuz*.

reunite, v.tr. 1, lit. *iterum conjungere*; see **UNITE**; 2, fig. *reconciliare alqm cum alqd or alci*. **reunion**, n. *reconciliatio* (= reconciliation); see also **ASSEMBLY**.

reveal, v.tr. *patefacere, manifestum reddere, aperire, retegere* (rare before Aug.), (in medium or lucem) *proferre, evulgare, divulgare*; see **DISCLOSE**, **BETRAY**, **PUBLISH**. **revelation**, n. *patefactio, or by verb*; Eccl. *revelatio*, the book of —, *Apocalypsis*.

revel, I. v.intr. 1, *comis(s)ari*; 2, see **DELIGHT**. **II.** n. and **revelry**, n. *comis(s)atio*. **reveller**, n. *comis(s)ator*.

revenge, I. n. *ultio* (= the act of —), *vindicta* (by the gods, the law, magistrates, and others through the law), *ulciscendi cupiditas, ira, iracundia*. **II.** v.tr. *ulcisci alqm or alqd, vindicare alqm or alqd in alqm* (of laws and magistrates), *comb. ulcisci et persequi, poenas capere pro alqd or alci rei, poenas alci rei expetere* (= to claim — for anybody or anything). **revengeful**, adj. *ulionis cupidus, iratus* (= angry). Adv. *irato animo*.

revenue, n. *vectigal, reditus, -us*.

reverbate, I. v.tr. to — the rays, *radios repercutere, regerere*. **II.** v.intr. see **RESOUND**. **reverbération**, n. *perpercussus, -us* (Plin., Tac.).

reverence, I. n. 1, *observantia, reverentia, veneratio, verecundia* (stronger than *reverentia*); religious —, *religio or pietas erga Deum*; as a title use in gen. *vir reverendus*; of a king, *augustus*; 2, to make a —, (*reverenter*) *alqm salutare*. **II.** or **revere**, v.tr. *alqm observare, colere et observare, or vereri et colere, alqm revereri, reverentiam adversus alqm adhibere, reverentiam alci habere or praestare*. **reverend**, adj. *reverendus* in gen. (or Eccl.). **reverent**, adj. *verecundus* (= shy, modest), *religiosus, venerandus* (= devout), *pius* (= dutiful). Adv. *verecunde, religiose, pie*; they went — into the temple, *venerandus templum inire* (Liv.).

reverie, n. *cogitatio* (= thought); lost in a —, *in cogitatione destitutus, nescio quid meditans*.

reverse, I. v.tr. *invertere, (com)mutare, convertere*; see **CHANCE**. **II.** n. 1, = change, (*com*)*mutatio, vicissitudo, vicis* (gen.), pl. *vices* more common (mostly poet.), *conversio*; 2, = contrary, *contrarium*; 3, = defeat, *clades, -is, f.*; see **DEFEAT**; 4, = hind part, *pars aversa*. **reversible**, adj. *qui (quae, quod) facile inverti potest*. **reversion**, n. 1, see **REVERSE**, **II.**; 2, legal t.t. *hereditas*. **revert**, v.intr. *redire ad alqm, cedere alci*.

review, I. v.tr. *inspicere, perspicere, cognos-*

cēre, recensēre, recensēre, corrigēre; to — an array, *recensēre* (i.e. to number), *inspicere* (e.g. the legions, arma, viros, equos cum curā, singulos milites), *numerum alci inire* (e.g. troops), *comib. alqd recensēre et numerum inire, lustrare* (of the censor, then the army by the general, with religious rites), *oculis lustrare, oculis obire* (with a glance); to — a book, perhaps de libro *judicium exprimere*. **II.** n. 1, *conspicuos, -ūs*, or by verbs; 2, of troops, *recensio* (with a view to numbering), *lustratio* (= rites at beginning of a —), in gen. *simulacrum pugnae, ludicrum certamen, imago pugnae, iusta belli species* (all in Liv. xl. 6); 3, see JOURNAL. **reviewer**, n. qui de libro *judicium suum exprimit*.

revile, v.tr. *conviciari, convictum alci facere, alqm convictis consecrari or incessere, alci maledicere, alqm maledictis insectari, maledicta in alqm dicere or conferre, probris et maledictis alqm vexare, maledictis or probris alqm increpare, contumeliosis verbis alqm prosequi*. **reviler**, n. *conviciator, maledictus*. **reviling**, n. *maledictio, verborum contumelia, probrum, convictum*.

revise, I. v.tr. see REVIEW, CORRECT. **II.** n. *plagula de prelo emendanda, or by verb. revision*, n. *lima* (lit. = file), *emendatio, correctio*; see CORRECTION.

revisit, v.tr. *revisere*.

revive, I. v.intr. *reviviscere, ad vitam redire* (lit. and fig., of persons and things), *renasci* (fig. of things), *revirescere, recreari, respirare*. **II.** v.tr. *vitam alcijs restituere, vitam alci reddere*.

revoke, v.tr. *irritum esse habere, abrogare, rescindere* (legem, etc.); see ABOLISH, RESCIND. **revocable**, adj. † *revocabilis, qui (quae, quod) facile mutari potest*. **revocation**, n. *revocatio* (in gen.), *abrogatio, rescissio* (of a law); see ABROGATION.

revolt, I. v.intr. *seditionem movere, imperium auspicumque adnuere* (= to refuse obedience, of soldiers), *rebellare, rebellionem facere, imperium alcijs detrectare, defecere ab alqo or ab alcijs imperio, desciscere ab alqo*. **II.** n. *seditio, defectio, rebellio, tumultus, -ūs*. **revolter**, n. (homo) *seditiosus, qui ab alqo desciscit*. **revoluting**, adj. *taeter* (tel-), *refandus, foedus, turpis*; see DISTINGUISH.

revolution, n. 1, = turning, *conversio, orbis, anfractus, -ūs* (solis), *ambitus, -ūs*; 2, political —, *novae res*; see also REVOLT. **revolutionary**, adj. lit. *seditiosus, novarum rerum studiosus or cupidus*; fig. *novissimus* (= very strange). **revolutionist**, n. (homo) *novarum rerum cupidus*. **revolutionize**, v.tr. *commutare* (lit. and fig.).

revolve, I. v.intr. *se (re)volvere or (re)volvi, se circumagere or circumagi, circumverti*. **II.** v.tr. *alqd animoolvere or volutare*. **revolver**, n. see PISTOL.

revulsion, n. {com}mutatio; see CHANGE.

reward, I. v.tr. *praemium alci dare, tribuere, (per)solvere, pretium alci deferre, praemio alqm ornare or decorare, remunerari alqm praemio*. **II.** n. *remuneratio, for, alcijs rei*; (= the thing itself, *praemium or pretium, fructus, -ūs* (= fruit)). **rewarder**, n. *qui alci praemium dat, etc.*

rewrite, v.tr. *iterum scribere*.

rhapsody, n. perhaps *dictum grandiloquum, or ampullae* (i.e. ampullae et sesquipedalia verba).

rhetoric, n. *rhetorica or rhetorice* (ῥητορικὴ), pure Latin *ars orandi or bene dicendi scientia* (Quint.). **rhetorical**, adj. *rhetoricus* (ῥητορικὸς), *oratorius*. Adv. *rhetorice*.

rheum, n. *gravedo, humor*. **rheumatism**, n. *cruciatus, -ūs, or dolor in gen.*

rhinoceros, n. *rhinoceros* (Plin.).

rhubarb, n. *radix pontica* (Cels.).

rhyme, I. n. *extremorum verborum similis sonitus, -ūs*. **II.** v.intr. *versus extremis verbis inter se consonantes, or versus qui extremis verbis similiter sonant, facere*.

rhythm, n. *numerus or in the pl. numeri, modus, modi, pl., rhythmus* (Quint.; Cic. uses Greek ῥυθμός). **rhythmical**, adj. *numerosus*. Adv. *numerose*.

rib, n. *costa*; of a ship, *statumen*.

ribald, adj. *obscenus*; see FILTHY. **ribaldry**, n. *sermo obscenus, obscenitas*.

riband, ribbon, n. *redimiculum* (= anything to tie round the head, forehead), *taenia, fascia* (= small bit of cloth, etc., for a head-dress), *lemniscus* (for garlands, also for an order), *vitta* (= head-band), *insula* (= fillet, also badge of honour).

rice, n. *oryza*; as a dish, *by puls ex oryza cocta*.

rich, adj. *dives* (dis, opp. *pauper*), *locuples* (= having much property and in a flourishing condition), *opulentus* (= who has means, money, influential), *copiosus, copitis dives or locuples* (= rich in provisions of all kinds, *copiosus* also of a fertile mind), *pecuniosus, magnae pecuniae, bene nummatus, argento copiosus* (= having much money), *fortunatus* (= fortunate, wealthy), *beatus* (= who has everything he can wish for), *abundans* (= who has so much that he can give unto others; also of a fertile mind, opp. *inops*), *opimus* (= rich, abundant, e.g. booty, profit, kingdom, etc.), *amplus* (= considerable, splendid in a gen. sense, e.g. reward, funeral), *uber* (= ample, in large quantities, or yielding a great deal), *opimus* (= sumptuous), *pretiosus* (= costly), *lautus* (= luxuriously); — in, *dives alqd re* (poetic with gen.), *opulentus alqd re, uber alqd re or alcijs rei, ferax alcijs rei* (= yielding, etc., of countries, fields, etc.), *frequens alqd re* (where anything exists in large numbers, e.g. *Nilus feris et belvis frequens*). Adv. *copiose, beate* (= with all blessings), *abundanter, ample* (often in superl. *amplissime*), *pretiose* (= expensively), *laute* (= well, luxuriously).

riches, n. *divitiae* (= large fortune), *opulentia* (= ample means, as regards money, property, etc.), *opes*, f. pl. (= means wherewith to accomplish a thing), *fortunae* (= blessing of Providence), *facultates, -um, pl., copiae* (= means of all kinds). **richness**, n. *copia, abundantia, ubertas* (of soil, etc.); see ABUNDANCE, FERTILITY.

rick, n. *meta* (Col.).

rid, get rid of, v.tr. *alqm liberare, expedire alqd re, alqm eripere ex or ab alqd re* (all three = to free from danger, and esp. from any unpleasant position, etc.), *alqd deponere* (= to lay aside), *dimittere* (= to dismiss); to have got — of, *solutum, vacuum esse alqd re* (e.g. fear); see FREE, DISMISS. **ridance**, n. *liberatio*; good —, *abi* (abite).

riddle, I. n. *aenigma, -ātis*, n., *ambāges, -um, f.* (= ambiguity in speech or action); you talk in —, *ambāges narras*. **II.** v.intr. *enigmata loqui*. **riddled**, adj. e.g. — with wounds, *graviter vulneratus, multis vulneribus oppressus*.

ride, v.intr. *equitare, equo vehi* (in gen.); to — up, *equo vehi ad alqm or ad alqd, adequitare ad alqm or ad alqd, obsequiare alci rei*; to — quickly, *equo concitato* (of several, *equis citatis*) *advahi or advolare, equo admissis* (equis admissis) *accurrere*; to — at anchor, *in ancoris consistere*. **ridder**, n. *egues, -itis, m.*; to be a very good —, *equitandi*

peritissimum esse. **riding**, *n.* equitatio, equitatus, -ūs (Plin.). **riding-master**, *n.* qui alqm equitare docet.

ridge, *n.* montis dorsum, jugum.

ridicule, *I. n.* (de)ridiculum; see MOCKERY. **II. v.tr.** anyone or anything, irridere, deridere alqm or alqd, in risum vertere (e.g. cognomen); see MOCK. **ridiculous**, *adj.* ridiculus, ridendus, ridiculus, perridiculus, subridiculus; see ABSURD. **Adv.** (per)ridicule, subridicule, joculariter, deridendus, jocularis (= facetious). **ridiculousness**, *n.* by *adj.*

rife, *adj.* to be — (e.g. a report), fertur, fama or res percerebescit or percerebuit.

rifle, *n.* see GUN.

rifle, *v.tr.* see PLUNDER.

rift, *n.* rima; see CRACK.

rig, *v.tr.* armare. **rigging**, *n.* armamenta, -orum.

right, *I. adj.* **1.** (in geometry) rectus; — angled, orthogonius; see STRAIGHT; = not left, dexter (opp. sinister); (e.g. a hand, (manus) dextra; **2.** = morally —, aequus, rectus, verus (= true), accuratus, diligens (= careful, accurate), justus; it is —, fas (jusque) est; it is not — of you to, etc., non recte fecisti quod, etc.; it serves me —, jure plector (Cic.); it serves you —, merito tibi accidit; **3.** = correct, rectus, verus (true), justus (just as it should be, e.g. measure, size), often also by *ipse*: the — word for anything, verum rei vocabulum; to go the — road, rectam viam ingredi (lit.); to go the — way about it, rectam rationem inire (= to choose the — remedy); I have got to the — house, ad eam ipsam domum pervenio quo tendo; at the — time, in tempore, opportune, opportuno tempore (= convenient), tempore suo, tempore ipso (= in due time), ad tempus (= at the right moment); to make the — use of anything, recte or bene or sapienter uti alqd re; you are —, res ita est ut dixisti, sunt ista ut dicis; to do what is —, recte agere. **II. adv.** recte, vere, juste, rite (= duly), jure, merito (= deservedly), bene (= well), diligenter, accurate (= accurately), plane, prorsus (= altogether, I do not — understand, non satis or plane intellego). **III. n.** = — to do anything, jus, potestas alci rei (= power, as a —, to do so); I have a — to do it, jus est alqd facere, potestatem habeo alqd faciendi; fas (= the divine law, what is — in the sight of God, hence, what is in the course of nature, what our conscience allows us to do); contrary to all —s, contra jus fasque, contra jus ac fas; by —s, jure, suo jure (= from his own personal —), merito (= deservedly); with the greatest —, justissime, justo jure, optimo jure, merito atque optimo jure, jure meritoque, jure ac merito, merito ac jure. **righteous**, *adj.* bonus, probus, sanctus, aequus, justus. **Adv.** bene, probe, sancte, juste. **righteousness**, *n.* probitas, sanctitas. **rightful**, *adj.* legitimus, justus, debitus (= due), or quo de jure est. **Adv.** lege, legitime, juste, jure, see LEGALLY, RIGHT, II.

rigid, *adj.* rigidus, rigens (lit., = stiff with cold; then fixed in gen., e.g. eyes, hair; rigidus also fig. inflexible, unsociable, e.g. mores rigidi), immobilis (= immovable, of persons and things), durus (= without grace, delicacy, opp. mollis), severus (= severe). **Adv.** rigide, dure, severe. **rigidity**, *n.* rigor. **rigorous**, *adj.* see RIGID. **rigour**, *n.* rigor (opp. clementia, also of a thing, e.g. animi, veteris disciplinae, mostly post Aug.), severitas, duritia.

rill, *n.* rivus (rivulus very late, except in fig. sense).

rim, *n.* labrum (= lip), ora (of a shield, etc.); see EDGE.

rime, *n.* pruina.

ring, *n.* cortex (of trees), liber (= the inward bark); see SKIN.

ring, *I. n.* circulus, orbis, -is, *m.* (in gen.), anulus (= — on a finger, of curtains, chains, hair), inauris, -ium, *f.* (= ear- —s), = circle, fig. corona, orbis, -is, *m.*, circulus. **II. v.tr.** and *intr.* tinnire; to — at the door, pulsare fores or junuam (= to knock), to — for anyone, (aeris) tinnitum alqm accersere (lit.), digitis concerpere (= to snap with the fingers, as the Romans did when they wished to call a slave); of bells, sonare (intr.); to — the bells, campanam pulsare; = to resound, resonare; to — the changes, alqd iterare; = to surround, circumdare; see SURROUND. **ring-dove**, *n.* columba (= blue rock), palumbes, *m.* and *f.* (= stock-dove). **ringing**, *I. adj.* † sonorus, canorus. **II. n.** + tinnitum, -ūs, or by sonus. **ringleader**, *n.* auctor, princeps, caput, dux, fax (lit. = torch), tuba (lit. = trumpet). **ringlet**, *n.* cirrus; see CURL. **ringworm**, *n.* lichen (Plin.).

rinse, *v.tr.* eluere, colluere, perluere.

riot, *I. n.* **1.** seditio, motus, -ūs, concitatio (e.g. plebis contra patres), tumultus, -ūs (of slaves, peasants, allies against the Romans themselves), vis repentina (= sudden rising); **2.** = extravagant conduct, comis(s)atio (= feasting), rixa (= brawling). **II. v.intr.** **1.** seditioem (tumultum, etc.) movere or concitare; **2.** = to run riot, comis(s)ari (= to revel), bacchari (= to rave), luxuriare (= to live riotously). **riot**, *n.* (homo) seditiosus, turbulentus, etc. **riotous**, *adj.* **1.** seditiosus, rerum evertendarum or rerum novarum cupidus, rerum mutationis cupidus, turbulentus, comb. seditiosus ac turbulentus (e.g. civi); **2.** comis(s)abundus; — living, luxuria. **Adv.** turbulente, seditiose, luxuriose.

rip, *v.tr.* **1.** scindere, divellere (= to tear) see TEAR, CUT; **2.** dissuere (a seam; rare).

ripe, *adj.* maturus, tempestivus (lit. and fig.), coctus; a — old age, senectus, -ūtis; — judgment, judicium. **ripen**, *I. v.tr.* maturare (lit. and fig.). **II. v.intr. maturari, maturescere, ad maturitatem pervenire, maturitatem assequi or adipisci. **ripeness**, *n.* maturitas (lit. and fig.), maturitas tempestiva (lit.), tempestivitas (lit. and fig.).**

ripple, *I. v.intr.* perhaps leni murmure defluere, or delabi, susurrare, leniter sonare. **II. n.** perhaps unda; the — of the waves, lenis undarum murmur.

rise, *I. v.intr.* **1.** = to get up, (ex)surgere, consurgere (esp. of a number of people), assurgere (esp. as a mark of honour to anyone, alci); to — in the morning, expergisci (= to awake), (e) lectulo or lectulo alone surgere; from table, a cenā; to — from illness, e morbo assurgere of the sun, stars, etc., of sunrise, (di)lucescere, illucere, (ex)oriri; of the wind, tempest, etc., consurgere, cororiri; **2.** = to increase, surgere, increbescere, crescere; to — in the air, (in) sublime ferri; of a river, nasci (Plin.), proficisci, gigni, (ex)oriri; to — from beneath, emergere; of thoughts, subire mentem or animum, alci succurrere; of prices, augeri, crescere, ingravescere; to — in dignity, in the world, etc., ad honores ascendere, altiorum dignitatis gradum consequi; **3.** = to rebel, cooriri (e.g. ad bellum); see REBEL; to — again, resurgere (Eccl.).

II. n. and **rising**, *n.* (ex)ortus, -ūs (of the sun, etc.), a(d)scensus, -ūs (= place where one ascends); — of a hill, so clivus leniter assurgens (of a gentle —); = origin, ortus, -ūs, caus(s)a, fons, -ntis, *m.*, origo; to give — to, locum alci rei dare or praebere, efficere; see CAUSE. — in price, annona carior (of corn), in gen. use verb; = insurrection, see REBELLION. **rising**, *adj.* of ground, (collis) paul(l)ulum ex planitie editus or assurgens

fig. perhaps *qui gratia* (in dies) augetur (of reputation, etc.); see PROSPEROUS.

risible, adj. *quod ad ridendum pertinet*. **risibility**, n. by *ridere* (e.g. I have nothing to excite my —, *non habeo quod rideam*).

risk, **I.** n. *periculum* (= danger), *discrimen*, *alea* *aleis rei* (= danger, uncertainty in anything); at my —, *meo periculo*; to take anything at one's own —, *alqd periculi sui facere*. **II.** v.tr. *alqd in aleam dare, alqd in periculum or discrimen adducere or vocare*; to — one's life, *committere se periculo mortis*.

rite, n. by *ritus*, -*us*; see CEREMONY. **ritual**, **I.** adj. de *ritu*. **II.** n. *liber* or *formula sacrorum*. **ritualist**, n. *homo de sacris (rite faciendis) diligentissimus*.

rival, **I.** n. *aemulus*, fem. *aemula* (in gen.), *ritalis* (as a lover), *competitor* (political). **II.** adj. *aemulans cum algo*. **III.** v.tr. (*con*)*certare* or *contendere cum algo* (= to contest), *aemulari alqm* or *cum algo* (= to strive for anything which another tries to gain). **rivalry**, n. *aemulatio*.

river, **I.** n. *fluvius*, *flumen*, *amnis*, *rivus* (= rivulet, any small river which flows), *torrens* (= torrent); the — flows quickly, *fluvius citatus* (or *incitatus*) *fertur*; slowly, *fluvius placide manat*; the — is rapid, *fluvius violentus invehitur*; is low, *amnis tenui fuit aqua*; a swollen —, *rivus inflatus*; to direct a — into another channel, *amnem in alium cursum deflectere*. **II.** adj. *fluviatricus*, *fluviatilis*, *fluvialis*. **river-basin**, n. *locus ubi omnia flumina in unum defluunt*. **river-god**, n. *numen fluminis*. **river-horse**, n. *hippopotamus* (Plin.).

rivet, **I.** v.tr. *clavulo figere*. **II.** n. *fibula ferrea*, *clavus* (nail).

road, n. **1.** *via* (= the way for going or travelling), *iter* (= the going, or the — itself); on the —, *in or ex itinere*; a — goes to, *iter fert algo*; **2.** fig. the right —, *via*; for the wrong —, *error*. **roads**, n. pl. = anchorage for ships, *roadstead*, *statio*. **roadside**, adj. *by in itinere*. **roadster**, n. *caballus*.

roam, v.intr. *palari* (e.g. *per agros*), *vagari*. **roaming**, adj. *vagus*.

roan, adj. *badius albis maculis sparsus*.

roar, **I.** v.intr. of beasts, *mugire* (of an ox, also of thunder, etc.), *rudere* (= to bray like an ass, also of lions, stags, etc.), *rugire*, *frémere* (of lions), *vociferari* (of men). **II.** n. *mugitus*, *ruditus*, *rugitus* (all -*itis*), *vociferatio*.

roast, **I.** v.tr. *assare*, *torrere*, *frigere* (the two foregoing = to fry). **II.** adj. *assus*, — meat, *assum*, *caro assa*, *assa*, n. pl. (several pieces). — beef, *assum bubulum*; — veal, *assum vitulinum*.

rob, v.tr. *rapere*, *latrocinari* (= to — on the highway); *alqm alqd re depulcrari* (men, temples, etc., rare), *alqm alqd re (ex)spoliare*, *despoliare*, *exspilare*, *compilare* (= to strip temples, the public treasury, etc., the latter also *alqd alqd re*), *fraudare alqm re* (by cheating), *alqd alci eripere* (= to snatch away), *adripere*, *auferre* (= to take away); to — of children, *orbare*.

robber, n. *eraptor* (plunderer), *praedo* (= who seeks after booty both by sea and by land), *latro* (= burglar), *pirata* (= pirate), *fur* (= thief); band of —s, *latronum* or *praedonum* *globus*, *latronum* or *praedonum* *turba*, or simply *latrones*, *praedones*, or *latrocinium* (Cic., and fig. of Catiline and his associates). **robbery**, n. *rapina*, *spoliatio* (the act), *latrocinium* (= highway —, *latrocinium* alone or *latrocinium maris* also = piracy), *praedatio* (= taking booty); robberies of all kinds, *latrocinia* et *raptus*, to commit —, *rapere*, *rapinas facere*, *latrocinari*, *piraticam facere* or *exercere* (by sea).

robe, **I.** n. *vestis* (= dress in gen.), *amictus*, -*us* (= anything thrown over), *stola*, *palla* (= dress for the Roman ladies), *trabea* (= robe of state); see DRESS, GOWN. **II.** v.tr. *vestire*.

robust, adj. *robustus*; see STRONG.

rock, n. *saxum* (= any mass of stones), *rupes*, -*is* (= steep —, on the land and in the sea), *scopulus* (in prose, = dangerous — in the water, cliff), *cautes*, -*is*, f. (= ragged —, crag), *comb. saza* et *caules*, fig. *arz* (= castle, —, e.g. *arz est illa spei salutisque nostrae*). **rocky**, adj. *scopulosus*, *saxosus*, *saxeus* (= made of —).

rock, **I.** v.tr. *movère*, *qualère*. **II.** v.intr. *movère*.

rocket, n. by *radius pyrius*.

rod, n. *virga* (in gen.), *ferula* (= fennel-giant, for chastising children), *arundo* (cane), *decempeda* (in land-surveying).

roe, n. of fish, *ova*, -*orum*, pl.

roe, n. = female deer, *caprea*. **roebuck**, n. *capreolus*, *caprea*.

rogation, n. *rogatio* (= the proposal of a law; Eccl. = prayer), *supplicatio* (= prayer).

rogue, n. (*homo*) *perfidus*, *nequam*, *sceleratus*, *scelerator*, *fraudulentus*, *veterator*, (tri)*furcifer* (Com.). **roguary**, n. *fraus*, -*dis*, f., *dolus*.

roguish, adj. **1.** *perfidus*, *fraudulentus*; see under ROGUE; **2.** = saucy, *protervus*, *lascivus*. Adv. *perfidè*, *nequiter*, *scelerate*, *fraudulenter*, *proterte*, *lascive*.

roll, **I.** v.tr. *volvère*, *devolvère* (down). *evolvère* (out), *provolvère* (forward), *convolvère* (together), *volutare*, *versare* (over and over); to — round anything, *alqd alci rei circumvolvère*, *involvère*. **II.** v.intr. *convolvi*, *se volutare*, *volutari*; tears — down his cheeks, *lacrimae per genas manant*. **III.** n. *orbis*, *cylindrus* (= cylinder); = what is rolled up, *volumen* (of paper); = a — of bread, *panis*, — of a drum, *tympani pulsatio* (= beating), or *sonus* (= sound); = list, *album* (e.g. *senatorum*, -*um*, Tac.). **roller**, n. *cylindrus* (for rolling things round, or for levelling ground), *phalangae* (put under ships). **roll-call**, n. *album*; to answer to the —, *ad nomina respondère*.

Roman Catholic, adj. * *Catholicus*, * *qui fidem Romanæ Ecclesiae tenet*.

romance, **I.** n. *fabula*. **II.** v.intr. *fabulari*. **romantic**, adj. *fictus* (= feigned), *mirus*, *novus* (= wonderful), *amoenus* (= pretty, of a place). Adv. *ut in fabulis fit*, *fictè*, *mire*, *amoenè*.

room, v.intr. see PLAY.

roof, **I.** n. *tectum*, *culmen*; buildings without —, *aedificia hypaethra*; to receive under your —, *hospitio excipere alqm*. **II.** v.tr. to —, *tectò tegère*, to unroof, *nudare tecto*. **roofless**, adj. *hypaethrus*, *nudotus*; = homeless, *sine tecto*.

room, n. **1.** *locus*, *spatium* e.g. to make —, *viam* or *locum dare*, *locum dare* et *cedere*; *populum* or *turbam* *submovère* (e.g. for the consul by the lictors), *partem sedis* or *subselli rucium* *facere* (= to give up one's seat); see SPACE, **2.** = apartment, *conclave*, *cubiculum* (= chamber, bed—); *hospitalia*, -*ium*, n. (= guest chambers), *dining—*, *cenaculum*; (all the —s above the ground-floor were *cenacula*), *cenatio*, a small —, *cenatuncula*; bed—, *cubiculum* (see Smith, "Dict. Antiq. Art." Domus). **roomy**, adj. *spatiosus*, see SPACIOUS.

roost, **I.** n. *pertica gallinaria*. **II.** v.intr. *stabulari*.

root, **I.** n. **1.** *radix* (= — of a tree; then — of the tongue, hair, feather, mountain, hill, etc. fig. = origin); by the —s, *radicibus*, *radicibus*; **2.** fig. *stirps*, *fons*, -*nis*, m., *caus(s)a* (= cause,

origin, source); with the —, *radicitus, radicibus*.
II. v.intr. *radicari* (lit. Col.), *radices capere* or *mittere* (lit.), *inhærescere* in mente (fig. of that which one does not forget), *radices agere* (= to take —, also fig. = to gain a firm footing), *insidère, inveterascere* (both fig., the former of a superior, the latter of a habit, an evil, etc.).
III. v.tr. *fovere, alere* (fig. = to foster); to — up, *evellere*. **rooted**, adj. *inveteratus, confirmatus* (fig.); deeply —, fig. *penitus defixus*.

rope, n. *restis* (= a thin —), *funis, -is*, m. (= a thick —), *rudens* (= a cable), *retinaculum* (of a ship), *funis ancorarius, ancorale* (= anchor —), *funis extensus* (= tight —).

rosary, n. **1.** = garden of roses, *rosarium, rosetum*; **2.** = beads, *rosarium* (Eccl.). **rose**, n. *rosa*. **rosy**, adj. *roseus*.

rosemary, n. *ros marinus*.

rosin, n. *resina*.

rostrum, n. *rostra, -orum*.

rot, **I.** v.intr. *putrescere, putrefieri, tabescere*. **II.** n. *tabes, -is*. **rotten**, adj. *putrefactus, putridus*.

rotate, v.intr. *se volvère, volvi, se circumagere, circumagi*; see **REVOLVE**. **rotation**, n. *ambitus, -us, circuitus, -us, circumactio* (e.g. *rotarum*), *circulatio* or *circinatio* (of the planets), *cursus, -us* (= course); in —, *ordine*; see **SUCCESSION**. **rotatory**, adj. † *versatilis*.

rotundity, n. *figura rotunda, rotunditas* (Plin.).

rouge, **I.** n. *fuscus*. **II.** v.intr. *facere*.

rough, adj. *asper* (e.g. road, places, climate, voice, life or mode of living, man), *scabrosus* (= rugged, uneven), *confragosus* (= craggy, stony), *hirsutus* (lit. = shaggy; then of thorns, etc.), *asper, gravis* (of weather), *turbidus* (of weather or wind); see **STORMY**; *horridus* (= standing on end; hence void of refinement, of things and persons, e.g. *verba*), *raucus* (= hoarse); of character, *inhumanus, inurbanus, agrestis, rusticus*; see **SKETCH**. Adv. *asperè, dure, duriter, inhumane, inurbane, rustice*. **roughen**, v.tr. (ex-) *asperare* (lit. and fig.). **roughness**, n. *asperitas* (in gen., e.g. of the climate, *cæli, animi*), *duritia*; of manners, *inhumanitas, inurbanitas, rusticitas*.

round, **I.** adj. *rotundus, globosus* (= globular), *orbiculatus* (lit. = orbicular, like a disk; then — like a ball, — in gen.), *teres* (rounded), *comb. teres et rotundus*. **II.** v.tr. **1.** *rotundare, curvare, conglobare*; **2.** fig. *polire, concludere*. **III.** n. **1.** see **CIRCLE**; **2.** in fighting, *certamen*; in music, *cantus, -us* (song); to go the —, *vigilias circumire*. **IV.** adv. and prep. *circa, circum* (alqd). **roundabout**, adj. and adv. *devious*; a — way, *ambages, -um, circuitus, -us*. **rounded**, adj. *teres* (lit. and fig.), *rotundatus, rotundus, conglobatus*; of style, *quasi rotundus, concinnus*. **roundelay**, n. see **SONG**. **roundly**, adv. *plane, prorsus* (= altogether).

rouse, v.tr. *excitare*.

roust, **I.** v.tr. to — the enemy, *hostes dissipare* or *hostes in fugam dissipare*. **II.** n. see **MOB**, **DEFEAT**.

route, n. see **WAY**, **ROAD**, **JOURNEY**.

routine, n. *habitus, -us* (= any art or virtue in which we feel at home, as it were), *usus, -us* (= practice), *ordo* (= order).

rove, v.intr. see **RAMBLE**. **rover**, n. *qui errat*, etc.; = pirate, *pirata, m*. † *praedo*.

row, n. *ordo, -inis*, m., *series*; first, second, etc. — of seats, *sedilia prima, secunda*, etc.; in a —, (ex) *ordine, in ordinem, deinceps*.

row, n. **1.** see **QUARREL**; **2.** see **NOISE**.

row, **I.** v.intr. *remigare*; to — with all one's might, *remis contendere*. **II.** v.tr. *remis propel- lere*.

royal, adj. *regius*, or by the gen. *regis* (= be- longing to a king), *regalis* (= according to the dignity of a king). Adv. *regie, regaliter, regio more*. **royalist**, n. *qui regis partibus studet*.

royalty, n. **1.** *regia potestas*; **2.** on a book, *fructus, -us, redditus, -us*.

rub, v.tr. *terere* (= to — off, to — to pieces), *alterere* (= to — against), *conterere* (= to pound), *fricare* (e.g. a floor), *demulcere, permulcere* (= to stroke); to — out, *delere*.

rubber, n. at whist, by *paginis ter contende- re*.

rubbish, n. **1.** *rudus* (= rubble); see **REFUSE**; **2.** *nugæ, gærræ*; see **NONSENSE**.

rubble, n. *rudus*.

rubric, n. *rubrica* (Eccl.).

ruby, **I.** n. *carbunculus* (Plin.). **II.** adj. *purpureus*.

rudder, n. *gubernaculum, clavus*.

ruddy, adj. *rubicundus*. **ruddiness**, n. use adj. (e.g. *color rubicundus*).

rude, adj. *rudis* (= inexperienced); — verses, *versus inconditi* or *incompositi*; = unmannerly, *agrestis, rusticus, inurbanus, inhumanus*; = insolent, *insolens*. Adv. *incondite, incomposite, rustice, inurbane, inhumane, insolenter*. **rude- ness**, n. *rusticitas, inhumanitas, inurbanitas, insolentia, mores rustici*, etc.

rudiments, n. pl. *rudimenta*, see **ELE- MENTS**. **rudimentary**, adj. *inchoatus*.

rue, n. *ruta*.

rue, v.tr. see **REGRET**, **REPENT** **rueful**, adj. see **SORROWFUL**. **ruth**, n. see **PITY**

ruff, n. see **COLLAR**.

ruffian, n. *latro* (= bandit), *sicarius* (= as- sassins), *homo nefarius*, etc. **ruffianly**, adj. *nefarius, nequam, perditus, sceleratus*; see **WICKED**

ruffie, v.tr. **1.** *agitare*, to be —d, *inhorres- cere* (also of a hen, to — her feathers, *gullinae inhorrescunt edito ovo, excutuntque sese*, Plin.); **2.** fig. see **EXCITE**, **IRRITATE**.

rug, n. *stragulum*. **rugged**, adj. see **ROUGH**, **UNEVEN**.

ruin, **I.** n. **1.** —s, *ruinae, parietinae* (e.g. *Corinthis*), *muri diruti* (= walls partly destroyed), **2.** *ruina* (lit. = the falling in, then fig.), *interitus, -us, exitium*; the — of one's fortune, *ruina fortunarium*; that was his —, *hoc ei exitio fuit*; see **DESTRUCTION**. **II.** v.tr. *pessumdare* (lit. and fig.), *perdere, alqm* or *alqd precipitare* (e.g. the State), *conficere* (= completely to wear out, ex- haust, e.g. *partem plebis tributo*), *prosternere alqm* or *alqd* (e.g. the enemy), *affligere* (e.g. the State, etc.), *profigare* (entirely, a person, the State, one's health), also *comb. affligere et per- dere, affligere et prosternere, affligere et profigare* (all = *funditus perdere* or *evertere*). **ruinous**, adj. **1.** see **PERNICIOUS**; **2.** = very great (of expense), *maximus, effusus*.

rule, **I.** v.tr. and intr. **1.** *regere, civitatem regere, imperium tractare, regnare, rempublicam regere* or *moderari, reipublicae praeesse*; see **REIGN**; **2.** to — passions, *alqd* or *alci rei temperare*. see **RE- STRAIN**. **II.** n. *lex* (e.g. *leges dicendi*), *praescriptum, praeceptum, ars, ratio, regula* (= a ruler or in- strument for ruling lines or deciding cares, as *regula sermonis, regula ad quam alqd diri- gitur*), *norma*, to give a — *legem dare, scribere praeceptum dare* or *tradere*, to lay down as a —

praecipere, praescribere; in a court of law, **edicere**. **ruler**, n. 1. *rector, moderator, qui alci rei praest*; 2. for drawing, *regula*.

rumble, v.intr. (in)sonare, mugire, murmurare.

ruminate, v.intr. *ruminare* or *ruminari* (tr. and intr., lit. and fig.), *remandere* (tr. and intr., Plin.); see **MEDITATE**. **ruminant**, adj. *ruminalis* (Plin.). **rumination**, n. *ruminatio* (lit. and fig.).

rummage, v.intr. *alqd persequari*.

rumour, I. n. *rumor, fama, sermo* (= talk), *opinio* (= opinion), *auditio* (= what we know by hearsay), comb. *rumor* (or *fuma*) et *auditio*. II. v.tr., it is —ed, *fertur*, (res, fama, etc.) *percrebescit*.

rump, n. *clunes, -ium*, m and f.

rumple, v.tr. *immundum* (in gen.), *incomptum* (of hair) *facere*.

run, I. v.intr. (*de*)*currere* (from a higher place to one that lies lower, *ab, de* = down from, *ex* = out of, *per*, with accus. or the simple accus. = through, *ad* = as far as), *cursum ferri, aufugere* (= to — away), *cursum tendere alqd* (= to — anywhere), *occurrere* (= to — up to), *percurrere* (= to — to a place), *procurrere* (= to — out of), *se proripere* (= to dash forth, e.g. into the street, in publicum; out of the house, foras), *effundi, se effundere* (of a large crowd, e.g. in castra), *transcurrere alqd* (= to — over anything; then absolute = to — across to, over to anyone, e.g. *ad alqm*), *circumcurrere, circumcursare alqm locum* (= to — about in a place), *currere, trepidare* (= to — about), *pervagari alqm locum* (= to ramble about in a place); to — against each other, *inter se concurrere*; to — a race, *cursum certare, certatim currere*; to — against anyone, *incurrere* or *incurrere et incidere in alqm*; against anything, *impingi alci rei, se impingere in alqd*, so of a ship, *scopulo, etc.*, = to — aground; to — down, fig. see **DECRY**; to — after anyone, *cursum effuso tendere* or *currere ad alqm*, *cupide appellere alqd* (fig. = to long for); of rivers (= to flow), *inferri, (in)fluere in alqd*; to — into, *influere in, etc.*, *effundi, se effundere* (e.g. in mare); to — into = to enter, *intrare alqd, alqm locum* (e.g. portum); to — out of, *exire (ex) alqd loco* (e.g. of ships, carriages); to — round, *ferri, moveri, circa alqd* (e.g. circa terram, of the sun); tears — over his cheeks, *lacrimae manant per genas*; to — over, *equum, etc.*, *agere in alqm* = to treat lightly, *alqd* (orations, etc.) *percurrere, perstringere*; to — to seed, in semen ire. II. n. *cursum, -us, citatus* or *effusus*. **runaway**, n. *fugitivus*. **runner**, n. *cursor*. **running**, I. adj. — water, *aqua viva*. II. n. see **RUN**, II.

rupture, I. n. 1. *fractura* (e.g. ossis); 2. fig. *discordia* (= disagreement); *dissidium*. II. v.tr. *frangere, confringere, diffingere*; see **BREAK**.

rural, adj. *rusticus, agrestis* (= in the country; also = simple, plain, etc.), *rusticus* (= peculiar to the country, e.g. — life).

rush, n. *juncus, scirpus*; made of —, *juncus* or *juncinus, scirpeus*; full of —es, *juncosus*; a place covered with —es, *juncetum*. **rushlight**, n. see **LAMP**.

rush, v.intr. see **RUN**.

rusk, n. perhaps *panis tostus*.

russet, adj. *fuscus* (= dusky).

rust, I. n. *robigo* (*rub.*, in gen.; also in reference to corn), *situs, -is* (= mould, mustiness), *ferrago* (= — of iron), *aerugo* (= — of copper). II. v.intr. *robiginem trahere* or *sentire, robigine obduci, robigine infestari* (all in Plin.), fig. *corrupti*. III. v.tr. *alqd robigine obducere, etc.* (Plin., Quint.). **rusty**, adj. *robi-*

ginosus (*rub.*, in gen.), *aeruginosus* (in Sen., of brass and copper).

rustic, adj. *rusticus, rusticanus, agrestis*.

rusticate, I. v.tr. perhaps *rus relegare*. II. v.intr. *rusticari, rure vivere* or *degere*.

rustle, I. v.intr. *crepare, crepitum dare* (of a clattering noise), *strepere, strepitum dare* or *edere* (loud), *sonare* (= to sound loud); to — (of leaves), perhaps *insurrare* (= to whisper). II. n. *crepitus, -us, strepitus, -is, sonus*.

rut, n. *orbita*.

ruth, n. see **RUE**.

rye, n. *secale* (Plin.).

S.

Sabbath, n. *sabbata, -orum*.

sable, adj. *niger, ater*; see **BLACK**.

sabre, n. *acinaces, -is*.

saccharine, adj. by *dulcis*.

sacerdotal, adj. *quod ad sacerdotes* or *sacerdotium pertinet*.

sack, I. n. 1. *saccus*; — of leather, *culcus*, see **BAG**; 2. see **PLUNDER**. II. v.tr. see **PLUNDER**. **sackbut**, n. *buccina*. **sackcloth**, n. by *laga sordida*; in — and ashes, *sordidatus*.

sacrament, n. *sacramentum* (Eccl.).

sacred, adj. *sacer, sanctus, sacrosanctus, religiosus, augustus*; nothing is more — to me than, etc., *nilhil antiquius est quam, etc.*; to declare —, *sancire*. Adv. *sancite, religiose, auguste*. **sacredness**, n. *sanctitas*, or by *religio*.

sacrifice, I. n. *sacrificium, sacra, -orum*, n., *res divina* (the act), *victima, hostia* (= the victim); = loss, *jactura, damnum*. II. v.tr. 1. *sacrificare, (sacra, or rem) divinam* *facere* with ablat. of victim, *hostiam immolare, litare* (under favourable auspices), *caedere* (= to slaughter); 2. fig. *alci rei jacturam facere, alqd alci dare, dedere* (= to give up); to — one's life for, *pro alqd re* or *alqd occumbere, vitam profundere*. **sacrificer**, n. *immolator* (rare), or by verb. **sacrificial**, adj. by genit. of *sacrificium*, † *sacrificiolis*.

sacrilege, n. *sacrilegium*. **sacrilegious**, adj. *sacrilegus*. Adv. by adj.

sacristan, n. *aedilivus*. **sacristy**, n. *sacristium*.

sad, adj. 1. = sorrowful, *maestus, tristis, maerens, afflictus* (= cast down); 2. = causing sadness, *gravis, acerbus, tristis, miserabilis, miserandus, luctuosus*. Adv. *maeste, tristite, miserabiliter, luctuose*. **sadden**, v.tr. *maestitia, dolore, etc., alqm afficere*. **sadness**, n. *maestitia, tristitia, dolor* (= pain), *maeror, aegritudo, aegrimonia, miseria* (often in pl.); see **SORROW**.

saddle, I. n. *ephippium*. II. v.tr. *equum sternere*; to — anyone with anything, *alqd alci imponere, injungere*. **saddle-bags**, n. *hippopuriae* (Sen.). **saddle-horse**, n. *equus*. **saddler**, n. *ephippiorum artifex*.

safe, I. adj. *tutus* (*ab alqd re*), *salvus* *sospes* (= — and sound), *integer* (= whole), *incolumis* (= unharmed), *periculo vacuus* (= free from danger). Adv. *tuto, tute*. II. n. *cella pignora*. **safe-conduct**, n. *fides* (publica). **safeguard**, n. *propugnaculum*; see **PROTECTION**. **safety**, n. *salus, -utis, f., incolumitas*; in —, *tutus, etc.* **safety-valve**, n. 1. lit. perhaps *foramen per quod vapor calidus emittitur*; 2. fig. *salutis certa via atque ratio*.

saffron, I. n. *crocus*. II. adj. *croceus*.

sagacious, adj. *sagax*, *prudens*, *perspicax*, *rationalis* et *consilii plenus*. Adv. *sagaciter*, *prudenter*. **sagacity**, n. *sagacitas*, *prudentia*, *perspicacitas*.

sage, n. *salvia* (Plin.).

sage, I. adj. see **WISE**. II. n. *sapiens*.

sail, I. n. *velum*; to set —, *vela dare*; = to set out —, (*navem*) *solvere*; to furl —, *vela subducere*. II. v. intr. *navigare*; to — over, *transvehi*, *transmitti*; to — past, *praetervehi*; to — round, *circumvehi*. **sailing**, n. *navigatio*. **sailor**, n. *navita*, m.

salant, n. (vir) *sanctus*, (femina) *sancta*, *beatus*, *beata* (Eccl.). **saintly**, adj. *sanctus*.

sake, n. for the — of, ob, *propter*, *per* (with accus.); *prae*, *pro*, *de* (with ablat.); *caus*(s) or *grati*(s) with genit., and more rarely *ergo*, which follows the genit.), or by part. *motus*, *affectus*, *coactus* *aliqui* re.

salaam, n. by *corpus humi prosternere*.

salad, n. *acetaria*, -*orum* (Plin.).

salamander, n. *salamandra* (Plin.).

salary, I. n. *merces*, -*edis*, f. II. v. tr. *mercedem* *alci* *dare*; to be *salari*ed, *mercedem accipere*.

sale, n. *venditio* (in gen.), *hasta* (= auction); to offer for —, *aliquid venundare*. **saleable**, adj. *vendibilis* (= on sale), *quod facile vendi potest*. **salesman**, n. *venditor*.

salient, adj. *praecipuus* (= chief); see **PRINCIPAL**.

saline, adj. *salsus*.

saliva, n. *saliva*.

sallow, adj. *pallidus*.

sally, I. v. tr. *erumpere*, *eruptionem facere*. II. n. 1, *eruptio*; 2, fig. *aliquid argute dictum*.

salmon, n. *salmo* (Plin.).

saloon, n. *atrium*, *exedra*, *oecus*.

salt, I. n. *sal*. II. adj. *salsus*. III. v. tr. *sale condire* *salire*. **salt-cellar**, n. *salinum*, *concha salis*. **salt-mine**, **salt-pit**, **salt-works**, n. *salifodina*, *salinae*. **saltiness**, n. *salsitudo*.

salubrious, adj. *saluber*, or *salubris*. Adv. *salubriter*. **salubriousness**, n. *salubritas*. **salutary**, adj. *salutaris*; see **USEFUL**.

salute, I. v. tr. *salutare*, *consalutare* (of several); in letters, *alci* *multam* or *plurimam salutem dicere*, *impertire*, *adscribere*; or sending a message, so *salutem nuntiare*, or simply *salutem*. II. n. 1, see **KISS**; 2, milit. t. t. perhaps by *tela* *alci* *erigere* *honoris caus*(s) (= by presenting arms), *missilibus effusus* *aliqui* *excipere* (= by discharge of guns). **salutation**, n. *salutatio*, *salus* (see above), *aliqui* *salvere iubere*.

salvation, n. *salus*, -*utis*, f., *conservatio* (in gen.).

salve, I. n. *unguentum*; for the eyes, *collyrium*. II. v. tr. (*in*)*ungere*.

salver, n. see **DISH**.

salvo, n. with this —, *hoc excepto*, *hac lege* or *condicione*.

same, adj. *idem*, *eodem*, *idem*; = — as, followed by *et*, *ac*, *que* *ut*, *qui* (*quae*, *quod*), *quam*, *quasi*, *cum* with ablat. (*alci* *rei*), *minus* et *idem*, *ipse*, *ipsa*, *ipsum* (= self), *eiusdem generis* (= of the same kind); it is not the — whether, *multum interest utrum* . . . an; it is the — to me, *meum nihil interest* or *refert*; in the — way, *eodem modo*; at the — time, *eodem tempore*; in the — place, *ibidem*; to the — place, *eodem*. **sameness**, n. see **MONOTONY**.

sample, n. *exemplum*, *specimen*, *documentum*; see **EXAMPLE**.

sanatory, adj. *quod alci* *rei* *medetur*; see also **SALUTARY**.

sanctify, v. tr. (con)secrare, *dedicare* (= to consecrate), *sanctificare* (Eccl.). **sanctification**, n. *sanctificatio* (Eccl.). **sanctimonious**, adj. perhaps by *qui se sanctissimum esse simulat*. **sanction**, I. n. *confirmatio*, *auctoritas*, *fides*; with, without the — of, *fussu*, *injussu* *alci*. II. v. tr. *sanctare*, *ratum facere*, *ratum esse iubere*; see also **ALLOW**. **sanctity**, n. *sanctitas* (both as moral quality and sacredness of a thing, in which latter sense also *caerimonia* et *religio*). **sanctuary**, n. *templum*, *penetratia*, -*ium*, *delubrum*, *sanium*, † *adytum*, *asylum* (in the sense of refuge).

sand, n. *arena*, *sabulum* (*sabulo*, coarse), *saburra* (for ballast). **sand-bank**, n. *syrtis*. **sand-glass**, n. *clepsidra*. **sand-heap**, n. *acervus arenae*. **sandstone**, n. *lofus*. **sandy**, adj. *arenosus*, *sabulosus* (= full of sand).

sandal, n. *sandalium* (very rare), *crepida*, *solea*; wearing —s, *crepidatus*, *soleatus*.

sane, adj. *sanus*, *sanus* et *salvus*, *mentis compos*, *animi integer*; to be —, *mentis compositum esse*; not to be —, *mente captum esse*, *mente alienari* or *alienatum esse*, *nullius consilii esse*. **sanity**, n. use adj.

sanguinary, adj. *sanguinem sitiens* (= thirsting for blood), *cruentus*, † *sanguineus* (= bloody); see **CRUEL**, **BLOODY**. **sanguine**, adj., **sanguineness**, n. see **HOPE**, **HOPEFULNESS**.

sap, I. n. *sucus*. II. v. tr. 1, = to undermine, *cuniculos agere*; 2, fig. *corrumpere* (= to spoil), *haurire* (= to drain away). **sapless**, adj. 1, lit. *succo carens*; 2, fig. *esuscus* (Quint.). **sapping**, n. *arbor novella*. **sapper**, n. *qui cuniculos agit*.

sapient, adj. *sapiens*, *sapientia praeditus*; to be —, *supere*.

sapphire, n. *sapp(h)irus* (Plin.).

sarcasm, n. *facietiae acerbae* or *dictum aculeatum*. **sarcastic**, adj. *acerbus*. Adv. *acerbe*.

sarcophagus, n. *sarcophagus* (Juv.).

sardonyx, n. *sardonyx* (Plin.).

sash, n. *cingulum*; see **BELT**; a — window, *fenestra ex lignea compage confecta*.

Satan, n. *Satanas*, -*ae*. **satanic**, adj. see **DEVILISH**.

satchel, n. *pera*, *sacculus* (Plin.).

satellite, n. *satelles*, -*itis*, m. and f.

satiare, v. tr. (ex)satiare, *explere*, *saturare*; to — oneself with food, *cibo satiari*. **satiation** or **satiety**, n. *satietas*, *saturitas*.

satir, n. *pannus sericus densior ac nitens*.

satire, n. *satira* (*satura*), *carmen satiricum*, *carmen probrosum*, *carmen famosum*, *carmen maledicens*, *carmen refertum contumeliis*, *versus in alci cupiditatem facti*. **satirical**, adj. *acerbus*; see above. Adv. *acerbe*. **satirist**, n. *qui libellum* or *libellos ad infamiam alterius edit*, *satirarum scriptor*, *satirici carminis scriptor*. **satirize**, v. tr. *aliqui* *perstringere*, *acerbis facietis* *aliqui* *irridere*, *carmen probrosum facere* *in aliqui*, *carmen ad alci infamiam edere*.

satisfaction, n. *satisfactio* (originally = payment of a creditor, then *amenda* to anyone injured), *expletio* (= fulfillment), *voluptas* (= pleasure), *poena* (= penalty). **satisfactory**, adj. *idoneus* (= suitable); see **GOOD**, **EXCELLENT**. Adv. *bene*, *ex sententia*. **satisfy**, v. tr. *satisfa-*

cere alci, placere alci, ex(pectationem or desiderium) explere.

satrap, n. *satrapes, -ae and -is, m.*

saturate, v.tr. see **SOAK**.

Saturday, n. * *dies Saturni.*

Saturnalia, n. *Saturnalia, -ium, n.*

satyr, n. *satyrus.*

sauce, n. *jus, juris, n., embamma, -atis, n. (Plin.), condimentum.*

saucepan, n. *vas ad condimenta paranda accommodatum.*

saucer, n. *patella; see PLATE.*

saucy, adj. *petulans, insolens, protervus, procar, immodestus. Adv. petulanter, insolenter, proterve, procaciter, immodeste. sauciness, n. impudentia, os impudens, insolentia, protervitas, procacitas.*

saunter, v.intr. *ambulare, morari; to — about, vagari; see LOITER.*

sausage, n. *tomaculum (Juv.), farsimen, hilla.*

savage, adj. *ferus, agrestis, indomitus, eferatus (= wild), incultus, vastus (= waste), ferus, immanis, saevus, trux, atrox (= cruel), incultus ferusque. Adv. ferociter, immaniter, saeve, atrociter. savageness, n. feritas, ferocitas, immanitas, saevitia, atrocitas.*

save, I. v.tr. 1. = to preserve, (con)servare; 2, = to deliver, liberare, vindicare aliquem ab aliquid; see **FREE**; 3, to — money, compendium (opp. dispendium) facere; to — time, sequi compendium temporis; to — health, parcere valetudini; to — labour, laborem diminuire; God — you, salve, ave, salvere te jubeo (at meeting), salve et vale (at parting); —d or laid by, repositus, sepositus. **II.** prop. and conj. see **EXCEPT**. **saving, adj.** *parvus, frigi (indecl.). savings, n.* quod alqs parsimoniam collegit, peculium (= the — of a slave, what a father gives to sons and daughters). **savings-bank, n.** by mensa publica apud quam alqs pecuniam collocat. **savingness, n.** *parsimonia (= sparingness), frugalitas. saviour, n.* (con)servator, liberator; of Christ, Salvator (Eccl.).

savour, I. n. *sapor (= taste), odor (= smell); an ill —, foetor; to be in ill —, male audiri; to be in good —, bene audiri. II. v.tr.* *sapere (= to have a taste), aliquid redolere (= to smell of).* **savoury, adj.** *suavis.*

saw, n. = saying, dictum, verbum, vox, sententia, proverbium.

saw, I. n. *serra; a tooth of a —, dens serrae. II. v.tr.* *serrā (dis)secare. III. intr.* *serram ducere. sawdust, n.* *scob(is). sawod, adj.* *serratus. sawing, n.* *serratura.*

say, v.tr. *dicere, (e)loqui, (e)narrare, profiteri, fari, praedicare, asserere, to — that not, negare; I — yes, aio, affirmo; I — no, nego; to — not a word, tacere; they, people —, dicunt, trahunt, serunt (with accus. and infin.), or dicuntur, traditur, fertur (with nomin. and infin.); I will not —, ne dicam; — I, inquam (so inquit, ait, —s he); as they, people —, ut aiunt, ut dicunt. **saying, n.** *dictio (= act of —, and in Quint., the thing said), verbum, proverbium, sententia, dictum, quod aiunt, illud.**

scab, n. *scabies. scabby, adj.* *scabiosus.*

scabbard, n. *vagina.*

scaffold, n. *machina, catasta (= a place where slaves were exposed for sale); to come to the —, ad mortem duci; see EXECUTION.*

scald, I. v.tr. *aqua ferventi perfundere (= to burn). II. n.* use verb.

scale, I. n. 1. of a fish, squama; 2, of a

balance, latus; pair of —s, libra, trutinā. **II. v.tr.** to — a fish, desquamare. **III. v.intr.** = to weigh, pendere. **scaly, adj.** *squamosus.*

scale, I. n. 1. = gradation, gradus, -us; on the — of, (ad) instar alci rei; on a larger, smaller —, major, minor, with noun; 2, in music, diagramma, -atis, n. **II. v.tr.** (positis scalis) adscendere, scalas moeribus applicare or admove; see **CLIMB**. **scaling-ladder, n.** *scalae.*

scallop, I. n. *pecten. II. v.tr.* see **SCOOP**.

scalp, I. n. *cutis capitis. II. v.tr.* *cutem capiti detrahere.*

scalpel, n. *scalpellum.*

scamp, n. see **KNAVE**. **scamper, v.intr.** see **HURRY**.

scan, v.tr. 1. *inspicere, (per)scrutari, contemplari; see EXAMINE; 2, in prosody, pedibus versum metiri (Gram.). scansion, n.* use verb.

scandal, n. 1. see **DISGRACE**; 2, see **SLANDER**. **scandalize, v.tr.** see **SHOCK**, **HORRIFY**. **scandalous, adj.** *mali or pessimi exempli, probrosus, turpis; see DISGRACEFUL.*

scant, scanty, adj. *angustus, artus (= narrow), exiguus, parvus; see SMALL. Adv. anguste, arte, exigue. scantiness, n.* *angustiae, exiguitas.*

scar, n. *cicatrix.*

scarce, adj. *rarus, singularis. Adv. vix, aegre. scarcity, n.* *raritas, res rara, paucitas, inopia, penuria, difficultas (e.g. — of money, difficultas nummaria); — of provisions, caritas (= dearth) rei frumentariae (so vini, nummorum).*

scare, v.tr. *terrere; see TERRIFY. scare-crow, n.* perhaps formido.

scarf, n. *fascia, mitella.*

scarlet, I. adj. *coccineus (Plin.). II. n.* *coccum. scarlet-fever, n.* *febris (= fever).*

scathe, v.tr. = to harm, laedere, nocere, damno esse alci, detrimentum offerre; of words, mordere, pungere; a scathing remark, verba quasi aculei, verba aculeata. **scatheless, adj.** *sine damno, salvus, incollemis.*

scatter, I. v.tr. 1. = to throw about, spargere, serere (= to sow, of seeds); 2, = to drive away, dispergere, disjicere, dissipare, dispellere, discutere, fundere (of an army). **II. v.intr.** *dispari, dilabi, difugere.*

scavenger, n. *qui rivos urbis purgare solet.*

scene, n. *scena (properly = the stage; hence in scaenam prodire, in scaenam esse, scaenam tenere = to be master or chief of the stage); the place before the —, proscenium; belonging to —s, scaenicus (used with artifices, actores, poetae); = place of action, locus ubi aliquid agitur; fig. res, spectaculum, rerum status, -is; to be behind the —s, aliquid penitus novisse or exploratum habere. scenery, n. 1, of a theatre, apparatus, -is, ad scaenam pertinens; 2, = prospect, locus (or pl. loca).*

scent, I. n. 1. = sense of smell, odoratus, -is, or by nosus (nose); of dogs, narium sagacitas; keen-scented, sagax; 2, = an odour, odor, nidor; to get — of, aliquid (e.g. nummum) olfacere; to put on the wrong —, aliquid in errorem inducere; 3, = a perfume, essence, unguentum. **II. v.tr.** = 1, to find by —, aliquid or aliquid odorari (of dogs, etc.), olfacere; see **SMELL**; 2, = to perfume, odoribus perfundere. **scent-bottle, n.** *areula (= box for scents); see BOTTLE. scented, adj.* *odoratus.*

sceptical, adj., soeptic, n. *qui se de omnibus rebus dubitare dicit. scepticism, n.* *dubitatio de omnibus rebus.*

sceptre, *n.* *sceptrum*; to wield the —, *regnare*; see **REIGN**.

schedule, *n.* *libellus*; see **LIST**.

scheme, *I. n.* *consilium*, ratio; to form a —, *rationem inire*; see **PLAN**. **II. v.intr.** see above and **PLAN**.

schism, *n.* *schisma*, -*ātis*, *n.* (*Eccl.*). **schismatic**, *n.* **schismaticus*.

school, *I. n. 1.* *schola*, *ludus* (*litterarum*, *ludus* *discendi*; to go to — to anyone, in *alcis scholam ire*, *alcis scholam frequentare*; **2.** fig. that is a — of patience, in *hac re tentatur patientia nostra*; philosophy, the — of life, *philosophia dux vitae*, et *officiorum magistra*; a — of wisdom, *sapientiae officina*; **3.** = body of disciples, *schola*, *secta*; = teaching, *disciplina*. **II. v.tr.** *docere*; see **TEACH**, **TRAIN**. **school-fellow**, *n.* *condiscipulus*. **school-master**, *n.* *magister*. **school-mistress**, *n.* *magistra*. **scholar**, *n.* *discipulus*, *alumnus*, *auditor* (= a listener), *tiro* (= a beginner); my —, *alumnus disciplinae meae*; *alqm magistrum habere*, *alqm audire*. **scholarly**, *adj.* *eruditus*. **scholarship**, *n. 1.* = learning, *litterarum doctrina*, *eruditio*; **2.** = prize, *praemium*.

science, *n.* *scientia*, *notitia*, *cognitio* (= knowledge), *ars*, *doctrina*, *disciplina* (= system of knowledge); the — of music, grammar, etc., *musica*, *grammatica*, -*orum*. **scientific**, *adj.* *quod in artibus versatur*; — principles, *artis praecepta*; = learned or taught, *doctrinā eruditus*. *Adv.* *erudite*, or by some special noun (e.g. to treat music —, a musician's rationalibus discere).

scimitar, *n.* *acināces*, *ensis* †*fulcatus*; see **SABRE**.

scintillation, *n.* *scintilla* (= spark). **scintillate**, *v.intr.* *scintillare* (e.g. *scintillant oculi*).

scollist, *n.* *semidoctus* (e.g. *apud doctos et semidoctos ipse percurro*, *Cic.*).

scion, *n. 1.* of plants, *surculus*; **2.** fig. progenies.

soissors, *n.* *forfices* (= shears, barber's —, *Mart.*), *forficulae* (= small shears or —, *Plin.*).

soff, *I. n.* *ludibrium*; see **MOCK**. **II. v.tr.** to — at anyone or anything, *alqm or alqd in ludibrium vertere*, *ludibrio habere*; to be —ed at, *alci ludibrio esse*; see **MOCK**. **soffer**, *n.* *irrisor*; see **MOCKER**. **soffing**, *u.* *ludificatio*, *convallatio*; see **MOCKERY**.

scold, *I. v.tr.* *furgare cum alqo*, *objurgare*, *inrepare alqm*. **II. n.** *objurgator*; of a woman, *jurgis addicta*. **scolding**, *n.* *objurgatio*, *convictum*.

scoop, *I. n.* see **LADLE**. **II. v.tr.** (*ex*)*carare*.

scope, *n. 1.* = the purpose or drift, *propositum*, *consilium*; **2.** = room or space, *spatium*; **3.** = liberty, *copla*, *potestas*.

scorch, *I. v.tr.* *amburere*, *adurere*, *torrere*, *torrefacere*. **II. v.intr. *torreri*. *arascere* (e.g. *herbas arascunt et interficiuntur*, *Cic.*). **scorched**, *adj.* *torridus*. **scorching**, *adj.* *torridus*; see **HOT**.**

score, *I. n. 1.* = account, ratio, *nomen*; on the — of friendship, *amicitiae nomina*; to pay a —, *pecuniam solvere*; to quit — a, *par pari referre*; **2.** in music, *cantilena cum musicis notis annexa*; **3.** in number, *viginti*. **II. v.tr.** *notare*, *signare* (= to mark); see also **RECKON**; = to underscore, *lineas sub verbis ducere*.

scorn, *I. n.* *contemptus*, -*ūs*, *contemptio*, *fastidium*. **II. v.tr.** *contemnere*, *fastidire*, *spernere*, *aspernari*. **scorner**, *n.* *contemptor*, *animus*

contemptor. **scornful**, *adj.* *fastidiosus*; see also **PROUD**, **INSOLENT**. *Adv.* *fastidiosè*.

scorpion, *u.* *scorpio*, *scorpius*.

scot, *n. 1.* in reckoning, *symbola* (ante and post class.); **2.** in law, — and lot, *vectigal*; — free, *immunis*, *inultus*.

scoundrel, *n.* *homo nefarius*, *nequam*; see **RASCAL**.

soour, *v.tr.* (*de*)*tergere*, *tergere* (or *tergere*), (*ex*)*purgare* (= to cleanse); to — the land, *per vagari*, *percurrere*, (*de*)*vastare* (in war).

scourge, *I. n.* = whip, *flagrum*, *flagellum*, *lora*, -*orum*; = plague, *pestis* (lit. and fig.); see **PLAQUE**. **II. v.tr.** *virgis* or *verberibus* *caedere*, *verberare*. **scourging**, *n.* by verb.

scout, *n.* *explorator*, *speculator*.

scowl, *I. v.intr.* *frontem contrahere*, *corrugare*. **II. n.** *frons*, -*nīs*, *f.*, *asperior*, *vultus*, -*ūs*, †*torvus*, *truculentus*.

scrappy, *adj.* *strigosus*; see **THIN**.

scramble, *v.tr.* = for anything, *alqd certatim arripere*; to — up, *manibus pedibusque* *adscendere*.

scrap, *n.* *frustum*, *fragmentum*; the —s, *frusta*, *rel(diquiae* (of food, *cibi*).

scrape, *I. n.* *angustiae*, *difficultas*; to be in a —, in *angustiis esse*. **II. v.tr.** *radere*; to — off, *abrādere*, *defringere*; to — together, *congerere*. **scraper**, *n.* *flesh* —, *strigil* or *strigilis*.

scratch, *v.tr.* *scabere*, *scalyere*, *fricare*, *radere*; to — out, *delere*.

scrawl, *I. n.* *litterae male factae*. **II. v.tr.** = to scribble, *lit(t)eris male factis scribere*.

scream, *I. n.* *clamor*, *vociferatio*, *ululatus*, -*ūs*; of an infant, *vagitus*, -*ūs*. **II. v.intr.** *clamare*, *clamitare*, *vociferari*, *ululare*, *vagire* (of children).

screech, *v.intr.* *ululare*; — owl, *ulula* (*scil. avis*). **screeching**, *n.* *ululatus*, -*ūs*.

screen, *I. n.* *umbraculum* (= a shady place; a parasol), *praesidium* (= a protection). **II. v.tr.** *defendere* (= to ward off, e.g. *defendere ardores solis*, *Cic.*); see **PROTECT**.

screw, *I. n.* *cochlea* (for drawing water); *clavus* (= nail). **II. v.tr.** *clavis* *adigere* *alqd*.

scribe, *n.* *scriba*, *m.*, *librarius*.

scrip, *n.* see **PURSE**, **WALLET**.

scripture, *n.* (*sancta*) *scriptura* (*Eccl.*), *libri divini*, *lit(t)erae*. **scriptural**, *adj.* *ad normam librorum divinatorum*, *libris sacris conveniens*.

scrivener, *n.* *scriba*, *m.*; see **NOTARY**.

scrofula, *n.* *struma*. **scrofulous**, *adj.* *strumosus* (*Col.*).

scroll, *n.* *volumen*.

scrub, *v.tr.* (*de*)*fricare*, (*de*)*tergere*, *teryere* (*tergere*).

scruple, *I. n. 1.* as a weight, *scrupulum*; **2.** = hesitation or difficulty, *dubitatio*, *haesitatio*, *cunctatio*, *religio*, *scrupulum*. **II. v.intr.** *animo haerere*, *haesitare*, *suspensio esse animo*; to — to, *dubitare* with *infin.*; not to —, *non dubitare* *quin*; see **HESITATE**; in stricter sense *religione ac metu teneri*, *religione obstrictum esse*, *alqd religioni habere*; he —s to, *religio ei obstat* *ne*. **scrupulous**, *adj.* *religiosus*, *sol(l)ectus*, *anxius*, *accuratus*, *diligens*. *Adv.* *religiose*, *anxie*, *accurate*, *diligenter*, or sometimes by *superl.* (e.g. — clean, *mundissimus*).

scrutiny, *n.* *scrutatio*. **scrutineer**, *n.* *scrutator*.

scrutinize, *v.tr.* *scrutari*; see **EXAMINE**.

soud, *v.intr.* see **HASTEN**.

scuffle, *n.* *rima*.

scull, *I. n.* (of the head) *calvaria* (Plin.); = an oar, *remulus*, *palma*. **II. v.intr.** *remigare*.

sculler, *n.* *remex*.

scullery, *n.* *culina* (= kitchen). **scullion**, *n.* *puer culinarius*.

sculpture, *I. n. 1.* *ars fingendi* (as a science), *sculptura*, *sculptura* (for distinction see Smith's "Dict. Antiq.", art. *Sculptura*); 2, = work carved, *opus*, *-ēris*, *n.*, *-signum*, *marmor*. **II. v.tr.** = to work in statuary, *sculpere*, *sculpere*. **sculptor**, *n.* *sculptor*; *statuarum artifex*.

scum, *n. 1.* *spuma* (= foam; so of silver, Plin.), *scoria* (Plin., = of metals); 2, *fig. faex*, *sentina* (reipublicae, etc.).

scurf, *n.* *furfur*, *furfures* (Plin.), *porrigo*. **scurfy**, *adj.* *porriginosus* (Plin.).

scurrilous, *adj.* *contumeliosus*, *probrosus*, *scurrilis*. **Adv.** *contumeliose*, *scurriliter* (Plin.). **scurrility**, *n.* *contumelia* (or in pl.), *scurrilitas* (Quint.).

scurvy, *I. n.* by *ulcus*, *-ēris*, *n.* **II. adj.** *humilis*, *ignobilis*, *obscurus*, *infimus*.

scutcheon, *n.* *insigne* (or in pl.).

scuttle, *n.* *area*, *cista* (= box).

scuttle, *v.tr.* and *intr.* *navem perforare*.

scythe, *n.* *falx*.

sea, *I. n.* *mare* (in gen.), *oceanus*, *pelagus*, *-i*, *n.*, *pontus*, *†aequor*; the high —, *altum* (= the "deep"); the open —, *salum*; the Mediterranean —, *Mare Magnum*, **Mare Mediterraneum*; the Black —, *Pontus* (Euzinus); the Adriatic —, *Adriaticum*; the Red —, *Sinus Arabicus*; the Dead —, *Lacus Asphalites*; lying on or near the —, *maritimus*; beyond the —, *transmarinus*; an arm of the —, *aestuarium*; —breeze, *afflatus*, *-ūs*, *maritimus* (Plin.); —calf, *phoca*; —coast, *ora* (*maritima*); —faring, *maritimus*; —fight, *pugna navalis*; —girt, *circumstus*; —green, *†thalassinus*, *thalassicus* (Plaut.); —gull, **larus* (Linn.); —man, *nauta*; —inanship, *ars navigandi*; —sand, *arena* (*maritima*); —sickness, *nausea*; —water, *agua marina* (Plin.); —weed, *alga*. **II. adj.** *marinus*, *maritimus*, (*maritu*-).

seal, *I. n.* *signum*. **II. v.tr.** (con)signare, obsignare alqd.; —ing-wax, *cera*.

seal, *n.* (an animal) *phoca*.

seam, *n.* *sutura*. **seamstress**, *n.* *quae acu victum quaeritat*.

sear, *I. adj.* *aridus* (= dry), *serus* (= late).

II. v.tr. *arescere* (ante and post class., = to dry), (*ad*)*urere* (= to burn).

search, *I. n.* *indagatio*, *investigatio*, *inquisitio*, *exploratio*, *inspectio*. **II. v.tr.** *investigare*, *inquirere*, *explorare*, *indagare*, *scrutari*, *quaerere*, (*ex*)*petere*, *sequi*, *persequi*, *sectari*, *captare*, *auferri*, *studere rei*; see **SEEK**.

season, *I. n.* (e.g. anni, of the year) *tempus*, *tempestas* (= time), *ocasio*, *opportunitas*, *locus* (= occasion). **II. v.tr.** *condire*. **seasonable**, *adj.* *tempestivus*, *opportunus*, *ad tempus*. **Adv.** *tempestive*, *opportune*; not —, non opportune, alieno tempore. **seasoning**, *n.* *condimentum* (= the material employed), *conditio* (= the act).

seat, *I. n.* *sella*, *sedile*, *cathedra* (= chair); —at the theatre, etc., *subsellia*; = dwelling, *domitium*, *sedes*, —is; to have a — in the royal council, omnibus consiliis principis interesse; to put a — for anyone, *sellam alicui apponere*. **II. (or set)**, *v.tr.* *ponere*, *statuere*, *collocare*, *constituere*; to — yourself, *considerare*, *assidere*, *subsistere*; to — yourself on, *assidere in re*; to — yourself on horseback, *consendere equum*;

see **SET**. **III. (to be seated or to sit)**, *v.intr.* *sedere*; to be — on anything, *sedere in re*; to be — on the soil, *humo sedere*; to be — in school, *in schola sedere*. **seated**, *adj.* = rested, *penitus defixus*, *invenetatus*.

secede, *v.intr.* *abire*, *decedere*, *secedere* (e.g. *secedant improbi*, Cic.; *secedere in sacrum montem*, Liv.); so as to take up another opinion, *secedere et alia parte considerare* (Sen.), or by *sententiam mutare*. **seceder**, *n.* *transfuga*, *m.* **secession**, *n.* *secessio*.

seclude, *v.tr.* *secludere*, *segregare*, *removere*, *excludere*, *eximere*, *excipere*. **secluded**, *adj.* see **LONELY**. **seclusion**, *n.* *solitudo*; a life of —, *vita umbratilis*.

second, *I. adj.* *secundus*, *alter* (e.g. — father, *alter parens*); in the first place, in the —, *primum*, *deinde*. **Adv.** *secunde*, *deinde*. **II. n. 1.** in a fight, *qui alicui adest*; 2, of time, *momentum* (*temporis*). **III. v.tr. 1.** = to support, *alci adesse*, *auxilio esse*, *subvenire*; 2, = to help, *adjuvare*; see **HELP**; 3, to — a motion, *in alciis sententiam dicere*; *alci adesse*. **secondary**, *adj.* *secundarius* (in rank or position), *inferior*, *minoris momenti*. **secondar**, *n.* *suasor* (e.g. legis). **second-hand**, *adj.* *usu inferior factus*. **second-rate**, *adj.* *inferior*. **second-sight**, *n.* *praesagium*.

secrecy, *n.* perhaps *taciturnitas* (= strict silence), or *solitudo* (= solitude); to keep anything in —, *rem occultam* or *abditam* or *secretam habere*.

secret, *I. adj. 1.* = hidden, *arcanus* (of plans, etc.), *secretus*, *abditus*, *tectus*, *ocultus*, *absconditus*, *latens* (all of places, etc.); 2, = furtive, *clandestinus*, *furtivus*. **Adv.** *clam*, *furtim*, *secrete*, *in occulto*, *occulte*. **II. n.** *res occulta* or *arcano*, in pl. *arcano*, *-orum*; *mysterium* (e.g. *epistulae nostrae tantum habent mysteriorum*, Cic.). **secrete**, *v.tr.* see **HIDE**. **secretion**, *n.* *excrementum* (Plin.).

secretary, *n.* *scriba*, *m.* **secretaryship**, *n.* *scribae munus*, *-ēris*.

sect, *n.* *secta*, *schola*, *disciplina*. **sectary**, *sectarian*, *n.* *homo sectae studiosus*.

section, *n.* *pars*, *portio*.

secular, *adj.* *secularis* (= occurring every age, also Eccl. = temporal, for which in gen. use *civilis*). **secularize**, *v.tr.* *profanum facere*, or *ad profanum usum redigere*, *exaugurare* (of a temple, or anything consecrated).

secure, *I. adj. 1.* = careless, *securus* (i.e. *sine curâ*), *incautus*; to be — or free from care about anything, *alqd non timere*; 2, = safe, *tutus*; see **SAFE**. **Adv.** *securus*, *incute*, *tuto*. **II. v.tr. 1.** = to make safe, *tutum reddere*; see **PRESERVE**; 2, = to strengthen, *confirmare*; 3, = to tie up, etc., see **FASTEN**; 4, = to arrest; see **SEIZE**. **security**, *n. 1.* = safety, *salus*, *-utis*, *f.*, *incolumitas*; see **SAFETY**; 2, = pledge, *pignus*, *-ēris*, *n.*, *cautio*, *satisfactio*, *vadimonium* (= bail); to give —, *satis dare*, *cavere*.

sedan, *n.* *lectica*.

sedate, *adj.* *sedatus*, *placidus*, *gravis*; to be —, *quietum esse*, *animo esse tranquillo*. **Adv.** *sedate*, *placide*, *graviter*. **sedateness**, *n.* *gravitas*. **sedative**, *n.* *solatio* (e.g. animi), of a medicine, *medicina quae dolorem compescit*.

sedentary, *adj.* *sedentarius*; see **SEAT**, **Str.**

sedge, *n.* *ulva*. **sedgy**, *adj.* *ulvis obductus*.

sediment, *n.* *faex*, *sedimentum* (Plin.).

sedition, *n.* *seditio*; to raise —, *seditionem concitare*, *concire* or *conflare*; to put down —, *seditionem sedare* or *componere*. **seditious**, *adj.* *seditionis*; see **REBELLIOUS**. **Adv.** *seditione*;

seduce, v.tr. 1. = to lead astray, a rectā viā abducere, corrumpere, sollicitare (= to tamper with), in errorem inducere; see **PERVERT**; 2, to — a woman, stuprum cum alqd, or alci facere. **seducer**, n. corruptor, or hy verb. **seduction**, n. stuprum, corruptiōla (of women, etc.); = charm, illecebræ, lepos. **seductive**, adj. = pleasant, amoenus, qui (quæ, quod) alqm corrumpit, etc.

sedulous, adj. sedulus, assiduus, industrius, acer, diligens, accuratus. Adv. sedulo, assidue, industrie, acriter (= eagerly), diligenter, accurate. **sedulity**, n. sedulitas, assiduitas, industria, diligentia.

see, n. bishop's —, * diocesis.

see, I. v.tr. vidēre, cernere, adspicere, conspiciere, spectare, intelligere (= to understand); to — anything from, cognoscere or intelligere alqd ex re; to let a person —, ostendere alqd, se ostendere, conspici; not to let oneself be — in public, in publicum non prodire; = to understand, perspicere, intelligere. II. v.intr. = to have the faculty of sight, vidēre, cernere; to — further (in mind), plus videre; to — to, alci rei prospicere, consulere (or ut, ne). **seeing that**, conj. see **SINCE**. **seer**, n. vates, -is.

seed, n. semen; to run to —, in semen exire (Plin.); fig. semen, stirps. **seed-plot**, n. seminarium, lit. and fig. **seed-time**, n. sementis, **seedling**, n. arbor novella.

seek, v.tr. quærere, petere, (in)vestigare, indagare; to — to do, studere, cupere, operam dare ut, etc.; to — out, equirere; = to endeavour, conari; to — a person's ruin, alci insidias struere or parare. **seeker**, n. indagator, investigator, **seeking**, n. indagatio, investigatio.

seem, v.intr. vidēri, used personally, e.g. it —s that you are good, videris bonus; to — good, fit, videri (e.g. eam quoque, si videtur, correctionem explicabo). **seeming**, I. n. species. II. adj. fictus, speciosus, falsus. Adv. in speciem, specie, ut videtur. **seemly**, adj. decens, decorus, honestus; not —, indecens, indecorus; it is —, decet; it is not —, dedecet, non decet, indecorum est.

seethe, v.tr. coquere; see **BOIL**.

segment, n. segmentum (Plin.).

segregate, v.tr. segregare, seponere, se-movere, removere, sejungere. **segregation**, n. segregatio, sejunctio.

seignior, n. dominus; see **LORD**.

seize, v.tr. (ap)prehendere, comprehendere (= to arrest), rapere, arripere, corrumpere; = to fall on and take, occupare, invadere; to be —d by illness, morbo affici; to be —d with fear, timore percelli; to be —d with anger, ira incendi. **seizure**, n. comprehensio; of illness, tentatio.

seldom, adv. raro.

select, I. v.tr. legere, eligere, deligere; see **CHOOSE**. II. adj. delectus. **selection**, n. electio, delectus, -us, optio (= choice); = a number chosen, res selectæ; — of passages, ecloga.

self, pron. se, ipse, ipse se; I myself, egomet (so tute, ipsemet); of him —, suamet sponte; we ourselves, nos ipsi, nosmet, nosmet ipsi; by one —, solus; he is beside him —, mente est captus; — command, imperium sui, moderatio, continentia; to possess — command, in se ipsam habere potestatem; — deceit, error; — denial, animi moderatio, temperantia; — destruction, mors voluntaria; to be guilty of — destruction, manus sibi inferre; — evident, (quasi) ante oculos positus; by — exertion, sua ipsam manu; — love, amor sui; to have — love, se ipsum amare; — preservation, tutio sui, corporis nostri tutela; — seeking, cu-

piditas. **selfish**, adj. and adv. suarum rerum cupidus. **selfishness**, n. cupiditas mea (tua, etc.), privatae utilitatis studium, avaritia. **self-willed**, adj. suae opinioni addictus, pertinax; see **OBSTINATE**.

sell, v.tr. vendere, divendere (by retail), venditare (= to live by selling), venundare (venun-dare); to be sold, vendi, ventre, venum ire; to — yourself, se venditare, se vendere alci (= to take a bribe), pecuniam accipere ab alqo; to — at a dear rate, vendere alqd alci grandi pretio; he —s cheaper than others, vendit minoris quam alii; how much do you — that for? hoc quanti vendis? **seller**, n. venditor, institor, negotiator, nundinator, mercator, propola. **selling**, n. venditio; see **SALE**, **AUCTION**.

semblance, n. species, imago; see **APPEAR-ANCE**.

semicircle, n. hemicyclum. **semicircular**, adj. by noun.

seminary, n. schola (= school), seminarium (= seed-plot, fig.).

senate, n. senatus, -us. **senate-house**, n. curia. **senator**, n. senator. **senatorial**, adj. senatorius.

send, v.tr. mittere, legare, ablegare, amandare; to — across, transmittere; to — away, ablegare, amandare, relegare, dimittere; to — back to, remittere; to — for, accessere, accire; to — out, edere, emittere; to — for soldiers from their winter quarters, milites ex hibernis evocare; to — forward, praemittere; I have nobody to —, neminem habeo quem mittam; to — us word with all speed, fac nos quam diligentissime certiores (Com.); God — him health, salvis Deum quaeso ut sit (Com.).

senior, adj. prior, superior, grandior (natu, = older), major (natu); to be a person's —, alci aetate anteire, antecedere. **seniority**, n. by adj.

sensation, n. 1, = a feeling, sensus, -us, or by some special noun (e.g. — of pain, dolor; — of joy, gaudium); to have no —, omni sensu carere, nihil sentire; 2, = an excitement, perhaps (animi) commotio; to make a —, alci admirationem movere. **sensational**, adj. mirificus, mirus, admirabilis. Adv. mire, mirifice, admirabiliter. **sense**, n. 1, sensus, -us (= the faculty, properly of feeling, that is facultas or vis sentiendi); — of sight, sensus videndi or visus; the —, sensus; — of taste, gustatus, -us; — of hearing, auditus, -us; — of smell, odoratus, -us; 2, = mental or moral feeling, iudicium, conscientia, prudentia, sapientia; 3, = faculty of will, mens, voluntas; 4, = meaning (of a word), vis, significatio, sententia; to ascribe a — to a word, verbo notationem subijcere. **senseless**, adj. 1, lit. (omni) sensu carens; 2, rationis expertus; see **FOOLISH**, **MAD**. **sensible** or **sensuous**, adj. 1, quod sensibus percipi potest, sub sensus cadens, perspicuus, evidens; 2, = having sound or good sense, e.g. a — man, animus or homo sapiens, prudens. Adv. ita ut sentiri possit, sapienter, prudenter. **sensitive**, adj. 1, = **SENSIBLE**, I.; 2, fig. of quick feeling, perhaps acer (= eager), anxius, sollicitus (= anxious), accuratus, diligens (= scrupulous, i.e. in discharge of duty), tener (= delicate). **sensitiveness** or **sensibility**, n. 1, physical, qui alqd facile sentit; 2, moral, anxietas, sollicitudo, diligentia, or by adj. **sensitive-plant**, n. aeschynomene (Plin.). **sensual**, adj. cupiditatibus serviens, libidinosus. Adv. libidinose. **sensuality**, n. libido; see **LUST**. **sentient**, adj. see **SENSIBLE**, 1.

sentence, I. n. 1, = logical statement, sententia (lit. = opinion; then also the words in

which it is expressed); **2**, = a judicial decision, *judicium, decretum, sententia*; to pronounce —, *sententiam ferre de algo, sententiam pronuntiare*, *alqm damnare, condemnare, iudicium facere de re, de algo*. **II. v.tr.** see above. **sententious**, adj. *verbosus* (= prolix), *sententiosus* (= pithy), *opinionibus inflatus* (= conceited). Adv. *verbose, sententiose*.

sentiment, n. **1**, = opinion, *sententia, opinio, iudicium*; see **THOUGHT**; **2**, = feeling, *sensus, -us, animus*; a pleasurable —, *voluptas*; an unpleasant —, *dolor*; to have a —, *sentire alqd*; without —, *sensu carens*. **sentimental**, adj. *mollis, effeminatus, comb. mollis ac effeminatus*.

sentinel or **sentry**, n. *excubitor, vigil, statio, miles stationarius*; to stand —, *excubias* or *vigilias agere, in statione esse*; to place —, *stationes agere, to relieve —, in stationem succedere*; see **GUARD**.

separable, adj. *separabilis, dividuus, qui (quae, quod) separari potest*. **separate**, **I. v.tr.** *separare, sejungere, disjungere, discernere, dividere*; we are —d by a great distance, *magno locorum intervallo disjuncti sumus*. **II. adj.** and adv. *separatus, etc.*, or by *proprius, suus, viritum, separatim* (e.g. each had his — place, *stationem propriam or suam habuit*; *stationes viritum datae sunt*). **separation**, n. *separatio, disjunctio*. **separatist**, n. *qui a publicis ecclesiae ritibus secedit*.

September, n. (mensis) *September*.

septennial, adj. *qui (quae, quod) septimo quoque anno fit*.

sepulchre, n. *sepulc(h)rum*. **sepulchral**, adj. *sepulc(h)ralis*. **sepulture**, n. *sepultura, funus, exsequia* (= rites of burial).

sequel, n. *quod sequitur, eventus, -us, exitus, -us*. **sequence**, n. *ordo, series*.

seraph, n. *seraphus* (Eccl.).

serenade, **I. v.tr.** *alqm concentu honorare*. **II. n.** *concentus, -us* (nocte factus).

serene, adj. **1**, see **CLEAR**; **2**, see **TRANQUIL**. **serf**, n. *servus*. **serfdom**, n. *servitus, -us, 1*.

serge, n. *pannus*.

serious, adj. **1**, = grave, *serius* (of things), *gravis, severus, austerus, tristis* (= sad); **2**, = important, *magni or maximi momenti*. Adv. *graviter, severe, triste*. **seriousness**, n. **1**, *gravitas* (= moral weight), *severitas, tristitia* (= sadness); **2**, see **IMPORTANCE**.

sermon, n. * *contio, or oratio de rebus divinis facta*.

serpent, n. *serpens*; see **SNAKE**.

serried, adj. *densus, confertus*.

serve, v.tr. **1**, = to do or render service to, *servire alci, deservire alci, operam alci navare or prestare*; **2**, = to wait at table, *famulari, ancillari* (ante and post class.), *ministrare*; to — meat, *inferre cibos, instruere mensam cibis*; to — wine to the company, *praebere pocula convivis*; to — as a soldier, *mereri, stipendia facere, militare*; to — under, *sub duce morari*; to — God, *Deum colere*; = to benefit, *ad alqm or alci conducere, proficere*. **servant**, n. *servus, famulus, verna* (= slave), *ancilla* (= a waiting-woman), *assecra* (contemptuous term), *minister, mancipium* (= bought slave), *pedissequus* (= a footman), *servitium* (collective term, = slaves), *puer, service*, n. *opera, servitium, ministerium, obsequium, officium, observantia, cultus, -us*; — of God, *cultus Dei, pietas erga Deum*; to confer a — or kindness on a person, *in alqm officia conferre*. **serviceable**, adj. *opportunitus, utilis, aptus rei or ad rem, ad usum comparatus, accommodatus*; see **USEFUL**.

servile, adj. **1**, *servilis*; **2**, fig.: see **ABJUR**, **LOW**, **MEAN**. **servility**, n. *adulatio*; see also **MEANNESS**. **servitude**, n. *servitudo, servitium, servitus, -itio, f.*; to free anyone from —, *in libertatem alqm vindicare, servitute alqm eximere*.

session, n. — of Parliament, *senatus, -us* (e.g. during a —, *cum senatus habetur*). **sessions**, n. pl. *cum de alqd re quaeritur*.

set, **I. v.tr.** **1**, = to place (im)ponere, *statuere, sistere*; **2**, = to plant, *serere* (e.g. *arbores*; see **PLANT**); to — in order, *parare* (= to prepare); see **ARRANGE**; to — jewels, *† auro includere*; to — about, *incipere*; see **BEGIN**; to — anyone against another, *inimicitias inter alqos serere*; to — apart, *seponere*; to — aside, see **REJECT**; to — forth, *exponere* (= to expose for sale, etc., and explain); to — on; see **INCITE**; to — on fire, *incendere* (lit. and fig.); to — over, *alci (rei) praeficere*. **II. v.intr.** of the sun, etc., *occidere*; to — out, *proficisci*; to — forward, see **PROMOTE**; to — off, see **EMBELLISH**; to be — over, *praeesse*; to — up, see **ERECT**, **APPOINT**. **III. adj.** *status, constitutus* (= settled), *praescriptus* (= prescribed); a — speech, *oratio*; of — purpose, *consulto*. **IV. n.** see **NUMBER**, **COLLECTION**, **COMPANY**. **settee**, n. *lectulus*. **setting**, n. *occasus, -us* (e.g. *solis*).

settle, **I. v.tr.** **1**, = to fix or determine, *statuere, constituere, definire*; **2**, = to fix your abode in, *sedem et domicilium collocare alqo loco*; **3**, = to put an end to, *dirimere* (e.g. *furgium* or *iras*, a dispute, quarrel; so with *controversiam, praelium, bellum*); to — accounts, *rationes conficere*; to — a debt, etc., *solvere, expedire*; **4**, = to put in order, e.g. to — the State, *rempublicam componere*. **II. v.intr.** **1**, *considere, consistere, sedem habere, se collocare*; **2**, see **SINK**; **3**, see **ALIGHT**. **settlement**, n. *constitutio*; — of a daughter, *filiae collocatio*; = agreement, pactum, *foedus, -eris, n.*; = of a colony, *coloniae deductio*; = fixed abode, *domicilium, aedes, -ium* (of private persons), *colonia* (= colony); = of a debt, use verb. **settler**, n. *advena, m. and f., colonus*.

seven, adj. *septem, septeni, -ae, -a* (= — each); of — years, *septennis, septem annorum*; — years old, *septem annos natus*; — times, *septie(n)s*. **seventh**, adj. *septimus*. **seventhly**, adv. *septimum*. **seventeen**, adj. *septemdecim, decem et septem or decem septem or septem et decem, septeni deni* (— each); — times, *septie(n)s de(cie)n(s)*. **seventeenth**, adj. *septimus decimus*. **seventy**, adj. *septuaginta, septuaginti* (— each); — letters, *septuaginta litterae*; not *septuaginta* (i.e. — alphabetical letters); — times; *septuagie(n)s*. **seventieth**, adj. *septuagesimus*; the — time, *septuagesimum*.

sever, v.tr. *dividere, dirimere, separare, discernere, disjungere*.

several, adj. *nonnulli, plures, aliquot*. Adv. *by unusquisque, or by sing(ularitatem)*; — may also be rendered with the aid of the distributive numerals (e.g. *uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes*, = sets of ten or twelve have — wives in common), also by *quisque* (e.g. *provisus quisque monitione indigerent*, as they — required admonition), and lastly by *singuli* (e.g. *duodena describit in singulos homines jugera*, he allotted to the men — twelve acres), so too *viritum*.

severe, adj. *severus, austerus, durus, acerbus* (the two last of winter, also in gen.), *gravis*. Adv. *severe, rigidly, austere, dure, duriter, acerbè, graviter*. **severity**, n. *severitas, gravitas* (of climate and in gen.), *duritia*.

sew, v.tr. *suere, sewing, n. *suendi ars*. **sewer**, n. *cloaca*.*

sex, n. *sextus, -us*; male —, *virilis sexus*; female —, *muliebris sexus*. **sexual**, adj. *quod ad sexum pertinet*; — intercourse, *coitus, -us*.

sexagenarian, adj. *sexagenarius*; see SIXTY.

sexton, n. *aedituus*.

shabby, adj. 1. *obsoletus, sordidus* (e.g. *amiculus, homo*); 2, fig. see MEAN. **shabbiness**, n. 1, use adj.; 2, *sordes, -itum* (of conduct).

shackles, n. *vincula, catenae, compedes, -um*; — for the feet, *pedicae*; for the hands, *manicae*.

shackle, v.tr. *vinculis colligere, catenis vincire*; fig. *impedire, impedimento esse*.

shade, I. n. *umbra*; in the —, *in umbrâ*; under the —, *sub umbrâ*; to be afraid of —s, *umbras timere*; fig. "shadow," = a mere appearance or pretext, *umbra* (e.g. *gloriae, libertatis, honoris*; *sub umbra foederis aequi servitutem pati*); *umbra* also = in painting (*oppulmen*); further, a person's shadow or companion is in Latin *umbra*, "shade," = ghosts, *tumbræ*; in pl., *manes*. II. v.tr. *†umbrare*; see DARKEN. **shady**, adj. *umbrōsus, opacus* (= dark). **shadow**, I. n. *umbra*. II. v.tr. see SHADE. II. **shadowy**, adj. 1. = SHADY; 2, see VAIN, UNREAL.

shaft, n. 1. = arrow, *sagitta*; 2, = handle, *hastile*; 3, in architecture, *truncus*; 4, of a carriage, *temo* (= pole), or by *lora* (= reins); of a mine, etc., *puteus* (Plin.).

shake, I. v.tr. *quâtere, tremefacere, labefactare, quassare* (= to — often); to — hands, *ungere dextas*; they — the foundations, *labefactant fundamenta reipublicae*; to — off, *excutere*. II. v.intr. *quissari, agitari, tremere*. **shaking**, n. *quassatio* (in act. sense), *tremor* (in pass. sense).

shallow, I. adj. *tenuis*; —s or shoals, *vadorum, pl.*; full of —s, *vadosus*; fig. *parum subtilis*. II. n. *vâdum*.

sham, n. 1. *fallacia, dolus*; without —, *sine fuco ac fallaciis*. II. v.intr. *simulare* (to pretend); see FEIGN, PRETEND. **sham-fight**, n. *simulacrum pugnae*; see REVIEW.

shambles, n. *laniëna*.

shame, I. n. 1. = modesty, *pudor, verecundia*, comb. *pudor et verecundia*; *pudicitia*; comb. *pudor et pudicitia*; to have lost the sense of —, *pudorem posuisse*; he who has lost his sense of —, *pudoris oblitus*; 2, = moral turpitude, *turpîtudo* (baseness), *ignominia*, comb. *ignominia et turpîtudo*; *infamia*, comb. *turpîtudo et infamia*; *dedecus, -oris*, n., comb. *ignominia et dedecus, dedecus et infamia, macula* (= a spot or brand) et *dedecus*; *probrum*, comb. *probrum et dedecus*; *flagitium* (= a crime), comb. *flagitium et dedecus*; to our —, *cum nostro dedecore*; —! *proh pudor!* o indignum facinus! it is a — to say that, *hoc est turpe dictum*. II. v.tr. *pudore, etc.*, alqm *afficere*. **shamefaced**, adj. see MODEST. **shameful**, adj. *turpis, foedus* (in gen.), *obscenus* (= obscene), *ignominiosus, probrosus, inhonestus* (= dishonourable), *flagitiosus, nefarius* (= criminal). Adv. *turpiter, foede, obscene, ignominiose, inhoneste, flagitiose, nefarie*. **shamefulness**, n. *turpîtudo, foeditas, obscenitas, ignominia*. **shameless**, adj. *impudens, impudicus* (= unchaste), *inverecundus*; a — (or brazen) face, *so impudens (so durum, ferreum)*. Adv. *impudenter*. **shamelessness**, n. *impudentia, impudicitia*.

shank, n. *crus, cruris, n., tibia*.

shape, I. n. *forma, figura, species*; to give — to, *formare, fingere* alqd. II. v.tr. (con)formare, figurare, fingere, alqd in formam rei redigere; to — itself differently, *mutari*. **shapeless**, adj. *informis, deformis*. **shapely**, adj. *formosus*. **shapeliness**, n. see BEAUTY. **shaping**, v. (con)formatio.

share, I. n. 1. *pars, portio, sors*, 2. of a

plough, *vomer*. II. v.tr. *partiri* (e.g. *partiuntur inter se*; so *partiri prœdam in socios, bona cum alqo, curas cum alqo, copias inter se*), *sortiri, dare* (e.g. *perinde ut cuiusque data sunt*), *dividere* (e.g. *dividere equitatem in omnes partes*), *alqd cum alqo communicare*. **sharer**, n. *particeps, socius, consors*; in a thing, *alcjs rei*.

shark, n. *pristis*; spelling also *p(r)ist(r)is, p(r)ist(r)ia*.

sharp, adj. 1, lit. *acutus*; — to the taste, *acutus, acer, acerbum*; 2, fig. = working strongly on the feelings, *acer, acerbus, severus*; there is — fighting, *acriter pugnator*; 3, = penetrating, *acutus, sagax*; — eyes, *oculi acuti*; — nose, *nasus sagax*; 4, of mental faculties, *acer, catus, subtilis* (e.g. *ingenium acre*); 5, of words, *iracundus, mordax* (= biting), *severus, gravis* (= severe); — witty, *perspicax, sagax*. Adv. *acule, acriter, sagaciter, subtiliter* (= wisely), *iracunde, severe, graviter* (= severely). **sharpen**, v.tr. (*exhibere* lit. and fig.) **sharper**, n. *veterator, fraudator, praestigiator*. **sharpness**, n. 1, of edge, by adj., *acutus*; 2, fig. *severitas*; see STERNNESS; 3, — of intellect, (*ingenii*) *acus, -ûs, f., acumen, ingenium acutum, perspicacitas, subtilitas*.

shatter, v.tr. 1, *frangere, confringere, diffringere, discutere, elidere, quassare*; 2, fig. *frangere, quassare*.

shave, v.tr. (*ab*)*radere, barbam alcjs tondere* (= to clip); to get —d, *tondere*. **shavings**, n. *scob(i)s* (= sawdust), *assulae, schidiae* (= chips).

shawl, n. see MANTLE.

she, as a personal pronoun, is expressed only when emphasis requires it (e.g. *illa, ista, haec, ea*); as an adjective, is expressed by the feminine (e.g. a — friend, *amica*; a — wolf, *lupa*).

sheaf, n. *manipulus* (= a handful), *fascis*.

shear, v.tr. *tondere* (e.g. *oves*). **shearer**, n. *qui tondeat*. **shearing**, n. *tonsura*. **shears**, n. *forfices* (Mart.).

sheath, n. *vagina*; to draw a sword from its —, *gladium e vagina educere*. **sheathe**, v.tr. *in vaginam recondere*.

shed, n. *tugurium, taberna*; as military term, *plateus, vinea*.

shed, v.tr. (*dif*)*fundere, effundere, profundere*; to — tears, *lacrimas profundere, lacrimare*; to — blood; see KILL. **shedding**, n. *effusio, profusio*; — of tears, *fletus, -ûs*; — of blood, *caedes, -ûs*; — of leaves, by *decidere*.

sheep, n. *ovis* (*ôis*). **sheep-fold**, n. *ovile*. **sheepish**, adj. *insulsius*; see STUPID; a — fellow, *ovis* (Plaut.). **sheepishness**, n. *insulsi-tas, nimia verecundia*. **shepherd**, n. *pastor*.

sheer, adj. 1, see STEEP; 2, *merus*; — folly, *mera* or *maxima stultitia*.

sheet, n. 1, of a bed, *lodix* (= blanket, Juv.); 2, a — of paper, *scheda, sc(h)ida, schedula, pagina* (Plin.); 3, a — of lead, (*plumbi*) *lamina*; 4, of a sail, *pes*. **sheet-anchor**, n. *ancora*. **sheet-lightning**, n. *fulgur, fulmen*.

shelf, n. *pluteus* (Juv.), *pegma, -âtis, n.*

shell, n. *testa, concha* (of fish), *putamen, cortex* (of fruit, etc.). **shell-fish**, n. *concha, conchylium*.

shelter, I. n. 1, = covering, *tegimen*; 2, = protection, *perfugium, asylum, patrocinium, defensio*. II. v.tr. 1, *tegere, defendere*; 2, *tutari* alqm, *defendere, auctoritate tueri, in suam fidem et clientelam suscipere, protegere, receptum tutum praebere* alci; see PROTECT.

shelving, adj. *declivis*, see SLOPING.

shepherd, n. see under SHEEP.

sheriff, *n.* perhaps by praetor, in mediæval Latin by *vicecomes or gerascia.

show, *v. tr.* = to bring forward, edere, ostendere, explicare; = to prove or explain, demonstrare, declarare, ostendere, exponere, narrare; to — mercy, alci misericordiam impetiri.

shield, *I. n. 1.* scutum, clipeus, parma, pelta, ancile (esp. of the sacred — which fell from heaven); a —-bearer, armiger; 2, fig. see PROTECTION. **II. v. tr.** scuto defendere, clipeo protegere; to — from danger, a periculo defendere; see PROTECT.

shift, *I. n. 1.* = refuge or resource, effugium, ambages, —um, remedium, ratio, consilium, latebra; a dishonest —, fraus, doli (pl.), ambages; everyone made — for himself, sibi quisque consulebat; 2, = an under-garment, tunica interna. **II. v. tr.** = to change, (per)mutare; to — one's clothes, mutare vestem; to — off, eludere, evitare, subterfugere; see CHANGE. **shifty**, *adj. 1.* see CUNNING; 2, see CHANGEABLE.

shilling, *n.* quadraginta octo asses.

shin, *n.* tibia, crus, cruris, *n.*

shine, *v. intr.* (col)lucere, splendere, fulgere, nitere, micare (= to glitter); to — forth, elucere, effulgere; to — upon, alci affulgere; it —s with a borrowed light, luce lucet aliendi.

ship, *I. n.* navis, navigium (used of smaller vessels), navis longa or rostrata (= a — of war), (navis) biremis (= — having two banks of oars, so triremis, quadremis, quingueremis, having three, four, five), navis praedatoria or piratica (= a pirate vessel); belonging to a —, navalis, nauticus; shipping, naves, pl.; —wreck, naufragium; one who has suffered —wreck, naufragus; to suffer —wreck, naufragium facere; a —'s captain, navarchus; a — owner, navicularius (who lets out —s); —'s crew, remigium clascticum milites; master of a —, magister. **II. v. tr.** in navem (naves) imponere.

shire, *n.* provincia, ager, *comitatus.

shirt, *n.* subucula.

shiver, *I. v. tr.* = to break in pieces, frangere, confringere, diffringere, elidere. **II. v. intr.** = to tremble, tremere (with fear), algere (= to be cold).

shoal, *n. 1.* vadum, vada, pl.; see SHALLOW; 2, = a large quantity or number, turba, grex, calerva.

shock, *I. n. 1.* in battle, etc., impetus, concursus, congressus, all —is; to bear the —, sustinere impetum; at the first —, ad primum impetum; 2, fig. of the feelings, etc., offensio; see OFFENCE; 3, of corn, frumenti manipulorum acervus. **II. v. tr.** offendere, commovere; to be —ed, commoveri. **shocking**, *adj.* quod offensionem est, quod offensionem habet or affert, odiosus; a — life, vita turpis; see DISGUSTING; to be —, offensionis esse. Adv. = very badly, pessime, or by superl. (e.g. pessimus = — bad).

shoe, *I. n.* calceus, calceamentum, solea (= sandal); horse—, solea ferrea (—s nailed were unknown); —s that fit, calcei apti ad pedem; the — pinches, calceus urit. **II. v. tr.** calceare; to — a horse, affigere equo soleas ferreas. **shoe-black**, *n.* puer qui calceos deterget. **shoemaker**, *n.* sutor.

shoot, *I. n.* = sprout, †germen, surculus, planta, virga, propago (= layer). **II. v. intr. 1.** to — out, as ears of corn, spicas, surculos, etc., emittere; 2, of pains, etc., angere (= to torture), or angere (= to be tortured); of stars, volare. **III. v. tr.** = to cast forth, jaculari, emittere, jacere; to — arrows out of a bow, arcu sagittas (emittere); to — at, sagittis or telis petere; see FIRE. **shooting-star**, *n.* see METEOR.

shop, *I. n.* taberna, officina (= work—); a bookseller's —, libraria; a barber's —, taberna tonsoris. **II. v. intr.** to go a-shopping, concursare circum tabernas, or by emere (= to buy). **shopkeeper**, *n.* qui alias res vendit, in pl. tabernarius.

shore, *I. n. 1.* litus, —oris, *n.*, ora, acta (acti), ripa (= the declining bank or margin), arena (= sand); 2, = support, fulcrum. **II. v. tr.** fulcire.

short, *adj.* brevis, concisus (= pruned), angustus (= within a small space), contractus (= somewhat drawn in), compressus (= squeezed together), paucioribus verbis expressus (of a writing); — of stature, humilis (opp. procerus); a — cut, compendium, via compendiaria (lit. and fig.); to be —, ac ne multa, ut in pauca referam, ne multis, ne plura; in —, summam, ad summam, summa illa sit, in brevi; cut it —, verbo dicas; a — syllable, syllaba brevis; — hair, capilli tonsi; a — memory, memoria hebes; the —est day, dies brumalis, bruma; the —est night, nox solstitialis. **short-legged**, *adj.* cruribus brevibus. **short-sighted**, *adj.* myops (Jct.), qui oculis non satis prospicit; fig. stultus, imprudens. **shortcoming**, *n.* delictum. **shorten**, *v. tr.* praecidere, breviorem facere or reddere; to — a syllable, syllabam corrumpere; see CONTRACT.

shorthand, *n.* notae. **shortly**, *adv. 1.* = compendiously, summam, strictim, compressè, paucis verbis, breviter; 2, = within a short time, brevi, propediem, paucis diebus, exiguo spatio; — before, brevi ante, paulo ante, proxime, nuper; — after, brevi post, paulo post, non ita multo post; — before a person's death, haud multum ante (so post) alci mortem. **shortness**, *adj.* brevis, exiguus, angustiae, compendium, contractio (= a drawing in).

shot, *n.* telus factus, —is, or conjectus, —is, ictus, —is, (telum) missile (= what is fired), glans (= ball); to fire a —, telum emittere; they were now within —, jam ad telus factum pervenerant; out of —, extra telus-jactum.

shoulder, *I. n.* humerus; —-blade, scapula. **II. v. tr.** alqd in humeros tollere.

shout, *I. n.* clamor, vociferatio, vox, acclamatio; to raise a —, clamorem tollere. **II. v. tr.** (con)clamare, vociferari.

shove, *I. v. tr.* trudere, impellere. **II. n. impulsus, —is.**

shovel, *I. n.* pala, batillum. **II. v. tr.** batillo tollere.

show, *I. n. 1.* = an exhibition, spectaculum, pompa, ludus (= games); 2, ostentatio (= display), species (= appearance); to make — of or pretend, simulare, prae se ferre; for some time there was some — of flight, exiguum temporis alga forma pugnæ fuit; under a — of friendship, per simulationem amicitiae. **II. v. tr.** proponere, ostentare alqd, prae se ferre; to — off, se ostentare; see SHEW. **showy**, *adj.* see BEAUTIFUL, OSTENTATIOUS.

shower, *I. n.* pluvia repentina, imber, pluvia; a plentiful —, largus imber; a — of stones, lapidum imber. **II. v. tr.** effundere. **showery**, *adj.* pluvius, pluvialis.

shred, *I. n.* frustum (= a scrap), segmentum (Plin.). **II. v. tr.** minutim dissecare or concidere.

shrew, *n.* mulier jurgis dedita. **shrewed**, *adj.* prudens, solers, callidus, astutus, perspicax, sagax. Adv. calide, astute, sagaciter, solerter, prudenter. **shrewdness**, *n.* calliditas, astutia, perspicacitas, sagacitas, prudentia, solertia. **shrewish**, *adj.* see QUARRELSOME. **shrew-mouse**, *n.* sorax.

shriek, *I. n.* ejulatus, —us, ululatus, —us. **II. v. intr.** ululare. **III. v. tr.** clamare; see SOREAN

shrift, *n.* a short —, *confestim alqm necare*; see also **CONFESSION**, **SHRIVE**.

shrill, *adj.* acutus, argutus. **Adv.** acute, argute.

shrimp, *n.* 1, *cancer pagurus (Linn.); 2, fig. see **DWARF**.

shrine, *n.* aedicula, delubrum, sacellum.

shrink, *v.intr.* se contrahere; to — through fear, pedem referre; to — from duty, abhorrere, recedere (ab officio nunquam recedemus, Cic.); to — from light, pugnam detractare. **shrinking**, *n.* 1, alejs rei contractio; 2, see **FEAR**.

shrive, *v.tr.* peccata sua sacerdoti fateri (= to confess), peccata confitentem absolvere (= to absolve).

shrivel, *I. v.tr.* rugosum facere. **II. v.intr.** (cor)rugari, contrahi.

shroud, *I. n.* mortui vestimentum. **II. v.tr. involvere, velare, tegere, mortuum vestimento induere.**

shrub, *n.* frutex. **shrubbery**, *n.* arbus-tum.

shrug, *v.tr.* to — the shoulders, humeros movere.

shudder, *I. n.* horror, tremor. **II. v.intr.** horrere, tremere; to — greatly, perhorrescere.

shuffle, *I. v.tr.* 1, = to mix, (com)miscere; to — cards, paginas (per)miscere; 2, = to act deceitfully, fraudare. **II. v.intr.** tergiversari (of conduct), claudicare (= to limp). **shuffler**, *n.* fraudator, homo fallax. **shuffling**, *n.* fraud-, -dis, f., dolus, tergiversatio.

shun, *v.tr.* (de)fugere, vitare, declinare, aversari. **shunning**, *n.* devitatio, fuga, declinatio, vitatio.

shut, *v.tr.* claudere, operire; to — the eyes, oculos operire; to — the hand, manum comprimere; to — in, includere; to — out, excludere. **shutter**, *n.* (for a window), foricula, valvae.

shuttle, *n.* radius (textorius). **shuttle-cock**, *n.* pila pennata.

shy, *I. adj.* timidus, pavidus, verecundus (= modest); to be — of expense, sumptibus parcere. **II. v.tr. of a horse, terri, saltum in contraria facere. **Adv.** timide, verecunde. **shyness**, *n.* timor, pavor, verecundia, pudor.**

sibilant, *adj.* sibilans.

sibyl, *n.* sibylla. **sibylline**, *adj.* sibyllinus.

sick, *adj.* aeger (used of disorders of mind and body; see **ILL**); to rise from a — bed, assurgere ex morbo; a — man, aeger, aegrotus; to feel —, nauseare; to be —, romere, fig. by impers. taedet alqm alejs rei; see **ILL**. **sicken**, *I. v.tr.* see **DISGUST**. **II. v.intr. in morbum incidere. **sickly**, *adj.* morbosus; see **ILL**, **WEAK**. **sickness**, *n.* = sensation of —, vomit-, nausea, romitus, -is (= illness), morbus (= disorder), aegrotatio (= condition of —), valetudo (properly = state of health or strength; used alone = —, or with adversa, infirma, etc.); a contagious —, contagio, iues, -is, f. (= the impure cause of the disease); an epidemic, = pestilentia.**

sickle, *n.* falx.

side, *I. n.* latus, -eris, *n.* (of the body, a hill, etc.), pars (= part, party), regio (= district), pagina (= of a leaf); on that —, illic, ultro; on this — and on that, citra ultroque; on all —s, quoquo-versus, omnibus partibus; towards all —s, in omnes partes; on this —, hinc; on both —s, utrimque; on each of two —s, utrobique; on his — nothing takes place, ab eo nihil agitur. **II. adj.** obliquus, transversus; a — blow, ictus obli-quus; to give anyone a — blow, gladio alqm ob-

lique petere. **III. v.intr. to — with, alejs partibus or alei favore, studere, alejs studiosum esse. **side-board**, *n.* abacus. **sidelong**, *adj.* obliquus. **sideways**, *adv.* oblique, ab obliquo, ex obliquo.**

sidereal, *adj.* by gen. siderum, sideralis (Plin.).

siege, *n.* oppugnatio, obsessio, obsidio.

sieve, *n.* cribrum. **sift**, *v.tr.* cribrare (Plin.), cribro secernere; fig. investigare, (per)scrutari, explorare.

sign, *I. n.* suspirium. **II. v.intr. suspiria ducere, suspirare. **sighing**, *n.* suspiratus, -us.**

sight, *I. n.* 1, visio, visus, -us, videndi facultas, eculus, conspectus, -us (= view), a(d)spectus, -us; — of the eye, oculi acies; at first —, primo a(d)spectu; 2, = spectacle, species (= an appearance), spectaculum (= a show); in —, in conspectu, ante oculos, in or sub oculis; he was in —, sub oculis erat; to take out of —, oculis subducere, ex hominum conspectu subtrahere; I knew him by —, de facie novi; to pay at —, pecunias repraesentare; to catch — of, conspiciere. **II. v.tr.** conspici, conspiciere.

sign, *I. n.* signum, significatio, indicium, vestigium (= footmark), nota (= mark), insigne (= badge), nutus, -us (= nod); the peculiar — of a thing, proprium alejs rei (= characteristic); it is the — of a wise man, est sapientis; — of the future, signum, omen, ostentum, portentum; a good —, omen faustum; a bad —, omen sinistrum. **II. v.tr. 1, to — a document, (con)signare alqd, alei rei (nomen) subscribere, as witnesses, scribendo adesse; 2, see **SIGNAL**. **signal**, *I. adj.* insignis, notabilis, maximus, insignatus, egregius. **Adv.** insigniter, notabiliter, maxime, insignite, egregie. **II. n. signum, symbolum; to give the — for an attack, signum dare; for battle, classicum canere, tuba signum dare. **III. v.tr. see above, **SIGNAL**, **II. signalize**, *v.tr.* declarare (= to show), alei or alei rei decori esse (= to be an honour to), insignire (= to make remarkable, e.g. tot facinorosis foedum annum etiam diti tempestatibus et morbis insignivere, Tac.); to — yourself, se carum reddere. **signature**, *n.* nomen, -inis, *n.*, subscriptio, nomen subscriptum. **signet**, *n.* signum (= seal). **significance**, **signification**, *n.* significatio; see **MEANING**. **significant**, *adj.* see **EXPRESSIVE**. **signify**, *v.tr.* significare (= to make signs), valere (= to be equivalent, e.g. verum quid idem valet), velle (= to wish); see also **MEAN**, **ANNOUNCE**, **PORTEND**.******

silence, *n.* silentium, taciturnitas (= not speaking); to keep —, tacere, conticere, conticescere, obticere, obmutescere. **silent**, *adj.* tacitus, silens, taciturnus (= taciturn); to be —, silere, tacere, linguis favere (at religious rites); to be — about, celare, silentio praeterire alod; to be —! quin taces! **Adv.** tacite, silentio.

silk, *n.* bombyx (Plin.), or vestis serica. **silk-worm**, *n.* bombyx (Plin.). **silken**, *adj.* sericus, bombycinus (Plin.). **silky**, *adj.* see **SMOOTH**.

sill, *n.* limen.

silly, *adj.* stultus, fatuus, stolidus, infacetus absurdus, exors, vecors, ineptus, insulsus, amens, ridiculus (= exciting laughter). **Adv.** stulte, stolidè, infacete, absurde, inepte, insulse, ridicule. **silliness**, *n.* stultitia, fatuitas, stoliditas, ineptiae, recordia, amentia, insulsiitas, ridiculium.

silt, *I. n.* limus. **II. v.tr. limo, opplere.**

silver, *I. n.* argentum; wrought —, argentum factum. **II. adj.** and **silvery**, argenteus, plated with —, argentatus; — mine, argenti metallum,

-erum, n.; — foll. *bractea argentea*, *argenti fodina* (or as one word), *argentaria* (*fodina*). — money, *nummi argentei*; — plate, *argentum (facium)*, *vasa argentea*, pl. **III.** v.tr. *alqd argento inducere*.

similar, adj. *similis* (used with the genit. of internal bodily or mental relations, with dat. otherwise, e.g. *non tam potuit patris similis esse quam ille fuerat sui*, Cic.). Adv. *similiter*. **similarity**, n. = resemblance, *similitudo* (*est homini cum Deo similitudo*, Cic.; *habet honestatis similitudinem*; *similitudines*, = similar objects).

simile, n. *similitudo*, *translatio*, *collatio*. **similitude**, n. = comparison, *similitudo*; see **LIKE**, **SIMULATE**.

simmer, v.intr. *fervescere*, *lente bullire*.

simony, n. *simonia* (Eccl.).

simper, v.intr. *subridere*, *stulte ridere*.

simple, adj. *simplex* (in gen.) = harmless, *innocius*; = sincere, *sincerus*, *probus*, *integer*, *sine furo*; = silly, *stolidus*, *insulsius*; = without ornament, *simplex*, *sine ornatu*; = sheer, *merus*. Adv. *simpliciter*; see also **ONLY**. **simples**, n. pl. *herbae (medicinales)*. **simpleton**, n. *homo crassi ingenti*, *stultus*, *falsus*, *ineptus*; see **FOOL**. **simplicity**, n. *simplicitas* (in gen.), *stultitia* (= folly), *innocentia* (= guilelessness). **simplify**, v.tr. *explicare*, *simplicem reddere*.

simulate, v.tr. = to imitate or pretend, *simulare* (e.g. *mortem*, *lacrimas*, *simulavit se furere*). **simulation**, n. *simulatio* (e.g. *fallax imitatio simulationeque virtutis*).

simultaneous, adj. *quod uno et eodem tempore est* or *fit*. Adv. *eodem tempore*, *simul*, *una*.

sin, I. n. *peccatum*, *delictum* (= omission), *flagitium*, *nefas*; to commit a —, *peccare*, *delinquere*, *peccatum committere*. **II.** v.intr. *peccare* (in se, erga alqm, in re; multa peccantur), *delinquere*. **sinful**, adj. *pravis cupiditatis delictus*, *impius*, *improbus*, *flagitiosus*. **sinless**, adj. *integer*, *sanctus*. **sinlessness**, n. *vita sanctitas*. **sinner**, n. *qui peccavit*, *peccator* (Eccl.).

since, I. adv. *abhinc* (e.g. *he died two years —, abhinc annos duos*, or *annis duobus*, *mortuus est*); long —, *jamdudum*, *jamdudum*. **II.** prep. by e, ex, a, ab, post (e.g. — the foundation of the city, *post urbem conditam*); — that time, *ex eo tempore*; many years —, *multis abhinc annis*; — when, *ex quo*; a long time —, *jamdudum*; — childhood, *a pueritia*, *a puero*. **III.** conj. I. of time, *cum* (*quom*, *quum*), *postquam* (or as two words); this is the third day — I heard it, *tertius hic dies quod audiui*; it is a long time — you left home, *jamdudum factum est cum abiisti domum*; — he died this is the three-and-thirtieth year, *cujus a morte hic tertius et trigesimus annus*; 2. of cause, may be rendered by *cum* with subj., or *quandoquidem*, *quia*, *quoniam* with indie, thus frequently in Cic. *quae cum ita sint*, — this is so, but observe *quandoquidem tu istos oratores tantopere laudas* (in the indie, Cic.); = *utroque* quae, *quia postrema aedificata est Neapolis nominatur* (Cic.); *quoniam res in id discrimen adducta est*; — may also be rendered by the relative with a causal force, and so requiring the subj., e.g. *maximam iter facere pedibus, qui incommoissime navigassemus*, Cic.; so too *quippe qui* with indie. or subj. (all these conjns. follow the ordinary rules of mood); see **BECAUSE**.

sincere, adj. *sincerus* (opp. *fucatus*, *simulatus*), *integer* (e.g. *te sincerum integrumque conserves*, Cic.), *probus*, *purus*, *candidus*, *verus*; see **HONEST**. Adv. *sincere*, *integre* (= justly), *probe*, *pure*, *candide*, *vere*, *ex animo*, *simpliciter*; yours —, in letters, *vale (valete)*. **sincerity**, n. *sinceritas*, *candor*, *integritas*, *probitas*, *veritas* (= truthfulness), *simplicitas*.

sinecure, n. *munus omni labor vacuum*.

sinew, n. *nervus*; the —s, as = strength, *nervi*. **sinewy**, adj. *nervosus*.

sing, v.tr. and intr. *canere*, *cantare*, *modulari*; to — much, *cantilare*; to — to the harp, *ad citharam canere*; to — in harmony, *servare modum*, *ad numerum canere*. **singer**, n. + *cantor*, *cantrix*, *cantator*, *cantatrix*. **singing**, n. *canthus*, *-is*, *concentus*, *-us* (of a number of persons).

singe, v.tr. *ustulare*, *amburere*, *adurere*.

single, I. adj. *unus*, *solus*, *singularis*, *unicus*; a — or unmarried man, *caelebs* (a bachelor); — combat, *certamen unius cum uno*. Adv. *singulatim*. **II.** v.tr. to — out, *eligere*; see **SELECT**. **singular**, adj. 1. as opp. to plural, *singularis*; the — number, *numerus singularis* (gram.); see **SINGLE**, I.; 2. = out of the common way, *singularis* (= very superior, e.g. *Aristoteles meo iudicio in philosophia prope singularis*, = almost standing alone, Cic.; also in a bad sense, e.g. *singularis crudelitas*, *nequitia*), *unicus* (= unique), *egregius*, *eximius*, *praestans* (= excellent), *maximus* (= very great); 3. = strange, *mirus*, *mirificus*, *mirabilis*, *novus*, *invisitatus*, *insolens*. Adv. *singulariter*, *unice*, *egregie*, *eximie*, *praestanter*, *insolenter*, *maxime*, *mirè*, *mirifice*, *mirabiliter*, *novè*, *invisitate*. **singularity**, n. *insolentia*, *praestantia* (= excellence), or use adj.

sinister, adj. *sinister* (lit. = left-handed; fig. with *mores*, *natura*, *interpretatio*, etc.), † *infaustus* (= unlucky); see **ILL-OINED**, **CORRUPT**.

sink, I. v.tr. (sub)mergere, demergere, immergere, deprimere. **II.** v.intr. (con)sidere, desidere, residere, submergi, demergi, immergi; to — in ruins, *collabi*, *corruiere*, *mergi*; to — morally, in (omnia) *flagitia se ingurgitare*; — into sleep, *sonno opprimi*; the price —s, *pretium imminuitur*; his courage —s, *animus audit*; to let one's courage —, *sibi diffidere*; to — into the mind, in *animum penetrare*; to be sunk in debt, *aere alieno obrui*. **III.** n. *sentina*.

sinuous, adj. *sinuosus*.

sip, I. v.tr. (primis labris) *degustare*, *sorbilare* (ante and post class.). **II.** n. use verb.

sir, n. 1. as title, *dominus*; 2. in addresses, *vir optime*.

sire, n. 1. *pater*, *genitor*; see **FATHER**; 2. see **SIR**.

siren, n. *siren*.

sirocco, n. *auster*.

sister, n. *soror*, *germana*; father's —, *amita*; mother's —, *matertera*; grandfather's —, *avita*; grandmother's —, *matertera magna*; — in-law, *glos*, *gloris*, f. (Jct.). **sisterhood**, n. *sororum societas* (Eccl.). **sisterly**, adj. ut *sorores* solent.

sit, v.intr. *sedere*, *alqd re insidere*, *considerare* (= to — down); to — near, *assidere* *rei* or *alci*; to — on, *sedere in re*; to — at table, *accumbere*, *discumbere*, *recumbere*; to — above at table, *superior accumbere*; of a court, *haberi* (e.g. *conventus*), *sedere* (of the magistrates); we sat up talking till late at night, *sermone in multum noctem produximus* (Cic.); he —s up till daylight, *usque ad lucem vigilat*; of fowls, (*ovis*) *incubare* (Plin.); as milit. term, to — down before a place, *oppidum circumsedere*. **sitting**, n. *sessio* (lit. of a court), *conventus*, *-is* (of a court, etc.); to break up the —, *concessum*, etc., *dimittere*.

site, n. *situs*, *-is*. **situate**, adj. *situs*, *positus*, *collocatus*; to be — near, *adjacere*. **situation**, n. 1. = position, *situs*, *-is*, *sedes*, *-is*, *locus*; if he were in that —, *si eo loco esset*; 2. = office, *munus*, *-eris*, n.; see **OFFICE**.

six, adj. sex, sex (= — each); — or seven, sex septem, sex aut septem; to throw — (at dice), senionem mittere; — times, sexie(n)s. **sixth**, adj. sextus; the — time, sextum. **sixteen**, adj. sedecim (sexd-); decem et sex, sexi deni (= — each); — times, sedecie(n)s. **sixteenth**, adj. sextus decimus; one —, pars sexta decima. **sixty**, adj. sexaginta, sexageni (= — each); — times, sexagie(n)s. **sixtieth**, adj. sexagesimus; the — time, sexagesimum; sixty thousand, sexaginta mill. the — thousandth, sexagie(n)s millesimus.

size, n. l. = inaequalis, mensura, amplitudo (= largeness), parvitas (= smallness), proceritas (= tallness), altitudo (= height), ambitus, -us (= girth), spatium (= extent of surface); to take the — of (dimetri; of the — of, (ad) instar alci rei; of great, small —, etc., magnus, parvus; 2, = glue, gluten (glutininum).

skate, l. n. solea ferrata. **II**. v.intr. soleis ferratis glaciem transcurrere.

skain, n. filia volumen or filorum glomus.

skeleton, n. ossa, -ium, n., ossium compages; lio is a mere —, viz ossibus haeret.

sketch, l. n. adumbratio; see OUTLINE. **II**. v.tr. describere, designare, adumbrare (esp. fig.).

skewer, n. veru (= spit).

skiff, n. scapha, cymba, navicula.

skill, n. peritia, scientia, ars, artificium, solertia, calliditas, prudentia, habitus. **skillful**, adj. peritus rei, arte insignis, exercitatus in re, dexter, solers, sciens, callidus, habilis (= handy), prudens (= with insight), bonus (= good); — in the law, juris consultus. Adv. perite, dext(ere), callide, scienter, prudenter, habilit(er), bene.

skim, l. n. spuma; to form —, spumescere; full of —, spumosus. **II**. v.tr. l. despumare, spumam excimere; 2, = to read quickly, alqd (legendo) percurrere. **III**. v.intr. volare (= to fly).

skin, l. n. cutis, pellis, membrana, corium (= hide); to get off with a whole —, integrum abire. **II**. v.tr. corium detrahère, pelle or corio exuère; to — over, cicatricem inducere, (ob)ducere. **skin-deep**, adj. levis. **skinny**, adj. see THIN.

skip, l. n. saltus, -us. **II**. v.intr. salire (= to leap); to — with joy, exsultare. **III**. v.tr. = to pass over, transilire, praeterire. **skipping-rope**, n. restis.

skipper, n. navis magister; see CAPTAIN.

skirmish, l. n. praelium leve. **II**. v.intr. to engage in —es, praeliis parvulis cum hoste contendere. **skirmisher**, n. reles, -itis, m. (= light-armed soldier, or by verb).

skirt, l. n. limbus, ora. **II**. v.tr. to — the shore, legere oram; to — or border on, affinem esse (e.g. gens affinis Mauris).

skittish, adj. protervus, lascivus; to be —, lascivire. Adv. proterve, lascive. **skittishness**, n. protervitas, lascivia.

skull, v.intr. latere.

skull, n. calvaria.

sky, n. caelum; a bright —, caelum serenum, an open —, caelum patens; under the open —; sub divo, in publico; from the —, de caelo, caelestis. **skylark**, n. alauda. **skylight**, n. fenestra.

slack, adj. latus, fluxus, remissus (= loose), lentus, tardus (= slow), segnis, piger (= idle); — in duty, negligens. **slacken**, v.tr. laxare; to — the reins, laxare habenas; to — work, opus remittere. Adv. lente, tarde, segnit(er), negliger. **slackness**, n. segnitia, pigritia (= laziness), negligentia (= negligence); — of reins, etc., by latus, remissus.

slake, v.tr. sitim exstinguere or explere, sitim depellere or sedare; to — lime, calcem maccare.

slander, l. n. calumnia, (falsa) criminalis, falsum crimen, obrectatio, maledictio. **II**. v.tr. calumniari, criminari, diffamare, alci obrectare, maledicere, alqm calumniis or ignominis afficere, insectari, alci probum, convictum, contumeliam, etc., facere. **slanderer**, n. obrectator. **slandering**, n. criminalis, obrectatio. **slanderous**, adj. maledicus, famosus. Adv. maledice, per calumniam.

slant, adj. obliquus, transversus. Adv. oblique.

slap, l. n. alapa (Juv.). **II**. v.tr. palma percutere.

slash, l. n. incisura (= incision, Col.), vulnus, -eris (= wound), ictus, -is (= blow). **II**. v.tr. cadere, incidere, gladio percutere (with a sword).

slate, l. n. to write on, use tabula; for a roof, tegula (= tile, usu. in pl.); a — quarry, lapidis fissilis fodina. **II**. v.tr. tegulis obtegere or consternere.

slattern, n. mulier sordida.

slaughter, l. n. caedes, -is, f. (= a cutting down), occidio, occisio, clades (fig. = discomfiture, severe loss), strages, -is, f. (fig. = overthrow, destruction); a general —, internecio; trucidatio (= butchery), nec (= violent death); man- —, homicidium. **II**. v.tr. caedere, concidere (of a number), jugulare (= to cut the throat), mactare (= to slay a victim); see SLAY; trucidare. **slaughter-house**, n. laniena. **slaughterer**, n. lanius.

slave, n. servus (considered as property), ancilla (= female —), verna (= a slave born in the house), famulus (= household —), mancipium (= one obtained by war or purchase); the —s, servitium, servitia, corpora servilia, familia; to sell as a —, sub corona vendere; a — of lusts, servus libidinum; to be a — to anything, alci rei oboeidere, inservire. **slave-dealer**, n. venalicius, margo (Quint.). **slave-labour**, n. opus servile. **slave-market**, n. forum or lapis (e.g. de lapide emptus, Cic.). **slavery**, n. servitus, -utis, f., servitutum, servitium; to be in —, in servitute esse. **slave-trade**, n. venditio (= selling) or emptio (= buying) servorum. **slave-war or -rising**, n. tumultus, -us, servilis, bellum servile. **slavish**, adj. servilis (lit. and fig.), vernilis (lit. and fig., esp. in Tac.). Adv. serviliter, verniliter.

slaver, l. n. sputum (Cels.). **II**. v.intr. salivam ex ore demittere, salivam madere.

slay, v.tr. interficere, occidere, interimere, tollere, ferire, percutere, absumere, exstinguere, trucidare, jugulare, necare (= to put to death). **slayer**, n. interfector, occisor, percussor; — of men, homicida, m. and f. (so tyrannicida, etc.).

sledge, n. traha (= a drag).

sledge-hammer, n. malleus.

sleek, adj. levis (= smooth), nitidus (= shining); to be —, nitere.

sleep, l. n. somnus (= sleep), sopor (= heaviness), quies, -etis (= rest); — falls on me, somnus me opprimit; to fall to —, dormire. **II**. v.intr. dormire, quiescere; to go to — or bed, cubitum ire, se somno dare. **sleepiness**, n. veternis (of the lethargy of the aged), or by adj. **sleepless**, adj. insomnis, exsomnis, vigilans. **sleeplessness**, n. insomnia, vigilia, vigilantia. **sleepy**, adj. semisomnus (= somnolent), somni plenus, somno gravis, veternis, somniculosus (= sluggish). Adv. somniculose, or better by adj.

sleet, n. nix grandine mixta.

sleeve, n. manica; to laugh in one's —,

fartim ridere; in sinu gaudere (= to rejoice in secret).

sleight, n. ars, artificium, dolus; — of hand, prestigitiae.

slender, adj. tenuis (lit. and fig.), gracilis (lit.), exilis (lit. and fig.); — provision, victus, -is, tenuis. Adv. tenuiter (= poorly), exiliter. **slenderness**, n. tenuitas, exilitas (lit. and fig.), gracilitas (lit.).

slice, I. n. — of bread (panis) frustum. II. v.tr. concidere, secare.

slide, I. v.intr. labi. II. n. — on ice, by in glacie labi.

slight, I. adj. levis (in gen. of clothing, etc., also fig.), parvi momenti (= of little account), tenuis, gracilis, exilis (= slender), by diminutive (e.g. opusculum, = — work). II. v.tr. parvi, flocci facere, nullam curam alcijs habere, contemnere.

slim, adj. exilis; see **SLENDER**. **slimness**, n. exilitas.

slime, n. limus. **slimy**, adj. limosus.

sling, I. n. funda; — for the arm, fascia, mitella (Cels.); to have the arm in a —, brachium mitella involutum habere. II. v.tr. mittere, torquere; to — at, fundi petere.

slink, v.intr. to — away, sese subducere.

slip, I. n. 1, lit. lapsus, -us; 2, fig. lapsus (rare), culpa (= fault), error (= mistake); there's many a — between the cup and the lip, inter os et offam (sc. multa intervenire possunt); 3, of a plant, surculus; see **SHOOT**. II. v.intr. vestigio falli, labi; to — away, aufugere; to let —, amittere, omittere; to — from the memory, de memoria excidere. **slipper**, n. solea, crepida. **slippery**, adj. lubricus.

slit, I. n. fissura (= a split, Plin.), rima (= an opening or leak), scissura (= a slit, Plin.). II. v.tr. incidere (= to cut into), findere (= to cleave), scindere (= to tear).

sloe, n. prunum silvestre (Plin.); — tree, prunus, I., silvestris (Col.).

sloop, n. see **SHIP**.

slop, n. and v.tr. see **WET**.

slope, I. n. declivitas (downwards), acclivitas (upwards). II. v.intr. vergere, se dimittere. **sloping**, adj. declivis, acclivis.

sloth, n. desidia, inertia, segnitia, segnitia, ignavia, socordia, pigritia. **slothful**, adj. desidiosus (rare), iners, ignavus, segnis, socors, piger. Adv. inerte, segnitè, ignave.

slouch, v.intr. discinctum esse.

slough, n. pelus, -udis, f.; (for swine), volutabrum; — of a snake, vernatio (Plin.).

sloven, n. homo sordidus, discinctus. **slovenliness**, n. sordes (= filth), incuria, negligentia (= carelessness).

slow, adj. tardus, lentus, segnis, piger, serus (= late); — to learn, tardus ad discendum. Adv. tarde, lente, segnitè, paulatim, pedetentim (pedetent-). **slowness**, n. tarditas, segnitia, pigritia; — of a river, lentitas.

slug, n. limax (Plin.). **sluggard**, n. homo ignavus. **sluggish**, adj. segnis, piger, socors. Adv. segnitè, socorditer. **sluggishness**, n. pigritia, ignavia, socordia.

sluice, n. emissarium.

slumber, n. and v. see **SLEEP**.

slur, I. n. macula, labe, -is, dedecus, -oris, n. II. v.tr. to — over, extenuare.

slut, n. mulier sordida, immunda.

sly, adj. vaser, subdolis, astutus, versutus; — old fellow, veteritor. Adv. vafre, subdole, astute, versute. **slyness**, n. dolus, astutia.

smack, I. n. a taste, sapor, gustus, -us. II. v.intr. to — of, sapere (e.g. mella herbam cam sapient = the honey —s of the grass).

smack, I. n. = a blow, alapa. II. v.tr. alapam alci ducere (Phaedr.).

small, adj. parvus, exiguus, minutus, tenuis (= thin), gracilis (= slender), angustus (= narrow); a — soul, animus pusillus; that betrays a — mind, illud pusilli est animi; too —, justo minor, parum magnus; as — as, how —, quantum.

smallness, n. parvitas, exiguitas, tenuitas, gracilitas, angustia.

small-pox, n. * variolae, or by pestilentia.

smart, I. n. dolor, morsus, -us, cruciatus, -us. II. v.intr. dolere; to — for, pnenus alci penulere, paenus subire, perferre or liere.

smart, I. = keen, acer, acerbus, gravis, acutus; 2, = active, impiger, callidus (= clever); 3, = witty, salsus; see **WITTY**; 4, = dressy, lautus, nitidus. **smartness**, n. 1, = wit, sal; 2, dressiness, use adj. **SMART** III., 4.

smatterer, n. homo leviter li(teris) imbutus. **smattering**, n. levis artis alcijs scientia.

smear, v.tr. (il)linere.

smell, I. n. odoratus, -us (the sense), odoratio (the act), odor (the result); an ill —, foetor; to have a bad —, male (good, bene) olere. II. v.intr. to — of, (re)dolere alqd; to —, or have the sensation, olorari, olfacere. **smelling-bottle**, n. vasculum olfactoriolum.

smelt, v.tr. fundere, coquere (Plin.). liquefacere.

smile, I. n. risus, -us; with a —, subridens. II. v.intr. (sub)ridere, irridere alci rei; fortune —s on me, fortuna mihi effulget.

smirk, I. n. by risus, -us, contortus. II. v.intr. vultum ad alqd componere.

smite, v.tr. ferire, percutere.

smith, n. faber ferrarius (= a blacksmith). **smithy**, n. officina ferraria.

smoke, I. n. fumus. II. v.intr. fumare, vaporare, exhalare. III. v.tr. to — (tobacco), herbae Nicotianae fumum ducere; see **FUMIGATE**. **smoky**, adj. fumosus (= full of smoke, discoloured by smoke).

smooth, I. adj. levis, teres; of words, etc., blandus; of the sea, etc., tranquillus, placidus; of the temper, aequus, aequabilis, aequalis. Adv. in gen. by adj.; of words, etc., blande; of the sea, etc., tranquille, placide; of the temper, aequo animo, aequabiliter, aequaliter. II. v.tr. levare, levigare (in gen.), linare (with file), runcinare (with plane); of the sea, tranquillare, levare; fig. to — a person's way, aditum alci ad alqm dare. **smoothness**, n. levitas, tranquillitas, aequanimitas; — of diction, aequabilitas.

smother, v.tr. suffocare, animam intercludere; fear —s his voice, metus vocem praechulit; see **STRANGLE**.

smouldering, adj. fumans.

smuggle, v.tr. merces furtim or portoria non soluto importare or invellere. **smuggler**, n. qui merces velitus importat.

smut, n. fuligo, robigo (= blight). **smutty**, n. fumosus (= smoky).

snack, n. pars, portio, gustus, -us (= a taste).

snaffle, n. frenum.

snail, n. cochlea. **snail's-shell**, n. cochlea, testa.

snake, n. anguis, serpens, coluber, vipera, draco. **snaky**, adj. + viperis, tanquines.

snap, I. v.intr. crepitum elidere, crepare; = to break asunder, frangi, diffringi; = to scold,

alqm inceperare. II. v.tr. *frangere*, (*prae*)*rum-*
pere, *diffingere*, *infringere*; to — the fingers,
digitis concerpere; to — at, lit. and fig. *pelere*, *ar-*
ripere; to — up, see **SEIZE**. **III. n.** *crepitus*, *-us*.
snappish, adj. *morosus*, *difficilis*, *mordax*, *ira-*
cundus. Adv. *morose*, *iracunde*.

snare, I. n. lit. and fig. *laqueus*, *plaga*, *insidi-*
ae, *-arum*; to set a — for anyone, *alci insidias*
facere; to get one's head out of a —, *se expedire*
(*ex laqueo*). **II. v.tr.** lit. and fig. *illaqueare*,
irretire.

snarl, v.intr. **1.** lit. *fremerè*; **2.** fig. (*sub*)
ringi.

snatch, v.tr. and *intr.* *sapere*, *corripere*; to —
away, *surripere*; to — at, *capere*; see **SEIZE**.

snake, I. v.tr. *irrepere*; to — into anything,
e.g. *ad amicitiam reptare* (= to creep); to — away,
furtim se subducere. **II. n.** *homo nequam*, *ab-*
jectus; see **CONTEMPTIBLE**.

sneer, I. n. *derisus*, *-us*, *irrisus*, *-us*. **II. v.tr.**
deridere, *irridere*.

sneeze, v.intr. *sternuere*. **sneezing, n.**
sternutamentum.

sniff, n. and *v.tr.* and *intr.* see **SMELL**.

snip, v.tr. *circumcidere*, *amputare*.

snipe, n. *scolopax* (late).

snoob, n. *homo putidus*.

snore, v.intr. *stertere*.

snort, I. v.tr. *fremerè*. **II. n.** *frenitus*, *-us*.

snout, n. *rostrum*.

snow, I. n. *nix*, *nivis*; a — ball, *nivis gle-*
bula (late); — flake, *nix*; — storm, *nivis casus*,
-us, or *nives*. **II. v.tr.** *ninguere*, gen. *impers.*;
it —, *ningit*. **snowy, adj.** *nivosus*; — white,
niveus, *colore niveo*.

snub, I. v.tr. **II. n.** sc. **REBUKE**. **snub-**
nosed, adj. *rimus*.

snuff, I. n. **1.** of a candle, *fungus*; **2.** = com-
minuted tobacco, *pulvis sternutatorius*; — box,
pyxis. **II. v.tr.** *candelae fungum demere*; to —
out, *exstinguere*; to — up anything, *alqd nari-*
bus haurire. **snuffers, n.** *forfices* (scissors,
Mart.) *candelarum*. **snuffie, v.intr.** *vocem nari-*
bis proferre.

snug, adj. see **COMFORTABLE**.

so, adv. *sic*, *ita*, *hunc in modum*, *hoc modo*,
ut . . . sic, *ut . . . ita*, *tam . . . quam*; —
then, *itaque*, *ergo*; see **THEREFORE**; — that (= *in*
order that), *ut*; — not, *ne*, or by *rel. qui*,
quae, *quod* with *subj.*; — that, of consequence,
ut; — not, *ut non*; — much, *tam valde*, *tam*
vehementer, *tantum*, *tantopere*, *adeo*; twice —
much, *bis tanto*, *alterum tantum*; not — much,
minus, *non ita*; — much . . . as, *tantopere . . .*
quantopere; — great, *tam multus*, *tantus*, *tantum*;
— great . . . as, *tantum . . . quantum*; — again,
alterum tantum; — many, *tot*; — many . . . as,
tot . . . quot; just — many, *totidem*; — far, *eo*,
eo usque, *in tantum*; *quoad*, *hactenus*; to carry a
thing — far, *rem eo adducere*; — far as I can look
back, *quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere*;
— little food, *tantulus cibus*; — few, *tam pauci*;
as . . . et . . . et, tum . . . tum, tum . . . quam,
vel . . . vel; not — as, *non tam . . . quam*;
is it — itane? *sicne*? — quickly, *tam cito*,
tam celeriter; — quickly as possible, *quam pri-*
mo, *primo quoque tempore*, *simul ac*, *ut pri-*
mo; as that was painful, — this is pleasant,
et illud erat molestum, sic hoc est jucundum
(Cic.); — uncivil as, *tam inurbanus ut* (Cic.);
did you think me — unjust as to be angry with
you? *adeone me injustum esse existimasti ut tibi*
irascerer? (Cic.); — far from, *tantum abest ut*
. . . non; — often, *toties* (*us*); *quoties* (*us*); grant
it —, *fuc ita esse*; if it had been done (— cour-

teous are you), you would have written it,
et si esset factum (quae tua est humanitas,
scriptisisses; — called, *quem, quam, quod dicunt*,
qui, etc., *dicitur*. **so-so, adv.** *mediocriter*.

soak, v.intr. *macerare*; to — up, *bibere*; to —
through, *permanare* (= to trickle through),
madefacere (= to wet). **soaking, adj.** of rain,
effusus.

soap, I. n. *sapo* (Plin.). **II. v.tr.** *sapere*
illinare.

soar, v.intr. *sublime ferri*, *se tollere* (lit. and
fig.), *subvolare* (of birds, etc.).

sob, I. n. *singultus*, *-us*. **II. v.intr.** *singul-*
tare.

sober, adj. *sobrius* (opp. *vinolentus*, used lit.
and fig.), *temperans*, *temperatus*, *modestus*, *modi-*
cus, *moderatus* (all = moderate in desires),
severus (= grave). Adv. *sobrie*, *temperate*, *mo-*
deste, *modice*, *moderate*, *severe*. **sobriety,**
soberness, n. *sobrietas*, *temperantia*, *modera-*
tio, *moestia*, *severitas*.

sociable, adj. *sociabilis*, *comis*, *affabilis*; see
COURTEOUS, **FRIENDLY**. **social, adj.** *socialis*,
communis, *civilis* (in political sense), *sociabilis*,
congregabilis (= disposed to meeting together,
of bees), *facilis* (= easy of approach, as a quality
of character); — life, *vitalis societas*, *communitas*
vitalis. Adv. *quod ad societatem vitalis pertinet*.
socialism, n. by *forma civitatis in qua sum-*
ma aequalitas inter cives existit. **socialist, n.**
qui summam inter cives aequalitatem appetit.
sociality, n. *socialitas*, *mores faciles* (= socia-
bility). **society, n.** = the union of several
persons for a common end, *societis* (of learned
and commercial men), *socialitas* (= a brotherhood
or fraternity), *factio* (= a union which makes a
party, esp. in a bad sense), *collegium* (= a corpora-
tion of merchants, artisans, priests); to form —
with someone, societatem cum alqo facere, inire,
coire, rationem cum alqo communicare (= to make
common cause), societatem contrahere cum alqo;
to take into —, alqm in societatem assumere (ad-
scribere, alqm in collegium cooptare (by election);
= to the associated persons, socii (of a craft),
grex (= a band, e.g. a company of actors); =
society in general, societas humana (hominum
or generis humani); civil —, societas civilis; =
as an assemblage, coetus, -us, conventus, -us
(virorum seminarumque or mulierumque), circulus
(= a circle or gathering, whether in the streets
or in houses, a club); to go into —, in circulum
venire; to avoid —, vitare coetus, hominum con-
gressu fugere, homines fugere, abstinere con-
gressu hominum, se a congressu hominum segre-
gare.

sock, n. see **STOCKING**.

socket, n. of a candlestick, *myxa*; of the
eye, *caevum oculi*.

Socratic, adj. *Socraticus*.

sod, n. *caespes*, *-itis*, *m*; a green —, *caespes*,
viridis or *viridis*.

soda, n. *nitrum*.

sodden, adj. *madidus*.

sofa, n. *lectulus*.

soft, adj. *mollis*, *lenis* (= gentle), *effeminatus*
(= effeminate). Adv. *molliter*, *leniter*, *effeminatè*.

soften, I. v.tr. (*em*)*mollire*, *mitigare*, *lenire* (lit.
and fig.). **II. v.intr.** *molliri*, *molliscere*. **soft-**
ness, n. *mollitia* or *mollities*.

soho, interj. *heus! heus tu! che!*

soil, I. n. *solum*; a good —, *solum pingue*;
poor —, *solum exile*. **II. v.tr.** *inguinare*, *pol-*
luere, *maculare*; see **DEFILE**.

sojourn, I. v.intr. *cum alqo* or *in alqo terra*
commorari (= to tarry), *sedem habere in loco, pere-*

grinari in urbe or in gente (as a foreigner). **II.** *n. mora, commoratio, peregrinatio.* **sojourner**, *n. hospes* (= guest), *peregrinus* (= foreigner), *advena*, *m.* and *f.* (= alien).

solace, **I.** *n. solatium, solatio* (= the act), *† solamen, levamen(tum)* (= an alleviation). **II.** *v.tr. alqm (con)solari, alci solatium praebere, dare, afferre.*

solar, *adj. solaris*, or by *genit. solis* (= of the sun).

solder, **I.** *n. ferrumen* (Plin.). **II.** *v.tr. conferruminare* (Plin.), (*im*)*plumbare*.

soldier, *n. miles, -itis*; common —, *miles gregarius, manipularis*; foot —, *pedes*; horse —, *equus*; to serve as a —, *stipendia facere, merere* or *mereri*, with *genit.* or *dat.* **soldierly**, *adj. militaris, rei militaris peritus.* **soldiery**, *n. milites*, or as collect. *miles*.

sole, *adj. solus, unus, unicus*; — survivor, *superstes, -itis, m.* *Adv. solum* (modo), *tantum* (modo). **solitary**, **I.** *adj. solus, solitarius* (of persons), *solus, desertus, avius, devius, secretus* (of places). **II.** *n.* see **HERMIT**. **solitude**, *n. solitudo* (both as state and lonely place).

sole, *n.* of the foot (*pedis*) *planta, solum*; — of a shoe, (*calcei*) *solae* (= a sandal), *solum*.

sole, *n.* = fish, *solea*.

solecism, *n. solecismus* (= offence against grammar); see also **IMPROPRIETY**.

solemn, *adj. sollemnis*, originally = yearly or annual, and hence festal and customary, but not solemn in our sense, which may be expressed by *summa religione inbutus*, and by *sanctus, religiosus*. *Adv. sollemniter, sancte, religiose.* **solemnize**, *v.tr. celebrare. **solemnization**, *n. celebratio. **solemnity**, *n. l.* *sollemne* (e.g. *sollemne clavi figere*, Liv.; *nostrum illud sollemne servemus*, Cic. = an established custom); = profound religious sentiment, *reverentia*; 2, see **GRAVITY, SERIOUSNESS**.**

solicit, *v.tr. sol(Dic)itare, poscere, deprecere, expetere, comb. deprecere atque expetere, observari, orare alqm alqd.* **solicitation**, *n. preces, -um, (e)flagitatio, rogatio, obsecratio*; at the — of, *alqis rogatu, alqo rogante, precando.* **solicitor**, *n. l.* *qui rogat, qui poscit*; 2, *advocatus*; see **ADVOCATE**. **solicitous**, *adj. sol(Dic)itans* (= concerned, moved with anxiety), *anxius*; see **ANXIOUS**. *Adv. sol(Dic)ite, anxie.* **solicitude**, *n. sol(Dic)itudo, cura, anxietas*; to be an object of —, *curae esse alci.*

solid, *adj. solidus* (in most senses of the English, = firm, lasting), *stabilis, firmus*; see **STABLE; — food, *cibus, caro* (= meat). *Adv. solide, stabiliter, firme*; — ground, *solidum, n.*; — bodies, *solida, -orum.* **solidity**, *n. soliditas.***

soliloquy, *n. meditatio* (= meditation), *cum alqs secum loquitur.* **soliloquize**, *v.tr. ipsum secum loqui.*

solitary, *adj.* see under **SOLE**.

solo, *n. unus cantus, -us*; on an instrument, *quod alqs solus sibilus, etc., canit.*

solstice, *n. solstitium* (= summer —), *bruma* (= winter —); relating to the —, *solstitialis, brumalis.*

solve, *v.tr. (dis)solvere* (properly = to loosen, and hence to — knotty points), *enodare* (= to undo a knot); see **EXPLAIN**. **solubility**, *n.* use verb. **soluble**, *adj. l.* *lit. quod dissolvi potest*; 2, *fig. quod explanari potest.* **solution**, *n. l.* = act of dissolving (*dis)solutio*; 2, = what is dissolved, *dilutum* (Plin.); 3, = explanation, *enodatio, expositio, (dis)solutio, explicatio.* **solvent**, **I.** *adj. qui solvendo (par) est.* **II.** *n.* *quod ad alqd dissolvendum vim habet.*

some, *adj.* used with *nom. aliquis* (*aliqua, aliquod*), *quis* (after *si*, e.g. *si quis hoc dicit*), *aliquot* with *gen.* (e.g. *aliquot hominum*); — others, *alii, alii . . . alii, quidam . . . alii*; — one, *aliquis, quispiam, quisquam*; when the relative follows, *aliquis* is dropped (e.g. *habeo quem mittam*); — one, *I know not who, nescio qui or quis*; — (as a softening term), e.g. — fifteen, etc., *homines ad quindecim Curioni assenserunt; abhinc menses decem fere*, = — ten months ago; *nactus equites circiter triginta*, = having obtained — thirty horsemen; in — way or other, *quodcumque*; there is — reason, *non sine causa*(s); it is — comfort to me, *non nihil me consolatur* (Cic.); for — time, *aliquando, aliquandiu.* **somehow**, *adv. nescio quomodo, nescio quo pacto.* **something**, *n.* see **SOME**; when emphatic, *aliquid, nonnihil.* **Sometimes**, *adv. aliquando, nonnunquam, subinde, interdum.* **somewhat**, *n. aliquantulum, nonnihil.* **somewhere**, *adv. aliquid, alio loco, nonnusquam.* **somewhither**, *adv. aliquo.*

somersault, *n. saltus, -us* (= leap); to turn a —, *dare saltus.*

somnambulist, *n. qui in somnis ambulat.*

somniferous, *adj. † somnifer, somnificus.*

somnolent, *adj.* see **SLEEPY**.

son, *n. filius, † natus*; a little —, *filioles*; foster —, *amulus*; a — in-law, *gener*; a step —, *privignus*; —s and daughters, *liberi.*

song, *n. cantus, -us, canticum, cantilena* (contemptuously, e.g. *eodem cantilena*, = the same old —), *carmen, modus.* **songster**, *n. cantor, vocis et cantus modulator*; *f. cantrix, poetria.*

sonorous, *adj. sonorus, canorus, clarus*; see **CLEAR**. *Adv. sonore, canore, clare.*

soon, *adv. cito*; *brevi tempore* (= in a short time), *mox, jam, propediem*; very —, *extemplo* (= straightway); — after, *paull(ulo) post, non ita multo post*; —, *mature* (= shortly), *mane*; too —, *ante tempus*; to do —, *mature alqd facere*; as — as possible, *quam maturrimus*; as — as, *quam primum, simul ac* or *atque, ut* (*primum*); as — as, *stimul ac.* **sooner**, *adv.* = rather, *potius, libentius*; I had —er, *malle.*

soot, *n. fuligo.* **sooty**, *adj. fuligine oblitus.*

sooth, *n. verum, veritas*; in —, *vere, certe*; for —, *sane, profecto.* **soothsay**, *v.tr. praedicere.* **soothsayer**, *n. (h)arusper, m.*; see **PROPHET**. **soothsaying**, *n. auguratio, augurium.*

soothe, *v.tr. mulcere, lenire, placare, sedare, levare, mitigare, tranquillare.* **soothing**, *adj.* by part. or by *blandus*. *Adv. blande*

sop, **I.** *n. frustum, ossa* (panis). **II.** *v.tr. macerare* (= to soak).

sophism, *n. sophisma* (Sen.), *captia.* **sophist**, *n. l.* *sophista, m.*; 2, *fig. homo captiosus.* **sophistical**, *adj. captiosus.* *Adv. captiose.* **sophistry**, *n. ars sophistica, fallaces dicenda artes.*

soporific, *adj. † soporifer, soporus, somnificus* (Plin.).

sorcerer, *n. veneficus.* **sorceress**, *n. venefica, maga, saga.* **sorcery**, *n. ars magica.*

sordid, *adj. sordidus* (= unclean, mean), *abjectus, humilis* (= despicable), *avarus* (= greedy); see **MEAN**. *Adv. sordide, abjecte, humiliter, avar.* **sordidness**, *n. sordes, avaritia.*

sore, **I.** *n. l.* *ulcus, -eris, n.*; see **ABCESS**; 2, *fig. molestia*; see **TROUBLE**. **II.** *adj. quod alqm dolore afficit*; *fig. to be — about anything, alqd graviter ferre.* **III.** *adv. aegre, graviter, moleste*; — wounded, *compluribus confectus vulneribus*

sorrel, *n. ocyra.*

sorrel, *adj. spadix.*

sorrow, *I. n. dolor, aegritudo, maestitia, molestia, tristitia, acerbitas, paenitentia (agere paenitentiam rei, = to have — for), desiderium (= longing), luctus, -tis (= mourning). II. v.intr. dolere, maerere, dolore affici, lugere, desiderare, contristari, alqm paenitet alqis rei. sorrowful, adj. tristis, maestus, lugubris, dejectus, afflictus, molestia affectus; to be —, dolere, aegritudine affici, se maerori tradere, contristari. Adv. maeste; see SADLY.*

sort, *I. n. mos, modus, ratio, genus, -ëris, n. (= kind or manner); after a —, quodammodo; after the same —, similiter; in what —? quomodo? in like —, pari ratione; of what —? cuiusmodi? qualis? of this —, huiusmodi; of that —, ejusmodi, istiusmodi; he is not the — of man to, non is est qui with subj. II. v.tr. (in genera) digerere; see SEPARATE. III. v.intr. = to be suitable, aptum esse; see SORT. sorting, n. diribitio.*

sortie, *n. excurtio, eruptio; to make a —, erumpere.*

sot, *n. by homo ebriosus. sottish, adj. ebrius, vinulentus.*

soul, *n. anima (= the living principle), animus (= the emotional nature), spiritus, -tis (= breath, spirit), mens (= the intelligence); by my —, ita vivam ut, etc., ne vivam si, etc.; from my —, ex animo; with all my —, toto animo; — (as a living being), anima, caput, homo; not a —, nemo.*

sound, *adj. (as opposed to unsound or rotten) sanus (= in a natural state, hence our sane, opp. insane), salvus (= safe), incolumis (= uninjured), sospes (= escaped from peril), integer (= entire, whole), firmus, robustus (= strong), saluber (locus), salutaris (herba, ars), comb. sanus et salvus; to be — in health, bonâ or prosperâ valetudine uti, bene valere; = deep, of sleep, altus, artus; of knowledge, etc., altus, accuratus. Adv. sane, salve, integre, firme, robuste, alte, arte, accurate. soundness, n. sanitas, bona or firma or prospera valetudo (of health), salus, -utis (in gen.), of argument, gravitas.*

sound, *I. n. = noise, sonus, sonitus, -tis, vox, clamor, strepitus, -tis, fremitus, -tis (= din); a high —, sonus acutus; deep —, sonus gravis; soft —, sonus levis. II. v.tr. sonare (in gen.); to — a trumpet, tubam inflare; to — an alarm, tubâ signum dare; to — a march, (vasa) conclamare; to — a retreat, receptui canere or signum dare. III. v.intr. sonare, sonitum edere, canere (of trumpets).*

sound, *v.tr. = to test depth, perhaps tentare quae sit altitudo (maris, fluminis, etc.); fig. see EXAMINE.*

sound, *n. = strait, fretum; see STRAIT.*

soup, *n. jus.*

sour, *I. adj. acidus (= sharp), acerbus, amarus (= bitter), acer; somewhat —, subacidus; to be —, acere; to turn —, accessere. Adv. acerbè, acide, acriter, morose. II. v.tr. alqm exacerbare; see EMBITTER. sourness, n. acerbitas, amaritudo (lit. and fig.), morositas (fig.).*

source, *n. fons, -ntis, m., caput; to take its — in, profutere ex alqo loco, fig. fons, caus(s), principium, stirps; see FOUNTAIN.*

south, *n. meridies, plaga (or regio) australis or meridiana, pars meridiana, regio in meridiem spectans; — wind, ventus meridianus, ventus australis (opp. to ventus septentrionalis), auster (= the — wind properly); the — east, regio inter ortum brumalem et meridiem spectans; — east wind, euronotus (= — — east), vulturnus (= — — east one-third —); — western, inter occasum br-*

*malem et meridiem spectans; — west wind, afri-
cus; — — west, inter meridiem et occasum solis
spectans; — — west wind, libonotus (Plin.);
west — west wind, subvesperus. southern,
adj. meridianus (in later writers meridionalis
or meridialis), in meridiem spectans, australis.
southwards, adv. in or ad meridiem.*

southernwood, *n. abrotonum (abrotonus).*

sovereign, *I. adj. sui juris, alii non sub-
jectus; — remedy, remedium efficacissimum. II.
n. rex, dominus, princeps, imperator, tyrannus.
sovereignty, n. summa rerum or imperii,
(summum) imperium, dominatio, dominatus, -tis,
principatus, -tis, regnum, tyrannis, -idis, f.; to
rise to the —, rerum potiri.*

sow, *n. sus.*

sow, *v.tr. serere (lit. and fig.), semen spar-
gere, seminare (from semen, = a seed); as you —,
so shall you reap, ut sementem feceris, ita metes.
sower, n. sator. sowing, n. satio, satus, -tis,
sementis.*

space, *n. spatium, locus; fig., to give — to,
locum dare, indulgere rei. spacious, adj. t' spa-
tiosus, amplus. spaciousness, n. amplitudo.*

spade, *n. pala.*

span, *I. n. palmus (Plin.); the — of life,
exigua vitae brevitatis; the — of the arch was
20 ft., arcus viginii pedes latus erat. II. v.tr.
jungere (e.g. flumen ponte, = to — the river).*

spangle, *I. n. bractea. II. v.tr. (bracteis)
distinguere.*

spaniel, *n. by canis.*

spar, *n. lapis (-idis) specularis (= a stone;
Plin.).*

spar, *n. vectis, m.; see STAKE.*

spar, *v.intr. pugnis certare.*

spar, *n. oboz, vectis, m.*

spare, *v.tr. alci or alci rei parcere.*

spark, *n. scintilla, igniculus; a — of hope,
spes exigua, spēcula. sparkle, v.intr. t'scintil-
lare, fulgere, nitere; see GLITTER. sparkling,
n. nitor.*

sparrow, *n. passer, -ëris, m.*

spasm, *n. spasmus, spasma, -ätis, n. (Plin.),
tetanus (of the neck). spasmodic, adj. by adv.
= by fits and starts, perhaps haud uno tenore.*

spatter, *v.tr. a(d)spargere.*

spawn, *I. n. piscium ova, -orum. II. v.tr.
ova gignere.*

speak, *v.intr. fari, loqui, dicere, sermocinari
(= to converse); to — Greek, Graecâ linguâ uti,
Graece loqui; = to make a speech, dicere, loqui,
verba facere, orationem habere contionari; to —
of, alqm or alqd dicere, de alqâ re, = to — about;
to — to, alqm affari, appellare, compellare, alloqui;
to — together, colloqui; to — for, or to, some-
thing, testem esse alci rei; to — for and against,
in utramque partem disputare. speaker, n.
orator (= orator), qui dicit (= person speaking).
speaking, I. n. locutio, sermo. II. adj. (e.g.
a — likeness, vera alqis imago). speech, n.
1 oratio; the faculty of —, oratio (whence ratio
et oratio); 2, = a set —, oratio; contio (before
a popular assembly). speechless, adj. see
DUMB.*

spear, *I. n. hasta; see LANCE. II. v.tr.
hasta transfigere.*

special, *adj. praecipuus, eximius, egregius (=
excellent), proprius, peculiaris (= — to anyone
or anything). speciality, n. quod alci or alci
rei proprium est. specially, adv. praecipue,
eximie, egregie, imprimis (in primis), maxime,
prae ceteris, praesertim, valde, or by superl. (e.g.
— good, optimus).*

specie, n. aurum or argentum signatum.

species, n. genus, -eris, n., species; the human —, genus humanum. **specific**, I. adj. proprius, peculiaris; — charges, etc., singuli (= one by one). II. n. see REMEDY

specify, v.tr. si(n)gillatim enumerare, denotare. **specification**, n. enumeratio.

specimen, n. specimen, documentum, exemplum.

specious, adj. having a fair appearance, speciosus, fucatus, simulatus (= feigned).

speck, n. macula (= a spot), labeis, -is (= a stain), nota (= a mark); = a fault, vitium. **speckle**, v.tr. (com)maculare, maculis alqm conspergere.

speckled, adj. maculis distinctus, maculatus.

spectacle, n. spectaculum. **spectacles**, n. perhaps vitrea ad (oculorum) aciem adjuvandum apta.

spectator, n. spectator.

spectre, n. see GHOST.

speculate, v.intr. 1. cogitare, quaerere, inquire de alq re; see INQUIRE; 2. in business, quaestui servire. **speculation**, n. 1. cogitatio (= thought); to be sunk in —, in cogitatione defixum esse; scientific —, rerum contemplatio; philosophical —, philosophia; 2. — in business, negotium; to be absorbed in —, emendi et vendendi quaestu et lucro duci. **speculative**, adj. e.g. philosophy, philosophia contemplativa (Sen.). **speculator**, n. qui quaestui servit, quaestuosus.

speech, n. see SPEAK.

speed, I. n. celeritas, velocitas, properatio, festinatio. II. v.tr. see PROSPER. **speedy**, adj. celer, velox, properus. **speedily**, adv. cito, celeriter, velociter, propere, festinanter, festinans.

spell, I. n. incantamentum, carmen. II. v.tr. syllabas lit(terarum) ordinare. **spell-bound**, adj. defixus, stupens, stupefactus. **spelling**, n. ars lit(terarum) recte ordinandarum.

spend, v.tr. pecuniam erogare (esp. of public money), (in)sumere (in alqm rem), in alq re sumptum or impensam facere; to — time, tempus, diem, aetatem, etc., agere, degere, consumere, (con)terere (= to waste); to — the night, pernoctare; I spent three days with him, triduum cum eo fui; fig. to — oneself, alci rei deditum esse; to — itself, see ABATE. **spendthrift**, n. nepos.

spew, v.tr. (e)vomere. **spewing**, n. vomitus, -is.

sphere, n. sphaera, globus; fig. = an office, munus, -eris, n., officium (= duty); to keep in one's own —, se rerum suarum finibus continere. **spherical**, adj. globosus.

sphinx, n. sphinx, -ngis, f.

spice, I. n. condimentum (lit. and fig.); a — of anything (e.g. of the Devil), nonnihil alci rei. II. v.tr. aromatibus or aromatis condire.

spicy, adj. 1. (aromate) conditus; 2, fig. salsus.

spider, n. aranea. **spider's-web**, n. aranea (Plaut.), texta aranea (Plin.).

spike, I. n. clavus (= nail), cuspis, -idis, f. (= head of a weapon). II. v.tr. (e.g. cannon), tormenta bellica clavis adactis inutilia reddere.

spikenard, n. nardus (Plin.).

spill, v.tr. effundere. **spilling**, n. effusio.

spin, I. v.tr. 1. nēre, † stamina ducere, texere telam; 2, versare (= to turn), circumagere, in ordem agere. II. v.intr. circumagi. **spinning**, n. use verb. **spinner**, n. qui or quae stamina nat. **spindle**, n. fusus.

spine, n. spina (properly = a thorn, then the backbone). **spinal**, adj. qui (quae, quod) ad spinam pertinet.

spinster, n. inupta, virgo.

spiral, adj. tortuosus (of a line); see CROOKED.

spire, n. turris; a — on a tower, perhaps fastigium (= gable).

spirit, n. spiritus, -is (properly = breath or air), = animation or vigour, spiritus, sanguis; = soul, animus, mens, spiritus, ingenium; a lofty —, animus excelsus; of little —, homo parvi animi; = the prevailing feeling, mens; = the peculiar tone of thought, ingenium, natura; = temper, disposition, animus, studium, indoles, -is, f., ingenium; — of the age, horum temporum or huius aetatis ratio, or mores, -um, n.; = meaning, sententia, voluntas; = strong drink, vinum or liquor acrior; to understand the — of a writer, mentem scriptoris assequi; a disembodied —, anima; the Holy —, *Spiritus Sanctus or Sacer; an evil —, daemon; the —s of the departed, manes, -um. **spirited**, adj. animosus, generosus, fortis; see BRAVE. **spiritless**, adj. ignavus, demissus, fractus; = empty, inanis; see COWARDLY. **spiritual**, adj. (not sensuous) by the gen. animi or ingenii; = without body, corpore carens, ab omni concrezione mortali segregatus; — mind, animus religiosus, pius erga Deum; opp. to secular, *ecclesiasticus. Adv. animo, mente; = religiously, caste, religiose, pure, pie. **spiritualism**, n. by credere animas mortuorum cum hominibus communicare. **spiritualist**, n. qui inter mortuos ad vivos commercium esse putat. **spirituality**, n. animus rerum divinarum studiosus. **spiritualities**, n. redditus ecclesiastici.

spit, n. (= utensil to roast meat on), verru.

spit, v.intr. (ex)spuere. **spittle**, n. see SALIVA.

spite, I. n. odium occultum, simulas obscura, malevolentia, livor; to have or show a —, succensere alci, odium occultum gerere adversus alqm; in — of, adversus, or in with aecus, or by cum (e.g. iuri cum manere illi liceret), or by abl. abs. (e.g. in — of the laws, legibus contemptis). II. v.tr. see ANNOY. **spiteful**, adj. malignus, malevolus, lividus. Adv. maligne, malevole.

splash, v.tr. a(d)spergere.

spleen, n. lien, splen; fig. odium, livor, invidia. **splenetic**, adj. 1. lienosus; 2, malevolus, malignus.

splendid, adj. splendidus, splendens, fulgens, nitens, nitidus, (prae)clarus. Adv. splendide, nitide, magnifice, (prae)clare. **splendour**, n. splendor, fulgor, nitor; lit. and fig. apparatus, -us (= pomp).

splice, v.tr. partes inter se texere.

splint, n. canalis, ferulae (Cels.). **splinter**, n. ossis fragmentum (of a bone), ligni assula or fragmentum (of wood).

split, I. n. fissura (Plin.), scissura (Plin.). II. v.tr. (dis)findere, scindere. III. v.intr. (dis)findi, dissilire (= to leap apart).

spoil, I. n. praeda; the — of war, spolia, -orum — taken from the person of an enemy, exuviae. II. v.tr. 1, spoliare; see PLUNDER; 2, = to injure, corrumpere; see DESTROY; 3, = to indulge too much, nimis alci morigerari. **spoiler**, n. praedator, spoliator. **spoiling**, spoliatio, n. spoliatio, expilatio, dreptio.

spoke, n. (of a wheel), radius (rotae).

spondee, n. spondus (scil. pes).

sponge, I. n. spongia. II. v.tr. spongia abstergere. **sponge-cake**, n. placenta. **spongy**, adj. spongiosus (Plin.).

sponsor, n. sponsor.

spontaneous, adj. libens. Adv. ultro, sponte (sua), suo motu. **spontaneousness**, spon

taneity, *n.* by arbitrium (e.g. quod aleis arbitrio factum est).

spoon, *n.* cochlear (cochleare, cochlearium, Plin.), ligula (= ladle). **spoonful**, *n.* cochlear.

sport, *I. n.* 1, ludus (= game), = to hunting, venatio; 2, = mockery, ludibrium; to make — of, alci illudere; see Mock. **II. v.intr.** ludere; to — about, lascivire. **sportive**, *adj.* lascivus (= playful), jocosus (= jocose); see PLAYFUL, JOCOSE. **Adv.** lascive, jocosely. **sportiveness**, *n.* lascivia, jocus. **sportsman**, *n.* venator.

spot, *I. n.* 1, macula (lit. and fig.), nota (= mark; also = disgrace); see STAIN; 2, = place, locus. **II. v.tr.** notare (lit.), maculare, inquinare (fig.). **spotless**, *adj.* sine maculis, castus, purus, sanctus, integer. **Adv.** sine maculis, caste, pure, sancte, integre. **spotted**, *adj.* maculosus.

spouse, *n.* maritus (the husband), uxor (the wife), co(n)jux (the husband or the wife).

spout, *I. n.* os; = pipe, fistula. **II. v.intr.** erumpere, ecsilire.

sprain, *n.* and *v.tr.* perhaps by convellere (Col.), manare, serpere (fig.).

sprawl, *v.intr.* humi prostratum jacere.

spray, *n.* of the sea, spuma (= foam).

spray, *n.* of a tree, perhaps virgula; see SPRIG.

spread, *I. v.tr.* (ex)pendere (= to lay open), explicare (= to unfold), extendere (= to stretch out), sternere (= to lay out or flat), spargere (= to scatter), serere, disseminare (= to sow seed broadcast), differre, (di)vulgare (= to make common), dilatare (= to stretch out). **II. v.intr.** patere, extendi (lit.), percrebescere, increbescere, (di)vulgari (fig.). **spreading**, *adj.* † fatulus.

sprig, *n.* surculus, virgula.

sprightliness, *n.* alacritas (= eagerness), facetiae, sal, -is, *m.* (= wit); see EAGERNESS, WIT. **sprightly**, *adj.* alacer, facetus, salsus.

spring, *I. n.* 1, = origin, origo, ortus, -ūs, fons, -nis, *m.* (= source), principium, causa; = fountain, fons, scaturigo (rare); 2, = first season of the year, ver, tempus vernum; the — of life, intens aetas; 3, = — in machinery, perhaps by machinatio (e.g. machinatio quoddam moveri, Cic.). **II. v.intr.** salire (= to leap); to — down, desilire; to — forward, prosilire; to — from, to take origin in, ex algo or alqd re (e)nasci, (ex)oriri, proficisci; to — out, prosilire, prorumpere; to — up, crescere (= to grow), surgere (= to rise, of winds, etc.). **III. v.tr.** to — a leak, rimas agere; to — a mine, cuniculum igni expodere. **spring-tide**, *n.* aestus, -ūs, maximus.

sprinkle, *v.tr.* alqm alqd re spargere, a(d)spargere, conspergere.

sprite, *n.* faunus (= faun), or nympa (= nymph).

sprout, *I. n.* surculus; see SHOOT. **II. v.intr.** germinare (Plin.).

spruce, *adj.* comptus, bellus, ornatus, concinnus, nitidus, elegans. **Adv.** compta, belle, ornate, nitide, eleganter.

spur, *I. n.* calcar (lit. and fig.). **II. v.tr.** equo calcaria subdere or equum calcaribus concitare or stimulare.

spurious, *adj.* adulterinus, falsus.

spurn, *v.tr.* fastidire, aspernari, repudiare; to — with the foot; see KICK.

spurt, *I. v.intr.* summā vi contendere. **II. n. nisus, -ūs; see EFFORT.**

sputter, *v.tr.* spuere; to — out, balbutire (= to stammer).

spy, *I. n.* explorator, speculator, emissarius. **II. v.intr.** explorare, speculari.

squabble, *I. n.* rixa, altercatio. **II. v.intr.** rixari.

squadron, *n.* equitum turma, ala; — of ships, classis.

squalid, *adj.* sordidus, squalidus, spurcus; see DIRTY.

squall, *I. n.* subita tempestas; = crying, rāgītus, -ūs. **II. v.intr.** vagire.

squalor, **squalidity**, **squalidness**, *n.* sordes, -is, *f.*, usu. in pl., squalor, spurcitia, spurcities. **Adv.** sordide, squalide, spurce.

squander, *v.tr.* profundere, efundere, perdere, dissipare. **squanderer**, *n.* nepos, -ōtis, *m.*

square, *I. adj.* quadratus. **II. n. quadratum, *n.* **III. v.tr.** quadrare.**

squash, *v.tr.* see CRUSH.

squat, *I. v.intr.* subsidere. **II. adj. habitu corporis brevis atque oheus.**

squeak, *I. n.* stridor. **II. v.intr.** stridere.

squeamish, *adj.* fastidiosus, delicatus. **squeamishness**, *n.* fastidium.

squeeze, *I. n.* compressio. **II. v.tr.** premere, comprimere; to — out, exprimere.

squib, *n.* see LAMPOON.

squint, *v.intr.* limis or perversis oculis esse, limis spectare, strabonem esse; to — at, limis oculis intueri alqd or alqm.

squire, *n.* * armiger.

squirrel, *n.* sciurus (Plin.).

squirt, *n.* and *v.tr.* see SYRINGE.

stab, *I. n.* ictus, -ūs (= a blow), or vulnus, -ēris, sicā factum. **II. v.tr.** (con)fodere, or sicā or pugione ferire, sicā conficere (= to slay by stabbing, etc.). **stabber**, *n.* sicarius.

stable, *I. adj.* stabilis, firmus; fig. constans, propositi tenax. **II. n. stabulum (= stall, or in pl.). **III. v.tr.** stabilare. **stability**, *n.* stabilitas, firmitas, constantia.**

stack, *I. n.* meta (of hay), cumulus, acervus, strues, -is, *f.* **II. v.tr.** cumulare; see PILE.

staff, *n.* baculum, bacillum, scipio (carried before officials), fustis, *m.* (= cudgel), an augur's —, lituus; the — of a spear, hastile; shepherd's —, pedum; herald's —, caduceus; to lean on a —, baculo inniti; — of officers, legati et praefecti et tribuni militum; any other —, (of assistants) socii, (= colleagues) adiutores, ministri.

stag, *n.* cervus.

stage, *n.* 1, of a theatre, proscenium, scaena (lit. = the wall which closed the — behind); 2, fig. scaena (e.g. to go upon the —, in scaenam prodire); 3, = degree, gradus, -ūs; = part of a journey, iter, itinēris, *n.* **stage-coach**, *n.* vehiculum publicum.

stagger, *I. v.intr.* titubare, vacillare, incertis ire pedibus. **II. v.tr.** animum movere, percutere. **staggers**, *n.* vertigo.

stagnant, *adj.* 1, stagnans; 2, fig. see Slow. **stagnate**, *v.intr.* 1, † stagnare; 2, perhaps hebescere, languere.

staid, *adj.* see SOBER.

stain, *I. n.* 1, macula, labes, -is, decoloratio (the act); 2, fig. macula, labes, -is, *f.*, nota (= mark), dedecus, -ōris, *n.*; see SHAME. **II. v.tr.** 1, see DYE, DIRTY; 2, fig. maculare, foedare, polluere; to — a reputation, alcijs existimationem violare, alcijs famae or alci notam turpitudinis inurere, alqm infamia a(d)spargere; = to discolour, decolorare; = to dye, tingere, inficere. **stainless**, *adj.* purus; see PURE.

stair, *n.* gradus, -ūs; a — case, scalae (sculis habito tribus; = I dwell up three pair of —).

stake, *I. n.* palus, stipes, -itis, *m.*; as instrument of punishment, palus (= — to which criminals were bound; where burning is implied, better use igni interficere); a — at play or gambling, pignus, -ēris, *n.* (= a bet), quod ponitur; to be at —, agi, periclitari, in discrimen adduci; my honour is at —, fama agitur mea. **II. v.tr.** (de)ponere.

stale, *adj.* vetus, obsoletus, exsolētus (= worn out); to become —, obsolescere.

stalk, *I. n.* caulis (of a herb), caudex (of a tree), scapus, culmus (= green stalk), culamus (= reed); see STEM. **II. v.intr.** (magnifice) incedere, ↑spatiari.

stall, *I. n.* stabulum; = a little shop, taberna; = a seat in a choir, sella. **II. v.tr.** stabulare.

stallion, *n.* (equus)-admissarius.

stamen, *n.* stamen.

stammer, *I. v.intr.* balbutire. **II. n.** use verb.

stamp, *I. n.* nota, signum, imago (impressa); persons of that —, ejusmodi homines; the — or blow of the foot, (pedis) supplotio. **II. v.intr.** pedibus calcare, pulsare, pedem supplotere. **III. v.tr.** to — under foot, concutere; = to mark, signare, notare, signum or notam imprimere; to — money, nummos signare or cudere.

stanch, *v.tr.* see STAUNCH.

stand, *I. n.* mora (= delay), locus, statio (= place for standing); = prop, statumen, adminiculum; = sideboard, etc., abacus; to come to a —, subsistere; to make a — against, resistere; to take a —, locum capere; to be at a —, haerere, animi pendere. **II. v.intr.** stare, consistere; to let a thing —, non movere alqd; it —s written, lit(t)eris consignatum est, legitimus; to — good, obtinere; to — against, alci resistere; to — still, quiescere; to — aside, recedere; to — by anyone, alci adesse; to — fast, consistere; to — for an office, munus petere or ambire; to — good in law, lege valere; to — on ceremony, cum algo comiter sed haud familiariter agere; not to — on ceremony, cum algo amississime agere; to — in the way, alci ob stare; to — out, eminere, promovere; to — out to sea, vela dare; to — up, surgere, erectum stare, horrere (= to bristle); to — before a person, assurgere (or of several, consurgere) alci. **III. v.tr.** see ENDURE. **standing**, *I. adj.* or part. stans; = lasting, diuturnus, perpetuus; — erect, erectus; — water, aqua stagnans; — camp, castra stativa; — army, milites. **II. n.** gradus, -ūs, locus, ordo; see RANK; of long —, vetus; of short —, recens. **standstill**, *n.* to be at a —, haerere.

standard, *n. 1.* = flag, vexillum; to raise a —, vexillum tollere; to hoist or display a —, vexillum proponere; aquila (i.e. the eagle of the legion); 2, = measure, regula, norma. **standard-bearer**, *n.* vexillarius, signifer, aquilifer.

stanza, *n.* versuum series.

staple, *I. n. 1.* emporium (= market); 2, see Hook. **II. adj.** — commodities, by res alejs terrae propriae.

star, *n.* astrum, sidus, -ēris, *n.* (= a collection of —s, also = astrum), signum (= a sign in the skies), stella; = a distinguished person, e.g. Africanus sol alter, = a — of the first magnitude; the —s of the State, lumina civitatis; = a critical sign or mark, asteriscus (Gram.); the — under which one is born, sidus natalicium. **star-gazer**, *n.* astrologus (= interpreter of stars). **starlight**, *adj.* sideribus illustris (Tac.). **starry**, *adj.* stellifer, astris distinctus et ornatus.

starboard, *adj.* and *n.* latus navis dextrum.

starch, *n.* amyllum (Plin.).

stare, *I. n.* obtutus, -ūs. **II. v.intr. obtutum in re figere, conspiciari, intueri, stupere (with astonishment).**

stark, *adj.* rigens (with cold); see STIFF.

starling, *n.* sturnus (Plin.).

start, *I. n. 1.* saltus, -ūs (= jump); by fits and —s, haud uno tenore; 2, see BEGINNING, COMMENCEMENT; 3, = setting out, profectio; to get the — of anything, alqm antecedere (lit.), alqm superare (fig.). **II. v.intr. 1.** trepidare, expavescere; 2, see BEGIN; 3, = to set out, proficisci. **III. v.tr.** initium alejs rei facere, alqd instituire.

startle, *v.tr.* (diin. of START) alqd metum in- (ficere, alqm improviso, de improviso, imprudentem or necopinantem opprimere. **startling**, *adj.* mirandus, mirificus.

starve, *I. v.tr.* fame or inedia necare, consumere. **II. v.intr. fame or inedia necari, consumi.**

state, *I. n. 1.* status, -ūs, condicio, locus, res, fortuna; a good —, res secundae; a bad —, res adversae; 2, = rank, hmo mei loci atque ordinis; 3, = a city or commonwealth, civitas, respública, regnum, imperium; at the cost of the —, sumptu publico; a maxim of —, ratio civilis; a minister of —, socius et administrator repúblicae gerendae; council of —, consilium publicum; 4, = grandeur, cultus, ornatus, apparatus (all -ūs), magnificus. **II. v.tr.** narrare, praedicare, dicere, proferre, affirmare, confirmare, asseverare.

stately, *adj.* of carriage, erectus (= upright), nobilis (noble); of banquets, etc., lautus, magnificus. **stateliness**, *n.* use adj. **statesman**, *n.* vir repúblicae peritus. **statesmanship**, *n.* ars repúblicae gerendae. **station**, *I. n. 1.* see POSITION; 2, see RANK. **II. v.tr.** see PLACE, SET. **stationary**, *adj.* stativus (stativa castra), immobilis, immotus, quod non movetur, fixus. **stationer**, *n.* chartarius (= a paper-seller; very late). **stationery**, *n.* see PAPER.

statistics, *n.* by res (singulae), (of details); omnia (of information collectively).

statue, *n.* statua, simulacrum (= likeness), signum, imago. **statuary**, *n.* see SCULPTOR, SCULPTURE.

stature, *n.* statura; a man of low, etc., —, homo parvae, magnae, procerae staturae.

statute, *n. lex.* statutab, *adj.* legitimus.

staunch, *I. adj.* firmus, solidus, bonus; a — friend, amicus certus, fidus, fidelis. **II. v.tr.** sanguinem sistere, cohibere (Cels.).

stay, *I. v.tr. 1.* = to prop, fulcire, fulcire et sustinere, statuminare (by a post or beam), adminiculari (as the vine is trained on supports); to — yourself on, niti (or inniti) alqd re (in alqd re), ita alqd (in alqm); 2, = to stop, arrest, (de)morari, detinere, cohibere; see CHECK. **II. v.intr.** = to abide or tarry, commorari, manere, versari; to — with, apud alqd manere; to — much anywhere, locum frequentare. **stays**, *n.* use mamillare (Mart.).

stead, *n.* in — of, prop, loco, vice, in locum, in vicem alejs; in — of, etc., tantum abest, ut, etc., non modo non... sed etiam; in — of the consul, pro consule; to be in — of a father, pro patre esse alci, cum debeat or deberet (e.g. in — of going, he did this, hoc facit, cum ire deberet).

steady, **steadfast**, *adj.* stabilis, firmus (lit. and fig.), constans, gravis, fidus, fidelis (fig.). **Adv.** firme, graviter, firmiter, constantem, fide, fideliter. **steadiness**, **steadfastness**, *n.* stabilitas, firmitas, constantia, gravitas, sobrietas (in regard to drink).

steak, *n.* *offella, ofula*; a beef—, *ofula carnis bubulae*.

steal, *v.tr.* *furtum facere, furari, surripere* (subr.), *avertere, intercipere*; to — out of the city, *clam se urbe subducere*; to — over anyone (of sleep, etc.), *alqm subire*. **stealer**, *n.* *fur*. **stealthy**, *n.* by —, *furtim, clam*. **stealthy**, *adj.* *furtivus* (e.g. amor), *clandestinus, occultus, tectus*. Adv. *furtive, furtim, clam, occulte, tecte*.

steam, *I. n.* vapor, *uïdor* (from anything cooked), *fumus* (= smoke). **II. v.tr.** *raporare*. **steamboat**, *n.* *navis vi vaporis (neque velis) impulsâ*. **steam-engine**, *n.* *machina vi vaporis impulsâ*.

steed, *n.* *equus*.

steel, *I. n.* *chalybs*; = sword, *ferrum*. **II. v.tr.** see **HARDEN**.

steep, *I. adj.* *praeruptus, praecipuus, arduus*. **II. n. *locus praecipuus*. **III. v.tr.** *aquâ macerare* or *molliare*; see **SOAK**. **steepness**, *n.* use *adj.***

steepie, *n.* *turris* (= tower), perhaps *fastigium turri superpositum* (for a — on a tower). **steepchase**, *n.* see **RACE**.

steer, *v.tr.* *gubernare, regere*; to — a ship, *navem gubernare* (so *gubernare rempublicam*). **steerage**, *n.* and *adj.* *puppis* (e.g. — passengers, qui in puppi vehuntur). **steering**, *n.* *gubernatio*. **steersman**, *n.* *gubernator* (so *rei publicae*), *rector* (fig.).

steer, *n.* = young bull, *juvencus*.

stem, *I. n.* *arboris stirps* or *truncus* (of a tree), *caulis, calamus* (of a plant); = race, *progenies, stirps, prosapia, familia, genus, -ëris, n.* **II. v.tr.** *cohibere, sistere, coercere, reprimere*; to — the tide, *aesum marinum sistere*; to — the sedition, *seditionem sedare, compescere*; see also **RESIST**.

stench, *n.* *foetor, pntor* (ante and post class.).

step, *I. n.* = a stair, *gradus, -ûs*; = a pace, *gradus, passus, gressus, alii -ûs*; to take —s, *agere, ugere et moliri, consilium capere*; extreme —, *ultima experiri*; to keep — with, *alcjs gradus aequare*; fig. *parem esse alci*; — by —, *gradatim, pedatim*. **II. v.intr.** *gradi, vadere*; to — forwards, *progredi, pergere*; to — over, *transire, superare alqm*. **step-brother**, *n.* *filius utrici* (on the father's side), *filius novercae* (on the mother's). **step-daughter**, *n.* *privigna*. **step-father**, *n.* *vitricus*. **step-mother**, *n.* *noverca*. **step-sister**, *n.* *filia utrici* or *novercae*. **step-son**, *n.* *privignus*.

stereotype, *n.* *formas lit(terarum) fixae*. **stereotyped**, *adj.* *tritus*; see **TRITE**.

sterile, *adj.* *sterilis* (lit. and fig.). **sterility**, *n.* *sterilitas* (lit. and fig.).

sterling, *adj.* *verus, bonus*.

stern, *adj.* † *torrens, durus, severus, austerus*. Adv. *dure, duriliter, serere*. **sternness**, *n.* *severitas*.

stern, *n.* *puppis* (= poop).

stew, *I. v.tr.* *carnem (igne lento) coquere*. **II. n. *caro igne lento* cocta.**

steward, *n.* *procurator, curator, dispensator, administrator, villicus* (of the farm); — of the house, *rerum domesticarum curator*. **stewardship**, *n.* *cura, procuratio, dispensatoris munus, -ëris, n.*, *administratio*.

stick, *I. n.* *baculum, bacillum, radius* (= wand), *virga* (= rod), *clava, fustis -is* (= cudgel), *pulus*. **II. v.intr.** **1.** *haerere, adhaerere, cohaerere* (= to — together); **2.** *fig. haerere, haesitare, dubitare*. **III. v.tr.** (*af*) *figere* (= to — to), *defigere, praefigere* (= to — before), *infigere*; see **STAS**. **sticking-plaster**, *n.* *emplastrum* (Plin.). **stickle**, *v.intr.* *summo studio in or ad alqd in-*

cumbere. **stickler**, *n.* *qui summo studio in alqd incumbit*. **sticky**, *adj.* *lentus, tenax*.

stiff, *adj.* *rigidus, rigens, durus*; — in character, *pertinax, inexorabilis, rigidus*; in manners, perhaps *rusticus, agrestis, parum comis*; to be —, *rigere*. Adv. *rigide, dure, duriliter, pertinaciter, rigide, rustice, parum comiler*. **stiffen**, *v.tr.* *durare, indurare, rigidum facere*. **stiffness**, *n.* *rigor, rigiditas* (lit. and fig.), *rusticitas* (fig.).

stifle, *v.tr.* **1.** *suffocare, spiritum intercludere*. **2.** *fig. opprimere, exstinguere*.

stigma, *n. nota*. **stigmatize**, *v.tr.* *notam (turpitudinis) inurere alci*.

stile, *n.* *claustra, -orum* (= barrier).

still, **I. adj.** *tranquillus, quietus, placidus, sedatus, lucius, silens, lenis* (= gentle), *immotus* (= motionless); — night, *nox tacita*; be —, *taceas, quiesco!* *quiesce!* **II. v.tr.** *sedare, reprimere, restinguere, exstinguere, lenire, permulcere*; to — hunger, *famem explere*. **III. Adv.** **1.** = up to this time, *adhuc, etiam, etiamnunc* (or *etiamnum*); **2.** with compar. (e.g. — more), *etiam magis*; = especially, *praesertim*; **3.** see **NEVERTHELESS**. **stilling**, *n.* *sedatio*. **stillness**, *n.* *silentium, tranquillitas, quies*.

still, *n.* * *alembicum*.

stilts, *n.* *grallae*. **stilted**, *adj.* see **INFLATED**.

stimulant, *n.* *vinum* (= wine). **stimulate**, *v.tr.* *stimulare, excitare*; see **ENCOURAGE**. **stimulus**, *n.* *stimulus, incitamentum, irritamentum* (mostly in pl.), *calcor* (= spur).

sting, **I. n.** *aculeus*; the wound from a —, *ictus, -ûs*. **II. v.tr.** *pungere* (lit. and fig.), *aculeos infigere*. **stinging**, *adj.* *mordens, mordax, acerbus, aculeatus*.

stingy, *adj.* *parvus, sordidus, tenax, malignus*. Adv. *parce, sordide, maligne*. **stinginess**, *n.* *parsimonia, tenacitas, malignitas*; see **MEANNESS**.

stink, *n.* and *v.intr.* see **SMELL**.

stint, **I. n.** *inopia*; see **NEED**. **II. v.tr.** *alqd alci parce dare*; *alqm alqd re privare* (= to deprive of).

stipend, *n.* see **SALARY**. **stipendiary**, *adj.* *mercenarius, stipendiarius*.

stipulate, *v.intr.* *stipulari, pacisci*. **stipulation**, *n.* *stipulatio, pactum, condicio*.

stir, **I. n.** *motus, -ûs, tumultus, -ûs, turbo, strepitus, -ûs*; to be in a —, *moveri, agitari*. **II. v.tr.** (com) *movere*; to — oneself, *moveri*. **III. v.intr. *movet, progredi*; see **GO, ADVANCE**.**

stirrup, *n.* perhaps *lorum ad pedem sustinendum ex ephippio pendens*. (The Romans rode without stirrups, see Smith's "Dict. Antiq.") art. *Ephippium*.)

stitch, **I. n.** — in the side, *lateris dolor*. **II. v.tr.** (con) *suere*.

stock, **I. n.** (arboris) *truncus, stirps, stipes, -ûs, m.*; —s for ship-building, *navarii, -ium* (= a dock); the —s (as instrument of punishment), by *pedicae* (= fetters); a — or family, *gens, stirps*; descended from a noble —, *claro* or *honesto loco natus*; = quantity, *magna copia*; — of money, *ingens num(orum) ris*; — dove, *palumbes, -is, m. and f.*; — jolber, *argentarius*. **II. v.tr.** *instruere*; see **PROVIDE**. **III. adj.** see **COMMON, TRITE**. **IV. adv.** — still, *im-motus*.

stockade, *n.* *vallum*.

stocking, *n.* *tibiale, -is, n.* (Suet.).

stoic, *adj.* and *n.* *stoicus*. **stoical**, **stoical**, *adj.* and *adv.* *stoico, ut aiunt, more*. **stoicism**, *n.* *ratio stoicorum*.

stomach, *I. n. 1. stomachus*; *2. = angur, stomachus. II. v.tr. stomachari, alqd indigno ferre. stomacher, n. mamillare (Mart.).*

stone, *I. n. lapis, -idis, m., saxum*; — in the human body, *calculus (Cels.)*; — of fruit, *nucleus*, see **KERNEL**; *precious —, gemma*; to throw — at, *lapides conficere in alqm*; a — breaker, *lapicida, m.*; — quarry, *lapicidinae*; a —'s throw, *lapidis jactus, -ūs. II. v.tr. lapides in alqm conficere. stoning, n. lapidatio. stony*, adj. *lapideus (of stone), saxeus, lapidosus, saxosus (= abounding in stones). stony-hearted, adj. durus, ferreus.*

stool, *n. scabellum.*

stoop, *v.intr. se inclinare, proclinare, se demittere. stooping, I. n. corporis inclinatio. II. adj. pronus, inclinatus.*

stop, *I. v.intr. (con)sistere, resistere, subsistere, gradum sistere (= to stay), in a place, alqd (or in alqd) loco, versari in alqd loco, morari*; = to cease, *ab alqd re cessare, alqd omittere. II. v.tr. sistere*; = to hinder, *prohibere, inhibere, coercere, impedire*; a sedition, etc., *extinguere, compescere*; = to block up, *viam intercludere*, a bottle, etc., *obturare, occludere*; = to punctuate, *interpungere (Sen.)*. **III. n. impedimentum, mora**; see **HINDRANCE**; — (in printing), *interpunctum*; without —, *sine mora. stoppage, n. obstructio, impedimentum, retentio (= holding back), of the bowels, alvus adstricta (Cels.). stopper, n. obturamentum (Plin.).*

store, *I. n. copia, magna vis, abundantia (= plenty)*; to have a —, *abundare, affluere re*; — of provisions, *comectatus, -ūs (for the army), alimenta, -orum, annona*; — house, *apotheca, horreum (= granary)*; — room, *cella promptuaria* or *penaria. II. v.tr. coacervare, reponere, condere, instruere, ornare re*; to — yourself with, *sibi comparare alqd, providere rei.*

storey, *n. tabulatio, tabulatum.*

stork, *n. ciconia.*

storm, *I. n. tempestas, procella*; fig. *tempestas, fluctus, -ūs*; = a violent attack, *impetus, -ūs, vis*; a — cloud, *nimbus. II. v.tr., e.g. urbem vi oppugnare, expugnare*; to take by —, *vi capere. III. v.intr. furere, saevire*; see **RAGE. storming, I. n. expugnatio. II. adj. — party, (militēs) ad urbem oppugnandum missi. stormy, adj. 1. lit. turbidus, procellosus; *2. fig. iratus (= angry), tumultuosus. Adv. irate, turbide.***

story, *n. res, narratio, narratiuncula, fabula (= fable)*; to tell a —, *narrare*; = a falsehood, *mendacium*; a — teller, *narrator, mendax (= liar).*

stout, adj. *crassus, obesus (= fat), vastus, amplus (= large), fortis, constans, virilis, valens, validus, firmus, robustus, potens (= strong)*; see **FAT, STRONG. Adv. fortiter, constanter, acriter, pro viribus suis, valide, robuste. stoutness, n. 1. see COUPLENCE; *2. see COURAGE, ENDURANCE.***

stove, *n. focus, caminus.*

stow, *v.tr. see STORE. stowage, n. locus.*

straddle, *v.intr. variare (ante and post class.). straddling, adj. varius.*

straggle, *v.intr. vagari, deerrare, palari.*

straight, *I. adj. (di)rectus, erectus (= upright)*; a — line, *linea directa*; a — way, *recta via. II. adv. — way, recto itinere, statim, confestim (= immediately), protinus (= both — forward and immediately). straighten, v.tr. corrigere (lit. and fig. in former sense mostly ante and post class.). straightforward, adj. simplex*; see **FRANK, UPRIGHT.**

strain, *I. n. intentio, contentio (corporis,*

nervorum; opp. *remissio*); = tune, see **TUNE**; in this —, *ita, sic (= thus, or by rel. sentence (e.g. quae cum dixisset, abiit, having spoken in this —, he went off. II. v.tr. (in)terdere, intendere, contendere in or ad alqd, contra alqm or alqd*; = to sprain, see **SPRAIN**; = to filter, see **FILTER.**

strait, *I. adj. artus (arctus), angustus, strictus (= bound up). II. n. fretum*; the — of Gibraltar, *fretum Gaditanum*; — of Constantinople, *Bosporus Thracicus*; = a narrow path, *viarum* or *locorum* or *itineris angustiae*; = a difficulty, *angustiae*; = poverty, *inopia, res durae* or *angustae. straiten, v.tr. in angustias adducere.*

strand, *I. n. litus, -oris, n., ripa, acta. II. v.tr. navem vadis or litoribus illidere or impingere, in litus djfici.*

strange, adj. *1. = foreign, peregrinus, externus, exterius (= outward, the first, of persons and things, opp. internus*; the second, of persons, esp. with gentes and nationes, as opp. to socii), *extraneus (= not belonging to the family), adventicius (= coming from abroad, opp. vernaculus), barbarus (= not Roman)*; *2. = unversed in a stranger to, in alqd re peregrinus or alienus, hospes, or rudis*; — in this city, *ignarus hujus urbis*; *3. = unusual, insolitus, insolens, novus, mirus*; that seems — to me, *mirum hoc mihi videtur, miror, admiror hoc*; *4. = not belonging to one, alienus*; to fall into — hands, *in alienas manus incidere*; *5. = unsuitable, averse, alienus*; to be —, *alienum esse, abhorre ab. Adv. mirum in modum, mirifice, mirabiliter, inusitate. strangeness, n. novitas, insolentia, or by adj. stranger, n. hospes, -itis, m. (in gen.), externus (opp. civis), alienigena, m. (opp. indigena), advena, m. and f. (= incomer), barbarus.*

strangle, *v.tr. strangulare, laqueo interimere, gulam laqueo frangere.*

strap, *I. n. lorum (of leather). II. v.tr. loris (con)stringere (= to bandage).*

stratagem, *n. ars, dolus, consilium, astus, -ūs, insidiae. strategic, adj. quod ad prudentem duce[m] pertinet. strategist, n. dux prudens or peritus. strategy, n. ars belli gerendi.*

stratum, *n. perhaps stratum as t.t., or by circumloc. (e.g. genus aliud alet impositionem). stratify, v.tr. perhaps by digerere, disponere.*

straw, *I. n. stramentum. II. adj. stramenticius. strawberry, n. fragum.*

stray, *v.intr. (ab)errare, vagi, pali.*

streak, *I. n. linea, nota (= mark). II. v.tr. lineis or variis coloribus distinguere.*

stream, *I. n. flumen (= flowing water)*; down the —, *flumine secundo*; up the —, *flumine adverso. II. v.intr. fluere, effundi in rem*; to — together, *undique convenire.*

streamer, *n. vexillum, signum.*

street, *n. via, vicus (= the street as running between two lines of houses), platea (= the broad open roads or promenades in a city), angiportus, -ūs (= narrow crossways, streets, or alleys)*; a public —, in contrast with the homes, was called *publicum; in publico (opp. to in privato, = in public, on the high road)*; to remain all night in the —, *facere et pernoctare in publico.*

strength, *n. vis (or in pl. vires), nervi, robur, -oris, n., opes (= resources), as passive quality, — of resistance, firmitas*; to feel your —, *sibi confidere*; to have — in, *multum valere re, excellere in re. strengthen, I. v.tr. corroborare, (con)firmare*; to — yourself, *se reficere. II. v.intr. by,*

pass. corroborari, etc.; see also INCREASE.
strengthened, adj. *confirmatus*. **strengthening**, n. *confirmatio* (e.g. *perpetuae libertatis, animi*).

strenuous, adj. *strenuus* (opp. *iners, ignavus*), *impiger, acer*; see ACTIVE. Adv. *strenue, impigre, acriter*. **strenuousness**, n. (*g*) *navitas, studium*.

stress, n. *rei momentum, vis, vis et pondus, -eris, n.*; with —, *cum vi, graviter*; to lay — on, *alqd re niti or confidere, in re spem or fiduciam ponere*; — of weather, *tempestas, procella*.

stretch, I. v.tr. (*extendere, contendere, intendere*; to — forth or out, *protere, porrigere*; to — the iron under the hammer, *ferrum producere* include. II. v.intr. see REACH. III. n. *contentio, intentio, nixus, -us* (effort); at a —, *pauo tenore*; — of land, *campus*. **stretcher**, n. see LITTER.

strew, v.tr. *sternere* (= to lay on the ground), *spargere* (= to scatter).

strict, adj. I. = accurate, *accuratus, diligens*; to tell in — confidence, *alqd alci in aurem dicere*; 2. *severus, rigidus*; see SEVERE. Adv. = truly, *re verè, recte*; = accurately, *accurate, diligenter*; = severely, *severe, rigide*. **strictness**, n. *accuratio, diligentia, severitas*; see SEVERITY. **stricture**, n. *animadversio, reprehensio*; see BLAME.

stride, I. n. *ingens gradus, -us*. II. v.intr. *ingentes gradus ferre*.

strife, n. *certatio, certamen, contentio* (in gen.), *disceptatio, controversia, altercatio* (= dispute), *jurgium, rixa* (= quarrel); — in a lawsuit, *lit.* **strive**, v.intr. (*coniti, contendere, operam dare, conari, studere, ut*; to — after, (*con*) *niti, contendere ad alqd, (ex)petere, affectare, captare alqd, rei studere, sequi or persequi alqd*; to — against, *obniti, resistere*; to — with or against, *configere, concertare*. **striving**, n. see EFFORT; — after, *alcjs appetitio, contentio*.

strike, v.tr. *ferre, percutere, pulsare, verberare* (= to lash), *caedere*; to be struck, *vapulare*; to — (as a clock), *sonare*; to — twelve, *horologium indicat horam duodecimam*; to — a flag or yield, *vexillum demittere*; the lightning —, *de caelo tangitur alqd*; to be struck blind, *captum esse oculis*; to — a coin, *cadere*; see COIN; to — the mind, *percutere, percellere* (= to shock); to — a bargain, *pacisci*; to — against, *alqd offendere, in alqd incurere*; to — against rocks (of a ship), *saxis illidi*. **striking**, adj. see REMARKABLE.

string, I. n. *linum, linea, filum, funiculus or cingulum* (= cord); — of leather, shoe —, *corrigia*; a bow —, *nervus*; — of a dart, *amentum*; — of a musical instrument, *chorda, nervus, fides, -ium*. II. v.tr. to — an instrument, *lyrae, citharae, etc.*, *nervos upare*; to — together; see BIND. **stringent**, adj. see SEVERE.

strip, I. v.tr. *spoliare, nudare, denudare, exuere*, *alcjs vestem detrahere*; to — a person of his wealth, *alqm opibus spoliare*. II. n. *parva*; — of paper, *scidula chartae*; — of cloth, *lacinia*.

stripe, I. n. 1, see STREAK; 2, see STROKE. II. v.tr. see STREAK.

stripling, n. *adulescens*.

stroke, I. n. 1, *verber*; see BLOW; 2, see LINE; 3, of lightning, *fulmen*; 4, of fortune, etc., *eventus, -us* (*Jelix* = lucky, etc.); = *artifica, ars* (e.g. a master —, *summa ars*); to put the finishing — to, *alqd ad finem perducere*. II. v.tr. *alqm percutere, demulcere*.

stroll, I. n. *ambulatio*. II. v.intr. *ambulare*; see WALK, WANDER.

strong, adj. *valens, validus, firmus, robustus, lacerosus, fortis*; to be — (in influence), *pollere*. Compare *Etruria tantum pollens terræ marique*, Liv.; *pollere pecuniâ, scientiâ, armis, gratiâ, nobilitate*; comb. *potens pollensque*, Sall.; a — wind, *ventus vehemens*; of arguments, *gravis, firmus*; — memory, *memoria (alcjs rei) tenax*; a — position, *locus munitus*. Adv. *valide, firme, firmiter, fortiter*; = very, *valde* or *vehementer*, or by compound (e.g. *movi, = to be moved; commovi, = to be moved*).

strophe, n. *strophæ* (late).

structure, n. *aedificium, aedes, -is, f., opus, -eris, n.*, *monumentum* (= a building), *structura* (= the kind of building; *structura parietum, structurae antiquae genus*, Liv.; also = the substance); fig. *structura verborum or vocum*; — of a sentence, *forma, ratio*.

struggle, I. n. *luctatio*; see CONTENTION. II. v.intr. *luctari*; to — with each other, *luctari inter se*; to — with the difficulty, *luctari cum difficultate*; see CONTENT, FIGHT.

strumpet, n. *scortum, meretrix*.

strut, v.intr. *superbe incedere*.

stubble, n. *stipulae*.

stubborn, adj. *pertinax, perversus, obstinatus, contumax*. Adv. *pertinaciter, perversaciter, obstinate, contumaciter, obstinato animo*. **Stubbornness**, n. *pertinacia, perversicia, contumacia, obstinatio* (usually of a good quality), *obstinatus animus*.

stucco, n. see PLASTER.

stud, I. n. *bulia*; = *batton, fibula* (= clasp); = a number of horses, *equi, equaria*. II. v.tr. *alqd re distinguere*.

study, I. n. *studium, studiû, meditatio* (= thought); = room for —, *conclave*. II. v.tr. *lit(teris) studere, lit(teras) tractare*; to — something, *alcjs rei studere, incumbere or operam dare*. **student**, n. *alcjs rei studiosus*. **studio**, n. *conclave* (*pictoris, of a painter, etc.*). **studious**, adj. *lit(terarum) studiosus, in studiis literarum versatus*. Adv. *summo studio*.

stuff, I. n. *materia, materies*; = baggage, *impedimenta, -orum, sarcinae*; household —, *suppellex, lectilis, f.*; kitchen —, *culinaria*; = gown, etc., *textile*; as an exclamation, *nugas! gerrae!* II. v.tr. (*ref*) *recire, replere*; see FILL. **stuffing**, n. *fortum* (Plin., of food), *tomentum* (of cushions).

stultify, v.tr. *alqm stultitiae coarguere or convincere*.

stumble, v.intr. *offendere*. **stumbling**, n. *offensio*; to cause or be a — block to, *esse offensioi alci*; things which are — blocks, *quae habent offensionem* (Cic.).

stump, n. *caudex, stipes, -itis, truncus*.

stun, v.tr. 1, lit. perhaps *alqm sensu privare*; 2, fig. *obtundere, stupefacere, perterritare, percellere*. **stunned**, adj. 1, *sensu privatus*; 2, fig. *stupefactus*.

stunt, v.tr. *alcjs incrementum impedire*.

stupefy, v.tr. *stupefacere, sopire, torpore afferre, habere*; to be stupefied, *torpescere, stupecere, torpere, stupere*. **stupefaction**, n. *stupor, torpor*.

stupendous, adj. *ingens, immanis*; see WONDERFUL.

stupid, adj. *stupidus, stolidus*; see FOOLISH. Adv. *stupidè, stolidè*. **stupidity**, n. *stupiditas, animus stolidus, or stupidus*. **stupor**, n. *stupor, torpor*.

sturdy, adj. 1, see **STRONG**; 2, see **CONFIDENT**.

surgeon, n. *acipenser*.

stutter, v.intr. *balbutire*; see **STAMMER**.

sty, n. *hara, stule*.

style, I. n. 1, in gen. *genus, -ëris*, n., *ratio, habitus, -us* (of dress, etc.), *mos* (= custom); 2, in language, *dicendi* or *scribendi* *genus, orationis* or *sermonis* *genus, oratio, sermo, elocutio*; the — is the man, *qualis est ipse homo, talis est ejus oratio*. II. v.tr. appellare; see **NAME**. **stylish**, adj. *speciosus, elegans, nitidus, lautus, magnificus*. Adv. *speciose, eleganter, nitide, laute, magnifice*. **stylishness**, n. *elegantia, magnificentia, lautilia*.

suave, adj. *urbanus, blandus*; see **COURTEOUS**.

suavity, n. *urbanitas*; see **COURTESY**.

subaltern, I. adj. *inferioris loci*. II. n. perhaps *subcenturio*.

subcommissioner, n. *procurator, vicarius*.

subdivide, v.tr. *iterum dividere*; see **DIVIDE**.

subdivision, n. *pars*.

subdue, v.tr. *in imperium alcis redigere, dicioni suae sub(j)icere alqm, sui juris facere, subjungere, domare*.

subject, I. v.tr. *sub(j)icere*; to — yourself, *se imperio alcis sub(j)icere*; see also **EXPOSE**. II. n. 1, *civi* or *regi* *subjectus*, or *by civis*; 2, in grammar or logic, *subjectum*; 3, = matter discussed, etc., *res, questio, argumentum*. III. adj. *imperio* or *dicioni* *alcis* *subjectus, parens, obnoxius* *alcis*; to be —, *esse in alcis dicione*; to become —, *sub alcis imperium cadere*. **subject**, n. *servitus, -utis, f.*; to hold in —, *alqm in officio retinere, alqm oppressum tenere*. **subjective**, adj., according to one's own view, e.g. viewed —ly to myself, *meo quidem iudicio*; so *tuo* or *ejus* or *eorum* *quidem iudicio*; as opposed to objective, *opinio*, opp. to *res*. **subjectivity**, n. *quod in opinione constat, or quoad per hominum iudicium perspicui potest*.

subjoin, v.tr. *sub(j)icere, subjungere*.

subjugate, v.tr. *domare, in dicionem suam redigere*; see **SUBDUZ**.

subjunctive, adj. — mood, *modus subjunctivus* or *conjunctivus* (Gram.), and in Quint. fig.).

sublime, adj. *sublimis, elatus, excelsus*; see **LOFTY**. Adv. *sublime* (usually lit.), *èlate, excelsè*. **sublimity**, n. *sublimitas* (Quint.), *èlatio, excelsitas*.

sublunary, adj. *infra lunam positus*.

submarine, adj. *quod sub mari (positum) est*.

submerge, v.tr. *submergere*. **submersion**, n. use verb.

submit, v.tr. *submittere*; *submittere se* *alcis*, *se alcis imperio sub(j)icere, in alcis potestatem se permittere, alci cedere* or *concedere, alci dare manus*. **submission**, n. *obsequium* (as act), *animus submissus* (as state). **submissive**, adj. see **OBDIENT**.

subordinate, I. adj. *inferior, alci subjectus*. II. v.tr. 1, see **SUBDUZ**; 2, to give an inferior place to, *alqd alci rei posthabere*. **subordination**, n. 1, = obedience, *obsequium, disciplina* (of soldiers); against —, *contra morem obsequii*; want of — among the soldiers, *intemperantia militum*; see **OBDIENCE**; 2, = placing below, *alqd alci rei posthabere*.

suborn, v.tr. *subornare*.

subpoena, n. *denuntiatio testimonii*.

subscribe, v.tr. *scribere*; = to agree to,

assentiri; = to give one's name or support to, *nomen profiteri*. **subscriber**, n. *subscriptor* (= one who writes under), *qui se alqd daturum profertur* (to a charity, etc.). **subscription**, n. *subscriptio* (= that which is written under), *stips* (= alms), *collatio* (= collection).

subsequent, adj. (sub)sequens. Adv. *postea*; see **AFTERWARDS**.

subserve, v.tr. *alci subservire, alci esse unus, auxilium esse alci, adjuvare alci esse, alci obtemperare*. **subsistence**, n. *obtemperatio, obsequium*.

subside, v.intr. *residere, considere, remitti, cadere* (= to fall).

subsidy, n. *subsidium, vectigal, tributum* (= tax).

subsist, v.intr. *subsistere, stare in re*; to — on, *vesci* (e.g. *lacte et carne*, Sall.). **subsistence**, n. *victus, -us, alimenta, -orum*.

substance, n. *natura, corpus, -oris, n.*, *res*; = property, *res, bona, -orum*. **substantial**, adj. *verus, solidus, gravis, magni momenti* (= important), *aliquid* (e.g. — victory, *aliquid victoriae*). Adv. *magna ex parte*. **substantiate**, v.tr. see **PROVE**. **substantive**, n. *nomen* (Gram.).

substitute, I. n. *vicarius*. II. v.tr. *alqm in alterius locum substituere, sufficere* (of the election of a magistrate as —). **substitution**, n. use verb.

substruction, **substructure**, n. *substructio*.

subterfuge, n. *deverticulum, lalebra, ars, tergiversatio*.

subterranean, adj. *subterraneus*.

subtle, adj. *subtilis, tenuis* (= thin, slender) *argutus, acutus*; see **CLEVER**, **CUNNING**. Adv. *subtiliter, tenuiter, argute, acule*. **subtlety**, n. 1, = fineness, *tenuitas, subtilitas*; 2, of intellect, etc., *acies, acumen, subtilitas, captio, subtilities*, n. *argutiae*.

subtract, v.tr. *deducere* (e.g. *addendo deducendoque videre quae reliqua summa fiat*). **subtraction**, n. *by deducere*.

suburb, n. *suburbium* (very rare). **suburban**, adj. *suburbanus*.

subvert, v.tr. *subvertere*. **subversion**, n. *eversio*; see **DESTRUCTION**.

succeed, v.intr. *alci succedere*; so *in locum alcis, in alterius opes*; (also *in time, aetas aetati succedit*), *alqm (sub)sequi*; = to have success, *succedere, bene, prospere, optime cedere, evadere*. **success**, n. *exitus, -us, bonus, res secundae, felicitas, prosperitas, successus, -us*. **successful**, adj. *felix, faustus, com. felix faustaque*. Adv. *felicitè, fauste, prosperè, bene, ex-sententià*. **succession**, n. *successio* (in office, etc.); = order, series, *continuatio*; in —, *ex ordine*. **successive**, adj. *alii post alios, continuus*. Adv. (ex) *ordine, in ordinem, deinceps*. **successor**, n. *successor*.

succinct, adj. *brevis*. Adv. *brevis, breviter*.

succour, I. n. *auxilium, subsidium*. II. v.tr. *auxiliari alci, juvare alqm, auxilium alci esse* or *venire alci, succurrere*; see **HELP**.

succulent, adj. *sucosus* (Plin.), *suci* (*succi*) *plenus*.

succumb, v.intr. *succumbere alci rei* (e.g. *somno, senectuti, labori*).

such, adj. pron. *talis* followed by *qualis, ejusmodi, ejus generis* *ut, etc.*; — is your courtesy, *quae tua est humanitas*; nor am I — a fool, *nec tam sum stultus* (Cic.); are you — a stranger as that . . . ? *adeone es hospes hujusce urbis ut . . . ?*

si nos ii sumus qui esse debemus (= if we are — as we ought to be); *videndum est ut eā liberalitate utamur quae prosit amicis, noceat nemini* (= we must take care to use — liberty as may benefit our friends and injure none).

suck, **I.** v.tr. *sugere, bibere* (= to drink). **II.** n. *suctus, -us* (as act); to give —, *mammam alci praeberē, ad ubera admittēre* (of animals). **sucker**, n. *sirculus, planta*. **suckle**, v.tr. *mammam alci dare* or *praeberē*. **suckling**, n. (*infans*) *lactens*. **suction**, n. *suctus, -us*.

sudden, adj. *subitus, repens, repentinus, inopinatus, necopinatus*. Adv. *subito, ex tempore, inopinato, necopinato, improvise, de improvise*; to attack anyone —, *opprimere imprudentem*. **suddenness**, n. use adj.

sue, v.tr. *postulare, citare, litem alci intendere, iudicio alqm persequi, in jus vocare* (at law); = to make suit for, *ambire*; to — for an office, *ambire magistratum*; to — for the consulship, *petere consulatum*; = to entreat, *sollicitare, efflagitare*; see **ENTREAT**, **BEG**; to — for payment, *nomina exigere*.

suet, n. *sebum* (= tallow); beef —, *sebum bovillum* (so *ovillum*, etc.).

suffer, **I.** v.tr. *pati, sufferre, perferre, tolerare, sustinere* (= to bear); = to permit, *permittere, sinere, concedere*; see **ALLOW**, **PERMIT**; to — grief, e dolore animi *laborare, angere animo*; to — loss, *detrimētum capere* or *pati*; *damnum, detrimentum, or jacturam facere*; to — shipwreck, *navisfragium facere*; to — pain, etc., *dolorem accipere*; to — a disgrace, *dedecus (in se) admittere* (Caes.); to — harm or inconvenience, *alqđ affici incommodo*; to — or undertake many labours, *multos subire or adire labores*; I. — for my rashness, *do poenas temeritatis meae* (Cic.). **II.** v.intr. *dolorem ferre* or *pati, dolore affici, (ex)cruciari, poenas dare* (as punishment), *laborare, aegrotare* (= to be ill). **sufferance**, n. *patientia*; see **PATIENCE**. **sufferer**, n. *aeger, aegrotatus* (in illness), *qui alqd patitur* (in gen.). **suffering**, n. *dolor* (= pain), *miseria* (= misery), *res adversae, casus, -us, calamitas*.

suffice, v.intr. *sufficere* (e.g. *non sufficebant murt, nec vires sufficere euiguanis*); *satis esse alci rei* with infin., *suppeditare alci ad alqd*. **sufficient**, adj. *satis, quantum satis est*; it is —, *satis est* (so *satis superque est*); — for, ad, e.g. *ad dicendum temporis satis habere*. **sufficiency**, n. *quod satis est*.

suffocate, v.tr. *suffocare*.

suffrage, n. *suffragium* (alci, for anyone); to give one's —, *ferre suffragium* (= to vote), *suffragium inire*; = the right of —, *suffragium*.

suffuse, v.tr. *suffundere*.

sugar, n. *saccharum* or *saccharon* (Plin.); — candy, *saccharum crystallinum*; — plum, *cup(p)edia, -orum*.

suggest, v.tr. *monere alqm alqd, or with ut, subjicere alqd alci*; see **MENTION**. **suggestion**, n. *admonitio, monitum, consilium*. **suggestive**, adj. *qui (quae, quod) alqd repraesentat* (of what recalls something else); see **SUGGEST**.

suicide, n. *mors voluntaria*; to commit —, *manus sibi inferre, sibi mortem or necem consciscere*.

suit, **I.** n. 1. *actio, lis, caus(a)*; see **ACTION**; 2. of clothes, *vestis, restitus, -us*; of cards, *chartae* or *paginae ejusdem generis*; 3. = petition, *rogatio*; in love, use verb **WOO**. **II.** v.tr. *congruere*; they —, *bene illis inter se convenit*; or by *deceit, convenit, impers*. **suitable**, adj. *congruens, idoneus, aptus, accommodatus, consentaneus, convenientis*, all with *ad* and *accus.*, etc.,

dignus with *abl.*, or *qui* with *subj.*; of time, *opportunitas*; see **APPROPRIATE**. **suitableness**, n. *congruentia, convenientia, opportunitas* (of time). Adv. *congruenter, idonee, apte, accommodate, convenienter, digne, opportune*.

suite, n. 1. of persons, *comitatus, -us, comites, -um*; 2. of rooms, *conclavia, -ium*; see **ROOM**.

suitor, n. 1. see **CANDIDATE**; 2. see **LOVER**.

sulky, **sullen**, adj. *morosus, contumax, tetricus*. Adv. *morose, contumaciter*. **sulkiness**, **sullenness**, n. *morositas, contumacia*.

sully, v.tr. *maculare, inquinare*.

sulphur, n. *sulfur*; dipped in —, *sulfuratus*.

sultan, n. *imperator Turcicus*.

sultry, adj. *aestuosus*. **sultriness**, n. *aestus, -us*.

sum, **I.** n. *summa*; of money, *pecunia*, once in Cic. *summa pecuniae*; for a large, small, etc., —, *magni, parvi* (pretii), *magno, parvo* (pretio); this is the — of what I have to say, *haec summa est*. **II.** v.tr. *summam facere, computare, rationem alqis rei inire, duocere, of speech, etc.*, to — up, *breveiter repellere*. **summary**, **I.** n. see **EPITOME**. **II.** adj. 1. *brevis*; see **CONCISE**; 2. = hasty, *arrogant, inconsideratus, arrogans*. Adv. *breveiter, sine mora, inconsiderate, arroganter*.

summer, adj. and n. *aestas, tempora, -um, aestiva*; at the beginning of —, *aestate ineunte*; at the end of —, *aestate extrema*; — house, see **ARBOUR**.

summersault, n. see **SOMERSAULT**.

summit, n. 1. *cacumen* (= peak), *culmen, vertex*, also by *summus* (e.g. *summus mons*); 2. *fig. culmen, fastigium, or by summus* (e.g. *summa gloria*, = the — of glory).

summon, v.tr. 1. *alqm appellare, citare, diem alci dicere*; see **CITE**; 2. in gen. (ad) *vocare, convocare, accessere, citare*; to — to surrender, *invitare ad deditionem*; to — up one's courage, *animum colligere*. **summons**, n. by verb or in *abl.*, *accessus, accitus* (= at the — of); as legal t.t. use verb.

sumptuary, adj. *sumptuarius*. **sumptuous**, adj. *sumptuosus* (Cic.); see **COSTLY**, **MAGNIFICENT**. Adv. *sumptuose*. **sumptuousness**, n. (*magnus*) *apparatus, -us*; see **MAGNIFICENCE**, **LUXURY**.

sun, n. *sōl, -is, m.*; the rising —, *sol oriens*; setting —, *sol occidens*; rising, setting of the —, *ortus, -us, occasus, -us, solis*; from — rise to — set, *ab orto usque ad occidentem solem*; the — rises, *sol exoritur, dies appetit*, or by *impers.* *lucescit, dilucescit, illucescit*; the —'s disk, *orbis solis*. **sunbeam**, n. *radius solis*. **sunburnt**, adj. *adustus*. **Sunday**, n. *Dies Dominica* (Eccl.).

sundial, n. *solarium*. **sunrise**, **sunset**, n. see under **SUN**. **sunshine**, n. *sōl*. **sunny**, adj. 1. *lit. apricus*; 2. *fig. hilaris, felix*.

sunder, v.tr. *separare, disjungere*; see **SEVER**.

sundry, adj. *diversi, -ae, -a, plures, nonnulli*.

sup, v.tr. *sorbere*; = to take supper, *cenare*.

superable, adj. *superabilis*.

superabound, v.intr. *superare, superesse*.

superannuate, v.tr. *alqm loco suo senectutis causā movere, rude donari*. **superannuated**, adj. *ob senectutem muneribus exsolutus*.

superb, adj. *magnificus, lautus*; see **SPLENDID**.

supercilious, adj. *superbus* (= proud), *fasti-*

diosus (= disdainful); see **HAUGHTY**. **super-cilliousness**, *n.* *fastus, -tis, superbia*.

supererogation, *n.* *quod alqs sponte suū (neque officio coactus) facit* (= work of —).

superficial, *adj.* *exterior, externus*; = poor or inconsiderable, *lēvis, parvi momenti*; = inaccurate, *parum diligens*. *Adv.* *stricim, lēviter*; a man — learned, *homo lēviter lit(t)eris imbutus*. **superficiality**, *n.* *lēvitas*.

superficies, *n.* *summus* with a noun; *superficies (aquae, testudinis, corporum)*.

superfine, *adj.* *subtilissimus, tenuissimus* (= very fine).

superfluous, *adj.* *supervacaneus, supervacans* (mostly post Aug.); to be —, *superesse*. **superfluity**, *n.* *quod supervacaneum est*.

superhuman, *adj.* *divinus, major quam pro homine*; a — task, *opus quod ultra hominis vires est*; — size, *humana specie amplior*.

superintend, *v.tr.* *alqd (pro)curare, praeesse alci or alci rei*. **superintendence**, *n.* *(pro)curatio, administratio alci rei*. **superintendent**, *n.* *qui rebus praest;* *(pro)curator*; see **AGENT**.

superior, *adj.* *superior, praestantior, melior* (e.g. comp. of good); see **GOOD**, **EXCELLENT**. **superiority**, *n.* *prior locus, priores partes*.

superlative, *adj.* *superlativus* (gram.), *excellens, praestans, praestantissimus, optimus* (e.g. *superl.* of good); see **GOOD**, **EXCELLENT**.

supernal, *adj.* *†supernus, caelestis*; see **HEAVENLY**.

supernatural, *adj.* *naturam superans, supra naturae leges or vires positus, or by caelestis, divinus*; to happen by — agency, *divinitus fieri*. *Adv.* *divinitus*. **supernaturalism**, *n.* *ratio eorum qui divinitus de rebus divinis edoctos esse homines dicunt*.

supernumerary, *adj.* in gen. *justum numerum superans or excellens*; of soldiers, *a(d)scriptivus, a(d)scriptivus, accensus*.

superscribe, *v.tr.* *inscribere in alqd re*. **superscription**, *n.* *inscriptio* (also = the title of a book).

supersede, *v.tr.* *in locum alcijs substitui, alci succedere*.

superstition, *n.* *superstitio*. **superstitious**, *adj.* *superstitiosus, superstitione imbutus, superstitioni obnoxius*. *Adv.* *superstitiose*.

superstructure, *n.* *aedificium*; see **BUILDING**.

supervene, *v.intr.* see **FOLLOW**, **SUCCEED**.

supervise, *v.tr.* *(pro)curare*; see **SUPERINTEND**. **supervision**, *n.* *(pro)curatio*.

supine, *I. n.* *supinum* (gram.). **II. adj.** *1, supinus* (on the back); *2, = indolent, socors, neglegens*. *Adv.* *socorditer, neglegenter*. **supineness**, *n.* *socordia, neglegentia*.

supper, *n.* *cena*.

supplant, *v.tr.* *1, lit. supplantare*; *2, fig. in alterius locum irrepere*.

supple, *adj.* *mollis, flexibilis, lentus*.

supplement, *n.* *supplementum* (quite class. only of — to troops), in gen. *id quod additum est*.

suppliant, *adj.* and *n.* *supplex*. **supplicate**, *v.tr.* *supplicare, obsecrare alqm*. **supplication**, *n.* *supplicatio* (only of formally decreed state —), *obsecratio*.

supply, *I. v.tr.* *supplere, suppeditare* (= to furnish); see **FURNISH**. **II. n. *substitutum, supplementum* (of troops); in gen. *copia, suppeditatio* : — of provisions, *commectus, -tis*.**

support, *I. v.tr.* *1, = to bear up, sustinere, ferre, fulcire*; see **PROP**; *2, = to keep, to feed, etc., alere, sustinere, sustentare* (quite class. in this sense); *3, = to help, alci adesse*; see **HELP**; *4, at an election, alci suffragari* (= to vote for), in wider sense, *alci favere*. **II. n.** *1, lit. see PROP*; *2, = maintenance, sustentatio* (as act), *alimentum, victus, -us* (= food, etc.); *3, = help, adjumentum, auxilium*; see **HELP**; *4, at an election, suffragium*, in wider sense, *favor*. **supporter**, *n.* *adjutor*; at an election, *suffragator*, in wider sense, *fautor*; see **HELPER**, **FARTISAN**.

suppose, *v.tr.* *ponere* (= to lay down), *opinari, opinione praecipere*; — it is so, *ponere or fac ita esse, esto*; — the soul to die, *fac animam interire*; *I* — he is drunk, *ebrius est, ut opinor*; see also **BELIEVE**, **IMAGINE**, **THINK**. **supposing that**, *conj.* *fac ita esse*; see above. **supposition**, *n.* *opinio, conjectura*. **supposititious**, *adj.* *subditus*.

suppress, *v.tr.* *supprimere, reprimere, abolere*; to — sedition, *restinguere seditionem*. **suppression**, *n.* *use verb.*

suppurate, *v.intr.* *suppurare*. **suppuration**, *n.* *suppuratio* (Plin.).

supreme, *adj.* *supremus, summus*; the — Being, *Dens, Optimus, Maximus*. **supremaacy**, *n.* *principatus, -tis* (in gen.), *regnum* (= kingship), *imperium* (= supreme power), *dominatus, -tis, dominatio* (= lordship); see **POWER**. *Adv.* *praecipue, maxime*.

sure, *adj.* *certus* (= certain), *tutus* (= safe), *securus* (= free from apprehension), *firmus* (= trustworthy), *fidelis* (= faithful); it is —, *constat*; *I am —, certo scio*; who is — of it? *quis est cui exploratio sit?* to be —, *hc had the rods, fasces certe habebat*; are you — of it? *satin hoc certum, persuasum est vobis, exploratum or compertum habetis*; *I am —, compertum est mihi*. *Adv.* *certe, certo* (= certainly), *nimirum, profecto*, or more strongly *im(m)o (enim)vero* (= really), *saltem* (= at least). **surety**, *n.* *vas, -dis, m., praes, -dis, m., sponsor* (of a person), *radimonium* (= money given as bail).

surf, *n.* see **FOAM**, **WAVE**.

surface, *n.* *superficies* (Plin.), or by *summus* with noun (e.g. — of water, *summa aqua*).

surfeit, *I. n.* *satietas, fastidium* (lit. and fig.), *comb. satietas et fastidium, crapula* (= — after a debauch); = too much food, *nimius cibus*. **II. v.tr.** *1, fastidium alci alci rei movere*; to — oneself, *se ingurgitare*; *2, fig. satiare, saturare*.

surge, *I. n.* *fluctus, -num*. **II. v.intr.** *fluctuare, lit. and fig.*

surgery, *n.* *chirurgia* (Cels.). **surgeon**, *n.* *chirurgus, vulnerum medicus* (Plin.).

surly, *adj.* *morosus*; see **ILL-TEMPERED**. *Adv.* *morose*. **surliness**, *n.* *morositas*.

surmise, *I. n.* *conjectura, praesagium* (tempestatis futurae, malorum). **II. v.tr.** *suspicari, augurari, praesagire*.

surmount, *v.tr.* *transcendere* (lit.), *superare* (lit. and fig.). **surmountable**, *adj.* *(ex)superabilis*.

surname, *n.* *cognomen* (as Cicero in Marcus Tullius Cicero); he has a —, *alci cognomen* Flacco or Capilioni est.

surpass, *n.* *alci or alqm antecellere, excellere, alqm (ex)superare, alqm or alci praestare* (lit. and fig.).

surplice, *n.* *vestis sacerdotalis*.

surplus, *n.* *rel(ig)iquum, quod superest*.

surprise, *I. n.* *(ad)miratio*; of a sudden attack, *subita incurio, adventus, -tis, repentinus*.

II. v.tr. *alqm necopinantem opprimere, alqm de proviso excipere*; see also **ASTONISH**. **surprising**, adj. see **WONDERFUL**.

surrender, **I. v.tr.** *se dare, se dedere in alqs fidem, se tradere*. **II. n.** *editio*; to make a —, (*oppidi*) *deditionem hosti* or *ad hostem facere*, in *deditionem venire* (so *alqm in deditionem accipere*); = giving up, *traditio*.

surreptitious, adj. *furtivus, subrepticius* (Plaut.). Adv. *furtive, furtim, clam*.

surrogate, n. *vicarius*.

surround, v.tr. *circumdare* (e.g. *exercitum castris, brachia collo, alqd alqd re, regio circumdata insulis*, Cic.; *amiculo circumdatus*); *circumvenire, circumcludere, circumvallare* (in a siege); fig. *alqs pueriliam robore circumdare*.

survey, **I. v.tr.** *spectare, contemplari, considerare, intueri, intueri et contemplari, contueri* (with fixed attention), *oculis collustrare* or *perlustrare* (= to — carefully, to go over), (*in*)*visere* (= to look closely at, esp. things which interest us), *perspicere* (= to look at in all its parts), *contueri perspicereque, circumspicere* (= to look all round a thing); to — hastily, *oculis percurrere*; to — in mind, *contemplari animo* or *animo et cogitatione, considerare secum in animo*, or merely *contemplari* or *considerare, contemplari et considerare*; (*per*)*lustrare animo* or *mente animoque, circumspicere mente, expendere, pendere* (= to weigh); = to measure land, *agrum metiri*. **II. n.** *contemplatio, observatio, conspectus, -us*; see **VIEW**. **surveyor**, n. (of land) *decemperator, metator*.

survive, v.intr. *superstitem esse*. **survival**, n. use verb. **survivor**, n. *superstes, -itis*.

susceptible, adj. *capax* (e.g. *capax amicitiae, animus ad praecepta capax*), *inclinatus, pronus, proclivis* (mostly in bad sense), *ad alqd, comb. inclinatus et pronus*. **susceptibility**, n. use adj.

suspect, **I. v.tr.** *suspiciari* (alqd de alqo, alqm), *suspiciere* (usu. in past part.). **II. n.** *alci suspectus*. **suspicion**, n. *suspicio*. **suspicious**, adj. *suspiciosus* (= causing suspicion and ready to suspect). Adv. *suspiciose* (= in a way to excite suspicion); = with suspicion, use adj. or *curiosus* (= inquisitive).

suspend, v.tr. *suspendere* (*nidum tigno, columban ab alqo malo, alqd collo or e collo* or *in collo*); to — oneself, *se suspendere*; = to interrupt, delay, *differre*; to — anyone from office, *alqm algo loco (sub)movere*. **suspense**, n. *debitatio, haesitatio*; to be in —, *in dubio esse, animo fluctuare*. **suspension**, n. *dilatio* (= delay); — of hostilities, *indutiae*.

sustain, v.tr. *sustinere* (= to support, *ager hominum quinque milia sustinere potest*, Cic.); *re frumentaria alii et sustineri*; see **SUPPORT**.

sustenance, n. *alimentum, victus, -us*.

sutler, n. *liza*.

swaddle, v.tr. *fasciis involvere*. **swaddling-bands**, n. *fasciae*.

swagger, v.intr. *gloriari, se jactare*.

swain, n. *agrestis, rusticus, colonus*.

swallow, n. *hirundo*.

swallow, v.tr. *sorbere* (fig. *†odia, alqd animo*), (*de*)*vorare* (lit. and fig.).

swamp, **I. n.** *palus, -udis, uligo*; — s, *palustris, -ium*. **II. v.tr.** (*de*)*mergere, immergere*. **swampy**, adj. *paluster, -iris, -tre, and palustris, -e, uliginosus*.

swan, n. *cygnus*.

sward, n. see **GRASS**.

swarm, **I. n.** *conventus, -us, frequentia*; — of bees, *examen, agmen apium*. **II. v.intr.** *con-*

fluere; to — as bees, *examinare* (Col.); see **ASSEMBLE**.

swarthy, adj. *fuscus, furrus, adustus*.

sway, **I. n.** *imperium, dominatio, dominium, dictio*. **II. v.tr.** *regere, imperare, imperium habere* or *exercere*; see **RULE**.

swear, v.tr. and intr. *jurare, iurandum jurare* or *dare*; to — falsely, *fasum jurare* (an oath I do not think binding), *pejorare, perjurare*. **swearing**, n. *exsecrationes, maledicta, -orum*.

sweat, **I. n.** *sudor*. **II. v.intr.** and tr. *sudare*.

sweep, **I. v.tr.** 1, *verrere*; 2, fig., see **EXAMINE**. **II. v.intr.** to — along, *verrere, percurrere*. **sweeper**, n. *qui scopis converrit*. **sweepings**, n. *quisquiliae, -arum, f.*

sweet, adj. *dulcis* (= to the taste, e.g. *dulciore melle, Ov.*), *suavis* (= agreeable to the smell, e.g. *odor suavis et jucundus*), *jucundus, blandus* (= pleasant). Adv. *dulciter, dulce, suaviter, jucunde, blande*; to taste —, *dulci esse sapore*. **sweeten**, v.tr. *dulcem reddere*. **sweetheart**, n. *deliciae*. **sweetness**, n. *dulcedo, dulcitus, suavitas, jucunditas*.

swell, **I. v.intr.** (*in*)*tumescere, turgescere, crescere, augeri* (= to increase); to be swollen, *tumere*. **II. v.tr.** *inflare* (e.g. *spem alcis inflare*), *tumefacere*; to — the sails, *vela tendere*. **swelling**, n. *tumor, struma* (= scrofulous —), *tuber* (Plin., both natural, as hump on camel, and of disease), *panus* (Plin.), *scirrhus, -itis, n.* (Plin.).

swerve, v.intr. *declinare de or a* (a proposito, a malis, opp. *appellere bona*).

swift, adj. *citus, propere* (= making haste, hurrying), *velox* (= brisk, fast; e.g. *pedites velocissimi*), *celer* (= active, expeditious), *pernix* (= brisk), *alacer* (= sprightly). Adv. *cito, citato gradu, celeriter, rapide, perniciter*. **swiftness**, n. *celeritas, rapiditas, velocitas, pernicitas*.

swill, v.tr. *ingurgitare* (se, se vino); so fig. *se in fagitia*.

swim, v.intr. *nare, natare*; to — over, *tranare*.

swimmer, n. *natator, nandi peritus*. **swimming**, n. *natatio, ars nandi, scientia nandandi*.

swindle, v.tr. *fraudare* (alqm *pecunia*).

swindler, n. *fraudator*. **swindling**, n. *fraudatio*.

swine, n. *sus, porcus* (= pig); — -herd, *subtilus, suarius* (Plin.).

swing, **I. v.tr.** *agitare, vibrare, jactare*. **II. v.intr.** *agitari, vibrari, jactari*. **III. n.** *funiculus quo se jactat alqs*. **swinging**, n. use verb.

switch, n. *virga, vimen*.

swoon, v.intr. and n. *animo linqui*; see **FAINT**.

swoop, **I. n.** *impetus, -us*. **II. v.intr.** to — upon, *impetum in alqm or alqd facere*.

sword, n. *gladius, ensis* (mostly used in poetry), *acinaes* (= a Persian —); to have a — at one's side, *gladio succinctum esse*; to draw the —, *gladium (e vagina) educere*; to sheathe the —, *gladium in vaginam recondere*; to put to the —, *interficere*; see **KILL**.

sycophant, n. *delator* (Tac.; = an accuser), *assentator, adulator* (= a flatterer). **sycophancy**, n. *sycophantia, assentatio, adulatio*.

syllable, n. *syllaba*.

syllogism, n. *sylogismus, ratiocinatio* (Sen.).

syllogistic, adj. *sylogisticus* (Quint.).

sylvan, adj. *silvester*.

symbol, n. *symbolum, signum, imago*; see **SIGN**. **symbolic**, adj. *by circumloc.* (e.g. *quod per imaginem alcis rei fit*).

symmetry, *n.* *symmetria*, *proportio*, *congruentia*, *aequalitas*; — of the limbs, *apta membrorum compositio*; — in style, *concinuitas*. **symmetrical**, *adj.* *par*, *similis*, *aequalis*, *congruens*. *Adv.* *pariter*, *similiter*, *congruenter*, *aequaliter*.

sympathy, *n.* **1.** = attraction of bodies, etc., *sympathia* (= agreement among things, in Cic. always written as Greek *συμπάθεια*), *consensus*, *ūs*, or *concordia rerum*; **2.** as mental feeling, *societas* (e.g. *laetitia cum aliquo*, with anyone's joy), *animus dolore*, *laetitia*, etc., *alcis affectus*. **sympathetic**, *adj.* and *adv.* *dolore* or *laetitia alcis affectus*. **sympathize**, *v.intr.* und *gaultere et dolere, eadem sentire*.

symphony, *n.* *symphonia*.

symptom, *n.* *alcis morbi nota* or *indiciū* or *signum*.

synagogue, *n.* *synagoga* (Eccl.).

synchronism, *n.* *aequalitas temporum*.

syncope, *n.* see **FAINT**.

syndicate, *n.* *societas*; see **COMPANY**.

synod, *n.* *synodus* (Eccl.).

synonym, *n.* *vocabulum idem significans* or *declarans*. **synonymous**, *adj.* *idem significans* or *declarans*.

synopsis, *n.* *synopsis* (Jct.); see **EPITOME**.

syntax, *n.* *syntaxis* (Gram.), *orationis constructio*, *verborum quasi structura*. **syntactical**, *adj.* *quod ad orationis constructionem pertinet*.

syringe, **I.** *n.* *siphō* (Suet.). **II.** *v.tr.* *per siphonem inficere*.

syrup, *n.* *potio dulcis*.

system, *n.* *formula* or *descriptio* (e.g. *philosophiae*, *reipublicae*), *institutū*, *praecepta*, *-orum* (= rules). **systematic**, *adj.* *ad artem redactus*, *perpetuis praeceptis ordinatus*. *Adv.* *ordinate*, (*ex*) *ordine*, *composite*. **systematize**, *v.tr.* *in artem redigere*; see **ARRANGE**.

T.

tabby, *adj.* *maculosus*; see also **GREY**.

tabernacle, **n.** **1.** see **TENT**, **HABITATION**; **2.** *tabernaculum* (Eccl.).

table, **n.** **1.** *tabula* (= a board for various purposes, e.g. with an account, a will, a law, etc., written upon it; a list of things to be sold by auction, and which were written on boards, and hung outside the stalls of money-changers); **2.** = an article of furniture, *mensa* (= for holding dishes and for other purposes; then meton., the contents of the dishes, the fare, meal, e.g. the Emperor's —, *mensa principis*), *monopodium* (*μονοπόδιον*, = a — with only one foot of ivory, generally made of the wood of the citrus of Africa); to set or lay the —, *mensam* (*appōnere*); to sit down at —, *accubare*; to rise, get up from —, *surgere* a *cena*; at —, *apud mensam*, *super mensam*, *inter cenam*, *super cenam*, *inter epulas*; **3.** = fare, *cena*, *victus*, *-ūs*; a good —, *laeta cena*, *laetus victus*; a bad —, *tenuis victus*; for general arrangement of — at feasts, see Smith "Dict. Antiq.," art. *Triclinium*; at the head of the —, *medius* (= the middle position, *medius* seems to have been the highest); above or below anyone, *supra*, *infra* *alqm*; foot of the —, *pes mensae*; — cover, — cloth, *linteum* *in mensa ponendam* or *positum*; — linen, *mappa* (= — napkin); — service, *vasa*, *-orum*; — talk,

sermo; **4.** = tablet, *tabula*; — of laws, *legis* or *legum tabula*; **5.** the Lord's —, **mensa Domini*; see **SACRAMENT**, **SUPPER**, **COMMUNION**, **ALTAR**; **6.** = many particulars, *index*. **table-land**, *n.* *planities magna et edita*. **tableau**, *n.* see **PICTURE**. **tablet**, *n.* *tabula*, *tabella* (also = voting —), *cera* (= smeared with wax), *aes* (of bronze), *pugillares*, *-ium* (Plin.), *codicilli* (= — consisting of several leaves, a kind of memorandum-book). **tabular**, *adj.* = set down in tables, *per indices expositus*; to give a — view of anything, *per indices exponere alqd*.

tact, *adj.* *tacitus* (both of persons and of things); see **SECRET**. *Adv.* *tacite*. **taciturn**, *adj.* *taciturnus*. **taciturnity**, *n.* *taciturnitas*.

tack, **I.** *n.* **1.** = a small nail, *clavulus*; see **NAIL**; **2.** = plan, *consilium*, *ratio*; to try a fresh —, *novum consilium experiri*. **II.** *v.tr.* see **NAIL**. **III.** *v.intr.* *navem flectere*.

tackle, *n.* for fishing, *instrumenta piscatoria*, *-orum*. **tackling**, *n.* *armamenta*, *-orum*, *n.*; see **RIGGING**.

tact, *n.* *dexteritas*; see **CLEVERNESS**, **TALENT**. **tactics**, *n.pl.* *res militaris*. **tactician**, *n.* *rei militaris peritus*.

tadpole, *n.* *ranunculus*.

taffeta, **taffety**, *n.* *pannus sericus*.

tail, *n.* *cauda*; to wag the —, *caudam movere*; — of a comet, *stellae crines*, *-ium*.

tailor, *n.* *sartor*.

taint, **I.** *v.tr.* **1.** in gen., *imbuere alqd re*; **2.** = to impregnate with something obnoxious, *corrumpere*, *inguinare*; *vitare* (fig.; e.g. *corn frumentum*). **II.** *v.intr.* *corrumpi*, *vitari* (e.g. the atmosphere, *aurae*; meat, fruit), *putrescere* (= to become bad). **III.** *n.* **1.** = tincture, *color* (e.g. *veritatis*, *urbanitatis*, *antiquitatis*), *fucus* (e.g. *alcis rei fuco illitus*, *tinctus*), *species* (e.g. *alci rei species imponere*, *inducere*); **2.** *contagium* (lit. and fig.); see **CORRUPTION**. **tainted**, *adj.* *vitiatu*, or by *putrescere*.

take, **I.** *v.tr.* *sumere* (= to — anything in order to make use of it), *capere* (= to lay hold of, to seize); then to — possession of anything in order to keep it; hence = to storm, e.g. a town), *rapere* (= to seize quickly), *arripere* (= to — up, to snatch away), *accipere* (= to accept, receive), *tollere* (to — up, to lift up, in order to — a thing away from its former place), (*de*)*promere* (= to —, fetch anything from a place where it had been kept hitherto), *auferre* (= to have carried away, —n up, away), *eripere* (= to — by force), *expugnare* (= to storm, always with the idea of the victory being obtained after resistance); not to — anything, *alqd non accipere*, *deprepari* (e.g. *manus*); to — anyone on one side, *alqm secretum adducere*; to — money from one (i.e. a person is bribed), *pecuniam ab alquo accipere*; to — from, = to quote, *transferre*; this passage I have —n verbally from Dicaearchus, *istum ego locum totidem verbis a Dicaearcho transtuli*; to —, lay hold of anyone, *alqm medium arripere* (= to put one's arm round anyone's waist and hold him fast); to — anyone round the neck, *in alcis collum invadere* (= to embrace him); to — anyone in custody, *alqm comprehendere*; = to receive, *recipere* *in alqd* (e.g. *in ordinem senatorium*), *assumere* *in alqd* (e.g. *in societatem*); to — anyone in, into one's house, *alqm ad se* or *ad se domum*, or simply *alqm domum suam recipere*; = to accept, claim from anyone, *accipere ab alquo*, *poscere ab alquo*; to — anything or anyone to, for, as (i.e. to fabricate anything from a material), *facere* or *figere* or *effingere* or *exprimere* *alqd ex alqd re*; anyone as, for (i.e. to appoint), *alqm*, with the accus. of the office to which anyone is elected (e.g. *alqm arbitrum*, *alqm imperatorem*),

sumere, accipere, eligere, habere; to — back again, *reducere*; to partake of, *sumere* (something to eat or to drink, e.g. *cibum potionemque*), *potare* or *bibere* (= to drink, e.g. *medicamentum*), *accipere* (when it is given); to — (= to understand) the word (term) in various meanings, *verbum in plur. res partes accipere*; — n as a whole, *omnino*, or by *universus*; to — in good part, in *bonum partem accipere, belle ferre, boni or aequi bonique facere*; to — it ill, amiss, in *malam partem accipere, aegre* (or *graviter* or *molestè* or *indigne*) *ferre, male interpretari*; to — anyone's part, *ad alcijs partes transire, sequi alqm, facere cum alqo*; to — to be true, as such, *ponere* (= to state), *sumere* (= to — for granted, admit, in speech, in a disputation), *velle*, with *accus.* and *infin.* (= to be of opinion, to mean); to — for certain, *sumere* or *habere* or *putare pro certo, fingere, facere* (the foregoing two = to suppose, to — a case); to — away, *alqd alci auferre, eripere*; to — down (in writing), *litteris consignare, litteris mandare, scripturam persequi*; to — off, *alqd alci or alci rei or ex alqo re detrudere* (e.g. *tegumentum humeris*); to — oneself off, *furtim degredi, clam se subducere* (secretly), *se abripere, se proripere* (quickly); to — out, *eximere*, out of, *alci rei, de or ex alqo re* (out of a place), *excipere de or ex* (= to — away from a place), *promere ex* (e.g. arrows out of the quiver, money out of the public treasury, medicine out of a box, etc.), *educere ex*; fig. = to select, *exerpere ex*, etc. (e.g. *verba ex orationibus*); to — up, *tollere*; to — upon oneself, *subire* (anything dangerous), in *se recipere* (= to — the responsibility for anything). **II. v.intr.** to — to, *se conferre, concedere alqo* (= to retreat); to — to books, *litteris studere, urgere alqd* (e.g. *studia*, = eagerly to be engaged in); see **APPLY, RESORT, LIKE**; to — after, see **IMITATE, RESEMBLE**; to — up with, *satis habere, contentum esse alqd re* (= to be contented with), *acquiescere in alqd re*. **taking, n.** *expugnatio* (of a city).

tale, n. *narratio* (= the act of telling, and the — itself), *historia* (= narrative), *memoria* (= recorded event), *expositio* (= exposition, description; concise, *circumcisa*; short, *brevis*), *fabella* (= a short fable, brief tale, or story). **talé-bearer, n.** *delator* (= informer), *syco-phanta m.* (= sycophant). **tell, I. v.tr.** (*e*) *narrare alqd alci, referre* (= to report), (*com*) *memorare* (= to mention), *dicere* (= to say), *enumerare* (= to recount), *prodere* (*memoriae*), *posteris tradere, scriptum relinquere* (= to hand down to posterity, of historians), *alcijs rei auctorem esse* (= to vouch for the truth), *exponere, explicare* (= to describe), *persequi* (from beginning to end); to — to count, *numerare*. **II. v.intr.** = to have effect, *valere*; a telling speech, etc., *oratio gravis*. **teller, n. 1.** = anyone who tells anything, *narrator, auctor rerum gestarum*; **2.** = one who numbers, *qui alqas res numerat*.

talent, n. 1. = a weight and a coin, *talentum*; **2.** = mental faculties, *ingenium* (= natural gift), *indoles, -tis* (= —s in a moral sense, inasmuch as they may be improved by dint of exertion, etc.), *virtus, -utis, f.* (= cleverness, skill), *comb. ingenium et virtus, facultas* (= power, capability of doing a thing), more clearly defined *ingenii facultas*; who has —, *ingeniosus, eximii ingenii, magno ingenio praeditus*. **talented, adj.** a very — man, a great genius, *homo ingeniosus, homo eximii ingenii*; to be —, *ingenio abundare, incredibili magnitudine consilii atque ingenii esse*.

talisman, n. *amuletum* (Plin.).

talk, I. v.intr. familiarly, of several, *sermocinari*; together, *loqui* or *colloqui inter se, (con-)fabulari* (mostly ante class.); to — nonsense, *garrere* (= to — too much, familiarly and in a

contemptuous sense), *blaterare* (= to — tin- ceasingly, making many words about nothing), (*h*) *ariolari* (like a soothsayer), *alucinari* (with- out thinking), *nugari* (= to — foolery; all these generally in a transitive sense, with *accus.*; to — over, see **DISCUSS**. **II. n.** = familiar conversation, *sermo, colloquium, sermonis cum alqo communicatio*; foolish —, *gerae, nugae, ineptiae*. **talkative, adj.** *garrulus, loquax*. **Adv.** *loquaciter*. **talkativeness, n.** *garrulitas, loquacitas*. **talker, n.** (*homo*) *garrulus* or *loquax*.

tall, adj. of a man, *longus* (opp. *brevis*), *procerus, procera statura, (ex)celsus*; a — man, *homo magni corporis, homo grandis, homo statura pro- cera*. **tallness, n.** *proceritas*, or by *ads.*

tallow, n. *sebum*; a — candle, *sebacus* (late).

tally, v.intr. *convenire alci rei*; see **FIT, SUIT**.

Talmud, n. * *Talmudum*.

talon, n. *unguis*.

tamarisk, n. *tamārix* (Col.).

tambourine, n. *tympanum*.

tame, I. adj. 1. *cicor* (by nature, of animals), *mansuetus, mansuetus* (= tractable, of animals and of men), *placidus* (= mild, gentle, peaceable, of men and of animals), *mitis* (= meek, who easily yields, of men and animals); to grow —, *mansuescere, mansuescit, mitescere* (opp. *feritatem servare*); **2.** fig. *demissus, abjectus, ignavus* (e.g. *animus*); of language, etc., *jejunus, frigidus*. **Adv.** *demisse, abjecte, ignave, jejune, frigide*.

II. v.tr. *mansuofacere, mansuetum facere* or *red- dere, domare* (= to subdue wild beasts and tribes; then also fig. passions), *frangere* (lit. = to break; then fig. = to break, weaken the strength, force, of a person or passions), *frenare* (lit. = to bridle; hence fig. = to curb, rule passions), *refre- nare* (lit. = to check with the bridle; thence fig. to restrain persons and passions, e.g. *juventu- tem*), *coercere* (fig. = to keep within bounds, persons and passions, e.g. *juventutem*), *comprimere, reprimere* (lit. = to press together or back, repress; fig. forcibly to restrain passions), *compscere* (= not to allow to become too strong, to check, *quies- cere*), *moderari alci rei* (fig. = to moderate), *placi- dum reddere* (= to make gentle, men and beasts), *mitem reddere* (= to soften), *mitem reddere et mansuetum* (= to make tractable, the two fore- going of men), *delentire* (= to soothe, to gain, e.g. *alqm argento, plebem munere*). **tameness, n.** by *ads.* and verbs. **tamer, n.** *domitor, fem. domitrix*. **taming, n.** *domitus, -us* (of animals).

tamper, v.intr. see **MEDDLE**; = to tempt, *sollicitare*.

tan, I. n. *cortex coriarius*. **II. v.tr.** to — skins, *subigere, deperere* (= to knead, work any- thing well till it is soft), *conficere* (= to get up, ready); to — (of the sun), *colorare*. **tanner, n.** *coriarius* (Plin.).

tangent, n. *linea circulum contingens*.

tangible, adj. fig. *quod manu tenere possu- mus, quod manu tenetur or prehenditur, tractabilis*.

tangle, I. v.tr. see **ENTANGLE**. **II. n.** *neurus, -us, nodus*.

tank, n. see **RESERVOIR**.

tantalize, v.tr. see **TEASE**.

tantamount, adj. as regards the quantity, *totidem*; as regards the value, *tantidem, tantun- dem*; see **SAME**.

tap, I. n. = a light blow, *plaga levis*. **II. v.intr.** *leviter ferire*.

tap, I. n. of a cask, *obturamentum* (Plin.),

= stopper). **II.** v.tr. (*vinum*, etc.) *de dolio promere, dolium relinere* (= to take the pitch off).

taphouse, n. *taberna*.

tape, n. see **RIBBON**.

taper, n. *cereus*.

tapestry, n. *pictura acu facta, stragulum pictum* or *aulaeum, velum* (= curtain).

tapis, n. to bring on or upon the —, by commemorative alqd, mentionem alcjs rei facere, in medium proferre.

tar, n. *piz liquida* (Plin.).

tardy, adj. *tardus, lentus*. Adv. *tarde, lente*.

tardiness, n. *tarditas*.

tare, n. a vetch, vicia.

target, n. 1, see **SHIELD**; 2, a — to shoot at, *scopos*, -i (Suet.).

tariff, n. *formula (ex qua portoria [= harbour dues, etc.] exiguntur)*.

tarnish, **I.** v.tr. 1, lit. *inquinare*; see **STAIN**; 2, fig. *inquinare, obscurare*; to — one's honour, *nominis* or *decori* offscere. **II.** v.intr. of metals, *inguinari*.

tarpsaulin, n. *linteum pice munitionum*.

tarry, v.intr. *cunctari* (from fear), *cessare* (from idleness), *morari, commorari, moram facere* (when one ought to proceed), *tergiversari* (= to try to evade, make evasions), *comb. cunctari et tergiversari, dubitare* (when one is undecided), *haesitare* (from timidity, perplexity, or on account of difficulties, to hesitate); we must not —, *nulla mora est, maturato opus est* (= no time is to be lost); without —ing, *sine moro, propere, festinanter*.

tart, n. *scribita, crustulum*.

tart, adj. 1, of the taste; see **SOUR**; 2, of the temper, *acerbus, amarus, morosus, stomachosus*. Adv. see **SOURLY**; *acerbe, morose, stomachose*.

tartness, n. 1, see **SOURLINESS**; 2, *acribitas, morositas, stomachus*.

tartar, n. in chemistry, **tartarus*; salt of —, **sal tartari*.

task, **I.** n. = what is imposed by another, *pensum* (lit. of women spinning wool, then in gen.), *opus, -eris*, n. (= work); it is a difficult —, *res magna est*; = lesson, *pensum*, see, however, **LESSON**; to take anyone to — on account of, *rationem alcjs rei ab alio (re)petere* or *repetere*. **II.** v.tr. *pensum* *alci dare* or *imponere*; to — oneself with, *alqd faciendum sibi proponere*. **task-master**, n. *operis exactor*.

tassel, n. perhaps *ambrius* (= fringe).

taste, **I.** v.tr. = to try by eating a little, *gustatu explorare, gustare* (= to take a little of anything; then fig. to become acquainted with, e.g. *suavitatem vitiae*), of anything, (*de*)*gustare* *alqd*, *gustare* *de alqd re* (a little off the top; then fig. to — the pleasures of anything, e.g. *de gustare vitam, honorem*), to — first, before, *† praegustare* (lit.), (*de*)*libare* *alqd* (lit. and fig.).

II. v.intr. *sapere, alqd sapore esse*; to — like, of, *sapere* or *resipere* *alqd* (lit.), *redolere* *alqd* (fig., e.g. of the school, *doctrinam, Cic.*); bitter, *amaro esse sapore*; pleasant, *foecunde sapere*.

III. n. 1, objectively, lit. as quality of things, *sapor*; anything loses its —, *alcjs rei sapor non permanset*; fig., e.g. good —, *elegantia* (e.g. in a poem); bad —, *insulitas*; 2, subjectively, lit. the ability to —, *gustatus, -is, gustus, -us* (however, *Cic.* only uses *gustatus*, mostly post class.); = sense of beauty, delighting in that which really is beautiful, *gustatus*, for, *alcjs rei* (*Cic.*), *elegantia* (= refined — for what is fine, inasmuch as it shows itself by the outward appearance), *venustus* (= grace in anyone, Plin.), *judicium* (= judgment in matters of

—), *intellegentia* (of one who is a great judge in matters of —), also *aures, -um*, and *comb. aures et judicium alcjs* (as far as the — depends upon the ear, e.g. *alcjs* or *temporis auribus accommodatus*); a good, correct, refined —, *elegantia* (in gen.), *subtile* or *exquisitum* or *politum judicium* (= acute judgment), *judicium intellegens* (of a connoisseur); without —, *homo parum elegans*; with —, *scite*; commode (e.g. to dance, *saltare*), *scienter* (e.g. *tibiis cantare*); according to my —, *quantum ego sapio, quantum equidem judicare possum*. **tasteful**, adj. *positus* (= refined, e.g. judgment, letter, man), *elegans, venustus* (= graceful; both the foregoing of persons and things). Adv. *polite, eleganter, venuste*. **tasteless**, adj. 1, lit. *nihil vapidus* (of wine, *Col.*), *sine sapore*; anything is —, *alcjs rei sapor nullus est*; 2, fig. *inelegans, insulens, infacetus* (infic.); see **RUDE**. Adv. *ineleganter, insule, infacete* (infic.). **tastelessness**, n. 1, lit. *cui nullus sapor est*; 2, fig. *insulitas*.

tatter, n. *pannus*; see **RAG**. **tattered**, adj. *pannositus*.

tattle, **I.** v.tr. *garrere*. **II.** n. *sermunculus* (rare), or perhaps *sermo stultus*. **tattler**, n. *homo garrulus*.

tattoo, v.tr. *notis compungere*.

taunt, **I.** v.tr. *alqd* or *de alqd re* *alci* (*objicere, conviciari, cavillari* *alqm* (= to satirize). **II.** n. *convicium*; see **INVECTIVE**. **taunting**, adj. *contumeliosus*. Adv. *contumeliose*.

tautology, n. *ejusdem verbi aut sermonis iteratio* (Quint.). **tautological**, adj. *idem verbum aut eundem sermonem iterans*.

tavern, n. *caupona*. **tavern-keeper**, n. *caupo*.

tawdry, adj. *speciosior quam decet* (= too showy); see also **VULGAR**.

tawny, adj. *fulvus*.

tax, **I.** n. *vectigal, tributum*; to lay on a —, *vectigal, tributum imponere* *alci* and *alci rei, tributum indicere* *alci*; to collect a —, *vectigalia* (etc.) *exigere*; to exempt from a —, *tributis vindicare* *alqm*, *tributis liberare* *alqm*; exempt from a —, *immunis* *tributorem*, in the context *immunis* (opp. *vectigalis*). **II.** v.tr. *tributum* (= income — or poll —) or *vectigal* (= property —) *imponere* *alci* or *alci rei*; to — every individual, *tributa in singula capita imponere*. **taxable**, adj. *vectigalis*. **taxation**, n. *tributorum in singula capita distributio*. **tax-gatherer**, n. *vectigalium exactor*.

tea, n. the plant, **thea* (Linn.; necessary as t.t., not class.).

teach, v.tr. anything, (*ed*)*docere* (in gen., also = to show, explain, prove), *praecipere, praecepta dare* *de alqd re* (= to give precepts), *tradere* (= to lecture upon, to —, e.g. history, the rules of an art, etc.), *profiteri* (= to profess, to — publicly what we profess), *ostendere, declarare* (= to show, declare); to — anyone, *alqm instituere, instruere, erudire*, (*ed*)*docere* *alqm alqd* or *de re, instituere, erudire* *alqm alqd re*, in *alqd re*, *tradere* *alci alqd* (see before), *imbuere* *alqm alqd re*. **teachable**, adj. *qui (quae) doceri potest, docibilis*. **teachableness**, n. *docilitas*. **teacher**, n. *doctor, magister* (= master, in reference to the influence, authority which he has over his pupils), *praeceptor* (giving instruction, *Cic.*), *autor* (*alcjs rei*), *explicator* *alcjs rei* (of one who explains), *professor* (= a public —, Quint., Suet.), *ludimagister*, or as two words, *ludi magister* (= schoolmaster, principal of a school), *comb. magister atque doctor, praeceptor et magister, dux et magister*. **teaching**, n. *doctrina, eruditio, institutio, disciplina, professio* (= public —).

team, *n.* *figum*.

tear, *n.* *lacrima, fletus, -ūs* (= weeping, constant flowing of —); with many —, *cum* or *non sine multis lacrimis, magno (cum) fletu*; to shed —, *lacrimas effundere* or *profundere, lacrimare, flere* (= to weep). **tearful**, *adj.* *lacrimans, lacrimosus, flebilis*. *Adv.* *flebiliter, multis cum lacrimis, magno (cum) fletu*. **tearless**, *adj.* *siccus* (e.g. eyes), *sine lacrimis*.

tear, *I. v. tr.* to — into pieces, (*dis*)*scindere*, *consindere* (very rare), *concernere, discernere*, (*di*)*laniare*, (*di*)*lacerare* (= to lacerate), *vellere, eruiere* (e.g. *oculos*, = to — up by the roots), *convellere, divellere* (= to — in pieces), *distrahere, differre* (= to — in different directions), *diripere, eripere* (= to — away from, *alqd alci*; see *SEIZE*); to be torn by passion, etc., *differri, distrahi*, or by special verb (e.g. to be torn by anguish, *angui*; by apprehension, *soll(y)ctum esse*); = to — down, *rescindere*; to — open, *resignare* (= to — open a letter), *rescindere* (*lit.* and *fig.*), *diripere, dirumpere* (= to break in two, forcibly). **II. v. intr.** see *HURRY*, *Russ.*

tease, *v. tr.* *alqm fatigare* (= to plague), *vexare* (= to worry), *negotium alci facessere, alqm alqre* (e.g. *rogitando*), *obtundere*.

teasel, *n.* *dipsacus* (*dipsacos*, *Plin.*).

teat, *n.* *mamma*.

technical, *adj.* *a* — term, *artis vocabulum, vocabulum apud artifices usitatum*; — terms, language, terminology, *vocabula quae in quaque arte versantur*; Zeno and the Peripatetics differ merely in their new — terms, *inter Zenonem et Peripateticos nihil praeter verborum novitatem interest*. **technicality**, *n.* use *adj.* **technology**, *n.* *ars officinarum*.

tedious, *adj.* *longus, longinquus* (of what lasts long and hence becomes troublesome), *molestus, taedit plenus* (= wearying), *lentus* (= slow; of a war, *lentum et diuturnum*); it would be —, *longum est*; not to be —, *ne longus sim*. *Adv.* *molestè, lentè, cum taedio*. **tediousness**, *n.* of anything, *molestia quam* (or *taedium quod*) *alqd alci affert*.

teem, *v. intr.* *turgere* (= to swell); to begin to —, *turgescere*; *plenum esse alqis rei* (e.g. *succi, as a human body, Ter.*), *distentum esse alqd re* (= to be extended as it were through anything, e.g. *lacte, as an udder*); see *ABOUND*. **teeming**, *adj.* see *FRUITFUL*.

teethe, *v. intr.* *dentire* (*Plin.*); see *TOOTH*.

teetotal, etc. *vino exempli caus(æ) (se) abstinere*; see *ABSTAIN*, *ABSTINENCE*.

telegraph, *n.* *as t. t. telegraphum quod dicitur*.

telescope, *n.* * *telescopium*.

tell, *v. tr.* see under *TALE*.

tenuity, *n.* *tenuitas*.

temper, *I. v. tr.* *temperare* (*lit.* and *fig.*); to — with anything, *alqd alqd re miscere* (*lit.* and *fig.*); see *MIX*. **II. n. I.** = character, *ingenium* (= peculiar disposition of the mind), *natura* (of the body, of the mind), *animus* (= character); **2.** = anger, *ira, iracundia*; to be in a —, *irasci, iracundum esse*. **temperament**, *n.* *temperatio*; see *TEMPER*, *DISPOSITION*. **temperance**, *n.* *continentia* (= abstaining), *temperantia* (= being moderate in the enjoyment of sensual pleasure, both in opp. to *libido, libidines*), *moderatio, modestia, frugalitas* (= moderation), *abstinentia* (= abstinence from anything). **temperate**, *adj.* *temperans, temperatus, continens* (= moderate in the enjoyment of anything), *comb. moderatus ac temperatus, temperatus moderatusque, continens ac temperans, moderatus, modestus* (= moderate), *sobrius* (= sober), *frugi* (= frugal), *abstinens* (= abstinent), *abstemius* (= abstemious); of climate,

temperatus. **Adv.** *temperanter, temperate, continenter, moderate, modeste, sobrie, frugaliter*. **temperateness**, *n.* *temperantia*; see *TEMPERANCE*. **temperature**, *n.* *temperatio* (= the blending of —, so, mild —, *aeris, caeli, etc.*), *temperies* (e.g. of the atmosphere, *aeris*), or by *caelum* (e.g. *salubre, serenum*, or with noun, *caeli clementia, etc.*). **tempered**, *adj.* *good* —, *mitis*; ill —, *morosus*.

tempest, *n.* *tempestas* (= unfavourable weather, boisterous weather in general, storm on the land and on the sea; then also *fig.*), *procella* (= hurricane, storm on the sea; also *fig.* of storms in a State); *a* — arises, *tempestas* (or *procella*) *venit* or *oritur* or *cooritur*; *a* — threatens, *tempestas* (or *procella*) *imminet* or *impendet, alci* (*lit.* and *fig.*). **tempestuous**, *adj.* *procellosus* (*lit.*), *turbidus, turbulentus* (*lit.* and *fig.*), *violentus* (*lit.*, e.g. weather, *tempestas*; then *fig.* = violent, e.g. attack, *impetus*; character, *ingenium*; homo), *vehemens* (= vehement, violent, having a high degree of inward strength, e.g. *ventus*; then of man = passionate). *Adv.* *procellose* (*lit.*), *turbide, turbulente, violentè, vehementer*. **tempestuousness**, *n.* *violentia* (e.g. *venti, maris*); then = roughness, boisterous manners, *vehementia*.

templar, *n.* * (*eques*) *templarius, -is, f.*

temple, *n.* *aedes sacra* (of a god; *aedes* alone can only be said if the genit. of the deity is added, or if it is sufficiently clear from the context), *templum, fanum, delubrum, aedicula, sacrarium* (= shrine); in poetry sometimes the name of a god stands for his — (e.g. *Jupiter, Vesta*), *sacellum* (surrounded with a wall and containing an altar; used as a place of refuge).

temples, *n.* (part of the head) *tempora, -um*.

temporal, *adj.* = pertaining to this life, *externus* (referring to the world without), *humanus* (referring to a man and man's destiny; *terrenus* and *terrester*, *Ecclesi.*); — affairs, *res externae*; — things, treasures, *fortuna, res familiaris, opes, -um, f.*; — welfare, *huius vitae felicitas*; if opposed to "spiritual", *profanus* (opp. *sacer*). in gram., — augment, *augmentum temporale*. **temporality**, *n.* *res externa*.

temporary, *adj.* *temporarius* (very rare before Aug.), *temporalis*, better by *ad* or *in tempus*. **temporarily**, *adv.* *ad* or *in tempus* (= for the time being). **temporize**, *v. intr.* *temporibus inservire*.

tempt, *v. tr.* anyone, *alqm* (*al*)*lentare, alqis sententiam tentare* (= to sound anyone, what his opinion is), *soll(y)licitare alqm* or *alqis animum* (= to try to persuade anyone to do a certain thing, e.g. *pretio* or *pecuniâ*), *alqm ad* or *in alqd invitare, illicere, pellicere, allicere, vocare, adducere* or *inducere*. **temptation**, *n.* *tentatio* (= the act of trying anyone or a thing), *soll(y)licitatio* (= the act of tempting anyone to, etc.), *corruptelatum illecebrae* (= allurements wherewith to tempt anyone); to lead anyone into —, *alqm in discrimen vocare* or *adducere, alqm soll(y)licitare, pellicere*. **tempter**, *n.* *tentator* (*Hor.*, and *Ecclesi.* of the Devil).

ten, *adj.* *decem*; *deni, -ae, -a* (= — each, also = — at once); containing —, *denarius*; the number —, *decussis*; — o'clock, *hora quarta*; of — years, *decennis* (*Plin.*); — times, *decie(n)s* (also = as in English, I have told you — times, *decies dixi*). **tenth**, *adj.* *decimus*.

tenable, *adj.* *quod teneri potest*.

tenacious, *adj.* *tenax alqis rei* (*lit.* and *fig.*, mostly poet. and in post-Ang. prose); see *FIRM*. *Adv.* *tenaciter*. **tenaciousness**, *tenacity*, *n.* *tenacitas*.

tenant, *I. n.* *conductor, incola, m. and f., habi-*

salor (in gen.), *inquilinus* (of a house). **II. v.tr.** see **INHABIT.** **tenancy**, *n.* *aleis rei conduendae conditio*. **tenantry**, *n.* use pl. of **TENANT**, or *clientes*, -ium.

tend, *v.tr.* *curare, collere*.

tend, *v.intr.* **1.** = to go, *tendere*; see **Go**; **2.** = to relate, *ad alqd pertinere, spectare, tendere*. **tendency**, *n.* *inclinatio, proclivitas ad alqm*, *studium aleis rei*; see **INCLINATION**. **tender**, *v.tr.* and *n.* see **OFFER**.

tender, *adj.* *tener, mollis, delicatus* (= delicate), *misericos* (= —hearted), *amans* (= affectionate), *indulgens* (= indulgent). *Adv.* *molliter, delicate*, comb. *delicate ac molliter, indulgentiter*. **tenderness**, *n.* **1.** = softness, etc., *teneritas, mollitia* (mollities); **2.** = affection, *indulgentia, amor*.

tendon, *n.* *nervus* (Cels.).

tendrill, *n.* *clavicula, caulis, pampinus, m.* and *f.* (of a vine), *viticula* (Plin.).

tenement, *n.* see **HOUSE**.

tenet, *n.* *praeceptum, placitum, decretum*; the —s, *disciplina, ratio* (Stoicorum, etc.).

tennis, *n.* *pila*. **tennis-court**, *n.* *locus quo pila luditur*.

tenour, *n.* *tenor* (= uninterrupted course, e.g. *vitas, consulatus*), *sententia* (= meaning); see **MEANING**.

tense, *n.* *tempus, -oris*, *n.* (Gram.).

tension, *n.* *intentio*.

tent, *n.* *tenorium, tabernaculum* (often = a hut), *contubernium*; general's —, *praetorium*; to pitch a —, *tabernaculum collocare, ponere, constituere*.

tentacle, *n.* *corniculum* (in gen., Plin.).

tentative, *adj.* and *adv.* *experientia, probatio, tentatio* (e.g. *tentatione unus*), or by verb *qui* (*quae, quod*) *tentat*.

tenterhooks, *n.* to be on —, *ex(s)pectatione angii*.

tenuity, *n.* see **THINNESS**.

tenure, *n.* *possessio* or *possidere*.

tepid, *adj.* *tepidus, tepens*; to become —, *teperescere*; to be —, *tepere*; to make —, *tepescere*. *Adv.* *tepede* (Plin.). **tepidness**, *n.* *tepor* (also fig. = lukewarmness, e.g. in writings; Tac.).

tergiversation, *n.* *tergiversatio*.

term, *I. n.* **1.** see **LIMIT, BOUNDARY**; **2.** = limited time, *dies* (in gen., in this sense generally feminine), *dies certa, dies stata* or *statuta* or *constituta* (or in masc.); a time named, fixed, e.g. to fix a —, *diem statuere* or *constituere* (by mutual appointment, e.g. when a sum is to be paid), *diem dicere* (for settling a law dispute); **3.** in Gram., see **EXPRESSION, WORD**; **4.** the arts, see **TECHNICAL**; **5.** see **CONDITION**; to be on good —s with anyone, *cum alqo familiariter vivere, aleis familiaritate uti*. **II. v.tr.** see **NAME**. **terminal**, *adj.* *quod certis diebus fit*. **terminate**, *I. v.tr.* see **LIMIT, END**. **II. v.intr.** *finiri, terminari*; see **END**. **termination**, *n.* *confectio, finis, -is, exitus, -us*. **terminology**, *n.* *artis vocabula, -orum* — of a sect, etc., *verba, -orum* (*sua* or *aleis propria*).

termagant, *n.* *mulier jurgis addicta*.

terrace, *n.* *pulvinus* = flower-bed raised in the form of pillows, a plantation that gradually rises), *solarium* (= a place on the top of the house for basking in the sun), *ambulatio* (= a covered or open place for walking).

terrestrial, *adj.* *qui* (*quae, quod*) *terram incolit*, *ad terram pertinens, terrestris, terrenus* (= of the earth, opp. to *caelestis*, e.g. of animals, etc.);

as opp. to heavenly, *terrestris* (Eccl.), better expressed by *humanus* (opp. to *divinus*).

terrible, *adj.* *terribilis* (= exciting terror), *terrificus, horribilis, horrendus* (= horrible), *atrox* (= fearful, e.g. man, deed, bloodshed), *immanis* (= monstrous, unnatural, cruel), *dirus* (= portentous), *formidulosus* (= causing fear), *foedus* (= detestable, abominable, e.g. plots, war, fire), *incredibilis* (= incredible, not to be believed, imagined, e.g. *stupiditas*). *Adv.* *terribilem* or *horrendum* in modum, *atrociter, foede, foedum in modum*. **terrific**, *adj.* see **DREADFUL, TERRIBLE**. **terrify**, *v.tr.* *alqm* (*per*) *terrere*, see **FRIGHTEN**. **terror**, *n.* *terror* (in a subjective sense = fear, in an objective sense, that which causes —); also in the pl. *formido, metus, -us, pavor* (all in subjective sense); with —, *terrore percussus, terrore coactus*.

territory, *n.* *territorium* (= field belonging to a town); in a wider sense = boundaries, dominions, etc., by *ager, terra, regio*. **territorial**, *adj.* *qui* (*quae, quod*) *ad agrum pertinet*.

terse, *adj.* e.g. style, by *pressus, brevis, angustus, densus* (e.g. *densior hic, ille copiosior, Quint.*), *strictus* (Quint.), or by *pauca* (*paucis verbis* (att. etc.)). *Adv.* *presse, breviter, paucis verbis*. **terseness**, *n.* *brevitas*, or by *oratio pressa*, etc.

tertian, *n.* (*febris*) *tertiana*.

tessellated, *adj.* *tessellatus*.

test, *I. n.* see **TRIAL, EXAMINATION**. **II. v.tr.** *tentare, experiri, periclitari alqd* (also *alqm*), *periculum facere aleis rei* (also *aleis*), *explorare*; to be —ed, to stand the —, *usu* or *re probari*.

testaceous, *adj.* *testaceus* (Plin.).

testament, *n.* **1.** *testamentum* (= will); see **WILL**; **2.** the New —, *Testamentum Novum*; the Old —, *Testamentum Vetus* (Eccl.). **testamentary**, *adj.* by *testamento institutus*, etc., *testamentarius* (in Cic. *test* test = a law about wills; in Plin. *adoption test.*). **testator**, *n.* *testator* (Suet. and Jct.), or *qui* *testamentum facit*. **testatrix**, *n.* *testatrix* (Jct.). **testify**, *v.tr.* *testari* (in gen.), *testificari, testimonio confirmare* (= to confirm by testimony), *testimonio esse, testem esse* (= to be a witness; the former of a thing, the latter of a person), *affirmare* (= to affirm, or *testificari* in this sense). **testimonial**, *n.* perhaps by *testimonium honorificum*; *lit(terae commendaticiae*, = letters of recommendation; see **CERTIFICATE**. **testimony**, *n.* *testimonium*.

testy, *adj.* *morosus*; see **PEEVISH**.

tether, *v.tr.* and *n.* see **TIE**.

tetrameter, *n.* *tetrametrus* (very late).

tetrarch, *n.* *tetrarcha*, *m.* **tetrarchy**, *n.* *tetrarchia*.

text, *n.* **1.** = the words of a writer, *verba, -orum* (= the words of an author quoted by a commentator); **2.** — of Scripture, *exemplum Sacrae Scripturae positum*.

textile, *adj.* *textorius*. **textual**, *adj.* *quod ad verba scriptoris pertinet*. **texture**, *n.* *textura, textum, textus, -us* (both poet and post Aug.); see **WEB**.

than, *conj.* after a comparative and after verbs containing the idea of a comparison (e.g. after *malum*; I would rather; *praestat*, it is better), *quam*; or by the *ablat.*, e.g. *virtus est praestantior quam aurum* or *praestantior auro*; if there is a number before the noun, — after the comps. *amplius* and *plus*, *minus*, *minor*, *major* is left out altogether, and the numeral is still expressed in the same case as if it had been used, e.g. *amplius sunt sex menses, plus ducentos milites desideravit* (= more —, etc.), *minus trecenti*

(= less —) *perierunt*; more (less) — eight years old, *major (minor) quam octo annos natus*, *major (minor) octo annos natus*, *major (minor) octo annis natus*, *major (minor) octo annis*, *major (minor) octo annorum*; = — that, *quam ut* or *qui (quae, quod)* with subj. (e.g. the pain was greater — he could bear, *dolor major erat quam quem ille ferre posset*); — one could expect from, etc., considering, etc., expressed by *Liv.* and later writers simply by *quam pro* (which we however never read in *Cic.* and *Caes.*), e.g. *praelium atrocius erat quam pro pugnantium numero*; in negative and interrogative sentences, also when we state anything the words “nothing else —,” by *praeter*, *praeterquam*, *excepto* (with *n.* as abl. abs.), *nisi*, e.g. *praeter illum vidi neminem*, *tibi nihil deesse arbitror praeter voluntatem*, *philosophi negant quicquam esse bonum nisi sapientem*; — here may be rendered either by *nisi* or *quam*, but *nisi* implies that everything else is excluded, whilst *quam* is only used in a comparative sense, e.g. *erat historia nihil aliud nisi animalium confectio* (i.e. history was this only and nothing else besides, *Cic.*), *virtus nihil aliud est quam in se perfecta et ad summum perducta natura* (i.e. as much as, the same as, *Cic.*).

thane, *n. dominus*; * *thanus* (mediaeval term).

thank, *v.tr.* *gratias alci agere*; that, for, by *quod* or *qui*, not *pro* *alqd re*; *gratiam habere*, *persolvere*, *referre*, *reddere*, *tribuere*, *gratiam habere*, *gratum esse erga alqm*, *beneficii memoriam conservare*, *memori nente gratiam persolvere*, *grati memorid beneficium (beneficia) prosequi* (in one's heart), *re ipsa atque animo esse gratum* (by deed, and in one's own heart); heartily, most sincerely, *maximas*, *incredibiles*, *singulares gratias agere alci*, also *amplissimis* or *singularibus verbis gratias agere alci*; — you! (in accepting) *benigne dicis!* I have to — you for it, *alci alqd debere* (something good), *alci alqd acceptum referre*; no, — you! *benigne (dicis)!* *benigne ac liberaliter!* also *recte!* (all right! no! as answer to a question); I — you for your kind invitation, *bene vocas*; *jam gratia est*; the act of —ing, *gratiarum actio* (words). **thankful**, *adj.* *gratus*; see **GRATEFUL**.

thankfulness, *n.* *animus gratus*; see **GRATITUDE**. **thankless**, *adj.* *ingratus* (= both ungrateful and bringing no thanks). **Adv.** *ingrately*.

thanks, *n.* *gratiae* (often in the pl. with *agere*) to return —, *gratias agere* or *gratiam persolvere quod* or *qui*, *gratiam alci referre*, *reddere*, *pro*, *pro alqd re*; — God! *est diis gratia!* **thanksgiving**, *n.* *gratiarum actio* (in gen.), *supplicatio*, *supplicium* (= public — for victories, for deliverance from sickness). **thankworthy**, *adj.* *laudabilis*, *gratid* or *laude dignus*, *gratus*.

that, *I.* demonstr. pron. *ille, illa, illud, iste, ista, istud* (*ille*, without being in opp. to *hic*, often used when we speak of something very well known, very celebrated, of any thing or person remote as regards time or place, but present in the mind of the speaker; *iste* = —, often when we speak of a third person or thing, with the idea of contempt or disapproval, — man there), *alter* (= the other of two; pl. *alteri*, if we speak of several on the other side); *is, ea, id, hic, haec, hoc*; those who, *illi qui* or (the relative clause preceding) *qui, ii*; — or, the word — not expressed, e.g. *jacel corpus dormientis ut mortui* (= as — of a dead man); — is my father, *hic est meus pater*; — only is true friendship, *haec demum est amicitia firma*; often by *etc.*, e.g. — is his way, *sic est ingenium ejus*; = such a one, etc., *is, ea, id*; of — age, *id aetatis*; at — time, *id temporis*; we are at — age, *id anni aetatis sumus*. **II.** rel. pron. *qui, quae, quod*; see

WHO. III. conj. to connect the main clause: **A.** when the sentence with — contains the subject of the copula in the main sentence; **1.** when the sentence with — conveys a general idea, render by the inf., e.g. *offici est*, etc., or by another noun, e.g. *nihil suavius est quam amari* or *amor*, = nothing is more pleasing than — one should be loved; **2.** use the accus. and inf., after “it is pleasing, grievous, probable, clear, manifest, evident, true, it appears, it is useful, right, reasonable, necessary, lawful, it is allowed —”; after several of these impersonal verbs, use also *quod* and *ut*, see under **C** and **D** (e.g. it is pleasing to hear — you are well, *gratum est te valere*); **3.** than —, as —, inf. with an adv. or another noun with an adj. or part., e.g. *nulla res tanto erat damno*, etc., *quam* (a noun with an adj. or part.). **B.** when the sentence with — contains the object of the verb of the main clause, use acc. and inf.: **1.** this is the case after *all verba sensuum et affectuum*, to which belong also “to know, conceive, remind, expect, hope, fear, believe,” etc.; then also after *fac*, when it is = *finge*, *fancy* —, etc., *fac qui ego sum esse te*; after the verbs “to hope, swear, promise, threaten,” we use the accus. and fut. infn., only after “to hope” we use the accus. and pres. infn. when we speak of anything referring to the present time, and the accus. and perf. infn. when we speak of anything past; **2.** after the so-called *verba declarandi*, as “to say, tell, indicate, remember, convince, teach, prove (*efficere*),” etc.; **3.** also after “to fix, determine, wish, forbid, impose, concede (that anything is so),” etc., the infn., if the sentence with — declares the object, whilst if it contains a wish or intention, we use *ut*; after “they,” “the people say,” “it is reported,” etc. (*dicunt, tradunt, ferunt, produnt, perhibent*), either by accus. and infn., or the nom. and indic. (of the passive voice), e.g. *dicunt Romulum primum regem Romanum fuisse*, or *Romulus primus rex Romanorum fuisse dicebatur*; *dicunt vos adfuisse*, or *vos dicebamini adfuisse*; after *dubito*, in the sense “I doubt not,” we find in *Cic.* always *quin*. **C.** when the sentence with — contains a description of anything or a circumst., **1.** of the subject, when we can put “which” instead of “—,” by *quod*, as after “there is reason,” or “there is no reason,” (which, etc.), *est (habeo), non est, nihil est quod* (we may also use *cur*, as in English); also after “it is pleasing, rejoicing, I am glad, it is painful,” etc. (e.g. *nihil est quod* [i.e. *illud quod*] *timeas*); also after “we must add (eo or huc accedit),” where we use *quod* when we speak of a matter of fact, and *ut* when we refer to anything that is only in progress, always when the thing is only about to happen; **2.** of the object when — = “because;” also by *quod* after “to be glad, rejoice (*gaudere*),” to feel sorry, grieve (*dolere*), to wonder (*mirari*),” etc., where we use *quod* when we speak of a definite fact, but *si*, if we speak of something merely imaginary or as we suppose it; **3.** when — stands for “inasmuch as, insofar as.” **D.** always *ut* or *qui (quae, quod)* when the sentence with — expresses the purpose, condition; aim, effect, surmise, permission, encouragement, wish or command, as subject or object, or as additional clause; after *isum*, *non isum*, *talis*, *qualis*, *is* (such a one), *ejusmodi*, etc.; also *qui*, etc. (*ut is*, etc.), after *tam*, *tantus*, generally after negations, after *quis?* and after comparatives with *quam*, when these words express the degree, measure, up to which anything is said to possess a certain quality; and after nouns to express a purpose (e.g. *Caesar sent messengers — they might say, Caesar nuntios misit qui dicerent*); but *ut is*, etc., to express result; — not, after “to fear, to be afraid,” etc., *ne non*, seldom *ut*, and — alone,

ut; only — not, — by any means, *ut ne* (ne being placed before — which is prevented), e.g. *ut hoc ne facerem* (= he took care —, etc.); I say — . . . not, etc., by *nego* with accus. and infin., e.g. he asserts — there are no gods, *deos esse negat*. **E**, — in exclamations, **I**, when we express a wish, oh — ! *ut ! utinam ! o si* (see **ON**); God grant —, etc., *facit Deus, ut, etc.*; — not ! *utinam ne !* **2**, in general exclamations, by accus. and infin. (which apparently is not governed by any preceding verb), e.g. *me miserum ! te in tantas aerumnas propter me incidisse !*

thatch, *n.* *stramentum*. **thatched**, *adj.* — house, *casa stramentata tecta*.

thaw, **I** *v.tr.* (*dis*)*solvĕre, liquefacĕre*. **II** *v.intr.* (*dis*)*solvĭ, liquefĕri, liqueſcere, et labescĕre calore, glaciem tepescĕre* *molliri*. **III** *n.* use verb.

the, *def. art.* not expressed in Latin; but if we speak emphatically, sometimes by the demonstr. pron. *hic, haec, hoc; ille, illa, illud; iste, ista, istud* (see **THAT**); — more, etc., . . . more, etc, *quo . . . eo* or *hoc, quanto . . . tanto, eo . . . quo, tanto . . . quanto*, e.g. *homines quo plura habent, eo ampliora cupiunt*, = more they have, — more they want; in general sentences we use the superlative with *ut quisque . . . ita, e.g. ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime alios improbos suspicatur* (= — better a man is, with — more difficulty he suspects, etc. . . .); sometimes in sentences of the latter kind the connecting particles *ut* and *ita* are altogether omitted, e.g. *sapientissimus quisque acutissimum animo moritur*; — sooner — better, *quam primum, primo quoque tempore* or *die*; — with an *adj.* or *adv.*, e.g. — better, *hoc, eo, tanto*; so much — greater, *eo* or *hoc major*; so much — better, *tanto melius*.

theatre, *n.* *theatrum, scaena*. **theatrical**, *adj.* *scenicus, theatralis* (= belonging to the theatre; very late = also low, vulgar), (e.g. *dress, habitus, venustus*, in this sense), also by the *genit. histrionum* (in reference to the actors), e.g. — gestures, *histrionum gestus inepti*. *Adv.* *more histrionum*.

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theft, *n.* *furtum*. **thief**, *n.* *fur*. **thieve**, *v.intr.* see **STEAL**. **thievish**, *adj.* *furax*. = *Adv.* *furaciter*.

their, *poss. pron.* *suis* (if referring to the main subject in the sentence), *eorum, illorum* (if referring to any other subject); on — account, for — sake, *sua* *caus*(*xi*), *eorum* *caus*(*xi*), *propter eos* (see before). **theirs**, *poss. pron.* *suis* or *illorum*.

them, *pers. pron.* *eos* or *eas, illos* or *illas, ipsos* or *ipsas*; = to them, *eis* or *iis*, etc. **themselves**, see **SELF**.

theme, *n.* = subject to write or speak on, *propositio, propositum, id quod propositum est, quaestio, id quod quaerimus* (= question proposed, leading idea for a metaphysical inquiry), *argumentum* (= material, contents, e.g. *epistulae*).

then, *adv.* *tunc* (corresponds to *nunc*, now), *tum* (denoting continuity, as *jam* in the present; — that is at that time, after something foregoing), *illo (eo) tempore*.

thence, *adv.* *illinc (illim), istinc, abhinc* (= from that place; *hinc* et *illinc*, hence and —, hither and thither). **thenceforth**, *adv.* *inde, ex ea tempore*.

theocracy, *n.* *regnum quo Deus ipse rex habetur, or theopatia*.

theogony, *n.* *deorum generatio*.

theology, *n.* *theologia* (Eccl.), or *serum divinarum scientia*. **theologian**, *n.* *theologus* or *litterarum sanctarum studiosus*. **theo-**

logical, *adj.* *theologicus, or by the genit. l(i)terarum sanctarum*.

theorem, *n.* *perceptum* (translation of the Greek θεωρημα, Cic.).

theory, *n.* *ratio* (= science of anything in gen., e.g. *belli*), *doctrina* (= literary or theoretical knowledge), *ars, praecepta, -orum* (= rules); — of moral duties or obligations, *conformatio officiorum* (Cic.); — and practice, *ratio atque usus, -us*; to combine —, *doctrinam ad usum adjungere*. **theoretical**, *adj.* *quod in cognitione versatur, in specione or in cognitione et aestimatione positus* (Quint.), *quod ab artis praeceptis proficitur* (= according to the rules of art, analogous to, Cic.); — knowledge, *ratio* (e.g. *belli*); to possess — of, *alqd ratione cognitur habere*; to have a — and practical bearing, *ad cognoscendi et agendi vim rationemque referri*. *Adv.* *ratione, ex artis praeceptis*. **theorist**, *n.* *qui artem ratione cognitam habet*.

theosophy, *n.* * *theosophia* (as t.t.). **theosophist**, *n.* * *theosophus*.

therapeutics, *n.* *ars medendi, medicina*.

there, *adv.* = in that place, *ibi; illic, isthic*; to be —, *adesse*; to stand —, *adstare*; — where, *ibi ubi, illic ubi*; — you have, — you see, not rendered, but simply *habet, accipe, vides* (e.g. *librum*); = thither, *illuc*; see **THITHER**. **thereabouts**, *adv.* *prope* (= near), *ferme, fere* (= nearly). **thereafter**, **thereupon**, *adv.* (*ex*)*inde (exin), deinde (dein), statim* (= immediately); see **AFTERWARDS, THEN**.

therefore, *adv.* *igitur, itaque, ergo* (igitur never at the beginning), *ideo, eo, idcirco, propterea* (= for that reason), *proinde* (= hence), *quare, quomobrem, quapropter, quocirca* (= wherefore). **therein**, *adv.* *in eo, in eis (iis), etc.*

thermometer, *n.* * *thermometrum* (as t.t.).

thesis, *n.* see **THEME**.

they, *pers. pron.* *ii* or *eae, illi* or *illae, ipsi* or *ipsae*; but it is only expressed in Latin when we speak emphatically.

thick, *adj.* *crassus* (= stout, compact, opp. *tenuis* (= thin) and *macer* (= meagre)), *pinguis* (= fat, stout, opp. *macer*), *opimus* (= who looks like one that lives well, opp. *gracilis*), *obesus* (= well-fed, opp. *gracilis* and (of animals) *strigosus*), *corpore amplo* (= of large-sized body), *tergens, turgidus* (= swollen, e.g. eyes, etc.), *densus* (= dense, opp. *rarus*, = single, scarce; solitary), *spissus* (= impenetrable, of the soil, of darkness, etc., opp. *solutus*, loose), *confertus* (= crowded, of a mass, opp. *rarus*), *concretus* (= curdled, of milk, also of air); when we express the measure of anything, — is either rendered by *crassus* with accus., or by *crassitudine* with the *genit.* of the measure (e.g. *quattuor pedes crassus, quattuor pedum crassitudine*); *creber, frequens* (= many); a — voice, *vox obtusa* (Quint.); — skin; med. *callosus* (lit.), *durus* (fig.). *Adv.* *dense, spisse, confertim, crebro, frequenter*. **thicken**, **I** *v.tr.* *densare, spissare*. **II** *v.intr.* *densari, spissari, concreſcere* (= become like one mass, to curdle, e.g. of milk, etc.). **thicket**, *n.* *dumetum, fruticetum, or locus sentibus obditus*. **thickness**, *n.* *crassitudo, spissitas* (so as to become impenetrable), *obesitas* (= fatness, opp. *gracilitas*), *corpus amplum, crebritas, frequentia*. **thick-set**, *adj.* see **THICK, SROUT**.

thief, *n.* see **THEFT**.

thigh, *n.* *femur*.

thimble, *n.* *digiti munimentum*.

thin, **I** *adj.* *tenuis* (opp. *crassus*), *subtilis* (= fine, tender, e.g. of leather), *gracilis, exilis, macer* (= meagre, opp. *obesus*), *strigosus* (= lean, of animals), *rarus* (= not close together, e.g. hair,

opp. *densus*), *angustus* (= narrow), *liquidus* (of anything liquid), *dilutus* (= diluted, e.g. wine, colour). **II.** v.tr. *attenuare*; of trees, *colluare* (of clearing the ground of trees, post-Aug. of a single tree); *interluare* (Plin.). Adv. *tenuiter*, *gracilliter*, *rare*. **thinness**, n. *tenuitas*, *exilitas*, *gracillitas* (= slenderness), *ravitas* (= looseness of texture), *macies* (= leanness).

thine, pron. *tuus*.

thing, n. 1, = event, *res*, *negotium*; — *s*, *res*, *rerum natura*; — *s*, with an adj. before it, often rendered merely by the adj. n.pl. (e.g. wonderful — *s*, *mira*), or by some noun (e.g. foolish — *s*, *nugae*, *ineptiae*); a tiresome —, *lentum* (= slow), *molestum negotium*; above all — *s*, *ante omnia*, *imprimis* (in *primis*), *praecipue*; 2, = any substance, *res*, *supellex* (= household furniture), *vasa*, — *orum* (= vessels, pots, also of soldiers), *sarcinae* (= effects which we carry with us when travelling); = clothes, *vestis*, *vestitus*, *vue*.

think, v.intr. and tr. 1, abs. = to have ideas and to be conscious of it (in an absolute sense), *cogitare*, *intelligere* (= to have clear ideas); 2, with an object, anything, *alqd cogitare*, *alqd cogitatione comprehendere* or *percipere* or *complecti*, *alqd cogitatione et mente complecti*, *alqd mente concipere*, *alqd cogitatione* or (*de*) *pingere* (= to picture anything in one's mind); — about, *de alqa re cogitare*; 3, = to suppose, *opinari*, *putare*, *arbitrari*, *censere*, *credere*; 4, see **PURPOSE**; 5, = to judge, *iudicare*, *sensire* (= to have a certain opinion), *comb. sensire et iudicare*, *statuere* (= to fix). **thinker**, n. = a speculative, philosophical —, *philosophus* (in this sense always in Cic.); a deep —, *subtilis disputator*, *homo acutus qd excoctandum*. **thought**, n. *cogitatio* (= the act of —, what we have been thinking of), *cogitatum* (= what we have been thinking about), *mens* (= disposition, then = opinion, view), *memoria alqis rei* (= memory), *sententia* (= opinion), *† sensus*; — *is*, *mens*, *animus* (= mind), *notio* (= notion), *opinio* (= opinion, founded upon conjecture), *supplicio* (= conjecture as suspicion), *consilium* (= view, plan), *conjectura* (= conjecture), *dictum* (= — as expressed); — *s*, *cogitata mentis*, or by circumloc. *quae mente concipimus*, *quae animo cogitamus*, *sentimus*, *versamus*, or often simply by the neut. pl. of the pron. or adj. (e.g. *ista tua*); to be in deep —, *in cogitatione defixum esse*. **thoughtful**, adj. *in cogitatione defixus* (= lost in thought), *sapiens*, *prudens* (= wise). Adv. *sapienter*, *prudenter*. **thoughtfulness**, n. see **THOUGHT**. **thoughtless**, adj. *socors* (= who does not think), *stupidus* (= slow from stupidity); *inconsultus*, *neglegens*, *indiligens* (= neglectful), *imprudens* (= without foresight), *temerarius* (= rash). Adv. *inconsulte* or (*in*) *inconsulto*, *neglegenter*, *indiligenter*, *imprudenter*, *temere*. **thoughtlessness**, n. *inacordia* (= slowness to think), *stupiditas* (= stupidity, habitual), *neglegentia*, *indigentia*; see **CARELESSNESS**.

third, adj. see **THREE**.

thirst, 1. n. *sitis* (lit. and fig.). **II.** v.intr. *sitire* (also of plants, fields, etc.); fig. to — after, *sitire alqd*. **thirsty**, adj. *sitiens* (lit. and fig.); after, *alqis rei*. Adv. *sitienter* (fig.).

thirteen, adj. *tredecem*, more frequently (always in Cic.) *decem et tres* or *tres et decem*; — each, *terni deni* or *deni terni*; — times, *tredecim*. **thirteenth**, adj. *tertius-decimus* or *decimus et tertius*. **thirty**, adj. *triginta*; — each, *tricenae*, — *ae*, — *a*; — times, *tricie(n)s*, *triginta*. **thirtieth**, adj. *trigesimus* (*tric.*), — *a*, — *um*.

this, dem. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hoc* (or *qui*, *quae*, *quod* at the beginning of a new sentence, if —

refers to persons or things, in "and —, for —, but —, hence —, — therefore, now —," etc.; the conj. *ae* are left out when we use *qui*; — one, *hicce*, *haecce*, *hocce*; — ... that, *alter* ... *alter* (of two); *this* ... that? *uter* ... *uter* (of two), *hic* ... *ille* or *iste*; on — side, *cis*, *citra*; what is on — side, *citerior*.

thistle, n. *carduus*.

thither, adv. *eo*, *in eum locum*, *ad id loci*, *huc* (= hither), *illuc*, *illo*, *isthuc*, *isto*; *hither and —*, *huc et (atque) illuc*.

thong, n. *lorum*; see **STRAP**.

thorax, n. *thorax* (Plin.); see **CHEST**.

thorn, n. *spina* (= — of plants, also — bush), *sentis*, — *is*, m. and f., *vepres*, — *is*, m. (= — bush); — bushes, *senticetum* (ante class.), and in the pl. in this sense, *vepres*, *sentes* (= hedge of —), *dumetum*, *dumi* (= a place full of brambles, a thicket). **thorny**, adj. *spinosis* (lit., fig. = of perplexed meaning), *† sentus* (= rough with thorns), *laboriosus*, *arduis*, *aerumnosus* (fig.); — paths, etc., of the Stoics, *dameta Stoicorum* (Cic.).

thorough, adj. see **COMPLETE**. Adv. *penitus*, *prorsus*, *omnino*, *plane*, *funditus*; see **COMPLETELY**. **thoroughbred**, adj. *generosus*.

thoroughfare, n. by transitiv., — *is*, transvectio (= a passing through), *iter* (*pervium*), *via* (*pervia*, = road), or by the verbs *transire*, *transire*.

thou, pers. pron. *tu*, *tule* (emphatic).

though, conj. see **ALTHOUGH**.

thousand, adj. *mille* (properly speaking a noun, not declined in the sing., but used only as nom. or accus.; as a noun, it governs the genit. (e.g. *mille passuum*); but *mille* is also considered as an adj., which however is not declined), *mil(l)ia*, — *ium*; several — *s*, the pl. of *mille*, and declined; with the cardinal or distributive numerals (e.g. 2,000, *duo* or *bina mil(l)ia*; 10,000, *decem* or *dena mil(l)ia*), the noun in the genit. (e.g. 30,000 armed men, *trecenta mil(l)ia armatorum*), except when we say 3,300, and so on (e.g. *habuit tria mil(l)ia trecentos milites*); = innumerable, *mille* (= 1,000) or *sescenti* (sex., = 600; both = immense); a — times, *mil(l)ie(n)s*. **thousandth**, adj. *mil(l)iesimus*.

thraldom, n. see **SLAVERY**, **BONDAGE**, **SERVITUDE**.

thrash, v.tr. to — corn, *e spicis grana excutere* or *exterere*, *frumentum delerere* (Col.), *nassem perticis flagellare*, *spicas baculis excutere* (with long sticks); = beat; see **BEAT**. **thrashing**, n. *tritura*. **thrashing-floor**, n. *arca*, or more explicitly, *area* in *qua frumenta deferuntur*. **thrashing-machine**, n. *tribulum*.

thread, 1. n. 1, lit. *Alum*, *linea*, *linum*, *licium*, + *subtlemen*, *stamen*; 2, fig. of a narrative, *Alum* (= quality, kind), better use *narratio*. **II.** v.tr. to — a needle, *Alum per acumen com(j)stere*; to — one's way; see **GO**. **threadbare**, adj. *obsoletus* (of clothes), *tritus* (of topics, etc.).

threat, n. (*com*) *minatio*, *denuntiatio*. **threaten**, v.tr. *minas jacere*; to — anyone with, *alci alqd minari*, (*com*) *minari*, *denuntiare alci alqd* (in words, e.g. war, murder); it — *s* to, etc., in *eo est ut*, etc., or by the periphrastic conjugation, with part. fut. act. (e.g. *odia in novas pugnas eruptura sunt*); to — = to be near at hand (of war, etc.), (*im*) *minere*, *impendere*, *instare*, *ingruere* (poet., and in Tac.). **threatening**, adj. *minax*, *minitabundus* (lit. of persons), *instans*, *imminens* (= near at hand, e.g. war, danger), *praesens* (= near, e.g. persecution, danger). Adv. *minaciter*.

three, adj. *tres, tria; trini, trinae, trina* (= three together); a period of — days, *triduum*; — fold, *triplex*; — footed, *tripes*; — hundred, *trecenti*; — thousand, *tria milia*. **threefold**, **triple**, adj. *tripplus, triplex, tripartitus* (pert.) in *tres partes divisus*. **thrice**, adj. *ter*; twice or —, *bis terque, iterum ac tertium*; — more, *triplo plus*. **third**, I. adj. *tertius*; a — time, *tertium, tertio*; in the — place, *tertio*; there is no — course, *nihil tertium est, nihil habet ista res medium*. Adv. *tertio*. II. n. *tertia pars*; heir to a —, *heres ex triente*; two —s, *e tribus duas partes, des, bessis* (= two —s of a whole (e.g. the as) consisting of twelve parts, consequently 8-12ths or 2-3rds, e.g. *alqm relinquere heredem ex besso*).

threshold, n. *limen* (lit. and fig.).

thrift, n. *frugalitas, parsimonia*. **thrifty**, adj. *frugi, parvus*. Adv. *frugaliter, parce*.

thrill, I. v.tr. *commovere*. II. v.intr. 1. of notes, *resonare*; see **RESONATE**; 2. — with joy, etc., (*exultare, laetitia*) *gestire, efferri, commoveri*. **thrilling**, adj. 1. see **SHRILL**; 2. — exciting, *mirificus, mirus, horrendus*; see **WONDERFUL**.

thrive, v.intr. by *crecere*; see **PROSPER**.

throat, n. *jugulum, guttur*; to cut any one's —, *alqm jugulare*.

throb, I. v.intr. by *salire, palpitare*; see **BEAT**. II. n. *cordis palpitatio* (Plin.).

throe, n. *dolor*.

throne, n. *solum* (lit. = an elevated seat, — in gen., in particular = the royal —), *suggestus, -us* (= elevated seat, elevation in gen.), *sedes, -is, -e*, or *sedes regia* (lit. = the king's —), *regnum* (fig. = royal dignity, reign), *imperium* (fig. = the highest power); to sit on the —, *sedere in solio* or *in sede regia* (lit.), *regem esse, regnare* (fig. = to reign, to be king); to ascend the —, *regnum occupare* (fig.), *regnum* or *imperium adipisci* (= to come upon the —).

throng, I. n. *frequentia*. II. v.tr. *frequentare*; see **CROWD**.

thrortle, n. *turdus*.

throttle, I. n. see **WINDPIPE**. II. v.tr. *suffocare, animam* or *spiritum intercludere*.

through, prep. *per* with accus. of place and time (e.g. *per tres dies*, or *tres dies alone*, = — three days; *per Africam*, = — Africa; *per te*, = — you); as denoting the instrument or means, it was — you (i.e. on account of), *propter te erat* or *te auctore*; — and —, *penitus, prorsus, omnino*; see **ALTOGETHER**. **throughout**, I. prep. see **THROUGH**. II. adv. see **THROUGH** and **THROUGH** above; see **BY**.

throw, I. v.tr. *jacere, jactare* (repeatedly or constantly), *mittere* (= to let go), *conficere* (= hurl), *in(j)icere* (= to — into) *alci rei* or *in alqd*; — anything at anyone, *petere alqm alqd re* (e.g. *alqm malo*); to — stones at anyone, *lapides mittere* or *conficere in alqm*, *lapidibus petere alqm*, *lapidibus alqm prosequi*; to — dice, *talos* or *tesseras jacere*; let the die be thrown (fig.), *jacta alea esto*; to — about, *jactare* (e.g. *impetate jactari in alto*); to — anything, *spargere, dispergere*; to — across, *trans(j)icere alqd trans alqd* or *double accus.* (e.g. *exercitum (trans) Rhodanum*); to — a bridge across a river, *flumen ponte jungere*; to — away, *ab(j)icere*; to — oneself into, *se alci rei dedere, alci rei studere*; to — open, *patrefacere*; to — out; see **REJECT**, **REMARK**; to — up; see **BUILD**, **VOMIT**. II. n. *jactus, -us* (in gen. and of dice), *conjectus, -us* (in gen.), *alea* (= of the dice, fig.), *missus, -us* (of stones, etc.). **thrower**, n. *jaculator*. **throwing**, n. † *conjectio*; see **THROW**, II.

thrust, I. v.tr. see **PUSH**, **DRIVE**, **PURGE**; to — oneself; see **INTRUDE**. II. n. *telus, -us*; *plaga* (= blow), *petitio* (= attack).

thumb, I. n. (*digitus*) *pollex*. II. v.tr. *pollicari*. **thumbscrew**, n. by circumloc. (e.g. to apply the —, *pollicem (paul)latim contendere*).

thump, I. n. see **BLOW**. II. v.tr. see **BEAT**.

thunder, I. n. *tonitrus, -us, tonitruum, -i, fragor* (of any loud noise, e.g. *fragor caeli* or *caelestis*); fig. = noise, clamor, *sonitus, -us*. II. v.intr. (*in)tonare* (impers., trans., and intr.) also fig. of a strong voice). **thunder-bolt**, n. *fulmen*; struck by a —, *de caelo latus*. **thunder-storm**, n. *tonitrus et fulmina, tempestas cum tonitribus*. **thunder-struck**, adj. *obstupescens*.

Thursday, n. * *dies Jovis*.

thus, adv. *ita, sic* (in this manner); see **SO**.

thwart, I. v.tr. see **HINDER**. II. n. *transstrum*.

thy, pron. *tuus*; see **YOUR**.

thyme, n. *thymum*.

tick, **ticking**, I. n. of a clock, *sonus* or *sonitus, -us* (*aequalibus intervalis factus*). II. v.intr. perhaps *tempus sonitu indicare, sonare*.

ticket, n. *tessera* (Suet.), probably the best word for a ticket for theatre, etc. (Admission to Roman theatres was free).

tickle, v.tr. *titillare alqd* (also fig. e.g. *sensus*; but Cic. always says *quasi titillare*); *quasi titillationem adhibere alci rei* (e.g. *sensibus*); to — the palate, *palatum tergere* (Hor., of anything we eat). **tickling**, n. *titillatio*. **ticklish**, adj. I. lit. *titillationis minime patiens*; 2. fig. of persons; he is very — in that respect, *hac re facile offenditur*; of things, *lubricus et anceps*.

tide, n. I. *aestus, -us* (*maritimus*), or in pl., *marinorum aestuum accessus et recessus* (both —s), *aestus maritimi mutuo accedentes et recedentes*; the — comes in twice every twenty-four hours, *bis affluunt bisque remeant aestus maris vicinis quaternisque semper horis* (Plin.); 2. fig. *mutatio* (= change), or by *crecere ac decrescere*. **tidal**, adj. *quod ad aestum pertinet*; — wave, *unda* (*aestu facta*).

tidings, n. *nuntius alci rei*; see **NEWS**.

tidy, adj. *nitidus*; see **NEAT**.

tie, I. v.tr. see **BIND**; to — a knot, *nodum facere, in nodum colligere*. II. n. I. *nodus* (= knot), *vinculum*; 2. of friendship, etc., *vinculum, nodus, conjunctio, necessitudo* (also of kinship).

tier, n. *ordo, -inis, m.*; see **ROW**.

tiger, n. *tigris*.

tight, n. *strictus, adstrictus* (= fitting —) *angustus, artus* (= narrow); a — shoe, *calceus urens* (when it hurts); — rope, *funis contentus*. **tighten**, v.tr. *stringere, adstringere* (e.g. chain, *vinculum*; a shoe, *calceum*), *intendere, contendere* (= to bend, draw —, what was loose before, e.g. *arcum intendere* or *contendere*; the skin, *cutem intendere*), *comb. contendere et adducere*; to — the reins, *habenas adducere* (opp. *remittere*). Adv. and **tightness**, n. use adj.

tile, n. *tegula, imbrex* (for roof), *tessera* (for paving).

till, I. prep. I. to express the limit, *ad, usque ad* with accus. (= to a certain point), *in, usque in* with accus. (= about as far as), *tenuis* with ablat. (put after the noun to fix the end); 2. as regards the time, *ad, usque ad, in, usque in*; — when? *quo usque* (continuing)? *quem ad finem* (= — what time)? — to-day, *usque ad*

hunc diem, hodie quoque; — **to-morrow**, in *cris-tinum*; — **late at night**, ad *multam noctem*; — **daylight**, ad *lucem*. **II.** conj. *dum, donec, quoad* (= as long as; but *quoad* defines the time more precisely); **not** —, *non prius quam, non ante quam*; see **UNTIL**.

till, v.tr. *arare* (= plough), *colere* (= cultivate); see **CULTIVATE**. **tillage**, n. *aratio, cultus, -ūs, cultura*. **tiller**, n. *arator* (= ploughman), *agricola, (agri)cultor*.

till, n. = money —, *arca*. **tiller**, n. *clavus*.

tilt, n. see **COVER**.

tilt, I. v.tr. *invertēre*. **II.** v.intr. = fight, by *hastis ex equis pugnare*; see **TOURNAMENT**.

timber, n. *materialia* or *materies*; to fell —, *materialia caedere, materiari* (once in *Caes.*).

time, I. n. 1. *tempus, -ōris*, n. *dies* (= the day), *spatium* (= — as a period) *æternum, intervallum* (= interval), *ætas* (= age), *tempestas* (= season), *saeculum* (= a long —, a generation), *otium* (= leisure), *ocasio, opportunitas* (= opportunity); the most celebrated general of his —, *clarissimus imperator suae ætatis*; in our —, *nostrā memoriā*; at the right —, *tempore (tempori, temperi) ad tempus, tempestive, opportune, in tempore*; in ancient —s, *antiquitus*; from the — when, *ex quo (tempore)*; at every —, *omni tempore*; from — to —, *interdum* (= now and then); for all —, *in omni tempus*; in good —, *mature* (e.g. to rise, *surgere*); against the —, *sub* or *ad tempus*; in the mean —, *interea, interim*; according to — and circumstance, *pro tempore et pro re, ex re et tempore*; to require — for, *tempus postulare ad*; it is — to go, *tempus est ut eamus* or *ire*; eight —s eight, *octo octies multiplicata*; 2. in music, *tempus, numerus, modus*; to beat —, *manu intervallo signare*; in —, *numero*. **II.** v.tr. *tempus observare finem certo tempore alci rei imponere*. **timely**, I. adj. *maturus* (of fruits, etc.), *fig. ævi maturus, Verg.*, *tempestivus, opportunus*. **II.** adv. *mature, tempestive, opportune*. **timepiece**, n. see **CLOCK**. **time-server**, n. *adulator, assentator* (= flatterer).

timid, adj. *timidus, pavidus, trepidus, verecundus* (= bashful), *formidans plenus* (= full of fear), *ignavus* (= cowardly); to be —, *timidum, etc.*, *esse, metuere, timere*; don't be —, *omitte timorem*. Adv. *timide, pavidè, trepidè, verecundè, ignare*. **timidity**, n. *timiditas, pavor, trepidatio, ignavia*. **timorous**, adj. see **TIMID**.

tin, n. *plumbum album, stannum* (Plin.).

tinoture, n. (in med.) *liquor medicatus*; = a slight colouring, *color, fucus* (lit. and fig.).

tinge, v.tr. *imbuere, colorare, inficere, tingere* *alqd alqd re, alqd alci rei inducere*.

tinder, n. *fores, litis*, m.

tingle, v.intr. 1. in the ears, *aures tinnire*; 2. see **FICI**.

tinker, n. a(h)enorum *receptor*.

tinkle, v.intr. *tinnire*; see **REOUND**. — **tink-ling**, n. *tinnitūs, -ūs*.

tinsel, n. 1. lit. *bractea* (= metal leaf); — cloth, *pannus auro inlectus*; 2. fig. *fucus, species*.

tip, I. n. *cacumen, summa, ultima pars*; see **POINT**. **II.** v.tr. (*præacutere* (= sharpen), *alqd alci rei præfigere*) — over, *invertēre*; see **OVER-TURN**. **tippee**, n. 1. lit. in *digitis erecti* (from *Quint.*); 2. fig. (*exs*)*pectatione, etc.*) *intentus*.

tipple, v.intr. see **DRINK**. **tippler**, n. *potor*; see **DRUNKARD**. **tipsy**, adj. *temulentus, ebrius*. Adv. *temulenter*, or by *adj.*

tire, I. v.tr. (*de*)*fatigare*. **II.** v.intr. (*de*)*fatigari*. **tired**, adj. (*de*)*fatigatus, defessus*,

tassus, lassitudine confectus. **tiresome**, adj. *importunus, molestus* (lit. and fig.), *lentus* (= slow). **tiring**, adj. *quod (de)fatigat*, or by *laboriosus*; see **LABORIOUS**.

tiro, n. *tiro*; *rudis et tiro*.

tissue, n. 1. *textus, -ūs*; see **TEXTURE**; 2. fig. *series*, or by *totus* (e.g. the thing is a — of falsehoods, *tota res e mendaciis constat*).

tit-bit, n. *cup(p)edia, -orum*, or *cup(p)ediae*.

tithe, I. n. *decuma, decima pars*. **II.** v.tr. *decumas imponere*.

title, n. *titulus* (in gen.), *inscriptio, index* (= — of a book), *nomen* (= name), hence comb. *titulus nomenque* (Ov.), *præscriptio* (= introduction to a senatorial decree, etc.); to give a book a —, *inscribere librum*; a — (as an honour), *nomen, appellatio* (in addressing anyone); to give anyone a —, *alqm appellare* with *accus.* of the title (e.g. *regem*); = right, *vindicte*; see **RIGHT**. **titled**, adj. by birth, etc., *nobilis*. **titular**, adj. by *nominē*, opp. to *re*.

titter, v.intr., see **LAUGH**.

tittle, n. *minima pars, aliquid ex alqd re*; **tittle-tattle**, n. see **CHATTER, GOSSIP**.

tittle, n. to a —, by *circumloc.*, e.g. by *subtiliter, acu* (e.g. *rem acu teligisti*), *res ipsa*.

to, prep. (denoting motion towards) *ad* (in gen.) *in* (= into) with *accus.* (*ad eum locum proficisci*, to go — that place; *ad alqm venire*, to come — someone), with towns and small islands *accus.* without *ad*, but not if *urbem, oppidum* be used in apposition with the name of the place, *ad* also with *usque* (e.g. *usque ad Romam profectus est*, he went (i.e. as far as) Rome); with *a, ab*, it denotes the extreme points of motion or distance (*Agri-tania a Garunna ad Pyreneos montes pertinet*, A. extends from the Garonne — the Pyrenæes), the direction of a word or speech (*invitare ad cenam*); limit in time (*Sophocles ad summam senectutem tragoedias fecit*, = Sophocles made tragedies down — extreme old age; *ad diem solvere*, = to pay — the day); = is properly the sign of the Latin dative (*michi dedit librum*, = he gave a book — me; *michi venit auxilio*, = he came — my aid); sometimes the force of — is given by the genit. (*desiderium edendi*, = desire to eat), also by an infin. (*me fuisse ire*, = he commanded me — go), by the supine (*spectatum iit*, = he came — behold), or by the gerundive with *ad* (*profectus est ad ludos spectandos*, = he has gone — see the games); after *dignus*, worthy, *us qui* and the subj. (*dignus est qui laudetur* = he is worthy — be praised); = in order to, *ut* or *ne* with subj. *In* with the *accus.* properly means "into," denoting entrance (as *in domum intravit*, = he went into his house), but sometimes the idea of entrance or of penetration, is dropped, so that the Latin *in* corresponds with our — or till (e.g. *in aram confugit*, = he fled — the altar; *in eandem sententiam loquitur*, = he speaks — the same effect; *indulgens in erga patrem, severus in filium*, = indulgent — [or towards] his father, severe — his son). Special phrases — *my, thy house, ad me, ad te*, — this or that place, *huc or illuc*; — the temple of Vestæ, Jupiter, *ad Vestæ, Jovis*; — the country, — home, *ris, domum*; to look — the west, *in occidentem spectare*; — a man, *ad unum*; to compare anyone — anyone, *alqm cum alqo comparare*. **to-day**, I. n. *hodiernus dies*. **II.** adv. *hodie*. **to-morrow**, I. n. *crastinus dies*. **II.** adv. *cras*.

toad, n. *bûfo*; — stool, *fungus*. **toady**, n. and v.tr. see **FLATTER**.

toast, I. v.tr. 1. = scorch bread, *torrere*; 2. = drink health, *salutem alci propinare*. **II.** n. 1. *panis tostus*; 2. use verb, see above I. 2.

tobacco, n. *herba nicotiana, = the plant, *tabacum (as smoked).

toe, n. (pedis) digitus.

together, adv. und (cum), simul, comb. und simul, eodem tempore simul, conjunctim; all —, ad unum omnes, cuncti, universi (opp. singuli).

toil, I. n. magnus labor. II. v.intr. multo sudore et labore facere alqd; see LABOUR, WORK.

toilsome, adj. laboriosus, operosus; see LABORIOUS, DIFFICULT. Adv. laboriose, operose.

toilet, n. cultus, -us, ornatus, -us; to make one's —, se vestire.

token, n. signum; see SIGN.

tolerable, adj. 1. = what can be tolerated, tolerabilis, tolerandus, patibilis; 2. = middling, tolerabilis, mediocris, modicus. Adv. tolerabiliter, mediocriter, modice, satis (= sufficiently). **tolerate**, v.tr. tolerare, ferre, with sense of acquiescence, aequo animo ferre; in religious matters, aliena sacra alci permittere; see BEAR; = to allow anything being done, pati alqd fieri, sinere, permittere. **tolerance**, n. indulgentia (= indulgence), tolerantia, toleratio (= bearing of anything); in matters of religion, indulgentia erga sacra aliena.

toll, n. vectigal (in gen.), portorium (as excise duty, transit, at a —bar); — keeper, exactor portorii, portitor.

toll, v.intr. and tr. by sonare.

tomb, n. sepulchrum, tumulus (lit. = mound). **tomb-stone**, n. lapis, -idis, m., cippus, monumentum.

tome, n. liber; see BOOK.

ton, tun, n. as a vessel, seria (oval), dolium (round); as a measure, of liquids, centum urvae (liquid measure), perhaps maximum pondus, -eris, n. (in avoidupois weight). **tonnage**, n. calculated by the number of amphorae (i.e. Roman cubic feet), e.g. navis plus quam trecentarum amphorarum est.

tone, n. 1. sonus, sonitus, -us, vox (from the mouth or a musical instrument); 2. fig. see CHARACTER.

tongs, n., fire —, forceps, m. and f.

tongue, n. lingua (also fig. = neck of land, language), ligula (= neck of land), examen (of a scale), sermo (= language).

tonic, n. medicina quae stomachum corroborat.

tonsils, n. tonsillae.

too, adv. etiam, quoque, praeterea (e.g. unum etiam vos oro, = one thing — I ask of you; non sophistae solum, sed philosophi quoque, = not the sophists only, but the philosophers —); — much, nimium, nimio; — great, nimis magnus; by comparative, he is — learned to have said that, doctior est quam qui hoc dixerit; to act — hastily, festinantius agere, per imprudentiam facere alqd.

tool, n. in sing. nse special word (e.g. rastrum, = rake, gardener's —); pl. as collective, instrumentum (e.g. rusticum).

tooth, n. dens, -ntis, -m. (in the mouth, also of an anchor); a hollow —, dens cavus or cavatus (Plin.); false —, dentes empti (Mart.); — ache, dolor dentium; to have —, laborare ex dentibus; — pick, denticulipium (Mart.); — powder, dentifricium (Plin.); — some, dulcis.

top, I. n. 1. summus with noun (e.g. summus mons); from — to toe, totus, or by adv. penitus, omnino, prorsus (= altogether); see SUMMIT; 2. a child's —, turbo. II. adj. summus (= highest); — heavy, gravior (= heavier than is right).

topaz, a. topazius or chrysolithus (Plin.).

topee, n. potator, polor.

topic, n. argumentum; see SUBJECT.

topography, n. locorum descriptio.

topsy-turvy, adv. to turn —, omnia turbare et miscere.

torch, n. fax, taeda (= a piece of wood), funale (= wax candle).

torment, I. v.tr. (ex)cruciare (lit. and fig.), torquere (lit. = to torture; then fig., both of man and of bodily and mental pain), stimulare (= to prick, then fig., e.g. of the conscience), angere (= to distress), vexare (= to let anyone have no rest and peace); to — anyone with questions, alqm rogitando obtundere. II. n. cruciatus, -us (lit. and fig.), tormentum (lit. = torture; then fig. exercising pain, of body or mind), comb. cruciatus et tormentum, doloris stimuli (= excruciating pain). **tormentor**, n. vexator (fig.).

tornado, n. turbo.

torpedo, n. torpèdo (= the fish. and perhaps as t.t. for the explosive).

torpid, adj. torpens (lit. and fig.).

torpor, n. torpor.

torrent, n. torrens; — of rain, imber torrentis modo effusus; — of words, flumen verborum.

torrid, adj. torridus.

tortoise, n. testudo; — shell, testudinis putamen (Plin.), testudinis testa (Var.).

torture, I. n. tormenta, -orum, n. (lit. and fig., as a measure to compel prisoners to confess; then the instruments used for that purpose, such as equuleus (= rack); cruciatus, -us (of the pain suffered; also fig., e.g. of the conscience), quaestio (of slaves), verbera, -um (= lashes). II. v.tr. 1. lit. (ex)torquere, excarnificare (rare), in equuleum imponere, (ex)cruciare; to — anyone at a trial, (tormentis) quaerere de alqo, also de alqo re; 2. fig. (ex)cruciare; see TORMENT. **torturer**, n. tortor, carnifex (= executioner).

toas, I. v.tr. mittere, jaculari, factare; see THROW, HURL. II. n. jactus, -us, jactatio.

total, I. adj. totus, cunctus, universus, omnia. Adv. omnino, plane, prorsus, funditus (with verbs of destroying, etc.), penitus or by totus (e.g. totus ex fraude factus). II. n. summa (of a debt; also in summa exercitus tuenda), the whole, i.e. the main part of the army, Caes.), solidum (of a debt). **totality**, n. universitas, summa or by adj. TOTAL.

totter, v.intr. labare, + nutare, vacillare (to vacillate), titubare (like one that is drunk, asleep, etc.).

touch, I. v.tr. 1. lit. tangere, attingere, contingere (all three also = to border, of countries, etc.); 2. fig. = affect, (com)movere, alqm dolore, etc., afficere; = relate to, pertinere ad; — at (of a ship), (navem) appellere, appellere ad or in; to — upon, leviter tangere, breviter or stricte attingere, breviter perstringere. II. n. tactus, -us (= the act or sense); fig. a — of art, etc., perhaps aliquid, with gen. of noun. **touching**, I. adj. animum (com)movens, miserationem or misericordiam movens. II. prep. de; see CONCERNING. **touchstone**, n. coticula, lapis Lydius (Plin.); fig. obrussa (= test; whether anything is first-proof). **touchy**, adj. mollis ad accipiendam offensionem (e.g. animus. Cic.), irritabilis (= irritable), iracundus.

tough, adj. lentus (lit. and fig.). **toughness**, n. lentitia.

tour, n. iter, itinèris, n.; to make —, etc., iter facere. **tourist**, n. see TRAVELLER.

tournament, *n.* by *certamen equitum hastis concurrentium*.

tow, *n.* *stoppa*.

tow, *v.tr.* *trahère*; to — line, *funis*, *is*.

toward, *I.* *prep. ad, in, versus* (always after its noun) with *accus.* (e.g. *ad orientem*, — the east, *Brundisium versus*); also *adversus* (e.g. *adversus montem*, = [motion] — the mountain); to go — anyone, *obviam ire alicui*; with a wider application of the idea of direction, denoting dispositions, inclinations, etc., as, — a person, *adversus, erga*, in with *accus.* (*est enim pietas justitia adversus deos*, = piety is justice — the gods); *genit. merely* (*caritas patriae*, = love — one's native land); *ad meridiem*, = — midday; *sub vesperum*, = — evening. *II.* *adj.* see *DOCILE, OBEIENT*.

towel, *n.* *mantile* (*mantile*).

tower, *I.* *n.* *turris*; = a — of strength, *fig., arx* or *praesidium*. *II.* *v.intr.* *ex alio loco emigrare, exsurgere*; to — over, *alici loco imminere*; to be in a —ing rage, *iracondia efferri*.

town, *I.* *n.* *urbs* (also = capital, more particularly Rome itself), *oppidum, municipium* (= a free city, esp. in Italy); — a people, *oppidani*; — hall, *curia*; — ship, *urbis ager*. *II.* *adj.* *urbanus*.

toy, *I.* *n.* see *PLAYTHING*, = trifles, *nugae*. *II.* *v.intr.* see *PLAY*.

trace, *I.* *n.* *vestigium, indicium* (= sign), in the pl. *comb.* *indicia et vestigia* (e.g. *veneni*), *significatio alicui rei* (= indication, e.g. *timoris*). *II.* *v.tr.* 1, = to draw, mark out, *delineare, designare* (with the pencil; *des.* also *fig. verbis*, *describere* (with the pencil or pen), *adumbrare* (= to shadow out); 2, = to follow by footsteps, (*odore*) *persequi alqm* or *alqd* (lit. of dogs, etc.; then of men), *odorari* (lit. and *fig.*), *indagare* or *investigare alqd* (lit. and *fig.*). **tracer**, *n.* *investigator* (sem. *investigatrix*, late), *indagator*. **tracking**, *n.* *investigatio, indagatio*. **track**, *I.* *n.* 1, see *PATH*; 2, see *TRACE*. *II.* *v.tr.* *alci* or *alci rei vestigia persequi*, also *persequi alqm* or *alqd*; see *TRACE*.

tract, *n.* *I.* *spatium* (= space in gen.), *tractus*, — (is district); see *REGION, DISTRICT*; *II.* = treatise, *libellus*. **tractable**, *adj.* *tractabilis, docilis, obsequens, obsequiosus, oboediens facilis* (= willing). *Adv.* *obsequenter, oboedienter*. **tractableness**, *n.* *obsequium, oboedientia, docilitas, facilitas, obsequium*.

trade, *I.* *n.* 1, see *COMMERCE*; 2, = the business anyone has learnt, *ars* (= art, also any mechanical skill, as in *Liv.* of the — of a butcher), *artificium*; *ars operosa* (= an art which produces something), *negotium servile* (of the lower —s, e.g. of a shoemaker, smith, etc., and which were carried on by slaves), *ars sordida, quaestus*, — *is sordidus* (inasmuch as the lower trades and the gains made by them were considered below the dignity of a free Roman and of the patricians, opp. *ars liberalis*). *II.* *v.tr.* *rem gerere et lucrum facere* (= to do a good —, *Plaut.*), *mercaturam* or (of several) *mercaturas facere* (as a merchant, more esp. wholesale), *negotari* (of a money-lender, banker, corn-dealer, etc.). **tradesman, trader**, *n.* *caupo* (= huckster); see *MERCHANT*.

tradition, *n.* *traditio* (= handing over, down; in the sense of "handing down by verbal —", by *memoria* if = remembrance in gen.), *litterarum* (in writing), *sermo* or *fama* (oral). **traditional**, **traditionary**, *adj.* *posteris traditus* or *proditus* (in gen.), *litteris custoditus* (in writing).

traduce, *v.tr.* see *SLANDER*.

traffic, *I.* *n.* *commercium*; see *COMMERCE*. *II.* *v.intr.* *mercaturam facere*; see *TRADE*.

tragedy, *n.* 1, *tragoedia*; to perform a —, *tragoediam agere*; 2, *fig. casus*, — *us*. **tragedian**, *n.* = tragic actor, *tragoedus, tragicus actor*. **tragic**, *adj.* *tragicus*; in a — manner, *tragico more*; *fig. tristis* (= sad), *luctuosus* (= mournful, e.g. *exitium*), *miserabilis* (= wretched, e.g. *aspectus*), *atrox* (= frightful, e.g. *res, eventus*). *Adv.* *tragice, miserabiliter, atrociter*. **tragicomedy**, *n.* *tragicomoedia*.

train, *I.* *v.tr.* 1, see *DRAW*; 2, = to educate, (*educere, instituere*; to — soldiers or athletes, *exercere*; see *EDUCATE*. *II.* *n.* 1, of a gown, etc., *synma*, — *atis*, *n.* (= robe with —), or by *quod trahitur, quod verrit terram* (= sweeping the ground, of long dresses); 2, = procession, *pompa*; 3, = series, *ordo, series*. **trainer**, *n.* of horses, *equorum domitor*; of athletes, *magister* (*gladiatorum magister*, *Cic.*). **training**, *n.* *disciplina* (in the widest sense); in war, *militiae* or *militaris disciplina*; in law, *iuris civilis discip.*; in philosophy, *philosophiae discip.*; *exercitatio* (= exercise, both physical and other, e.g. *exerc. dicendi*, in speaking); see *EDUCATION*.

trait, *n.* 1, = a touch, *linea* (e.g. *primis velut lineis alqd designare*); 2, in a person's character, by *adjs.*, an excellent —, *praclarum* (e.g. *prae. hoc quoque Thrasymbuli*), or by *proprium*, followed by *genit.* (e.g. *quod oratoris proprium est*), or by *genit.* and *est* (e.g. *sapientis est*, = it is the — of a wise man).

traitor, *n.* *proditor, majestatis* or *perduellionis reus* (= one accused of high treason). **traitorous**, *adj.* see *TREACHEROUS*.

trammel, *n.* and *v.tr.* see *FETTER*.

tramp, *I.* *v.intr.* see *TRAVEL, WALK*. *II.* *n.* 1, *iter* (= journey); 2, *grassator* (= footpad).

trample, *v.tr.* and *intr.* (*pedibus*) (*con*) *culcare alqd*; *fig.* to — under foot, *deridere* (= to turn into ridicule, persons or things, e.g. religion, *res divinas*), *opprimere*; see *TREAD, DESPISE, OPPRESS*.

trance, *n.* *secessus*; — *is mentis et animi a corpore, animus a corpore abstractus*.

tranquil, *adj.* *tranquillus*. **tranquillity**, *n.* *tranquillitas* (lit. and *fig.*); see *QUIET, CALM*. **tranquillize**, *v.tr.* *tranquillare*.

transact, *v.tr.* *business, rem gerere, agere, transigere*; see *DO*. **transaction**, *n.* *res, negotium*; see *BUSINESS*.

transcend, *v.tr.* *praestare alicui alqd re, (ex-)superare alqm, excellere alicui* (in *alqd re*) or *inter alqos*; see *EXCEL, SURPASS*. **transcendent**, *adj.* *praestans, singularis, eximius*; see *EXCELLENT*. **transcendental**, *adj.* *quod sensu et sensibus percipi non potest, quod sub sensu non cadit, quod sensibus non subiectum est*.

transcribe, *v.tr.* *transcribere*; see *COPY*. **transcript**, *n.* *exemplum* (= copy).

transfer, *I.* *v.tr.* *trans(fer)re*, (lit. *legiones in Siciliam*), *trans(fer)ducere* (lit.), *transportare* (lit.), *transferre* in with *accus.* (lit. *bellum in Italiam*; then = to translate into another tongue, e.g. *ex Graeco in Latinum*; then = to use in a *fig. sense*, e.g. a word, *verbum*; = to put on another, e.g. *culpam* in *alqm*), *transmittere* in with *accus.* (= to send over, across as it were, e.g. the war into Italy), *transfundere* in or *ad* with *accus.* (= to pour out of one vessel into another, e.g. *amorem in alqm, omnes suas laudes ad alqm*); = to make over, as a right, (*con*) *cedere alqd alicui, transcribere alqd*, to anyone, *alci* (in writing, *Jct.*); to — a part of, *cedere alicui alqd de alqd re*. *II.* *n.* *translatio* (= the act of —ing), *mancipium* (of property).

transferable, adj. *quod in alqm concedere licet*.
transference, n. *tra(n)slatio*.

transfiguration, n. *transfiguratio* (Eccl.).
transfigure, v.tr. (con)mutare; his countenance was —d at these words, *quibus dictis ejus facies senior facta est*; *transfigurare* (Eccl.).

transfix, v.tr. 1, *transfigere*, (con)sodere; 2, fig. *defigere* (alqm gladio).

transform, v.tr. *totum de novo fingere* (lit. = to form anew); to — into *transformare* in alqm or in aliud, (con)vertère in alqm or alqd (e.g. in canem), (con)mutare; see CHANGE. **transformation**, n. use verb.

transfuse, v.tr. *transfundere*. **transfusion**, by the verb.

transgress, I. v.tr. *transcendere* (e.g. *jus gentium*, *morem*), *violare* (e.g. *foedus*, *jus gentium*).
 II. v.intr. ab officio discedere, alqd contra leges facere. **transgression**, n. *violatio* with gen. (= the act of —, e.g. *juris gentium*, *foederis*), *peccatum*, *delictum* (= fault, etc.); see CRIME, FAULT.
transgressor, n. *violator* alqjs rei, or by verb; see also CRIMINAL.

transient, adj. *brevis*, *fugax*, *caducus*, *inelabilis*, *mutabilis*, *fluxus*, *incertus*. **transit**, n. *transitus*, -us (in gen. = the best word for — of a planet); goods for —, *merces ad alios populos transeuntes*; — duty, *portorium*; — in a general sense, see PASSAGE. **transition**, n. *transitio* (from one party to another, etc.), *transitus*, -us (lit., and in Quint. fig. of words, etc.), *transgressio* (lit. rare), *trajectio*, *transijectus*, -us (lit.). **transitive**, adj. in gram., a — verb, *verbum transitivum*. **transitory**, adj. see TRANSIENT.

translate, v.tr. into another language, (con)vertère (in gen.), *transferre* (word for word, Quint.), *reddere* (= to render accurately), *interpretari* (= to interpret); to — into Latin, in Latinum (con)vertère, Latine reddere; lit., faithfully, exactly, *verbum e verbo* or *de verbo exprimere*, *verbum pro verbo reddere*. **translation**, n. *liber scriptor is conversus* or *tra(n)s(latus)*; — of a speech, *oratio conversa*. **translator**, n. *interpres*, -ëtis, m. and f.

translucent, adj. *pellucidus*; see TRANSPARENT.

transmarine, adj. *transmarinus*.

transmigration, n. by circumloc. (e.g. — of souls, *animarum in nova corpora* (quasi) *migratio*).

transmit, v.tr. *mittere* alci or ad alqm.
transmission, n. *missio*, or by verb.

transmute, v.tr. see CHANGE.

transom, n. *ignum transversum* or *transversarium*, *transrum*.

transparent, adj. 1, *pellucidus*, *tra(n)s(lu)cidus*, *perspicuus*; to be —, *pellucere*, *lucem transmittere*; 2, fig. *evidens*, *manifestus*; see CLEAR. Adv. *evidenter*, *sine dubio*, *manifeste*.
transparency, n. *vitri pelluciditas* (Vitr.), *perspicuitas*.

transpire, v.intr. 1, *exhalari*, *emanare*; 2, = to escape from secrecy, (di)vulgari, *pervulgari*, *efferi* (foras or in vulgas), *percrebrescere*.

transplant, v.tr. *transferre* (= to remove persons and things elsewhere, e.g. *omnes nobiles familias Romam*; also plants, e.g. *brassicam*), *tra(n)sducere* (e.g. *populum Albanum Romam*, *gentem in Galliam*). **transplantation**, n. *tra(n)s(latio)*.

transport, I. v.tr. 1, *transportare* (by land and by water, persons and things), *transferre* (= to bring across, things), *transmittere*, *tra(n)s(jicere)* (= to send across the water, persons and things);

= to send to penal settlement, *relegare*; see BANISH; 2, fig. to be —ed (with delight, etc.), *efferi*, *ex(s)ultare*, or by special verb (e.g. *gaudere*).
 II. n. 1, *navigium vectorium*, *navicula vectoria* (= a ship for crossing), *navis oneraria* (= ship of burden); 2, *animus gaudii* or *laetitia gaudens*; see RAPTURE. **transportation**, n. 1, by verb; 2, see BANISHMENT.

transpose, v.tr. *transmutare* (e.g. words, letters, Quint.). **transposition**, n. *tra(n)s(jectio* (of words), *transmutatio* (Quint.).

transubstantiation, n. by *transubstantiatio* (Eccl.).

transverse, adj. *transversus*, *transversarius* (lying across). Adv. *transverse*, *e transverso*.

trap, I. n. *musculum* or *muscipula* (Phaed., mouse —), *laqueus* (= noose, —, lit. and fig.); see SNARE. II. v.tr. *irritare* (lit. and fig.); see ENSNARE. **trap-door**, n. (parva) *janua*.
trappings, n. *ornamentum*, *ornatus*, -us, *equorum* (in gen.), *phalerae* (= horses' head and neck ornaments).

trash, n. 1, *quisquilie* (= sweepings), *vile* or *vilissimae res*; see WASTE; 2, = nonsense, *gerrae*, *nugae*. **trashy**, adj. see WORTHLESS.

travail, I. v.tr. *parturire*. II. n. *dolor* quem in puerperio alqs perperit, in the context simply *dolores* (Ter.); in —, by *parturire*.

travel, I. v.tr. *iter facere* (in gen.), *peregrinari* (abroad), *proficisci* in or ad or circa, *obire*, *circumire* (with accus.), *peragere*, *perlustrare*. II. n. *iter*, *itineris*, n. (in gen.), *peregrinatio* (abroad). **traveller**, n. *iter faciens*, *viator* (= wanderer on foot), *vector* (= passenger on board a vessel), *peregrinator*, *peregrinans* (= one who travels or resides abroad).

traverse, v.tr. 1, see CROSS; 2, = to wander over, *pervagari* (intentionally), *obire*, † *pererrare* (without a defined purpose), *peragere*, *lustrare*, *perlustrare*.

travesty, n. see PARODY.

tray, n. *ferculum*.

treacherous, adj. *perfidus*, *perfidiosus*, *infidélis*, *infidus*, *fallax*, *dolosus* (= cunning), *subdolos* (in a bad sense, = sly). Adv. *perfidiose*, *dolose*; see FAITHLESS. **treachery**, n. *proditio* (= betrayal of a town, etc.; also *amicitiarum*, Cic.), *perfidia*, *frans*, -dis, f., *dolus* (malus), *infidelitas*.

treacle, n. *condimentum ex saccharo factum*.

tread, I. v.intr. *ingredi*; to — in the footsteps of anyone, *alqjs vestigiis ingredi*; see WALK. II. v.tr. to — upon, *calcare*; to — under foot, fig. *oblerere* (et *calcare*) (e.g. *ibertatem*), *conculcare*, *proculcare* (lit. = to trample down); then fig., e.g. *senatum*, *Italiam*. III. n. (in)gressus, -us, *vestigium*, *pés*, *pédis*, m.; trodden path, *via trita*.

treason, n. *majestas*, *majestatis* (Caesae or *mi-nutae*) *crimen*; to commit —, *majestatem minuere* or *laedere*. **treasonable**, adj., adv. by circumloc. with *majestas* (e.g. accused of treason, *laesae majestatis accusatus*).

treasure, I. n. *thesaurus*, *gasa* (lit. = treasury of the Persian king, then of any foreign prince), *opes*, -um, *divitiae* (= riches), *copa* (= quantity, store). II. v.tr. *accumulare*, *coaccervare* (= to heap up money, —), *condere*, *reponere* (= to store). **treasure-house**, n. *thesaurus*. **treasurer**, n. *profectus aerarii* (Plin.). **treasury**, n. *aerarium*.

treat, I. v.tr. = to be engaged in anything, *tractare* alqm or alqd, *curare* alqm or alqd (= to attend to), *disputare*, *disserere* de alqd re, *prosequi* alqd (on a learned subject); to — a case (of

illness), *curare morbum*; to — a patient, *alqm tractare, curare*; = to behave towards anyone, *alqm habere, alqd re afficere, alqd uti*; to — well, ill, etc., *dene, male, etc.*; to — as an enemy, (in) *hostium numero habere alqm, pro hoste habere or ducere alqm*; = to entertain, *invitare* (in gen.); see ENTERTAIN. **II.** v.intr. to — with (= to negotiate), *agere cum alqd de alqd re*. **III.** n. *delectatio* (= delight), *spectaculum* (= a show); to give anyone a —, perhaps *alqm (delectandi causam) invitare*; see ENTERTAINMENT. **treatise**, n. *disputatio, dissertatio* (on a learned topic; class. only of oral discussion), *liber, libellus* (= the book in which a subject is treated). **treatment**, n. *tractatio, curatio* (= attending to); kind —, *comitas, humanitas*; cruel, unkind —, *saevitia*; mode of —, *tractatio, curatio*. **treaty**, n. *pactio, pactum* (= a legal contract between two contending parties, *pactio* as act, *pactum* = what has been stipulated), *conventio, conventus, -us* (= agreed upon, although not legally binding), *sponsio* (= a — of peace or alliance concluded between the generals of two belligerent States, but as yet without the sanction of the latter), *foedus, -eris, n.* (= alliance sanctioned by the senate and the people); according to the —, *ex pacto, ex convento* (Cic.), *ex conventu*, comb. *ex pacto et convento*; to conclude a — with, *facere or inire, icere, ferre or pangere*; to break a —, *foedus violare, rumpere*.

treble, **I.** adj. 1. see THREE, TRIPLE; 2. — voice, *vox summa or acuta*. **II.** v.tr. *alqd triplex facere*.

tree, n. *arbor, f.*; apple —, pear —, etc., *malus, f., pirus, f., etc.*; see under name of special fruit; 2. see PEDIGREE.

trefoil, n. *trifolium* (Plin.).

trellis, n. see LATTICE.

tremble, v.intr. *tremere* (in gen.), *contremiscere, intremiscere* (all these, with fright, and both of persons and things), *micare* (= to have a tremulous motion, like flames, e.g. of the veins), *vacillare* (= to shake), *horrire* (= to shudder with cold, fear, or persons); to — for fear of anything, *tremere alqd* (e.g. *virgas ac securas dictatoris*), *contremiscere alqd* (e.g. *vincula*), *extremiscere alqd* (e.g. *periculum*); to cause to —, *alqd tremefacere*. **trembling**, **I.** adj. *tremens, tremebundus* (in a single case), *tremulus* (= constantly). **II.** n. *tremor*; with —, *tremens*; without —, *intrepide*.

tremendous, adj. 1. *terribilis*; see TERRIBLE; 2. *ingens, immanis*. Adv. *valde, vehementer, magnopere, maxime*.

tremulous, adj. see TREMBLING, **I.**

trench, **I.** n. *fossa*; see DITCH. **II.** v.tr. *fossam fodere or facere*; to — upon, see ENCROACH.

trencher, n. see PLATE.

trepan, **I.** n. *modiolus* (Cels.). **II.** v.tr. *calvarium or os capitis modolo perforare*.

tresspass, **I.** v.intr., lit. *in alienum fundum ingredi* (Jct.); fig., see TRANSGRESS. **II.** n. 1. lit. use verb. 2. fig. *alcjs rei violatio* (the act), *injuria alcjs rei illata* (as a fact); see TRANSGRESS. **tresspasser**, n. lit. *qui in alienum fundum ingreditur*; fig. *alcjs rei violator*.

tress, n. *comae* (= hair).

trial, n. *tentatio* (tempt.), *experimentum, experientia* (= the experience gained by the — one has made), *periculatio* (with a risk), *periculum* (= experience gained with respect to anything, even with attending danger), *conatus, -us* (= attempt); to make a —, *periculum facere alcjs rei*; — in law, *judicium, interrogatio* (= examination in court, e.g. of a witness), *questio* (as a whole); put on his —, *alqm postulare or accusare alcjs rei*. **try**, v.tr. *tentare* (= to — to find a thing out, what it

is, etc.), *experiri* (= to see how it answers, as the result of *tentare*), *periclitari* (with a risk, all the foregoing *alqm, or alqd*), *periculum facere alcjs or alcjs rei*, *explorare* (= to examine, to explore), *gustatu explorari alqd* (by tasting, wine, etc.); = to attempt, *tentare* (tempt-), *conari* (generally with infin.); with respect to the beginning of an undertaking, (*emitti ut or nre*; in law, to — a case, *judicare, cognoscere or quaerere de alqd re*. **tried**, adj. *spectatus, cognitus, probatus*, comb. *spectatus et probatus*. **trying**, adj. *gravis, molestus*; see TROUBLESOME.

triangle, n. *trigonum, triangulum*. **triangular**, adj. *triangulus, triquetrus* (= three-sided).

tribe, n. 1. *tribus, -us, f.* (= a division of the people among the Romans); by tribes, *tributum*; fellow —sman, *tribulis*; 2. in wider sense, *gens, populus*; see NATION. **tribal**, adj. by genit. of *tribus, -us, or gena*.

tribulation, n. *miseria, res miserae or afflictiae*; see TROUBLE.

tribunal, n. 1. *tribunal* (= platform for the magistrates in the forum, e.g. in Rome for the praetor); 2. *judicium* (= Court, which see); to summon anyone before a —, *alqm in iudicium vocare*.

tribune, n. *tribunus militum or militaris* (= military —), *tribunus plebis* (of the people). **tribuneship**, n. *tribunatus, -us, tribunicia potestas*.

tribute, n. *tributum, vectigal* (often in kind), *stipendium* (in money). **tributary**, **I.** adj. *vectigalis* (= paying taxes), *tributarius* (= paying poll and land tax), *stipendiarius* (= paying a certain sum annually, of persons, more particularly of States that pay —). **II.** n. — of a river, by circumloc. (e.g. a — of the Rhone, *flumen quod in Rhodanum influit*).

trick, **I.** n. *dolus* (= cunning), *frans* (= deception), *ars, artificium* (= artifice), *machina* (= stratagem), *techna* (Com.); all manner of —s, *astutiae*; conjuror's —, *prestigitiae*; to play anyone a —, *dolum alcjs neclere*. **II.** v.tr. and intr. see DECEIVE, DECEPTION. **trickery**, n. *fallacia*; see DECEPTION. **trickish**, adj. *versutus*.

trickle, v.intr. *manare, †rorare, stillare alqd re*.

trident, n. *tridens*.

triennial, adj. † *triëtericus*. **triennium**, n. *triennium*.

trifle, **I.** n. *res parva or parvula, res minuta, minusculum* (= a small present), *res parvi momenti* (= a matter, thing of trifling importance), often also by the adjs. *parvus, levis, perlevis*; —s, *res parvae or minutae, nugae* (the latter also of insignificant —); to buy anything for a —, *parvo or villemere*. **II.** v.intr. *lasciviri* (= to play), *nugari* (= to talk nonsense), *ludere* (= to play, to frolic), *ineptire* (= to play the fool); to — upon, to act seriously, *alqd negligere*. **trifler**, n. *nugator*. **trifling**, **I.** adj. *levis, parvus*; see UNIMPORTANT. **II.** n. *lascivia* (= playfulness), *nugae, ineptiae* (= absurdities), *ludus* (= game).

trigonometry, n. *trigonometria* (as t.t. not class.).

trilateral, adj. *tribus lateribus*.

trill, **I.** n. perhaps *roz* or *sonus vibrans* (Plin.). **II.** v.tr. the voice in singing, *vibrans* (late).

trim, **I.** adj. see NEAT. **II.** v.tr. in gen. *alqd curare* (= to put in due order); = to decorate the body, etc., (*exornare* (e.g. *varia veste*); to — the hair, *recidere* (= to lop off what is too long, e.g. *capillos*), (*de)tondere* (= to cut off, shave, e.g.

the hair, hedges, etc.); to — trees, arbores (am-
putare; to — timber, etc. (in carpentry) (ascid)
dolare, ascid polire; to — the sails, vela facere,
vela panderē. **III.** v.intr. in politics, consilia
sulari, or fortunae inseruire. **IV.** n. 1, see
DRESS, ORNAMENT; 2, of a ship, perhaps by
navis suis ponderibus librata. **trimmer**, n.
qui consilia mutat. **trimming**, n. clavus (= a
stripe of purple on the robes of the senators and
equestes), ornatus, -us, ornamentum (= ornament).
trimeter, n. versus (-us) trimetrus (trimetros).

† **Trinity**, n. * trinitas (Eccles.). **Trinitarian**,
n. qui triplicem Dei naturam esse dicit.

† **trinket**, n. an(n)ulus (= ring), torques, -is, m.
and f. (= necklace), or by other special noun; in
pl. mundus (muliebris) collectively.

trio, n. = three together, tres, tria; in music,
cōcensutus (-ūs) trium vocum.

trip, I. v.intr. 1, offendere; 2, fig. errare, labi,
lābi et cadere, offendere; to — along, celeriter ire.

II. v.tr. supplantare alqm. **III.** n. 1, see
STUMBLE; 2, ERROR; 3, = a journey, iter; see
JOURNEY, EXCURSION.

tripartite, adj. tripartitus (triper-).

tripe, n. omāsum (= the thick fat intestines of
a bullock, Schol. Hor. Ep.), omentum porci
(Juv.).

triple, adj. triplex; see under THREE.

tripod, n. tripus.

trireme, n. (navis) trirēmis.

trisyllable, n. trisyllābum verbum.

trite, adj. (= often repeated, worn), (con)tri-
tus, communis, communis et contritus.

triumph, I. n. 1, in honour of a Roman
victory, triumphus; to celebrate a —, triumph-
are, triumphum agere or habere, ovare (if inferior
to a —); to celebrate a — over anybody or over
a people, de algo or ex algo terrā triumphare;
2, fig. victoria (= a victory), exsultatio, lae-
titia, gaudium (= joy). **II.** v.intr. 1, triumphare,
triumphum agere or habere, ovare (of a lesser
triumph), over, de algo; 2, fig. exsultare,
laetari; over anyone, vincere alqm. **triumph-
al**, adj. 1, = belonging to a Roman triumph,
triumphalis; — procession, triumphus; in a —,
in triumpho, per triumphum, triumphans; 2,
fig. or triumphant, = victorious, victor; =
in high spirits, gestiens, elatus, exsultans.

triumvir, n. triumvir. **triumvirate**, n.
triumviratus, -ūs.

† **trivial**, adj. by (con)tritus, communis, lēvis,
parvi momenti; see TRIFLING. **triviality**,
n. by adj.

trochee, n. trochaeus.

troop, I. n. caterva, grex; —s, globus, manus,
copiae, milites, manus, -is, f., ala (of horse), cohors
(= cohort). **II.** v.intr. convenire, coire, consuere.
trooper, n. eques, -itis, m.; see CAVALRY,
HORSE.

† **trope**, n. verbum tra(n)slatum, verbi tra(n)s-
latio, tropus (Quint.).

† **trophy**, n. 1, tropaeum; 2, fig. see ME-
MORIAL.

tropical, adj. 1, = fig. tra(n)slatum; 2, =
belonging to the Tropics, by genit. of noun;
see TROPIC; — heat, aestus, -ūs, ardentissimus.
tropic, n. in astronomy, circulus, orbis, m.;
— of Cancer, circulus solstitialis; of Capricorn,
circulus brumalis; the —s, = very hot countries,
regiones torridae.

† **trot**, I. v.tr. citato gradu or perhaps solu-
tim ire (of a horse), citato equo vehi (of the
rider). **II.** n. gradus, -ūs, citatus, gradus solu-
tilis.

troth, n. fides; to plight —, fidem alci dare.
troubadour, n. poeta amatorius (as poët),
citharodius (as singer).

trouble, I. v.tr. agitare (= to set in motion,
e.g. water, wind; hence of the mind, to tor-
ment), exagitare (= to drive from one place to
another, neighbours, the State, also of the con-
science), commovere (= to disturb), (con)turbare,
perturbare (= to confuse anyone, or anyone's
mind); = to afflict, sol(ly)citare, sol(ly)citurum
habere, sol(ly)citudine or aegritudine afficere, sol-
(ly)citudinem or aegritudinem alci asferre, alqm
vezare, angere, excruciare alcis animum et sol(ly)-
citate; may I — you to hand me this book, des
mihi, quaeso, hunc librum; to — oneself about
anything, alqd curare; not to — about anything,
alqd negligere; to — anyone with entreaties,
alqm precibus obtundere or fatigare. **II.** n. 1,
= disturbance of mind, animi motus, -ūs, per-
turbatio, sol(ly)citudo (= painful anxiety), angor
(= anxiety, anguish); 2, = molestation, labor,
molestia, onus, -eris (= burden), incommodum
(= inconvenience), difficultas (= difficulty); see
ANNOYANCE; to give — to, molestiam alci asferre;
see under I.; 3, = pains, opera; to take — over
anything, alci rei operam dare; great —, omni-
bus viribus contendere ut; with great —, aegre,
viz; without —, sine negotio. **troubler**, n.
turbator, or by verb. **troublesome**, adj. mo-
lestus, gravis (= giving great trouble), incommodus,
iniquus (= inconvenient), durus (= hard), opero-
sus, laboriosus (= laborious), odiosus (of what we
hate), difficilis (of what has its difficulties), comb.
gravis et incommodus, gravis et odiosus, laborio-
sus molestusque, odiosus et molestus.

trough, n. alveus.

trousers, n. bracciae.

trowel, n. trulla (late, but trullissare, = to
use a —, Vitr.).

truant, adj. and n. by qui ludo lit(t)eraryum
abest.

truce, n. indutiae.

truck, n. 1, = barter, (per)mutatio rerum;
2, see BARROW.

truckle, v.intr. morem alci gerere (= to
please), alci assentire.

trudge, v.intr. see WALK.

true, adv. verus; sincerus, germanus (the
two foregoing = genuine), comb. verus et sincer-
us, verax (= veracious), fidus, fidelis (= faithful);
in answers, —! certe; see Yea; as — as I live,
I know, ita vivam, ut scio; as — as I live, I
don't know, ne vivam si scio. Adv. vere, sincere,
profecto (= certainly), sane, certe, certe quidem;
see REALLY. **trueborn**, **truebred**, adj. (e.g.
Englishman), verus et sincerus (e.g. Stoicus), ger-
manus. **truehearted**, adj. fideiis, simplex.
trueheartedness, n. (animi) fidelitas, simp-
licitas. **truth**, n. veritas (as quality), verum
(= what is —); to speak —, verum, vera dicere;
strict —, summa veritas; historical —, historiae
fides (Ov.); according to —, ex re; in —, vero,
sine dubio, profecto, plane, enimvero, or as two
words, enim vero; see INDEED, REALLY. **truth-
ful**, adj. verus, verax, veridicus (rare). Adv. see
IN TRUTH above. **truthfulness**, n. veritas,
veritatis studium or amor.

trump, v.tr. and n. where possible use word
from dice (e.g. Venus, jactus, -ūs, veneratus or
basilicus); a —, = good fellow, optimus (homo).

trump up, v.tr. fingere; see INVENT.

trumpery, n. see TRASH, TRIFLE.

trumpet, I. n. tuba (straight), bucina, litu-
us, cornu (curved), classicum (usually = signal
given by cornu); the — sounds, classicum canit
(canere also in pass., classicum canit jubit, Caes.

so also *bellicum*, *canère* and *cant*); to sound the — for retreat, *receptui canère*. **II.** v. tr. fig. = to propagate praise, *bucinatores esse alci rei, alqd prædicare*. **trumpeter**, n. *tubicen*, *bucinator*; fig. *bucinator*.

truncheon, n. *scipio*; = cudgel, *fustis*, m.

trundle, v. tr. *volvère*.

trunk, n. 1. of a tree, *truncus*, stirps; 2. of the body, *truncus* (often *corpus* can be used); 3. = chest, *arca*; see **CHEST**; 4. of an elephant, *manus*, -us (Cic.), *proboscis* (Plin.).

truss, n. = bandage, *fascia*; — of hay, *fascis*.

trust, I. n. 1. = confidence, *fiducia*, *fides*, *opes firma* or *bona*; — in oneself, *fidentia*; 2. anything —ed to anyone, *quod alci mandatum* (in gen.), *creditorum* or *depositum* etc.; 3. = credit, i. e. to take on —, *fide sua emere*. **II.** v. intr. (con)fidere, credere, *alci fretum esse algo* or *alqd re* (= to build on); not to —, *alci diffidere*.

III. v. tr. *alqd alci* (con)credere, committere, commendare; to — yourself altogether to, *se totum alci committere*, *omnia consilia alci credere*. **trustee**, n. *custos*, *administrator*; *procurator*; see **TRUSTY**. **trustworthiness**, n. *constantia*, *fides*; see under **TRIAL**. **trustworthy**, adj. *certus*, *firmus*, *constans* (opp. *variis*, *mobilis*), *certus et constans*, *firmus et constans*, *fidus*, *fidelis*.

tub, n. *dolium*, *mulctra* (= milk-pail), *labrum* (= vat).

tube, n. *tubus*; see **PIPE**.

tuber, n. *tuber*, -eris, n. (= anything that protrudes, more esp. a bump, swelling). **tubercle**, n. (in anatomy), *tuberculum* (Cels.). **tuberous**, adj. *tuberosus*.

tuck, I. v. tr. to — up a garment, *supcingere*; the hair, *comam in notum* † *religare*, *capillos in notum* † *colligere*. **II.** n. see **FOLD**.

Tuesday, n. **dies Martis*.

tuff, n. *tophus* (*topus*).

tuft, n. e.g. a — of hair, *crinis* (or pl. *crines*), of wool, *flocus*; a — of grass, *fasciculus* (of flowers, also of flax); a — of feathers, *crista* (= or plume on the head of a bird, comb of a cock, crest or plume of a helmet). **tufted**, adj. *cristatus*.

tug, I. v. tr. *trahere*. **II.** n. *navis quae aliam navem trahit*.

tuition, n. see **INSTRUCTION**.

tulip, n. **tulipa*.

tumble, I. v. intr. = to roll about, *volutari* (e.g. in luto), *se volutare*; see **FALL**. **II.** v. tr. *omnia perturbare* or *miscere*. **III.** n. see **FALL**.

tumbler, n. 1. = acrobat, *petaurista*, m.; 2. = glass, *poculum*; 3. see **PIGEON**.

tumid, adj. *tumidus*, *inflatus*, *turgens*, *tumens*; — words, *ampullae* (Hor.).

tumour, n. *tumor*, *tuber*, -eris, n. (= any swelling, *struma* (= scrofulous) —).

tumult, n. 1. = great noise, *tumultus*, -us, *tumultuatio* (rare), *strepitus*, -us; see **NOISE**; 2. = excitement of the mass, *seditio*, *motus*, -us, *concitatio* (e.g. *plebs contra patres*), *tumultus*, -us (in the Roman sense, of any rising of a conquered tribe, e.g. of the slaves, the country people, the allies, etc., against the Romans themselves); see **REBELLION**. **tumultuary**, **tumultuous**, adj. *tumultuosus*, *turbulentus* (= turbulent), *comb. seditiosus et turbulentus* (e.g. *civis*); see **DISORDERLY**, **NOISY**. Adv. *tumultuose*, *turbulente*.

tumulus, n. *tumulus*.

tun, n. *dolium*, *cupa* (= cask), as liquid measure use *centum urnae*; see **TON**.

tune, I. n. = a short air, *cantus*, -us, *carmen* (= song), *modi*, *numeri*, *moduli*; to be in —, *concentum servare*; out of —, *absonus*. **II.** v. tr. a musical instrument, *fides ita contendere nervis ut concentum servare possint* (Cic.). **tuneful**, adj. *cuiusvis*, *musicus*; see **MUSICAL**. **tuner**, n. by the verb. **tuning**, n. by the verb.

tunic, n. *tunica*.

tunnel, I. n. *cuniculus*. **II.** v. tr. *cuniculum facere*.

tunny, n. *thyinus* or *thunnus* (Plin.).

turban, n. *mitra*.

turbid, adj. *turbidus* (= disturbed, e.g. *aqua*; well, *scaturigo*; weather, sky, *caelum*).

turbot, n. *rhombus*.

turbulence, n. *omnium rerum perturbatio*, *tumultus*, -us; see **TUMULT**. **turbulent**, adj. *turbulentus*.

tureen, n. *patina*.

turf, n. *caespes*, -itis, m. (= sward, sod).

turgid, adj. *tumidus*; see **TUMID**.

turmoil, n. *turba*; see **TUMULT**.

turn, I. v. tr. to — a wheel, etc., (con)torquere, *circumagere* (round, e.g. hand-mills), *distorquere* (in different directions); to — anything round, *in orbem torquere* or *circumagere*, † *rotare* (like a wheel); *vertere* (e.g. *navem*, *currum*), *convertere* (quite round, stating the terminus ad quem, hence with *ad* or *in* with accus.), *versare* (lit. = to twirl about, fig. *mentem ad omnem malitiam*, etc.), *flectere* (= to bend, lit. and fig.), *circumvertere*, *intorquere* (round towards one side, e.g. *oculos ad alqd*), *retorquere* (back, e.g. *oculos ad alqd*); *ta* — one's back, (con)verti, *se* (con)vertere (lit. *terga* (con)vertere = to take to flight, of soldiers), *abire*, *decedere*, *discedere* (= to go away); to — the mind to, *animum ad alqd advertere*, or in one word *alqd animadvertere*; to — the scale, by *facere ut altera lantz deprimatur* (lit. or fig.); to — a coat, *vestem reficere*; to — with a lathe, *tornare*; = to change, e.g. to — goods into money, *vendere*; see **SELL**, **TRANSFORM**, **CHANGE**; to — one's eyes upon, *oculos con*(j)icere *in alqd*; to — away, *dimittere* (= send away); see **DISMISS**; to — out; see **EXPEL**; to — over; see **TRANSFER**, **CONSIDER**. **II.** v. intr. *se* (con)vertere, (con)verti; to — from side to side, *se versare* (of one who does not know what to do or to say); see **CHANGE**, **BECOME; to — away, *se avertere*; to — back, *redire*, *reverti*; to — in, *cubitus ire*; see **BED**; to — into; see **CHANGE**, **BECOME**; to — off, *deflectere*, *declinare de alqd re*; to — out; see **BECOME**; to — out well (of a thing), *bene* or *belle evenire*, *bene* or *prosperè cadere*, *prosperè procedere* or *succedere*; very well, *alci res fauste*, *feliciter prosperèque evenire*; head —s round, by *vertigine laborare*; of leaves, *colorem mutari*. **III.** n. 1. *rotatio* (of a wheel); see **TURNING**; 2. see **WINDING**; 3. see **CHANGE**; 4. of affairs, things take a good —, *res in meliorem statum conversa est*; things take a bad —, *res male vertit*, *omnia in peiorem partem vertuntur et mutantur*; 5. it is your —, *nunc tuae sunt partes*; 6. in a fig. sense, e.g. the — of thought; see **FORM**, **CAST**, **SHAPE**, **MANNER**; 7. in writing, e.g. to give a good shape, etc., *sententiam apte conformare*; to give a more elegant —, *alqd elegantius dicere*; different —s, *variae figurae et verba*. **turn against**, I. v. tr. *alqm ab alio alienare*. **II.** v. intr. *ab alio alienari*. **turn over**, v. tr. see **UPSET**; to — a book, *librum eolvere*; *tr.* — a new leaf, *mores emendare*. **turncoat**, n. *qui de sententiâ deccidit*, *qui sententiam or consilium mutat*. **turner**, n. *qui alqd tornat*. **turning**, n. 1. *versatio* (e.g. *machiûorum*,**

Vitr.), *rotatio* (Vitr.), *circumactio* (round, Vitr.), *conversio*, *circumactus*, -ūs, *flectus*, -ūs (= bending), *declinatio* (= — aside, e.g. of the body), see *Deviation*. 2, = the art of —, *ars torrandi*; 3, of a road, or *status viae*, or *iter* or *via*. **turnkey**, *n. janitor* or *custos carceris*. **turnpike**, *n. taberna ad viarum vectigal extendendum constructa*, or perhaps *taberna vectigalis*.

turnip, *n. rapum*.

turpentine, *n. resina terebinthina* (Cels.).

turpitude, *n. turpitudine*; see *DISORACE*, *SHAME*.

turret, *n. turricula*.

turtle, *n. 1.* — dove, *turtur*; *2.* a fish, *testudo* (= tortoise).

tush, interj. *st!*

tusk, *n. dens*.

tutelage, *n. tutela*; see *PROTECTION*. **tutelary**, adj. — god, of a place, *deus praesens loci*, *deus qui loco praesidet*, *deus cuius tutelae* or *cuius in tutela locus est*; of a family, *penales*, -ium, *m.* (= the private gods in each separate home; there were also *penales publici*, as protectors of the city, the temples, etc.), *lares*, (*Num.*, *m.* (= the house or family gods of the Romans)). **tutor**, *n. 1.* see *GUARDIAN*; *2.* *magister*, *praeceptor*; private —, *praeceptor domesticus*; see *TEACH*.

twang, *II. v.intr.* e.g. bows, *crepare*, *crepitare*, *sonare*. **I. n.** *crepulus*, -ūs, *sonus*, *sonitus*, -us.

tweak, *v.tr.* *vellere*, *vellicare*.

tweezers, *n. velsella*.

twelve, adj. *duodecim*, *duodeni* (= — each), — times, *duodecim*(s); — hundred, *mille et ducenti*, *milleni et ducenti* (= 12 0, each, also 1200 in one sum, hence always with nouns that are used only in the pl.), — hundred times, *millie*(s) *et ducentie*(s). **twelfth**, adj. *duodecimus*; heir to the — part, *heres ex uncia*. **twelvemonth**, *n. annus*.

twenty, adj. *viginti*, *viceni* (= — each). **twentieth**, adj. *vicésimus*.

twig, *n. virgula*, *surculus*, *rāmulus*.

twilight, *n. crepusculum*; in the —, *crepusculo*, *primo vespere*.

twir, *n.* and adj. *geminus*; —s, *gemini*.

twine, **I.** *v.tr.* *circumvolvère*, *flectère*, (*in*) *torquere*; see *Twist*. **II.** *v.intr.* *implicari*, *imploti*; to — round anything, *alqd circumplecti*, *se circumvolvère alci rei* (= to wind round, e.g. arbori, of a plant). **III.** *n. linum*; see *STRING*.

twinge, **I.** *v.tr.* *urere*; see *PINCH*. **II.** *n.* *dolor*, *cruciatus*, -ūs; sharp —s of pain, *acres dolorum morsus*; — of conscience, *dolor*.

twinkle, *v.intr.* *toruscare* (of a flame, a flash of lightning, of the rays of light), *micare* (= to glitter, of arms, stars, etc.), *fulgere* (= to shine, to reflect rays of light, of arms, etc.), *scintillare* (= to sparkle, of the eyes, etc.). **twinkling**, *n. 1.* *fulgor* (= brightness, e.g. armorum); *2.* in the — of an eye, *temporis puncto*.

twirl, *v.tr.* *versare*; see *SPIN*.

twist, **I.** *v.tr.* (*in*) *torquere*, *obtorquere* (in past part. *oborta gula*, = twisted neck), (*in*) *flectere*, *nectere*, *texere* (= to form, put together, weave). **II.** *v.intr.* *se torquere*, *flertere*, *torqueri*, *flecti*.

twit, *v.tr.* anyone with anything, *alqd alci obijucere*.

twitch, *v.intr.* *vellere*, *vellicare*.

two, adj. *duo*, *binii* (= — each); a period of — days, *biduum*; a period of — years, *bisannium*.

— footed, *† bipes*; — fold, *duplex*; — coloured, *† bicolor*; — headed, *biceps*; — edged, *bipennis*; — handed, *duas manus habens*; — hundred, *ducenti*, *ducenti* (= — hundred each). **twice**, *adv. bis*; — as much, *bis tantum*; — as great, *altero parte major*.

type, *n. 1.* = model, *exemplar*, *exemplum*, *forma*; *2.* = symbol, *figura*, *significatio*, *imago* (Eccl.); *3.* = letters, *lit(terarum) formae*. **typical**, adj. *typicus* (Eccl.). **typify**, *v.tr.* *alqd sensibus subijicere*, *oculis* or *sub oculis* (*alci*) *subijicere*; see *REPRESENT*. **typographical**, adj. e.g. — error, **mendum typographicum*, *erratum typographicum* (not class.).

tyrant, *n. tyrannus* (= a usurper; afterwards = a despot, anybody that is cruel, but in the latter sense always with an adj., such as *crudelis*, *intolerandus*, *saevus* et *violentus*, e.g. *tyrannus saevissimus* et *violentissimus* in suos, Cic.), *dominus* (= sovereign ruler), comb. *dominus* et *tyrannus*; in gen. sense, = cruel person, *homo crudelis* (*saevus*, etc.). **tyrannical**, adj. *tyrannicus* (of usurpers, despotic, e.g. laws, deeds, cruelty), *crudelis* (= cruel). **Adv.** *tyrannice* (= in a despotic manner, e.g. *statuere* = to act as master, judge, etc. in *alqm*, Cic.), *crudeliter* (= cruelly). **tyrannize**, *v.intr.* to — over anyone, *tyrannice crudelitate importune vexare alqm* (of a people, a country, — Just.), *tyrannice in alqm statuere*; to — over a State, *civilatem servitute oppressam tenere*. **tyranny**, *n. tyrannis*, -idis, *f.*, or in pure Latin *dominatio* or *dominatus*, -ūs, or *dominatus regius* (of a usurper), *dominatio crudelis* or *impotens* or *superba* or *crudelis superbaque* (implying a cruel government), *crudelitas* (= cruelty in gen.).

tyro, *n.* see *TIRO*.

U.

ubiquity, *n. omnipraesentia* (Eccl.), or by *qui* (*quae*, *quod*) *omnibus locis praesens est*. **ubiquitous**, adj. *omnibus locis praesens*.

udder, *n. uber*, -eris, *n.*

ugly, adj. *dēformis* (= disfigured), *turpis* (= shameful), *tēter* (= nasty), *obscēnus* (= obscene), *foedus* (= abominable, horrible; all both lit. and fig., of persons and things). **Adv.** *dēformiter* (e.g. *sonare*), *turpiter*, *tēterre*, *obscēne*, *foede*. **ugliness**, *n. dēformitas*, *turpitudine* (= moral —), *obscēnitas* *foeditas*.

ulcer, *n. ulcus*; see *ABCESS*. **ulcerate**, **I.** *v.intr.* *suppurare* (Plin.). **II.** *v.tr.* *ulcerare*. **ulcerous**, adj. *ulcerosus* (Tac.).

ulterior, adj. = further, *ulterior*; see *FURTHER*; of places, objects, etc., *quae rel(ig)iquae sunt, quae restant*, or by *alia*, *cetera*.

ultimate, adj. *extremus*, *ultimus*; see *FURTHEST*, *LAST*, *FINAL*. **Adv.** *ad extremum*, *ad ultimum*, *postremo*, see *LAST*, *END*. **ultima**, *tum*, *n.* perhaps *extrema condicio*.

ultra, Latin, only in composition; to be — Tory, *ultra modum optimatum partes amplecti*.

ultramarine, *n. color caeruleus* or *cyaneus* (Plin.).

umbrage, *n. 1.* see *SHADE*; *2.* fig. to give — to, by *alqs alqd aegre* or *moeste fert* or *partitur*, *in offensum* *alci cadere*; to take — at, *fastidiare alqd* (= to disdain); see *OFFENCE*.

umbrageous, adj. see *SHADY*.

umbrella, n. *umbella* (= parasol, Mart., *Juv.*), † *umbraculum* (Ov.).

umpire, n. *arbitrator* (= arbitrator); decision of an —, *arbitrium*.

un-, a prefix, as a particle of negation or of privation; by the prefix *in* (e.g. *ingratus*), or by *non* (when a thing cannot and does not exist), or by *sine* with a noun in the ablat.

unabashed, adj. 1, = firm, constans, firmus, *interritus*; 2, = shameless, *impudens*.

unabated, adj. *integer* (= whole).

unable, adj. by circumloc. with *non posse*, *nequire*.

unaccented, adj. *syllaba sine accentu enunziata*.

unacceptable, adj. *ingratus*.

unaccompanied, adj. 1, *solus*, *incomitatus*; *sine comitatu*; see **ALONE**; 2, of the voice, *sine symphoniâ* (Plin.).

unaccomplished, adj. *imperfectus*, *inchoatus* (= only commenced); to leave anything —, *alqd inchoatum or imperfectum ac rude relinquere*.

unaccountable, adj. see **INEXPLICABLE**.

unaccustomed, adj. *insuetus* (of persons and things), to anything, *alcjs rei or ad alqd*, *insolitus* (of persons and of things, opp. *solitus*, e.g. *labor, spectaculum, verba*), *insolens* (of persons, also = unusual, e.g. *verbum*), to anything, *alcjs rei or in alqd re* (e.g. *vera audiendi*, and *in dicendo*), *inexpertus*, to anything, *ad alqd*.

unacquainted, adj. with anything, *alcjs rei ignarus* (= who does not understand how to do any particular thing), *imperitus alcjs rei* (= inexperienced), *inscius* (= ignorant of anything), *rudis alcjs rei or in alqd re*.

unadorned, adj. *inornatus* (in gen.), *incomplectus* (e.g. *caput*); then = without rhetorical ornament, e.g. *speech*, *simplex* (e.g. *crinis*), *parus* (of style, language, in Cic. generally = free from foreign terms and constructions).

unadulterated, adj. *sincerus* (= quite genuine), *integer* (= free from spurious mixtures, opp. *vitiatus*), comb. *sincerus integerque*, *incorruptus* (= incorrupt, pure, e.g. *sensus, fides*).

unadvisable, adj. *inutilis* (= useless), *temerarius*, *inconsultus* (= rash), *quod sine consilio fit*, *quod alci parum prodest*. **unadvised**, adj. *inconsideratus*, *imprudens*, *temerarius*, *inconsultus*. Adv. *sine consilio*, *inconsiderate*, *imprudenter*, *temere*, *inconsulta*.

unaffected, adj. 1, = simple, *simplex* (e.g. *cibus*, also of words), *candidus* (= clear, without hypocrisy, of words and of the speaker), *inaffectatus* (of an orator, *juvunditas alcjs*, Quint.); — ease and grace (in speeches, etc.), *genus dicendi candidum, simplicitas* (in manners); 2, = not moved, *immutus*, *constans*; to remain — under, etc., *non affici*, or more strongly (*commoveri* *alqd re*). Adv. *simpliciter*, *sine fuce ac fallacis*.

unafrighted, adj. *interritus*.

unaided, adj. *sine auxilio*, *nullius auxilio adjutus*, *non adjutus*.

unalienable, adj. *qui (quae, quod) alienari non potest*.

unalleviated, adj. *non mitigatus*; see **ALLEViate**.

unallowable, adj. *illicitus*.

unalloyed, adj. *purus* (lit.), *sincerus* (fig.).

unaltered, adj. *immutatus*, *integer* (as before), or by *non mutari*.

unambitious, adj. *modestus*, or by circumloc. *qui honores non petit*.

unamiable, adj. *difficilis*; see **ILL-TEMPERED**.

unanimity, n. *consensio*, *consensio sententiarum*, *concordia*; see **AGREE**, **CONCORD**. **unanimous**, adj. *concoro*, *unanimus*. Adv.

una voce, una mente; to defend a person —, *uno animo alque una voce alqm defendere*; — to demand battle, *proelium poscere*; *communi sententiâ statuere alqd*; *ad unum omnes decernunt*, = they all to a man determine; *cunctis populi suffragiis consulem declarari*, = to be appointed Consul —; *omnium in unum congruerunt sententiae*, = all were of one opinion; *omnibus sententiis absoluti, condemnati*, = to be acquitted, to be condemned —.

unanswerable, adj. *qui (quae, quod) refelli non potest*. **unanswered**, adj. to leave or remain —, by *ad alqm non respondere* (of anything said or written), *ad alqd non rescribere* (with regard to something written).

unappalled, adj. *interritus*.

unappeased, adj. *non satiat*.

unapproachable, adj. of places, *intus*; of persons, *ad quem aditus, -us, difficilis est*.

unarmed, adj. *inermis*, *inermus* (of things), *nudus*.

unasked, adj. (*sua*) *sponte, ultro*.

unassuming, adj. *modestus*; see **MODEST**.

unattainable, adj. *quod attingi non potest*.

unattempted, adj. to leave nothing —, *nihil inexpertum omittere, omnia experiri*.

unattended, adj. *incomitatus*, *sine comitibus*.

unauthentic, adj. *sine auctore editus* (e.g. a tale, *fabula*), *ad haud idoneis auctoribus vulgatus* (e.g. *fabula*), *sine ullo satis certo auctore allatus* (e.g. *rumor*), *incertus* (e.g. *rumor*).

unauthorized, adj. *illicitus*; to be — to do a thing, *faciendi alqd jus or potestatem non habere, jure alqd facere non posse*.

unavailable, adj. *haud in medium prolat*, *inutilis* (= useless). **unavailing**, adj. *irritus*, *vanus, futilis*.

unavenged, adj. *inultus*.

unavoidable, adj. *inevitabilis*, better by *quod evitari non potest, quod evitare or effugere non possumus*.

unavowed, adj. see **SECRET**.

unaware, adj. *inscius*, *nescius*, *ignarus*.

unaware, **unawares**, adv. *inexpectatus*, *inopinatus* (when we least think of it or expect it), *inopinans* (= who does not suppose a thing to happen), *necopinatus* (= what we do not think even possible), *necopinans* (= who cannot suppose that such a thing would happen), *improvisus* (= unforeseen), comb. *improvisus alque inopinatus*, *insperatus* (of what we did not hope, unexpected), *subitus* (= sudden), *repentinus* (= sudden, what happens quickly and to our surprise), or by *praeter ex(s)pectationem or opinionem, (ex) inopinato, improvise, (ex) insperato*.

unawed, adj. *interritus*.

unbaked, adj. *crudus* (of bricks, Plin.), *panis non bene coctus* (of bread).

unbar, v.tr. *reservare*.

unbearable, adj. see **INTOLERABLE**.

unbeaten, adj. e.g. path, *non tritus*.

unbecoming, adj. see **INDECOROUS**.

unbefriended, adj. *auxilio or amicia carens*.

unbeliever, n. *qui non credit (alqd esse, etc.)*. **unbelieving**, adj. *incrédulus*; see

above. **unbelief**, *n.* see **INCRUDILITY**, **INFIDELITY**.

unbeloved, *adj.* *non amatus*.

unbend, *v.tr.* 1, a bow, *arcum* † *retendere*, *remittere*; 2, the mind, *animum* *remittere*, (*re*) *laxare*. **unbendable**, *adj.* see **INFLEXIBLE**, **FIRM**.

unbewailed, *adj.* † *inſlētus*, *indēſlētus*, † *indeploratus*.

unbiased, *adj.* *ſimplex* (= without prejudice), *liber* (e.g. *liber in consulendo*), *ſolutus*, and chiefly *comb. liber et ſolutus* (= not bound by anything), *integer* (= free from partiality, e.g. *iudicium*), *comb. integer ac liber* (e.g. *animus*), *impavidus* (= fearless).

unbidden, *adj.* *invocatus*; an — guest (whom anyone brings), *umbra* (Hor.); see **SPONTANEOUS**.

unbind, *v.tr.* (*dis*) *ſolvēre*, *laxare* (= to loosen).

unblamable, *adj.* *integer*, *ſanctus*; see **BLAMELESS**.

unbleached, *adj.* *nondum candidus*.

unblemished, *adj.* *purus*, *integer*, *in*(*con*) *taminatus* (= not stained by having been in contact), *innocens* (= innocent), *caſtus* (= morally pure).

unbloody, *adj.* *incruentus*.

unblushing, *adj.* 1, see **BLUSH**; 2, see **IMPUDENT**.

unborn, *adj.* *nondum natus*.

unborrowed, *adj.* see **ORIGINAL**, **GENUINE**.

unbosom, *v.tr.* *confitēri* *alqd*, *ſe* *alci* *patefacere*.

unbought, *adj.* *non emptus*, † *inemptus*.

unbound, *adj.* of hair, *paſſus*; see also **LOOSE**.

unbounded, *adj.* 1, *inſinitus*; 2, *fig.* — passion, see **IMMODERATE**.

unbrace, *v.tr.* (*re*) *laxare*.

unbred, *adj.* *male moratus*.

unbribed, *adj.* *in corruptus*, *integer* (= impartial).

unbridled, *adj.* 1, of a horse, *infrēnatus*, *effrēnatus*, † *infrēnis* or *infrēnis*, † *effrēnis*; 2, *fig.* *effrēnatus*; see **LICENTIOUS**.

unbroken, *adj.* *integer* (= whole); of horses, *indomitus*.

unbrotherly, *adj.* *parum fraternus*.

unbuckle, *v.tr.* *diffibulare* (Stat.), *refibulare* (Mart.), *ſolvēre* (e.g. *knapſack*, *sarcinas*).

unburden, *v.tr.* *exonerare* (*lit.* and *fig.*), *liberare*, *levare*, *ſolvēre* *alqd re*.

unburied, *adj.* *inhumatus*, *insepultus*.

unburnt, *adj.* *crudus* (of bricks; Plin.).

unbutton, *v.tr.* the coat, *veſtem* *diſcingēre* (= ungirdle); see also **UNDO**.

uncalled, *adj.* *invocatus*; — for, *non petitus*; see **UNNECESSARY**.

uncancelled, *adj.* see **CANCEL**.

uncared, *adj.* — for, *neglectus*.

uncarpeted, *adj.* *sine ſtragulo*.

uncaused, *adj.* *sine cauſa*(s)*ca*.

unceasing, *adj.* *perpetuus*, *continuuſ*, *aſſiduſ*; see **INCESSANT**.

unceremonious, *adj.* *ſimplex* (= natural), *parum comit* (= not polite), *agreſtis*, *ruſticuſ*, *inurbanuſ* (= rude); — *habituſ*, etc., (*morum*) *ſimplicitaſ*. Adv. *ſimpliciter*, *ruſtice*, *inurbane*.

uncertain, *adj.* *incertuſ* (also = *indefinituſ*), *dubiſ* (= doubtful), *ancepſ* (= doubtful as regards the iſſue, e.g. of a war; but never in the ſenſe of a battle, etc.); see **UNDECIDED**, *ambiguſ* (= ambiguous, not to be depended on, e.g. *fideſ*); to be —, *incertum* or *dubiū* *eſſe* (*in gen.* of perſonſ and thingſ), *dubitare*, *vacillare*, *haerēre*, *haeſitare*, *animo* or *animo* *pendere*, *ſuſpenſum* *eſſe* (= to heſitate), *incertum* *alci* *eſſe*, *in* *incerto* *habere* (*in gen.* of perſonſ), *dubitatiōe* *aſſuare* (= to be heſitating what to do), *in* *incerto* or *in* *dubio* *eſſe* (*in gen.* of thingſ), *non ſatiſ* *conſtare* (= not to be quite certain yet, of thingſ); all theſe verbſ generally with an interrogative, ſuch as *quid* and *utrum* . . . *an*; — what to do, *incertuſ* *quid* *facere*; to make anything —, *alqd* *ad* or *in* *incertum* *revocare*, *alqd* *in* *dubium* (*re*) *vocare*; to leave anything —, *alqd* *in* *medio* or *in* *incerto* or *in* *dubio* *relinquere*; to walk with — ſtepſ, *titubare*; see **STAGGER**. Adv. *incerte*, *incerto*, *temere* (= raſhly). **uncertainty**, *n.* see **UNCERTAIN**.

unchain, *v.tr.* *e* *vinculiſ* *eximere*, *vincula* *ſolvēre*; see **LOOSEN**.

unchangeable, *adj.* *ſtabiliſ*, *conſtanſ*; see **IMMUTABLE**. Adv. *ſtabiliter*, *conſtanter*. **unchangeableness**, *n.* *ſtabilitaſ*, *conſtantia*; see **IMMUTABILITY**. **unchanged**, *adj.* *immutatuſ*, *integer*.

uncharitable, *adj.* *duruſ* (*in gen.* = hard-hearted), *inhumanuſ*, *humanitatiſ* *expert* (= unkind, harſh). Adv. *inhumane*, *inhumaniter*. **uncharitableness**, *n.* *animuſ* *duruſ*, *ingentiuſ* *inhumanuſ*, *inhumanitaſ*.

unchaste, *adj.* *impuruſ* (= impure), *inceſtuſ* (with regard to religion and moral purity), *impudicuſ* (= having no ſhame, indecent), *libidinoſuſ* (= ſenſual, of perſonſ and thingſ, e.g. *amor*), *parum* *reſerunduſ* (= indiſcreet, improper), *obſcenuſ* (= obſcene, foul); — love, *amor* *libidinoſuſ*, *libidinea*. **unchastity**, *n.* *impuritaſ*, *impudiciſ*, *libido*.

unchecked, *adj.* *liber*.

unchristian, *adj.* *contra legem* *Chriſtianiſ*.

uncivil, *adj.* see **IMPOLITE**. **uncivility**, *n.* see **IMPOLITENESS**. **uncivilized**, *adj.* *ruduſ*, *ſeruſ* (= wild), *barbaruſ* (= foreign, and ſo rude), *agreſtiſ* (= uncultivated), *incultuſ* (= without culture), *inrudituſ* (= uneducated, untought), *indoctuſ* (= without literary education).

unclasp, *v.tr.* *refibulare* (Mart.); see **LOOSEN**.

uncle, *n.* *patruuſ* (= a father's brother), *avunculuſ* (= a mother's brother); great —, *patruuſ* or *avunculuſ* *magnuſ*.

unclean, *adj.* 1, see **DIRTY**; 2, see **UNCHAſTE**, **FOUL**.

unclouded, *adj.* *ſerenuſ* (*lit.* and *fig.*).

uncoil, *v.tr.* *evolvēre*.

uncoined, *adj.* *inſectuſ*.

uncoloured, *adj.* 1, *lit.* *puruſ*; 2, *fig.* *ſine ſuſco* *ac* *ſalaciſ*.

uncombed, *adj.* † *impeſuſ*, *horriduſ*, *incom*(*p*)*tuſ*.

uncomfortable, *adj.* *moleſtuſ*, *incommoduſ*; see **UNEASY**. Adv. *incommode*. **uncomfortableness**, *n.* *moleſtia*.

uncommanded, *adj.* *injuriuſ*, *injuriuſ* *alciſ*, *ultro*, *ſponte* (*ſuū*) (= of one's free will).

uncommissioned, *adj.* 1, see **UNCOMMANDED**; 2, an — officer, *ſuccenturio* or *optio*.

uncommon, adj. *rarus, insolitus, inusitatus* (= rare), *singularis, mirus, inauditus* (= extraordinary); see RARE, EXCELLENT, EXTRAORDINARY. Adv. *raro, singulariter, mire*; see SELDOM.

uncommunicative, adj. *tectus*; see RESERVED.

uncomplaining, adj. *patiens*.

uncompleted, adj. *imperfectus*.

uncompounded, adj. *simplex*.

unconcerned, adj. *securus*, at, about, for anything, *de alqâ re* or *pro alqâ re* (e.g. *de bello, bello, pro salute*), *neglegens alcijs rei* (e.g. *legis, amicorum*); to be —, *securum esse*; to be — about, *neglegere* with accus. or by *bono esse animo*; see INDIFFERENT.

unconditional, adj. *simplex, absolutus* (= independent of anything else), mostly comb. *simplex et absolutus, purus* (= without any exception, e.g. *judicium, Cic.*). Adv. *simpliciter, absolute* (= without any limitation, Jct.).

uncongenial, adj. see UNPLEASANT.

unconnected, adj. 1, lit. see SEPARATE; 2, in speaking, *dissolutus, inconditus*.

unconquerable, adj. see INVINCIBLE. **unconquered**, adj. *invictus*.

unconscionable, adj. see UNREASONABLE. **unconscious**, adj. 1, = insensible (*omni sensu carens*); 2, = ignorant, *inscius, ignarus*; I am not — of it, *non sum inscius, non me fugit, non me praeceperit, non ignoro*. **unconsciousness**, n. 1, by circumloc. with *sensu carere*; 2, by adj.

unconsecrated, adj. *non consecratus* (opp. *sacrus*), *profanus* (opp. *sacer*).

unconsidered, adj. *neglectus*, e.g. to leave nothing —, *omnia diligenter circumspicere*.

unconstitutional, adj. *non legitimus, quod contra legem fit*.

unconstrained, adj. *liber*.

uncontaminated, adj. *in(con)aminatus*.

uncontested, adj. *quod sine certamine fit*; an — election, *comitia quibus alqs nullo competitoro deligitur*.

uncontrollable, adj. *impotens* (of persons and things), *effrenatus* (= unbridled); see VIOLENT. **uncontrolled**, adj. *liber* (= free); — sovereignty, *dominatus, -us*.

unconverted, adj. *nondum ad legem Christianam adductus*.

unconvinced, adj. *non adductus ad credendum*.

uncooked, adj. *crudus, incoctus*.

uncork, v.tr. *relinere* (Plant. and Ter. = to take the pitch off with which a jar was sealed), or perhaps *obturamentum extrahere*.

uncorrupt, adj. *incorruptus* (lit. and fig.).

uncourteous, adj. see RUDE.

uncouth, adj. of expression, *insolitus, insolens*; of manners, *incultus* (= inelegant, opp. *cultus*, e.g. *homo, mores*), *incultus moribus* (of persons), *inhumanitas* (= savage), *agrestis, rusticus* (= rude). **uncouthness**, n. *inhumanitas*, *inhumanitas*; see KINDNESS.

uncover, v.tr. *delegere, retegere, aperire* (all also fig. of secrets, crimes, etc.), *nudare* (lit. = to strip off clothes; fig. to lay open); to — the head, *caput aperire* or *adaperire*.

unction, n. *unctio*; extreme —, *unctio extrema* (Eccl.); to speak with —, perhaps *speciose* or *speciosus dicere*. **unctuous**, adj. *pinguis*; of speech, perhaps *speciosus*.

uncultivated, adj. of soil, *incultus* (opp. *cultus* or *conscitus*), *vastus* (ab *naturâ et humano cultu* = quite barren, e.g. *mountain, Soil*); fig. *indoctus, rudis, agrestis*.

uncurbed, adj. see UNBRIDLED.

unout, adj. † *immissus* (= suffered to grow, of trees, opp. *amputatus*), *intonsus* (= unshorn of the hair, then also of trees), *integer* (= from which nothing has been taken; whole).

undamaged, adj. *inviolatus* (= inviolate), *integer* (= still entire, whole).

undaunted, adj. *intrepidus*; see INTREPID.

undecayed, adj. *incorruptus*.

undecieve, v.tr. *errorem alci extrahere, eripere, extorquere*.

undecided, adj. *nondum adjudicatus* (= not yet settled in court, e.g. *lis*), *integer* (= still unsettled, of a thing), *dubius* (= doubtful, both of the mind and of events), *incertus* (both of persons and things), *ambiguus, anceps* (= doubtful as regards the result, e.g. *belli fortuna, in dubio esse, of things*); I am — what to do, *dubius* or *incertus sum quid faciam*; I am — whether, etc., *incertus sum, utrum, etc.*; the lawsuit is still —, *adhuc de ed re apud iudicem lis est*; his fate is still —, *non habet exploratam rationem salutis suae*.

undecked, adj. (= unadorned) *inornatus*.

undefended, adj. *indensus* (of a city, also in Tac. of a lawsuit), *nudus* (= exposed to attack).

undefiled, adj. see UNBLEMISHED.

undefined, adj. *infinitus*.

undeniable, adj. *evidens* (opp. *dubius*). Adv. *certe, certo, sine dubio*.

under, prep. expressing rest: 1, standing — any place, *sub* (with ablat., e.g. *sub terrâ, sub arbore*; with accus. it expresses the direction toward the lower part of anything; hence we use, with several verbs of motion, *sub* with accus., e.g. *sub ipso muro aciem instruere*, = to draw up the army in order of battle — the very walls), *subter* with ablat. and accus., *infra* with accus. (of the direction of anything below towards the lower part of anything above the former, beneath, e.g. *infra lunam nihil nisi mortale*), in with ablat. (e.g. — the shade, *in umbra*); to have a thing — the coat, *alqd veste tectem tenere*; 2, expressing dependence, etc., *sub* with ablat. (in gen.), *cum* (= — the superintendence and in company of, etc.); — Hannibal, *sub Hannibale*; — the leadership of Hannibal, ablat. abs. *Hannibale magistro*; 3, expressing a lower measure and rank, as regards rank and merit, *infra*, to be —, below anyone, *infra alqm esse, inferiorem esse alqo, alci cedere*; in anything, *alqd re ab alqo vinci*; see BELOW; as regards the quality and quantity, *minor* with ablat. (= less, younger than, etc.); — seven years old, *minor septem annis, nondum septem annos natus, septimum annum nondum egressus*; not to sell, etc. — (the price), *minori pretio alqd non vendere*; 4, in determining the manner in which anything is done, *sub* with ablat., *per* with accus. (= by means of); 5, expressing simultaneity, e.g. — the reign of Romulus, *regnante Romulo, sub Romulo*; — this condition, *et condicione*; — these circumstances, *quae cum ita sint*; — the cloak of, *alcijs rei specie*; — sail, *passis velis*; to be — anyone's eyes, *sub alcijs oculis esse*; to be — age, *impubem esse, hand sui furis esse*. "Under" in such phrases is often to be rendered by *inferior* with special noun, e.g. —servant, *use famulus inferior*. **under-current**, n. 1, qf

water, flumen, etc., subterfluens, or sub terrâ fluens; 2, fig., by circumloc. (e.g. there was an — of feeling in his words, *haec obscurâ quâdam significatione indicavit*). **under-garment**, n. *tunica (inferior), subâcula (of a man)*.

underdone, adj. *semicoctus* (Plin.).

undergo, v.tr. *alqd subire, sustinere* (= to carry anything as a burden, to attend to a thing); = to pass through, *pati; perpeti* (to the end), (*per*)*ferre* (= to — to the end), *tolerare, perungi alqd re* (= to go through it); to — punishment, *poenas dare* or *pendere*.

underground, adj. see SUBTERRANEAN.

undergrowth, n. *virgulta, -orum*; see UNDERWOOD.

underhand, adj. *clandestinus*; see SECRET.

underlay, v.tr. *supponere, sub(j)icere, subdere, subternere* (all four with *alci rei* or *sub alqd*). **underlayer**, n. 1, *qui sub(j)icit, etc.*; 2, = something laid under, *fundamentum*.

underlet, v.tr. *minore pretio locare alqd*.

underlie, v.tr. e.g. the suggestion — the speech, *haec per orationem tacite significantur*.

underline, v.tr. *lineam ducere subter alqd*.

underling, n. (*ad*)*minister, satelles, -tis, m.*

undermaster, n. *hypodidascaulus*.

undermine, v.tr. 1, (*cuniculo* or *cuniculis*) *subruere* (e.g. a wall, a rampart), *sufodere* (e.g. a mountain, a wall, a town); 2, fig. *subruere* (= to ruin, e.g. *libertatem*), *evertere* (= to overthrow, e.g. *republicam, fundamenta reipublicae*), *labefacere* (= to cause to fall, e.g. *republicam, amicitiam*).

undermost, adj. *infimus* (= the lowest), *imus* (= the deepest); see LOW.

underneath, I. adv. *subter, infra*; see BETWEEN. II. prep. see UNDER.

under-officer, n. perhaps *optio, succenturio*.

underpart, n. *pars inferior* (= lower part), (*partes*) *secundae* (lit. and fig.).

underpin, v.tr. *alqd substruere* (e.g. *saxo quadrato*); see SUPPORT.

underrate, v.tr. *minoris aestimare*; see LOWER.

undersell, v.tr. *minoris (quam ceteri) vendere*.

undersigned, adj. the —, *qui nomen subscripsit*.

understand, v.tr. = to comprehend (with the ear or with the intellect); I, with the ear, *accipere*; 2, with the intellect, *accipere* (= to receive in the mind), *intelligere* (= to form an idea of anything, hence to comprehend, more particularly *intelligere alqm*, i.e. his character, his motives, opp. *alqm ignorare*); *comprehendere* or *amplecti* or *complecti*, all with or without *mente* (= to form an idea of), *percipere* (= to perceive with the understanding), *perspicere* (clearly), *alqd certum* or *exploratum habere* (= to — thoroughly); I don't — you, *nescio quid velis*; how am I to — that? *quid hoc sibi vult*? hence, to — by it, i.e. to put a construction on, etc., *intelligere* or *intelligi velle* (both with double accus.), *dicere, vocare, appellare* (all with double accus.); = I mean this, *dicere* with double accus., *interpretari* with accus., *significare* with accus.; see MEAN; = to have acquired knowledge in anything, *alqd intelligere* (of an accurate knowledge, e.g. *multas linguas*), *scire alqd* or with *infin.* (= to have a clear idea of

anything, and to remember it, e.g. *multas linguas*), *instructum esse alqd re* (= to be versed in anything), *alqis rei non ignarum esse* (= not to be unacquainted with anything), *peritum esse alqis rei* (= experienced, skilled in); to — anything tolerably, *mediocriter adptum esse alqd* (e.g. *singularium rerum singula*, Cic.); not to —, *alqd nescire* or *ignorare*, *alqis rei ignarum esse*; to — Latin, *Latine scire, doctum esse Latinis litteris*, *Latinae linguae peritum esse*; not to — Latin, *Latine nescire*; to — riding on horseback, *equitandi peritum esse*. **understanding**, n. *mens*; see INTELLECT.

undertake, v.tr. *incipere* (= to begin), *subire, aggredi alqd* or *ad alqd* (= to get to it), *sumere, suscipere* (= to take a business into one's own hands), (*in se*) *recipere* (if we take it off anyone's hands), *moliri* (= to try to accomplish anything difficult, also with *infin.*), *curari* (if very laborious, gen. with *infin.*), *audere* (at one's own risk, peril, gen. with *infin.*); to — a journey, *iter incipere* or *aggredi* or *intrare* (on business), *iter facere* (in gen.); to — to make, etc., anything, *alqd faciendum conducere*; to — to do (i.e. to pledge oneself), *se facturum esse alqd promittere*. **undertaker**, n. 1, in gen. by verbs; 2, of funerals, *libitinarius*; designator (who arranged the procession, Sen.); to be a —, *libitinam exercere* (Val. Max.). **undertaking**, n. *inceptio, inceptum, conatus, -us, m., conata, -orum, n., opus, -eris, n., facinus, -eris, n.* (= a crime).

undervalue, v.tr. *parvum* or *parvi ducere, parvi aestimare, contemnere, despicere* (= to despise), comb. *contemnere* (or *despicere*) *et pro nihilo ducere, vile habere* (= to consider as trifling).

underwood, n. *virgulta, -orum, arbusta, -orum, silva caedua*.

underwriter, n. *qui cavet de or gro alqd re*.

undeserved, adj. *immeritus* (of what we have not deserved, e.g. praise), *indignus* (= unworthy), *falsus* (= false, unfounded, e.g. *invidia*). Adv. *immerito*. **undeserving**, adj. *immerens*; see UNWORTHY.

undesignated, adj. *fortuitus*; see ACCIDENTAL. Adv. *fortuito, casu, imprudenter*. **undesigning**, adj. *simplex, candidus*.

undesirable, adj. *by villis* (= poor); see WORTHLESS. **undesired**, adj. *ultra oblatu* (= freely offered), or by adv. *ultra*.

undetected, adj. *secretus*; see SECRET.

undveloped, adj. *immaturus, nondum adultus*.

undigested, adj. 1, of food, *crudus*; 2, of plans, etc., *imperfectus*.

undiminished, adj. *integer*; see WHOLE.

undiscerning, adj. *hebes*; see STUPID.

undisciplined, adj. *ine exercitatus, rudis, tiro* (in *alqd re*), comb. *tiro ac rudis*.

undisguised, adj. *sincerus*. Adv. *sincere*.

undisturbed, adj. *otiosus* (= at leisure), *liber (ab) arbitrio* (= free from ear or eye witnesses, spies, e.g. *locus*); to live in — peace, *in otio et pace vivere*; to leave anyone —, *alqm non vexare, alqm non interpellare* (= not to interrupt anyone in his work, etc.); they allowed him to pass through their territory —, *cum bonâ pace eum per fines suos transmiserunt*.

undivided, adj. *indivisus* (e.g. *ungula equi*), *communis* (= in common). Adv. *pro indiviso* (ante and post class.; e.g. *possidere alqd*).

undo, v.tr. 1, to — a knot, etc., (*dis*)*solvĕre*, *resolvĕre*, *expĕdire*; 2, see **RUIN**. **undone**, adj. *infectus*; to consider as —, *pro infecto habĕre*; what is done cannot be —, *factum infectum fieri non potest*; = ruined, *perditus* (e.g. *perditus sum*, *perit*, = I am —).

undoubted, adj. *non dubius*, *indubĭtatus* (= not doubted, post Aug.), *certus*. Adv. *haud dubie*, *sine dubio*.

undress, I, v.tr. to — anyone, *exuĕre* *alqm* *veste* (in gen.), *detrahĕre* *alci* *vestem* (= to take off), *nudare* (= to strip anyone), *alqm* *veste* or *vestibus* *spoliare* (= to rob). II, v.intr. *exuĕre* (*vestem*), (*de*)*ponĕre* *vestem*; a room for —ing, *apodytĕrium* (esp. in baths). III, n. *vestis nocturna* (= night-dress), *vestis domestica* (= house-dress, house-coat, in gen.). **undressed**, adj. 1, *non vestitus*, *nudus* (both = quite naked, and without a coat or dress on); 2, of bricks, etc., *crudus*; of food, *non coctus*.

undue, † *inlebitus*, *immodicus* (= immoderate). Adv. *nimis*, *nĭmĭum*; see **DUE**, **RIGHT**, **PROPER**.

undulate, v.intr. † *undare* (= to rise in waves, in gen., also of boiling water); see **WAVE**. **undulating**, adj. *undatus* (Plin. of marks on shells).

undutiful, adj. *impius* (*erga* *alqm*); see **DISOBEDIENT**.

unearthly, adj. *non mortalis*; of spirits, perhaps *caelestis*.

uneasy, adj. *anxius*, *so*(*l*)*licitus*; to be, feel — (in one's mind), *angŕi* for fear of some accident or misfortune, *so*(*l*)*licitum* *esse* (= to be troubled), *dubitatione* *aestnare* (= to be in great uncertainty what to do, Cic.). **uneasiness**, n. (*animi*) *perturbatio*; to feel —, *perturbari*, *commovĕri*, *permovĕri*. Adv. *anxie* (rare), *moleste*, *aegre* (e.g. *alqd* *ferre*).

unedifying, adj. *frigidus*, *insulsus* (of a discourse, etc.), in worse sense, *turpis*; see **SHAMEFUL**.

uneducated, adj. *indoctus*, *ineruditus*.

unembarrassed, adj. *liber*; see **FREE**.

unemployed, adj. *negotiis* *vacuus* (in gen. = free from business), *otiosus* (of one who has leisure to follow his own inclinations, both of persons and things), *nullis* *occupationibus* *implicatus* (= not engaged in any particular business), *munerem* *publicorum* *expers* (= not holding a public office), *ab omni* *munere* *solutus* ac *liber* (of one who holds no office of any kind).

unencumbered, adj. *liber*.

unendowed, adj. *indotatus*.

unenlightened, adj. *humanitatis* *expers*, *indoctus*.

unenterprising, adj. *iners*, *socors*, *piger*.

unenviable, adj. *miser*, *tristis*; see **PITIFUL**.

unequal, adj. *inaequalis* (of the inward state of anything), *impar* (= uneven; then, not equal in strength, attainments, etc.), *dispar* (= void of equality, not quite equal, both outwardly and inwardly), *dissimilis* (= dissimilar, as to quality, etc.), *diversus* (= wholly different, in kind and manner), *dissonus* (of sounds), *iniquus* (of a battle, etc.). Adv. *inaequaliter*, *impariter*, *inique*. **unequaled**, adj. *summus*.

unerring, adj. *certus*.

unessential, adj. *ad rem* *ipsam* or *ad rei naturam* *non pertinens*, *quod ad rem* *non pertinet*, *a re alienus*, *adventicius*.

uneven, adj. *non aequus*, *iniquus*, *inaequa-*

bilis, *inaequalis*, *asper* (= rough, opp. *levis*); *an* — number, *numerus impar*. **unevenness**, n. *iniquitas*, *asperitas*; — of temper, *inconstantia*, *mutabilitasque mentis*.

unexamined, adj. *inexploratus*.

unexamined, adj. *inicius*, *singularis*, *nŕvus* (of what has not been heard or seen before), *inauditus*.

unexceptionable, adj. e.g. — witness, *testis locuples* or *probus*; — testimony, *testimonium firmum* or *certum*.

unexecuted, adj. *non perfectus*, *imperfectus*; to leave —, *omĭttere* (e.g. a plan, *consilium*).

unexercised, adj. *inexercitatus*.

unexhausted, adj. 1, = untired, † *indefessus*, *integer*; 2, = not used up, *integer*, *solidus*.

unexpected, adj. *in*(*ex*)*spectatus*, *inopĭnatus*, *neopĭnatus*, *improvisus*. Adv. (*ex*)*improvis*, *contra* *ex*(*s*)*pectationem*.

unexplored, adj. *inexploratus*.

unextinguishable, adj. † *inextinctus*.

unfading, adj. e.g. — laurels, *gloria immortalis*.

unfailing, adj. *perpetuus* (= perpetual), *certus* (= sure).

unfair, adj. *iniquus* (of persons and things, opp. *aegrius*, e.g. judge, law, condition), *injustus*, (= unjust, of persons and things, opp. *justus*, *meritus*, *dĕbitus*, e.g. interest on money), *immeritus* (= not deserved, chiefly with a negative before it, e.g. *laudes* *haud immeritae*); it is —, *iniquum* or *injunctum* *est*, *with* *accus*, and *infra*; to make — demands, *iniqua* *postulare*; to be — towards anyone, *iniquum* *esse* *in* *alqm*. Adv. *inique*, *injuste*. **unfairness**, n. *iniquitas* (in conduct; also in the pl.), *inique* or *injuste* *factum* (of any act).

unfaithful, adj. *infidelis* (opp. *fidelis*), *infidus* (= not to be depended upon, trusted, opp. *fidus*), *perfidus*, *perfidiosus* (the latter of one whose nature it is to be —); to be —, *fidem* *fallere*. Adv. *infideliter*. **unfaithfulness**, n. *infidelitas*, *perfidia*.

unfamiliar, adj. *nŕvus*, *inusĭtatus*; see **STRANGE**.

unfashionable, adj. *qui* (*quae*, *quod*) *contra consuetudinem* *fit*.

unfasten, v.tr. (*re*)*solvĕre* (= to untie), (*re*)*lazare* (= to loosen), *avellĕre*, *revellĕre* (= to tear off), *refigĕre* (of what is nailed fast).

unfathomable, adj. *immensus*, *inĭnitus*.

unfavourable, adj. = averse, *iniquus*, to anyone, *alci* or *in* *alqm* (= hostile), *malignus* (= jealous, opp. *benignus*), *adversus* (= contrary), *aversus* (= turned away), *aliĕnus*, *inopportunus* (= not suitable), of omens, *inaustus*, *funestus*, *sinister* (used both of lucky and unlucky omens; see Andrew's Lat. Dict., **SINISTER**); — circumstances, conditions, *res* *adversae*, *tempora* *iniqua*. Adv. *inique*, *maligne*, *male*, *inopportune*. **unfavourableness**, n. *iniquitas* (e.g. *temporum*), *inopportunitas*, or by adj.

unfeathered, adj. *implūmis*.

unfeeling, adj. *sensus* *expers*, *a sensu* or *a sensibus* *aliĕnatus*, *nihil* *sentiens* (lit.), *durus*, *ferus*, *ferreus*, *comb.* *saxens* *ferreusque*, *inhumanus* (fig.); to be —, *sensu* *carĕre*, *nihil* *sentire*, *nullius* *rei* *sensu* *movĕri*, *a sensu* *abesse* or *aliĕnatum* *esse* (lit.), *durum*, *ferreum*, *inhumanum* *esse*, *inhumano* *esse* *ingenio* (fig.). Adv. *dure*, *duriter*, *inhumane*, *inhumaniter*, *crudĕliter*.

unfeigned, adj. *verus* (opp. *simulatus*), *sincerus* (opp. *factus*), *simplex*. Adv. *vere*, *sincere*, *simpliciter*, *ex animo*.

unfeminine, adj. † *masculus*.

unfermented, adj. *sine fermento* (*factus*).

unfilial, adj. *impius* (*erga parentes*). Adv. *impie* (*erga parentes*).

unfit, I. adj. *inutilis* *alci rei* or (generally) *ad alqd*; see UNSUITABLE. II. v.tr. *inutiliter reddere*. **unfitness**, n. *inutilitas*. **unfitting**, adj. see IMPROPER.

unfix, v.tr. *refigere*; see UNFASTEN. **unfixed**, adj. *mobilis*.

unfledged, adj. *implumis*.

unfold, v.tr. *explicare* (lit. and fig.), *aperire* (= to open; also fig.), *explanare* (fig., in words).

unforeseen, adj. *improvisus*.

unforgiving, adj. *implacabilis*, *inexorabilis*; see IMPLACABLE.

unforgotten, adj. by circumloc. (e.g. of an act of kindness) *immortali memoria retinere beneficium perceptum*; what you have done for me will be —, *meam tuorum erga me meritorum memoriam nulla inquam debuit oblitio*.

unformed, adj. *informis* (= without shape), *nondum perfectus* (= not finished), of character, *perihaph adhuc puerilis*.

unfortified, adj. *immunitus*.

unfortunate, adj. see UNLUCKY.

unfounded, adj. *vanus*, *fictus*.

unfrequented, adj. *minus celebris*, *inceleber*, *desertus*.

unfriendly, adj. *inimicus*, *iniquus*, *alienus*, towards anyone, *ab alqo*; to have — feelings towards anyone, *alieno animo esse ab alqo* or *in alqm*. **unfriendliness**, n. *inimicitia*, *simulatio*.

unfruitful, adj. *infecundus*, *sterilis* (opp. *fertilis* and, as regards the soil, *optimus*); see BARREN. **unfruitfulness**, n. *sterilitas*.

unfulfilled, adj. *irritus*, *vanus*, *fallax*; to remain —, *exitum* or *eventum* non habere, non evenire; to leave no duty —, *nullum quicis officium remittere*.

unfurled, v.tr. *tô* — the sails, *rela pandere*.

unfurnished, adj. *ab alqo re imparatus*; as — house, *domus nuda atque inanis*.

ungainly, adj. *inhabilis*; see UNCOUTH.

ungenerous, adj. *illiberalis*; — act, *illiberalitas*. Adv. *illiberaliter*.

ungenial, adj. *tristis*, *asper*.

ungenteel, adj. *ignobilis*. **ungentle**, adj. *asper* (= rough, e.g. *verba*). **ungentlemanlike**, **ungentlemanly**, adj. *incultus*, *indecorus* (e.g. *laughter*); see INDECOROUS.

ungird, v.tr. *discingere*, † *recingere*.

ungodly, adj. see IMPIOUS, IMPIETY.

ungovernable, adj. *qui regi non potest* (lit. and fig.), *indomitus* (= untamed, of living beings and of things), *effrenatus* (= unbridled, of persons and things), *ferox* (of temper, of persons and of anything showing such a disposition), *impotens* (of persons and things), *comb. ferox impotensque*. Adv. *effrenate*, *impotenter*. **ungoverned**, adj. see UNBRIDLED.

ungraceful, adj. *invenustus*; see INELEGANT. **ungracefulness**, n. by the ads. **ungracious**, adj. *iniquus*, *petulans*, *atrus* (= angry). Adv. *inique*, *iniquo animo*, *petulanter*, *irate*.

ungrateful, adj. *ingratus* (of an — spirit, and of what is a thankless task), *beneficii, beneficiorum immemor*.

ungrounded, adj. *vanus*, *irritus*, *inanis*.

ungrudging, adj. see LIBERAL.

unguarded, adj. 1. *incautus*, *inprudens*, *sine custodiis* (= not guarded by anyone), *indisensus*; 2. = imprudent, *incautus*, *imprudens*. Adv. *incaute*, *imprudenter*, *temere* (= rashly); see IMPRUDENT.

unguent, n. *unguentum*.

unhallowed, adj. *profanus*; see also SACRILEGIOUS.

unhappy, adj. *infelix*, *infortunatus*, *miser* (= miserable), *non prosper* (= not prosperous, of things), † *infaustus* (= ill-fated, e.g. day, omen, etc.), also *comb. infestus et infelix*, *calamitosus* (e.g. war, conflagration), *funestus* (= mournful, causing mischief, e.g. war, omen), *sinister* (lit. = on the left-hand side, opp. *dexter*), *adversus* (= not as we wish it, e.g. battle, circumstances, result of an undertaking, opp. *secundus*), *malus* (= in a bad condition, opp. *bonus*), *calamitosus*, *aerumnosus* (= full of calamity); — position, *res ulcervae*, *fortune afflictae*. Adv. *infelicitate*, *miserè*, *multè*, *calamitosè* (rare). **unhappiness**, n. *miseria*; see MISERY.

unharmcd, adj. *inviolatus*, *salvus* (= safe).

unharness, v.tr. *disjungere*, *solvere*.

unhatched, adj. *nondum* (ex ovo) *exclusus*.

unhealthy, adj. 1. = disposed to illness, *valetudine affectus*, *ad negotiandum proclivis*, *infirma valetudine*, *infirmus*, *invalidus*, *aeger*, *imbecillus*; see WEAK, ILL; 2. see UNWHOLESOME.

unhealthiness, n. *mala*, *infirma*, *tenuis*, *degra* or *inconmoda*, *valetudo*; see also UNWHOLESOMENESS.

unheard, adj. *inauditus*; to punish, to condemn anyone —, *alqm inauditum punire*, *damnare*; — of, *inauditus*, *notus*.

unheated, adj. *non cal(e)factus*.

unheeded, adj. *neglectus*.

unheroic, adj. *ignavus*; see COWARDLY.

unhesitating, adj. *strenuus*, *confidens*; see PROMPT. Adv. *strenue*, *confidenter*.

unhewn, adj. *rudis*.

unhindered, adj. *non impeditus*, *liber* (= free, without constraint), *sine mori*.

unhinge, v.tr. 1. to — a door, *postes cardine* † *emovere*; see UNFIX; 2. fig. with the wind —d, *mente captus*.

unhistorical, adj. *contra historice fidei scriptis*, *commenticius*, *fictus*.

unholy, adj. (man, place) *profanus* (opp. *sacer*); see IMPIOUS.

unhonoured, adj. *inhonoratus*.

unhook, v.tr. *refigere* (from a wall), *refrictare* (Mart. = to unbuckle).

unhoped for, adj. *insperatus*.

unhurt, adj. *integer*, *incolumis*, *salvus*, *intactus* (= untouched), *comb. integer intactusque*, *inviolatus* (= not hurt), *comb. integer atque inviolatus*, *intactus incolumisque*, *invulneratus*, *incorruptus* (where nothing is spoiled or destroyed).

unicorn, n. *monoceros*, *otus* (Plin.).

uniform, I. adj. *unius generis*, *semper eodem modo formatus*, *constans*, *aquabilis* (e.g. *motus*). Adv. *constanter*, *aquabiliter*, *uno tenore*. II. n. of soldiers, *vestitus*, *-is*, *militaris*. **uniformity**, n. *aquabilitas*, *constantia* (of persons and things).

unimaginable, adj. *supra quam quod cogitari potest*.

unimpaired, adj. *integer*.

unimpassioned, adj. e.g. an — address, *animi perturbatione liber et vacuus* (= without violent emotion), *cupiditatis* or *cupiditatum* *expers*, *omni cupiditate carens*, *sine ira et studio* (= without passion).

unimpeachable, adj. see **TRUSTWORTHY**.

unimportant, adj. *lævis*, *nullius momenti*.

uninformed, adj. *indoctus*, *humanitatis expers*.

uninhabitable, adj. *inhabitabilis*; to be quite —, *omni cultu vacare*. **uninhabited**, adj. *habitoribus vacuus* (e.g. a town), *cultoribus vacuus* (= without anybody to cultivate), *desertus* (= deserted).

uninitiated, adj. 1, *lit. profanus*; 2, *fig. alci rei expers*.

uninjured, adj. *incolumis*, *integer*, *salvus*.

uninspired, adj. *divino spiritu laud afflatus*.

uninstructed, adj. *indoctus*.

unintelligible, adj. *obscurus* (e.g. *narratio*). Adv. *obscure* (e.g. *narrare alqd*), or by the noun *obscuritas* (e.g. *verborum*).

unintentional, adj. *insciens*. Adv. *forte*, *casu*; I did it —, *insciens feci*.

uninteresting, adj. *jejunus*, *frigidus*.

unintermitting, adj. *continuus*, *assiduus*.

uninterred, adj. *inhumatus*, *insepultus*.

uninterrupted, adj. *continens*, *continuus* (= *continuus*), *assiduus* (= *constant*, e.g. *rain*, *work*), *perpetuus*, *perennis* (= *lasting*), *comb. continuus et perennis* (e.g. *motio*); my connection with anyone is —, *by in consuetudine cum alqo permanere*. Adv. *continenter*, *uno tenore*, *perpetuo*.

uninured, adj. see **UNACUSTOMED**.

uninvestigated, adj. *inexploratus*.

uninvited, adj. *invocatus*; see **UNASKED**.

uninviting, adj. *injucundus*.

union, n. see under **UNITE**.

unique, adj. *unicus*, *singularis*.

unison, n. (In music) *concordia vocum*.

unit, n. *monas*, *-adis*, f. (*μωάς*).

unitarian, n. *qui simplicem Dei naturam esse arbitrat*. **unitarianism**, n. *ratio eorum qui simplicem esse Dei naturam dicunt*.

unite, I. v.tr. (con)jungere, alci rei or cum alqd re; with anybody, cum alqo; congregare (= to collect two or more things to one flock as it were), copulare (so that two or more things are closely tied together), with anything or anyone, cum alqd re or cum alqo, (con)sociare (as companions), with, etc., cum, etc., miscere alci rei or cum alqd re (= to mix, lit. and fig.); see **JOIN**. II. v.intr. se (con)jungere (of two corps), with anyone, alci or cum alqo; misceri (of two rivers, etc.), cum alqo coire, with anything, alci rei or cum alqd re; consentire (= to agree); to — in a partnership, societatem cum alqo inire; see **JOIN**, **AGREE**. **union**, n. 1, (con)junctio, congregatio, consociatio; 2, = agreement, consensio, consensus, -us, concordia; see **AGREEMENT**; 3, = united body, societas, sodalitas; see **SOCIETY**, **CONCORD**. **unity**, n. 1, opp. to multiplicity, by unus (e.g. there was — of opinion among them all, *sententia inter omnes una erat*); 2, see **UNION**, 2.

universal, adj. *universus*; — history, res

in orbe terrarum actae; see **GENERAL**. Adv. *universè*, *in universum*; — beloved, ad omnibus dilectus. **universality**, n. *qui (quæ, quod) latissime patet or ad universos pertinet*. **universe**, n. (rerum) *universitas*, *rerum natura*.

university, n. * *academia*.

univocal, adj. of a word, etc., *unam tantum significationem habens*.

unjust, adj. *injustus*, *injurius*, *injurius* (= of an — mind), *iniquus* (= unreasonable); *injurius*, = contrary to right and to the civil law; *iniquus*, = contrary to the moral law). Adv. *injuste*, *inique*, *injuriose*, *contra jus* (*fasque*). **unjustifiable**, adj. *iniquissimus*; see **INEXCUSABLE**. Adv. *iniquissimo modo*.

unkept, adj. *neglectus*.

unkind, adj. *inhumanus*, *severus*; see **STERN**. Adv. *inhumane*, *severe*. **unkindness**, n. *inhumanitas*, *severitas*; see **CRUELTY**.

unknowing, adj. *inscius*; see **IGNORANT**.

unknown, adj. *ignotus* (in gen., of persons and things, opp. *notus*), *incognitus* (= not yet learned, of things, opp. *cognitus*), *incomptus* (= not yet certain, fully ascertained, opp. *comptus*), *inexploratus* (= not yet inquired into, opp. *exploratus*), *ignobilis* (= — to the world, of places and persons; hence also = of obscure birth, opp. *nobilis*), *obscurus* (= obscure); a person — to me, *nescio quis*.

unlace, v.tr. see **UNTIE**, **LOOSEN**.

unlamented, adj. to die —, *non deploratum mori*.

unlatch, v.tr. see **OPEN**.

unlawful, adj. *non legitimus*, *velit*, *qui (quæ, quod) contra legem or leges est*. Adv. *contra legem* or *leges*, *injuriâ*, *per injuriam*.

unlearn, v.tr. *dediscere*. **unlearned**, adj. *illit(eratus)*, *indoctus*, *inruditus*. Adv. *indocte*.

unleavened, adj. *sine fermento* (Cels.).

unless, conj. *nisi* (contracted *nî*), with indic. where the statement is definite, with subj. where possibility is implied; in certain cases *si* non is used (e.g. *libertas si æqua non est, ne libertas quidem est*), esp. with fut. (e.g. *si te videre non potero, discedam*).

unlettered, adj. see **UNLEARNED**.

unlevelled, adj. *asper*; see **UNEVEN**.

unlicensed, adj. *cui jus alci rei vendendæ non est concessum*.

unlike, adj. *dissimilis*. **unlikely**, adj. see **IMPROBABLE**.

unlimited, adj. *infinitus*.

unload, v.tr. *exonerare* (lit., e.g. *plaustrum*); also fig. = *disburden*, *liberare*, *levare*, *solvere* alqd re (fig. = to disburden).

unlock, v.tr. *recludere*, *reservare*.

unlooked for, adj. *inex(s)pectatus*, *insperatus*.

unloose, v.tr. *solvere* (a ship, etc.), *liberare* (= to set free); see **FREE**, v.tr.

unlucky, adj. *infelix* (of omens); see **UNFAVOURABLE**.

unmade, adj. *non factus* or *non confectus*; of a bed, *non stratus*.

unman, v.tr. *enervare*. **unmanned**, adj. *fractus*, *perculsus*.

unmanageable, adj. see **UNGOVERNABLE**.

unmanly, adj. *viro indignus*, *effeminatus* (= effeminate), *mollis* (= soft), *comb. effeminatus et mollis*.

unmannerly, adj. male moratus (of persons, opp. bene moratus), rusticus (= rude, opp. urbanus); see RUDE.

unmarried, adj. caelebs.

unmask, v.tr. to — anyone, personam capiti alcijs deprehendere (lit. and fig., Mart.), animum alcijs nudare, evolvere alqm integumento dissimulationis suae nudareque (fig. = to find him out).

unmatched, adj. unicui.

unmeaning, adj. inanis.

unmelodious, adj. non canorus; see Ix. HARMONIOUS.

unmentioned, adj. to remain —, omitti, praetermitti; to leave —, omittere, praetermittere.

unmerciful, adj. immisericors. Adv. immiseriorditer.

unmindful, adj. immemor, of a thing, alcijs rei.

unmingled, unmixed, adj. merns, fig. simplex.

unmistakable, adj. see CLEAR, CERTAIN.

unmitigated, adj. by circumloc.; often the superlat. of an adj. will suit (e.g. the war was waged with — cruelty, bellum atrocissimum gerebatur).

unmolested, adj. to leave anyone —, alci molestiam non exhibere.

unmoor, v.tr. solvere.

unmotherly, adj. non maternus.

unmoved, adj. immotus; to be, remain —, non (con)moveri alqm re, repudiare alqm (e.g. alcijs preces); non laborare de alqm re (e.g. de alcijs morte).

unnatural, adj. quod praeter naturam ex-(s)istit, monstruosus, portentosus, immanis (= vast). Adv. contra naturam, praeter naturam.

unnavigable, adj. innavigabilis.

unnecessary, unneeded, adj. non necessarius, quod non opus est, superflueus, vanus (= idle, e.g. metus); it is — to mention these, eos nihil attinet nominare. Adv. praeter rem, praeter necessitatem, nimis; see TOO.

unnerve, v.tr. see UNMAN.

unnoticed, adj. to leave —, praetermittere, praeterire (silentio), negligere (= not to mind).

unnumbered, adj. see INNUMERABLE.

unobserved, adj. see UNNOTICED.

unoccupied, adj. see UNEMPLOYED, UNINHABITED.

unoffending, adj. innocens.

unopened, adj. non apertus; of a letter, litterae non resignatae.

unorganized, adj. e.g. — bodies, corpora nulla cohaerendi naturā (Cic.).

unorthodox, adj. fidei Christianae parum conveniens (of a doctrine), fidei Christianae parum obediens (of a person).

unostentatious, adj. see MODEST.

unpack, v.tr. alqm vacuum reddere; see UNLOAD.

unpaid, adj. non solutus (of money, debts), residuus (= outstanding, e.g. money not received by the creditor, cui non satisfactum est (of the creditor)).

unpalatable, adj. amarus (= bitter).

unparalleled, adj. unicui, singularis.

unpardonable, adj. quod nihil excusationis habet (e.g. vitium), inexcusabilis (e.g. scelus, fraus).

unpatriotic, adj. patriae immemor (of a person), (injuria) in patriam illata (of an act).

unperceived, adj. see UNNOTICED.

unphilosophical, adj. philosophias expert.

unpitiful, adj. see UNMERCIFUL. **unpitied**, adj. by circumloc. with misericordia (e.g. they fell —, nullius misericordiam adepti imperfecti sunt).

unpleasant, adj. molestus, ingratus, injucundus; see DISAGREEABLE. Adv. moleste, ingrate. **unpleasantness**, n. incommodum, molestia; to cause anyone —, molestiam alci asferre or exhibere, incommodo alqm afficere, incommodum alci (as)ferre; to cause yourself —, molestiam ex alqd re capere or accipere.

unpoetic, adj. a poetarum ratione alienus.

unpolished, adj. impolitus (lit. and fig.).

unpolluted, adj. impollutus, castus.

unpopular, adj. invidiosus, plebi (populo, etc.) ingratus, or haud gratus or acceptus; to be (very) —, in (magna) invidia esse; to become —, in invidiam venire. **unpopularity**, n. invidia; see above.

unpractised, adj. inexercitatus.

unprecedented, adj. novus, inauditus.

unprejudiced, adj. integer, integer as liber.

unpremeditated, adj. (verba, etc.) extemplo or sine consilio dicta.

unprepared, adj. imparatus, with anything, ab alqd re.

unrepossessing, adj. see DISAGREEABLE.

unpretending, adj. see MODEST.

unprincipled, adj. male moratus; see WICKED.

unproductive, adj. infecundus; see UNFRUITFUL.

unprofitable, adj. qui nullum fructum fert. Adv. by adj. or incassum.

unpromising, adj. qui (quae, quod) nullam spem avert.

unpronounceable, adj. qui (quae, quod) enuntiari non potest.

unpropitious, adj. see UNFAVOURABLE.

unprotected, adj. indefensus, non custoditus.

unproved, adj. argumentis non (con)firmatus.

unprovided, adj. imperatus; — for (e.g. children), (liberi) quibus nondum prospectum est.

unprovoked, adj. non laceratus, ultro (= of one's own accord).

unpublished, adj. nondum editus.

unpunished, adj. impunitus, inultus, incastigatus (also with words); to remain —, impune esse, non puniti; — for anything, alqd impune facere.

unpurchased, adj. non emptus.

unqualified, adj. 1, see UNSUITABLE; 2, = very great, summus, maximus.

unquestionable, adj. non dubius, certus. Adv. sine dubio.

unravel, v.tr. 1, lit. retere; 2, fig. explanare, explicare, enodare.

unread, adj. non lectus; an — man, by litterarum expert; see UNEDUCATED.

unreasonable, adj. it is —, iniquum est, with accus. and infin. Adv. inique.

unreconciled, adj. non placatus; see RECONCILE.

unrefined, adj. 1, lit. crudus; 2, fig. see RUDE.

unrelenting, adj. see CRUEL, HARD.

unremitting, adj. continuus (e.g. labor); see CONSTANT.

unrepaid, adj. e.g. kindness, by (beneficia) non reddita.

unrepentant, adj. quem non poenitet alicj rei.

unrepining, adj. see PATIENT.

unreprovable, unproved, adj. non reprehensus.

unrequested, adj. ultro oblatus (= freely offered), ultro.

unresented, adj. inultus, impunitus.

unreserved, adj. liber; see FRANK.

unrest, n. inquietas, -tis, f.

unrestrained, adj. effrenatus.

unrevenged, adj. inultus.

unrewarded, adj. sine praemio, inhonoratus.

unriddle, v.tr. solvere, explicare.

unrighteous, adj. impius, improbus. Adv. impie, improbe. **unrighteousness**, n. impietas, improbitas.

unripe, adj. immaturus (lit. of fruit, fig. of man, opp. maturus), crudus (= raw, opp. maturus et coctus). **unripeness**, n. immaturitas.

unrivalled, adj. eximius, praestans; see EXCELLENT.

unrobe, v.tr. see UNDESS.

unroof, v.tr. see UNCOVER.

unroot, v.tr. eradicare (ante-class, lit. and fig.), radicitus evellere.

unruffled, adj. of the sea, temper; see CALM, TRANQUIL.

unruly, adj. see UNGOVERNABLE. **unrollness**, n. effrenatio, impotentia, ferocitas.

unsafe, adj. infestus, intutus; fig. = exposed to danger, instabilis (lit. = unstable, e.g. step, gradus, incessus), lubricus (lit. = slippery), incertus (fig. = uncertain).

unsaid, adj. indictus. **unsay**, v.tr. see RECENT.

unsalable, adj. cui (quae, quod) vendi non potest.

unsalted, adj. sale non conditus.

unsatiated, adj. nondum saturatus.

unsatisfactory, adj. non idoneus (= unsuited), or by some positive adj., as malus (= evil). Adv. minus bene. **unsatisfied**, adj. cui non satisfactum est.

unsavoury, adj. see TASTELESS, UNPALATABLE.

unscrew, v.tr. solvere.

unscripural, adj. non ut tractae litterae doceant.

unseal, v.tr. resignare alqd.

unsearchable, adj. inexplicabilis, inexploratus.

unseasonable, adj. intempestivus, importunus, immaturus (lit. = unripe, of fruits; then fig. = before the right time). Adv. intempestive, importune. **unseasoned**, adj. non conditus; of wood, viridis.

unseemly, adj. see INDECOROUS.

unseen, adj. invisus.

unselfish, adj. suae utilitatis immemor; see also TEMPERATE. **unselfishness**, n. abstinentia, continentia, or by adj.

unserviceable, adj. inutilis.

unsettle, v.tr. labefacere, labefactare (lit. and fig.); see SHAKE. **unsettled**, adj. accounts, see UNPAID; — weather, caelum varians; in a moral sense, inconstans, varius, mobilis voluntas, comb. varius et mutabilis, incertus.

unshackled, adj. liber.

unshaved, adj. intonsus.

unsheathe, v.tr. gladium e vagina educere.

unship, v.tr. exponere (passengers and goods).

unshod, adj. pedibus nudis.

unshorn, adj. intonsus.

unshrinking, adj. impavidus, intrepidus.

unsightly, adj. see UOLV.

unsisterly, adj. quod sororis non est.

unskilful, unskilled, adj. inhabilis (alicj rei or ad alqd), inscitus, imperitus, nudus in alicj rei (= ignorant, in an art or science), imperitus, in, alicj rei (= without practical experience), ignarus alicj rei. Adv. inepte, inscite (= without judgment), imperite. **unskilfulness**, n. imperitia, inscitia, alicj rei.

unslaked, adj. e.g. lime, ritus: of thirst, non exstinctus.

unsocial, adj. insociabilis.

unsolicited, adj. see UNASKED, VOLUNTARY.

unsolved, adj. non solutus.

unsophisticated, adj. simplex.

unsorted, adj. incompositus, inordinatus.

unsought, adj. non petitus.

unsound, adj. (timber) cariosus (= worm-eaten, bones, etc.), puter, putris (= rotten); — in health, see UNHEALTHY; of mind, see INSANE; of opinions, falsus. **unsoundness**, n. see UNHEALTHINESS, INSANITY.

unsown, adj. non satus.

unsparing, adj. 1, inclemens, acer, acerbus; 2, see LIBERAL.

unspeakable, adj. infandus.

unspoiled, adj. incorruptus, integer.

unstable, unsteady, adj. mobilis, inconstans, instabilis. **unsteadiness**, n. inconstantia.

unstained, adj. see UNSPOILED, PURE.

unstring, v.tr. a bow, arcum retendere, remittere. **unstrung**, adj. of the nerves, etc., fractus, debilitatus.

unstudied, adj. (of style) simplex.

unsubdued, adj. indomitus; see UNTAMED.

unsuccessful, adj. cui eventus deest, irritus, infelix; see UNFORTUNATE. Adv. infelicititer.

unsuitable, unsuited, adj. by alienus ab alqd re, inutilis ad alqd, incommodus; see UNFIT. Adv. inutiliter, incommode. **unsuitableness**, n. inutilitas, incommoditas.

unsuspected, adj. non suspectus, in quem nulla suspicio cadit. **unsuspicious**, adj. simplex, candidus, simulationum nesciens. Adv. simpliciter, candido. **unsuspiciousness**, n. simplicitas, animus simplex, or apertus.

untainted, adj. incorruptus, non infectus.

untamed, adj. indomitus (lit. and fig.), efrenatus (fig.).

untasted, adj. *ingustatus*.

untaught, adj. *indoctus*.

unteachable, adj. *indocilis*.

untenable, adj. *infirmus, lēvis*.

unterrified, adj. *interritus*.

unthankful, adj. see **UNGRATEFUL**. **unthankfulness**, see **INGRATITUDE**.

unthinking, adj. see **THOUGHTLESS**.

untie, v. tr. (dis)solvēre, laxare.

until, *I*. prep. ad in with accus. **II**. conj. *dum, donec, quoad* with indic. when mere time is expressed; subj. when the idea is of contingency, purpose, etc.

untilled, adj. *inartatus*.

untimely, adj. see **UNREASONABLE**.

untined, adj. *purus*.

untiring, adj. see **INDEFATIGABLE**.

unto, prep. see **To**.

untold, adj. *1*, *non dictus*; *2*, see **COUNTLESS**, **INNUMERABLE**.

untouched, adj. by *intactus*; see also **UNMOVED**.

untoward, adj. see **UNFAVOURABLE**.

untranslatable, adj. *quod verbis reddi non potest*.

untried, adj. *inexpertus*.

untrodden, adj. e.g. *path, via non trita*.

untroubled, adj. *nullo motu perturbatus* or *tranquillus, placidus*; see **CALM**.

untrue, adj. *falsus*. Adv. *falso, fecte*. **untruth**, *n*. (as quality, character) *vanitas* or by *ads.*, e.g. *alqd falsum esse probare*; = the thing itself, *falsum, mendacium*.

unturned, adj. to leave no stone —, *omnibus modis alqd aggredi*.

untwine, **untwist**, v. tr. (re)solvēre, re-tesere.

unused, adj. *1*, see **UNACCUSTOMED**; *2*, *novus, integer*; see **FRESH**. **unusual**, adj. *insolitus, insolens*.

unutterable, adj. *infandus, inenarrabilis*. Adv. *supra quam quod enuntiare potest*.

unvanquished, adj. *invictus*.

unvaried, **unvarying**, adj. see **UNCHANGED**, **IMMUTABLE**.

unvarnished, adj. *1*, *lit. fuco non illitus*; *2*, *fig. simplex, sine fuco ac fallaciis*; see **PLAIN**.

unveil, v. tr. by *caput aperire*.

unversed, adj. *non versatus, peregrinus atque hospes, tiro ac rudis in alqd re*.

unviolated, adj. *inviolatus*.

unwalled, adj. *muris non circumdatus, sine muris* (in gen.), *immunitus* (of fortifications).

unwarlike, adj. *imbellis*.

unwarrantable, adj. *iniquus*. **unwarranted**, adj. *sine auctore editus*.

unwary, adj. *incautus, imprudens*. Adv. *incaute, imprudenter*. **unwariness**, *n*. *imprudētia*.

unwashed, adj. *illotus*.

unwatched, adj. *incustoditus*.

unwavering, adj. see **FIRM**.

unwearied, adj. *infessus, integer* (= still fresh), *assiduus*.

unweave, v. tr. *retere*.

unwelcome, adj. *alci non acceptus, ingratus*.

unwell, adj. see **ILL**.

unwholesome, adj. *insalubris* (Plin.), *pestilens, gravis*.

unwieldy, adj. *inhabilis* (= difficult to manage), *vasti corporis* (= of a great size).

unwilling, adj. *invitus*. Adv. by *alqd invito*. **unwillingness**, *n*. see **RELUCTANCE**.

unwind, v. tr. *retere*.

unwise, adj. *insipiens, stultus*. Adv. *insipienter, stulte*.

unwitting, adj. and adv. *inseius*.

unwomanly, adj. *quod non mulieris est*.

unwonted, adj. see **UNUSUAL**.

unworthy, adj. *indignus*, of anything, *alqd re, to, etc.*, by *qui* with subj. **unworthiness**, *n*. *indignitas*.

unwounded, adj. *invulneratus* (once in Cic., where we read *invulneratus inviolatusque*), *sine vulnere, integer*.

unwrap, v. tr. *evolvere*.

unwrinkle, v. tr. *erugare* (Plin.).

unwritten, adj. *still* —, *non scriptus*.

unwrought, adj. *rudis*.

unyielding, adj. see **INFLEXIBLE**.

unyoke, v. tr. *disjungere* (e.g. *cattle,umenta, equos*).

up, adv. *sursum* (= upwards, in contrast with *deorsum*, = downwards); in combination it may be rendered by *ad, e, in, sub, trans*; — the river, *adverso flumine* (opp. to down the river, *secundo flumine*); — the hill, in *adversum montem*; to look —, *suspiciere* (e.g. to heaven, *caelum*); to press —, *eniti* (conuiri) in *alqd*; to burn —, *extorere, adurere*; to dry —, *exarescere*; to dig —, *effodere, eruere*; to deliver —, *tradere*; to go —, *(ad)scendere*; — from boyhood, etc., *a puero, a pueris*; — to, *tenuis* with *ablat.* (always after the case); — *1 age! surge!* **upwards**, adv. *sursum*; see also **MORE**.

upbraid, v. tr. to — anyone with, *reprehendere alqm de alqd re*. **upbraiding**, *n*. *oburgatio, convicium* (= scolding).

uphill, *I*. adv. *adverso colle, adversus collem*.

II. adj. *1*, *lit. activis, arduus*; *2*, *fig. arduus, difficilis*.

uphold, v. tr. *lit.* and *fig. sustinere, sustentare, fulcire* (= to prop).

upholsterer, *n*. by *qui* (*domum, etc.*) *instruit, or* (*ex*)*ornat*.

upland, adj. *editus*; see **MOUNTAINOUS**.

upon, prep. *super* with accus. with verbs of motion, *ablat.* with verbs of rest; *in* with accus. or *ablat.* (often in comp., e.g. *incidere* = to light —); *after, ex* (e.g. directly — the consulship of Caesar, *statim e consulatu Caesaris*), or by *ablat.* abs. (— *this, quo* or *hoc facto*), or by *cum* (*quum*), with subj. (e.g. *quae cum secum reputasset, dixit*, he said — reflection); — *this condition, ea condicione, or hac lege ut*; — the whole, *plerumque* (= usually), *ad summam* (= in a word); see **ON**.

upper, adj. (as regards the position) *superus, superior, summus, supremus* (the two last = highest); (as regards the order) *primoris* (not used in the nom.), *superior*; (as regards rank, dignity) *superior* (*loco* or *dignitate*); to get the — hand, *superare, vincere*; — storey of a house, *pars superior aedium*; — part, *pars superior*; also by *superior* or (if the highest part) by *summus* (in the same gender as the noun, e.g. — of a ship, *navis summa*; — world, in Cic. always called *haec loca quae nos incolimus*).

uppermost, adj. *summus* (in gen.), *primus*

(= according to order in rank), *princeps* (in rank or dignity).

upright, adj. (*directus* (*directus* = straight, perpendicularly as well as horizontally), *erectus*; (in a moral sense), *probus*, *honestus*, *integer*, *gravis*. Adv. lit. recte, or use adj.; fig. recte, probe, honeste, sincere, ingenuè, integre, graviter. **uprightness**, n. *probitas*.

uproar, n. see NOISE.

upset, I. v.tr. (*subvertère*, *evertere*. II. v.intr. *everti*, *subverti*, *corrumpere*.

upshot, n. *exitus*, *-us*, *eventus*, *-us*.

upside-down, adj. to turn —, *omnia turbare et miscere*.

upstart, n. *novus homo*.

urbanity, n. *urbanitas*; see POLITENESS.

urchin, n. I, see HEDGEHOG; 2, see CHILD, BOY.

urge, v.tr. *impellere*, *incitare*, *excitare*, *stimulare* alqm, *stimulus* alci *admoovere* (all these lit. and fig.), *accendere*, *inflammare* (fig.), anyone to, alqm *ad alqd*; (*adhortari* *ad alqd* or with *ut* or *ne*; to — anyone with requests, *instare* alci (with *ut* or *ne*), alqm *urgere*, comb. *instare* et *urgere* (absolute), alqm *orare obsecrareque*, *precibus fatigare* alqm, *ad alqd petere* et *summe contendere*, *ut* or *ne*, etc. **urgent**, adj. *urgens* (lit.), *gravis*, *vehemens*, *magni momenti*, *necessarius*, *maximus*, *summus*; at my — request, *crante* me *alque obsecrante*. Adv. *vehementer*, *magnopere*. **urgency**, n. *necessitas*.

urine, n. *urina*, *lotium*.

urn, n. *urna*.

usage, n. *mos*, *consuetudo*; see CUSTOM.

use, I. n. 1. = application of a thing to your wants, *usus*, *-us*, *usurpatio*, *usura* (= using); to make — of, *alqd re uti*; to come into —, in *usum venire*, in *consuetudinem* or *morem* *venire*, *more recipi* (= to become usual); to be of —, *utilem* *usi* *esse*; to be of great —, *magno* *usui* *esse*; 2, see USEFULNESS. II. v.tr. *uti* *alqd re*; — for, *ad alqd*, *abuti* *re*, *ad alqd* or *in alqd re* (= to consume), *usurpare* *alqd*, *adhibere* *alqd*, for anything, *ad alqd*, *conferre* *ad* or *in alqd*; — in a certain sense, *vocabulo* *alqd* *significare*, *delectare*; see also TREAT. **useful**, adj. *utilis*, *aptes*, *idoneus*, *accommodatus*, *commodus* (all *ad alqd*); to be —, *utilem* *esse*, *usui* *esse*, *alci* *prodesse* or *proficere*. Adv. *utiliter*, *apte*, *commode*. **usefulness**, n. *utilitas*, *usus*, *-us*, *commoditas*; see USE. **useless**, adj. *inutilis* *ad alqd* (or *alci rei*), *vanus*, *inanis*, *frivus*. Adv. *inutiliter* (only after negative), *frustra*, *ad irritum*, *incassum* (or as two words, in *cassum*).

usher, I. n. perhaps *apparitor*; gentleman — (at court), *magister* *admissionum* (Imperial Rome); 2, = under-teacher, *hypodidascaus*. II. v.tr. 1, *ad alqm* *introducere*; 2, fig. see BEGIN.

usual, adj. *usitatus*, *solitus*, *consuetus*, *nequippam*, *inanimiter*, *sol(i)emnis* (= habitual), *tritus* (of language, = commonplace), *vulgaris*, *more* or *usa* *receptus* (= customary); it is —, *solet*; more than —, *plus quam solet*, *plus solito*; see COMMON, CUSTOMARY. Adv. *sermo*, *sero*, *plerumque*, *ut solet*.

usucaption, n. *usucapio*.

usufruct, n. *usus*, *-us*, et *fructus*, *-us*, *usus-fructus* (both parts of the word declined).

usurp, v.tr. (*assumere* *alqd*, *invadere* *in alqd*, *occupare* (e.g. *regnum*, = — the government). **usurper**, n. *qui regnum occupat*.

usurpation, n. *usurpation*, or by the verbs.

usury, n. *fenerari*. **usurer**, n. *fenerator*, *tollicio*. **usurious**, adj. *avarus*; see AVARICIOUS. **usury**, n. *usura* (paid by the debtor), *feneratio* (= lending on interest), *jenus*, *-oris*, n. (= interest received).

utensil, n. *vas*, *-is* (in pl. *vasa*, *-orum*, = vessel), in farming, *instrumentum* (*rusticum*, as collective noun always in the sing.); —s, *utensilia*, *-ium*, n. (= everything necessary in daily life), *supellex*, *-ectilis*, f. (= household furniture).

uterine, adj. *uterinus* (Jct.).

utility, n. see USEFULNESS. **utilitarian**, adj. *qui omnia ad utilitatem confert*.

utmost, adj. *extremus*, *ultimus*, *summus*; — misery, *summæ* *angustiae*, *extremæ* *res*, *extrema* or *ultima*, *-orum*, *summa* *inopia*; see EXTREME.

utter, **utmost**, adj. see EXTREME, COMPLETE. Adv. *penitus*, *funditus*; see ENTIRELY.

utter, v.tr. *significare* (= to give to understand), *indicare* (= to point out), *ostendere* (= to show), *proferri* (= to profess), *præ se ferre* or *gerere* (= to declare openly); to — a sound, *sonitum* *edere*, *emittere*; see PRONOUNCE. **utterance**, n. see PRONUNCIATION, DELIVERY.

uvula, n. *uva* (Plin.).

V.

vacancy, n. 1. = void space, *vacuum*, *inane*, *inanitas* (= emptiness); 2, with regard to office, by *vacuus*; chosen to fill a —, *suffectus*; 3, see LEISURE; 4, of mind, *inanitas*, *stupiditas*. **vacant**, adj. 1, see EMPTV; 2, of an office, *vacuus*; to be —, *vacuum* *esse*, *vacare*; 3, = unoccupied by business, by *vacuus* *labore* or *negotiis*; 4, = empty, of thought, *stupidus*; see FOOLISH; 5, in law, *vacuus* (= having no heir, e.g. a house, field). **vacate**, v.tr. 1, = make empty, *vacuifacere*; 2, = to make vacant, an office, *se abdicare* *alqd re* or (but not in Cic. or Caes.). **vacation**, n. *feriae*. **vacuity**, **vacuum**, n. see VACANCY. **vacuus**, adj. see VACANT.

vaccinate, v.tr. anyone, *variolas* *alci* *inserere* (not class.). **vaccination**, n. *insitio variolarum*.

vacillate, v.intr. *vacillare* (lit. and fig.). **vacillating**, adj. *dubius*, *incertus*, *ambiguus*; see DOUBTFUL. **vacillation**, n. *dubium*, *dubitatio*; see DOUBT, HESITATION.

vagabond, **vagrant**, I. adj. *ragus*. II. n. *erro*, *grassator*. **vagary**, n. *rugæ* (= tricks), *ineptiae* (= silliness); see WHIM.

vague, adj. *incertus*, *dubius*, *ambiguus*, *anceps*; see INDEFINITE, UNCERTAIN. Adv. *incerte*, *dubie*, *ambigue*. **vagueness**, n. *dubium*, *dubitatio*; see DOUBT, OBSCURITY.

vain, adj. 1, = empty, worthless, *inanis*; see IDLE; 2, = fruitless, *vanus*, *irritus*; to labour in —, *operam* *perdere*, *operam* *frustrâ* *consumere* or *conterere*, *oleum* et *operam* *perdere* (prov., Cic.); 3, = proud, *inanis*, *vanis* (= foolishly —), *laudi* *avidus* (= ambitious), *superbus* (= proud), *gloriosus* (= boastful), *putidus* (= affected); to be —, *rebus* *inanihus* *delectari*. Adv. **in vain**, *frustra*, *incassum* (or in *cassum*, as two words), *nequicquam*; see VAIN; = proudly, etc., *gloriose*, *putide*, *superbe*. **vainglorious**, adj. *gloriosus*. **vanity**, n. = emptiness, *inani-*

tas, canities, fragilitas; = empty pride, ambition, vanity.

vale, n. see VALLEY.

valediction, valedictory, n. and adj. see FAREWELL.

valentine, n. epistula amatoria.

valet, n. cubicularius.

valetudinarian, n. suae valetudinis (nimis) studiosus.

valiant, valorous, adj. fortis, animosus, comb. fortis et animosus or animosus et fortis, strenuus, comb. fortis atque strenuus or strenuus et fortis, acer (= full of energy), comb. acer et fortis; see BRAVE. Adv. fortiter, animose, comb. animose et fortiter, strenue, acriter. **valour**, n. fortitudo, virtus, -utis, f.; see BRAVERY.

valid, adj. gravis (= important); in point of law, bonus (e.g. witness), justus (= right), idoneus (= fit, sufficient, e.g. witness, excuse), ratus (= confirmed, what has become a law), firmus, certus, comb. ratus ac firmus (e.g. jussum); to be —, valere (of a coin, a law, etc.); to make anything —, ratum facere alqd, ratum esse alqd jubere. **validity**, n. (of reasons, etc.), gravitas, pondus, -tris, n.; in point of law (e.g. of a witness, etc.), fides.

valley, n. (con)valis.

value, I. v.tr. (= to determine the worth of an object) aestimare (of gen. import), something greatly, censere (of the censor), to be —d, censeri (used of citizens and their possessions); fig. = to think well of, aestimare (with genit. or abl.), facere, ducere, pendere, habere (with gen. magni, etc.), deligere; to — not at all, alqd nullo loco, nihilo, pro nihilo or nihil numerare, alqm nullo loco putare, alqm despicere; to — highly, magni facere or ducere, or pendere, or habere; to — more than, pluris aestimare; to — little, parvi facere, etc. II. n. aestimatio (= estimated value), pretium (= price), virtus, -utis, f. (= inner worth, of a person or thing); great (intrinsic) —, praestantia; moral —, worth, virtus, honestas; things without —, res viles or leves. **valuable**, adj. pretiosus (lit.), magni pretii (lit. and fig.), alci acceptus, gratus (of what does one good to see, hear, etc.). **valuation**, n. aestimatio. **valuer**, n. qui alqd aestimat, aestimator. **valueless**, see WORTHLESS.

valve, n. epistomium.

vampire, n. vespertilio (qui sanguinem sugit).

van, n. of an army, primum agmen (in marching order), acies prima (in battle order).

van, n. = winnowing-fan, vannus, f.

van, n. see CART, WAGGON.

vane, n. see WEATHERCOCK.

vanish, v.intr. (e)vanescere.

vanity, n. see under VAIN.

vanquish, v.tr. (de)vincere, superare, comb. vincere et superare, domare (= to subdue), profragare (= to drive an army off the field), subigere (= to subjugate). **vanquisher**, n. victor (f. victrix), expugnator with gen. (e.g. urbis), domitor with gen. (e.g. Hispaniae).

vapid, adj. 1, vapidus (of wine); 2, fig. see INSIPID.

vapour, n. vapor, thalitus, -is, nebula (= both arising from the ground and from the water); terrae anhelus, -is, exspiratio, or exhalatio, ex terrâ afflatus, -is (more particularly

that ascending from the bottom of a cavern, whereby Pythia became inspired, both Cic. de Div. il. 57, 117); — bath, asca sudatio (Cels.).

variable, adj. see CHANGEABLE. **variableness**, n. see CHANGE. **variance**, n. discordia; to set at —, discordiam concitare; to be at — with each other, inter se discordare, inter se dissidere; see ENMITY. **variation**, n. varietas (= accidental change, e.g. caeli); see ALTERATION, CHANGE, DEVIATION. **varicoloured, variegated**, adj. varius, variis coloris, versicolor. **variegated**, v.tr. variare, distinguere. **variety**, n. varietas (e.g. caeli, of the weather; eloquenti, of style), diversitas, vicissitudo; a — of things, res multae or variae. **various**, adj. varius, diversus, multiplex (= manifold). Adv. varie, diverse. **vary**, I. v.tr. variare; see ALTER, CHANGE. II. v.intr. variare, variari, (com)mutari, immutari.

varicose, adj. and n. varix (e.g. vein).

varlet, n. see SERVANT, ROGUE.

varnish, I. n. 1, atramentum tenue (of a dark colour, for paintings, Plin.); 2, = fair appearance, color, fucus, species. II. v.tr. 1, atramento tenui illinere; 2, fig. e.g. errors or deformity, praelendere alqd alci rei, tepere or occultare alqd alqd re.

vase, n. vas, vasis, n. see JAR.

vassal, n. cliens. **vassalage**, n. clientela.

vast, adj. vastus, immanis, comb. vastus et immanis, magnus, ingens, incredibilis, amplus; see GREAT. Adv. magnopere, incredibiliter, valde; see VERY. **vastness**, L. amplitudo, magnitudo, immensitas.

vat, n. cupa, dolium.

vaticinate, v.tr. see FORETELL.

vault, I. n. 1, = arched roof, camera, concameratio, fornix; see ARCH; 2, = —ed chamber, fornix; — underground, hypogaeum; 3, see Tomb. II. v.tr. 1, conforicare, concamerare; see ARCH; 2, saltare; see LEAP.

vaunt, v.intr. and n. see BOAST.

veal, n. (caro) vitulina.

veer, v.intr. se vertere, verti.

vegetable, adj. qui (quae, quod) ad plantas pertinet; — kingdom, perhaps plantae et arbores. **vegetables**, n. olus or pl. olera, -um, n.; — garden, hortus olitorius; — gardener, olitor; — market, forum olitorium. **vegetate**, v.intr. 1, lit. see GROW; 2, fig. hederescere, languere. **vegetation**, n. herbae, plantae. **vegetative**, adj. circ. by crescere.

vehemence, n. vis, incitatio (e.g. of a snell, of a disease, of a war, etc.), impetus, -is (= haste), violentia (= violence), ardor, aestus, -is (of a fever, of the passions), impotentia (= unbridled passion), tracundia (= hastiness), studium (= eagerness). **vehement**, adj. vehementis (= not calm, opp. lenis, placidus), gravis (= violent, e.g. morbus, odor, verbum (= offensive)), magnus, acer (= acting in a passion, opp. lenis, also e.g. bellum), comb. acer et vehementis, acerbis (= bitter), animosus (= spirited), concitatus, incitatus (= spurred on), intentus (= intent, anxious), rapidus (= quick, hasty), violentus (= violent), atrox (= dreadful, shocking), ardens, flagrans (of fever and of the passions), tracundus (= angry); — desire, cupiditas magna or acris, ardens or flagrans. Adv. vehementer, valde, graviter, acriter, acerbè, contentè, intente, animose, ardentè, violentè.

vehicle, n. 1, see CARRIAGE, WAGGON; 2, MEANS.

veil, *I. n. rica* (among the Roman ladies, Plaut.), *flammeum* (Plin.), *flammeolum* (Juv., = bridal —); the — of oblivion, by *alqd velare*, *alqd occultare*. **II. v.tr.** *velare*, *tegere* (both lit. and fig.).

vein, *n. vena* (used also of veinlike marks in an object, and fig. as — of humour), *arteria* (= artery), *alqd alcis rei* (fig. e.g. he has a — of strength, *alqd virium ei inest*).

vellicate, *v.tr.* *vellere*, *vellicare*.

vellum, *n. membrana*.

velocity, *n. velocitas*; see SWIFTESS.

velver, *n.* see **SILK**. **velvety**, *adj.* see **SMOOTH**.

venal, *adj. venalis* (of merchandise, etc., or persons), *nummarius* (e.g. *judices, iudicium*). **venality**, *n. animus venalis*.

vend, *v.tr.* *vendere*. **vender**, *n. venditor*. **vendible**, *adj. vendibilis*.

veneer, *v.tr.* *sectilibus laminis operire* or *vestire*.

venerable, *adj. venerabilis*; see **REVEREND**. **venerate**, *v.tr.* *colere* (= to worship, revere), *observare* (= to revere), *comb. colere et observare*, *observare et diligere*, in honore habere (a man), *admirari, venerari* (a person or thing). **veneration**, *n. cultus, -us, veneratio* (of a god or of a man), *religio* (= awe).

venered, *adj. veneredus*.

vengeance, *n. ultio*; see **REVENGE**.

venial, *adj. venia dignus*.

venison, *n. (caro) ferina*.

venom, *n. I. venenum* (lit. and fig.); see **POISON**. **venomous**, *adj. venenatus* (lit. and fig.); see **POISONOUS**.

vent, *I. n. I. spiramentum, + spiramen, + spiraculum* (in gen. = — hole), *aestuarium* (= hole to let in air, e.g. in digging wells), *foramen*; 2, by *effundere*, see below. **II. v.tr.** to — one's passion, *stomachum in alqm erumpere, odium exponere, iram, etc.*, in *alqm effundere, exponere*. **vent-hole**, *n.* see **VENT I.**

ventilate, *v.tr. I. ventulum facere alci* (Com. by fanning), *ventilare* (= to fan); to — a room, *ventum* (in cubiculum, etc.), *inmittere*; 2, fig. in medium proferre. **ventilation**, *n.* use verb. **ventilator**, *n.* see **VENT I.**

ventricle, *n. ventriculus*.

ventriologist, *n. ventriologus* (late; in Plutarch's time, about A.D. 70, a — was termed in Greek *πυθων*, and, if a female, *πυθωνισσα*), perhaps *qui sonos alienos sua voce imitatur*.

venture, *I. n.* = experiment, *experimentum*, *periculum* (= risk), *eka* (= hazard), *facinus, -oris, n.* (= bold act); at a —, *temere, forte, temere, fortuito ac temere, temere ac fortuito*. **II. v.intr.** and *v.tr.* *periclitari* (both *alqd*, and = to be endangered); to — do a thing, *audere* (courageously), *conari* (= to attempt, both with infin., never with ut); he —d to ask him, *ausus est eum rogare*; to — upon, at, on anything, *audere alqd* (e.g. an undertaking, *facinus*), *periculum facere alcis rei*; into battle, *by se committere in aciem*; nothing —, nothing win, *prov. dividium facti, qui cepit, habet* (Hor.), *fortes fortuna adiuvat* (Ter.). **venturesome**, **venturous**, *adj. audax, temerarius*. Adv. *audaciter, temere*. **venturousness**, *n. audacia, temeritas*.

veracious, *adj. verus, verax*; see **TRUTHFUL**. **veracity**, *n. veritas*.

verandah, *n. subdiaia, -ium* (= open galleries, Plin.), *podium* (= balcony), or *porticus*, etc. **I.**

verb, *n. verbum* (gram.). **verbal**, *adj. by verbum or vox*. Adv. *by praesens* (= present), or *ipse or eoram* (= face to face); see also **VERBATIM**. **verbatim**, *adv. ad verbum, totidem verbis*. **verbose**, *adj. verbosus*. **verbose-ness**, **verbosity**, *n. copia or ubertas verborum*, or *by copiose et abundanter de alqd re dicere or loqui, in dicendo adhibere quandam speciem atque pompam*.

verdant, *adj. viridis*. **verdure**, *n. viriditas* (e.g. *pratorem*).

verdict, *n. in law, responsum* (= answer), *arbitrium* (= decision of an arbitrator, in gen.), *iudicium* (= judgment of a judge); to pronounce a —, *decernere* (= to decide, of magistrates), *iudicare, sententiam dicere* (of a judge).

verdigris, *n. aerugo* (Plin., *aeris or cypria*).

verge, *n. I.* = brink, *margo, ora*; see **MARGIN**; 2, fig. by circumloc. (e.g. on the — of danger, *cum periculum jam instaret or imminente periculo, or minimum absuit quin periculum adesset*). **verger**, *n. apparitor*.

verge, *v.intr.* *vergere ad alqd* (= to slope towards); to — upon, *tangere, attingere alqd* (= to touch), *alci rei finitimum esse* (lit. and fig.).

verification, *n. confirmatio*; see **PROOF**. **verify**, *v.tr.* (ap) *probare, comprobare*. **verily**, *adv. profecto, sane, certe, ne (nae)*. **verity**, *n.* see **TRUTH**.

verisimilitude, *n. verisimilitudo* (also as two words, *veri sim.*). **veritable**, *adj. verus*; see **TRUE**, **GENUINE**.

vermillion, *I. n. minium*. **II. adj. miniat (= coloured with red-lead), *miniacus* (= — coloured, Vitr.); see **RED**.**

vermin, *n. bestiolae molestae* (in gen.), *pediculi* (= lice).

vernacular, *adj.* — tongue, *sermo patrius, sermo natiuus, sermo noster, lingua nostra, verba nostra, nostratia*.

versatile, *adj. versatilis* (of that which may be turned round, lit.); of genius, *aptus, mobilis, varius et multiplex*. **versatility**, *n. of genius, facilitas, ingenium facile or mobile, agilitas, mobilitas*.

verse, *n. versus, -us, versiculus*; to make —, *versus facere or scribere, versus fundere*; = a short division of any composition, *pars*. **versification**, *n. versuum ratio*. **versify**, *v.tr.* *carmina facere*.

versed, *adj. versatus in alqa re, exercitatus in alqd re, peritus, gnarus alcis rei*.

version, *n. liber scriptoris conversus*.

vertebra, *n. vertebra* (Plin.).

vertex, *n. vertex*, or by *summus*; see **SUMMIT**. **vertical**, *adj. (dis)rectus*; a — line, *linea, perpendicularum*. Adv. *recte, directo, ad lineam, ad perpendicularum*.

vertiginous, *adj. I.* e.g. motion, *quod in orbem circumagitur or circumfertur*; 2, *vertiginosus* (= suffering from giddiness, Plin.). **vertigo**, *n. vertigo (oculorum)*.

very, *I. adj.* see **TRUE**, **REAL**. **II. adv.** *summe* (= in the highest degree, with verbs and ads.), (*quam*) *maxime* (= most, with adj. and verbs), *magno opere* or *magno opere, maximo opere* or *maximo opere, summo opere* or *summo opere* (only with verbs), *impense* (= without fearing any trouble, only with verbs), *admodum* (= completely), *valde* (= with great strength); the fore-going with verbs and ads.), *sane quam* (= — much indeed, e.g. *gaudere, brevis, oppido* (with ads. and advs., more used in the colloquial

style), *satis* (= sufficient, with regard to a certain end, to circumstances, to a position, etc., with adjs. and advs., e.g. *non satis se tutum in Argis videbat*), *enixe* (= with great exertion, e.g. to try, *operam dare*), *vehementer*, with *rogare*, *dolere*, *gaudere*, etc.; (often = in the highest degree), *graviter* (with verbs and partic., e.g. to be ill, *aegrotare*; *iratus*), *miris*, *mirifice*, *miris quantum* (= extraordinarily, with verbs and adjs.), *apprime* (mostly ante and post class. = extremely, with adjs., e.g. *apprime gnarus alcis rei*), *perfecte* (= perfectly, e.g. *perfecte sapiens, eloquens*), *in primis* (*in primis*, = foremost; instead of *in primis*, we find also *inter primos*, *in paucis*, *cum paucis*, *inter paucos*, *ante alios*, *praeter ceteros*, *super omnes*), *bene* (= well, with adjs., advs., and verbs, e.g. *bene mane, bene potus*), *probe* (= right, right well, with adjs. and verbs, but only in colloquial style), *egregie*, *eximie* (= exceedingly, with adjs. and verbs; *egregie* also in daily intercourse, in the epistolary style and in conversation), *longe* (= by far, e.g. *longe superare*); “—” also by *per* or *proae* in composition with an adj., adv., or verb (e.g. — *few*, *perpauci* or *perquam pauci*; it pleases me — much, *mihi perplacet* or *mihi perquam placet*, *mihi vix placet*; — hard, *praedurus*; by a superl., which may be strengthened by adding *longe* or *multo* (e.g. *longe fertilissimus, multo diutissimus*); not —, before adj. and advs., by *non ita*, *haud ita* (e.g. *not so — many*, *non ita multi*; not — long after, *haud ita multo post*).

vesicle, *n.* *vesica* (Plin.).

vesper, *n.* = evening star, *Hesperus*; *Vesper*, *vespers*, *n.* in the Romish Church, *Preces Vespertinae*.

vessel, *n.* = utensil, *vas*, *vasis* (in the pl. *vasa*, -orum, *n.*); in anatomy, blood —, *arteriae*, *venae*; = ship, *navis*.

vest, *I. n.* *subucula*, or *tunica*; see GARMENT. **II. v.tr.** *1.* *vestire*; see CLOTHE; **2.** see INVEST. **vested**, adj. e.g. rights, by *jus*, *juris*, *n.* (e.g. — interests are sacred, *jus alcis est sacrosanctum*). **vestry**, *n.* *sacrarium*. **vesture**, *n.* see GARMENT.

vestal, *I. adj.* see PURE, CHASTE. **II. n.** *Vestalis* (virgo).

vestibule, *n.* *vestibulum*, *pronaus*, -aos (of a temple).

vestige, *n.* *vestigium*.

vetch, *n.* *vicia*.

veteran, adj. and *n.* *veteranus* (esp. of soldiers; in the agricultural writers, also of animals and plants); a — soldier, (miles) *veteranus* or *emeritus*; in wider sense, *veterator* (of a lawyer, Cic.).

veterinary, adj. *veterinarius* (Col.).

veto, *I. n.* *intercessio* (of the tribunes), in gen. by circumloc.; see FORBID. **II. v.tr.** *rogationi intercedere* (of the tribunes); see FORBID.

vex, *v.tr.* *stomachum facere alci*, *indignationem movere alci*, *offendere*, *pungere*, *solllicitare*, *vexare*, *mordere*, *commovere alqm*; to be —ed at, *alqd aegre* or *molestè ferre*; I am —ed at, *me piget alcis rei*; see ANNOY. **vexation**, *n.* *aegritudo animi*, *indignatio*, *stomachus*, *molestia*; full of —, *indignatundus*. **vexatious**, adj. *molestus*, *gravis*; see TROUBLESOME. Adv. *molestè*, *gratitè*.

viaduct, *n.* by *ponte jungere* (e.g. *flumen*).

vial, *n.* see BOTTLE.

viands, *n.* *cibus*.

viaticum, *n.* *viaticum*.

vibrate, *v.intr.* *vibrare*; of sound, *tinnire*

(e.g. *aures tinniunt*), *vocalem sonam reddere* (e.g. of a column). **vibration**, *n.* *motus*, -us.

vicar, *n.* in gen. *vicarius*. **vicarage**, *n.* see BENEFICE, PARSONAGE. **vicarious**, adj. and adv. *alcis loco*.

vice, prep. in composition, by *pro* or *sub* (e.g. *subpraefectus, proconsul*).

vices, *n.* *viciositas*, *turpitudine* (= the quality of —), *libidines* (= lust), *vitia*, -orum (= habitual sins; one such, *vitium*), *flagitium*, *scelus*, -tris, *n.* (= as a wicked act). **vicious**, adj. *vitiōsus* (= defective, unsound), *turpis* (= shameful), *flagitiosus* (= profligate, all of persons and things, e.g. *vitia*), *comb.* *vitiōsus ac flagitiosus* (e.g. *vita*), *cujus in animo improbitas versatur* (of man's heart, of man in general), *vitiis contaminatus, inquinatus* (= polluted with —, of persons and things), *sceleratus, sceleratus, perditus* (= criminal; the former of the disposition, the latter of an act of persons and things); very —, *vitiis, flagitiis, sceleribus obrutus* (of persons), *vitiis flagitiisque omnibus deditus* (also of things, e.g. *vita*). Adv. *vitiose, turpiter, flagitiose, comb.* *flagitiose et turpiter, scelerate, perlitte, scelerate*. **viciousness**, *n.* see VICE.

vicissitude, *n.* *vicissitudo*, *vicissitudines* (= a change that takes place regularly, e.g. of the times, *vicissitudo* or *varietas temporum*; of day and night, *dierum nocturnaque vicissitudines*; of fortune, *fortunas vicissitudo*, *mutatio rerum humanarum*).

victim, *n.* *victima*, *hostia*, *piaculum* (in expiation); see SACRIFICE. **victimize**, *v.tr.* see CHEAT.

victor, *n.* *victor*; see CONQUEROR. **victorious**, adj. *victor*, *victrix* (with nouns of the fem. and neuter gender). Adv. by *adj.* **victory**, *n.* *victoria*, *tropaeum*, *triumphus* (= the triumph decreed by Senate, hence = — itself); to gain —, *vincere, victoriam consequi, adipisci, victoria potiri*.

victuals, *n.* *cibus*, *cibaria*, -orum, *alimenta*, -orum; see PROVISIONS. **victual**, *v.tr.* *rem frumentarium providere, comparare, frumentum (com)parare, conferre*; see FOOD.

vie, *v.intr.* *aemulari alqm* or *cum alqo*; see RIVAL.

view, *I. v.tr.* see INSPECT, LOOK, SEE. **II. n.** **1.** (*ad*) *aspectus* (= vision), *acies* (= glance), *oculus* (= eye), *prospectus* (at a distance), *despectus* (from a high place), *conspetus* (= sight; all —s); to be in —, *in conspectu esse*; to come into —, *in conspectum venire*; in — of, *in oculis situm esse*; see SIGHT; **2.** see DESIGN; point of —, *ratio*; to consider in the right point of —, *vere* or *rectè judicare de alqd re*.

vigil, *n.* **1.** see WATCH; **2.** in church affairs, *pervigilium*; **3.** see EVE. **vigilance**, *n.* *vigilantia*; see CARE. **vigilant**, adj. + *vigil*, *vigilans*, *intentus*, *providus*, *diligens*. Adv. *vigilanter, intente, diligenter*.

vigour, *n.* *vis* (physical and mental, pl. *vires*), *robur*, -tris, *n.* (= physical strength), *nervi*, *laceriti* (= nerve), *vigor* (= energy). **vigorous**, adj. *valens*, *validus* (= possessing physical strength), *strenuus*, *impiger*, *acer* (= energetic), *vetulus* (= fresh), *firmus*, *comb.* *firmus et robustus* (e.g. *res publica*), *valens et firmus* (e.g. *vilas*), *robustus* (= robust; man, state, food), *comb.* *robustus et valens* (e.g. *homo*), *lactatosus* (= muscular; man and animal), *corpore elans*, *corpore validus*, *corpore robusto* (the first of youthfulness, the second of physical strength, the third of a stout, healthy body), *fortis* (= strong), *acer* (= eager); see STRONG, ENERGETIC. Adv. *fortiter, acriter*; see STRONGLY, EAGERLY.

vile, adj. abjectus, nequam, turpis, detestabilis, ingratissimus, illiberalis, sordidus, foedus. Adv. abjace, nequiter, turpiter, ingratissime, illiberaliter, sordide, foede. **vileness**, n. turpitudine, nequitia, illiberalitas, foeditas; see DEPRAVITY. **vilify**, v. tr. alqm ignominia officere; see SLANDER.

villa, n. villa.

village, n. pagus, vicus. **villager**, n. paganus, vicarius, rusticus, agrestis.

villain, n. 1. in Mediaeval Latin, *villanus; 2. homo sceleratus, scleratus, nefarius, nequam, flagitiosus, as a term of reproach, also scelus, -eris, n., flagitium; see ROOVE. **villanous**, adj. sceleratus, scleratus, nefarius, nequam, flagitiosus. **villany**, n. 1. as disposition, see WICKEDNESS. 2. as act, scelus, -eris, n., facinus, -oris, n., dedecus, -oris, n., consilium foedum, flagitium.

vindicate, v. tr. a right, jus tenere, obtinere, retinere; one's character, sibi constare, a se non descivere; to — one's liberty, se in libertatem vindicare. **vindication**, n. see DEFENCE. **vindictive**, adj. ultiscendi cupidus; a — spirit, ultiscendi or ultionis cupiditas. Adv. use adj.

vine, I. n. vitis, labrusca (vitis) (= wild —); a small —, viticula. II. adj. vinearius (Col.), or by genit. of vitis; — dresser, vinitor; — yard, vinea, vinetum, arbutum. **vinegar**, n. acetum; — bottle, acetabulum; — leaf, pampinus, m. and f. **vinery**, n. perhaps vites sub vitreis consitae. **vinous**, adj. vinosus (mostly post class.). **vintage**, n. vindemia, vindemiola (small); to gather the —, vindemiaré uvas or vinum (Plin.). **vintner**, n. vinarius (ante and post class.).

violate, v. tr. violare, rumpere. **violable**, adj. † violabilis. **violation**, n. 1. violatio; 2. see RAPE. **violence**, n. violentia, vis, ardor (of heat), feror (of heat or passion), impotentia (= lack of restraint), acerbitas, morositas, immanitas (all three of temper), (caeli) intemperies, (caeli, morbi, etc.) gravitas, aestus, -us (of a fever, etc.). **violator**, n. violator, ruptor. **violent**, adj. † violens, violentus (= boisterous, of mind, etc.), acer, vehemens, impotens, gravis (of illness, weather, etc.); see SEVERE, CRUEL. Adv. violenter, acriter, vehementer, impotenter, graviter.

violet, I. n. viola, idē (Plin.); a bed of —s, violarium; the colour, † viola. II. adj. violaceus, ianthinus (Plin.).

violin, n. fides, -ium, f. (e.g. to play on the — fidibus canere.)

viper, n. vipera (lit. and fig.), aspis, -idis, f.

virago, n. 1. = female warrior, † virago, mulier or virgo bellicosa, animosa, fortis; 2. = quarrelsome woman, mulier furgiosa.

virgin, I. n. virgo. II. adj. † virginicus, virginialis (e.g. verecundia), virgo in app. to noun (e.g. id ego virgo feci); — soil, terra rudis (ante class.). **virginity**, n. virginitas.

virile, adj. (e.g. age) virilis; see MANLY. **virility**, n. virilitas (Plin., Quint.).

virtue, n. virtus, -utis, f., laus (= praise-worthy condition), honestum, rectum (= what is right), honestas (= probity), sanctimonia (= guiltlessness), pudicitia (= modesty of a woman, as her first —); = efficacy, virtus, -utis, vis; to have — in anything, ad alqd alci prodesse; by — of, per with accus. or ex with ablat. (he does it by — of his wealth, per opes or ex) opibus hoc facit). **virtual**, adj. and adv. re non verbo. **virtuous**, adj. virtute praeditus or ornatus. sanctus (= pleasing to God, of persons and things), honestus, probus (= upright, of men), castus (= chaste); a — life, vita honesta or sancta. **virtuoso**, n. alqis rei artifex, alqis rei peritissimus.

virulence, n. 1. vis, gravitas (e.g. morbi); see POISON; 2. fig. acerbitas, virus, n. **virulent**, adj. gravis (e.g. climate, caelum); fig. acerbis; see BITTER. Adv. graviter, acerbe.

visage, n. see FACE, COUNTENANCE.

viscera, n. viscera, -um, exla, -orum.

viscid, adj. + tenax, glutinosus (= sticky, like glue, Col.); see STICKY.

visible, adj. a) (spectabilis, quod cerni potest, quod a) (spectu sentitur, conspectus, conspicuus (= clear to be seen), expressus (= clearly expressed, e.g. vestigia, indicia), apertus (= open, opp. occultus, e.g. discord, simulas; dolor), manifestus (= manifest), latens, occultus (e.g. caedes). Adv. manifeste; see CLEARLY, EVIDENTLY. **vision**, n. (in optica) visus, -us, a) (spectus, -us, sensus, -us videndi, cernendi; an optical illusion, res objecta (= what appears to the eye, Cic.), visus, -us, visum, visio (= anything seen, a — in a dream), species (both awake and in a dream), simulacrum (= anything we fancy as resembling a certain thing).

visionary, adj. opp. to real, inanis, fictus, vanus; of character, fanaticus (= enthusiastic), perhaps cogitationi deditus (= unpractical), by circumloc., see DREAM, IMAGE.

visit, I. n. salutatio, salutationis officium (in the Roman sense, of friends and clients in the morning); to come on a —, visendi caus(s)a venire; to accept the — of anyone, alqm admittere; your — will be welcome to all, carus omnibus expectatusque venies. II. v. tr. alqm (in)visere or visitare, visendi caus(s)a venire (to see how anyone is), adire, convenire alqm (in order to speak to or transact business with anyone), salutare alqm, salutatum or salutandi caus(s)a ad alqm venire, ad alqm salutandum venire (out of politeness, = to wait upon), obire, adire, venire ad, etc., frequentare (= attend, as a school); to — a fair, obire nundinas; to go on a round of —s, — anyone's country-seats, obire villas suas; (in a Scriptural sense) alqm urgere, vexare, punire. **visitation**, n. (of Divine Providence) poena. **visitor**, n. saluator, saluator, qui visendi (ac salutandi) caus(s)a venit (or veniunt) ad alqm, hospes, -itis (= guest); I have —s, habeo alqm mecum; I have no —, solus sum, neminem mecum habeo; I shall have many —s, multi apud me erunt.

visor, n. buccula (= cheek-piece)

vista, n. prospectus, -us; see VIEW.

visual, adj. (e.g. nerve) oculorum nervus.

vital, adj. vitalis (= belonging to life); = very important, maximis momenti. Adv. maximis momenti; see VERY. **vitality**, n. animus, vis vitalis; see LIFE.

vitiare, v. tr. vitare, corrumpere. **vitation**, n. corruptio, depravatio.

vitreous, adj. vitreus.

vitriol, n. * vitriolum.

vituperate, v. tr. see SCOLD. **vituperation**, n. vituperatio, reprehensio. **vituperative**, adj. see ABUSIVE.

vivacious, adj. vividus; see ACTIVE, CHEERFUL. **vivacity**, n. vigor; see LIVELINESS, CHEERFULNESS. **vivid**, adj. see LIVELY.

viviparous, adj. — animals, bestiae quae partum edunt (vivum).

vixen, n. 1. = she-fox, vulpes, -is; 2. = quarrelsome woman, mulier furgiosa.

vizier, n. cui summa imperii delegata est.

vocabulary, n. index verborum (= list of words), verba (nostra) (= abundance of words).

vocal, adj. *vocalis*; — music, *vocum, cantus, etc.*; — and instrumental music, *vocum nervorumque cantus*.

vocation, n. *officium, partes, -um, munus, -ris, n.*

vocative, n. *casus, -us, vocativus* (Gram.).

vociferate, v.intr. *vociferari, vociferation, n. vociferatio. vociferous*, adj. and adv. *magno (cum) clamore*.

vogue, n. to be in —, *expeti* (of what has a sale), *moris esse* (= to be the custom).

voice, I. n. *vox* (= the faculty of uttering sounds; then the sound produced), *cantus, -us, -i* (= song), *sonus* (= sound of the — and of musical instruments), *vois, -us*; a clear —, *clara vox* (opp. *vox obtusa*), *vox canora* (opp. *vox fusca*); a high —, *vox acuta* (opp. *vox gravis*); with a loud —, *clara voce, magna voce*; to raise the —, *attollere sonum*; to lower the —, *submittere vocem*; the general —, *omnium consensus, -us, consensus publicus*; there is but one —, *omnes uno ore in alqd re consentiunt*; in Gram. a verb in the active, passive —, *verbum activum, passivum. II. v.tr. see UTTER.*

void, I. adj. 1. see **EMPTY**; 2. lacking anything, *vacuus* (ab) *alqd re, carens alqd re, egens alqd rei* or *alqd re*; — of, *inops alqd rei* or *alqd re, privatus* or *spoliatus alqd re. II. n. inanis, -ane, vacuities, vacuum. III. v.tr. see EMPTY, v.tr., VACATE.*

volatile, adj. *volatilis* (lit. and fig.); fig. (of anyone's character, *levis, mobilis* (opp. *constans*)). **volatility**, n. (of fluids, etc.) by *figere*; fig. *levitas, ingenium mobile, animus levis, vanitas, mobilitas* (ingenii or animi, opp. *constantia*), *comb. mobilitas et levitas animi*.

volcano, n. *mons e cuius vertice ignes erumpunt, or mons flammam eructans; volcanic*, adj. *flammam eructans, ignes or flammam evomit*.

volition, n. *voluntas*.

volley, n. *tormenta, -orum, emissae*; — of words, *flumen* or *turba* (inanimatum) *verborum*.

voluble, adj. see **FLUENT**.

volume, n. = book, or division of book, *liber, volumen* (= a roll of parchment), *pars* (as a part); — of smoke, etc., *↑ volumen*, or by noun with or without adj. (e.g. *fumus*, = smoke, *aqua* = water). **voluminous**, adj. by *multus* (e.g. he has left — writings on this, *nulla* or *plurima de hac re reliquit*).

voluntary, adj. *voluntarius, volens* (opp. *coactus*), *non coactus, non invitus*, or by *sponte* (med, etc.). Adv. (med, etc.) *voluntate, sponte* (= of one's own accord), *comb. sud sponte et voluntate, ultro* (= without being asked). **volunteer**, I. n. *voluntarius* (miles); —s, (militēs) *voluntarii. II. v.intr. voluntate facere alqd; of soldiers, nomen* (pl. of several, *nomina*) *dare*.

voluptuous, adj. *voluptarius, libidininosus, qd voluptates propensus, voluptatibus or rebus generis deditus, impudicus* (= ahoast), *delicatus* (= effeminate). **voluptuousness**, n. *voluptas, libido*, or in the pl. *libidines*.

vomit, I. n. *vomitus, -us, vomitio* (both of the act and the matter thrown up; mostly post class.). II. v.tr. and intr. (*evomere, vomitare* (frequently or much, Col. Sen.).

voracious, adj. *edax, cibi avidus, gulosus* (who is always eating), *vortex* (lit. and fig.). Adv. *avide* (lit. or fig.). **voracity**, n. *edacitas, cibi aviditas, voracitas*.

vortex, n. *vertex, turbo*.

votary, n. (consecratus, sacer (= sacred, as belonging to the gods), in a gen. sense, *admirator, studiosus alqd rei* or *alqd rei*; a — of any science, by *alci rei se tradere*. **vote**, I. n. *sententia* (in gen. = opinion; — of the senator, of the judge and the people), *suffragium* (of a citizen in the comitia; also of the voting tablet), *punctum* (= the vote which a candidate gained in the comitia), *tabella* (= voting tablet); to obtain the greatest number of —s in a tribe, *longe plurima in alqd tribu puncta ferre* (Cic.); the right to a —, *suffragium, or jus suffragii. II. v.intr. sententiam ferre* (e.g. of a judge), in *sententiam alqd discedere* (= to go over to another's opinion), *suffragium ferre* (by single individuals among the people in the comitia), in *suffragium ire* or *suffragium inire* (of the people in the comitia); *consere, decernere, jubere* (of the formal decrees of the senate); to — for anyone's opinion, in *sententiam pede* or (of several) *pedibus ire*; to — for anyone, *suffragari alci* (ad munus) (when anyone applies for a post); for anything, *suffragari alci rei* (also fig. = to approve, e.g. *alci consilio*). **voter**, n. *suffragator* (= one who votes in favour of anyone), *qui suffragium fert* (who gives a vote), *qui suffragium habet* (who has the right of voting). **voting-tablet**, n. *tabella* (in gen.), *suffragium* (in the comitia).

votive, adj. *votivus* (e.g. *ludi*).

vouch, I. v.tr. *asseverare, testari, affirmare, confirmare, adjurare* (e.g. with accus. and infim., = swear that a thing is so). II. v.intr. *testificari* (but often with accus.); to — for anything, by *praestare alqd* or *de alqd re* (e.g. *damnum, periculum*), *alqd in se recipere, spondere futurum ut, etc. voucher*, n. 1. see **WITNESS**; 2. see **RECEIPT. vouchsafe**, v.intr. *concedere*.

vow, I. n. *votum, voti sponso* or *nuncupatio* (in the presence of proper witnesses), *devotio alqd rei* (e.g. *vittae*); *religio* (= duty, constraint, etc. imposed by a vow). II. v.tr. (*devovere alqd alci* (also with fut. infin.); — to do anything, *spondere, promittere se alqd* (facturum esse; see **PROMISE, UNDERTAKE**).

vowel, n. *lit(t)era vocalis*.

voyage, I. n. *navigatio, cursus, -us. II. v.intr. navigare*; see **SAIL, TRAVEL**.

vulgar, adj. *vulgaris* (belonging to the mass), *plebeus* (= peculiar to the plebs, plebeian), *illiberalis, sordidus, rusticus*; see **RUDE**. Adv. *illiberaliter, sordide, rustice, more rustica. vulgarism*, n. *sermo vulgaris. vulgarity*, n. see **RUDENESS**.

vulnerable, adj. *qui (quae, quod) vulnerari potest*.

vulpine, adj. *vulpinus* (Plin.).

vulture, n. *vultur(ius)* (lit. and fig.), *milvus*.

W.

wabble, v.intr. *vacillare* (both lit. and fig.). **wabbling**, n. *vacillatio*.

wad, v.tr. to — a dress, *vesti xylum* (= cotton, Plin.) *insuere. wadding*, n. *xylum vestitus insuendum*.

waddle, v.intr. *anatis in modum incedere*.

wade, v.intr. (through a river, etc.), *vado transire alqm locum*.

wafer, n. 1. in the eucharist, *panis ceras sacras*; 2. for fastening letters, *cera* or *signum* (= seal).

waft, v. tr. *sublime ferre*.

wag, **I.** v. tr. *movere, quassare*; see SHAKE; — the tail, *caudam movere*. **II.** n. *homo jocosus, jocular*. **waggery**, n. *joca, -orum, jocetiae*. **waggish**, adj. *jocosus*.

wage, v. tr. *bellum gerere cum alqo*; — war; see WAR. **wager**, **I.** n. *sponsio*; to lay a —, *sponsionem facere cum alqo*. **II.** v. intr. see BET. **wages**, n. *merces, -edis, f., stipendium*.

waggle, v. tr. and intr. see WAG.

wagon, n. *plaustrum, vehiculum, currus, -us*.

wagoner, n. *plaustrari ductor*.

wagtail, n. *molacilla*.

wail, n. of persons, *inops, egens*; of things, *abjectus*.

wail, **I.** v. intr. *plangere*; see LAMENT. **II.** n. *placatus, -us*; see LAMENTATION.

wain, n. *plaustrum*.

wainscot, n. *paries, -etis, m.*

waist, n. *corpus, -oris, n., medium*. **waistband**, n. see BELT. **waistcoat**, n. *thorax laneus* (= under — of wool (Suet.) worn by invalids), *subucula* (worn under the tunic).

wait, v. intr. *manere*; to — for, *opperiri, ex(s)pectare, alqm or alqd, praestolari alci or alqm, manere alqm* (so esp. of fate, etc., awaiting any one, but not with accus. in Cic. or Caes.), or *dum alqs adventat*; to — on, *alci famulari* (so *ministrare alci pocula*); = to salute, *salutare alqm, alqm salutatum venire*.

wait, n. **1.** lie in —; see AMBUSH; **2.** a nightly musician, *qui nocte fidibus canit*.

waiter, n. **1.** *famulus* (in the house), *minister* (who assists in any certain thing), *puer* (= boy); **2.** see TRAY. **waiting**, n. **1.** = delay, etc.; *morā, ex(s)pectatio, mansio, commoratio*; **2.** at table, etc., *ministerium*; **3.** = calling, *salutatio*; lord, lady in —, by *unus (una) ex eis qui circa alqm sunt*; see ATTENDANCE. **waitress**, **waiting-maid**, n. *famula, ministra, ancilla* (= servant). (N.B. Waiting at table in Roman times was carried on by men).

waive, v. tr. *alqd concedere, de alqd re decedere*.

wake, **I.** v. tr. *exsuscitare, expergefacere* (e somno), *excitare* (e somno), *(ex)suscitare* (e somno). **II.** v. intr. *excitari, etc.* **III.** n. *pervigilium* (funebre). **wakeful**, adj. *vigil, + exsonnis, + insomnis*. **wakefulness**, n. *insomnia, vigiliantia, vigilia*.

walk, **I.** v. intr. *ire* (in gen., also for pleasure, e.g. *ibam forte via sacrā*, Hor.), *gradi, ingredi* (in a quiet manner), *incedere* (sometimes = affectedly or majestically), *cedere*; to — about, *deambulare* (*ill* one is tired, e.g. *in litore*), *inambulare* (up and down in a place, e.g. *in gymnasio*), *obambulare alci loco*; in front of the rampart, *ante vallē*; in the fields, in *herbis*; *spatiari* (for exercise, in *alqo loco*), to — out, take a —, besides the preceding general terms, more particularly by *ire* or *abire* (*deambulationem, delectationis causā*) *ambulare* (up and down a little, etc.); to — (opp. to ride, etc.) on a journey, *pedibus ire, venire, iter facere, pedibus incedere*. **II.** n. **1.** = the act or state of —ing, (*deambulatio, inambulatio, itio*); **2.** = manner of —ing, *incessus, -us, ingressus, -us*; **3.** to take a —, *alqo ire*; to go for a —, (*deambulationem ire*); to go for a — to any one's house, *viām facere ad alqm*; for pleasure or exercise, *ambulatio* (as act, then as the place along which we walk), *inambulatio*; a short —, *ambulationicula* (act and place); = avenue, *ambulatorium* (= planted with trees; ante and post class.), *xystrus* (= alley, Vitruv.); covered —, *tecta ambulatio* or *ambulationicula*.

walker, n. (masc. and fem.), *qui, quas* (*deambulat, ambulator* (fem. *ambulatoria*, who makes a business of it, e.g. *villicus ambulator esse non debet*, Col.; *villicia ne sit ambulatoria*, Cato de R. R.). **walking**, n. see WALK, II. 1.

wall, **I.** n. *murus, moenia, -ium* (= walls of a city), *maceria* (of clay, etc., as a fence round gardens, farmyards, vineyards, parks, etc.), *paries, -etis, m.* (= party —, partition in a building, house), *propugnacula, -orum, n.* (= bulwarks); the ruins of an old —, *parietinae*. **II.** v. tr. *muro cingere* or *circumdare, munire* (= to fortify).

wallet, n. *pera* (Mart.), *saccus, manilla*.

wallow, v. intr. — in the mire, in *luto* (lit. and fig.), *volutari*.

walnut, n. *juglans*; — tree, *juglans*.

wan, adj. *pallidus*; see PALE.

wand, n. *virga*; see ROD, STAFF.

wander, v. intr. *vagari, palari, errare, peregre abire* (= to go abroad), *peregrinari* (= to travel abroad); to — over any place, *alqm locum pervagari*; to — from the subject, *deerrare, aberrare* (ab) *alqd re*; to — from (in a moral sense), *de via decedere* (all = to stray from the right path); to — in mind, *delirare*. **wanderer**, n. *erro, peregrinator* (abroad). **wandering**, adj. **1.** *errabundus, vagus*; **2.** fig. *neglegens* (= inattentive), *delirus* (= crazy).

wane, v. intr. *decreſcere* (of the moon, day, etc.), *senescere* (of the moon, and fig. of life, praise, etc.); see DECREASE, DECLINE.

want, **I.** n. = deficiency, *penuria*, opp. *copie*, generally with genit., *inopia* (with genit.), *egestas* (= destitution), *desiderium* (= the — of a thing previously possessed), *defectio, defectus, -us* (the latter rare, except in Plin.), *difficultas, angustiae*; by compounds (e.g. — of temperance, *intemperantia*; *inertia* (of activity); to be in — of anything, *alqd re carere* (in gen. = not to have a thing), *alqd re egere, indigere* (= to feel the lack of), *alcjs rei inopiā laborare, premi*, or simply *ab alqd re laborare, alqd re premi* (= to be pressed for it); to come to —, *ad inopiam venire*; to suffer —, to live in poverty, *vitā inopem colere*, in *egestate esse* or *versari*. **II.** v. intr. *alqd alci deesse* (of what we should have), *abesse* (when we do not feel the —, e.g. *hoc unum ille, si nihil utilitatis habeat, abiit*; *si opus erat, defuit*, Cic.), *deficere* (= to be short of anything); *alqd ab alqo desiderari* (of what we do not like to miss); *I* shall not be —ing, (*alci*) *non deero*. **III.** v. tr. **1.** = to require, *egere alqd re, seldom alcjs rei, indigere alqd re* or *alcjs rei, opus or usus est alqd re* (when it would be useful), *desiderare alqd, requirere alqd*; *I* — so and so, *caro alqd re* (= I have not got it), *ego alqd re* (I should like to have it), *deficit mihi alqd* or *deficit me alqd* (= it has left me, i.e. I am short of it), *alqd non suppetit* (= it is not sufficient); *I* — nothing further, *nihil ultra flagito*; see LACK; **2.** = wish; see WISH. **wanting**, adj. *by deesse*; see WANT, II.

wanton, **I.** adj. e.g. boys, *lascivus* (in play), *protervus, petulans* (= bold); grown — by prosperity, *superbus* (e.g. *in fortunā*), *dissolutus* (= dissolute), *intemperans* (= indulging in sensuality), *effrenatus* (= licentious); — injuries, *injuriae ultro factae*. Adv. *ultro* (= without provocation) *lascive, petulanter, proterve, dissolute, intemperanter, effrenate*. **II.** v. intr. *lascivire, lascivum, etc., esse*; see above. **wantonness**, n. *lascivia, petulantia, protervitas, intemperantia*.

war, **I.** n. *bellum* (= — by land, b. *terrestre*; by sea, *navale*; civil, intestine, *intestinum, domesticum, civile*; with the Gauls, *Gallicum*; with

slaves, servile; for life and death, *internectum*), arma, *armis* (= arms), *militia* (= military service, strategy), *tumultus*, *-tis* (= outbreak in provinces, or close at home), *† Mars* (poet., except in phrases *meo, suo, etc., Maris*); in —, (*in*) *bello*; in time of —, *belli tempore*; in — and in peace, *domi bellique* or *bellogue, domi militiaeque*; to seek an occasion for —, *bellum quaerere*; to cause or stir up —, *bellum movere, concitare, excitare, ciere*; to carry on a —, *bellare, bellum gerere*, against, *cum alqo*; see ARMS, MILITARY, SOLDIER. **II.** v.intr. *bellare, bellum gerere*; see above. **war-cry**, *n.* clamor, bellicus; to raise the —, *clamorem tollere*. **warfare**, *n.* see WAR. **I.** **war-horse**, *n.* equus militaris or *† bellator*, or simply *equus*. **warlike**, *adj.* militaris (e.g. *inerat in eo habitus virilis vere ac militaris*), *bellicosus, ferox* (= inclined to war), *belliger* (= martial). **warrior**, *n.* miles.

warble, v.tr. *canere*. **warbling**, *n.* can-tus, *-tis*.

ward, *I.* v.tr. to — off a blow, in fencing, *ictum* (or *petitionem*) *vitare, cavere, cavere et propulsare*, also simply *cavere, vitare* (with the sword), *ictum declinare, petitionem declinatione corporis effugere*, also simply *ictum effugere* (by turning); fig. *amovere, depellere, repellere, propellere, propulsare, arcere, avertere, defendere* (*alqd*, from anyone, *ab alqo* or *alcijs*), *deprecari* (by entreaties, e.g. *a se calamitate*). **II.** *n.* 1, = quarter of a town, *regio, vicus* (as *t.s.* both prob. post Aug.); 2, = custody, *custodia, carcer, -eris*, *n.* (= prison); see CUSTODY; 3, = a minor, *pupillus, pupilla*; 4, = part of a key, *clavis dens*. **warden**, *warder*, *n.* custos. **wardrobe**, *n.* *vestiarius* (= place and the garments together, *Plin., Col.*), *vestis, vestimenta, -orum* (= garments in gen.). **wardship**, *n.* tutela; see GUARDIANSHIP.

ware, *n.* 1, *merx*; see GOODS, MERCHANDISE; 2, see POTTERY. **warehouse**, *I.* *n.* horreum, *receptaculum mercium, cella* (= stores), *apotheca*. **II.** v.tr. *condere*

warm, *I.* *adj.* *calidus* (opp. *frigidus*); — water, *cal(i)da*; a — desire, *desiderium ardens* or *flagrans*; luke —, *tepidus*; to be —, *calere*; to become —, *calescere, calefacti*. **II.** v.tr. *calefacere, tepescere* (= to make tepid), *fovere* (by the heat of the body). **warming-pan**, *n.* *vas exalfactorium*. **warmth**, *n.* calor (e.g. *solis*); fig. in Quint., *Plin. esp., dicentis, dicendi*), *feror* (lit. and fig.), *tepor* (lit); he speaks with —, *iratus dicit*.

warn, v.tr. (*prae*)*monere* or *admonere* *alqm* *ut* (or *ne*). **warning**, *n.* (*ad*)*monitio* (the act), *monitus, -tis* (= — from heaven, by oracles, etc.), (*ad*)*monitum* (= notice given), *exemplum, documentum* (= example); to listen to a —, *audire* or *facere ea quae alius sapienter monuit*; to take anything as a —, *habere alqd sibi documentum*; to take anyone as a —, *exemplum sibi capere de alqo*; of a master, perhaps *missum* (*missam*) *facere* (metaph. from dismissing soldiers; as the Roman servants were slaves, *vendere* may be used at times); of a servant's —, *alci renuntiare* or *ab alqo discedere* or *abire* (= leave).

warp, *I.* *n.* (in manufacture) *stamen*. **II.** v.intr. (of wood, etc.) *pandare, pandari*. **III.** v.tr. of wood, *pandum facere*, fig. *torquere*; see DISTORT.

warrant, *I.* v.tr. to — an officer, etc., *alci copiam dare* or *potestatem facere*, to do a thing, *alcijs rei faciendae*; to a purchaser, *praestare alqd* or *de alqd re*, to anyone, *alci*; to feel —ed in anything, *magnam fiduciam alcijs rei habere*; **I** — you, *mehercule*, *medius fidius*; see also PROMISE, UNDERTAKE. **II.** *n.* (a written instru-

ment, in gen.), *auctoritas* (also in the pl.), *potestas, mandatum*, or by auctor (e.g. *Caesare auctore*, under the — of Caesar). **warrantable**, *adj.* *quod excusari potest*; see ALLOW. **warranty**, *n.* *satisfactio*; see GUARANTEE.

warren, *n.* *leporarium* (Var.).

warrior, *n.* see under WAR.

wart, *n.* *verruca*; covered with —s, *verru-cosus*.

wary, *adj.* *consideratus, cautus*. **wariness**, *n.* *cautio, circumspectio*.

wash, *I.* v.tr. *lavare, ablueri*; to — spots out of a garment, *maculas vestis eluere*. **II.** v.intr. *lavari*. **III.** *n.* 1, *lavatio*; to take a —, *lavari*; 2, = ointment, *fucus*; —hand-basin, *aqualis* (Plaut.); —handstand, *abacus*; —house, *cella in qua lintea lavantur*; —tub, *labrum eluacrum* (Cato); washerwoman, *mulier* (or where possible, *serva*) *quas lintea lavat*.

wasp, *n.* *vespa*. **waspish**, *adj.* *† mordax*; see IRRITABLE.

waste, *I.* v.tr. *vastare, (de)populare, perpopul-ari* (= to lay —), see DESTROY; *consumere, absumere, conficere* (all of sorrow, disease, etc.); = to squander, *dissipare, perdere, profundere, effundere, exedere* (= to eat away, lit. and fig.); to — time, *tempus perdere*; see SPEND. **II.** v.intr. e.g. the body, (*con*)*laescere* (e.g. *morbo, desiderio*), *consumi, confici*. **III.** *n.* 1, = lonely place, *vastitas, solitudo, loca deserta* or *deserta, -orum*; 2, of expenditure, *sumptus effusi* or *profusi*; 3, in manufactures, *ramenta, -orum*, (of metals, etc.), *scobis* (= sawdust or filings); 4, = loss in gen. *lactura, damnum*; see LOSS; 5, fig. moral —, by special nouns (e.g. — of energy, *intemperantia*; of time, *inertia* (= laziness)). **IV.** *adj.* (e.g. country) *vastus, incultus* (opp. *cultus, consitus*, of the field), *comb, desertus* et *incultus* or *incultus* et *desertus* (e.g. *solum*). **wasteful**, *adj.* *profusus, effusus* (of persons and things), *prodigus* (usu. of persons). *Adv.* *profuse, effuse, prodige*. **wastefulness**, *n.* *profusio, effusio*; see WASTE, *III.* 2. **waste-book**, *n.* *adversaria, -orum*.

watch, *I.* *n.* 1, = a watching, *excubiae, vigilia*; to keep —, *vigilare*; 2, military term, men set to —, *vigilia* (e.g. *vigilias ponere*, = to set a —), *statio* (of sentinels, sentries), *excubitores* (= sentinels), *excubiae* (Tac.); a —man, *vigil* (regular term for city policeman in Imperial Rome); 3, a division of time, *vigilia* (e.g. *prima, secunda vigilia*, = in the first, second, etc. There were 4 —es in the night); 4, pocket timepiece *rologium parvulum*; see CLOCK. **II.** v.intr. (*prae*)*vigilare, excubare*; to — till late at night, *ad multam noctem, de multa nocte*; = to lie observant, *attentum esse*. **III.** v.tr. 1, = to observe, *alqd tueri*, (*ob*)*servare, spectare* (= to have in view), *speculari, explorare* (= to examine); see OBSERVE, EXAMINE; 2, = to guard, *custodire*; see GUARD; to — for, (*ex*)*spectare, opperiri* (*alqm*, or *alqd*), *alci insidiari* (in ambush, then metaph. in gen.); to — an opportunity, *occasionem captare*; to — over, *alqd tueri, observare*. **watchfire**, *n.* *ignis*. **watchful**, *adj.* *† vigil, vigilans*. *Adv.* *vigilanter*. **watchfulness**, *n.* *vigilantia, vigilia*; see also CARE. **watchman**, *n.* *vigil* (see WATCH *I.* 2), *excubitor, custos*. **watchtower**, *n.* *specula* (also fig. *tanquam e specula prospexit tempestatem futuram*). **watchword**, *n.* *tessera* (= tablet on which the — was written), *signum* (lit. and fig.), this was the — of the Stoics, *hoc Stoici praecipuerunt*.

water, *I.* *n.* *aqua* (plur. *aquae* of a larger quantity, also of medicinal springs), *† lutea, † lymp-ha* and *† unda*; running —, *aqua viva, flumen vivum*; fresh —, *aqua dulcis*; salt- —, *aqua*

salic; see —, *aqua marina*; rain —, *aqua pluvialis*, *aqua cadentis*; to go for, fetch —, *aquam petere*, *aquatum ire*, *aquari* (in a larger quantity, i.e. of soldiers for the army); to lay under —, *irrigare* (e.g. a field), *inundare* (= to inundate); by land and —, *terre marique*; to travel by —, *navigare*; prov., still —s run deep, *altissima quaeque flumina minimo sono labuntur* (Curt.); the — under the skin, *aqua intus* (= dropsy); = urine, *urina*; = colour of a diamond, *splendor*; — bearer, in gen., *aquarius*, in the army, *aquator*; — a sign of the zodiac, *aquarius*; — bottle, *ampulla*, *lagna*; — butt, *cask*, *dolium*; — clock, *clepsydra*; — closet, *latrina*, *sella familiarica*; — colour, *pigmentum aqua dilutum*; — fall, *aqua ex edito desiliens* (Plin.); — fowl, *avis aquatica* (Plin.). **II.** adj. *aquatilis*, *aquarius*; — animals, *aquatilia*, -ium, pl. **III.** v.tr. and intr. *irrigare* (rigare); see also SPRINKLE, MIX; it makes my teeth or my mouth —, *salivam mihi aliquid movet* (Sen.). **watering**, n. *aquatio* (= fetching of —, or by verb, e.g. *aquatum ire*); — of plants, by *aqua conspergere*; — place (of inland places, i.e. mineral springs), *aquae*; of seaside, circumloc. with *maritimus* (e.g. *oppidum maritimum*); — pot, *hydria*, *urceus*; see JAR. **waterproof**, adj. *aquae vi resistens*, **watersnake**, n. *hydrus*, **waterspout**, n. 1, *fistula* (= waterpipe); 2, = sheet of water, *typhon* (Plin.). **waterworks**, n. *aquaeductus*, -is (= an aqueduct, the nearest class, equivalent to our —). **watery**, adj. *aquatilis* (Plin., = having a — taste), *agnosus* (= abounding in water).

wattle, **I.** n. 1, = hurdle, *crates*, -is, f.; 2, of a cock, *palea*. **II.** v.tr. *contereere*; see WEAVE.

wave, **I.** n. *unda*, *fluctus*, -is. **II.** v.tr. *agitare*, *jacitare*, *rotare*. **III.** v.intr. *undare*, *fluctuare*, *† fluctare*, *agitari*, *jacitari*.

waver, v.intr. *fluctuare* (animi or animo), *dubitare*; see HESITATE. **waverer**, n. (homo) *inconstans*, *incertus*. **wavering**, n. *inconstantia*, *animus incertus* or *dubius* or *suspensus*, *dubitatio*.

wax, n. *cera*; to mould in —, *e cera fingere*; candle, — light, *cereus*. **waxen**, adj. *cereus*.

wax, v.intr. *crescere*; see GROW.

way, n. *via* (lit. and fig.), *iter*, *in-iteris*, n. (= the going from one place to another, hence a march), *aditus*, -is (= access), *cursum*, -is (= the direction or course), *semita* (= a small way, a path), *trames*, -itis, m. (= a subordinate way running along beside the highway, a foot-road or path), *callis* (= a hilly road), *deverticulum* (= a side road leading off from the chief or high road), *meatus*, -is (post Aug. = a channel or course), *limes*, -itis, m. (= a boundary path or line), *angustus*, -is (= a narrow — or street between two rows of houses), *ratio* (= plan or manner), *mos* (= custom, e.g. in the — of the Romans, *more Romanorum*), *consilium*, *institutum* (= plan); a straight — or path, *via recta*; a short —, *compendiaria* (most often fig., with *quasi*, e.g. *via ad gloriam proxima et quasi compendiaria*, Cic.), *compendium vias*; when there are two —s, *bitrium*; three, *trivium*; four, *quadrivium*; — there is none, *avia*, -orum; by —s *iter devium*; out of the —, *avius*, *remotus* (lit.), *reconditus*, *exquisitus* (fig.); to go the direct — or road, *recta via ire*; on the —, *iter viam*, *ex itinere*; to make —, see PROGRESS; to form a — or plan, *rationem inire*; to get out of the —, *de via decedere* alci, *alci congressum fugere*; —s and means, *opes*, -um, f. (= resources), *ratio* (= plan); by the — in passing (of a speaker), *strictum* (= cursorily), *ut hoc dicam*; see ROAD; to get under — (of a ship), *absolvi*, *ancora* (ancoram) *solvere*. **wayfarer**, n. *viator*. **waylay**, v.tr. *alci insi-*

diari or *insidias facere*. **wayside**, n. and adj. *ad viam*. **wayward**, adj. see WILFUL, FICKLEY.

we, pron. nos; — ourselves, *nos ipsi*, *nosmet ipsi*; frequently not expressed.

weak, adj. *tenuis* (= thin, opp. *crassus*); then fig., e.g. *sonus*, *spes*, *exilis* (= fine, e.g. voz, Quint.), *parvus*, *exiguus* (= inconsiderable), *levis* (of what cannot be maintained, opp. *gravis*, e.g. *argumentum*), *imbecillus* (late *imbecilis*, = — in bodily strength or mind); a — head, *ingenium imbecillum*; *infirmus* (of one who can stand nothing), *debilis* (= frail, opp. *robustus*), *invalidus* (opp. *validus*), *enervatus* (= unnerved, with *velut* before it, also of the state), *languidus*, *iners* (= sluggish), *mollis* (= effeminate), *fractus* (= broken), *confectus* (= worn out, of a man and his body), *hebes* (= dull, opp. *acer*, e.g. sight, hearing, memory). **weakly**, **I.** adv. *tenuiter*, *exiliter*, *exigue*, *imbecille*, *infirme*, *molliter*. **II.** adj. see WEAK. **weaken**, v.tr. *imbecillum* or *infirmum* (e.g. *stomachum*) *reddere*, *debilitare* (lit. and fig., e.g. anyone's rage), *delumbare* (fig., e.g. an idea; very rare), *enervare* (= to unnerve), *infirmare* (lit., to make loose what was firm; then fig., to — a thing, e.g. *fidem testis*), *attenuare*, *extenuare* (lit., to make thin, = to diminish in gen.), *conminuere* (= to lessen), *frangere* (lit., = to break), *hebettare*, *obtundere* (= to make dull), *labefactare* (= to shake, lit. and fig.). **weakening**, n. *debilitatio*, *infractio*, *diminutio*, *imminutio*, or by verb. **weakness**, n. *tenuitas* (opp. *crassitudo*, e.g. of a thread), *exilitas* (e.g. in *dicendo*), *imbecillitas*, *infirmitas* (of body and mind), *debilitas* (of body and mind), *virium defectio*, *languor*, *levisitas* (of arguments, etc.), *vitium*, *error* (= fault).

weal, n. the public —, *salus publica*, *res publica*.

weal, n. = mark on the body; *viber*.

wealth, n. *res secundae* or *prosperae* or *fortes*, *divitiae*, *opes*, -um, pl., *copa* (esp. with *genit.*, e.g. *rei familiaris*), *abundantia* *alci rei*, *opulenta*. **wealthy**, adj. *bene numeratus*, *pecuniosus*, *copis rei familiaris* *locuples* et *pecuniosus*, *opulentus*, *opulens*, *copiosus*.

wean, v.tr. 1, *† infantem lacte depellere*, *a matre prohibere*; 2, fig., *alqm alqd dedocere*.

weapon, n. *arma*, -orum, n., *telum*.

wear, **I.** v.tr. 1, = to waste, (usu) *(al)terere* or *deserere*; very much, *contereere* (e.g. *librum legendo*); 2, = to have on the body, *gerere*, *gestare*, *indutum esse alqd re*, *indui alqd re*, *ornatum esse alqd re* (as ornament), (suscinctum *esse alqd re*, *uti alqd re* (= to make use of)), *tractare alqd* (= to handle, e.g. *arma*); to — the toga, *togatum esse*; to — away or out, see before, also CONSUME. **II.** v.intr. *usu alteri* or *deleri*; to — off, *evanescere*. **III.** n. *usus*, -is (e.g. *margaritarum*); to stand — and tear, of things, *usu non attritum esse*, of persons, *omnia fortiter perferre*. **wearing**, n. *usus*, -is; — apparel, *vestimentum*. **worn**, adj. *usu detritus* (Plin., of a garment); — out (= hackneyed), *contritus*, *obsoletus* (often used, and hence oil, e.g. *vestis*, fig. *verba*); — out (= tired out), *(de)fatigatus*, *lassus*, *fessus*; with illness, wounds, etc., *morbo*, *vulneribus*, etc., *confectus* or *fractus*.

wary, **I.** adj. 1, = fatigued, *(de)fatigatus*, *lassus*, *fessus*; 2, = disgusted with; by *tædet* or *perlaesum est alqm alci rei*. **II.** v.tr. *alqm (de)fatigare*; = — with, *alqm obtundere*; see BORE. **III.** v.intr. by *tædet* or *perlaesum est alqm alci rei*. **weariness**, n. 1, = fatigue, *(de)fatigatio*, *lassitudo*; 2, fig. *tædium*. **wearisome**, adj. *longus*, *laboriosus*.

weasel, n. *mustela*.

weather, *I. n. caelum, caeli status, -is; tempestas* (good or bad); fine, clear —, *tempestas bona* or *serena*, *caelum suum* or *serenum*; dry —, *siccitas*; to depend upon the —, to be guided by the —, by *tempestatis rationem habere*; — cock, *gallus a(h)eneus*; — wise, *caeli mutationum peritus*. **II. v.tr. I.** lit. *alqm locum circumvehi*; **2.** fig. *superare*; — a storm, *vim tempestatis perferre*.

weave, *v.tr. (con)texere* (lit. and fig.). **weaver**, *n. textor*. **web**, *n. textum, textura, tela*; — footed, *quibus pedes ad nandum accommodati sunt*.

wed, *v.tr.* see **MARRY**. **wedlock**, *n.* see **MARRIAGE**. **wedding**, *n.* see **MARRIAGE**; — day, *dies nuptiarum*; to fix the — day, *diem nuptiis dicere*.

wedge, *I. n. cuneus*; — shaped, *cuneatus*; seats in the theatre in — shape, *cunei*; troops drawn up in — shape, *cuneus*. **II. v.tr.** *cuneare*; — together, see **CROWD**.

Wednesday, *n. * dies Mercurii*.

weed, *I. n. herba inutilis* or *iners*. **II. v.tr.** (e) *rudicare*.

weed, *n.* = garment, *vestis*; in —s of peace, (*cives*) *togati*; widows —s, *viduarum more vestita*.

week, *n. septem dierum spatium, septem dies* or *hebdomas*; one —, *septem dies*; a fortnight, *quindecim dies* (*Caes.*). **week-days**, *n. dies profesti* (opp. *dies fasti*), *dies negotiosi* (*Tac.*, opp. *dies sacri*). **weekly**, *adj.* by circumloc. (e.g. — wages, *merces quae in singulas hebdomadas habentur*).

weep, *v.intr.* and *tr.* *lacrimare* or *laetmari*, *lacrimas fundere* (= to shed tears), (*de*) *plorare* (loudly), *lamentari* (of sustained weeping), *ejulare* (pitifully, e.g. of female mourners), *vagire* (of little children); — over anything, *alci rei illacrimare* or *illacrimari*. **weeping**, *n. fletus, -is, lacrimae* (= tears), *ploratus, ejulatus, vagitus* (all -is), *lamentatio*.

weevil, *n. curculio*.

weigh, *I. v.tr. I.* (ex) *pendere, perpendere, examinare*; **2.** fig. (ex) *pendere, perpendere, ponderare, examinare* (e.g. *quādam populari trutinā examinari*, *Cic.*), *considerare cum* or *in animo, secum reputare, mente agitare* or *volutare*; — deeply, *multa (etiam atque etiam) secum reputare*; — down, *opprimere* (lit. and fig.). **II. v.intr.** *pondo pendere* or *pondo valere* with acc. of the weight; to — heavily, *magni ponderis esse*; to — ten pounds, *decem libras explere*. **weight**, *n. pondus, -eris, n., gravitas, momentum* (lit. and fig.; e.g. *terrae, armorum*); see **IMPORTANCE, PRESSURE**. **weighty**, *adj. gravis* (lit. and fig.). **Adv.** *graviter* (lit. and fig.).

weir, *n. moles, -is, f., agger, -eris, m.* (= dam), *clitterata* (*καταπαράτης* = sluice lock, *Plin. Min.*).

welcome, *I. adj. acceptus, gratus, ex(s)pectatus, exoptatus*; to bid —, *alqm salvē jubeo, benigne alqm excipere*; you will be — to all, *carus omnibus ex(s)pectatusque venies*; be —, *salve*. **II. n. salutatio**. **III. v.tr.** *salutare alqm, benigne alqm excipere*. **IV. intr.** *salve* (pl. *salvete*).

welfare, *n. salus, -itū, f., incolumitas* (= safety), *bonum* (= anyone's interests, or of a thing), *felicitas* (= happiness); to — to promote anyone's —, *alcis commodis* or *utilitatibus servire, alcis salutē prospicere, consulere, servare*.

well, *I. adv. bene, recte*; very —, *optime, praeclare*; as exclamation, *esto!* (expressing consent), *bene! recte! pulchre!* (acclamation); very —! *quam maxime!* (general exclamation), *ita est!* (in reply); — then! *age! recte vero!* to take a thing —, *alqd in bonam par-*

tem accipere; to do —, *bene* or *recte facere* or *agere* or *gerere rem*. **II. adj. saluus, sanus, integer, valens; to be —, (*bene, commode, or recte*) *valere, bene, recte, pulchre, bene* (se) *habere*; to get —, *convalescere*; not to be —, *male se habere*. **well-affected**, *adj. benevolens erga alqm*. **well-being**, *n. salus, -itū, f., bona, valetudo*. **well-born**, *adj. nobilis*; see **NOBLE**.**

well-bred, *adj. urbanus*; see **POLITE**. **well-built**, *adj. bene aedificatus* (of structures), *formosus* (of persons). **well-disposed**, *adj.* see **WELL-AFFECTED**. **well-educated**, **well-informed**, *adj. doctus, eruditus*; see **LEARNED**.

well-fed, *adj. corpore amplo, pinguis* (opp. *macer*), *opimus* (opp. *gracilis*), *obesus* (opp. *gracilis, strigosus*). **well-known**, *adj. omnibus notus*. **well-meaning**, *adj. benevolus, amicus* (both of persons), *fidelis* (e.g. friend); *consilium, advice*. **well-meant**, *adj. e.g. advice, consilium benevole dictum*. **well-spent**, *adj. e.g. life, vita bene acta*. **well-wisher**, *n. studiosus alqis*.

weld, *v.tr. (con)ferruminare* (*Plin.*). **well**, *I. n. puteus*. **II. v.intr.** — up, *scatere*; see **SPRING**, *v.intr.*

welter, *v.intr.* *se volutare, volutari*.

west, *I. n. regio ad occidentem vergens, occidens* (= the setting sun), *occidens, occasus, -is* (*solis*). **II. adj. occidentalis (*Plin.*), + *occidens*; — wind, *Zephyrus, Favonius*; North — wind, *Caurus* (*Cor.*); South — wind, *Africus*. **westward**, *adj. ad occasum, ad occidentem vergens*, *in occidentem spectans*. **western**, *adj. occidentalis* (*Plin.*). **westerly**, *adj. (wind) ad occidentem, in occidente*.**

wet, *I. adj. humidus, madens* (mostly poet. and post Aug.), *madidus, *uidus, uvidus* (mostly poet. and post Aug.); see **MOIST**. **II. n. caeli status, -is, humidus or *uvidus* or *pluvius*; see **RAIN**. **III. v.tr.** *madefacere, madidum reddere, perfundere*; to get — through, *madefieri, madidum reddi*; — nurse, *nutrix*. **wetness**, *n. humor*.**

wether, *n. verrez, -eris, m.*

whale, *n. balæna, cetus* (in pl. *cete*) (= sea-monster in gen.; *Plin.*); — bone, *balænae mæstilla*.

wharf, *n. navale, crepido*.

what, *pron. Interrog. quid?* — do you want? *quid vis?* — does that mean? *quid hoc sibi vult?* As a conjunctive or *adj. pronoun, qualis, qui*; he wrote to me — books he had read, *scriptis vixi quos libros legit*; in reference to an antecedent by *qui*; — you told me, *id quod* or *ea quae mihi dixisti*. **whatever**, *pron. quicumque (quodcumque), quicunque*.

what, *n. vber* (ante and post class.).

wheat, *n. triticum, siligo* (= very fine white —, ante and post class.); of —, *wheaten, triticus*; a — field, *ager tritico constitus*; — meal, *farina triticea*.

wheel, *v.tr.* and *intr. illicere*.

wheel, *I. n. rota, tympanum* (*κύμαρον*, of water-mills, etc.), *radii* (= spokes of —); as instrument of torture, *equuleus*; see **RACK**. **II. v.tr. I.** = push forward, *propellere*; **2.** = turn round, *convertere, circumagere*; = push, *propulsare*; — barrow, *vehiculum* (= cart) or *corbis* (= basket). **III. v.intr.** *signa convertere* (of soldiers); right, left —, *in hastam, in scutum*. **wheelwright**, *n. qui rotas facit*.

who, *v.intr. anhelare*; see **PANT**. **who**, *adj. anhelus*.

whelm, *v.tr.* see **OVERWHELM**.

whelp, *n. catulus*.

when, adv. and conj. = at the time that, *cum (quom)* (in this sense with the indic.; the subj. is used only when we speak hypothetically or state the opinion of another), *quo tempore*, *ubi* (= then —, etc., generally with indic.; with the subj. only when we represent anything as uncertain, casual, etc.), *quando* (= — once, interrog. and indefinitely as well as in a relative sense; with subj. only in indirect questions when we represent circumstances as repeatedly occurring; otherwise always with indic.), *ut* (= as soon as, of any result, after which another result immediately takes place, always with indic.); often by the particip. of the verb; = at what time, interrogatively, *quando?* *quo tempore?* = at which time; see **WHO**, **WHICH**; = after the time that, *cum*, *ut*, *ubi* (the last two always with indic. *cum* also with present and perfect indic., and when the action is represented as occurring repeatedly [as often as], with the imperf. indic.; however in the narrative style in past tenses always with imperf. and pluperf. subj.; often "when" in this sense is rendered by a partic. in the same case as the noun to which it refers, if the subject is the same both in the main and in the dependent clause; but if the latter has a different subject from that in the main clause, then by the ablat. abs.). **whence**, adv. as interrog., *unde?* *ex quo loco?* = from whom? whereby? *unde?* a, *ex quo homine?* *ex quâ re?* = have you got that? a *quo hoc accepisti?* (in gen.). *unde id scis?* (= — do you know that?). — does it come that, etc., *unde fit ut*, etc. **whenever**, **whenever**, conj. *quandocumque* (*cumq.*), *quotiescunque* (*cumq.*), or simply *utcumque*, *quotiesc.*

where, adv. and conj. as interrogative, *ubi?* *ubinam?* *quo loco?* *quo loci?* — ever? *ubi gentium?* *ubi terrarum?* as relative particle, *ubi*, *quâ*. **whereas**, adv. *quoniam*, *quod*, *cum*, *quippe* (*quae*, *quod*); see **BECAUSE**, **SINCE**. **whereby**, adv. *ex quo* (*quâ*, etc.) *fit*; as interrog. *quâ ratione?* *quâ re?* **wherefore**, adv. I, interrog. *cur?* see **WHY?** 2, *quomobrem?* see **THEREFORE**. **wherein**, adv. *in quo*, *in quâ re*, *in quibus*, *ubi*. **wherever**, adv. *ubivis* (= at any place, whichever it may be), *ubicunque* (*cumq.*), *quacumque* (= at any place). **whereof**, adv. *cujus quorum* (*quarum*, etc.) or *e quo* (*quâ*, etc.). **whereon**, adv. *quo facto*, *cum quibus verbis*. **whereto**, adv. *quo(rum)*, *quem ad finem*.

wherry, n. see **BOAT**.

whet, v.tr. (*exacuere* (lit. and fig.). **whetstone**, n. *cos*.

whether, I. pron. *uter*. II. conj. *ne* (appended to that word in the interrog. sentence upon which the stress lies), *num* (= — perhaps), *utrum* (seldom in simple questions), *an* (only after *nescire* and similar verbs of doubting), in double questions, — . . . or ("or —") *utrum . . . an* (or *anne* or *ne*), *num . . . an*, *ne* (as an enclitic); sometimes *ne* is appended to *utrum*, sometimes also *ne* is put, a few words intervening, after *utrum*, esp. when in the two clauses there occur two words opposed to each other, e.g. *utrum tacuamne, an praedicem?* sometimes "—" in the first question is not at all expressed in Latin, e.g. *interrogatur, pauca sint, anne multa*; sometimes, in two interrog. clauses where two words are directly opposed to each other, the interrog. particles may be left out altogether, e.g. *velit, nolit, scire difficile est*; if "or" in the second question appears as more a copulative than an interrog. particle, it is simply rendered by *aut*, e.g. *quaesierunt necne ille aut ille defensurus esset*; — . . . or not, *utrum (num or ne) . . . necne* or *annon* (*necne* generally in indirect

questions and without any verb at all, whilst *annon* is chiefly used in direct and but seldom in indirect questions, both with and without a verb), e.g. *quaeritur sintne dii, necne sint*; or *dii utrum sint, necne, quaeritur*; or even *dii necne sint quaeritur* (sometimes for *annon, anne* is found, e.g. *cum interrogetur tria pauca sint anne multa, Cic.*); where the alternatives are presented as on an equality, either of which may be true, *sive—sive* (*seu—seu*) (e.g. *sive cum ex paludibus elicere, sive obidione premere posset*, Caes.).

whew, n. *serum*.

which, pron. see **WHO**.

whiff, n. *halitus*, *-is* (= breath).

while, I. n. *tempus*, *-bris*, n., *spatium*, *mors* (= delay), *otium* (= leisure); a little, short —, *breve spatium*, *pau(b)lulum* (*temporis*); for a short —, *parumper*, *pau(b)lisper*; a little — after, *pau(b)lo post*, *non ita multo post*, *pau(b)lo post*; a long — after, *post longum tempus*. II. (**whilst**) conj. *dum* (nearly always with present indic. even when the verb in the main clause is in the past tense), *donec* (with indic. or subj. according to the regular rules of mood), *dum* (*quom*, with pres. and perf. indic. and imperf. and pluperf. subj.), or by part. (e.g. *haec lacrimans dixit*, she said — weeping), or by inter with gerund in phrases (*inter bibendum*, = — drinking; *inter cenandum*, = — dining). III. v.tr. to — away the time, *tempus gâllere* *alq.* *re*.

whim, n. *libido*. **whimsical**, adj. *difficilis*, *natûrâ difficilis*, *morosus* (= ill-tempered), *inconstans*, *lêvis* (= fickle); see **FICKLE**.

whimper, v.tr., **whine**, v.intr. *ragire* (of a child or animal). **whimpering**, n. *whining*, n. *vagitus*, *-is*.

whinny, v.intr. *hinnire*.

whip, I. n. *scutica*, *-ae*, f., or *lora*, *-orum*, n. (made of cords tied together), *flagrum*, *flagellum*. II. v.tr. *verberare*.

whirl, I. v.tr. (*con*) *torquere*, *quassare*, *quâtere* (= to shake). II. v.intr. as in dancing, *in gyrum agi*. III. n. *vertigo* (mostly post Aug.), or by verb. **whirlpool**, n. *turbo*, *vertex*, *vorrage*, *gurgis*, *-itis*, m. **whirlwind**, n. *turbo*, *vertex*.

whirr, I. v.tr. *stridère* (*stridère*). II. n. *stridor*.

whisk, v.tr. see **SNATCH**.

whiskers, n. by genae pilosae or † *hirsutae*.

whisper, I. v.intr. *susurrare*, to anyone, *cum † alqo*. II. v.tr. anything into anyone's ear, *insusurrare alci alqd ad aurem* or *in aures*. III. n. *susurrus*. **whisperer**, n. *susurrator* (very rare).

whist, I. n. by *chartarum ludus*, but where possible translate by *alea* (= dice). II. interj. *st!* *tace*, *tacete*.

whistle, I. v.intr. and tr. *sibilare*; to — anyone, *alqm sibilò advocare*. II. n. *sibilus*; pl. also *sibila*, *-orum*. **whistler**, n. *qui sibilat* (with the mouth), *libicen* (on the pipe).

whit, n., not a —, *ne minimum quidem*, *minime*.

white, I. adj. *albus* (opp. *ater*), *candidus* (= fair, opp. *niger*), *canus* (= hoary), *purus* (= not dirty, not stained), *niveus* (= white as snow), *lacteus* (= white as milk). II. n. *album*, *candor*; — of an egg, of the eye, *album ovi*, *oculorum* (Cels.). **white-haired** adj. *albis capillis*, *canis capillis*. **white-lead**, n. *cerussa*. **whiten**, I. v.tr. *dealbare*, *candefacere* (ante and post class.). II. v.intr. *albescere*, *candescere* (= grow hoary). **whiteness**, n. *albitudo* (Plaut.), *candor*,

whitewash, *I. n. albarium (opus). II. v.tr. dealbare.*

whither, *I. adv. as interrog., quo? quem in locum? quorsum (quorsus)? in quam partem? — then? quoniam? II. conj. with reference to the antecedent, quo; — ever, quoquo, quocunque (-cunque), quacunque, quovis, † quolibet.*

whitlow, *n. paronychium, paronychia (Pliu.).*

Whitsuntide, *n. * Pentecoste (Eccl.).*

whiz, *I. v.intr. stridère (stridère) (of serpents).*

II. n. stridor. whizzing, *I. adj. stridens.*

II. n. stridor.

who, *I. rel. pron. qui, quae, quod. II. interrog. pron. quis, quis, quid? Which of two? uter, utra, utrum? whoever, n. quicunque (quicumque), quicquis.*

whole, *I. adj. integer (= uninjured), totus (in opp. to part.), solidus (esp. in enumeration, e.g. usura, nec est solida, contentus erat), cunctus (e.g. Gallia, civitas), omnis (e.g. omne caelum), universus, plenus (e.g. annus plenus alque integer); = healthy, sanus. II. n. the —, totum, tota res (opp. partes), unum (in so far as anything is a —), omnia, -ium, universum, universa res, universitas (= all together), summa (= the sum, e.g. summa exercitus, = the sum total of the army), solidum (= the capital); the — of may also be expressed by adj. (e.g. tota Gallia, = the — of Gaul), on the —, by *paene, fere, ferme* (= mostly, almost). **wholly**, *adv. plane, omnino, prorsus, penitus* (= thoroughly), *funditus* (= to the foundation), *radicibus* (= root and branch); see **ALTOGETHER**. **wholesale**, *n. mercatura magna. wholesome*, *adj. saluber, salutaris* (lit. and fig.), *utilis*; to be — for, *alci salutare esse, alci prodesse. wholesomeness*, *n. salubritas, utilitas* (lit. and fig.).*

whoop, *n. clamor*; see **SHOUT**, *n.*

whore, *n. scortum, meretrix.*

whose, *adj., rel. and interrog. pron. cuius.*

why, *I. adv. as interrog. cur? quamobrem (quapropter)? quare? quapropter? quid de causa? quid est cur, etc.? quid est quod, etc.? quid? — not? cur non (with indic.), quidni (with subj. implying surprise)? quin (with indic., request to do a thing). II. conj. cur, quamobrem, quapropter, propter quod. III. interj. (at answering an objection expressed or implied), immo, enimvero.*

wick, *n. ellychnium.*

wicked, *adj. impius (erga Deum, patrium, etc.), nefarius, scelestus, sceleratus, flagitiosus, dissolutus, perditus (= abandoned), pravus (= irregular), nalius, malitiosus (= bad), corruptus (= corrupted), deterrimus (= very bad), nequam (= worthless), turpis, foedus (= shameful). Adv. impie, nefarie, sceleste, scelerate, flagitiose, dissolute, perditè, prave, male, malitiose, nequite, turpiter, foede. **wickedness**, *n. impietas (erga alqm), scelus, -eris, n., facinus, -oris, n., flagitium (= a — deed, then —), pravitas, nequitia, turpitudine, foeditas, vitium, malitia, vitiositas.**

wicker, *adj. vimineus, craticus; — work, crates, -is, f. usu. in pl.).*

wide, *adj. latus (e.g. plantities), latus (of dress, shoes, house), capax (= containing much), amplus (= of large size), patens (= — stretching). Adv. late, laxe. **widen**, *I. v.tr. amplificare (urbem, rempublicam, fig. auctoritatem), dilatare (e.g. castra, aciem); power of a state, imperium), latrare (a garment, lines of troops). II. v.intr. se dilatare (the sea), patescere (a plain). **width**, *n. I. lit. amplitudo, latitudo, laxitas; 2, fig. perhaps in omnes opiniones indulgens.***

widow, *n. vidua. widowed*, *adj. viduus. widower*, *n. viduus. widowhood*, *n. viduitas.*

wield, *v.tr. tractare (e.g. ferrum, arma, tela).*

wife, *n. conjun(n)x, uxor, marita; to take a —, uxorem ducere.*

wig, *n. capillamentum (Suet.), crines † empti, galerum (galerus, Juv.).*

wight, *n. see MAN.*

wild, *adj. ferus (of living and inanimate beings), agrestis (= growing — in the field, of plants; hence also rude in manners), silvester (= growing, living — in the woods, of plants, animals, men), indomitus (= untamed, of animals, opp. mansuetus), rudis (= still unprepared, of things, e.g. of the soil, etc.); hence = still uncivilized, of men), incultus (= untilled, of the soil, hence uncivilized, of men), vastus (= isolated, barren, of a country, opp. celebr), ferox (= acting like a savage), immanis (= cruel, of character), saevus (= ferocious, all four of men), insanus, amens (= mad), lascivus (= playful); a — beast, fera. Adv. ferociter, immaniter, saeve (= fiercely), insane (= madly). **wilderness**, *n. locus desertus, loca desertia, -orum, solitudo, vastitas. wildness*, *n. feritas, ferocia, ingenium ferox, animus ferox (= fieriness), immanitas (= cruelty), lascivia (= playfulness).**

wile, *n. ars, dolus; see TRICK. wily*, *adj. astutus, versutus; see CUNNING, adj.*

wilful, *adj. contumax, pertinax, perversicax, obstinatus; a — act, quod consulto or cogitatum fit, comb. quod consulto et cogitatum fit. Adv. contumaciter, pertinaciter, perversicaciter, consulto, consilio, de or ex industria, datà or dedità operà, voluntate et judicio, or also by sciens or prudens et sciens. **wilfulness**, *n. contumacia, pertinacia, perversicacia, obstinatio (= inflexibility).**

will, *I. n. 1, voluntas (= volition in gen., and also exercise of —), animus (= disposition of mind), consilium, propositum (= purpose), arbitrium (= decision), auctoritas (= command, esp. — of the senate as expressed in a decree), or by auctor (e.g. he did it at the — of Caesar, hoc Caesare auctore fecit), nutus, -us (lit. = nod, fig. = command), comb. arbitrium et nutus, auctoritas nutusque, libido (= fancy, caprice, in good or bad sense), studium (= good —); he has a — to, est alci in animo alqd facere; 2, = testament, testamentum, tabulae (testamenti); to make a —, testamentum facere, in favour of any one, alqm heredem suum facere. II. v.tr. velle, cupere; with infin. or subj., with or without ut; alqd or with accus. and infin. or ut; avère alqd or with infin. **willing**, *adj. libens, volens, paratus, promptus (the last two ad alqd). Adv. libenter, animo libenti, animo libenti proloquo, animo prompto paratoque. **willingness**, *n. animus libens or promptus, voluntas.***

wily, *adj. see WILE.*

willow, *n. salix.*

win, *I. v.tr. see GET, GAIN. II. v.intr. vincere. winner*, *n. victor.*

winning, *adj. pulcher, venustus (= beautiful), suavis (= sweet), blandus (= persuasive), comis (= courteous).*

wind, *I. n. 1, ventus, aura (both of gentle and violent blasts), flatu, -us (mostly poet., all three lit. and fig.); favourable, unfavourable —, ventus secundus, adversus; the — rises, ventus increbrescit or coarctur; — sinks, cessat, cadit; to speak to the —, dare † verba in ventos; 2, = flatulency, ventus, inflatio. II. v.tr. (e.g. a horn, cornu), inflare; see BLOW, PLAY, v.tr. **windfall**, *n. alqd alci forte oblatum (e.g. the money was a great — to me, pecunia casu**

oblata multum mihi proderat.) **wind-mill**, *n.* mola venti (Jct.). **wind-pipe**, *n.* aspera arteria. **wind-ward**, adj. ad ventum conversus. **windy**, adj. ventosus; fig. vanus, ventosus, inanis.

wind, *I. n.* v.tr. torquere (e.g. funem), glomerare (into a ball); — up, trochleā tollere (lit. i.e. with a pulley), ad funem perducere (fig.); see **END. II.** v.intr. se sinuare, sinuari. **winding**, *I. n.* adj. flexuosus, tortuosus. **II. n.** flexus, -ūs. **windlass**, *n.* ergata, m.

window, *n.* fenestra (with shutters, curtains, or bars; only under the emperors made of the transparent *apis phengites* or *specularis*).

wine, *n.* vinum; sour —, vappa; — not diluted with water, merum; the — god Bacchus (poet. = wine). **wine-bibber**, *n.* homo vinulentus. **wine-cellar**, *n.* apotheca. **wine-merchant**, *n.* vinarius.

wing, *I. n.* ala, pennae; — of an army, cornu, ala; the soldiers who form the —s, alarii; to be posted in the right —, dextrum tenere; the — of a house, ala; — of a door, foris; door with —s, folding-doors, fores, -ium, valvae. **II. v.tr.** volare; see **FLY.** **winged**, adj. penniger, † pennatus, † alatus, † aliger.

wink, *I. n.* nictus, -ūs. **II. v.intr.** nictare, at any one, alci; to — at, indulgere alci, con- (vivere in alqā re).

winnow, v.tr. corn, frumentum ventilare or evanescere. **winnowing-fan**, *n.* ventilabrum, vannus, f.

winter, *I. n.* hiem(p)s, tempus (anni) hibernum, tempora hiberna, -orum, tempus hiemale, bruma, tempus brumale (= time of the shortest days), a hard —, hiems gravis or acris; a mild —, hiems † mollis, mitis, tepida (Hor.). **II. adj.** hiemalis, hibernus, brumalis, or by genit. of hiem(p)s; — quarters, hiberna, -orum. **III. v.intr.** hibernare, hibernare, hiberna agere (of troops); for — in gen. hiemem agere. **winterly**, adj. hiemalis.

wipe, v.tr. (abs)tergere, detergere, extergere; — out (fig.), abolere; see **ABOLISH.**

wire, *n.* alium or filum ferreum.

wise, *I. adj.* sapiens, sapientia praeditus, prudens (= with practical insight); to be —, sapere, sapientem esse. **II. n.** ratio, modus, via; in no —, nullo modo; see **MANNER, WAY.** Adv. sapienter. **wisdom**, *n.* sapientia, prudentia; with —, sapienter, ratione ac consilio. **wise-acre**, *n.* qui se sapientem esse jactat.

wish, *I. v.tr.* and intr. velle, cupere; if you — it, si vis, si tibi placeat; I don't — it, by nolo; I — rather, by malo; I could —, velim (with pres. subj. if we speak as though the — were likely to be fulfilled), vellem (with imperf. subj. if there are difficulties, so that the speaker doubts the fulfilment): to — for anything, alqd cupere, desiderare, (ex)optare, silire (= thirst for). **II. n.** optatio (= the act), optatum (= the thing we — for), desiderium (= the desire), voluntas (= will, demand), votum (in consequence of a vow taken; then = —; prayer to the gods that a certain — may be fulfilled); according to my —, ex sententia; according to anyone's —, ad alcijs voluntatem.

wistful, wistfully, wistfulness, adj. use circumloc. (e.g. his face bore a — expression, ille desiderium vultu expressit; he appeared to be a prey to —, desiderio moveri visus est).

wit, *n.* (ingenii) acumen, alacritas (= quick, ingenious answer), lepos (= tasteful, elegant), facetiae (= witticisms), comb. lepos facetiaeque, sal, -is, m.; also in the pl. sales, comb. sal et facetiae, facete dictum; to —, nemp, nimirum, scilicet, wittless, adj. see **FOOLISH.** **witticism**, *n.*

quod facite dictum est; see **WIT.** **witty**, adj. dicax, facetus, non infacetus, levidus, salsus. Adv. facete, salse, lepide.

witch, *n.* venefica, maga, saga. **witchcraft**, *n.* veneficium, ars † magica, magice (Plin.); see **MAGIC.**

with, prep. (A) = in union, *I. cum*, una cum; often simply rendered by the ablat. with an adj. (e.g. omnibus copiis egredi); **2.** in friendly intercourse, cum; after verbs compounded with cum, either cum with ablat. or simply the dat. (e.g. what have I to do — you? quid tibi mecum est rei?), after words expressing similarity or equality, the simple dat. (but after similis and its compounds, also the genit.); when two things are represented as being equal to one another, by idem (= the same, etc.), the prep. “—” is rendered by qui or a copulative conj., seldom by cum with ablat. (only in poets simply by the dat.; a Graecism); **3.** in participation, in confederacy with, cum (e.g. cum algo bellum gerere adversus algum); = by means of, per with accus. alcijs operā, alcijs ope, auxilio, algo auctore; also sometimes by the simple ablat. (e.g. Caesar ed legione, quam secum habebat, murum perdidit in altitudinem, etc.); **4.** in a hostile sense, cum, contra, adversus with accus. (the two latter used when cum might be misunderstood, as it might also mean “in union —,” etc.), e.g. bellum gerere cum algo or contra (adversus) algum; (B) = in company and accompanied by, *I.* of persons, cum (= along —); but if only expressing that one particular action refers to more than one person, it is generally rendered in Latin simply by a copulative conjunction (et, ac, atque), (e.g. the women — their children were killed, mulieres atque infantes occisi sunt); **2.** of things, cum; it is often rendered in this sense (armed, furnished —, etc.) more clearly by participles or adjs. or by a relative clause (e.g. armed — a dagger, cum sic, or sic instructus); at the same time as some phenomenon that takes place in the course of time, cum, or (but less expressive) by the simple ablat. (e.g. — daybreak, (cum) prima luce), hence also of effects and consequences that are simultaneous and immediate or direct; = not without, cum, non sine (e.g. to hear, etc. — pleasure, cum voluptate; — the help of the gods, (cum) dis adiuvantibus); in many instances by particular expressions (e.g. — care, diligenter), or by construction with a partic. (e.g. — quickness, adhibitā celeritate; — that, inde, deinde, ad haec; — all your diligence, pro or ex tuā diligentia; — all men truth is to be held in honour, apud omnes veritas colenda est.).

withal, adv. simul.

withdraw, *I. v.tr.* alqd ab algo or ab alqd re avertēre, avocare, revocare, removēre, alqd ex or de alqd re detrahēre (also from a place, e.g. initium ex Gallia), retrahēre, abstrahēre, alqd alci tollēre, auferre; of troops, deducēre, revocare, subducēre; of money, deducēre (de summa, etc.); see **TAKE AWAY.** **II. v.intr.** (re)cedēre, discedēre, ab, etc., se recipere ab, etc., se removēre ab, etc., se retrahēre ab alqd re; from a person, se removēre ab algo or ab alcijs amicitia, algum or alcijs adiutū sermonemque defugere; to — from duty, allegiance, etc., ab officio recedēre; to — from office, magistratu abdicare, se magistratum ejurare.

wither, *I. v.tr.* *I. lit.* (ad)urere, torrere; **2.** fig. perdere (= destroy). **II. v.intr.** (ex)arescere, inarescere (Plin.). **withered**, adj. marcidus.

withhold, v.tr. detinere, retinere, suppressere, comprimere; I cannot — my praise of him, facere non possum quin eum laudem.

within, I. prep. *intra, inter* (both of space and time), in with abl. = in the course of (in *eo anno natus est* = sometime in that year), often by the abl. only (e.g. *alqm finibus suis recipere*), or with verbs expressing motion by in with accus. (e.g. *in fines suos recipere*), he did it — the year, *hoc abhinc nondum uno anno exacto fecit*; if the time be future, *ante annum exactum*.

II. adv. *intus* (in gen.), *domi* (= at home).

without, I. prep. *extra* (with accus. of place), *sine* (with abl.), *sine alcis oped*; not —, *non sine, cum*; by *nullus* in the abl. with the noun (e.g. — danger, *nullo periculo*); by adjs., such as *expers alcis rei*, *carens alq re*, *nudus alq re*, *inops ab*, etc.; by adjs. expressing a deficiency, etc., chiefly compounded with *in*, e.g. — trouble, *facilis*; — clothes, *nudus*; — injury, *integer*; — a will, *intestatus*; — caution, *incautus*; — my, etc., knowledge, by *inscius, insciens*, *alqo insciente*, *alqo inscio*; — an invitation, *invocatus*; by the negative with participles, mostly by the *ablat.* *abs*. (e.g. — many words, *missis ambagibus*, Hor.); — anybody or anything, = if somebody has not been there, or if such or such a thing had not happened, but for, *nisi* or *ni fuisset* (only *Com.* say here *absque alqo esset*); by *neg* (*neque*) (e.g. many praise the orators and poets — understanding them, *multi oratores et poetas probant neque intellegunt*); sometimes by *ut non* or (but only when the preceding clause contains already a negation) *quin* (e.g. *Augustus nunquam filios suos populo commendavit, ut non adjoiceret* [= — adding] *si merebuntur*; *nunquam accedo, quin abs te doctior abeam*, = I never came — going away better; by *praeter* (e.g. *praeter consulem, amicum habeo nullum*, = — counting the consul I have no friend).

II. adv. *extra, extrinsecus, ex* or *ab exteriori parte*, *ab exterioribus partibus* (= from —, also = from abroad); *foris* (= out of doors).

withstand, v.tr. *resistere*; see **RESIST**.

withy, n. *vimen*.

witness, I. n. 1. *testis*, to call as a —, *alqm testari* or *contestari*, *alqm antestari*; to appeal to anyone as —, *testificari alqm*; to be a —, *testem esse, testari*; to appear as a —, *testem exsistere*; *arbitr* (= one who has heard anything), *auctor* (= —ing an act, e.g. at a marriage); without —, in private, *sine arbitris, arbitris remotis, sine auctoribus*; in the presence of (before) many —es, *multis auditibus, coram multis*; *spectator* (= onlooker); 2, = testimony, *testimonium*. **II.** v.tr. and intr. 1, *testari, attestari, testificari, testimonio confirmare, testimonio esse, testem esse* (the former of the two of a thing; the latter of a person); 2, = behold, *videre, spectare*; see **SEE**.

wizard, n. *magus, veneficus*.

wizened, adj. *retorridus* (mostly post Aug.).

woad, n. *isatis, vitrum*.

wobble, v.intr. see **WABBLE**.

woe, wo, I. n. *dolor, mala, -orum, res adversae, luctus, -us, maeror*; see **SORROW**. **II.** interj. *vae!* — to me! *vae mihi!* *vae mihi misero!* *pro dolor!* *perii!* **woeful, adj.** see **SAD, UNHAPPY, SORROWFUL**.

woif, n. *lupus*, fem. *lupa*; of the —, *lupinus*. **wolfish, adj.** *saevus*.

woman, n. *femina* (opp. *vir*), *muller* (= grown up —), a young —, *puella, virgo, adolescens* (e.g. *etia adolescens, juvenis*); an old —, *anus, -us, f. vetula*; a little — (as endearing term), *muliercula, adolescentia*; = the sex, — kind, *sexis (-us) muliebris, mulieres, -um. womanish, adj.* *muliebris, mollis, effeminatus*; see **EFFEMINATE**. **womanly, adj.** *muliebris*.

womb, n. *alvea, uterus*.

wonder, I. n. 1. = the feeling, (*admiration*); to see anything with —, *alqd stupefactus* or *attonitus videre*; see **ASTONISHMENT**; 2, = a wonderful thing, *casus, -us, mirificus, res mira* or *inusiata, monstrum, portentum, miraculum*.

II. v.intr. (*admirari, admiratione stupere*), at anything, *alqd, alqd mihi mirum est* or *videtur*; I — that, etc. *miror* with accus. and infin.; I — whether, etc. *miror si*, etc.; I — what may have been the cause, *miror quid causae fuerit*; for our colloquial, I —, *demiror* is used (e.g. I — what it is, *demiror quid sit*). **wonderful, adj.** *mirus, mirificus, (ad)mirabilis, (ad)mirandus, novus, inusitatus, portentosus, monstr(u)osus*. Adv. *mirè, mirifice, (ad)mirabiliter, nove, inusitate, monstr(u)ose*; see **ADMIRE**.

wont, I. n. *usus, -us, mos, consuetudo*; see **CUSTOM**. **II.** adj. (*asuetus*) to be —, *solere*.

woo, v.tr. *amare* (= to love), in *matrimonium pelere* (Suet.); fig. = seek; *pelere*. **woer, n.** *amator, procus*.

wood, n. *lignum*, or pl. *ligna* (for burning), *materia* (*materies*, = — fit for use, in opp. to *liber*, = bark, and when cut up, in opp. to *lignum*, = — for fuel), *silva* (= forest), *nemus, -oris, n.*, *lucus* (= grove), *saltus, -us* (= glade, defile), *silvestris locus* (= plantation with —, shrubs); of —, *lignus*.

wooden, adj. *ligneus*. **wood-cutter, n.** *qui ligna caedit*. **wood-engraving, n.** *tabula in lignum incisa et in chartam impressa*. **woodland, n.** *silvae, nemora, -um, saltus, -us*. **wood-louse, n.** *oniscus, multipeda* (Plin.). **woodman, n.** see **WOOD-CUTTER**. **wood-nymph, n.** (*Hama*) *dryas*. **wood-pecker, n.** *picus*. **wood-pigeon, n.** *palumbes, -is, m. and f.* **wooded, woody, adj.** *silvestris, silvossus* (e.g. *saltus*), *silvis vestitus* (e.g. *mons*), *† nemorosus, saltuosus* (e.g. *regio, loca*).

woof, n. *sublemen, trama*.

wool, n. *lana*. **woollen, woolly, adj.** *lanceus*.

word, I. n. 1. = part of speech and (particularly the pl. "words") speech in gen., *vocabulum*, as a name for one particular object (e.g. *conservatores sibi nomen, Graeco ejus rei vocabulo assumptis*); in the pl. *vocacula* = "words, vocabulary", unconnected, *nomen* (= name), *verbum* (= something spoken, a —; hence a short sentence, saying); — for —, *verbum pro verbo, ad verbum*; *vox* (inasmuch as it is spoken or heard, whether by itself or in the context), *sermo, oratio* (= speech); *dictum* = saying (e.g. *diclo alcis obtemperare* = to obey anyone's —); in one — (in enumerating), *uno verbo, ut paucis dicam, quid multa? quidopus est verbis? ne multa! ne pluram*; the — of God (i.e. the Holy Scriptures), *libri divini, litterae divinae* or *sanctae* (Eccl.); 2, = promise, *fides*; upon my —, *mea fide*. **II.** v.tr. see **EXPRESS**. **wordy, adj.** *verbosus*.

work, I. n. = anything completed, *opus, -eris, n.*, *factum* (= deed), *pepsum* (= task), *monumentum* (= monument), *munilio, munimentum* (= fortification); a little —, *opusculum* (also = — of art); *opus, liber, libellus* (= a literary —); = toil, *opera, labor* (with an effort), *occupatio*; of a scholar, *studia, -orum*; by candlelight, *lucubratio* (esp. before daybreak); done in leisure hours, *operae subsidivae*; it is the — of a good man to do this, *boni (hominis) est hoc facere*; the —s (in machinery, etc.), *machina, machinatio*. **II.** v.intr. to — at, (*elaborare in alq re, operam dare alci rei, incumbere in* or *ad alqd*; *opus facere, in opere esse, laborem subire* or *obire*; by candlelight, *lucubrare*; to — all night, *ad laborem nullam partem noctis internitlere*; to — night and day, *opus continuare diem et noctem*; to — for wages, *operum suam locare*. **III.** v.tr. *facere, conficere, efficere, perficere, fingere*

(= to fashion), *fabricari*; see **MAKE**. **work-basket**, *n.* *quasillum* (*quasillus*). **work-house**, *n.* *pietichroptorium* (Jct.), or by circuml. (e.g. *domus in qua indigentes publico sumptu aluntur*). **working**, *I. adj.* — days, dies negotiosus (Tac.), dies profectus. **II. n.** tractatio (in gen.); — of the ground, cultio or cultus (-is) agrorum. **workman**, *n.* agri cultor (in the field), operarius, in the pl. operae (if for wages, mercenarius; pl. operae conductae or mercenariae), artifex (= artist), opifex (= manual —), faber (= in wood, stone, etc.), vinitor (in a vineyard). **workmanship**, *n.* ars, opus, -eris, *n.* **workshop**, *n.* officina (the place), fabrica (of a faber, i.e. one who works in hard material), artificium (of an artifex, = a studio).

world, *n.* mundus (= the universe, opus universum, universitas rerum, rerum natura = universe, only in the sing.); = the globe, orbis (terrarium) (as known to the Romans), terras (= countries in gen.); rulers of the —, terrarum or omnium terrarum principes (of a nation); to be brought into the —, nasci; to leave the — (i.e. die), ex vita discedere, e vita excedere; what in the —? quid tandem? everything in the —, quodvis, nihil non; I am the most miserable man in the —, prorsus nihil est quin sim miserrimus; the next —, caelum (Heaven), vita caelestis or futura; = mankind, homines or omnes (= all men); the present —, homines qui nunc sunt or vivunt, homines hujus aetatis; the ancient —, antiquitas, aetas vetus, veteres, -um; the learned —, docti homines. **worldly**, *adj.* **worldliness**, *n.* qui (quae) utilitatem suam (neque veram laudem) petit.

worm, *n.* vermis, *m.* (in gen.), vermiculus (= little —), lumbricus (= earth —, the — in the intestines), teredo (in wood, meat, clothes), tineæ (in wood and books). **worm-eaten**, *adj.* cariosus (of wood); to be —, vermiculari (of trees, Plin.).

worn, *part. and adj.*; see **WEAR**.

worry, *v. tr.* **I.** (dis)laniare (= tear, of dogs, etc.); **2.** fig. vexare, sollicitare, cruciare (the two last metaph. as from baiting of wild beasts); see **TEASE**, **VEX**.

worse, *I. adj.* pejor, deterior. **II. adv. pejus, deterius. **worst**, *I. adj.* pessimus, deterimus. **II. adv. pessime. **III. v. tr. vincere; see **DEFEAT**.******

worship, *I. n.* adoratio, veneratio (as act); divine —, Dei cultus, -us, divinus cultus, res divinae, sacra, -orum; secret — (as in Eleusis that of Ceres, etc.), initia, -orum; to perform —, sacra facere; to attend —, sacris adesse; your — (as title), vir optime. **II. v. tr.** colere, venerari. **worshipful**, *adj.* optimus, e.g. the — Company of Carpenters, fabri consoziati, viri optimi, or societas clarissima fabrorum. **worshipper**, *n.* cultor, venerator.

worsted, *I. n.* lana (= wool). **II. adj.** lanens.

worth, *I. n.* **1.** = value, aestimatio (= value which anyone puts on a thing), pretium (= the value itself); see **VALUE**; **2.** = moral —, virtus, -utis, *f.*; see **EXCELLENCE**. **II. adj.** see **WORTHY**; it is — while, operis pretium est, with infin. **worthy**, *adj.* dignus with abl. of thing; — to, with infin. dignus qui with subj.; — of confidence, fide dignus or dignus cui fides habetur; — of praise, laude dignus, laudandus, dignus qui laudetur; to render one's self — of a thing, alqd mereri or mereri or promereri or promereri; = venerable, venerandus, venerabilis, veneratione dignus; to be — much, little, etc., multum valere, magis, parvi pretii esse, magno, parvo pretio

venari or emi. **Adv.** digne, pro dignitate. **worthiness**, *n.* dignitas, honestas; see **DIGNITY**. **worthless**, *adj.* **1.** vilis (= cheap), inutilis (= useless); **2.** morally —, corruptus, perditus, inhonestus; see **WICKED**. **worthlessness**, *n.* **1.** vilitas (Plin.), or by *adj.*; **2.** see **WICKEDNESS**.

wound, *I. n.* vulnus, -eris, *n.* (in gen.), plaga (from a blow, etc.), ulcus, -eris, *n.* (= a sore, an ulcer), cicatrix (= scar). **II. v. tr.** vulnerare (lit. and fig.), sauciare (lit., fig. only in Plaut.). **wounded**, *adj.* vulneratus, saucius (= deeply —), fig. dolore affectus.

wrangle, *v. intr.* see **QUARREL**.

wrap, *v. tr.* — up, alqd re involvere, velare (= veil). **II. n.** see **WRAPPER**. **wrapper**, *n.* tegumentum (= cover, e.g. of a shield).

wrath, *n.* ira, iracundia, bilis (lit. = bile), stomachus (lit. = stomach = what revolts us), indignatio. **wrathful**, *adj.* iratus, iracundus; see **ANGRY**. **Adv.** irate, iracunde.

wreak, *v. tr.* see **REVENGE**.

wreath, *n.* corona, sertum (= garland). **wreathe**, *v. tr.* necire (= to twine), (con)torquere (= twist); to — anyone, coronare, sertis redimire (e.g. a victim).

wreck, *I. n.* naufragium (= wrecking of a ship, or of fortune); = the remnants of a ship, navis fracta, navis or navigii reliquiae, tabulae navis fractae; after a —, naufragio facto. **II. v. tr.** frangere (= break, lit. and fig.), navem in scopulos, etc., or scopulis alidire; to be —ed, naufragium facere. **wrecked**, *adj.* naufragus (lit. and fig.).

wren, *n.* regulus (late).

wrench, *v. tr.* see **TEAR**, **PULL**.

wrest, *v. tr.* eripere, extorquere (e.g. alqd alci de manibus); fig. — the sense of anything, alqd perverse interpretari.

wrestle, *v. intr.* luctari (lit. of the wrestler; then also = resist in gen.), cum algo. **wrestler**, *n.* luctor (in gen.), athleta, *m.* **wrestling**, *n.* luctatio, luctatus, -us (Plin.).

wretch, *n.* homo malus, improbus, nequam, improbus ac nefarius; poor —, homo miserrimus (for other *adj.* see **WICKED**). **wretched**, *adj.* miserabilis, miserandus (= pitiable), miser (better in superl. miserrimus), maestus, tristis (= unhappy), aerumnosus (= full of care), afflictus, fractus (= broken down), malus, nequam (= worthless); see **PITIABLE**, **SAD**, **WICKED**. **Adv.** miserabiliter, misere, miserrime, maeste, male, nequiter. **wretchedness**, *n.* miseria; see **MISERY**.

wriggle, *v. intr.* se torquere, torqueri.

wring, *v. tr.* one's hands, manus tollere (= raise the hands in astonishment); — the neck, gulam frangere; — the soul, cruciare alqm. or animum; to — out clothes, aquam exprimere linteis.

wrinkle, *I. n.* ruga; full of —s, rugosus. **II. v. tr.** rugare; — the face, forehead, frontem contrahere or adducere. **wrinkled**, *adj.* rugosus.

wrist, *n.* prima palmarum pars (Cels.).

writ, *n.* **1.** anything written, scriptum; Holy —, *Litterae Sanctae, Sacrae or Divinae* (Eccl.); **2.** in law, *litterae*; to issue a —, perhans alqm citare.

write, *v. tr.* scribere (metaph. exarare, from ploughing, in letters of Cic. and post Aug.); to know how to (read and) —, *litteras* scire; he who is unable to —, *litterarum* nescius; to — a good hand, lepidam manu conscribere; = to — on something, describere in alqd re (e.g. figures on the sand, *figuras in arena*), inscribere alci res

or in *alqd re* (e.g. one's name on a monument, *nomen suum in monumento, in statutu*), *incidere alci rei* or in *alqd re*, *referre in alqd* (= enter in a journal); = to make or compose by —ing, (con)scribere, *lit(teris) mandare, consignare* (= to consign to —ing, *libros edere* (= to put forth), *alqd scribere*; to — to anyone, *alci scribere* (= to do anything with us), *lit(teris) ad alqm dare* or *mittere*; to inform by —ing, *alqm per lit(teris), certiorum facere de alqd re*; to one another, *lit(teris) dare et accipere*; to — often, *scriptitare*; to — back, *lit(teris) rescribere* or *respondere*; to — a letter, *scribere* or *conscribere epistulam*. **writer**, *n.* = one who performs the mechanical operation, *qui lit(teris) facit*; *scriba*, *m.* (= one who takes writing as a profession), *scriptor* (= a secretary of a private person), *auctor*, *scriptor* (= author). **writing**, *n.* 1. = the act of, *scriptio, scriptura*; 2. as a learned occupation, *scribendi studium*; 3. = the thing written, *scriptum, codicilli* (= a note, inquiry, order), *lit(teris) epistula* (= letter); art of — *ars scribendi*. **writing-case**, *n.* *scrinium*. **writing-desk**, *n.* *mensa* (= table), or simply *scribere* (e.g. *ad scribendum me confiro*, I betake myself to my —). **writing-master**, *n.* *qui alqm artem scribendi docet*. **writing-paper**, *n.* *charta*. **writing-tablet**, *n.* *cera* (= smeared with wax), *tabula* (or *pl. tabulae*).

writhe, *v.intr.* *torquere*.

wrong, *I. adj.* *falsus* (= false, opp. *verus*), *alienus* (= foreign, opp. *meus*, etc.); hence unfavourable, e.g. time, place); morally —, *pravus*; see **WICKED**; to be —, *perperam judicare* or *statiere*. **II. adv. see **WRONGLY**. **III. n. = an unjust act, *injuria*. **IV. v.tr.** *injuriam alci inferre* or *facere*, *injuria alqm afficere*, *fraudare alqm alqd re* (= cheat). **wrongdoer**, *n.* *homo maleficus, scelerosus*, etc.; see **WICKED**. **wrongly**, *adv.* *male* (in gen.), *perperam* (= falsely, opp. *recte*), *falso* (= falsely), *iniquè, injuria, per injuriam* (= unjustly), *immerito* (= without desert), *prave* (= improperly), *nequite* (= wickedly), *comb. male, prave, nequite, turpiter*. **wrongful**, *adj.* **wrongfully**, *adv.* see **WRONG** and **UNJUST**.****

wroth, *adj.* *træ plenus, iracundus*; see **ANGRY**.

wrought, *adj.* of metals or of deeds, *factus, confectus*.

wry, *adj.* *distortus* or *perversus* (e.g. *oculi*).

wryneck, *n.* *lynx* (Plin.).

Y.

yacht, *n.* *celoz*.

yard, *n.* (= a measure) by *adj.* *tripedalis* (in *longitudinem*, = measuring three feet) or *tres pedes longus*; see **ELL**.

yard, *n.* = court-yard, *area* (= any free open place in front or at the back of a house; the *area* in front of the house together with the side-wings formed the *vestibulum*, where the clients assembled when waiting upon their patron), *(aedium) propatulum* (= open space in front of a house, entry, porch), *cohors* (for cattle); in a ship, *antenna*.

yard, *n.* *linum netum* (= linen, Jct.), *lana neta* (woollen —, Jct.).

yawl, *n.* *navis, scapha*; see **SHIP**.

yawn, *I. v.intr.* = to gape, *oscitare, oscitari*; = to open wide, *scindi, hiare*; see **OPEN**. **II. n.** *oscatatio* (Plin.); = opening, *hiatus, -ûs*.

ye, *pron. vos*; see **You**.

yea, *adv.* (Plin.); see **Yes**.

year, *n.* *annus, annum tempus, anni spatium, annum spatium*; half a —, by *adj.* *semestris* (e.g. *semestre regnum*, Cic., = rule lasting six months), after the reign of a —, *cum annum jam regnasset*, for a —, in *annum* (e.g. *comitia in annum prolata sunt*, = the elections have been put off for a —); two — ago, *abhinc annis duobus*, or *annos duos*; a — after, *post annum*; at the end of a —, *anno circumacto*; last —, *anno superiore* or *proximo*; at the end of the —, *extremo anno*; after the lapse of a —, *anno praeterito, exacto anno*; every other —, *alternis annis*; every, each —, *singulis annis, quotannis*; from — to —, *per annos singulos*; every three —s, *tertio* (so *quarto, quinto*, etc.) *quoque anno*; within a —, *intra annum*; it is more than three —s, *amplius triennium est, amplius trienio*; it is a — since, *annus est cum, postquam*, etc.; it is not yet ten —s since, *nondum decem anni sunt cur.*, etc.; scarcely a — had passed, *annus vix intercesserat*; a period of two —s, *biennum*; three —s, *triennium*; four —, *quadrennium*; five —s, *quinquennium*; six —s, *sexennium*; seven —s, *septennium*; ten —s, *decennium* (instead of which *anni duo, anni tres*, etc., may be used); to be in —s, *aelate provecum esse*; to be getting into —s, *senescere, longius aetate procedere* or *provecum*; a —s pay, *merces, -edis, annua*. **yearly** (or *annual*), *I. adj.* *annuus, anniversarius* (= returning after the lapse of a year). **II. adv.** *quotannis, singulis annis, in singulos annos* (= for every year).

yearn, *v.tr.*, to — for, *alqd desiderare*.

yearning, *n.* *desiderium*.

yeast, *n.* *fermentum* (Cels.).

yell, *v.intr.*, **yelling**, *adj.*, see **CRY**, **SCREAM**, **SHRIEK**.

yellow, *I. adj.* *flavus, flavens* (= of gold colour), *fulvus* (= brownish —), *luteus* (= orange red or like sulphur; *flavus, fulvus, and luteus* denote a — inclining to red), *luridus* (= sallow, of the complexion, dirty teeth, etc.), *ravus* (= greyish —, of the eyes, etc., rare), *† aureus* (= of gold-like —), *† croceus* (= of saffron colour), *† sulphureus* (= of sulphur colour), *gylvus* (= pale —, only of the colour of horses), *helvus* (= light —, of cows); to be —, *flavere*; to grow —, *† flavescere*. **II. n.** = yolk of an egg, *luteum* (Plin.), *vitellus*. **yellow-haired**, *adj.* *flavus*. **yellowish**, *adj.* *subflavus, sufflavus*.

yelp, *v.intr.* *gannire* (lit. and fig.). **yelping**, *n.* *gannitus, -ûs*; see **BARK**.

yeoman, *n.* see **FARMER**, **SOLDIER**. **yeomanry**, *n.* see **Cavalry**.

yes, *adv.* (to express affirmation or consent), *ita, ita est, sic est* (= it is so), *recte* (as a word of politeness, = certainly), *certe* (= assuredly), *vero* (= indeed, when we affirm with greater emphasis), *etiam*, strengthened *quoniam etiam* (= — indeed), *sane, sane quidem* (= of course), *immo(vero)* (implies an antithesis, either strengthening the affirmation, or correcting what has been said immediately before); *gen.* however use none of these particles to express consent, repeat either the word or that word upon which the stress lies in a question, e.g. *will you come? veniesne? —! veniam! are you going to my house? mene vix? —! te! Clitipho came here; did he come alone? Clitipho huc addit; solus? —! solus! I say —, aio, affirmo, annuo* (in nodding); *you say —, but I say no, tu dis, ego nego; to answer — or no, aut etiam aut non respondere*.

yesterday, *I. adv.* *heri, hesterno die*; in writing the Romans expressed it by *pridie ejus diei quo haec scriberem*; — evening, *last night*.

heri vesp̄ri; — morning, *heri mane*. **II.** n. *dies hesternus*.

yet, **I.** conj. (*aliamen, verumtamen* (or as two words), *sed, at, etsi, quamquam* (*quany.* the last four answering objections raised or implied by the speaker); see **NEVERTHELESS**, **NORWITHSTANDING**. **II.** adv. = still, even now, *etiam, etiamnum* (*etiamnum*); = up to this time, *adhuc, ad id (tempus), hactenus*; not —, *non, non . . . etiam*; *adhuc non* (= not up to this moment).

yew, **I.** s. — *tree* *taxus*, **I.** **II.** adj. *taxicus* (*Plin.*).

yield, **I.** v.tr. see **PRODUCE**, **AFFORD**, **CONCEDE**; to — the breath; see **EXPIRE**, **DIE**; = surrender (e.g. a fortress); see **SURRENDER**. **II.** v.intr. to anyone's request, *alcis precibus cedere, alci obsequi*, (con.) *cedere, morem gerere* or *obsequi*. **yielding**, adj. (of temper) *facilis* (opp. *difficilis*), *indulgens* (opp. *durus*).

yoke, **I.** n. *jugum* (lit. and fig.), *servitutis jugum, jugum servile, servitus* (fig.); to bring anyone under the — of slavery, *alci jugum servitutis injungere*; to keep under —, *alqm servitute oppressum tenere*; metonymy. = a couple (e.g. of oxen), (*domum*) *jugum*; = of marriage, *†jugum*. **II.** v.tr. (*conjungere*). **yokefellow**, n. *socius* (= companion), *conjunctus* (in marriage).

yolk, n. (of an egg) *ovi luteum*, *Plin.*, *vitellus*.

yonder, **I.** adj. *illuc, ista*. **II.** adv. *illic, istuc*; see **THERE**.

yoze, adv. in times or days of —, *olim* (= a long time back), *quondam* (= formerly, opp. *unc.*), *antea, antehac* (= in former days), *patrum memoria* (= in the memory of our ancestors, of old), *antiqui, veteres, viri prisci*.

you, pron. **1.** see **THOU**; **2.** pl. *vos*; it is generally not expressed, except when we speak emphatically, or when it stands in opposition to another personal pronoun. **your**, adj. **1.** (in addressing a person), *tus, -a, -um*; see **THY**; **2.** in the pl. *vestr̄* (*vestra, vestrum*). **yourself**, **yourselfes**, pron. reflex. *tu ipse, tuemet ipsi, vos ipsi, vsmet ipsi*.

young, **I.** adj. **1.** of men, *parvus, parvulus* (= little, not yet grown up, opp. *adultus*); — person, *infans* (before he has learnt to talk, up to the end of the seventh year; his — son, *filius infans*), *puer, puella* (= boy, girl, till about the seventeenth year), *adulescens, adolescentulus* (= growing youth, or grown up, until the thirtieth year and beyond), *juvenis* (= young man in his best years, between twenty and forty; see under **YOUTH**), *nitus* (= a son, in opp. to the father, e.g. the — Marius, *Marius filius*); the — people; see **YOUTH**; **2.** of animals, *novellus* (e.g. a fowl, *novella gallina*), *pullus* (as a noun, so that the name of the animal is expressed in the form of an adj. e.g. a — fowl, *pullus gallinaceus*; a — horse, a foal, *pullus quinnus*), *catulus* (of the canine or feline race, e.g. a — dog, *catulus [canis]*); a — cat, kitten, *catulus felis*; also of the — of other animals, e.g. of pigs, serpents, etc.), *juvencus, juvenca* (= a — bull, a heifer); **3.** of trees, etc. *novellus*; a — vine, *vitis novella*. **II.** n. (collective), *partus, -us,*

proles, -is, f. (mostly poet.), *†suboles, -is, f. publi, -orum*; to bring forth —, *fetus edere* or *procreare*; see above. **younger**, adj. *junior, (natus) minor*; the — of two sons, *minor natus e filiis*; a whole year —, *toto anno junior*; a few years —, *aliquot annis minor*. **youngest**, adj. (*natus*) *minimus*; the — of the sons, *minimus natus (of several) e filiis*.

youth, n. **1.** in an abstract sense lit. *pueritia, aetas puerilis* (= the age of boys until the young Roman received the *toga virilis*, that is, till the fifteenth year of age), *adulescentia* (from the fifteenth until the end of the twenty-fifth year, the time during which the youth grew into a man), *juventus, -utis, f.* (strictly up to the fortieth year), *†juventas* (= in its first spring as it were, the age of a young man), *juventa* (not very often in prose); in —, gen. by *puer* or *adulescens* (= when a boy, a —); from —, a *puero, a parvo, a parvulo, a pueris, a parvis, a parvulis* (the three last of several, all = from early childhood), *ab adulescentia, ab incunte aetate* or *adulescentia, a primâ aetate* or *adulescentia, ab initio aetatis*; in a fig. sense = young people, *pueri, puellae* (= boys, girls), *adulescentes, virginis* (= young men, maidens), *juventus, -utis, f., juvenes, -um, juvenes utriusque sexus* (= young people of both sexes), the goddess —, *Juventas*; **2.** a young man; *puer, adolescentulus, adulescens, juvenis*. **youthful**, adj. see **YOUNG**. Adv. *juveniliter, puerorum, adulescentium ritu* or more.

zule, n. see **CHRISTMAS**.

Z.

zeal, n. *studium, industria*; ardent —, *ardor, fervor*; with —, *studio, studioso*; with great —, *summo studio, studiosissime*. **zealot**, n. *acerrimus fidei* (etc.). **zealous**, adj. *studiosus* (with genit.), *acer* (fiery), *ardens* (= burning with zeal); a — patriot, *civis acerrimus* or *patriae amans*; see **EAGER**. Adv. *studiose, acriter, ardentier, enixe, intente* (= intently).

zenith, n. * *zenith* (t.t.); in the —, *supra verticem*.

zephyr, n. *Zephyrus, Favonius*.

zero, n. by nihil; to be at — (fig.), *nihil valere* (= worth nothing); his spirits were at —, *animus suus fractus* or *demissus est*.

zest, n. = relish, by *sapor* (e.g. *sapor vinosus*); fig. *studium*.

zigzag, n. *discursus torti vibratique* (of lightning, *Plin. Min.*; the term can be used in gen.).

zodiac, n. *orbis or circulus signifer*; sign of —, *sidus, -eris, n.*

zone, n. **1.** see **GIRDLE**; **2.** in geog. *†zona, cingulus* (terrestrial and celestial, *cæli regio* or *ora* or *plaga*; torrid —, *zona torrida* (*Plin.*); frigid —, *regio glacialis* (*Col.*); temperate —, *temperatae cæli regiones*.

zoology, n. *animantium descriptio*. **zoological**, adj. by gen. *animantium* — gardens, *ferarum septum*.

GEOGRAPHICAL GLOSSARY

OF THE ENGLISH NAMES OF IMPORTANT PLACES.

WITH CLASSICAL OR LATER LATIN EQUIVALENTS.

AAR, R., Arola, Arula, Abrinca.
Africa, Africa; African, adj. Africanus; subet.
Afer.
Aix, Aquae Sextiae.
Aix-la-Chapelle, Aquisgranum, Urbs Aquensis.
Aleppo, Aleppum.
Algiers, Algerium.
Alsace, Alsatia.
America, America; American, adj. Ameri-

AMENS.

Amiens, Ambianum, Samarobriua.
Amsterdam, Amstelodamum.
Andalusia, Vandalitia.
Angers, Andegavum.
Angoulême, Engolisma.
Anhalt, Anhaltinum.
Anjou, Andegavensis Ager.
Antwerp, Antwerpia.
Arras, Atrebatum.
Artois, Artesia.
Asia, Asia; Asiatic, adj. Asiaticus, Asianus.
Atlantic Ocean, Oceanus Atlanticus.
Augsburg, Augusta Vindelicorum.
Austria, Austria.
Autun, Augustodunum.
Auvergne, Arvernia.
Avignon, Avenio.

BADAJOS, Pax Augusta.
Baltic Sea, Mare Suebicum.
Bamberg, Bamberg, Papeberga.
Barcelona, Barcino.
Basle, Basilea.
Bavaria, Bojaria, Bajoaria.
Bayonne, Lapurdum.
Beauvais, Bellovacum.
Berlin, Berolinum.
Berne, Berna, Arctopolis.
Besançon, Vesontio.
Black Sea, Pontus Euxinus.
Blois, Blesae.
Bohemia, Boiohaemum.
Bologna, Bononia.
Bonn, Bonna.
Bordeaux, Burdigala.
Boulogne, Bolonia, Gesoriacum.
Bourges, Avaricum.
Draganza, Bragantia.

Bremen, Berman.
Brescia, Brixia.
Breslau, Vratislavia.
Bristol, Venta Silurum.
Brunswick, E. unsviga.
Brussels, Bruxellae.
Bulgaria, Bulgaria.
Burgundy, Burgundia.

CADIZ, Gades.
Calais, Caletum.
Cambay, Caracorum.
Cambridge, Cantabrigia.
Canterbury, Cantuaria, Durovernum.
Carinthia, Carintia.
Carlisle, Carleolun, Brovoniacum.
Carlsbad, Thermae Carolinae.
Carlsruhe, Hesychia Carolina.
Carpathian M., Carpathus.
Carthage, Carthago Nova.
Caspian Sea, Mare Caspium.
Cassel, Cassula, Cassellae.
Castile, Castilia.
Cattagat, Sinus Codanus.
Champagne, Campania.
Chester, Oestria.
Clairvaux, Claravallis.
Clausenburg, Claudiopolis.
Cleves, Clivis.
Coblentz, Confluentes.
Coburg, Coburgum.
Cologne, Colonia Agrippina, Augusta Ubiornum.
Constance, Constantia.
Constantinople, Byzantium, Constantinopolis.
Copenhagen, Hafnia, Copenha.
Cordova, Corduba.
Corfu, Corcyra.
Cornwall, Cornubia.
Coventry, Conventria.
Cracow, Cracovia.
Croatia, Croatia.
Cronstadt, Corona.
Cyprus, Cyprus.

DALMATIA, Dalmatia; adj. Dalmaticus.
Damascus, Damascus; adj. Damascenus.
Dantzic, Gedanum, Dantiscum.

Danube, R., Danubius.
 Darmstadt, Darmstadium.
 Dauphiné, Delphinatus.
 Dead Sea, Lacus Asphaltites.
 Denmark, Dania.
 Dessau, Dessavia.
 Devonshire, Damnonia.
 Dijon, Divia, Diviodunum.
 Dnieper, R., Borysthenes, Danapris.
 Dniester, R., Danastria.
 Don, R., Tanais.
 Dorchester, Durnovaria, Durnium.
 Dover, Dubrae, Portus Dubris.
 Dresden, Dresda.
 Dublin, Dublinum.
 Düsseldorf, Dusseldorpium.

EBRO, R., Iberus.
 Edinburgh, Edinum.
 Eisenach, Isenacum.
 Elba, Ilva, Aethalia.
 Elbe, R., Albis.
 Englad, Anglia; English, adj. Anglus, Anglicus.
 Erfurt, Erfordia, Erfurtum.
 Esthonia, Estonia, Aestonia.
 Exeter, Isca, Exonia.

FAENZA, Faventia.
 Ferrara, Ferraria.
 Fiesole, Faesulae.
 Finland, Finia, Fennonia, Venedia.
 Flanders, Flandria.
 Florence, Florentia.
 France, Gallia.
 Franche Comte, Comitatus Burgundiae.
 Franconia, Franconia.
 Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Francofurtum ad Moenum.
 Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, Francofurtum ad Oderam.
 Freiburg, Friburgum.
 Frejus, Forum Julii.
 Friesland, Frisia.

GARDA, Lago, Lacus Benacus.
 Garonne, R., Garumna.
 Gascony, Vasconia.
 Geneva, Geneva.
 Geneva, Lake of, Lacus Lemanus.
 Germany, Germania.
 Ghent, Ganda, Gandavum.
 Gironi, Agrigentum.
 Glasgow, Glasgus.
 Gloucester, Claudia Castra.
 Goslar, Goslaria.
 Gothenburg, Gothoburgum.
 Göttingen, Gottinga.
 Greece, Graecia.
 Grenoble, Gratianopolis.
 Guadalquivir, Baetis.
 Guadiana, R., Anas.
 Guienne, Aquitania.

HAARLEM, Harlemum.
 Hague, The, Haga Comitatus.
 Halle, Hala Saxonum.
 Hamburg, Hamburgum.
 Hanover, Hanovera.
 Harz Mountains, Sylva Hercynia.
 Havre de Grace, Portus Gratiae.
 Heidelberg, Heidelberga.
 Holland, Hollandia, Batavia.
 Holstein, Holsatia.
 Hungary, Hungaria.

INDIA, India.
 Ingolstadt, Ingolstadium.
 Inn, R., Oenus.
 Innsbruck, Oenipontum.
 Ireland, Hibernia.
 Istria, Histria.
 Italy, Italia.

JAEN, Jaenum.
 Japan, Japonia.
 Jena, Jena.
 Jericho, Hiericho.
 Jerusalem, Hierosolyma.
 Juliers, Juliacum.
 Jutland, Julia, Jutlandia.

KENT, Cantium.
 Kiel, Kilia, Kilonium.
 Königsberg, Regiomontanum.

LANCASTER, Longovicum.
 Landau, Landavium.
 Langres, Lingones.
 Languedoc, Langedocis.
 Lapland, Lapponia.
 Lausanne, Lausodunum.
 Leghorn, Liburnus Portus.
 Leicester, Ratae Coritanorum.
 Leipzig, Lipsia.
 Lerida, Nerda.
 Leyden, Lugdunum Batavorum.
 Liege, Leodium.
 Limoges, Limovicum.
 Lincoln, Lindum Colonia.
 Linz, Lentia, Lintia.
 Lisbon, Odisipo.
 Lithuania, Lithuania.
 Loire, R., Ligeris.
 Lombardy, Longobardia.
 London, Londinium, Londinum.
 Loretto, Lauretum.
 Lorraine, Lotharingia.
 Louvain, Lovanium.
 Lübeck, Lubea.
 Lucca, Luca.
 Lucerne, Lucerna.
 Lüneberg, Luneburgum.
 L'raeville, Lunaris Villa.
 Luxemburg, Lincburgum.
 Lyons, Lugdunum Segusianorum.

MAAS, R., Mosa.
 Madrid, Madritum, Mantua Carpetanorum.
 Maestricht, Trajectum ad Mosam.
 Magdeburg, Magdeburgum, Parthenopolis.
 Main, R., Moenis.
 Majorca, Insula Balearis Major.
 Malaga, Malaca.
 Malta, Malta, Melita.
 Man, Isle of, Mona.
 Manchester, Mancunium.
 Mannheim, Manhemium.
 Marburg, Marburgum.
 Marne, R., Matrôna.
 Marseilles, Massilia.
 Mayence, Moguntia, Moguntiacum.
 Mechlin, Mechlinia.
 Mecklenburg, Megalopolis.
 Mediterranean Sea, Mare Internum, Mare Me-
 diterraneum, Mare Nostrum, Mare Magnum.
 Melun, Melodunum.
 Merida, Augusta Emerita.
 Messina, Massana.
 Metz, Divodurum.
 Milan, Mediolanum.
 Mincio, R., Mincias.
 Modena, Mutina.
 Montpellier, Mons Peasulus.
 Moravia, Moravia.
 Morea, Peloponnesus.
 Moscow, Moscovia.
 Moselle, R., Mosella.
 Munich, Monacum.
 Munster, Monasterium.

NAMUR, Namurcum.
 Nancy, Nancejum.
 Nantes, Nannetes, Nantetum.
 Naples, Neapolis, Parthenope.
 Narbonne, Narbo Martius.
 Nassau, Nassavia.
 Navarre, Navarra Alta.
 Neckar, R., Nicer, Nicrus.
 Netherlands, Belgica.
 Nevers, Nivernum, Nevidunum Aednorum.
 Newcastle, Novum Castrum.
 Nîmes, Nemausus.
 Normandy, Normannia, Neustria.
 North Sea, Oceanus Septentrionalis.
 Northumberland, Northumbria.
 Norway, Norvegia.
 Norwich, Norvicum.
 Nuremberg, Norimberga.

ODER, R., Odera, Viadrus.
 Orange, Arausio.
 Orkney Islands, Orcades.
 Orleans, Aurellanum.
 Orvieto, Urbs Vetus.
 Osnabrück, Osnabruga.
 Ostend, Ostenda.
 Otranto, Hydruntum.
 Oviedo, Ovetum.
 Oxford, Oxonia.

PADUA, Patavium.
 Palatinate, Palatinatus.
 Palermo, Panormus.
 Pamplona, Pompeiopolis.
 Paris, Lutetia, Lutetia Parisiorum.
 Parma, Parma.
 Pavia, Ticinum.
 Perpignan, Perpinianum.
 Perugia, Perusia.
 Pesth, Pestinum.
 Petersburg, St., Petropolis.
 Piacenza, Placentia.
 Picardy, Picardia.
 Piedmont, Pedemontium.
 Plymouth, Plymuthum.
 Po, R., Padus.
 Poitiers, Limonum Pictavium.
 Poitou, Terra Pictavensis.
 Poland, Polonia.
 Pomerania, Pomerania.
 Portugal, Lusitania.
 Posen, Posnania.
 Pozzuoli, Puteoli.
 Prague, Praga.
 Provence, Provincia.
 Prussia, Borussia, Prussia.

RAAB, Arrabona.
 Ratisbon, Ratisbona, Reginoburgum.
 Red Sea, Sinus Arabicus.
 Reggio, Rhegium.
 Rheims, Remi.
 Rhine, R., Rhenus.
 Rhone, R., Rhodanus.
 Riga, Riga.
 Rimini, Ariminum.
 Rochelle, Rupella, Santonum Pertus.
 Rochester, Durobrivae.
 Rome, Roma.
 Rotterdam, Roterodamum.
 Rouen, Rothomagus.
 Roussillon, Russilio, Russino.
 Russia, Russia.
 Ryswick, Rysvicum.

SAXONY, Saxonia.
 Saint Cloud, Fanum S. Clodoaldi.
 Saint Denis, Dionysopolis.
 Saint Malo, Maclovium.
 Saint Omer, Audomaropolis.
 Salamanca, Salamantica.
 Salerno, Salernum.
 Salisbury, Sarisberia, Sarum.
 Salzburg, Salisburgum.
 Sambre, R., Sabia.
 Saone, R., Araris.
 Saragossa, Caesarea Augusta.
 Sardinia, Sardinia.
 Saumur, Salmurium.
 Savoy, Sabaudia.
 Scheldt, R., Scaldia.
 Schleswig, Slesvicum.
 Schwerin, Suerinum.

Scilly Isles, Silures, Cassiterides.
 Scotland, Scotia, Caledonia.
 Seine, R., Sequana.
 Sens, Agendicum Senonum.
 Seville, Hispalis.
 Shrewsbury, Salopia.
 Sicily, Sicilia.
 Senna, Sena.
 Silesia, Silesia.
 Slavonia, Slavonia.
 Soissons, Augusta Suessionum.
 Sorrento, Sorrentum.
 Spain, Hispania.
 Spires, Spira, Augusta Nemetum.
 Spoleto, Spoletum.
 Stettin, Stetinam.
 Stockholm, Stockholmia.
 Strasburg, Argentoratum.
 Stuttgart, Stutgardia.
 Styria, Styria.
 Swabia, Suevia.
 Sweden, Suecia.
 Switzerland, Helvetia.

TANGIERS, Tingis.
 Taranto, Tarentum.
 Tarragona, Tarraco.
 Tartary, Tartaria.
 Tessin, R., Ticinus.
 Thames, R., Tamesis.
 Theiss, R., Tiscus.
 Thuringia, Thuringia.
 Tiber, R., Tiberis.
 Tivoli, Tibur.
 Toledo, Toletum.
 Toulon, Tullonum.
 Toulouse, Tolosa.
 Tournay, Tornacum.
 Tours, Turones, Caesarodunum.
 Trent, Tridentum.
 Trèves, Augusta Trevirorum.
 Trieste, Tergeste.

Tripoli, Tripolis.
 Tubingen, Tubinga.
 Tunis, Tunetum.
 Turin, Augusta Taurinorum.
 Turkey, Turcia.
 Tuscany, Etruria.
 Tyrol, Teriolis.

ULM, Ulma.
 Upsala, Upsalia.
 Urbino, Urbinum.
 Utrecht, Trajectum.

VALLADOLID, Vallisoletum.
 Valois, Valesia.
 Venice, Venetiae.
 Vercelli, Vercellae.
 Verdun, Verodunum.
 Verona, Verona.
 Versailles, Versalia.
 Vicenza, Vicentia.
 Vienna, Vindobona.
 Vienne, Vienna.
 Vincennes, Ad Vicenas.
 Vistula, R., Vistula.
 Viterbo, Viterbium.

WALLACHIA, Valachia.
 Warsaw, Varsovia.
 Weimar, Vinaria.
 Weser, R., Visurgis.
 Wiesbaden, Thermane Mattiacae.
 Wight, Isle of, Vectis.
 Winchester, Venta Belgarum.
 Wittenberg, Vitemberga.
 Worcester, Vigornia.
 Worms, Wormatia.

YORK, Eboracum.

ZANTE, Zacynthus.
 Zurich, Turicum, Tigurium.

GLOSSARY

OF

A FEW COMMON ENGLISH NAMES.

WITH CLASSICAL OR LATER LATIN EQUIVALENTS.

ALBERT, Albertus.
 Alexander, Alexander.
 Alfred, Aluredus.
 Anna } Anna.
 Anne }
 Antony, Antonius.
 Arthur, Arturus.
 Augustine, Augustinus.

BEATRICE, Beatrix.
 Benedict, Benedictus.
 Bernard, Bernardus.

CECIL, Caecilina.
 Cecilia, Caecilia.
 Celia, Celia.
 Charles, Carolus.
 Claude, Claudius.
 Clement, Clemens.
 Constance, Constantia.
 Cyprian, Cyprianus.
 Cyril, Cyrillus.

EDMUND, Edmundus.
 Edward, Ednardus.

Ellen }
 Eleanor } Helena.
 Elinor }
 Emily, Aemilia.

FELIX, Felix.
 Florence, Florentia.
 Francis } Franciscus.
 Frank }
 Frederic, Fredericus.

GEORGE, Georgius.
 Gregory, Gregorius.

HELEN, Helena.
 Henry, Henricus.
 Hilary, Hilarius.
 Horace, Horatius.

JAMES, Jacobus.
 John, Johannes.
 Joseph, Josephus.
 Julia, Julia.
 Julian, Julianus.
 Justin, Justinus.

LAWRENCE, Laurentius.
 Lewis, Ludovicus.
 Lucy, Lucia.

MARGARET, Margarita.
 Mark, Marcus.
 Mary, Maria.

PATRICK, Patricius.
 Paul, Paulus.
 Peter, Petrus.
 Philip, Philippus.

RALPH, Radulfus.
 Randolph, Randolphus.
 Richard, Ricardus.
 Robert, Robertus.

STEPHEN, Stephanus.

THOMAS, Thomas.
 Timothy, Timotheus.

VALENTINE, Valentinus.
 Vincent, Vincentius.

WALTER, Gualterus.
 William, Guilhelmus.

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